



Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9735

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict

Countries

Angola

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Tropical Rain Forests, Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Communications, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Capacity Development, Innovation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

72In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

389,861

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1_P1	Outcome 1.2. Improved management effectiveness of protected areas	GET	1,750,000	8,754,000
BD-2_P3	Outcome 3.1. Reduction in rates of poaching of rhinos and elephants and other threatened species and increase in arrests and convictions (baseline established per participating country)	GET	2,353,800	7,746,934
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,103,800	16,500,934

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To prevent the extinction of terrestrial species by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework and national capacity to manage wildlife, including HWC, and address wildlife crime	Technical Assistance	<p>1. Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework to combat wildlife crime and manage wildlife, including HWC, as indicated by:</p> <p>Increased capacity of INBAC to control wildlife crime gauged by UNDP Capacity Scorecard. <i>Baseline – 41%; Target – 60%</i></p> <p>Increased national capacity of Angola to combat wildlife crime measured by ICCWC IF assessment. <i>Baseline – 28%; Target – 45%</i></p>	<p>1.1. National policy and regulatory framework for IWT control and wildlife management is reviewed and updated: National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy, HWC Strategy, updated wildlife crime legislation with higher penalties, and CBNRM legislation, are developed and approved by Government; the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR laws are updated (GEF \$144,750).</p> <p>1.2. National Environmental Crime Unit and other wildlife law enforcement agencies are</p>	GET	819,000	2,746,934

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Strengthening capacity of selected PAs and law enforcement agencies in the target areas to control poaching, IWT, HWC, and habitat degradation	Technical Assistance	<p>2. Strengthened capacity of PAs and other law enforcement agencies in the project areas to reduce wildlife crime, manage HWC, and prevent habitat degradation, as indicated by:</p> <p>Increased management effectiveness of Maiombe NP and Luando SNR measured by METT score: Maiombe NP: <i>Baseline – 35; Target – 55</i>. Luando SNR: <i>Baseline – 20; Target - 40</i></p> <p>Increased PA territory with improved management. <i>Baseline – 0 ha; Target – 1,200,400 ha</i> (total area of Maiombe NP and Luando SNR)</p> <p>Increased number of annual wildlife crime seizures and offenders' arrests in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. <i>Baseline – 9-10; Target - 100</i></p> <p>Increased number of mitigated HECs in Maiombe NP. <i>Baseline – 0%; Target – 50%</i></p> <p>Zero poaching for high value species and zero open bushmeat trade in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. <i>Baseline – at least 7-8 cases of high value species poaching annually; bushmeat exposed for selling in the PAs and around them.</i></p> <p>Zero deforestation rate in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. <i>Baseline: Maiombe NP – 718 ha/year; Luando SNR – 1,800 ha/year</i></p> <p>Decreased frequency of wild fires in Luando SNR</p>	<p>2.1. Two local inter-agency Environmental Crime Units (local sub-divisions of the national Environmental Crime Unit) are established in the project areas and provided with comprehensive anti-poaching trainings, equipment, and initial operational support: the local Units have staff of at least 12 inspectors and necessary equipment and operational support from Local and National Government for effective wildlife crime enforcement in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR (GEF \$183,419)</p>	GET	1,694,419	9,145,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Engaging local communities in sustainable wildlife, forest and PA management	Technical Assistance	<p>3. Increased involvement of local communities in the project areas in wildlife, habitat, and PA management, as indicated by:</p> <p>At least 6,000 people in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR practice CBNRM, SLM, and participate in PA management. <i>Baseline – 0.</i></p> <p>At least 20,000 ha in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR are under CBNRM and SLM. <i>Baseline – 0 ha.</i></p> <p>At least 10,490 (at least 40% are women) of direct project beneficiaries^[1]. <i>Baseline – 0</i></p> <p>^[1] Includes ~10,000 local people of selected communities in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR (Outputs 3.1-3.2); at least 240 law enforcement officers of ECU, Customs, Border Police, prosecutors and judiciary receiving training and equipment under Outputs 1.2 and 1.4; and at least 250 PA rangers trained and equipped under Outputs 1.3, 2.1 and 2.2.</p>	<p>3.1. Pilot projects on community-based conservation, HWC management, sustainable use of natural resources, and alternative sources of income for local communities are developed and implemented in the project areas:</p> <p>10,000-12,000 local people (50% of women) in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR are trained in CBNRM, SLM, SFM and HWC management, and supported with grants to initiate community sustainable livelihood projects (GEF \$1,010,000)</p> <p>3.2. Public awareness</p>	GET	1,105,000	4,032,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming	Technical Assistance	<p>4. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally, as indicated by:</p> <p>At least 5 project lessons on IWT combat and community livelihood are used by other projects for conservation. <i>Baseline – 0</i></p> <p>At least 50% of the project participants are women. <i>Baseline – 0%</i></p>	<p>4.1. Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning framework is developed and implemented (GEF \$164,962)</p> <p>4.2. Lessons learned from the project are shared with national and international conservation programmes, including GWP (GEF \$96,000)</p> <p>4.3. Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting (GEF \$29,000)</p>	GET	289,962	477,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)					3,908,381	16,400,934
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET					195,419	100,000
Sub Total(\$)					195,419	100,000
Total Project Cost(\$)					4,103,800	16,500,934

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	Ministry of the Environment (MINAMB)	In-kind	5,477,000
Donor Agency	KfW Bankengruppe	Grant	6,000,000
CSO	ADPP	Grant	4,032,000
CSO	ICCF	In-kind	400,000
CSO	Stop Ivory	In-kind	346,934
CSO	Kissama Foundation	Grant	245,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)			16,500,934

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Angola	Biodiversity		No	4,103,800	389,861
Total Grant Resources(\$)						4,103,800	389,861

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

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PPG Amount (\$)

100,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

9,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
Total Project Costs(\$)						0	0

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	1,200,400.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)
Akula National Park	125689	Select				<input type="checkbox"/>

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)
0.00	1,200,400.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA 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)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDPA 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)
Akula National Park Luando Strict Nature Reserve	125689 3066	Select Habitat/Species Management Area		993,000.00			40.00		<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Maiombe National Park	125689 N/A	Select National Park		207,400.00			55.00		<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		4,196		
Male		6,294		
Total	0	10490	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Update the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet (as used in GEF 7 Endorsement template – Annex E) and aggregating them in the table above. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at mid-term evaluation and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCC.

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

1a. Project Description. Elaborate on:

The project was designed in full accordance with the PIF with some necessary adjustments to the project Components, Outcomes, Outputs, co-financing, and budget made during stakeholder consultations and development (see Annex D for details). Brief description of the project is presented below.

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The project will address following threats to biodiversity and sustainable community development in Angola, including poaching and illegal wildlife trade, human-wildlife conflicts, and degradation of habitat by unsustainable logging, wild fires, and the expansion of agriculture based mostly on unsustainable slash and burn practices.

Poaching is the most serious threat for wildlife in Angola, including illegal hunting for high value species like elephants, great apes, African grey parrots, and pangolins, which are mainstays of the international illegal wildlife trade, as well as intensive bushmeat hunting for wide range of species for domestic market. Poaching for elephants and rhinos in Africa has surged dramatically since the late 2000s, mostly due to increased demand from Asia and particularly China, Thailand and Vietnam, where ivory and rhino horn products are very popular among the growing middle-class. Until 2016, Angola had a large and unregulated domestic ivory market, mainly in Luanda. Angola was listed among top ten countries by number of ivory trafficking instances between January 2009 and August 2016 (a total of 16 instances were recorded). Despite this, Angola had 0% Country Enforcement Index in 2016 indicating the country's very low ability to detect and seize illicit wildlife products transported through its airports. About 60% of Angolans depend on bushmeat to a large extent as a major source of protein and income.

Although any hunting and bushmeat trade is illegal in Angola, bushmeat is readily available in much of the country and can be bought openly along roadsides. Bushmeat hunting in Angola, as elsewhere, is not selective. Bushmeat poaching both for subsistence and commerce is indicated as one of the main threats for other PAs in Angola, including Bicular, Cameia, Cangandala, Kissama, Maiombe NPs, and Luando Reserve. Intensive bushmeat hunting for commercial purposes was recorded in Bie, Moxico and Cuando Cubango provinces by the National Geographic Okavango Wilderness Project (2017). Some information sources call Angola the biggest bushmeat market in Africa where domestic consumption of the bushmeat became traditional during the civil war. Bush meat market in Angola is driven by increasing demand from growing populations of Angola's cities. Based on the average rate of bushmeat consumption in Africa of 0.152 kg/person/day, Luanda alone with a population of 2,487,000 potentially consumes 378 tons of bushmeat daily!

Human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) are very common in Angola, including in protected areas. Key types of conflicts are: crop damage by elephants and hippos; damage of food stores by elephants; killing of livestock by crocodiles, lions, hyenas and leopards; killing of people by elephants, crocodiles, lions and hippos. Key drivers of the conflict are increasing human population and livestock number; encroachment of settlements, agriculture and pastures in wildlife habitat; blocking access to rivers and other water points by crop field and

settlements. Human-elephant conflicts (HECs) have been regularly reported in all villages inside the Maiombe NP and around it with two main hotspots – Comboliambo and Bucu-Zau areas. Main crops damaged in the NP are bananas, cassava, sweet potato, and corn, especially on small plantations located in the forest. In Luando Strict Nature Reserve (SNR), hippos are the key conflict animals, coming to feed on the croplands located near Kwanza River. In 2014-2018, two local people were killed and several were injured by hippos.

The following barriers to effectively deal with these threats will be addressed by the project (see additional details in the Development Challenge section of the Prodoc):

1. ***Insufficient wildlife policy and IWT legal framework.*** Analysis of wildlife legislation framework in Angola implemented by the Stop Ivory and Wildlife Impact as well as the ICCWC IF assessment of wildlife crime enforcement capacity in Angola in 2018 demonstrated that certain wildlife management and IWT-related legislation is outdated and needs to be updated in accordance with international standards. Weak policy and regulatory frameworks relating to wildlife and IWT provide limited tools to manage wildlife sustainably with participation of local communities as well as monitor and combat IWT, including surveillance, investigation, prosecution, and conviction of wildlife criminals.
2. ***Insufficient capacity of national wildlife agencies and PAs to address poaching, IWT, and habitat degradation issues.*** Angola made significant progress in strengthening its national wildlife law enforcement agencies and PAs in 2000-2017. However, ICCWC IF assessment demonstrated that national capacity of the country to address wildlife crime is only 28% of maximal possible score. INBAC has been strengthened in recent years to manage the national PA system notably through the efforts of previous GEF projects; however, this has not included the capacity to effectively suppress poaching, IWT, and manage HWC. Currently INBAC has only 15 staff in Luanda, almost without equipment to target wildlife crime law enforcement. The current capacity of the INBAC to control wildlife crime in Angola was evaluated as only 41% of the maximal possible. The multi-agency Environmental Crime Unit was established at the MINAMB in 2015 to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime, including illegal ivory trade and trafficking. However, the Unit still has very limited staff (15 officers total, including 7 in Luanda and 8 in the provinces) and low investigation, surveillance, and technical capacity to combat wildlife crime. In Angola, both the prosecution success rate and the nature of the penalties applied to wildlife criminals are still insufficient to adequately deter offenders, especially repeat offenders. This problem can in part be attributed to lack of awareness on the part of police prosecutors and the judiciary of the serious impact that poaching is having on wildlife populations, as well as ineffective legislative instruments applied to wildlife crime offenders. As a result, these crimes are often dismissed entirely, or only minor penalties are applied. The number of park rangers and other environmental personnel has been steadily increasing in recent years up to 350 in 9 Protected Areas, but given the large PA areas, this number is still very low for effective law enforcement (less than 3 rangers per 1000 km²) and very far from optimal ratio of 20-30 rangers per 1000 km². Some PAs like Luando SNR and Cameia and Mupa NPs have no permanent ranger staff at all. The majority of the PA rangers need field equipment and training in patrolling and operations, evidence gathering and data recording to effectively enforce the law, HWC and fire management. The government has responded to this situation through the construction of the 31st January Wildlife School (recently renamed as the Environmental Polytechnic Institute) in Menongue, Cuando-Cubango province (created by Decree # 132 in 2015), but this school is not yet operational and does not have developed and comprehensive training programmes.
3. ***Lack of community involvement in wildlife, forest, and PA management.*** A participatory approach to conservation (involving local communities) has been a key strategy for biodiversity conservation in Africa. There is a need to recognize the significant role of community involvement in species and habitat protection in Angola. Communities living in and around PAs do not receive any significant benefits from conservation but suffer from HWCs, they lack social services and face difficult access to markets, which in turn has not fostered attitudes that are supportive of conservation practices. No Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management (CBWM and CBNRM), Local Councils for Protection of Forest and Wildlife, and Community Management Areas defined in the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas have been established in Angola. Many local people are involved in unsustainable bushmeat hunting and trade, ineffective slash and burn agriculture, devastating logging and burning of forests for short-term needs, including increasing charcoal production.

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects (see the Development Challenge section of the Prodoc for more details)

The Angolan government recognizes protection of environment, restoration of wildlife, and combating illegal wildlife trade as key priorities for the national development. The government of Angola signed and ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1997 and became a member of the Conference of the Parties in 1998. In 2006, the country developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2012 with the overall objective *to incorporate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable distribution of biological resources in favor of all Angolans into development policies and programmes*. In 2010, Angola developed and adopted the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas providing necessary policy framework for wildlife conservation and sustainable forest management. In 2013, Angola signed and ratified CITES and became the 179th party of the Convention. The 16th Conference of the Parties to CITES held in Bangkok in 2013 classified Angola among the countries “of importance to watch” in connection with the country’s domestic ivory market, its significant role in ivory trafficking and limited information on poaching and illegal wildlife trade inside the country. In 2015, Angola developed the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) 2015-2016 in response to the request of the 65th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee held in Geneva in July 2014. To support national implementation of CITES, the country developed the Executive Decree No. 469/15 prohibiting hunting activity and logging within the country of all protected species of wild fauna and flora. In the framework of the NIAP, the country closed its open domestic ivory market in 2016, adopted the Law No. 6/17 on Forest and Wildlife, drafted a new PA Law based on revision of colonial Decree No. 40.040/1955, started update of the Criminal Code to harmonize it with environmental legislation, conducted inventories of national ivory stockpiles for 1,244 kg of unworked and worked ivory, and established the Inter-ministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora. In 2016, Angola established the 31st of January Environmental Polytechnic Institute (Wildlife School) in Menongue (Cuando-Cubango province) to serve as a national and regional facility for ranger training on effective PA management and strategies for reducing IWT and poaching. In 2016, Angola joined the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) and signed a MOU with the Stop Ivory on collaboration in fight against the illegal trade of ivory. In 2015, the General Prosecutor’s Office of Angola in collaboration with the African Prosecutors Association (APA) organized the “International Conference on Poaching and its Harmful Effects for the Continent: Efficient Measures to Hold Perpetrators Accountable” in Menongue, Cuando-Cubango Province. The multi-agency Environmental Crime Unit (ECU) was established in 2015 under the leadership of MINAMB and with the participation of the following entities: the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, Ministry of Fisheries, National Department of Customs, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Geology and Mining, and Ministry of Education.[1]¹ The defined objectives of the Unit are: (a) to coordinate and lead the implementation of legislation for biodiversity conservation in Angola, in particular the legislation to combat wildlife crime; (b) to establish intelligence and data collection and analysis capacity and to develop an effective database to support and monitor wildlife crime enforcement; and (c) to coordinate the intelligence, enforcement and monitoring of wildlife crime in Angola, through multi-sectorial collaboration with all relevant entities in the country.

Since 2000-s, Angola’s governments has attempted to rehabilitate and expand the national Protected Areas (PAs) system that was destroyed by years of the civil war. Thus, three new National Parks (Maiombe, Luengué-Luiana and Mavinga) (the first since independence) were established in 2011[2]²[3]³. Currently the national network includes 14 PAs with total area of 132,410 km² covering 11% of the country (Table 2). Rehabilitation and extension of PA estate for wildlife restoration in Angola are key objectives of the Angola’s National Environment Management Plan (NEMP 2009), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2007-2012), Strategic Plan of the National Network of Conservation Areas of Angola (PLERNACA 2011), and the Angolan Strategic Plan for Protected Areas (PESAP) 2018-2028. The PESAP foresees extension of the national PA system to cover 17% of the national area and establishment of marine PAs[4]⁴. Management and oversight of the PA estate is the prime responsibility of MINAMB’s National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC, established in 2011) in collaboration with forestry guards deployed by the National Forest Development Institute (IDF) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, which is responsible for the management of Angola’s forests. Total annual PA budget allocation of Angola increased from \$1.5 mln in 2011 to \$9 mln in 2016[5]⁵. Total staff of 8 National Parks increased from zero at the beginning of 2000 up to 350 in 2018 (90% are rangers), and provided with basic training, infrastructure, and equipment with support

from the UNDP and GEF[6]⁶. Two national protected areas – Cangandala NP and Luando Strict Nature Reserve – have been involved in the Protection and Rehabilitation of Giant Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger variati*) project with support from the Kissama Foundation[7]⁷. In 2018, the Executive Committee was planning to follow up and reinforce the implementation of measures for conservation of the Giant Sable Antelope[8]⁸.

3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The project's Objective is *to prevent the extinction of terrestrial species by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola*. To address the Development Challenge and achieve the Objective, the project will implement four general Components (see details in the Strategy section of the Prodoc):

Component 1. Strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework and national capacity to manage wildlife, including HWC, and address wildlife crime.

Component 2. Strengthening capacity of selected PAs and law enforcement agencies in the target areas to control poaching, IWT, HWC, and habitat degradation.

Component 3. Engaging local communities in sustainable wildlife, forest and PA management.

Component 4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming.

Two project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – were selected by Angola government for the project implementation based on the following criteria: (a) most important habitat for highly endangered species in Angola – forest elephant, gorilla, and chimpanzee (Maiombe NP) and black giant sable (Luando SNR), and (b) extremely high level of poaching and IWT in both sites; (c) high importance of both areas for development of wildlife tourism; and (d) almost complete lack of other conservation and law enforcement investments in the selected PAs.

The project is designed to achieve following Long-Term and Mid-Term Impacts and Outcomes (see details in the Results and Partnerships section of the Prodoc):

Long-Term Impacts (Global Environmental Benefits):

Stable or increasing populations of the flagship species in the project areas:

Forest Elephant (Maiombe NP): baseline to be established on the first year of the project; population is at least stable by the end of the project (\geq baseline) .

Western lowland gorilla (Maiombe NP): baseline to be established on the first year of the project; population is at least stable by the end of the project (\geq baseline) .

Chimpanzee (Maiombe NP): baseline to be established on the first year of the project ; population is at least stable by the end of the project (\geq baseline) .

Black Giant Sable (Luando SNR): 150 (2016); \geq 200 by the end of the project

Stable area of wildlife habitat in the project areas:

Tropical Rain Forest (Maiombe NP): baseline - 196,275 ha (2017); no decline from the baseline by the end of the project.

Miombo woodlands (Luando SNR): baseline – 929,191 ha (2017); no decline from the baseline by the end of the project.

The Long-Term impacts will be achieved via attainment of the Mid-Term Impacts (direct threat reduction):

Decreased poaching and IWT for high-value and bushmeat species:

Number of cases of elephant poaching discovered in Maiombe NP by the Park staff and other LE agencies: at least 1 elephant is poached annually; 0 - at the end of the project.

Number of cases of gorilla poaching discovered in Maiombe NP by the Park staff and other LE agencies: baseline – 1 (2017); 0 – by the end of the project.

Number of cases of chimpanzee poaching discovered in Maiombe NP by the Park staff and other LE agencies: baseline – 1-2 annually; 0 – by the end of the project.

Number of cases of black giant sable poaching discovered in Luando SNR by the Park staff and other LE agencies: baseline – at least 3 (2017); 0 – by the end of the project.

Bushmeat is exposed for selling along the roads and at the local markets in Maiombe NP, around Luando SNR, and in Luanda: baseline – Yes (2018); No – by the end of the project.

Decreased deforestation rate in the project areas (ha/year):

Maiombe NP: baseline – 718 ha/year ; 0 ha/year – by the end of the project;

Luando SNR: baseline – 1,800 ha/year ; 0 ha/year – by the end of the project;

Decreased frequency of human-induced fires in Luando SNR: baseline – 5,023 incidents/year; <= 2,500 incidents/year by the end of the project.

To ensure the Mid-Term Impacts the project will achieve the following Outcomes:

Outcome 1. Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework to combat wildlife crime and manage wildlife, including HWC

Capacity of the INBAC to combat wildlife crime (UNDP Capacity Scorecard): baseline – 41% (2018); >=60% - by the end of the project.

National capacity to combat wildlife crime (ICWC Indicator Framework Score): baseline – 28% (2018); >=45% - by the end of the project.

Outcome 2. Strengthened capacity of PAs and other law enforcement agencies in the project areas to reduce wildlife crime, manage HWC, and prevent habitat degradation

Management effectiveness of the target PAs (METT score):

Maiombe NP: baseline – 35 (2018); >=55 – end of the project

Luando SNR: baseline – 20 (2018); >=40 – end of the project

Annual wildlife crime law enforcement results in the project areas:

Maiombe NP: baseline (2017) – total number of staff available for enforcement: 12; intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month): 216; annual number seizures of wildlife and forest products: 3-5; annual number of arrests of wildlife and forest crime offenders: 9-10 . End of the project: total number of staff available for enforcement: >=30; intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month): >=450; annual number seizures of wildlife and forest products: >=50; annual number of arrests of wildlife and forest crime offenders: >=50.

Luando SNR: baseline (2017) – total number of staff available for anti-poaching: 0; intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month): 0; annual number seizures of wildlife products: 0; annual number of arrests of wildlife crime offenders: 0. End of the project: total number of staff available for anti-poaching: >=30; intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month): >=450; annual number seizures of wildlife products: >=50; annual number of arrests of wildlife crime offenders: >=50.

HEC conflicts in Maiombe NP:

Percentage of solved/mitigated HEC: baseline – 0% (out of at least 6 cases annually); >=50% by the end of the project.

Outcome 3. Increased involvement of local communities in the project areas in wildlife, habitat, and PA management

Total number of people (F/M) practicing SFM, SLM, CBNRM and/or participating in the PA management:

Maiombe NP: baseline (2018) – 0; >= 3,000 by the end of the project

Luando SNR: baseline (2018) – 0; >= 3,000 by the end of the project

Total area (ha) under community-based SFM, SLM, and CBNRM:

Maiombe NP: baseline (2018) – 0 ha; >= 10,000 ha by the end of the project

Luando SNR: baseline (2018) – 0 ha; >= 10,000 ha by the end of the project

Outcome 4. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally

Number of the lessons learned by the project that are used in other national and international projects: baseline – 0; >=5 by the end of the project.

Percentage (%) of women participating in (and/or benefiting from) the project: baseline – 0; >=50 by the end of the project.

To achieve the Outcomes, the following Outputs will be delivered by the project:

ESIA should be conducted and ESMP should be developed before initiation of the activities to deliver the project Outputs.

Outcome 1. Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework to combat IWT and poaching, and manage wildlife, including HWC

Output 1.1. National policy and regulatory framework for IWT control and wildlife management is reviewed and updated

As mentioned in the Development Challenge section, weak policy and regulatory frameworks relating to wildlife and IWT provide limited tools to manage wildlife sustainably with participation of local communities as well as monitor and combat IWT, including surveillance, investigation, prosecution, and conviction of wildlife criminals. Thus, the country still lacks a National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy to guide national wildlife crime enforcement, inter-agency and international cooperation to combat poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking. *The country still has low penalties for wildlife crimes: maximum 3 years of imprisonment and mainly financial penalties; they therefore do not fall within the definition of “serious crime” under the United Nations’ Organized Crime Convention.* No specific guidelines for prosecuting wildlife related crimes developed for the country’s prosecutors and judiciary. No legislation exists in the country to support Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management (CBWM and CBNRM) and establish Local Councils for Protection of Forest and Wildlife and Community Management Areas defined in the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas^[9]. The country also

needs updated National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) to guide national efforts to stop illegal ivory trafficking through Angola. Legal documents for Luando SNR (dated on 1957) and Maiombe NP need to be updated to improve management (Luando SNR) and optimize the PA boundaries (Maiombe NP).

The project will take in account wildlife crime legislation review and recommendations developed by the IELP, Stop Ivory and Wildlife Impact projects in Angola (2018-2019) as well as the results of the brief ICCWC IF assessment in August 2018 and will initially focus on the update and promotion of the official approval of the following legislation documents:

- **National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy**, as the key national policy document to guide improve wildlife crime law enforcement in Angola. Specifically, the Strategy should:
 - o Describe key measures to stop poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and strengthen the inter-agency and international collaboration in the Governance, Justice, Law in dealing with illegal wildlife trade;
 - o Define key targets to achieve in the wildlife crime enforcement in the country;
 - o Indicate key mechanisms and sources of funding for improved wildlife crime enforcement;
 - o Include measures to decrease national demand for bushmeat and increase national awareness on the impact of wildlife crime on the national biodiversity and economy.

As an example of the policy document, the project can use the Kenya's National Wildlife Conservation and Management Strategy that should be finalized by the end of 2018, Zimbabwe's National Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy 2017-2021, and other documents. The Angolan Strategy should be developed in accordance with the SADC Regional Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy.

- **Wildlife Crime and Hunting Legislation.** Based on the IELP, Stop Ivory and Wildlife Impact analysis of wildlife crime legislation in 2018-2019, the project can potentially update one or two key wildlife legislative documents to improve prosecution and increase penalties for wildlife crime in the country. The laws to be updated in the project framework will be identified during the project inception phase based on the results of on-going process of legislation improvement in the country.
- **Legislation on Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management** to provide a legal framework for the sustainable management and protection of wildlife and forest resources within communal lands. The laws should ideally provide ownership rights (not only user rights) to local communities to manage wildlife and forest resources as well as incentives to local communities for sustainable wildlife and forest management. The project can use the appropriate legislation and experience of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and Zambia as examples for development of the Angolan Community Wildlife and Forest Management Legislation.
- **If planned co-financing is fully available**, the project will also work on the following legislation documents:

- o **Ancillary Legislation, such as Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA).** Based on IELP, Stop Ivory and Wildlife Impact analysis and outcomes of validation workshop in September 2018, one or two targeted priorities may be identified to specifically address gaps in related ancillary legislation helpful to combating wildlife trafficking, including customs, criminal, MLA, extradition, anti-money laundering, anti-corruption, assets forfeiture, and permanent deportation of foreigners involved in wildlife crime in Angola, etc. In many cases, increasing penalties will facilitate the ability of prosecutors to use this “ancillary” legislation. However, some targeted intervention may be necessary to improve MLA legislation and key MLA relationships, such as between demand, source, and transit countries, to increase the probability of prosecutions and cooperative law enforcement throughout the supply chain.
- o **National Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy** through a holistic planning approach.
- o **Updated National Ivory Action Plan for 2020-2025** with a goal to completely stop ivory trafficking through Angola (if not developed before the project start). The NIAP can be a section or an Annex for the NEAP that is under development in 2018.
- o **Update of the legal documents for the target PAs:** Luando SNR (e.g. to improve its management as a National Park given the current situation) and Maiombe NP (e.g. to include important chimpanzee and gorilla habitat adjacent to the south-west portion of the park and make appropriate zoning of the park given high human population density areas inside the PA). The project will be able to update 3-4 legislative documents total based on the priorities identified during the project inception phase from the list above. The selected legislation documents will be developed by the MINAMB and other partners with the project technical support in fully open and participatory process with involvement of all interested stakeholders under potential leadership of the Angola’s Conservation Caucus (which is currently under establishment in the National Assembly with support from ICCF). The final documents will be submitted by the MINAMB to the National Assembly of Angola for official approval that can be facilitated by the Conservation Caucus. The project can also to assist MINAMB in development of NIAP Reports.

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.1: Leading partners: MINAMB, ECU, INBAC, Interministerial Commission on Wildlife Crime, Attorney General’s Office, CITES Secretariat, MINAGRIF, IDF; **Supporting Partners:** Stop Ivory, Wildlife Impact, ICCF, EIA, 51 Degrees, USFWS, IELP, national legal and thematic experts.

Output 1.2. National Environmental Crime Unit and other wildlife law enforcement agencies are provided with trainings, manuals, and equipment to effectively enforce, prosecute, and penalize wildlife crime.

Angola made significant progress in strengthening national wildlife crime law enforcement agencies and PAs during 2000-2017. The INBAC has been strengthened in recent years to manage the national PA system notably through the efforts of previous GEF projects. However, this has not included the capacity to effectively suppress poaching and IWT, and manage HWC. Thus, the current capacity of the INBAC to control wildlife crime was evaluated as 41% of maximal possible score (see Annex Q. UNDP Capacity Scorecard for INBAC). The National Environmental Crime Unit was established under MINAMB leadership in 2015 to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime, including illegal ivory trade and trafficking. The Unit still has very limited staff (15 officers total, including 7 in Luanda and 8 in the provinces) and insufficient investigation, surveillance, and technical capacity to combat wildlife crime. Some of the National ECU staff has been trained in the wildlife crime investigation, intelligence, and forensics by the Stop Ivory and at the wildlife law enforcement schools in Botswana and Gabon, but a system of regular trainings for National ECU staff is still missing. The National ECU still has very limited equipment for law enforcement, including only two vehicles, and the initial network of informers that includes 21 people only. Given the plans of the National ECU to increase its staff up to 45 officers in 2018 and ultimately up to 200 of staff, the Unit will urgently need transportation, equipment and a regular system of staff training.

Initial ICCWC Indicator Framework assessment (see Annex R) clearly demonstrated capacity gaps in adequate investigation, intelligence, enforcement, and prosecution of wildlife and forest crime in the country. Both the prosecution success rate and the nature of the penalties applied are still insufficient to adequately deter offenders. This problem can in part be attributed to lack of awareness of the police prosecutors and the judiciary of the serious impact that poaching and trafficking are having on Angola's wildlife. As a result, these crimes are practically dismissed entirely, or only minor penalties are applied.

Thus, the Output 1.2 has been designed to strengthen (1) National ECU and (2) other law enforcement agencies capacity (INBAC, Police, Judiciary, and Customs) to investigate, prosecute and penalize wildlife crime.

1) The project will provide the ECU with one additional vehicle (Toyota Pickup) to be deployed as per the greatest need in the country considering especially the Maiombe NP and Luando SRN targeted by the project. VHF radios, field equipment for 20 officers, cameras and possibly equipment for phone analysis (e.g. CellBrite). To monitor appropriate use of provided vehicle and equipment the project team and INBAC will use logbooks for all vehicles (all rides and maintenance) and equipment monitoring lists which will regularly be audited. INBAC has also started to put GPS into their vehicles to monitor their use, thus this measure will be implemented too. Quarterly auditing missions will be done by the PMU to ensure that ECU has all provided equipment in place, correctly use and maintain it.

The application of specific methodologies (e.g. canines) and innovative intelligence technology (including relevant trainings) by the ECU will be analyzed at the project inception phase in cooperation with UNODC and mentoring partner for the ECU. The unit will be provided with mentoring from an international law enforcement expert organization (e.g., Stop Ivory, Salama Fikira, ESPA, Retarius, MacKenzie Intelligence, Wildlife Justice Commission, Maisha Group Ltd., or Freeland) which will cover personal and data security, interrogation, network analysis, open source investigation, surveillance, phone analysis, evidence handling, forensics, prosecution dossier development, informer handling, governance, anti-corruption, cyber approaches, species and derivatives identification, and chain of custody. The project will support experience exchange visits for the ECU officers to relevant law enforcement agencies in other countries (e.g., South Africa, Namibia, Gabon, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique (Portuguese-speaking) as well as their participation in the regional wildlife crime law enforcement meetings.

2) To eliminate wildlife crime capacity gap, the project will provide repetitive trainings to key law enforcement organizations – INBAC, police, customs, and judiciary working in the cooperation with the ECU. An indicative list of mandatory and repetitive trainings can be developed and delivered in the project framework based on the previous experience of the Stop Ivory, Wildlife Impact, Space for Giants, Wildlife Justice Commission, Freeland, Maisha Group Ltd., and ICCF across Africa (the list of trainings can be updated by the PMU in framework of Adaptive Management to adopt to changing situation and needs in the country and project area), including:

- CITES theoretical and practical course, including specimen identification and CITES permits (for INBAC, police, and Customs) (at least 5 trainings in 2019-2025 for 15-20 officers each);
- Special Training for Investigators on wildlife and forest crimes, including scene of crime management (at least 3 trainings in 2019-2025, and at least 40 officers should be trained);
- Special Training for Prosecutors on wildlife and forest crimes (at least 4 trainings in 2019-2025 for 15-20 prosecutors each);
- Special Training for Judiciary on wildlife and forest crimes (judicial sensitization) (at least 3 trainings in 2019-2025 for 15-20 judges each).

The suggested trainings will include basics of conservation biology and will have strong component on human rights issues.

Overall, under this output the project is going to target 200-250 of LE agents, investigators, prosecutors and judiciary working in Luanda (including sea port and airport) and the project areas (Cabinda and Malanje Provinces).

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.2: Leading partners: ECU, INBAC, Inter-ministerial Commission on Wildlife Crime, Attorney General's Office, CITES Secretariat, National Directorate for Biodiversity, IDF, Police, Customs, Judiciary; **Supporting Partners:** Stop Ivory, Wildlife Impact, EIA, IELP, USFWS, Space for Giants, Maisha Group Ltd., Vulcan, ICCF, thematic experts.

Output 1.3. The Environmental Polytechnic Institute (Wildlife School) in Menongue has comprehensive national training programmes for PA rangers and provides necessary training for the PA staff

To support the capacity development of national PA staff and conservation managers in Angola, with potential to support the entire SADC region, the Government established the 31st of January Environmental Polytechnic Institute (Wildlife School) in Menongue (Cuando-Cubango Province) on June 5th 2016. The school has basic infrastructure and classrooms for 150 students (6 classrooms for 25 students each). However, accommodation is only available for 50 students. The classrooms are equipped with desks and chairs, but the student dormitory has no beds. There are two office areas for instructors, all equipped with desks, chairs and 3 computers and one printer. The school is powered by a diesel power generator. The school has 22 permanent staff, including a principal, a secretary and security guards. The school has no instructor staff and no training equipment. The school does not have any training programmes and does not run regular trainings for PA rangers. The last (and only) training at the school was conducted in May 2017 and no other trainings are currently planned by the INBAC.

The project is going to support the Environmental Polytechnic Institute (wildlife school) to become a fully-functional national center for PA staff capacity building with necessary equipment (e.g., furniture for classes and student rooms, computers and printers, field equipment for trainings, VHF radio equipment, GPS navigators, SMART cyber-trackers, gasoline generator, a military troop carrier, firefighting equipment)[10]¹⁰. To monitor appropriate use of provided vehicles and equipment the project team and INBAC will use logbooks for all vehicles (all rides and maintenance) and equipment monitoring lists which will regularly be audited. Quarterly auditing missions will be done by the PMU to ensure that the Wildlife School has all provided equipment in place, correctly use and maintain it.

Based on the results and recommendations of the *Strengthening Angola's Criminal Justice System for Wildlife Project* of the Stop Ivory and 51 Degrees, the project will develop following indicative list of the essential training programmes for PA rangers using the existing programmes of the South African Wildlife College, KWS ranger schools in Kenya, and wildlife ranger training centers in Namibia and Gabon adjusted for Angola (the list can be updated at the project inception phase):

- o *Advanced anti-poaching tactic and arrest training for Rapid Response Units of the PAs (20 days);*
- o *Basic anti-poaching training course (15 days);*
- o *Special HWC Management and Mitigation Training (5 days);*
- o *First Aid in the field training (3 days);*
- o *Bush fire management course (3 days);*
- o *Human rights in the law enforcement operations*

The project will provide a *training for trainers* for at least 5 Environmental Polytechnic Institute instructors to run essential training programmes for rangers. Finally the project will support mandatory trainings for at least 250-300 PA rangers with key focus to the rangers from the project areas (Maiombe NP and Luando SNR) and Mavinga and Luiana-Luengue NPs (key savanna elephant habitat and poaching hotspot in Angola). It should be mentioned that other projects, such as Stop Ivory and KAZA initiatives will also invest in the

Institute with overall objective to train at least 1,500 PA rangers in Angola. Thus the GEF project will be responsible only for clearly defined above part of the joint initiative. Additional long-term support to the Environmental Polytechnic Institute and its staff will be provided by the MINAMB.

Key partners for delivery of Output 1.3: Leading partners: Menongue Environmental Polytechnic Institute (Wildlife School), INBAC; **Supporting partners:** Stop Ivory, 51 Degrees, South Africa Wildlife College, KWS Training Centers, Space for Giants, wildlife ranger training centers in Namibia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Gabon, KAZA TFCA Secretariat, Connected Conservation, thematic experts.

Outcome 2. Improved capacity of PAs and other law enforcement agencies in the project areas to reduce IWT and HWC, and prevent habitat degradation

Output 2.1. Two local inter-agency Environmental Crime Units (local sub-divisions of the national Environmental Crime Unit) are established in the project areas and provided with comprehensive anti-poaching trainings, equipment, and initial operational support

National ECU, INBAC, IDF, National Police, and Judiciary in Angola have significantly intersected and interdependent responsibilities to combat wildlife and forest crime. To facilitate interagency cooperation the government of Angola established the Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora and National Environmental Crime Unit to implement wildlife crime control in Angola with the participation of the all law enforcement agencies in the country at national and local levels. However, inter-agency cooperation remains low and insufficient at national, provincial, and local levels. For example, Maiombe NP has initial agreements and irregular cooperation with IDF, National Police, and Military for anti-poaching patrolling. Given the lack of rangers, inter-agency cooperation is difficult now in the Luando SNR.

It should be noted that well established interagency collaboration to fight wildlife and other crimes in the form of anti-poaching units, brigades, or task forces can considerably increase effectiveness of law enforcement and significantly suppress poaching and IWT. Interagency collaboration needs some additional coordination efforts but provides multiple benefits to participating agencies including leveraging resources (vehicles, equipment, staff, and operational expenses) for patrolling and joint operations; strengthening impact of special operations with more officers involved; provide joined brigades with unique opportunity to target wide spectrum of crimes (poaching, IWT, illegal logging and burning, possession of illegal arms, narcotics, etc.) and different areas (PAs and non-PAs); effective intelligence and sharing of actionable information between agencies; effective coordination of plans of different agencies; and effective prevention of bribery in the multi-agency groups. Moreover, the initial national wildlife crime action concept in Angola (establishment of the ECU and of the Interministerial Commission) was based on a multi-agency cooperation at all levels.

Based on the positive experience of multiple countries, the project is going to assist the Angolan government to establish and operationalize two local interagency Environmental Crime Units (local sub-divisions of the national Environmental Crime Unit) in the project areas based on the existing agreements and experience of inter-agency collaboration – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – to coordinate and leverage enforcement efforts among participating agencies; provide adequate operational response to the wildlife crime activities inside and outside the PAs via joint sting operations and strengthened patrolling of the poaching hotspots; and organize effective prosecution and penalization of wildlife and forest crime offenders. Each local ECU will consist from at least 8-10 officers from the PAs, ECU, IDF, National Police, military, Border Police, and Judiciary and can be strengthened with other staff of the participating agencies for special sting operations. The ECU in Maiombe NP will work in strong cooperation with the border agencies for control of transboundary trafficking of wildlife and forest products and other illicit goods. The project will support following activities to establish and support the local ECUs:

- 1) Development of interagency protocols on the local ECUs (as extensions of existing inter-agency agreements) with clear roles and responsibilities of each participating agency and focal areas of leadership of each agency under the protocol (will be implemented directly by the Angolan government in framework of the project co-financing);
- 2) Development of the Standard Operating Procedures for cooperation, information exchange, and rapid response cases of the local ECUs;
- 3) Development of the joint action plans of the local ECUs;
- 4) Initial workshops and trainings on interagency cooperation for each local ECU;

- 5) Quarterly meetings of the local ECUs for information exchange, planning, and reporting to the national Environmental Crime Unit on the results of joint activities in the project areas;
- 6) Necessary law enforcement training to the participants of the local ECUs will be provided under Output 1.2 (INBAC, Police, and Judiciary), Output 1.3 and 2.2 (PA rangers), including innovative wildlife crime detection, intelligence and investigation approaches (if feasible for local units). All training and mentoring programmes for law enforcement staff will incorporate strong component on human rights;
- 7) Procurement of the equipment for the local ECUs, including two vehicles or motorcycles, field equipment, HVF radios, cameras, DeLorme messengers (for real-time monitoring of the Unit members locations during field operations and fast response in the cases of emergency). To monitor appropriate use of provided vehicles and equipment the project team and INBAC will use logbooks for all vehicles (all rides and maintenance) and equipment monitoring lists which will regularly be audited. INBAC has also started to put GPS into their vehicles to monitor their use, thus this measure will be implemented too. Quarterly auditing missions will be done by the PMU to ensure that the anti-poaching brigades have all provided equipment in place, correctly use and maintain it;
- 8) Support of initial operations of the local ECUs to enforce forest and wildlife crimes, including poaching, illegal logging and burning, bushmeat trafficking and trade.

Salaries and other operational expenses of the local ECUs will be supported by the participating agencies and non-governmental donors.

Key partners for delivery of Output 2.1: Leading partners: National ECU, INBAC, Maiombe NP and Luando SNR, National Police, FAA, Judiciary, IDF, Presidential Programme for Conservation and Restoration of the Black Giant Sable; **Supporting partners:** Kissama Foundation, Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative's Secretariat, 51 Degrees, Maisha, Vulcan, Wildlife Impact, USFWS, thematic experts.

Output 2.2. Comprehensive and participatory Management Plans for the PAs in the project areas are updated and implemented, including the PA support with trainings, equipment and infrastructure

Management effectiveness of two project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – have been evaluated as low by the PPG team (baseline METT score for the Maiombe NP is 35, and Luando SNR – 20 only) due to limited financial resources, insufficient staff number and quality and lack of clear long-term management guidance. In 2018-2019, INBAC is planning to significantly strengthen the PAs with additional staff (currently Maiombe PA has only 15 of staff while Luando SNR has no official staff at all). Both target PAs currently have no management plans. However, a comprehensive and cutting edge management plan for Maiombe NP is under development now, under GEF 5 support, and expected to be available before this project starts.

Thus, the project will update (or develop if still lacking) the existing management documents to fully operational management plans for the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR using following key basic principles:

- A management plan (MP) has to be based on the Result-Based Management (RBM) concept with clear identification of the plan Goal (desired and achievable status of Conservation Targets – endangered wildlife populations and area of key ecosystems) and Objectives (aimed to reduction of direct threats for the Conservation Targets) and clear links between the plan expected results of different level: Outputs (products and services of the MP implementing team), Outcomes (increased capacity of PA management), Mid-Term Impacts (reduction of direct threats for PA's biodiversity) and Long-Term Impacts (improvement of status of key wildlife species and ecosystems). The MP should incorporate Financial Sustainability Strategy with key sources of funding to support the PA development. Results at all levels should be measurable and need to have clear Indicators. For each MP, a clear Theory of Change should be developed and clarified with key stakeholders based on existing approaches of the IUCN First Line of Defense, or WWF's Open Standards for Conservation Planning, or UNDP's Management for Development Results, or other models based on the RBM;
- A MP has to be developed in fully participatory approach and involve all key stakeholders in the planning process, including local administration, *palanca pastors*, relevant government agencies, NGOs supporting the PA, communities inside and around the PA, logging and mining concessions/camps (if present in the area);

- A MP should be based on the ecosystem and habitat map for the entire area of the PA (can be developed based on the ready for use data of the Global Forest Watch and basic interpretation of last Landsat 7 and 8 imageries freely available on-line), maps of key threats to the PA (e.g., known poaching sites, deforestation hotspots, areas of wild fires) and topographic maps showing relief, water bodies, populated places, and roads. The maps should be used to delineate management zones for the PA (e.g., settlement and agriculture zone, sustainable forest and wildlife management zone, and strictly protected zone) and planning of key interventions under the MP;
- A MP has to be designed for no more than 5-10 year period and include budgeted M&E plan to allow lessons learning and adaptive management through the implementation;
- Ideally a MP should have a Wildlife Adaptive Management section with simple population growth models for key species (e.g., forest elephant, gorilla, chimpanzee, and black giant sable) and wildlife monitoring plan with detailed survey methodology;
- A MP should include Special Operating Procedures for PA rangers to deal with wildlife and forest crimes.
- A MP must have clear Operational and Financial Plan (2-3 years) with timelines to deliver the MP's Outputs, responsible persons, required budgets and indicated sources of the budgets;
- A MP has to be in agreement with MINAMB/INBAC plans and aligned with other relevant strategies/programmes such as the PLERNACA, Presidential Programme for the Black Giant Sable, Mayombe TFCA Strategic Plan and NEAP.
- A MP has to be officially approved by the MINAMB/INBAC with assignment of the staff to supervise the MP implementation;
- A MP has to have clear mechanism for implementation with potential involvement of supporting NGOs, donor organizations, private sector, and communities to facilitate and control the process of MP implementation (e.g., PA management committee) or other forms of management mechanism. To ensure sustainability of the PAs and steady progress to the PA goals MINAMB can consider partnerships with international NGOs (e.g., WWF, WCS, AFW, African Parks, ZSL, FZS, etc.) and private sector for the PA co-management or delegated management. Local communities can be involved in the PA management via so called PA-Community Councils that allow local people to participate in PA decision-making and management, especially in the areas of conflicts between a PA and local communities (see Output 3.1).

The updated/produced PA management plans will be used as the key guiding documents to support target PAs on anti-poaching, habitat management, including fire control, and HWC management. While detailed needs of the PAs will be identified during management planning process, some **urgent priorities** indicated by the PA capacity assessment can be supported by the project **before the MPs are finalized/updated**. They include the following:

On-the-site trainings for PA managers and rangers as additional to those provided at the Environmental Polytechnic Institute (Wildlife School) in Menongue under Output 1.3 (the list of trainings can be updated by the PMU in framework of the project adaptive management):

- Local refresher of the advanced anti-poaching tactic and arrest training for the patrol groups of the PAs and local inter-agency ECU (established under Output 1.2) (at least 12 rangers need to be trained during 3 training sessions in 2019-2025). **Highly trained anti-poaching personnel should not be transferred to implement other tasks in the PAs;**
- Local refresher of the basic anti-poaching training (at least 50 rangers have to be trained during 3 training sessions in 2018-2024);
- Off road driving training for PA rangers (at least 6 ranger-drivers have to be trained during 4 training sessions in 2019-2025);
- Special HWC Management and Mitigation Training (at least 12 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2019-2025);
- First Aid in the field training (at least 50 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2019-2025);
- Species identification and wildlife monitoring training, including camera-trapping, distance sampling, and occupancy (at least 20 rangers have to be trained during 2 sessions in 2019-2025);
- Bush Fire management course (at least 50 rangers have to be trained during 3 sessions in 2019-2025);
- Human rights in law enforcement operations.

Equipment critical for proper protection and management of the target PAs (indicative list, that can be updated by the PMU in framework of the project adaptive management and in accordance with the PA needs and budget at the project start):

Luando SNR:

- Field equipment for 40 rangers (uniform, boots, night vision scopes, GPS, tents, camping gear, rain coats, backpacks, first aid kits, lanterns, chest webbings, binoculars, digital camera);
- One Toyota Pick-Up for patrols including with the local ECU;
- One John Deere tractor with accessories for bush fire management and road repair;
- One boat and trailer for river patrols;
- VHF radio equipment, including repeaters, will provide critical communication network to support anti-poaching and management in the entire landscape;
- Five DeLorme satellite trackers for patrol groups for real-time control and safety of rangers during patrolling;
- Five Gasoline generators and emergency water pumps for ranger posts and fire management;
- Four Computers and printers for the Luando SNR office;
- Fully equipped temporary tented camp at park HQ, for 20 people at a time;
- Border and entrance signs for the Reserve;
- First aid equipment and material;
- Tablets or smartphones for data collection with an Open Data Kit application (1 for every 4 rangers)

Other equipment, such as Vulcan DAC technology, will be provided by the project partners in framework of the project co-financing

Maiombe NP:

- Field equipment for 40 rangers (uniform, boots, night vision scopes, GPS, tents, camping gear, rain coats, chest webbings, digital camera, etc.);
- One Toyota Pick-Up for patrols including with the ECU;
- 5 motorcycles;
- One boat and trailer for river patrols;
- VHF radio equipment, including repeaters, will provide critical communication network to support anti-poaching and management in the entire landscape;
- Five DeLorme satellite trackers for patrol groups for real-time control and safety of rangers during patrolling;
- Four computers and printers for the Maiombe NP office;
- Solar panel; generator; water pump; water treatment system; water tanks; water pipes; sewerage system; waste disposal facility, in the MNP headquarters;
- Border and entrance signs for the NP;
- Rehabilitation facility for confiscated parrots;
- Two fully equipped tented mobile post (for 6 staff at any time);
- First aid equipment and material;
- Tablets or smartphones for data collection with an Open Data Kit application (1 for every 4 rangers)

To monitor appropriate use of provided vehicles and equipment the project team and INBAC will use logbooks for all vehicles (all rides and maintenance) and equipment monitoring lists which will regularly be audited. INBAC has also started to put GPS into their vehicles to monitor their use, thus this measure will be implemented too. Quarterly auditing missions will be done by the PMU to ensure that PA rangers have all provided equipment in place, correctly use and maintain it.

The project will also provide initial support to the ranger anti-poaching, HWC control, and other management activities in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR in the form of daily ration packs and gas for vehicles and facilitate community based production of daily ration packs for rangers under Output 3.1. Other operational expenses of the target PAs will be provided by INBAC and international donors.

Under the Output 2.2 the project will support baseline and end of project population surveys for forest elephants, gorilla, chimpanzee, and black giant sable to qualify actual project impact on the endangered species populations.

Key partners for delivery of Output 2.2: Leading partners: INBAC, Presidential Programme for Conservation and Restoration of the Black Giant Sable, Maiombe NP and Luando SNR; **Supporting partners:** Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative Secretariat, Kissama Foundation, 51 Degrees, Vulcan, Maisha, Wildlife Impact, USFWS, WCS, JGI, Local government and communities, thematic experts, *palanca pastors*.

Outcome 3. Increased involvement of local communities in the project areas in wildlife, habitat, and PA management

Output 3.1. Pilot projects on community-based conservation, HWC management, sustainable use of natural resources, and alternative sources of income for local communities are developed and implemented in the project areas

Communities living around PAs in Angola do not receive any significant benefits from conservation. Instead, they suffer from HWCs, lack many social services and suffer difficult access to markets, which has not fostered attitudes that are supportive of conservation practices. No Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management (CBWM and CBNRM), Local Councils for Protection of Forest and Wildlife, and Community Management Areas defined in the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas have been established in Angola so far. Many local people are involved in unsustainable bushmeat hunting and trade, ineffective slash and burn agriculture, illegal logging and mining, burning of woodlands for short-term needs, including increasing charcoal production. This is true for the selected project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – with total population inside the PAs of approximately 73-75,000 people. However, no indigenous peoples are present in the project areas or surrounding areas of influence.

Under this Output, the project will invest in the local communities' sustainable livelihood in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR via involving them in the PA management, SFM and SLM, and increasing their capacity to effectively manage HWC (especially HEC in the Maiombe NP). As the first step of the process, the project will support feasibility assessment of different forms of sustainable livelihood and community-based NRM given functional zones of the PAs defined under the Output 2.2. During the feasibility assessment, the project will explore following options:

- Forms and procedures for involving local communities in the PA management process (can be done under the Output 2.2), including, establishment of community councils for the PAs, potential employment or other forms of direct engagement of community agents/eco-guards in the PA protection, community negotiators, educators, etc;
- Community-Based Forest and Wildlife Management and establishment of Community Management Areas (CMAs) in the PAs;
- Sustainable agriculture, conservation farming, agro-forestry, as alternative to unsustainable slash-and-burn practice;
- Sustainable use of fish and other fresh water resources;
- Effective techniques for HWC, especially HEC management through holistic planning approach;
- Initial community-based eco-tourism in the PAs;
- Perspective value chains and markets for community products and services;
- Potential for Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs) and conservation partnerships with private sector and international donors to ensure sustainability of the community-based initiatives (e.g., Fair Trade, Rainforest Alliance, etc.).

Based on the results of the feasibility assessment and experience of FAO, ADPP, FAS, Gremio ABC and other organizations in Angola and in the region, the project will develop Community Action Livelihood Plans for each project area as a part of ESMP, and will implement a set of specific vocational training programmes for selected local communities inside the PAs with focus on management of CMAs; sustainable use of non-timber forest products and fisheries; HEC prevention and management; sustainable/conservation farming and agro-forestry; bush fire safety, prevention and suppression techniques and tools; small business basics and establishment of cooperatives, including community nurseries for reforestation and small scale livestock breeding. The training programmes will be developed and implemented using approaches developed and successfully tested in Angola by the FAO, ADPP, and FAS including Field Farmer School, Farmers' Club, Green Negotiated Territorial Development (GreenNTD), Sustainable Char-Coal, Conservation Agriculture, ADECOS, IUCN's First Line of Defense against Illegal Wildlife Trade (FLoD) approach, and Conservation farming programmes of the TNC and Eco-exist. In total, the project is going to train 10,000-12,000 local people (50% of women) in the project areas. Experienced project partner selected for implementation of the Output 3.1 will also assist the PMU to implement ESMP, including following parts: Human Rights and Safety Action Plan, Community Livelihood Action Plan, and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3).

In parallel with capacity building activities, the project in strong cooperation with FAO, ADPP, FAS, Gremio ABC, AfDB, and other partners will develop and support following pilot projects of the local communities (the list of thematic projects can be updated and narrowed after the feasibility assessment):

- Establishment and operationalization of Community Councils at the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR based on the existing traditional leadership models;
- Establishment and running of Community Management Areas based on the PA-community agreements and in accordance with functional zoning of the PA, including sustainable collection and marketing of mushrooms, berries, fruits, honey, fish, mopane worms, grass, wood, etc. The project can develop and use attractive branding of the community products for effective marketing (e.g. Giant Black Sable or Forest Elephant Honey);
- HEC management projects based on holistic approach and land use planning, and including fencing, chilly and bee barriers, crop guarding, switching to chilly farming and growing of other crops unattractive for elephants;
- Switching from slash-and-burn agriculture in the forest and woodlands to sustainable use of fields around villages, located in the settlement and agriculture zones of the PAs. This kind of projects can significantly decrease frequency of bush fires, deforestation, and HWC. In Maiombe NP, these initiatives will be conducted in strong cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture (IDA), Provincial Government, and the AfDB Cabinda Province Agriculture Value Chains Development Project (see Partnerships section) and will provide not only environmental, but also strong social and economic benefits (potential ICDP);
- Family and local group small environment friendly business initiatives, such as community gardens, medicinal plant plantations, tree nurseries, cane rat and small livestock breeding, production of daily ration packs for PA rangers, etc.;
- Village initiatives to prevent and control bush fires;
- Development of community agents/eco-guards network to assist in the PA protection;
- Establishment of community training centers on the base of local schools (these activities can help to restore destroyed schools in the PAs that can serve as a community environmental education centers at the same time).

It is expected that as a result of the pilot projects at least 6,000 local people (50% are women) in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR will switch to CBNRM, SFM, SLM and other sustainable practices and will participate in the PA management via PA-Community Councils^[11]. Each of the supported pilot project should have simple business plans with sustainability options based on the economic profitability or continuing support from other public or private donors.

Key partners for delivery of Output 3.1: Leading partners: Maiombe NP and Luando SNR, selected local communities, traditional leaders, IDA; **Supporting partners:** FAO, AfDB, ADPP, FAS, Gremio ABC, Administrations of Cabinda and Malanje Provinces and municipalities, Eco-Exist, JGI, Connected Conservation, relevant thematic experts (e.g., HEC experts).

Output 3.2. Public awareness campaign targeting IWT, bushmeat consumption, HWC and habitat degradation is developed and implemented in the project areas and at national level.

The project will design and implement targeted outreach campaign for adult and children in Maiombe NP, Luando SNR, and at the national level based on the on-going MINAMB's programmes and lessons learned from the experience of public campaigns in Angola and other countries (e.g. Kenya and Zimbabwe). The campaign will have a general plan for 5 years and detailed plans for yearly and monthly activities. Following indicative activities can be supported by the project (the list should be updated at the project start):

- Support of environmental clubs, education camps, school forestries and Climate Smart Gardens for schoolchildren living in the target PAs;
 - Organization of Wildlife Festivals for target communities (e.g. Elephant or Giant Black Sable events) with active involvement of adults and kids;
 - Organization of community and Parks joint sport events (e.g. football games between Park rangers and community members, shooting and specialized ranger competitions, etc.) to build trust, friendship and collaboration for conservation;
 - Publication of brochures and booklets for local communities on criminal and administrative responsibilities and penalties for poaching, wildlife trafficking, illegal logging and mining;
 - *Stop Bush Fire* campaign for local people in the Luando SNR;
- Involvement of *palanca pastors*, traditional leaders, and chiefs in outreach programmes for local communities on sustainable wildlife and forest use;
- Regular publication in local newspapers on the project progress and activities;
 - MINAMB's "*Eu Não Como Carne de Caça*" campaign on the national TV with national celebrities, radio and TV translation of interviews with environmental and conservation leaders;
 - Exchange visits to successful community projects to pick up best experience;
 - Targeted environmental education programme for government officials, including army and police, in the project areas;
 - Focus groups for adults with clear and simple explanations of climate change, deforestation, bush fires and wildlife degradation consequences by leading experts; and
 - Integrated theatre groups in communicating conservation information around local communities;
 - MINAMB/INBAC's environmental education web-platforms.

Law enforcement, government officials and private sector representatives should be involved in dialogue with local communities as much as possible to build strong trust and collaboration between different actors in conservation and sustainable development of the area.

Key partners for delivery of Output 3.2: Leading partners: target local communities, INBAC, Maiombe NP and Luando SNR; **Supporting partners:** ADPP, JEA, Gremio ABC, National TV channels, Kissama Foundation, Maiombe Network, Ministry of Education, Department of Environmental education at MINAMB, Center of Information and Communication (CDI) at MINAMB, Ministry of Social Communication, National media, Wildlife Impact, JGI/Roots and Shoots, thematic experts.

Outcome 4. Lessons learned by the project through participatory M&E and gender mainstreaming are used nationally and internationally

Output 4.1. Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning framework is developed and implemented

Participatory project monitoring and evaluation is a key part of the RBM approach practiced by UNDP and GEF for all project and programmes. Thus, the project will develop an M&E system and encourage stakeholders at all levels to participate in M&E to provide sufficient information for adaptive management decision-making. For M&E, the project will use standard UNDP approaches and procedures and following groups of indicators:

Output Indicators will be used to measure delivery of the project outputs (the project's products and services) and monitor routine project progress on monthly and quarterly basis. Collection of information on the output indicators will be performed by the PMU and represented in the project Quarterly and Annual Reports;

Outcome Indicators will be used to indicate the progress toward and achievement of the project outcomes (e.g. capacity or behavioral changes happened in result of use of the project outputs by target groups of stakeholders). Collection of information on the outcome indicators will be performed by the PMU and key partners or might require hiring of consultants. Project progress against outcome indicators will be reflected in the Annual, Mid-Term and Terminal Project Reports, GEF Core Indicator Framework, and Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports;

Mid-Term Impact Indicators will demonstrate how the project outcomes contribute to mid-term project impacts (e.g. reduction of direct threats for Conservation and Sustainable Development Targets). Collection of information for mid-term impact indicators might require special consultants and appropriate expenses and will be performed generally at the project mid-term and completion to compare project progress in reducing key threats against baseline data. Information on mid-term impact indicators will be generally presented in the Mid-Term and Terminal Project Report and Terminal Evaluation Report;

Long-Term Impact Indicators, or GEBs will be used to measure the level of achievement of the ultimate project impacts (status of wildlife populations, their habitats, improvements in the livelihood and benefits for target communities). Long-term project impacts can be only partially achieved during the project lifetime (6 years) and might fully materialize several years after the project is over. Particularly to measure long-term project impact, the project will support baseline and end of project population surveys for forest elephants, gorilla, chimpanzee, and black giant sable and remote sensing analysis of woodland cover in the project areas to qualify actual project impact on the wildlife population and habitat. Information for long-term impact indicators will be collected with wide involvement of the project partners and consultants and will be reflected in the included in the Mid-Term and Terminal Project Report and Terminal Evaluation Report.

Gender and Social and Environmental Risk Indicators will be used to assess impact of the project activities on gender equality and involvement of women in sustainable wildlife and NR management. The project will conduct ESIA procedure at the Inception Phase and will develop an ESMP (budgeted under Output 3.1) with at least following parts: Human Rights and Safety Action Plan, Community Livelihood Action Plan, and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3). The ongoing data collection on these ESMP indicators will be annually carried out by selected project partner for Output 3.1 that will assist PMU in implementation of the ESMP.

Key partners for delivery of Output 4.1: Leading partner: INBAC; **Supporting partners:** WCS, JGI, Kissama Foundation, all other partners, thematic experts.

Output 4.2. Lessons learned from the project are shared with national and international conservation programmes, including GWP

An effective M&E system (Output 4.1) and regular analysis of M&E data will allow the project: (i) to identify the most effective project strategies; (ii) to check project assumptions (hypotheses) and risks; (iii) to prepare management response to changing political, economic, and ecological environment; (iv) to learn from successful and unsuccessful project experience; (v) to incorporate learning in the project planning and adaptive management; and (vi) share experience among GWP, GEF and other projects in Africa and the world. Lessons learned through the project cycle will be reflected in the Annual Project Reports to ensure that the project uses the most effective strategies to deliver project Outputs and achieve project Outcomes in the changing environment.

To systemize and share its lessons and knowledge, the project will use different communication means including:

- A project page on the INBAC web-site with available project reports, publications, press-releases, datasets, draft and final legislative documents, developed management plans, etc.;
- Quarterly or 6 month project information bulletin;
- Special paper publications, including manuals, guidance, methodologies, etc.;
- Publications and presentations at the Virtual Knowledge Exchange hosted by the Global Wildlife Programme;
- Collaborative and experience exchange meetings with other GWP projects in Africa and Asia and other relevant projects;
- Exchange visits for local communities, PA and LE agencies to demonstrate the best practices;
- Publications in mass media, conservation, and scientific journals; and
- Other available communication tools and approaches.

Key partners for delivery of Output 4.2: Leading partners: INBAC, target PAs, National media channels; **Supporting partners:** Environmental Crime Unit, Interministerial Commission on Wildlife Crime, other law enforcement agencies, local communities, NGOs

Output 4.3. Gender strategy developed and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting

The GEF project is going to build on the work of gender-oriented organizations experience to develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy to guide the project implementation to:

- Build project partner capacity to mainstream gender and bring along with it globally tested approaches in Women Economic Empowerment strategies that empower women as agents rather than as victims of habitat degradation and climate change;
- Facilitate a multi-stakeholder analysis of the gender issues in all the different components of the programme that will inform the gender strategy and action planning with a clear set of measurable gender indicators.

The project Gender Mainstreaming Strategy should include the following core components (also indicated in the Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan):

- Gender Analysis and Action Planning;
- Gender Mainstreaming Capacity Building in Implementing Partners, Stakeholder and the Community;
- Gender Mainstreaming Knowledge and Evidence Generation for Policy Influencing;
- Operational Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning.

Key partners for delivery of Output 4.3: Leading partners: INBAC, target PAs; **Supporting partners:** ADPP, other law enforcement agencies, local communities, NGOs

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing

The project is built on a relatively strong financial foundation: total co-financing for the project is US\$ 16,500,934 with GEF contribution of US\$ 4,103,800, or 20% of the total project budget. Details of the project co-financing is described in the Section 8 of the Prodoc – Financial Planning and Management.

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

The following Global Environmental Benefits will be delivered by the project:

- Improved protection and management of two PAs with high level of biodiversity – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR with total area of 1,200,400 ha;
- Stable area of Tropical Rain Forest in Maiombe NP: 196,275 ha;
- Stable area of Miombo Woodlands in Luando SNR: 929,191 ha;
- Stable populations of Forest Elephant, Western Gorilla, and Central Chimpanzee in Maiombe NP and Black Giant Sable in Luando SNR;
- At least 10,490 (40% are women) of the direct project beneficiaries, 95% of those are local people in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR.

6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project will ensure the sustainability of the Outcomes in financial, institutional, social and environmental aspects through a number of means integrated in the delivery of the project Outputs (see Section 3 Results and Partnerships of the Prodoc).

The project is designed to provide demonstration models for upscaling in Angola and other African countries. In particular, the capacity building of the project stakeholders and careful documentation of the lessons learned by the project (Component 4) will strongly support its up-scaling. Communicating and disseminating project' results under Output 4.2 will help in generating demand for similar initiatives in the country and abroad. The involvement of multiple government partners, international agencies, NGOs, and local communities will lead to further upscaling of the project's interventions. Following models developed by the project can be potentially upscaled nation-wide and internationally:

- Development of the National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy, review of wildlife crime legislation, and development of CBNRM legislation will provide effective regulatory framework for wildlife crime enforcement and sustainable wildlife management nation-wide;
- Establishment of the multi-agency border cooperation and local ECUs can be used as models by other Central and South Africa's countries to improve national implementation of CITES and strengthen government response to the international wildlife crime;
- Training programmes for law enforcement agencies, PAs, and local communities can be potentially used nationally and internationally for other projects in GWP/GEF framework and beyond;
- RBM approach to development of implementable management plans for the target Pas and community pilot projects can be easily replicated by other PAs, communities, and administrative units;
- Implementation of community-based NRM and alternative livelihood models will likely be widely replicated in other districts of Angola in biodiversity and poaching hotspots.

[1] Decree 133/15, April 21 2015

[2] MINAMB data

[3] Decreto Lei nº 38/11 de 29 de Dezembro que cria os Parques Nacionais de Luengue-Luiana, de Mavinga e do Maiombe

[4]http://www.angop.ao/angola/en_us/noticias/ambiente/2018/1/8/Strategic-Plan-foresees-creation-new-conservation-zones,a490b9da-1396-4b7e-a8b6-da07a5121c3d.html

[5] PIR UNDP/GEF PA Rehabilitation and Expansion Project 2017

[6] PIR UNDP/GEF PA Rehabilitation and Expansion Project 2017; PIR UNDP/GEF Angola Iona Conservation Project 2017; Ron, T. 2015. Preliminary Assessment of eight National Parks and one Strict Nature Reserve for planning further Project and Government Interventions. Ministry of Environment, UNDP, EU, GEF.

[7] <https://angolafieldgroup.com/palanca-negra/>

[8] Presidential Decision No. 2/18 creating the Executive Committee to follow up and reinforce the implementation of measures for Protection and Conservation of the Giant sable antelope, dated on April 4 2018.

[9] National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation areas dated on January 14 2010

[10] The list needs to be updated during project inception.

[11] Our assumption based on the previous experience of ADPP and FAO on sustainable livelihood of local communities in Angola (at least 50-60% of 10,000-12,000 people in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR the project will train under Output 3.1).

A.2. Child Project?

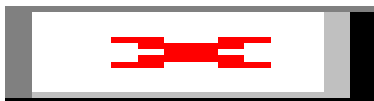
If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

While this project is not a part of the GEF Programmatic Approach to Prevent the Extinction of Known Threatened Species (GWP) it was designed to contribute to the GWP as much as possible and will coordinate its activities with the Programme (GWP 9071). The Angola project will partake in sharing lessons and testing approaches for replication based on learning in other projects in GWP framework, apply indicators from the agreed suite of indicators against which the Program will be measured as a whole, and demonstrate explicit linkages to the Program's theory of change.

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes)? and indigenous peoples (no)?



This project was developed using transparent, open, and fully participatory approach with the involvement of all groups of relevant stakeholders (government organizations, multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector) at national and project area levels. Individual and focus group consultations were conducted in Luanda City, Luando SNR (with representatives of Capunda, Kunga Palanca and Quimango villages), Luquembo village, Cabinda, and Maiombe NP, Cabinda Province, where meetings and informal conversations were held in the municipalities of Belize and Buco Zau. Special consultations and meetings were conducted with MINAMB, INBAC, FAS, FAO, AfDB, ADPP, KAZA and Mayombe TFCA Secretariats, ICCF, Stop Ivory, EPI, EIA, Wildlife Impact, UNODC, and other organizations. E-mail communication and Skype calls took significant part of consultative process with national and international stakeholders. Key objectives of consultative process were the following: Inform all group of stakeholders on the project preparation and allow them to participate in the project development and share their concerns about the project proposed implementation;

- Evaluate current level of key threats for wildlife, key ecosystems, and communities at the national level and in the project areas and identify obvious barriers on the way of sustainable development;
- Collect information on baseline programmes and projects related to the project objective;
- Understand local, cultural and political context in the country and the project areas;
- Assess current capacity of government agencies and local communities to combat wildlife crime and manage natural resources sustainably;
- Develop relevant project Outputs based on key national and project area needs;
- Conduct Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and identify key risks for the project implementation;
- Clearly define project area for interventions and collect information on Outcome and Impact Indicators; and
- Identify potential project partnerships (see Partnerships section) and clarify stakeholder roles in the project implementation.

A total of 155 stakeholders were consulted (25% females and 75% males). Based on our observations during the stakeholder engage exercise, we noted the need to deliberately focus on women as key stakeholders in order to amplify their voices (see Mainstreaming Gender section of the ProDoc and Annex I. Gender Mainstreaming Analysis and Plan). As a result of Stakeholder Analysis, the following groups of stakeholders were identified for project implementation (see details in Annex H. Communication/Stakeholder Engagement Plan).

Key project partners

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
GOVERNMENT		
Protection and Rehabilitation of Giant Sable Antelope Presidential Programme, 2017-ongoing Budget: \$181,000	Restoration and monitoring of the Giant Sable population in the Cangandala and Luando National Parks	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnerships with the Programme to deliver Outputs for Outcomes 2 and 3 in the Luando project area Representation of the Programme in the GEF Project Board Project co-financing
MINAMB's Program for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas, 2017-2020 Budget: \$5,500,000	Rehabilitation and development of National PA system	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnerships with the Programme to deliver Outputs for Outcomes 2 and 3 Representation of the Programme in the GEF Project Board Project co-financing
MINAMB's Project to Support Parks and Reserves, 2017-2020 Budget: \$3,600,000	Rehabilitation and development of National PA system	

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
INBAC's National Project for the Zoning and Regulation of Parks, 2017-2020 Budget: \$1,100,000	Zoning and improvement of the PA system management	
MINAMB's Programme of the Transfrontier Conservation Initiative for the Mayombe Forest Budget: \$812,00	Contribution to the establishment of Mayombe Forest TFCA (International Treaty). Participation in the development of international conservation cooperation in the TFCA	Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnerships with the Programme to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 1-3 in the Cabinda project area Representation of the Programme in the GEF Project Board Project co-financing
FAS Social Development Programme, ongoing	Promotion of sustainable economic and social development of the communities in Angola, including sustainable agriculture practices	Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnerships with the Programme to deliver Outputs for the Outcome 3 Representation of the Programme in the GEF Project Board
BI-LATERAL AND MULTI-LATERAL AGENCIES		

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
<p>German Financial Cooperation with SADC Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) Phase III, 2017-2020</p> <p>Budget: \$18,200,000, including \$3,531,000 for Angola's part</p>	<p>To support the development of the KAZA TFCA by establishing appropriate organizational structures at regional, national and local levels, facilitating integrated management of natural resources, improving the management of protected and wildlife dispersal areas, and uplifting the socioeconomic conditions of the targeted local populations, clearly demonstrating desired impact at both biodiversity and socio-economic levels.</p> <p>Including support for infrastructure of Luengue-Luiana NP, ranger training, SMART introduction, and CBNRM support on Angolan side.</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Project co-financing</p>
<p>DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund's Developing investigation & Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola's Elephants Project (implemented by the Stop Ivory/EPI), 2017-2020</p> <p>Budget: \$438,000</p>	<p>Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime</p> <p>Best practice handbook on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors and the judiciary</p> <p>Deliver skills based training course on wildlife crime prosecutions for 30 prosecutors and 20 magistrates/judges</p> <p>Implement national wildlife crime recording database</p> <p>Desktop scoping study of Angola's historical and current ivory trade.</p> <p>Scoping visit to Luanda – on-site assessment of ivory markets, interviews with traders and law enforcement officials and production of report for investigations</p> <p>First investigation on Angolan ivory trade including site visits and interviews.</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcome 1</p> <p>Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board;</p> <p>Project co-financing</p>

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
<p>USFWS Cooperative Agreement “Building the Capacity of the Government of Angola in Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Cabinda Province” (implemented by the Wildlife Impact), 2018-2019</p> <p>Budget: \$222,510</p>	<p>Assessment of legislation relevant to CITES implementation and wildlife crime.</p> <p>Roundtable review of legislation framework recommendations;</p> <p>Develop permit system and enforcement database to support national CITES authorities</p> <p>Training on CITES/Angolan law as legal basis for enforcement and prosecutions</p> <p>High-level enforcement and intelligence mentoring/training workshop</p> <p>Community Training in Maiombe National Park and Cabinda Province</p> <p>Wildlife confiscation and disposition training</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 1-3 in the Cabinda project area and at National level;</p> <p>Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board;</p>
<p>FAO Angola Country Programme, 2013 - ongoing</p>	<p>Strengthening smallholder production and productivity to improve food security and nutrition, enabling farmers to apply improved production techniques through Farmer Field Schools;</p> <p>Strengthening sustainable management of natural resources;</p> <p>Increasing resilience of rural livelihoods to climatic shock and climate change, through the development and application of an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcome 3;</p> <p>Participation in the GEF Project Board;</p>

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
AfDB Cabinda Province Agriculture Value Chains Development Project, 2017-2021 Budget: \$123,150,000	Improvement of production, storage, processing and marketing infrastructure necessary for food crops, cash crops, marine and inland fisheries, small ruminants, and horticulture; Rehabilitation of water conveyance structures necessary for irrigation; Training for value chain actors in technical and managerial skills; Rehabilitation/construction of rural infrastructure in the communities and improvement of rural energy access. Establishment of a credit facility for rural communities	Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcome 3; Participation in the GEF Project Board
World Bank led Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development, 2015- ongoing	The GWP is a \$131 million grant program designed to address wildlife crime across 19 countries in Africa and Asia. The GWP serves as a platform for international coordination, knowledge exchange, and delivering action on the ground. The GWP builds and strengthens partnerships by supporting collaboration amongst national projects, captures and disseminates lessons learned, and coordinates with implementing agencies and international donors to combat IWT globally.	Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation; Exchange of lessons and best practices with other GWP Child Projects.
EU's FRESAN Project (Strengthening resilience and food and nutritional security in Angola), 2017-2023 Budget: \$76,000,000	Sustainable agricultural resilience and production; Improving nutrition through education and social programmes; Institutional reinforcement and multisectoral information management Project area: Cunene, Huila and Namibe Provinces	Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation; Participation in the GEF Project Board.
INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NGOs		

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
<p>GardaWorld-supported Strengthening Angola's Criminal Justice System for Wildlife Project (implemented by Stop Ivory/IPE), 2018</p> <p>Budget: \$134,000</p>	<p>Phase One Anti-Poaching Ranger Training</p> <p>Knowledge Exchange Trip for senior Angolan ministry personnel (January, 2018)</p> <p>Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) for protected area management of Luengue-Luiana and Quicama and Management Action Plans (MAP) (June, 2018)</p> <p>Phase Two Anti-Poaching Ranger Training: Development of funded ranger training programme for induction of new recruits into INBAC over the next three years, including training trainers and on-going mentoring at the Menongue Ranger Training School (pending funding, to start 2018)</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 1 and 2;</p> <p>Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board;</p> <p>Project co-financing</p>
<p>ICCF Programme to establish Conservation Caucus and support wildlife conservation in Angola, 2017 - ongoing</p>	<p>Establishment of functional Conservation Caucus in Angola;</p> <p>Support for wildlife crime law enforcement and conservation in Angola</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 1 and 2;</p> <p>Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board;</p> <p>Project co-financing</p>
<p>ADPP Agriculture, Rural and Economic Development Programme, ongoing</p>	<p>Farmers' Clubs, including Women's Farmers' Clubs project to provide local people with the knowledge, tools and resources necessary to sustainably improve agricultural production;</p> <p>Sustainable Charcoal Project</p>	<p>Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation;</p> <p>Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 3;</p> <p>Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board;</p> <p>Project co-financing</p>

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
Wild@Life Chimpanzee Rescue Project in Cabinda Angola , ongoing	Capacity building for Maiombe NP rangers to fight illegal logging and wildlife crime. Establishment of rehabilitation facility for chimpanzees confiscated from poachers in Cabinda	Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver the project Outputs 1.4, 2.1, and 2.2 in the Maiombe NP
EU-funded Southern Africa Illegal Wildlife Trade regional training facility for KAZA TFCA Project (implemented by the Space for Giants and Tihokomela Trust), 2018-2020 Budget: \$1,766,000	A trans-frontier wildlife law enforcement training facility in Boro, Botswana Wildlife law enforcement training curriculum 250 people across KAZA will be trained and mentored (rangers/intelligence investigators/ public investigators/ community management staff) KAZA TFCA satellite communications network	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Potential partnership to deliver the project Outputs 1.3
GEF PROJECTS		
UNDP/GEF Iona National Park Project , 2013-2018 Budget: \$8,405,000	The project focused on the support of the government in the establishment and operationalisation of the ‘Department of Conservation Areas’ within the recently approved Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidade e Áreas de Conservação (INBAC) and rehabilitation of the largest National Park in Angola, Iona National Park (15,150 km²).	Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation
UNDP/GEF Project “Expansion of Angola’s Protected Areas System” , 2015-2020 Budget: \$6,300,000	The project will increase the coverage of terrestrial PAs in Angola, enhance the capacity of the PA authority to deliver PA functions, including management planning, monitoring, surveillance of malpractices and law enforcement; and will address the needs of PA adjacent communities, for example by managing human-wildlife conflicts and developing activities that generate local socio-economic benefits.	Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation; Representation of the Project in the GEF Project Board; Delivery of the Outputs for Outcomes 2 and 3 in the project areas.

Name of on-going and planned programme/project, years of implementation	Programme/project objectives and targets	How proposed UNDP/GEF project will collaborate with the programme/project?
UNDP/GEF OKACOM UNDP Demonstration Projects (implemented by ACADIR), 2018-2019 Budget: \$164,500	Support of local communities in the Cubango-Okavango basin (1) to empower them to increase crop yields and improve resilience against climate change, while at the same time protecting and stimulating the biological functioning of the land; and (2) develop sustainable fishery practices	Lessons learning and incorporation into the GEF project design and implementation;

Other project stakeholders:

Stakeholders	Functions	Role in Project	Key Engagement Strategies
Government			
Ministry of Environment (MINAMB)	Responsible for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, protection of biodiversity and endangered species, establishment and support of Protected Areas.	Implementing Partner and the Project Board Chair Direct participation in the delivery of Output 1.1 (policy and legislation) Project co-financing	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, M&E activities
Ministry of Interior (National Police)	The mission of the National Police Force is to: enforce law and order; execute police duties while respecting human rights and freedoms; protect private and public property; prevent, detect and investigate crime; and defend the country and ensure its security.	Key project partner to deliver the project Outputs 1.1-1.2, and 2.1. Participation in the Project Board	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, informing on the project progress, working meetings, M&E activities
Ministry of Agriculture and Forest (MINAGRIF)	Support of national agricultural development, sustainable management and protection of forest and wildlife resources outside the Protected Areas	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.2, 2.1.,2.2, and 3.1. Participation in the Project Board	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, M&E activities

Ministry of Defense	Development and supervision of Angolan army, navy, and air force.	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.2, and 2.1 in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies.	Inception Workshop, informing on the project progress, working meetings
Ministry of Social Action, Family, and Women Promotion	Development and implementation of social services, family and women support programs in Angola	Project partner for Outputs 3.1, 4.1-4.3. Consulting of the project team on gender mainstreaming issues	Inception Workshop, informing on the project progress, working meetings
National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC)	Conservation of biodiversity and management of protected areas; Designing of programme and land planning within conservation areas; Environmental studies in order to preserve the wildlife and biodiversity; Development of protected areas system; Wildlife Crime law enforcement in the PAs	Key beneficiary of the project Direct participation in the delivery of all project Outputs; Participation in the Project Board Project Management	PMU, Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, M&E activities
National Forest Development Institute (IDF)	Sustainable management, protection and restoration of forest and wildlife resources in the country	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.2, 2.1.,2.2, and 3.1. Participation in the Project Board	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, M&E activities
National Environmental Crime Unit	The national multi-agency body responsible for investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime in Angola, including poaching, IWT, and wildlife trafficking	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.2, and 2.1 and key beneficiary of the project Participation in the Project Board	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, M&E activities

Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora	<p>Ensuring compliance with environmental legislation on environmental crimes, gather information, monitor and prohibit hunting and illegal harvesting of wildlife and related products, through trade and illegal trafficking of endangered species, including export, import and transit and fulfill the obligations of Angola under the Convention's implementation on International Trade in Endangered species (CITES) and other conventions related to biodiversity conservation. Includes following members and leadership of the MINAMB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister of Defence; - Minister of Interior; - Minister of Justice and Human Rights; - Minister of Finances; - Minister of Agriculture; - Minister for Fisheries; - Minister of Petroleum; - Minister of Transportation; - Minister of Communication 	<p>Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.3, and 2.1</p> <p>Participation in the Project Board</p> <p>Participation in the project M&E</p>	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, M&E activities
General Prosecutor's Office of Angola	<p>Prosecution of crimes, including wildlife crime;</p> <p>Reformation and improvement of the administration of criminal justice.</p>	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 1.1, 1.2, and 2.1	Inception Workshop, working meetings and trainings, M&E activities
National Customs Service	Investigation, prosecution and prevention of trafficking of illegal goods, including wildlife products	Key project partner to deliver Output 1.2	Inception Workshop, informing on the project progress, working meetings and trainings, M&E activities
31st of January Environmental Polytechnic Institute (Wildlife School) in Menongue	Capacity building for PA rangers via comprehensive training programmes	Key project partner and beneficiary to deliver Output 1.3	Inception Workshop, working meetings and trainings, M&E activities

Government of Cabinda Province	Sustainable economic and social development of the province, environmental protection	Project partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 Participation in the Project Board	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, M&E activities
Government of Malanje Province	Sustainable economic and social development of the province, environmental protection	Project partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 Participation in the Project Board	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, M&E activities
Government of Bie Province	Sustainable economic and social development of the province, environmental protection	Project partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 Participation in the Project Board	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, M&E activities
Maiombe NP	Protection and sustainable management of the Maiombe forest, wildlife and forest crime law enforcement, development of cooperation with local communities	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 and beneficiary of the project. Participation in the Project Board	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
Luando SNR	Protection and sustainable management of the miombo woodlands and wildlife, wildlife and forest crime law enforcement, development of cooperation with local communities	Key project partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 and beneficiary of the project. Participation in the Project Board	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
UN agencies			
UNDP CO	Assistance in sustainable development and achievement of SDGs in Angola	Project oversight Participation in the Project Board for Project Assurance	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, M&E activities

UNODC	Assists Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism.	Assistance to the Angola Government and PPG team to conduct ICCWC IF assessment Consulting the project team on the Outputs 1.1-1.3. Participation in the monitoring of Angola's national capacity to control wildlife crime in the project framework	Inception Workshop, consultations and working meetings, trainings for law enforcement staff, ICWCC IF workshops
FAO Angola	Strengthening smallholder production and productivity to improve food security and nutrition, enabling farmers to apply improved production techniques through Farmer Field Schools; Strengthening sustainable management of natural resources; Increasing resilience of rural livelihoods to climatic shock and climate change, through the development and application of an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcome 3; Participation in the GEF Project Board;	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings and consultations, implementation of project activities, M&E activities, exchange of experience
International Partnerships and TFCAs			
EPI	Assistance to member countries to implement IUCN African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) and combat ivory trade. Development of NEAP in Angola	Participation in the project development Assistance to the project team to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.3	Inception Workshop, consultations and working meetings.

Mayombe TFCA Secretariat	Promotion of conservation and sustainable development in Mayombe Forest Transboundary Landscape in Gabon, Congo, DRC, and Angola.	Participation in the project development Key partner to deliver Outcomes 1-4 in the Maiombe NP; Participation in the GEF Project Board;	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
NGOs			
Kissama Foundation	Management of the Presidential Programme for restoration and conservation of the black giant sable	Participation in the project development Key partner to deliver Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2. Participation in the Project Board Project co-financing	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
Stop Ivory	Implementation of the Strengthening Angola's Criminal Justice System for Wildlife Project and Developing investigation & Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola's Elephants Projects (see Partnerships section)	Participation in the project development Key partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.3 Participation in the Project Board Project co-financing	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
51 Degrees Ltd.	Capacity building programmes for wildlife rangers on anti-poaching and law enforcement Participation in the implementation of the Strengthening Angola's Criminal Justice System for Wildlife Project led by the Stop Ivory	Key partner to deliver Outputs 1.3 and 2.2 (training programmes for PA rangers)	Inception Workshop, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities

Wildlife Impact	Implementation of the Project “Building the Capacity of the Government of Angola in Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Cabinda Province” (see Partnerships section)	Participation in the project development Key partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.3 at National level, and Outcome 2 in the Maiombe NP	Inception Workshop, consultations and informing.
Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)	Participation in the implementation of the Developing investigation & Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola’s Elephants Project leaded by the Stop Ivory	Key partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.2	Inception Workshop, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
Space for Giants	Implementation of the Southern Africa Illegal Wildlife Trade regional training facility for KAZA TFCA Project (see Partnerships section)	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 1.1-1.3	Inception Workshop, working meetings and consultations
ADPP	Farmers’ Clubs, including Women’s Farmers’ Clubs project to provide local people with the knowledge, tools and resources necessary to sustainably improve agricultural production; Sustainable Charcoal Project	Lessons learning and incorporation of them into the GEF project design and implementation; Partnership to deliver Outputs for the project Outcomes 3; Participation in the Project Board; Project co-financing	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
Gremio ABC	All community-related aspects of conservation in Cabinda province and in the Mayombe TFCA	Key partner to deliver Outputs 3.1 and 3.2. in Maiombe NP	Inception Workshop, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities

WCS Congo	Conservation and monitoring of forest elephant, gorilla and chimpanzee in the Congo Basin, including the Republic of the Congo	Key partner to develop monitoring programme, design and manage population surveys for forest elephant, gorilla and chimpanzee in the Cabinda NP and adjacent area of Congo. Participation in the delivery of 2.2 and 4.1.	Inception Workshop working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
Jane Goodall Institute	Conservation and monitoring of chimpanzee populations in Congo Basin	Participation in the delivery of outputs for Outcomes 2, 3 and 4 in the Maiombe NP	Inception Workshop, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
Maiombe Environmental Network	The National Association of Environmental NGOs	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 3.1 and 3.2.	Inception Workshop, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
ADRA	National NGO, focusing on agriculture development with communities	Potential partner to deliver Output 3.1. and 3.2.	Inception Workshop, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
JEA	National environmental NGO, focusing mainly on environmental education	Potential partner to deliver Output 3.2.	Inception Workshop, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
Maisha Group	Strategic consulting based on advanced intelligence, innovative technology, and big data analysis	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, working meetings, participation in trainings, M&E activities
Vulcan	Advanced technology to support law enforcement	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2	Inception Workshop, working and coordination meetings
EcoExist	Fostering co-existence between elephants and people and developing conservation farming projects with local communities, in the KAZA region (http://www.ecoexistproject.org/)	Potential partner to deliver Outputs 3.1. and 3.2.	Inception Workshop, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities

Connected Conservation	Anti-poaching solutions and HWC mitigation through holistic planning	Potential partner for HWC mitigation planning, policy development and trainings for PA rangers and local people under Outcomes 1-3.	Inception Workshop, working meetings, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
Local communities			
Local communities living inside and outside the Luando SNR: Capunda, Kunga Palanca, Quimbango, Kissonde, Dombo, Seque, Caionde, Zimbo, Simbanda, Tunda, Singuengo, Papo Seco, Sangamba, Siminhe, Sweka, Missongue, Ngunga, and Walitcha	<p>Practicing subsistence agriculture, charcoal production, NTFP consumption, fishing and bushmeat hunting.</p> <p>Some community members are involved in illegal logging, commercial bushmeat trade and high-value species poaching.</p>	<p>Key partner to deliver project Outputs 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 and major beneficiary of the project</p> <p>Participation in the Project Board</p>	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, Technical Committee, regular meetings and consultations with local communities, implementation of project activities, M&E activities
Local communities living inside and outside the Miombo NP: to be selected at project inception phase, among communities residing in the Municipalities of Miconge, Bucu Zau and Cacongo	<p>Practicing subsistence agriculture, charcoal production, NTFP consumption, fishing and bushmeat hunting.</p> <p>Some community members are involved in illegal logging, commercial bushmeat trade and high-value species poaching.</p>	<p>Key partner to deliver project Outputs 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 and major beneficiary of the project</p> <p>Participation in the Project Board</p>	Inception Workshop, Project Board meetings, Technical Committee, regular meeting and consultations with local communities, implementation of project activities, M&E activities

Documents

Title	Submitted
Annex H. Stakeholders Engagement Plan revised	
Annex H. Stakeholders Engagement Plan	

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women - 40%, men – 60%)?

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- ☒ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- ☒ improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- ☒ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes ☒ /no ☐)

This GEF project can be classified as **Gender targeted** (result focused on the number or equity (50/50) of women, men or marginalized populations that were targeted) with strong gender interventions incorporated in the project design. During the project development the PPG team tried to involve as many women as possible in the consultation process. However, overall women's participation was much lower (21% only) due to traditional male dominance in anti-poaching, wildlife and environmental management issues at the national level and in the project sites.

To implement gender mainstreaming, the project will develop and implement an effective Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3). The strategy will guide the project implementation to build project partner capacity to mainstream gender and bring along strategies that empower women as agents rather than as victims of wildlife depletion, habitat degradation, and climate change. This strategy will also facilitate a multi-stakeholder analysis of the gender issues with a clear set of measurable gender indicators.

The key guidelines for the strategy are outlined below:

- Gender balance will be ensured as much as possible regarding women participation in the Project Board and in the PMU. Project interventions will seek a greater and more even gender representation with the potential for gender mainstreaming-related activities at the national level and in the project areas: Maiombe NP and Luando SNR. Furthermore, relevant gender representation will be pursued in the project mangement. All project staff recruitment shall be specifically undertaken inviting and encouraging women applicants. The TORs for key project staff all incorporate gender mainstreaming related responsibilities.
- In response to the relatively low participation of women in the project development, the project will incorporate gender considerations in the implementation procedures in a number of different ways:
 - i. Empower women by involving them in policy and legislation review, management planning processes to combat wildlife crime and manage wildlife, including capacity building activities and law enforcement of wildlife crime under Components 1 and 2;
 - ii. Strong focus on rural communities and gender within Components 3 and 4 with an emphasis on involving women in development and implementation of pilot projects on CBWM, CBNRM, HWC management; development and alternative sources of income and value-chains for local communities in the project areas that have an emphasis on female-led activities (e.g. collection of fuelwoods and/or NTF products);
 - iii. All awareness raising activities will specifically target women and encourage them to take responsibilities including for engagement with the authorities with respect to natural resource management, illegal killing and trading of wildlife products and live animals;
 - iv. Women’s organisations (associations and clubs) will be involved in project implementation and capacity development at national, provincial and communal levels.
- The project will adopt the following principles in the day to day management: (i) gender stereotypes will not be perpetuated; (i) women and other vulnerable groups will be actively and demonstrably included in project activities and management whenever possible, and (iii) derogatory language or behaviour will not be tolerated.
- The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within its project staff to improve understanding of gender issues, and will appoint a designated focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women’s empowerment and participation in the project activities. The project will also work with UNDP experts in gender issues in Luanda to utilize their expertise in gender mainstreaming. These requirements will be monitored by the UNDP Gender Focal Point during project implementation.
- The project will use gender disaggregated indicators in the PRF for regular monitoring and evaluation of the project progress and reporting, and will facilitate involvement of women in the M&E and Grievance Redress Mechanism implementation (see Table below and Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan).

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Proposed gender mainstreaming activities in the project components

Project Components	Measures relating to gender mainstreaming
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<p>Component 1. Strengthening legislative framework and national capacity to manage wildlife and address wildlife crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Active outreach to women and women's groups to participate in the review and update of the policy and legislation documents; <p>Ensure participation of at least 25% of women in the various law enforcement training sessions organized by the project;</p> <p>Promotion of potential involvement of women in the law enforcement staff of the INBAC and ECU at national and provincial levels.</p>
<p>Component 2. Strengthening capacity of selected PAs and law enforcement agencies in the target areas to control poaching, IWT, HWC, and habitat degradation</p>	<p>Active involvement of women in the PA management plan development and realization process, including PA-Community Councils;</p> <p>Involvement of women in capacity building trainings for the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR staff;</p>
<p>Component 3. Engaging local communities in sustainable wildlife, forest, and PA management</p>	<p>Gender sensitive consultations on development and implementation of community NRM plans;</p> <p>Through 50/50 policy for training, provide women friendly training facilities to increase their capacity in CBNRM, CBWM, SFM, SLM, and HWC management and alternative income livelihoods in the project areas.</p> <p>Active involvement of women in the planning and implementation of pilot projects on CBWM, CBNRM, HWC, and activities that foster alternative livelihood income sources and value-chains for local communities in the project areas;</p> <p>Develop fair rules for distribution of the project community based initiatives benefits to women and marginalized groups in the target communities;</p> <p>Ensure effective participation of women in natural resource management groups and PA-Community Councils in the target PAs;</p> <p>Increase the focus of interventions on female-headed households as beneficiaries of the projects.</p>
<p>Component 4. Knowledge Management, M&E and Gender Mainstreaming</p>	<p>Apply gender specific analysis in the project M&E;</p> <p>Active involvement of women in the project M&E processes;</p> <p>Incorporate gender issues in the process of lessons learning;</p> <p>Involve women and women organizations in generation gender lessons;</p> <p>Develop and implement a project gender strategy;</p> <p>Consider gender related reporting in KM and Lessons Learnt reports;</p>

Project Management	<p>Ensure that both men and women are visible and inclusive in the project documents;</p> <p>Collect gender-sensitive data (age, ethnicity, income, education) for reporting and planning;</p> <p>Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates and their hiring;</p> <p>At inception: gender screening of the project design and workplan;</p> <p>TORs of all staff to include specific responsibilities that support mainstreaming of gender throughout project implementation.</p>
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Documents

Title	Submitted
Annex I. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan	

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

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project’s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

During the PPG process and SESP assessment, a set of key project risks was identified – please refer to **Annex J. UNDP Risk Log in the Project Document**.

As per standard UNDP requirements, the project will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher)[1]. Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

The **Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)** was followed during project preparation, as required by the SESP Guidance Note of the UNDP. Accordingly, the social and environmental sustainability of project activities is in compliance with the SESP for the project (see Annex G. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template). The SESP identified **moderate social and environmental risk** for this project (see details in the Annex G) that would have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards in the conditions of ineffective project management. There are no any indigenous people in the project areas, therefore the project will not affect their rights and livelihood in any way. To avoid any potential risks for any likely impacts, the project will conduct ESIA and develop ESMP at the project Inception Phase, that will include at least following parts: Human Rights and Safety Action Plan, Community Livelihood Action Plan, and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.3). **The ESIA will be completed and ESMP developed before any project activities may start.** Responsibility on implementation and monitoring of the ESMP will be assigned to an experienced project partner (organization) selected for implementation of the Output 3.1 that will work in cooperation with Technical Committees in the project areas and assist PMU in implementation of ESMP. The project staff and partners will ensure social and environmental screening of all proposed investments to determine if there are any negative impacts. If the impacts are considered significant or cannot be managed by simple and practical mitigation measures that can be implemented within the capacity of the communities and other stakeholders, these activities will be avoided. The Project Board will monitor social and environmental risk for the project activities on the annual bases (representatives of local communities in the project areas will be part of the Project Board) using information and recommendations provided by Technical Committees in the project area and project partner for implementation of the Output 3.1. Annually supervision missions of the PMU will assess the extent to which the risks have been identified and managed. Overall, the project is expected to result in positive impacts for biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits through the greater participation of local communities in NR management, improved PA management. However, the project will significantly strengthen law enforcement and protective regime of the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR and may have potentially negative impact on human rights of local communities, access to critical and limited natural resources. Other proposed measures for the risk mitigation are included in the Project Risks and Mitigation Matrix above and the Annex G. In line with UNDP standard procedures, the Project will set up and manage a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as recommended by UNDP (2014) that would address project affected persons' (PAP) grievances, complaints, and suggestions. The GRM will be managed and regularly monitored by the GRM Sub-Committee of the Project Board and Technical Committees in the project areas. Other proposed measures for the risk mitigation are included in the Project Risks and Mitigation Matrix above and the Annex G.

Annex J. UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
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1	Low capacity for effective project management may result in implementation delays and incomplete achievement of project Outcomes	June 23 2018	Operational	I= 4 P=5 HIGH	<p>The risk is only partly under project control. Implementation of the GEF project portfolio in Angola suffers chronically from ineffective management: almost all of the projects have significant delays and often do not achieve all planned outcomes. To mitigate this risk the project will support Results-Based Management training for the PMU and Implementing Partner (MINAMB/ INBAC) at the project inception phase and an international technical advisor will be hired to assist the PMU on technical benchmarking and deliverables. The project will in addition involve experienced project partners and international consultants to support effective delivery of the selected project outputs. For example, SESP risks and gender mainstreaming in the project areas will be regularly monitored by selected project partner (organization) for Output 3.1 (community livelihood initiatives) based on ESMP developed at the project Inception Phase.</p>	PMU, INBAC	PPG Team and UNDP CO	October 20 2018	Currently the risk is high, but can decrease after the project start
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2	Insufficient national and local capacity for effective and complete delivery of project Outputs	June 23 2018	Operational	I= 4 P=4 HIGH	<p>The risk is only partly under project control. Despite high political commitment of the Angolan government to fight wildlife crime, capacity of the key law enforcement agencies (e.g., ECU and INBAC) remains low (agencies are understaffed, level of skills and knowledge is insufficient, necessary equipment is lacking), and inter-institutional cooperation is rudimentary. At the same time local communities in the project areas have low capacity for sustainable natural resource management and almost full lack of relevant experience. However, under all three key project components (1-3) the project will invest considerable resources in capacity building of the law enforcement agencies, PAs, and local communities to plan, manage and monitor wildlife crime, and implement sustainable NRM. The project will involve a wide range of experienced international partners and consultants in the project implementation that have significant capacity to ensure delivery of the project outputs in time and with high quality.</p>	PMU, INBAC	PPG Team and UNDP CO	October 20 2018	Currently the risk is high, but can decrease after the project start
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3	Insufficient sustainability of the project Outcomes due to lack of ownership and continuing financial support after project completion	June 23 2018	Operational, Financial	I= 4 P=3 HIGH	<p>The risk is only partly under project control. The Outputs suggested by the project need high level of ownership from the relevant stakeholders and financial support to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness in the nearest 5-10 years after the project is over. Current government support to the PAs and law enforcement agencies remains low, which puts the project Outcomes at risk of loss. To increase the sustainability of the project results, considerable funds will be invested in the development of the inter-agency cooperation and co-financing mechanisms (Output 2.1), identification and leveraging of additional sources of funding from the government and international partners (Output 1.1, 2.1 and 2.2), establishment of partnerships with international donors and private sector (Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 and 3.1), and identification of effective markets for the community-based products and services (Output 3.1).</p>	PMU, MINAMB	PPG Team and UNDP CO	October 20 2018	Currently the risk is high, but can decrease after the project start
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4	Mal-governance and associated corruption at national and regional levels including in the wildlife crime enforcement	June 23 2018	Operational	I=3 P=4 MODERATE	<p>The risk is only partly under project control. Addressing corruption requires considerable high-level political support and commitment. Reducing its impact requires action against corruptors, but can also be addressed through tighter regulatory structures and effective project monitoring and evaluation that highlight when inappropriate action is being taken. Overall project design is made to address corruption and other forms of mal-practice and mal-governance in wildlife crime control. For example, strengthening the regulatory framework and government capacity to fight IWT will enhance oversight and limit opportunities for such a malpractice. However, strict M&E and project oversight will be essential for the use of the project funds and equipment, including vehicles. Presence of other internationally funded high-profile projects will further stimulate the government's efforts to fight corruption and malpractice in the project implementation</p>	Project Board, UNDP CO	PPG Team and UNDP CO	October 20 2018	Currently risk level is stable.
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5	Unwillingness of the government agencies to cooperate can lead to ineffective implementation of the wildlife crime enforcement	June 23 2018	Political	I=3 P=3 MODERATE	The risk is only partly under project control. Considerable intersection of responsibilities often results in the inter-agency conflicts in Angola that impede the organizations' ability to cooperate in law enforcement. The project is designed to increase the level of interagency cooperation in the country via mutually beneficial partnerships of different agencies (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2). These measures will decrease the probability of the risk.	PMU, Project Board	PPG Team and UNDP CO	October 20 2018	Currently risk level is stable, but may decrease during the project implementation.
6	Combined effect of the low population growth rate and vulnerability to diseases may lead to decline of the gorilla and chimpanzee population in the Maiombe NP despite conservation efforts of the project	June 23 2018	Environmental	I= 5 P=3 MODERATE	The risk is not under project control. However, the project can increase ape survival rates via decrease of poaching and habitat degradation rates in the Maiombe NP through capacity building and support of the law enforcement staff, support of anti-poaching activities, and improved management of the PA (Outputs 2.1, and 2.2). Component 3 is fully designed to increase capacity of local communities to co-exist with apes and forest elephants on sustainable basis and share of common natural resources, which will also contribute to higher survival rate of the species.	PMU, MINAMB	PPG Team and UNDP CO	October 20 2018	Currently the risk is moderate but can slightly decrease after the start of the project

7	Benefits provided by the project to local communities may be insufficient to draw them from poaching, illegal wildlife trade and other illegal activities	June 23 2018	Social	<p>I=4 P=3 HIGH</p>	<p>The risk is only partly under project control due to limited funding. Currently a significant number of local populations in the project areas are involved in illegal bushmeat hunting and trade, illegal logging, burning of the woodlands and other unsustainable activities (see also Annex G. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)). The project can decrease the risk partly via implementation of the Outputs 2.2, 3.1 and 3.2 (sustainable livelihood of the local communities and community participation in the PA management) and partly via increased level of law enforcement (under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2) that will allow much less opportunities for illegal practices. At the same time, the project will identify economically and socially feasible ways to involve local communities in conservation and CBNRM as well as effective markets for community-based products, and will build effective partnerships with international donors and private sector in the project areas to ensure higher sustainability and local ownership of the Output 3.1. To mitigate the risk the project investment in the local communities is quite high (\$1,075,000, or 26% of the GEF grant), however, the total area of the investment is limited to 20,000 ha only (\$54/ha of the most important poaching hotspots in the project areas) to achieve high impact. The project will develop a Local Livelihood Plans in framework of the Output 3.1 to guide the project actions to mitigate the risks associated with increased law enforcement activities in two project areas – Luendo SNR and Mejiemba</p>	PMU, INBAC	PPG Team and UNDP CO	October 20 2018	Currently the risk is high but can slightly decrease after the start of the project
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[1] UNDP 2016. Environmental and Social Screening Procedure

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism

Implementing Partner

The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB). The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

UNDP

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project Board

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

- Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:
- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;

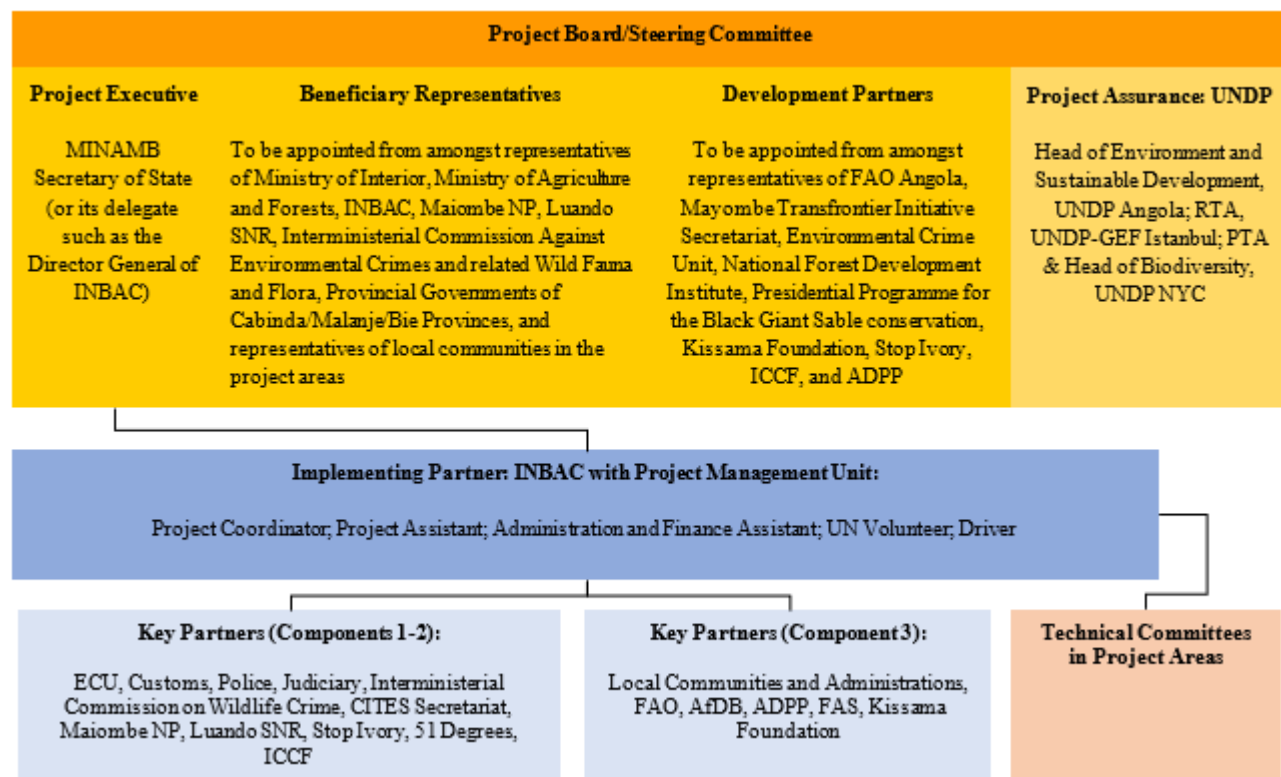
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

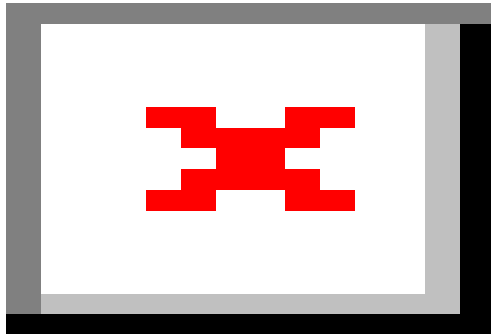
The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- **Project Executive:** Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Project Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive will be the Secretary of State of MINAMB (or its delegate such as the Director General of INBAC).
- **Beneficiary Representatives:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary Representatives will be appointed from amongst representatives of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), Maiombe NP, Luando SNR, Interministerial Commission Against Environmental Crimes and related Wild Fauna and Flora, Provincial Governments of Cabinda/Malanje/Bie Provinces, and representatives of local communities in the project areas (all names to be determined);
- **Development Partners:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partners will be appointed from amongst representatives of FAO Angola, the Mayombe Transfrontier Initiative Secretariat, Environmental Crime Unit, National Forest Development Institute, the Presidential Programme for the Black Giant Sable conservation, Kissama Foundation, Stop Ivory, ICCF, ADPP (all names to be determined);
- **Project Assurance:** UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

The Project Board will meet after the Inception Workshop and at least once each year thereafter.

Project organisation structure





Project Coordinator

The Project Coordinator has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Coordinator's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Coordinator, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

The Project Coordinator will be an ex-officio member of the PB and will serve as secretary to the Board.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Coordinator are indicated in Annex E.

Project Management Unit

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established at the INBAC, Luanda, and led by a Project Coordinator. The PMU will assume the day-to-day management of project operations, including implementation of activities and accountability for the delivery of the project's outputs and preparation of quarterly and annual work plans and reports, in direct collaboration with project partners under the guidance of the Project Board. The PMU will also be **staffed** by an **International Technical Advisor**, a Project Finance and Procurement

Officer, a Project Technical and Administrative Assistant, and a Driver. An experienced project partner (organization) selected for implementation of Output 3.1 will assist the PMU in monitoring of SESP risks and implementation of ESMP. The TORs for the Project Coordinator, **International Technical Advisor**, Project Finance and Procurement Officer and Project Technical and Administrative Assistant are included in Annex E.

Mandatory HACT assessment for the MINAMB/INBAC was conducted by the UNDP CO and included in the Annex K.

Governance role for project target groups: Technical Committees

To involve local communities in the decision-making process, direct project implementation, and ensure SESP risk monitoring and control of ESMP implementation, and M&E the project will establish **Technical Committees** in the project areas that will consists from representatives of the target PAs, communities, local governments, NGOs actively present in the project area. The Technical Committees will have meetings at least once a year before the Project Board meeting to review the project progress under Components 2 and 3, extract key lessons, plan project activities, review community concerns and grievances and provide recommendations to the PB and PMU. The Technical Committees will ensure coordination among all stakeholders and their involvement in the participatory project M&E and management under PMU guidance; the Committees will ensure access of local community to GRM channels. The Technical Committees' recommendations will be reviewed and taken into consideration by the PB at its meetings as well as by the Project Management Unit (PMU). Members of the Technical Committees will be selected at the Inception phase of the project. The locations of Technical Committees' meetings will be determined during the project implementation in the project area.

Project extensions

The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project is designed to directly benefit to no less than 10,000 local people (at least 40% women), mainly in target communities in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR through development and implementation of CBNRM and alternative livelihood projects, and environmental education (Outputs 3.1-3.2). Expected increase of revenue of local communities in the result of implementation of CBNRM and alternative livelihood projects is estimated in at least 50-100%[1]. Moreover, additional social benefits are expected to be delivered to local communities via balancing interests of different communities in the project areas via Participatory Management Planning for Maiombe NP and Luando SNR (Outputs 2.2). At

the same time, the project is expected to decrease economic losses from poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR by 80-100% during its lifetime via increased law enforcement (Outputs 2.1-2.2).

[1] Based on experience of FAO and ADPP sustainable livelihood programmes in Angola last 10 years.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The project has a dedicated knowledge management section in Component 4, which has been designed to ensure special emphasis is paid to systematically documenting and synthesizing lessons learnt from the project interventions. An effective M&E system (Output 4.1) and regular analysis of M&E data will allow the project: (i) to identify the most effective project strategies; (ii) to check project assumptions (hypotheses) and risks; (iii) to prepare management response to changing political, economic, and ecological environment; (iv) to learn from successful and unsuccessful project experience; (v) to incorporate learning in the project planning and adaptive management; and (vi) share experience among GWP, GEF and other projects in Africa and the world. Lessons learned through the project cycle will be reflected in the Annual Project Reports to ensure that the project uses the most effective strategies to deliver project Outputs and achieve project Outcomes in the changing environment.

To systemize and share its lessons and knowledge, the project will use different communication means including:

- A project web-site with available project reports, publications, press-releases, datasets, draft and final legislative documents, developed management plans, etc.;
- Quarterly or 6 month project information bulletin;
- Special paper publications, including manuals, guidance, methodologies, etc.;
- Publications and presentations at the Virtual Knowledge Exchange hosted by the Global Wildlife Programme;
- Collaborative and experience exchange meetings with other GWP projects in Africa and Asia and other relevant projects;
- Exchange visits for local communities and law enforcement agencies to demonstrate the best practices;
- Publications in mass media, conservation, and scientific journals; and
- Other available communication tools and approaches.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Section I “ Development Challenge” in the UNDP Project Document outlines the project’s consistency with national strategies and plans, and especially the relevance to national development priorities, global environment and/or adaptation issues, and the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The project is fully aligned with national priorities. It will directly contribute to implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation Areas; National Ivory Action Plan; National Elephant Action Plan; implementation of the Law No. 6/17 on Forest and Wildlife; Strategic Plan of the National Network of Conservation Areas of Angola (PLERNACA 2011); and Angolan Strategic Plan for Protected Areas (PESAP) 2018-2028. The project is in line with Angola obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and CITES and will directly contribute to improvement of national CITES legislation (higher penalties for wildlife crime). Finally the project will contribute to Angolan obligations in the framework of the Elephant Protection Initiative – a comprehensive, unified, African-led response to the elephant crisis.

The project directly support the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), arguably one of the most important global instruments for addressing illegal wildlife trade. The CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. The project will support compliance through development of comprehensive National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Strategy, improving legislation to address wildlife crime, capacity building and support of law enforcement agencies, target PAs in the project areas, and direct support to fight high value species and bushmeat poaching and trafficking in Angola. The project will directly contribute to the implementation of the resolutions of the CITES Conf. 10.10 on trade in elephant specimens (last updated at CoP17), Conf. 17.6 on preventing, detecting and countering corruption (adopted at CoP17), CoP17 Decision related to the use of ICCWC tools, and CoP17 decisions related to national laws for implementation of CITES and achievement of objectives of the CITES African Elephant Action Plan 2010.

Development challenges that the project will address (poaching, illegal wildlife trade, HWC, and habitat degradation) are significant threats towards the attainment of the country’s SDGs such as Goal 1 No Poverty and Goal 2 Zero Hunger (impeded by continuous degradation of natural resources (e.g. bushmeat species and iconic wildlife, miombo forests, etc.) and opportunities for their sustainable use by local communities); Goal 5 Gender Equality, Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities (affected by decreasing opportunities for women and youth for employment in wildlife tourism sector and sustainable wildlife and forest management as a result of wildlife and forest degradation); Goal 13 Climate Action and Goal 15 Life on Land (via declining iconic wildlife species and degradation of the entire biodiversity and ecosystems affecting adaptation potential of natural complexes and ecosystem services) as well as Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (impacted by lack of effective governance and NRM planning as well as by widespread poaching and IWT). Thus, the project is designed to address the threats and contribute directly to achievement of the SDGs by Angola.

The project is consistent with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and will contribute to their achievement, particularly *Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced*; and under *Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services, Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable*; and *Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been*

enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Current UNDP assistance to Angola covers various strategic areas: building viable policies, mechanisms, processes and institutional environment for the fight against corruption (ongoing project ‘Strengthening legality in Economic Governance 2018-2020’); alignment of national legal framework with international law on human rights and strengthening the capacity of justice and human rights institutions at national and local levels (ongoing project ‘Enhancement Human Rights in Angola 2018-2021’); building national electoral capacity (ongoing project ‘Technical Assistance for Angola’s Elections 2017-2019’); support for the institutionalization and functioning of elected local governments (ongoing project ‘Assistance to Local Governance 2018-2022’); gender mainstreaming in policy and sectoral programming, gender statistics for sensitive planning and budgeting, and capacity building for gender institutions at national and provincial levels (ongoing project ‘Gender Mainstreaming 2018-2021’); women’s political, economic and social empowerment at community level (ongoing project ‘Empowerment of Angolan Women 2015-2018’); building civil society capacity on public policy and participation in democratic processes, and building bridges for government-civil society engagement (cross cutting to all projects and new incoming project ‘Civil Society, Youth and Participatory Governance 2019-2022’).

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The full M&E Plan for the project is included in Section 6 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan of the Prodoc with further details in Annexes B Monitoring Plan and C Evaluation Plan. A summary of the M&E system is provided in the table below.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 10,000	None	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Coordinator	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Coordinator Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Coordinator	Total: USD 9,790	None	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Coordinator and the UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Coordinator	Per year: USD 3,000 Total: USD 18,000	None	Annually

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project partner for Output 3.1 Project Coordinator UNDP Country Office	Year 1: USD 5,000 Per year 2-6: USD 2,000 Total: USD 15,000	None	Year 1 ESIA & ESMP inputs On-going monitoring
Addressing environmental and social grievances	GRM Sub-Committee of the Project Board	Per year: USD 2,000 Total: USD 12,000	None	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Coordinator	Per year: USD 5,000 Total: USD 30,000	None	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Technical advice and troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Coordinator and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool	Project Coordinator	None	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 25,000	None	Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool	Project Coordinator	None	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 35,000	None	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	UNDP Country Office	None	None	As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.
TOTAL indicative cost Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD 154,790	None	

[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator	5/13/2019	Yves de Soye, UNDP-GEF RTA Ecosystems	0033682758944	yves.desoye@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *Goal 1 No Poverty; Goal 2 Zero Hunger; Goal 5 Gender Equality; Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities; Goal 13 Climate Action; Goal 15 Life on Land; Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:

Outcome 4: *By 2019, the environmental sustainability is strengthened through the improvement of management of energy, natural resources, access to green technology, climate change strategies, conservation of biodiversity, and systems and plans to reduce disasters and risks*

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021:

Output 1.4.1. *Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains*

Indicator 1.4.1.b. *Area of existing protected area under improved management (hectares)*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions/Data Collection Methods
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Project Objective: to prevent the extinction of terrestrial species by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Angola	Mandatory Indicator 1: Total area of PAs with improved management (Maiombe NP and Luando SNR), ha:	0	600,000	1,200,400	Assumption 1. T PAs will be provided with additional and complementary to the project support from Angola Government and international donors Assumption 2. T PAs' staff will use knowledge, skills and equipment provided by the project to improve PA management and protection Data Collection method: METT assessment GIS calculation of area under increased patrolling frequency and regular fire management
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	<p>Indicator 2: Populations of the flagship species in the project areas:</p> <p><i>1.Forest Elephant:</i></p> <p><i>2.Western Lowland Gorilla:</i></p> <p><i>3.Chimpanzee:</i></p> <p><i>4.Black Giant Sable:</i></p>	<p><i>1) TBE on the Year 1</i></p> <p><i>2) TBE on the Year 1</i></p> <p><i>3) TBE on the Year 1</i></p> <p><i>4) 150 (2016, P. vaz Pinto, personal communication): baseline needs to be updated on the Year 1</i></p>	<p><i>1)</i></p> <p><i>>=baseline</i></p> <p><i>2) >=</i></p> <p><i>baseline</i></p> <p><i>3) >=</i></p> <p><i>baseline</i></p> <p><i>4) >=170</i></p>	<p><i>1)</i></p> <p><i>>=baseline</i></p> <p><i>2)</i></p> <p><i>>=baseline</i></p> <p><i>3)</i></p> <p><i>>=baseline</i></p> <p><i>4) >=200</i></p>	<p>Assumption 2. T flagship species population will stabilize a result of decreased poaching (the key threat) and increased survival rate;</p> <p>Assumption 3. Other environmental factors are favorable for the elephant population restoration (no epidemics);</p> <p>Assumption 4. A key threats for the project conservation targets (including forests) are correctly identified</p> <p>Data Collection method:</p> <p>Dung (elephants) and nest (gorillas and chimpanzees) distance sampling survey along line transects. Camera trapping survey for the black giant sable</p>
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	<p>Indicator 3: Area of wildlife habitat in the project areas, ha:</p> <p>1. <i>Tropical Rain Forest:</i></p> <p>2. <i>Miombo Woodlands:</i></p>	<p>1) 196,275 ha (2017)</p> <p>2) 929,191 ha (2017)</p> <p>Calculated for the Maiombe NP as the total area covered with forest ($\geq 20\%$ of canopy cover) in 2000 (201,499 ha) minus area of tree cover loss in 2000-2017 (5,224 ha) based on the data of the University of Maryland.</p> <p>Calculated for the Luando SNR as the total area covered with forest ($\geq 20\%$ of canopy cover) in 2000 (954,477 ha) minus area of tree cover loss in 2000-2017 (25,287 ha) based on the data of the University of Maryland Global Forest Change 2000–2017</p> <p>http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html.</p> <p>Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2018</p>	<p>1)</p> <p>=baseline</p> <p>2)</p> <p>=baseline</p>	<p>1) =baseline</p> <p>2) =baseline</p>	<p>Assumption 5:</p> <p>Any logging activities are illegal in the Maiombe NP and Luando SNR.</p> <p>Increased law enforcement and participation of local communities in the PA management will stop all illegal logging in the PA.</p> <p>Data Collection methods:</p> <p>GIS analysis of the Global Forest Watch data 2017–2026</p>
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	Indicator 4: Level of poaching in the project areas: <i>1.Number of elephants poached annually in Maiombe NP:</i> <i>2.Bushmeat is exposed for selling in/around:</i> <i>a) Maiombe NP:</i> <i>b)Luando SNR:</i> <i>c)Luanda City:</i>	<i>1) >=1(Maiombe NP staff, pers. comm)</i> <i>2a) Yes (Observations of PPG team in June and September) 2018)</i> <i>2b) Yes</i> <i>2c) Yes</i>	<i>1) 0</i> <i>2a) No</i> <i>2b) No</i> <i>2c) No</i>	<i>1) 0</i> <i>2a) No</i> <i>2b) No</i> <i>2c) No</i>	Assumption 6: Poaching and IW will decrease to minimal level as result of increased law enforcement Data Collection method: Elephant carcasses count during patrolling of Maiombe NP. Express-observations at the local markets and roads (bushmeat trade).
Outcome 1. Strengthened policy, legal and institutional framework to combat wildlife crime and manage wildlife, including HWC	Indicator 5: Capacity of INBAC to control wildlife crime (UNDP Capacity scorecard, %):	41%	>=48%	>=60%	Assumption 1. Law enforcement officers will use new skills, and tools provided by the project to increase their effectiveness in IWT control and achieve higher results. Assumption 2. Law enforcement agencies have

	Indicator 6: National capacity to combat wildlife crime (ICCWC Indicator Framework Score: see Annex R. ICCWC Indicator Framework Report Angola 2018)	28%	>=35%	>=45%	<p>sufficient support from Government and other donors</p> <p>Assumption 3. Indicator 5 and 6 values are expected to increase due to (a) increased number of well-trained rangers and officers in the target PAs, INBAC, ECU and other law enforcement agencies; (b) strengthened technical capacity (equipment) of INBAC, ECU, and other law enforcement agencies to address wildlife crime; (c) improved inter-agency law enforcement collaboration; (d) improved policy and wildlife regulatory framework</p> <p>Data Collection methods: Calculation of score using UNDP Capacity Scorecard</p>
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Outcome 2. Strengthened capacity of PAs and other law enforcement agencies in the project areas to reduce wildlife crime, manage HWC, and prevent habitat degradation	Indicator 7: Annual effectiveness of anti-poaching in the project areas:				Assumption 1. The PAs will be provided with additional and complementary to the project support from Angola Government and international donors Assumption 2. The PAs’ staff will use knowledge, skills and equipment provided by the project to improve PA management and protection Assumption 3. Increased effectiveness of law enforcement will have strong deterrent effect on poachers and unsustainable NRM practices in the project areas because of threat of severe punishment and decreased income from illegal activities Assumption 4. Local people will maintain high level of tolerance to elephants and
	1. Maiombe NP:				
	a) total number of staff available for anti-poaching:	1a) 12(2018)	1a) >=20	1a) >=30	
	b) intensity of patrolling (inspector/days/month):	1b) 216 (each ranger in the Maiombe NP works 21 days after 21 days of rest (~18 days/month): 12 rangers*18 days/month = 216 ranger/day/month)	1b) >=300	1b) >=450	
	c) annual number seizures of wildlife and forest products:	1c) 3-5 (Maimbe NP staff, pers. comm)	1c) >=20	1c) >=50	
	d) annual number of arrests of wildlife and forest crime offenders:	1d) 9-10 (in 2013-2018 47 offenders were arrested in the Park)	1d) >=20	1d) >=50	
	2.Luando SNR:				
	a) total number of staff available for anti-poaching:	2a) 0 (2018)	2a) >=14	2a) >=30	
	b) intensity of patrolling (ranger/days/month):	2b) 0(2017)	2b) >= 180 (We assume that two groups (6 rangers each) will patrol the Luando SNR for 15 days (at least 8 hours of patrolling per day) each every month (or minimum 15 effective patrol man-days per month per ranger) (H. Jachmann, pers. comm.))	2b) >= 450 (We assume that at least 5 groups (6 rangers each) will patrol the Luando SNR for 15 days (at least 8 hours of patrolling per day) each every month (or minimum 15 effective patrol man-days per month per ranger) (H. Jachmann, pers. comm.))	
	c) annual number seizures of wildlife and forest products:	2c) 0(2017)	2c) >=20	2c) >=50	
d) annual number of arrests of wildlife and forest crime offenders:	2d) 0(2017)		2d) >=50		

	Indicator 8: METT score (see Annex D. BD GEF TT): Maiombe NP: Luando SNR:	 35 20	 ≥45 ≥30	 ≥55 ≥40	HECs; Data Collection methods: Content analysis of the PAS annual reports (Indicator 7); METT assessment of the PA management (Indicator 8); Content analysis of the PAs' annual reports on HEC, random interview of local people (Indicator 9)
	Indicator 9: % of mitigated/solved HEC annually (Maiombe NP):	 0% (out of at least 6 cases annually in Maiombe NP)	 ≥ 30%	 ≥ 50%	

Outcome 3. Increased involvement of local communities in the project areas in wildlife, habitat, and PA management	Indicator 10: 1. Total number of people (F/M) practicing SFM, SLM, CBNRM and/or participating in the PA management: a) Maiombe NP: b) Luando SNR:	1a) 0 (2018) 1b) 0 (2018)	1a) >= 1,000 (50% are females) 1b) >= 1,000 (50% are females)	1a) >=3,000 (50% are females) (Our assumption based on the previous experience of ADPP and FAO on sustainable livelihood of local communities in Angola (at least 50-60% of 5,000-6,000 people in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR the project will train under Output 3.1)) 1b) >=3,000 (50% are females)	Assumption 1. Local people will use knowledge and skills on CBNRM provided by the project to practice sustainable NRM Assumption 2. Local communities will have sustainable, safe, and sufficient income from CBNRM comparable or higher with income from poaching, unsustainable agriculture, pasture, and forest use Assumption 3. Unsustainable practices in the PAs will decrease as a result of increased law enforcement and involvement of local people in CBNRM and PA management Data Collection methods: Content analysis
	2. Total area (ha) under community-based SFM, SLM, and CBNRM: a)Maiombe NP: b)Luando SNR:	2a) 0 (2018) 2b) 0 (2018)	2a) >= 5,000 2b) >= 5,000	2a) >=10,000 2b) >= 10,000 (Our assumption (at least 5%	

	<p>Indicator 11: Deforestation rate in the project areas, ha/ year:</p> <p>a) Maiombe NP:</p> <p>b) Luando SNR:</p>	<p>a) 718 ha/year</p> <p>b) 1,800 ha/year</p> <p>(Calculated as average for last 5 years (2013-2017) based on the data of the University of Maryland. Global Forest Change 2000–2017 http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest/download_v1.5.html. Baseline needs to be updated at the project Inception phase with data for 2018)</p>	<p>a) ≤ 350 ha/year</p> <p>b) ≤ 900 ha/year</p>	<p>a) 0 ha/year</p> <p>b) 0 ha/year</p> <p>(The deforestation rate is projected to decrease to zero level as a result of increased law enforcement, sustainable consumption of wood, natural reforestation, and reforestation efforts of local communities. According to the Decree No. 469/15 hunting activity and logging is prohibited within the country's protected areas, 13 July 2015)</p>	<p>the project activities, reports, Interviews with local communities (Indicator 10); GIS analysis of the Global Forest Watch data 2017–2026 (Indicator 11); GIS analysis of the NASA (FIRMS) MODIS NRT active fire products (MCD14DL) data 2017–2026 (Indicator 12)</p>
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	Indicator 12: Frequency of wild fires in in Luando SNR (number of incidents/year, NASA Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS) 2018. MODIS NRT active fire products (MCD14DL) for Angola 2017 processed using the standard MOD14/MYD14 Fire and Thermal Anomalies product https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/data/download/DL_FIRE_M6_14771.zip):	5,023	<=3,500	<= 2,500	
Outcome 4: Lessons learned by the project, including gender mainstreaming, through participatory M&E are used to fight poaching and IWT nationally	Indicator 13: Number of the lessons on anti-poaching and CBNRM learned by the project that used in other national and international projects	0	>= 2	>= 5	Assumption 1. Other stakeholders have interest to learn from lessons and successful practices developed by the project, including gender mainstreaming practices; Assumption 2. Other projects make references to
	Indicator 14: % of women among the project participants (relative number of women directly involved in the project activities, e.g., policy and legislation review, law enforcement trainings, CBNRM and alternative livelihood activities, and environmental education programmes)	0	>=30%	>=50%	

and internationally	Indicator 15: Total number of direct project beneficiaries (m/f):	0	>= 4,000 (at least 40% are women)	>=10,490 (at least 40% are women) (Includes ~10,000 local people of selected communities in Maiombe NP and Luando SNR (Outputs 3.1-3.2); at least 240 law enforcement officers of ECU, Customs, Border Police, prosecutors and judiciary receiving training and equipment under Outputs 1.2 and 1.4; and at least 250 PA rangers trained and equipped under Outputs 1.3, 2.1 and 2.2.)	<p>the GEF project i they use its experience and lessons;</p> <p>Assumption 3. Women have high interest to the project participation to improve their livelihood and social status</p> <p>Data Collection methods: Content analysis publications, project documents and reports (Indicator 13); Content analysis the Gender Strategy implementation reports, random interview with local women (Indicator 14); Analysis of the project participation lists in the project activity reports (Indicator 15).</p>
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ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Responses to the STAP comments on the PIF have been addressed in the full project document as shown in the table below:

STAP Comment on the PIF	PPG team response	Project Documents
<p>First, in terms of its overall composition, STAP believes that this project is over-ambitious (i.e. 3.1m hectares in very remote areas, as well as national responsibilities) and has too many outputs (23 for a budget of only \$4.1 million and 72 months for implementation). While the co-financing of \$12 million (all in cash) is significant, the scope of the challenge is likely to exceed the capacity of the project to deliver the proposed outcomes. STAP would like to see a reduction in the outputs to ensure impact on the ground. Suggestions on how to do that are provided throughout the remaining points.</p>	<p>Thank you. We fully agree with the comment. During the PPG the project was adjusted to have only two project areas – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – with total area of 1,200,400 ha (twice less than was stated in the PIF). The total GEF investments in the project areas (Output 1.4, and all outputs of Components 2 and 3, and considerable part of the Output 4.1) is US\$ 2,810,000, or US\$ 234/km². At the same time, investments under Component 3 will target the selected local communities in the project areas on the total area of <=30,000 ha with even more significant investment level of US\$ 3,733/km².</p> <p>Total number of project Outputs has been reduced from 23 to 11 only with detailed calculation of sufficient budget for each project Output. Moreover, the PPG team has succeeded in ensuring sufficient level of co-financing (\$ 16 mln.) to deliver the project Outputs.</p>	<p>See PRODOC Project areas subsection, Strategy section of the Prodoc, pp. 28-34; Cost efficiency and effectiveness subsection of the Project Management Section, p. 86; and Expected Results section, pp. 35-60; Financial Planning and Management Section, pp. 109-111.</p>

<p>Second, the project's theory of change is somewhat dated and rudimentary by indicating that more law enforcement means less poaching, without taking into account critical underlying variable such as the need to increase engagement with local communities (Cooney, Roe et al. 2017, D. Roe, R. Cooney et al. 2017), and improving management effectiveness and financial sustainability of the protected areas. Also, the underlying socio-economic impacts related to post-conflict economic policies (favoring a select portion of the population while the majority lives in poverty), as well as the relationship between local people and land tenure and wildlife are not explained or well-integrated into the theory of change.</p>	<p>We fully agree with the comment. Currently the project has much more complex and clear Theory of Change based on comprehensive Situation Analysis in Angola and selected project areas that includes analysis of local community issues (please see Development Challenge and Strategy sections of the prodoc).</p> <p>Management effectiveness and financial sustainability of the two selected PAs – Maiombe NP and Luando SNR – are comprehensively addressed by Output 2.2 via Result-Based Management Planning for the PAs (including sustainable funding planning), complex training programmes for the PA staff and heavy investments in necessary equipment and basic infrastructure of the PA. The budget of this Output is the largest in the project and takes \$1,332,000 of the GEF grant (or 32% of the GEF grant).</p> <p>Local communities involvement in conservation and natural resource management is currently fully integrated in the project via Output 1.1 that includes development of the legislation on Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management to provide a legal framework for the sustainable management and protection of wildlife and forest resources within communal lands. The laws should ideally provide ownership rights (not only user rights) to local communities to manage wildlife and forest resources as well as incentives to local communities for sustainable wildlife and forest management. Moreover, now the project has Component 3 fully addressing CBNRM, participatory PA management, and sustainable livelihood issues in two project areas (Outputs 3.1 and 3.2) with total budget of \$1,075,000 (or 26% of the GEF grant).</p>	<p>Development Challenge and Strategy sections of the PRODOC, pp. 6-27</p> <p>Expected Results Section of the PRODOC, Output 2.2, pp. 49-53</p> <p>Expected Results Section of the PRODOC, Output 1.1, pp. 39-41; Outputs 3.1 and 3.2, pp. 53-57.</p>
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<p>In addition, STAP believes that the project is not supported by strong evidence and may only provide limited results in the short term. For example, there is little evidence of how enforcement and preventing IWT benefits communities and prevents the long-term extinction of species in the absence of some form of community ownership, benefit and participation. The relationship between direct and indirect benefits to the communities from wildlife conservation needs to be recognized and stated in the project. While monitoring and enforcement are important – and in particular the creation of a community-led IWT monitoring network (Component 2, page 2) is useful, much of the evidence suggests that these efforts may not suffice – especially in countries beset by poverty and especially where corruption and weak governance exist throughout the system (Challender and MacMillan, 2014).</p>	<p>Fully agree. The project Component 3, especially Output 3.1 is designed to strengthen and increase community involvement in and benefits from sustainable CBNRM, participation in PA management, and other form of sustainable livelihood programmes, including establishment of Community Management Areas, mentioned in the National Policy on Forests, Wildlife and Conservation Areas 2010. Output 1.1 addresses Community-Based Wildlife and Natural Resources Management to provide a legal framework for the sustainable management and protection of wildlife and forest resources within communal lands.</p>	<p>Strategy Section of the PRODOC, pp. 20-21</p> <p>Expected Results Section of the PRODOC, Output 1.1, pp. 39-41; Outputs 3.1 and 3.2, pp. 53-57.</p>
<p>It is clear from the problems described that people depend on wildlife and forests for their livelihoods. Project Component 3 seeks to reduce IWT, poaching and HWC at the site level; however, the description of how alternative livelihoods will contribute to achieving this is weak. This is something that needs to be addressed in full during the PPG phase. There is some mention of a potential tourism economy but no plan to explore this or describe how communities will directly benefit as discussed above. The obvious solution is to replace illegal and unsustainable wildlife use, with controlled, sustainable, high-value wildlife utilization. As noted, there is a strong evidence base from the region that this works when done properly (Naidoo et al, 2016). Consideration should be given to Conservation farming, currently being implemented successful across the border in Zambia. Also – how does one foster and regenerate a "culture of tolerance between people and wildlife?" (p. 9).</p>	<p>Fully agree. All the issues are fully addressed in the project document (Output 1.1 and Component 3). Please, see our comments above.</p>	<p>Strategy Section of the PRODOC, pp. 20-21</p> <p>Expected Results Section of the PRODOC, Output 1.1, pp. 39-41; Outputs 3.1 and 3.2, pp. 53-57.</p>

<p>STAP feels the risks described in this project don't address the underlying issues of poverty and land tenure in a post-conflict environment. While addressing these root causes of environmental degradation may be beyond the scope of this project, if not well understood or incorporated into the project may undermine performance. There is also a significant risk of concentrating enforcement in measures like the establishing provincial "Wildlife Crime Units," the judiciary, and park rangers, thereby missing the opportunity to assist in the forward thinking of a sensible plan to develop parks as economic engines for local communities, or measures to integrate legal, sustainable wildlife management into local livelihoods. The project should seriously consider emphasizing the development of a sustainable financing plan in ecosystems and with species that are relatively easy to make self-supporting with pragmatic approaches. This step could be taken at the Protected Area level when preparing/revising individual management plans.</p>	<p>Fully agree. Environmental degradation (wildlife habitat conversion and loss) is currently considered as one of the key threats for wildlife in Angola and the project areas (see Development Challenge and Strategy sections of the prodoc). The project will address this threat thorough increased law enforcement in the project areas (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2), but also through participatory (involving local communities) management planning of Maiombe NP and Luando SNR (Output 2.2), development of legislation to support CBNRM in Angola (Output 1.1), development and support community based sustainable NRM and SLM initiatives in the project areas (Output 3.1), and environmental education of local communities (Output 3.2).</p>	<p>Development Challenge and Strategy sections of the PRODOC, pp. 6-27</p> <p>Expected Results Section of the PRODOC, Output 1.1, pp. 39-41; Outputs 2.1 and 2.2, pp. 47-53; Outputs 3.1 and 3.2, pp. 53-57.</p>
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<p>In terms of coordination, STAP notes that proposed project 9798 (FAO) seeks to address land management issues in southwestern Angola and there may be overlap with areas such as Mupa National Park. UNDP is advised to coordinate with FAO during PPG phase to promote synergies and avoid potential duplication and confusion. Also, this project should consult with the GEF Global Wildlife Program (GWP), which recently held a workshop in Gabon on Human-Wildlife Conflict.</p>	<p>Fully agree with the comment. During project development, intensive consultations were held with FAO, ADPP and FAS ensuring that their considerable experience in implementing sustainable livelihood initiatives in Angola is embedded in the project design. For Output 3.1 the project integrated approaches developed and successfully applied for community-based projects in Angola, such as Field Farmer School, Farmers' Club, Green Negotiated Territorial Development (GreenTD), Sustainable Char-Coal, Conservation Agriculture, ADECOS, IUCN's First Line of Defense against Illegal Wildlife Trade (FLoD) approach, and Conservation farming programmes of the TNC and Eco-exist.</p> <p>The project will not be implemented in the Mupa NP, thus, no duplication will happen between UNDP and FAO initiatives.</p> <p>While this UNDP-GEF project in Angola is not a national project under the GWP, it was designed to contribute to the GWP as much as possible. During project execution, Angola will share its lessons with GWP projects and will have access to the GWP documentation and materials produced during project implementations, virtual- and in-person meetings of relevance to the activities to be carried out in country, especially those on IWT control, PA management, CBWM, and biodiversity conservation mainstreaming in production sector. Angola is committed to engaging with GWP partners in Africa and Asia on joint efforts that will help with the project implementation, including issues related to human wildlife conflict and other technical areas. The project is aligned with GWP Theory of Change and will contribute significantly to the expected GWP Outcomes and Targets via implementation of its four Components (Strategies) (please, see Strategy section of the prodoc).</p>	<p>Strategy Section of the PRODOC, pp. 25-27</p> <p>Expected Results section of the Prodoc, Output 3.1, pp. 53-56</p> <p>Strategy Section of the PRODOC, pp. 22-23</p>
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A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at the Child Project Concept Note:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
The following PPG activities have been completed:			
Preparatory technical studies and reviews	24,000	24,000.00	
Formulation of UNDP-GEF Project documents	61,827	57,000.00	4827
Validation workshop and report	14,173	14,173.00	
Total	100,000	95,173.00	4,827.00

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares)

Ha (expected at PIF)		Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
3,100,000		1,200,400		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the two sub-indicators (1.1 and 1.2) for that stage.

1.2 Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
3,100,000	1,200,400		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all individual PAs reported in the next table, for that stage.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
Maiombe National Park	N/A	2 National Park	207,400	207,400		
Luando Strict Nature Reserve	3066	4 Habitat/Species Management Area	993,000	993,000		

Name of Protected Area	METT Score at CEO ER	METT Score at MTR	METT Score at TE
Maiombe National Park	55		
Luando Strict Nature Reserve	40		

Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Total number (expected at PIF)	Total number (expected at CEO ER)	Total number (achieved at MTR)	Total number (achieved at TE)
Women	N/A	4,196		
Men	N/A	6,294		
Total	N/A	10,490		

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

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Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (¹ Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings

		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
		<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
		<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming
		<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
		<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
		<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting
		<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration
		<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest

			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters	<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement



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