

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Sustainable Management and Restoration of Threatened Ecological Corridors in Kenya

Region:

Kenya

GEF Project ID:

11636

Country(ies):

Kenya

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

World Bank

GEF Agency Project ID:

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

4/1/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

48

GEF Project Financing: (a)

3,558,676.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

338,074.00

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

0.00

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

3,896,750.00

Total Co-financing:

9,800,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

0.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

0.00

PPG total Amount: (e+f)

0.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

3,896,750.00

Project Tags:

GBF Target 1, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 5, GBF Target 6, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 15, GBF Target 18, GBF Target 19

Indicative Project Overview

To enhance holistic management and restoration of ecological corridors to ensure ecosystem integrity, connectivity, resilience and human well-being in Kenya.

Project Components

Integrated Planning and Investment of Ecological Corridors

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
495,000.00	1,300,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Improved management of threatened ecological corridors

Project Outputs:

- a) National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Strengthening Ecological Corridors in Kenya
- b) Investment and Intervention Plan for Management of Ecological Corridors in Laikipia Landscapes developed

Landscape Governance and Coordination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
550,000.00	1,550,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Strengthened landscape governance and coordination

Project Outputs:

- a) Landscape Management (forest, grazing, conservancies and wetlands) Plans Developed
- b) By-laws on landscape management and resource utilization developed at the county level
- c) Community conservancies trained on governance and landscape management
- d) County coordination structures on landscape management strengthened

Investments and Interventions to Enhance Protection, Restoration, Connectivity and Management of Ecological Corridors

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,155,540.00	6,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

- Degraded forests, wetlands and rangelands within the ecological corridors restored.
- Improved and diversified community livelihoods

Project Outputs:

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
189,676.00	500,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Facilitated implementation and M&E of project activities and increased knowledge

Project Outputs:

Project implementation with adequate supervision and monitoring and evaluation

Studies/knowledge products prepared and lessons learned disseminated

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Integrated Planning and Investment of Ecological Corridors	495,000.00	1,300,000.00
Landscape Governance and Coordination	550,000.00	1,550,000.00
Investments and Interventions to Enhance Protection, Restoration, Connectivity and Management of Ecological Corridors	2,155,540.00	6,000,000.00

M&E	189,676.00	500,000.00
Subtotal	3,390,216.00	9,350,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	168,460.00	450,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	3,558,676.00	9,800,000.00

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.).

Kenya is endowed with an extraordinary biodiversity resource, a unique heritage for the people of Kenya which socio-economic development of the country. However, there is a continued decline of this biodiversity populations over the last few decades. One of the leading causes of biodiversity decline is degradation and disruption of ecological corridors that undermines habitat connectivity and results into human-wildlife conflicts due limited to access vital resources such as pasture, water, breeding grounds. Some of the critical ecological corridors under threat are found within Laikipia landscape.

The Laikipia landscape has important ecosystems that include forests, wetlands and rangelands that host rich floral and faunal biodiversity. There are six gazetted forests with a total area 59,076.69 ha, and patches of non-gazetted forests with the three main forest blocks being the Mukogodo, Rumuruti and Marmanent. These forests are experiencing varied levels of deforestation and degradation. The area has a number of rivers, swamps and wetland areas which include the Lake Olbollossat, the Ewaso Narok and Ewaso Nyiro Rivers, the Pesi, Manguo and Ewaso Narok swamps among other unique hydrological systems that similarly constitute important biodiversity hotspots and support livelihoods. A significant percentage of the landscape is covered by rangelands which are important wildlife areas that act as important links between Laikipia-Samburu- Isiolo counties that connect to the rest of norther Kenya.

These ecosystems support a high density of wild animals and livestock, with the landscape hosting the second largest population of elephants, the largest Grevy Zebras population and a vast assemblage of ungulates, large and small carnivores, herpetofauna and birds. Majority of these species are listed as either vulnerable, near threatened, endangered or critically endangered. With its diverse natural resources, the landscape has also diverse users and interest groups. Most of the areas under the rangelands is under conservancies, with nine of these under community management. About 37 % of the county is under large scale ranching, 32% under pastoralist grazing use and 21% is under smallholder farmers mostly rainfed. Farming occurs in the ranching zone which has a low cultivation potential and about 5% of the county is exclusively under wildlife tourism. In the landscape there are also a number of indigenous people and local communities that are involved in diverse economic activities. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) by KNBS, the area has a population of over 518,560 persons.

Problems to be addressed

The drivers to loss of biodiversity and connectivity are associated with human activities leading to land degradation, proliferation of invasive species and other pressures on ecological corridors. This project intends to address the following problems:

I. Habitat Loss and Degradation particularly in Ecological Corridors: There is massive habitat loss and degradation driven by human population growth, and socio-economic activities. As of 2022, it is estimated that there has been 60% change (degradation) in rangelands of Laikipia. Habitat loss and degraded is manifested in the form of changing land use, land cover changes, habitat fragmentation and loss of wildlife corridors. Similarly, 45 % degradation in these wetlands (olbolosat, pesi, munguo and ewaso narok) due to drainage of wetlands, over abstraction upstream for irrigation and domestic use, unregulated sand harvesting, encroachment of swamps as well as farming on riparian reserves. Habitat fragmentation, loss of ecosystem connectivity and wildlife corridors is brought about by physical barriers such as fences, human settlements along the corridors and cultivation fueled by land subdivisions leading human-wildlife conflicts.

II. Invasive species: Laikipia is among the landscapes adversely affected by Invasive species with an estimate of about 42% of the rangelands being affected. Some of the critical invasive species identified in this landscape include *Opuntia* sp., *Solanum campylacaenthum*, *Lantana camara*, *Austrocylindropuntia subulata*, *Perthenium hysterophorou*, *Datura stramonium*, *Prosopis juliflora* among other species. The *Opuntia* sp. is the predominant species in forming large thickets hence reducing access to forage and water, displacing native species, depriving wildlife of habitat and posing hazards to livestock. The current interventions for invasive species control including use of cochineal and mechanical removal are undertaken at an insignificantly low scale that makes it quite ineffective.

III. Inadequate and Fragmented policy frameworks, landscape governance and coordination: There are numerous legislation and agencies managing biodiversity resources in Kenya. The main challenges has been linked to conflicting sectoral interests and mandates. Majority of the degradation and loss of connectivity is related to conversion of land uses, land subdivisions and lack of a well-coordinated land use plans. Within Laikipia Landscape, conflict between agriculture, livestock and wildlife sectors is often witnessed with examples of conversion of existing wetlands into agricultural lands. water over abstraction compromising the ecological flow and benefit for downstream communities. Land subdivision and unplanned settlements is a key challenge that leads to blocking of wildlife corridors and compromise connectivity. There are also numerous challenges of unregulated activities, subdivisions, illegal fences, encroachments on wetlands and riparian land among other challenges. While conservancies are significant in the landscape, there is no sustainable and integrated approach to management and conservation of the areas in which they are located hence continued loss of biodiversity

Project Goal and Objectives

The goal of the project is to enhance holistic management and restoration of ecological corridors to ensure ecosystem integrity, connectivity, resilience and human well-being in Kenya. The projects objectives will be to:

To improve management of threatened ecological corridors.

To strengthen landscape governance and coordination.

To restore degraded forests, wetlands and rangelands within ecological corridors.

To improve and diversify community livelihoods.

Justification of the project intervention

Despite the identification and mapping of major corridors in Kenya, a proper strategy and action plan has remained pending. The inactivity has led in continuous loss of previously secure corridor and led to further loss of connectivity in a number of important biodiversity areas. Majority of the identified corridors have varying levels of challenges and opportunities for investment and interventions. This project will build on the existing initiatives at national level to develop a national Strategy, action plan and intervention options for identified important corridors that would ensure connectivity of major landscapes.

The Laikipia landscape was identified due to its significant biodiversity resources with the second highest population of Elephants after the Tsavo. It also has a number of important biodiversity that include over 540 species of birds, 95 species of mammals, 87 species of reptiles and amphibians, almost 1000 invertebrates and over 700 species of plants. It hosts half of the country's rhino population, together with significant populations Grevy's zebra, reticulated giraffe and wild dogs. The rich biodiversity supports the social and economic wellbeing of the local communities whose livelihoods are intertwined with health and well-being of natural resources as they are mainly pastoralists, ranchers, smallholder farmers, and tourism operators. Without a deliberate intervention to restore connectivity and conserve biodiversity, these communities will be significantly affected particularly the poor whose population stands at 34%. Considering the climate uncertainty and variability and the increasing vulnerability, the resilience of the local communities within the Laikipia landscape will highly be dependent on the health and integrity of the ecosystems and the associated ecosystem services. Restoration of habitat and sustainable landscape governance under this project will ensure that the biodiversity thrives, ecosystems are properly functioning hence leading to enhanced provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being, including climate change mitigation and resilience for the local communities, and preservation of cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and sacred sites.

Expected Results

The impact level result of this project will be improved integrity, resilience and connectivity of ecological corridors in Kenya. The project will result into an integrated planning and investment in ecological corridors and sustainable landscape governance for biodiversity conservation. The key results will be:

1. Threatened ecological corridors in Kenya are sustainably managed
2. Landscape governance and coordination in Laikipia Landscape is strengthened
3. Degraded forests, wetlands and rangelands within ecological corridors in Laikipia landscape are restored
4. Livelihoods of communities neighboring ecological corridors in Laikipia landscape improved and diversified

Project Theory of Change

Ecological migratory corridors play a key role in connecting habitats and are critical for species' survival and long-term viability of ecosystems. Despite the critical role these corridors play, they are under threat due to land use changes, spread of invasive species, encroachment, climate change, overreliance on natural resources. Consequently, this has led to increased human wildlife conflicts, habitat degradation and loss of ecosystem connectivity. Key barriers to addressing these challenges include; inadequate planning and investments in management of ecological corridors as well as inadequate governance and coordination on landscape management.

The project will address the key barriers through support for development of national strategy and implementation plan for management of ecological corridors in Kenya as well as development of an investment plan for management of Laikipia Ecological corridors. The development of these strategies and

plans will be informed by a baseline study that will be undertaken to establish the levels of habitat degradation-wildlife movement-human wildlife conflict hotspots- extent of invasive species.

Prior to investments in management and restoration of ecological corridors, the project will seek to enhance landscape governance and coordination by review of county spatial plan, supporting development of landscape management plans such as (forest, grazing, conservancies and wetlands), development of by-laws on landscape management and resource utilization developed at the county level, training of community conservancies on governance and landscape management and strengthening of county coordination structures on landscape management strengthened. Upon, enhancing governance and coordination for landscape management, the project will support piloting of investments and interventions that enhance protection, restoration, connectivity, and management of ecological corridors through rehabilitation of degraded forests, wetlands and rangelands, management and control of invasive species, supporting livelihood initiatives such as ecolodges and improved livestock breeds as well as linkages to market and financial opportunities. Successful implementation of the project interventions will contribute to improved integrity, resilience and connectivity of ecological corridors in Kenya. This will ultimately contribute to reduced human wildlife conflicts, increased ecosystem services and improved livelihoods for the local community.

Description of project components and activities

Component 1: Integrated planning and investment in ecological corridors

The main objective under this component will be to strengthen sustainable management of wildlife corridors in Kenya. This will involve development of a National Strategy and Implementation Roadmap based on the existing Wildlife Migratory Corridors and disposal areas report of 2017; Undertaking a baseline study within Laikipia landscape to identify levels of habitat degradation, wildlife movement and the human wildlife conflicts hotspots and the extent and distribution of invasive species within the ecological corridors.

Component 2: Governance and coordination

Under this component, the project will strengthen governance structures and practices for sustainable management of Laikipia landscape. It will involve supporting the County of Laikipia to review spatial plans, develop by-laws on landscape management and resource utilization, gazettement of community conservancies, strengthening of governance structures, development of conservancy management plans and facilitating coordination forums.

Component 3: Piloting Investments and Interventions to Enhance Protection, Restoration, Connectivity and Management of Ecological Corridors

The component will focus on piloting investments and interventions to enhance protection, restoration and connectivity of ecological corridors. This will involve rehabilitation of degraded forests, wetlands and rangelands and control of invasive species within wildlife corridors. The component will also involve improvement and diversification of livelihoods of local communities neighboring ecological corridors in order to build resilient livelihoods and minimize animal-wildlife conflicts. This will include support acquisition of improved livestock breeds, establishment of ecolodges and supporting value addition, access to finances and markets for local enterprises.

Project stakeholders and their roles

The project will take a multi-sectoral approach and each actor will have a specific role during the project implementation as described below

Stakeholder (s)	ROLE
STATE ACTORS	
Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Forestry	- The ministry is the CBD National Focal point and will therefore provide strategic guidance and oversight in the implementation of the project
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	- Wetland mapping, <u>rehabilitation</u> and protection
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	- Undertake mapping and reforestation activities in degraded <u>gazetted</u> forests
National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)	- Will act as the Executing Agency for the project
Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA)	- Restoration of areas outside <u>gazetted</u> forests and support livelihood initiatives for the local community
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	- Undertake research on technologies for management and control of Invasive species
State Department of Wildlife	- Policy guidance on wildlife-related issues
Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI)	- Mapping of invasive species within wildlife corridors and conservancies, reseeding of rangelands with appropriate species and control of invasive species
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	- Conservation and management of wildlife
County Government of Laikipia	- Policy development at the county level, coordinate stakeholder forums at county level and ensure mainstreaming of landscape management plans in the county development and spatial plans
Non-State Actors	
Laikipia Conservancies Association	- Management and coordination of community and private conservancies
Northern Rangelands Trust	- Community wildlife and conservation management (<u>e.g. greyy zebra</u>)
Laikipia Wildlife Forum	- Coordination of restoration and natural resource management activities within the landscape.

In addition to the state and non-state actors, there exists the Yaaku Community who are indigenous people within the landscape. The Yaaku mukogodo maasai have maintained some of the old culture and clan systems with each clan having a representation and respected elders that ensure culture is maintained and there is discipline in the community. The link between Yaaku identity, Mukogodo Forest, and nature particularly how understanding of one informed understanding and preservation of the other has been useful in conserving the Mukogodo forest.

Key Action Areas the project is contributing to:

ACTION AREA	HOW THE PROJECT WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ACTION AREAS
Action Area One: Conservation, Restoration, Land /Sea use, Spatial Planning/Targets 1,2,3	Project aims to promote restoration and sustainable land management practices to reduce degradation and contribute to the realization of action area 1 target and the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Project aims establish Investment and Intervention Plan for Management of Ecological Corridors in Kenya as well as review of county spatial plan
Action Area Two: Support to IPLC stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and waters/Targets 1,2,3	The project aims to establish partnerships and networking for conserving the Laikipia Landscapes. It will work with local communities and the Yaaku Indigenous people to promote sustainable landscape management through Landscape Restoration for Enhanced Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, contributing to targets 1, 2, and 7
Action Area Three: Policy alignment, development and implementation including subsidy reform/Targets 14,15,18	In alignment with Action Area 3, aims to support the mainstreaming of biodiversity plans into counties and local community conservation plans. It will focus on reviewing existing landscape management plans, development of by-laws on landscape management and resource utilization and strengthening the capacity of local actors such as WRUAs, CFAs, County Environment Committees, LWA, and Community Conservancies.
Action Area Five: Sustainable use of biodiversity/Targets 5 and 9	The project aims to improve the community by supporting nature-based livelihoods initiatives, including establishing ecolodges and adopt improved livestock breeds. Increased value addition and access to market/financing opportunities local products. This will contribute to Action Area Five, target 9, focusing on scaling up these actions for greater impact.
Action Area Seven: Invasive alien species management and control/Target 6	The project will contribute to Action Area Seven by scaling up efforts to reduce areas under invasive species. This will involve implementing management and control measures, including mechanical and biological methods, to limit the spread of invasive species and promote natural regeneration.

Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs)

The implementation of the project has great potential to generate global environmental benefits as it will address threats to ecological resources and contribute to biodiversity conservation such as: protecting habitats, opening up ecological migratory corridors, managing and controlling invasive plant species through uprooting *Opuntia* spp. and reseed with grass cultivation, management and protection of wetlands. The project will contribute to reduction of land degradation in collaboration with IPLCs by undertaking restoration initiatives in degraded forests, wetlands and rangelands. The project will promote sustainable forest and rangelands management aimed at improving community livelihoods through adoption and upscaling of nature-based livelihoods initiatives including ecotourism ventures, tree nurseries and the introduction of improved livestock breeds. Additionally, this project will result in climate change mitigation and adaptation through reforestation and sustainable rangeland management.

The alignment of the project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/ or regional priorities

The project is aligned to the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) targets, and it will contribute to national reporting of NBSAP through the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Additionally, at the regional level, the project aligns to Aspiration 1 of Africa's Agenda 2063 and contributes to realization of goal 7 on putting in place measures to sustainably manage the continent's rich biodiversity, forests, land and waters of this aspiration.

The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector and civil society that the project aims to support

The project builds on the recommendations of 2017 report on Wildlife Migratory Corridors and Dispersal Areas and will result in the development of National Strategy and Action Plan for managing ecological corridors. This will contribute to the harmonization of sectoral plans at county levels through a review of existing plans and by-laws. The project will support mainstreaming landscape management plans into county development plans, and promote inter-sectoral dialogue and sharing of information among identified stakeholders as well as pilot investments targeting private sector and community associations in conservation in Laikipia landscape.

Whether the project will mobilize the resources of the private sector and philanthropies

To enhance sustainability, the project will provide support to community led nature-based enterprises to access to markets/financing opportunities from established corporates and philanthropic foundations.

Whether and how the project will engage with and provide support to IPLCs

The project will deliberately engage with the IPLCs across the three components of the project. Under component 1, the IPLCs will be engaged in a participatory manner in the design and development of the strategy and investment plan as review of the county spatial plan. In component 2, the IPLCs will be trained on landscape governance and management of their community conservancies. Lastly in component 3, IPLCs will be engaged in the rehabilitation of degraded landscapes starting with supporting them to establish tree nurseries and undertake tree growing activities. The IPLCs will be engaged in a sensitization forum to enhance their conservation knowledge and skills.

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)
250000	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)
250000	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)
Laikipia	33496	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	250,000.00						

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)
1800	0	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)

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)
1,800.00			

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)

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 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	35,000			
Male	85,000			
Total	120,000		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)

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 (\$)
World Bank	GBFF	Kenya	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	3,558,676.00	338,074.00	3,896,750.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					3,558,676.00	338,074.00	3,896,750.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
Total PPG Amount (\$)						0.00	0.00	0.00

Please provide justification

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(\$)
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Total GEF Resources	0.00
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Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	3,558,676.00	9,800,000.00
Total Project Cost		3,558,676.00	9,800,000.00

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

Amount

360,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	9,800,000.00
Total Co-financing				9,800,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Kenya recently developed a national strategy for landscape and ecosystems restoration and under this strategy Kenya has raised resources from different financing sources. The GoK and World Bank are currently preparing a 200 million landscape restoration investments (IDA) and also the government has raised \$40 million from CIF.

The project will benefit from co-financing from the \$40 million through the CIF; based on the spatial allocation of the different sources it's been estimated that about 9.8 million is confining for the GBFF project.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Angela Armstrong	4/1/2024	Hisham Osman		hosman1@worldbank.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Festus K. Ngeno	Principal Secretary	State Department for Environment and Climate Change	3/31/2024