

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Strengthening the protected area system in Angola through innovation and capacity development

Region:

Angola

GEF Project ID:

11640

Country(ies):

Angola

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency Project ID:

9973

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

National Institute for Biodiversity Conservation INBC, under the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

4/1/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Conservation Finance, Conservation Trust Funds, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Fire Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Food Security, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approach, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Theory of change, Learning, Capacity Development

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Financing: (a)

2,827,169.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

268,581.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

Total Co-financing:

3,095,750.00	600,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
150,000.00	14,250.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
164,250.00	3,260,000.00
Project Tags:	
GBF Target 1, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 3, Support IPLC, GBF Target 23, GBF Target 18, GBF Target 19	

Indicative Project Overview

To enhance the effectiveness of Angola's protected area system through improved financial leverage, technical innovation and participatory management models.

Project Components

1) Capacity development for enhanced PA management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,000,000.00	200,000.00

Project Outcomes:

1) The PA system in Angola functions more effectively due to improved management tools and enhanced, inclusive capacity

Indicators and targets

A) Management effectiveness improved of 1 Protected Area (Quiçama National Park) covering 996,000 hectares as measured by the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

B) Regular knowledge exchange amongst PAs, and forum for dialogues with IP&LCs on PA management established with INBC

Project Outputs:

1.1 Quiçama National Park is used as a centralized training facility for the entire PA system in Angola with upgraded facilities providing continuous certified training to stakeholders involved in conservation work, among them INBC administrative and field staff, CSOs and CBOs (representing IP&LCs)

1.2 Development of robust systems for asset and HR management and a task force for IP&LC engagement at INBC, strengthening the institution's level of professionalism and the institution's ability to formalize working partnerships with IP&LC and other stakeholders

1.3 Adoption of innovative technologies and procedures for PA monitoring, site level surveillance, infraction reporting by INBC

1.4 INBC's internal and external communication channels are strengthened through professional outreach and culturally-sensitive messaging

2) Inclusive PA management and partnerships

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
700,000.00	200,000.00

Project Outcomes:

2) An effective framework for inclusive and participatory PA management is operational

Indicators and targets

500 individuals including PA staff, CSOs and CBOs provided trainings on shared and inclusive PA management and partnerships.

Project Outputs:

2.1 Development and implementation of socially-sensitive enhanced legal, policy and management frameworks for shared management with NGOs, CSOs (including those representing IP&LCs) and the private sector

2.2 INBC's staff are trained in gender and culturally sensitive methodological frameworks for the participatory and negotiated development of functional arrangements for PA management that include IP&LCs in PA governance, planning and implementation

2.3 Practical training and mentorship opportunities are offered to selected INBC staff (with equitable representation of women) with a focus on shared and community-based conservation management approaches

3) Scaling up financial leverage for effective PA management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
900,000.00	200,000.00

Project Outcomes:

3) A conservation financing facility and combined fundraising capacity are in place and expected to become the primary source of funding for the Angolan PA estate

Indicators and targets

1 grant-making scheme is operationalized with livelihood benefits for approximately 10,000 people in communities including IP&LCs

Project Outputs:

3.1 Development of INBC capacity to conduct effective fundraising and engage with a diverse range of potential donors for funding key conservation activities in Angola

3.2 Support for the establishment of an independent conservation financing facility to mobilize, allocate, and manage financial resources exclusively for the conservation of biodiversity in Angola

3.3 A performance-based pilot grant-making scheme favoring IP&LCs (52% women) to implement cooperative and sustainable approaches to PA governance is rolled out

3.4 Implementation of the initial phase of a long-term strategy for the capitalization of the conservation trust fund

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
92,542.00	

Project Outcomes:

4) Project monitored regularly, allowing adaptative management (if needed)

Project Outputs:

Project supervision missions every 6 months.

Mid Term Review

Terminal evaluation

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1) Capacity development for enhanced PA management	1,000,000.00	200,000.00
2) Inclusive PA management and partnerships	700,000.00	200,000.00
3) Scaling up financial leverage for effective PA management	900,000.00	200,000.00
M&E	92,542.00	
Subtotal	2,692,542.00	600,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	134,627.00	
Total Project Cost (\$)	2,827,169.00	600,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.)

The project's core strategy focuses on enhancing Angola's protected area (PA) system by fostering innovation and building capacity, with a goal to establish a solid foundation for comprehensive capacity development, inclusive multi-stakeholder conservation governance, and sustainable funding. It emphasizes the empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LCs), including women, to manage lands sustainably around PAs. A special grant-making scheme will support their access to financial resources, promoting cooperative governance models IP&LCs are expected to be engaged and involved in project design and implementation, and they will be represented on the project steering committee.

INBC was established in 2011 under the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) with a broad mandate to manage Angola's biodiversity resources especially through PAs. Its mandate, however, is encumbered by persistent systemic challenges related to human and infrastructural capacity and persistent financial limitations, also facing difficulties related to sustained political support to prioritize nature conservation. The continuous expansion process of the PA network is an additional challenge. Despite donor projects, continuous support and execution remain barriers. INBC needs more experience with inclusive and gender-sensitive conservation and IP&LC engagement.

The protection afforded to Angolan biodiversity is insufficient. Both wildlife species and ecosystems continue to deteriorate rapidly, fueled by persistent threat drivers related to demographic pressures, widespread poverty, low capacity and institutional fragility.

Quiçama National Park (QNP), established in 1957 near Angola's capital, highlights the challenges facing the Angolan Protected Area (PA) system. As the most visited national park, QNP has potential for increased tourism revenue, serving as a model for the system. However, poaching during the civil war and subsequent management issues have hindered its development. Despite co-management efforts and GEF-supported initiatives for infrastructure and capacity building, sustained support is crucial for lasting improvements. A 2019 management plan awaits implementation, and there's a need to enhance INBC's management expertise, including adopting gender-sensitive and socially inclusive practices. The Catalagombe Ranger School within QNP offers an opportunity for improving PA management skills, pending necessary upgrades and support for innovative governance approaches.

Fig. 1 - Location of the QNP (source: Management Plan 2019)



Poaching and Human wildlife conflict (HWC), as in most Angolan PAs, remain a major cause for biodiversity loss in QNP, along with illegal large-scale commercial agriculture. The creation of a large marine PA adjacent to QNP is currently under discussion, but the unregulated construction of resorts, especially around Cabo Ledo and the mouths of the Kwanza and Longa rivers adds pressure on coastal habitats. Furthermore, plans for oil prospection in specific zones within park boundaries may go ahead in the coming years, stressing the urgency of safeguarding ecosystems.

Improved biodiversity planning and management – including with involvement of local communities-- is necessary to address both current and future threats and to ensure resilience to climate change, including with respect to PA finance.

The core project strategy is to address urgent capacity development needs in the immediate context of QNP, while creating long-lasting capacity that can be progressively transferred to other PAs, including financial

capacity through support for establishing a conservation trust fund and fundraising. The project also specifically addresses the needs for strengthening a more participatory approach to PA management in Angola – one that is both gender-sensitive and socially inclusive. Emphasizing the crucial role of IP&LCs and women as change agents, the project seeks to prevent biodiversity loss by improving PA management effectiveness and financial stability, benefiting both the environment and local communities. The project will generate Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) by preventing biodiversity loss in and around Protected Areas (PAs) through enhanced management and more stable financial support that benefits IP&LCs. Additionally, by focusing on improving the management of QNP, an exemplary PA, the project seeks to transform it into a leading hub for innovative and inclusive PA management development.

In terms of **contributions to GEF Core Indicators**, the project will strengthen an existing protected area within Angola’s (Sub-indicator 1.2 from GEF Core indicators): Quiçama National Park (IUCN Category II and WDPA ID 348). Through improved institutional and community capacity for PA management, the project will indirectly benefit the entire PA System of Angola, which covers some 13.4 million hectares of terrestrial landscapes plus 6,700 ha of marine areas. Quiçama National Park provides protection to an area of 996,000 hectares of [Angolan scarp savanna and woodlands](#) – an ecoregion of limited distribution within Angola, and which is part of the Tropical & Subtropical Grasslands, Savannas & Shrublands Biome. The project will directly benefit 10,000 people (50.5% women) as an estimate and divided within two main groups: (a) INBC and PA staff (among the rangers) as well CSO and CBO staff, who will be capacitated; and (b) approximately 2,000 IP&LC household. Refer to section “**Results Indicator Table**”.

2) Project Description

This project presents an opportunity to contribute towards a transformative approach to conservation in Angola. The project's objective is to *enhance the effectiveness of Angola’s protected area system through improved financial leverage, technical innovation and participatory management models*.

This objective contributes to the following long-term solution stated in Fig. 2 (Theory of Change). There are, however, three **key barriers** that stand in the way of this long-term scenario:

1) *Inadequate administrative and field capacity to manage PAs*

PAs in Angola suffer from inadequate organizational structures, resources, and expertise, resulting in ineffective management. Despite various initiatives, the capacity of INBC staff, park administrators, and rangers remains deficient. Administrators often lack the necessary conservation management experience and expertise, hindering their ability to enhance the skills and technical capabilities of rangers and staff. This gap spans both specialized conservation knowledge and broader management skills, such as asset, HR, and financial management. Additionally, a critical shortage of basic equipment—stemming from limited funding—complicates the effective use of specialized tools and equipment. Administrative inefficiencies further impede the optimal utilization of available resources and technical capacities.

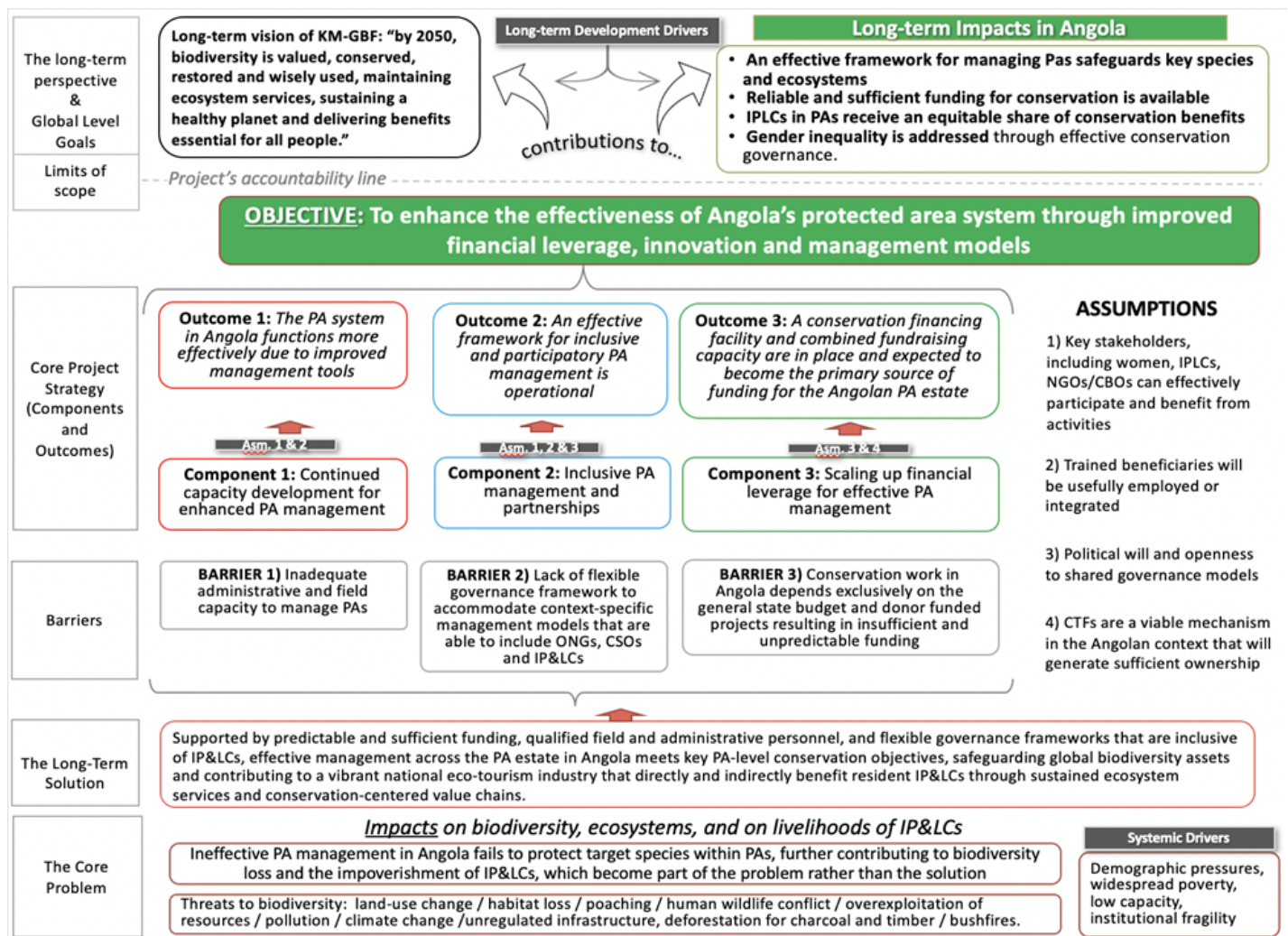
2) *Lack of flexible governance frameworks to accommodate context-specific management models that are able to include NGOs, CSOs and IP&LCs*

Conservation approaches in Africa are shifting towards co-management models and community-based conservation as more effective approaches to conservation, including for addressing HWC. However, unclear hierarchical organization and overlapping jurisdictional responsibilities for PA management lead to governance disputes and inefficiencies. This issue is exacerbated by ambiguous land tenure rights for IP&LCs, complicating community-based conservation due to the lack of legal frameworks for responsibility delegation.

Despite developing five PA management plans and other land-use strategies with local communities from 2019 to 2022, these plans have not been formalized into legally binding decrees after receiving provincial or ministerial support. Achieving effective governance requires innovative solutions that ensure accountability, responsibility delegation, and the protection of land, resource-use rights, and human rights, especially for IP&LCs. Furthermore, the absence of methodological expertise hinders the execution of participatory approaches involving mediation and negotiation with local communities.

3) Conservation work in Angola depends exclusively on the State's general budget (OGE) and donor funded projects resulting in insufficient and unpredictable funding

Conservation efforts in Angola rely on state and donor funding, both of which are inadequate for the needs of the Protected Area (PA) system. State funding is unpredictable, and donor projects often focus on short-term, localized efforts with sustainability challenges post-project. A 2021 GEF-supported assessment of the financial sustainability of the Angolan PA system concluded that for 2021, OGE spent \$1.6M USD in the entire PA system (an amount that is equivalent to the 2021 investment made in Iona National Park, co-managed by African Parks Foundation). Of the total OGE financial inputs, 93% were for personnel costs (administrators and rangers). The study also estimated that at least \$12.3M USD per year would be needed to sustain the basic operations of the PA system, meaning that the OGE is only covering approx. 13% of current basic needs. While the private sector could help bridge the finance gap, hesitation arises due to the management's historical inefficiency in resource utilization.



The project's main strategy is to establish a strong foundation for capacity development and sustainable conservation funding, aiming for expansion over time. It involves three key components that facilitate transformative outcomes by addressing identified barriers, with underlying assumptions detailed in the component descriptions.

Component 1: Continued capacity development for enhanced PA management

Outcome 1: *The PA system in Angola functions more effectively due to improved management tools*

GBFF resources are cost-effectively used under **Output 1.1** to develop and roll-out a continuous certified training program in Catalagombe training center for rangers within QNP, targeting different groups of stakeholders involved in conservation work: not only rangers, but also PA administrators, other INBC staff, NGOs and IP&LCs, especially through CBOs, would benefit. Training activities will include elements of practical application in a *learning-by-doing* approach, thereby directly benefiting the management of QNP and other PAs. Focused investments in equipment supportive of capacity development for enhanced management are also foreseen.

Output 1.2 aims to establish strong asset and human resources (HR) management systems for recording Protected Area (PA) income and expenditures, fostering effective financial and staff, fleet, and equipment management. It emphasizes the need for INBC to embrace and execute the URSA Global Action Plan for Rangers, incorporating a safeguarding framework to ensure the welfare of rangers and the safety and human rights of the communities they interact with.

Output 1.3 focuses on integrating innovative technologies and procedures to enhance monitoring, surveillance, infraction reporting, and communication within INBC and its external stakeholders. Key initiatives include creating a unified GIS for all Angolan PAs, updating the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), and enhancing INBC's intranet and website to serve staff, visitors, and the public better. Training under Components 1 and 2 aims to benefit a broad audience beyond QNP, equipping them to apply their new skills across other Protected Areas. This is related to the **key assumptions** (i) Key stakeholders, including women, IPLCs, NGOs/CBOs can effectively participate and benefit from activities and (ii) All beneficiaries who have completed training will be usefully absorbed into operational structures or integrated in other productive conservation initiatives. Especially regarding INBC staff, this requires well-planned institutional articulation and HR management.

Component 2: Inclusive PA management and partnerships

Outcome 2: *An effective framework for inclusive and participatory PA management is operational*

Inclusive PA management is of paramount importance for the success of agreed arrangements with IP&LCs. **Output 2.1** aims to enhance legal, policy, and management frameworks for collaborative management involving NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, and the private sector in QNP. This includes tourism concessions, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS), and other financial mechanisms for conservation funding. It will involve aligning with national legislation and proposing future legal developments. Despite current policy limitations, feasible land and resource use agreements can be established with IP&LCs through participatory methods requiring specialized skills. Various community-based conservation methodologies have been explored in Africa. Under **Output 2.2**, INBC staff are trained in gender and culturally sensitive and human-rights based methodological frameworks for the participatory and negotiated development of local arrangements for PA management engaging IP&LCs.

In articulation with the capacity development strategies of Component 1, **Output 2.3** focuses on offering practical training and mentorship to selected INBC staff, emphasizing shared and community-based conservation management. This approach acknowledges the value of direct learning from successful conservation contexts beyond theoretical capacity building in QNP. It plans to establish partnerships with academic institutions, NGOs, and successful Protected Areas in Southern Africa to host and mentor INBC professionals. In addition to the same two assumptions that apply to Component 1, these three outputs depend on the **assumption** that (iii) in the face of global trends in conservation, the project will be met with increased political will and openness to shared governance models.

Component 3) Scaling up financial leverage for effective PA management

Outcome 3: A conservation financing facility and combined fundraising capacity are in place and expected to become the primary source of funding for the Angolan PA estate

Component 3 will contribute to a more reliable medium to long-term finance for managing the Angolan PA system. **Output 3.1** will focus on capacity development of INBC staff to conduct effective fundraising and engage with a diverse range of potential donors for funding key conservation activities in Angola, also using a *learning-by-doing* approach. Under **Output 3.2**, set up an independent conservation trust fund for Angola's biodiversity conservation, aligning with best practices. This fund will secure, distribute, and oversee finances dedicated to conservation efforts. The initiative will work in coordination with similar efforts by the World Bank and UNDP to establish this trust fund. **Output 3.3** will operationalize a small grants scheme in view of supporting IP&LC's managing lands for conservation, either within the PAs or in their vicinity. The initial focus will be on the legal, policy and operational framework for the scheme. Resident IP&LCs organized through CSOs from PAs zones across the country will be able to apply. The scheme, which will consume at least \$450K for the grants only, will strive to benefit 52% women. Disbursement is expected to start during the project's Y2. Eligible proposals for cooperative and sustainable approaches to PA governance will need to be aligned with the management plans for the PAs. Finally, **Output 3.4** will implement the initial phase of a long-term strategy for the capitalization of the conservation trust fund. Key assumption: (iv) independent conservation trust funds (CTFs) are a viable mechanism in the Angolan context that will generate sufficient ownership, which in turn is also related to the above-mentioned assumption (iii) Selection of private sector parties will be subject to screening, applying UNDP's Private Sector Due Diligence risk screening tool.

Key project stakeholders:

- MINAMB/INBC as executing agency and beneficiary, including park administrators and rangers.
- National CSOs (e.g. ADRA and others) and various CBOs (representing IP&LCs) will be targeted by capacity development and will participate in inclusive PA management and partnerships.
- The project will directly involve IP&LCs living within PAs and in buffer zones.
- Kissama Foundation is proposed as project co-financier (tbc) and is expected to participate in the Project's Board and advising the project and INBC on PA management matters.

The project is aligned with the following **GBFF Action Areas**:

- **AA 1.** Comp. 1 will directly contribute to enhanced PA management.
- **AA 2.** Comp. 1 will contribute to the capacity development of IP&LCs in NRM and Comp. 2 will support IP&LC stewardship and governance of territories within and around PAs.
- **AA3.** Comp. will contribute to the alignment of national policy with different co-management options.
- **AA4.** Comp. 3 focusses on mobilizing resources to finance the management the PA estate.

- **AA5.** Local arrangements under Comp. 2 will help establish conservation compatible thresholds for biodiversity use.

3) Please describe how the project meets the following criteria:

a. Generated GEBs will be linked to avoided biodiversity loss due increased management effectiveness of PAs, expressed through the following GEF Core Indicators:

1: Terrestrial **protected areas** created or under improved management (996,000 ha)

11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments **disaggregated by sex**, 10,000 people, 50.5% women

b. The project is particularly well aligned with Angolan 2019-25 NBSAP Strategic Goals:

- **1. Reduce pressure on Biodiversity and promote its sustainable use;**
- **5. Reinforce the Implementation of International Biodiversity Agreements;**
- **6. Reinforce the role of local communities in the management of Biodiversity;**
- **7. Mobilize Funds for the conservation of Biodiversity;**
- **9. Strengthen Institutions related to the Environment;**
- **11. Manage, coordinate and Monitor Actions for the Conservation of Biodiversity**

Component 3 is also strongly aligned with the 2023-27 National Development Plan's point 2 of priority 32.4.1: Create a mechanism for capturing and managing international financing for environmental objectives.

c. The project boosts national policy coherence by enhancing INBC's capacity for conservation and PA management, addressing key constraints in governance and funding. It integrates the roles of the private sector, civil society, IP&LCs, and the Angolan government.

d. The fundraising activities and the capitalization strategy of the CTF will seek to draw resources from the private sector and philanthropies.

e. The project adopts a socially inclusive, gender-sensitive approach, engaging IP&LCs to establish governance frameworks, benefiting those in and around QNP and others linked to Angola's PAs. It includes a gender-focused stakeholder analysis to create a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, embracing FPIC principles and setting up a Grievance Redress Mechanism. Risks to IP&LCs will be assessed using UNDP's screening procedures to address potential impacts on human rights, safety, cultural heritage, and economic displacement.

Core Indicators

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)
996000	0	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)
0	0	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)
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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)
996000	0	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)
Quiçama National Park	348	National Park	996,000.00						

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	5,045			
Male	4,955			
Total	10,000		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)

Core Ind. 1.2) Terrestrial protected area of Quiçama National Park under improved management effectiveness

WDPA ID: 348

IUCN Category: National Park

Core Ind. 11) Direct project beneficiaries include two distinct groups (refer to table further down):

(Group a) approx. 500 individuals, min. 40% women, who will benefit from training and capacity development funded by the project, including PA management staff (for which rangers constitute the largest numbers and which tend to be a majority male group), members from CSOs and CBOs.

(Group b) approximately 2,000 households from IP&LC groups, or 9,500 people, among them 51% women, slated to benefit from the pilot grant-making scheme foreseen in Output 3.3.

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative 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	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Angola	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	640,000.00	60,800.00	700,800.00
UNDP	GBFF	Angola	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	870,000.00	82,650.00	952,650.00
UNDP	GBFF	Angola	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 3	690,000.00	65,550.00	755,550.00
UNDP	GBFF	Angola	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	627,169.00	59,581.00	686,750.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					2,827,169.00	268,581.00	3,095,750.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Angola	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	33,956.23	3,225.84	37,182.07
UNDP	GBFF	Angola	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	46,159.25	4,385.13	50,544.38
UNDP	GBFF	Angola	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 3	Grant	36,609.06	3,477.86	40,086.92
UNDP	GBFF	Angola	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	Grant	33,275.46	3,161.17	36,436.63
Total PPG Amount (\$)						150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Please provide justification

- Angola is an expensive country to operate in and services to be delivered during PPG implementation will include negotiations, financial modelling and legal services for conceiving the grant-making scheme. These costs will exceed the \$100K that would normally be assigned to a PPG of this scope, but it is necessary.
- The costs of consulting IP&LCs during PPG implementation will need to be factored in. There is limited capacity in the country to apply FPIC approaches. Therefore, specialized technical assistance will need to be mobilized and surveyors especially trained for this.

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	640,000.00	135,825.00
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	870,000.00	184,637.00
GBFF Action Area 3	GBFF	690,000.00	146,436.00
GBFF Action Area 4	GBFF	627,169.00	133,102.00
Total Project Cost		2,827,169.00	600,000.00

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount

870,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Civil Society Organization	Kissama Foundation	Grant		600,000.00
Total Co-financing				600,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Nancy Bennet	3/31/2024			nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	Kaavya Varma	3/31/2024			kaavya.varma@undp.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Joao Nelson Catinda	Director of Studies, Planning and Statistics Cabinet	Ministry of the Environment	

