

GBFF CEO ENDORSEMENT REQUEST TEMPLATE



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Table of Acronyms

ANPN	<i>Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux</i> --National Natural Park Agency
AGAFI	<i>Association Gabonaise des Femmes Indigènes</i> (Gabonese Association for Indigenous Women)
CER	GEF CEO Endorsement Request
CTF	Conservation Trust Fund
DGF	Direction Générale des Forêts -Directorate General for Forests
DGEPN	<i>Direction Générale de l'Environnement et pour la Protection de la Nature</i> - Directorate-General for the Environment and Nature Protection
EA	Executing Agency
FPBG	<i>Fond pour la Préservation de la Biodiversité du Gabon</i> – the PFP Conservation Trust Fund
GBFF	Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
GoG	Government of Gabon
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
IPLC	Indigenous People and Local Communities
KMGBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
MEF	<i>Ministère des Eaux et Forêts</i> --Ministry of Water and Forests
METT	(Protected Area) Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MPERNFM	<i>Ministère de la Protection de l'Environnement et des Ressources Naturelles, des Forêts et de la Mer</i> --Ministry of the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources, Forestry and the Sea
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
OECD	Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area, synonymous with Protected Conservation Area in Gabon
PCA	Protected Conservation Area, synonymous with Protected Area in Gabon
PFP	Project Finance for Permanence
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RIL	Reduced Impact Logging
REPALEG	<i>Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Communautés Locales du Gabon</i> --Gabon Network of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
TNC	The Nature Conservancy – the project executing agency
WWF US	World Wildlife Fund – the project implementing agency

General Project Information

Project Title:	"Addressing Outstanding Barriers and Leveraging Durable Financial Mechanisms to Achieve Target 3 in Gabon"		
Region:	Africa	GEF Project ID:	11512
Country(ies):	Gabon		
GEF Agency(ies):	WWF US	GEF Agency Project ID:	G0054
Project Executing Entity(s) and Type:	The Nature Conservancy	CSO	
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity	Submission Date:	1 April 2024
Type of Trust Fund:	GBFF	Project Duration (Months)	48
GEF Project Grant: (a)	\$1,364,496	GEF Project Non-Grant (b)	
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	122,804	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)	
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	1,487,300	Total Co-financing:	
PPG Amount (e):	29,000	PPG Agency Fee(s) (f):	2,610
Total GEF Resources (a+b+c+d+e+f)	1,518,910		
Project Tags:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support to IPLCs* <input type="checkbox"/> Blended finance Contributions to the implementation of: <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 1 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 4 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 5 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 6 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 7 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 8 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 9 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 10 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 11 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 12 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 13 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 14 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 15 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 16 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 17 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 18 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 19 <input type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 21 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 22 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GBF Target 23		
Rio Markers**			
- Climate Change Mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0) <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)		
- Climate Change Adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0) <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)		
- Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0) <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)		
- Land Degradation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Contribution (0) <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Objective (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Principal Objective (2)		

Project Summary*

Provide a brief summary description of the project (**max. 2,000 characters, approximately ½ page**)

Located in the Congo Basin, Gabon is the world's second most forested country, harboring rich biodiversity including over 95,000 forest elephants (over 50% of those in Africa), significant populations of leopards, giant pangolins, and other endemic species. Insufficient long-term protected area (PA) financing is a barrier to achieving Target 3 goals (conserve 30% of land, waters and seas). The GEF-7 Enduring Earth

project (GEF ID 11014) is developing a Gabon Project Finance for Permanence (PFP)¹ to secure long-term funding to achieve Target 3.

Almost all human communities living in or near Gabon’s PAs experience Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC). Since 2021, some 5,000 HWC complaints per year, including deaths and physical attacks, have been reported.² The Government of Gabon (GoG) wants HWC to be explicitly addressed in the PFP as its impact on human life may lead to loss of Indigenous Peoples and Local Community (IP&LC) support for PAs. The creation of new PAs or the extension of existing PAs may exacerbate HWC and increase distress in communities.³ This GBFF project proposes to support PA longterm sustainability, protect local livelihoods, allow wildlife to thrive, and deliver Target 3 by developing a national HWC strategy and integrating HWC into the Gabon PFP (Component 1) and supporting IP&LC-designed HWC action and coexistence approaches at four PAs: Loango National Park, Monts de Cristal NP, Minkébé NP, and Mayumba NP (Component 2).

This GBFF project will be co-delivered with the GEF-7 Enduring Earth project and result in improved management effectiveness of 1,023,700 hectares (ha) of terrestrial PAs and 96,500 ha of a marine PA. At least 14,000 ha of areas outside of PAs that are key for connectivity with the PA system will be under improved management by promoting IPLC-lead HWC management. Both projects will be implemented by TNC in close coordination with National Park Agency (ANPN) and GoG stakeholders and the PFP Conservation Trust Fund (CTF).

Project Description Overview

Project Objective*:	To improve protected and conserved area management in Gabon by integrating a national HWC strategy into the PFP financial mechanism and managing human wildlife conflict at key sites.					
Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1. Enabling Conditions for improved Protected Area conservation and HWC Management in Gabon.	Technical Assistance	1.1 Stakeholder and evidence-driven National Strategy on HWC in and around PAs.	1.1.1 Evidence-based and stakeholder - driven national strategy on HWC in and around PAs informed by scientific studies, stakeholder engagement.	GBFF	\$250,000	

¹ <https://enduringearth.org/our-work/>

² Gabon Directorate of Wildlife

³ Gross E, Jayasinghe N., Brooks A., Polet G., Wadhwa R. and Hilderink-Koopmans F. (2021) A Future for All: The Need for Human-Wildlife Coexistence. (WWF, Gland, Switzerland).

		<p>1.2 PFP / CTF Strengthened for Protected Area Based Conservation and HWC Management</p>	<p>1.1.2 Support the establishment of a national commission to manage HWC with stakeholder panel to advise.</p> <p>1.1.3 Public awareness plan designed and implemented about supporting human wildlife coexistence and the preventative and responsive measures of the national strategy and ways to engage with it.</p> <p>1.2.1 HWC management integrated into PFP and CTF, and Protected Area governing instruments -- incl. conservation plan, finance plan, operations manual(s), institutional capacity plans, and fundraising plans.</p>			
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Component 2. IPLC led HWC Solutions	Investment	2.1. Improved coexistence between humans and key wildlife conflict species in select areas, through IPLC-led evidence-based approaches	2.1.1 Strategy-based HWC preventative measures, and approaches for human wildlife coexistence are tested, piloted, and scaled with IP&LC in target geographies. 2.1.2 Strategy-based HWC responsive measures and human wildlife coexistence measures tested, piloted and scaled, e.g., micro-insurance, relief, rewards-based mechanisms.	GBFF	\$908,583	
Component 3: Knowledge Management & Communications	Technical Assistance	3.1 Lessons Captured and Disseminated	3.1.1 Case studies and other materials to showcase and share lessons learned	GBFF	\$40,934	
Component 4: Project M&E	Technical Assistance	4.1 Project monitoring and evaluation data contributes to efficient decision making and to adaptive project management	4.1.1. Regular reporting and independent project evaluation	GBFF	\$40,934	
Subtotal					\$1,240,451	
Project Management Cost (PMC)***					\$124,045	\$163,739

If amount requested is above limits, a pop-up menu should open for the Agency to provide an explanation			
Total Project Cost		\$1,364,496	\$163,739

Project outline

A. Changes compared to PPG Request

Please describe and justify any major changes to the project design, including to elements put forward in the PPG request to meet the following GBFF selection criteria:

There are two significant changes between this Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) CEO Endorsement document and the PPG Request submitted to GEF.

1. This CEO Endorsement Request (CER) document recognizes that one of the four project PAs is a Marine Protected Area, thereby changing the project GEF Core Indicator Contribution. The project will improve the management effectiveness in 1,023,700 ha of terrestrial PAs and 96,500 ha of marine PA under improved management (an increase of 23,700 ha under core indicator 1.2 and an additional 96,500 ha under core indicator 2.2 since the PPG Request).
2. Research conducted as a part of the development of this CER found that the population in communities surrounding the PAs is lower than initially estimated. Accordingly, the number of project beneficiaries has been reduced from 10,000 to 7,000 (50% men and 50% women). More precise population data will be gathered as a part of a socioeconomic study that will be carried out under project Component 2 as a part of project startup.

B. Project Rationale

Environmental Problem

Tropical rainforest, part of the Congo Basin forest biome, cover approximately 85% of Gabon's land area. Gabon is known for iconic and threatened wildlife, such as forest elephants, western lowland gorillas, chimpanzees, and various bird species. Gabon has established a network of national parks and protected areas to conserve its biodiversity and natural heritage. The protected areas and biodiversity they harbor are threatened by logging, poaching, and forest conversion from agriculture, infrastructure and mining. Human wildlife conflict has emerged as a key threat to ongoing efforts in protected areas management, as the impacts are so great that the public, and especially directly affected communities, no longer value wildlife or protected areas.

While Gabon has long been perceived as a model for biodiversity conservation, there is strong sentiment within the GoG that the country should develop a national HWC strategy and, even more immediately, to implement IPLC-lead HWC strategies at key sites to get a grasp on the issue before it becomes larger and threatens human livelihoods, wildlife populations, and the integrity of Gabon's national parks and PA network.

HWC represents a major threat to wildlife populations and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers worldwide as well as to the GoG's progress towards its 30x30x30 goals, as HWC impacts are eroding public support for protected and conserved areas. Crop-raiding by elephants, monkeys, and other species can drastically reduce income and food security of rural communities, producing negative perceptions towards wildlife and perpetuating poverty. While the lack of focus on or development of HWC is a barrier to effective PA management, there are barriers to the adoption and implementation of HWC management at numerous levels:

- traditionally, there has been limited consultation with/inclusion of communities in conservation decisions and actions undertaken in elephant-prone areas;
- poor spatial planning has resulted in farming and other development activities in areas that clash with wildlife patterns; and
- available financing and human resources capacity for PA management and HWC is limited while conservation objectives are not a government priority.

Trends in HWC and community experiences around PAs indicate further attention and analysis are needed to address the challenge, including data on specific wildlife species associated with HWC. Across Africa, while it can be argued that king rats cause more damage to crops over time, elephants, with their size and potential for quick and widespread destruction, have become the HWC focal species in Gabon’s country’s rural areas.

Future Narratives

Over the next 2-5 years, there are three narratives that could play out regarding addressing Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) as a barrier to effective and inclusive PA management in Gabon. All of these scenarios acknowledge that PA management effectiveness will increase with the deployment of the GEF 7 project (Enduring Earth, GEF ID 11014) and the Gabon Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) resources, and therefore it is likely that key wildlife populations will be maintained and possibly increased thereby increasing the opportunity for human-wildlife interface and HWC.



Source: The levels of conflict over wildlife: Zimmermann et al. 2020

Narrative 1: HWC is not incorporated into PA strategies or in the Gabon PFP, and no to minimal effort is made to address HWC in affected communities. Failure to incorporate HWC management and coexistence approaches into PA policy and management can exacerbate and increase the incidence of HWC in communities—especially those located near PAs where wildlife tend to congregate. The Gabon PFP project is the largest-ever PA project in Gabon, yet, as conceptualized in the GEF-7 Enduring Earth project, it does not sufficiently address or prioritize HWC in a way that will retain government and public support for PA conservation and management. Without science-based strategy and on the ground consultations, education, and HWC management efforts, HWC efforts may be ad-hoc and ineffective and increase the incidence of conflict while exacerbating crop loss and endangering wildlife. Wildlife may learn to appreciate (and prefer) a local crop or learn that domesticated animals (cows, pigs, etc.), are easy prey. Wildlife may bring other members of their herd, pride, etc. into communities, thereby increasing the incidence of HWC and increasing the level of conflict in terms of emotions and actions

taken to address the issue, and ultimately reducing the population of wildlife species (including endangered species) and thereby the integrity of the PAs.

Narrative 2: HWC incorporated into the Gabon PFP and PA operations but no field-based pilots undertaken. Under scenario 2, the national government may develop and adopt a national HWC strategy and incorporated HWC management into the Gabon PFP and overall PA operations. However, without a thorough understanding of each community's struggle and challenges with HWC, management and coexistence efforts implemented may fail or be inappropriate and exacerbate the level of HWC conflict.

Narrative 3: HWC management is incorporated into national PA strategy and management training and site-specific mitigation strategies are developed with affected communities, including under the Gabon PFP. This scenario describes the intention of the GBFF project. As well as a national strategy, HWC management will be incorporated into the PFP and associated PA operations. PA managers will receive training in HWC and will work with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) to co-identify, co-implement, monitor and lead site-specific management and coexistence strategies. Lessons learned will be documented and used to expand the HWC across Gabon's PA network.

Project Baseline

Protected Areas Baseline

Gabon has pledged its support to the 30x30 biodiversity agenda under the High-Ambition Coalition for Nature and People and has recently indicated its interest in ensuring protection in perpetuity of 30% of its oceans, lands, and freshwater ecosystems by 2030 (known as 30x30x30). Gabon is also poised to maintain a leading role as a high forest and low deforestation nation and is taking a leading role in the fight against climate change at the continental and international level. In 2019, Gabon became the first African country to receive payment for reducing CO₂ emissions through the multi-donor UN-hosted Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) for a total of \$150 million over ten years.

Since 2002 Gabon has progressively developed national policy and implementation capabilities for conservation of its biodiversity assets. The country has a network of terrestrial PAs consisting of 13 national parks, the Wonga-Wongué Presidential Reserve, nine Ramsar sites, hunting and wildlife reserves and arboretums, covering 22% of the country's land surface. Additionally, a network of aquatic PAs composed of marine parks and aquatic reserves, covering nearly 25% of Gabon's exclusive economic zone (EEZ) has been established by the Government of Gabon. The last audited figure for government budget contributions to the PA system was US\$5.3 Million in 2020. The most recent allocation from the national budget reported by Government (2021) was US\$9.4 Million/year, reflecting an increase in allocations to the Parks Agency. The three primary agencies mandated with the protection of Gabon's biodiversity are MINEF, ANPN and DGFAP. Analysis of the budgets of these agencies shows: 30% of the budget covers the salaries of MINEF/ANPN/DGFAP agents; 15% of the budget covers the basic functioning of the structures. Investments granted from state budgets represent less than 10% of the budget. External sources of financing (donors) represent about 40% of the overall budget. The combined staff of the three structures is about 2,500 agents, with a strong centralization in Libreville. State budgets made available to field teams are very low, and do not allow them to be fully operational (lack of vehicles, operating costs, minimum maintenance of premises and mission equipment). Most investments are made via non-state financing, showing the system's dependence on this type of external financing. Only the national parks (13 terrestrial parks and the 9 marine parks) have dedicated budget support from the government, and this support is far from sufficient to pay for management, community relations, surveillance and monitoring, among other needs.

PFP Baseline

The Government of Gabon (GoG) together with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is now developing a Project Finance for Permanence initiative under the Enduring Earth Partnership⁴ supported with GEF-7 funding, as well as philanthropic donors. The PFP will support long term protected area conservation. While the incidence of HWC is increasing in Gabon with some 5,000 incidents reported annually, the PFP does not directly contemplate HWC.

The GEF 7 PFP project (and its significant philanthropic co-financing), “Enduring Earth: Accelerating Sustainable Finance Solutions to Achieve Durable Conservation,” will support Gabon to meet its world-first 30x30x30 goals by protecting an additional 5,030,000 ha in terrestrial PAs, 480,300 ha of freshwater (rivers), and 1,856,100 ha of ocean; improving management of 6,115,713 ha; securing an estimated 3.3M tCO₂e tons of carbon; and benefiting 60,000 people through inclusive conservation and livelihood activities. The PFP will establish a transition fund that will support capacity-building of government institutions, fund the creation of new PAs, and invest in improved management across the PA network (above what is listed above in the protected areas baseline) while providing a 10-year “on ramp” toward the goal of a self-sustaining financial model. After this transition period, the PFP will unlock an endowment fund capitalized by both public (GEF) and private donors to supplement enhanced government budget commitments and sustainable finance mechanisms, ensuring an estimated \$25M in annual funding for Gabon’s PA network and conservation activities. Both the transition and endowment funds will be managed by a new *Fond pour la Préservation de la Biodiversité du Gabon*-FPBG/Conservation Trust Fund (CTF), headquartered in Gabon and registered in the US, that will provide oversight and accountability for the conservation, management, and safeguards commitments agreed under the PFP. The PFP is expected to reach single close in late 2025. Of note, early in the GEF-7 project, TNC will assess the current conservation management status in 28 existing terrestrial PAs with no or expired management plans and work with stakeholders to develop site specific conservation management plans to achieve PA management effectiveness.

Gabon’s long-running history and commitment to environmental protection has made the country a model for conservation in Africa, and this commitment has been sustained through recent political events. On August 30, 2023 hours after Gabon’s election commission announced that President Ali Bongo Ondimba had been elected to a third term, a group of Gabonese military officers seized power and named Brice Oligui Nguema as President. Since transitioning into power, the new government has maintained staff in several Ministries, and has maintained support to developing the PFP.

Baseline of HWC Management in Gabon

The current government is dedicated to finding solutions to the HWC situation. President Nguema has voiced concern about HWC, mentioning the topic in his first address to the nation as president. Given that elections will be held in 2026, the President is anxious to find solutions to HWC as it is a high priority for the county’s rural population.

HWC affects both human and wildlife populations and several GoG agencies are involved in the issue. Over the last few years, Gabon’s National has focused on the following priorities which implicate HWC:

- Achieving Target 3 objectives
- Maintaining and enhancing biodiversity
- Supporting rural development of IP&LCs
- Efficient management of human-wildlife conflicts

⁴ <https://enduringearth.org/>

- Inclusive park management.

A number of Ministries are associated with HWC management in Gabon, at the national level:

- HWC is managed at the national level by the Ministry of Environment and Climate and HWC, and by the Minister of Water and Forest.
- Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux—National Park Agency (ANPN) is appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Climate as the implementing agency for HWC management. ANPN oversees the development, socializing, and implementation of HWC measures. ANPN has a Scientific Unit with a dedicated department and a research lab dealing with elephant related issues, including conflict.
- Ministry of Water and Forest appointed DGFAP (General Directorate of Wildlife and PAs) and DGAPBC (General Directorate of PAs, Biodiversity and HWC) as the responsible regulatory bodies related to HWC.
- At the national level, the Ministries are cooperating in an ad-hoc and needs-based way, but there is no structured cooperation mechanism in place, and no formal regulations or coordination group.

At the subnational / PA level:

- Each PA manager is in charge of IP&LC relations and HWC.
- The Provincial Directorate of Water and Forests and the Wildlife Brigades are in charge of reporting incidents of HWC.
- At the provincial level, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAEP) coordinates with Ministry of Water and Forests regarding HWC incidents affecting crops.
- Each PA has a local management advisory committee (CCGL), which represents the community living around the PA and has representatives elected by the community. They work closely with ANPN.

Many communities feel that it is the government’s responsibility to implement and maintain HWC management measures, and the GoG and NGOs have utilized a number of measures: electric (solar) fences, bees, lights, and hot (pili-pili) peppers to deter wildlife, as well as some efforts to provide monetary compensation to mitigate conflicts. Compensation and insurance programs have proven difficult to sustain. The NGO, Space for Giants, has an office in Mouila that covers operations in southern Gabon, including in two of the target PAs, Loango and Mayumba. Space for Giants is now installing/supporting installation of electric fences (500 in 2023) to prevent crop-raiding by elephants. Their fence units are relatively inexpensive, though their effectiveness tends to decline as elephants learn how to disable them. While fencing large areas is more economical, it has proven difficult to secure community buy-in for their maintenance. (Weeding around fencing is imperative as electric fencing stops working when it comes in contact with vegetation.) People are more likely to maintain fencing around their own fields, though overall, this is costlier and requires more fencing.

WWF is in the process of developing an HWC framework approach known as Conflict to Coexistence (“C2C”), based on a series of pilots in a number of countries, and which aims to facilitate systematic planning, implementation and monitoring of HWC management in an integrated and holistic manner and through a step-wise approach. The goal of the framework is to promote long-term management of HWC and moving towards coexistence while achieving short-term and intermediate results. The framework provides a template for effective HWC management with the flexibility to be tailored to different scales and contexts across diverse regions. The approach is characterized by a holistic view, considering drivers of HWC beyond the location where conflict occurs, an integrated nature, recognizing that HWC is a system requiring multiple managed actions and collaborations on various levels, and participatory implementation with multiple stakeholders, especially including those directly affected by

HWC. WWF Gabon has been requested by the Gabon President to convene a meeting to develop an HWC action plan as early as mid-April 2024.⁵

Table 1 provides an overview of projects and initiatives in Gabon that form the baseline of this project.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF ONGOING HWC INITIATIVES IN GABON

Project/ Initiative (Lead Institution)	Short Description (objectives & main interventions)	Relationship to GBFF Project	Dates (Beginning-End)
Government of Gabon	In 2012, the GoG published its Emerging Gabon Strategic Plan (PSGE) that seeks to turn Gabon into an emerging economy by 2025. The PSGE has a chapter on 'Green Gabon', that focuses on Gabon's natural resources. In 2014, Gabon adopted the General Law on Sustainable Development that requires companies to offset damage to forests or community land by buying sustainable development credits (carbon, biodiversity, ecosystem, and community capital credits) through a national credit trading scheme.	The GoG has been a good global actor in terms of protecting forests and carbon stocks for the last several decades, and the country falls into the classification of <i>High Forest-Low Deforestation (HFLD)</i> . Initiatives such as Green Gabon are aligned with the PFP and this GBFF project, as it seeks to augment GoG capacity to effectively manage its PAs and develop sustainable finance mechanisms (e.g. ecotourism) that support 2030 goals.	Ongoing
Human-Elephant Conflict: a database for Gabon	Made possible thanks to funding from the World Bank under the GEF (project ID 9212), the database is a computer management system responsible for processing and storing information, survey results and field studies to resolve conflicts between humans and elephants across the country for years. The database will help in the installation of electric fences and facilitate compensation following the destruction of crops by animals, in particular elephants.	The database will provide reliable, traceable information related to complaints from populations, including victims of devastation to crops.	2022-and forward
GEF 7 GEF ID 11014 Enduring Earth Project Finance for Permanence for Gabon	The PFP under development in Gabon builds upon the Government of Gabon's ongoing collaboration with TNC to secure the protection of the country's important biodiversity and carbon stocks over the long term and close land and freshwater protection gaps in furtherance of its ambition to protect 30% of its terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems by 2030. The PFP (expected to close at the end of 2025) will be supported by both transition and endowment funds. The \$97M Transition Fund (to which the GEF	This HWC project will be implemented in tandem with the PFP project. It will seek to integrate HWC into the core operations of the PFP, including a) conservation and finance plans; and b) its financing mechanisms (transition and endowment funds) to help guarantee the integrity of investments in the expansion and maintenance of the PA system.	2024-2030

⁵ Zoom interview with Allard Blom Vice President for WWF Global Integrated Programs – African Forests and Nathalie Nyare, National Director, WWF-Gabon; 21 March 2024

	<p>project will contribute US\$3.7M) will cover the costs of establishing new PAs and effective management of the full network of these PAs during a 10-year transition phase. Payments from the transition fund will diminish over time as the Government institutionalizes in-country sustainable finance mechanisms that will help ensure permanence for conservation of 30% of its land, waters, and ocean. The endowment fund –with a target initial capitalization of \$27M (of which GEF will contribute \$5M)— will support capacity-building needs (of both government agencies and local communities) over the long term, maturing only after the end of the 10-year PFP transition phase, while the PA system operational costs are expected to be covered with revenues generated through the operation of the sustainable finance mechanisms and over time increased government budgetary allocations to the PA system.</p>		
<p>Biodiversity Conservation Trust Fund (CTF) (MEF, Presidency and the Sovereign Wealth Fund)</p>	<p>TNC and the government are working together to develop a Conservation Trust Fund (CTF) to manage conservation revenues and associated investments. This will include returns from an endowment fund that will generate funds to support marine conservation over the medium- to long- term under the blue bond program. The CTF is being designed to capture, and deliver on, multiple funding streams, including the ability to channel the resources secured through the PFP project (both transition and endowment funds).</p>	<p>This HWC project will be implemented in tandem with the PFP/CTF project. It will seek to integrate HWC into the core operations of the PFP (and its financing mechanism), including a) conservation and finance plans; and b) its financing mechanisms (transition and endowment funds) to help guarantee the integrity of investments in the expansion and maintenance of the PA system.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Central African Forest Initiative’s (CAFI) funds.</p>	<p>In 2019, Gabon became the first African country to receive payment for reducing CO2 emissions through the multi-donor UN-hosted (CAFI) for a total of \$150 million over ten years. The GoG put the first payment towards activities that further decrease CO₂ emissions through investments into community forestry, scientific research, forest management practices, PA system and government capacity, and that further enhance the income, livelihoods, and wellbeing of communities in Gabon.</p>	<p>This HWC project, through the GEF 7 PFP project may seek to leverage CAFI funds to expand IPLC-led HWC strategies in communities within/ surrounding other PAs.</p>	<p>2019 and ongoing</p>

This baseline presents a strong case of protected area coverage and 30x30x30 goals in Gabon, as well as government and TNC commitment to develop long-term sustainable financing for the protected area

system through the Gabon PFP, and some government and NGO partner efforts towards managing HWC. While the PFP does not include a HWC focus, the PFP and its associated CTF provide an unprecedented opportunity to fortify Gabon’s PA network and further demonstrate the value that biodiversity conservation offers to the people of Gabon. This GBFF project is being proposed as the PFP project rolls out and will work in parallel with the PFP and the GoG to incorporate HWC management and coexistence into the PFP instruments and operations (including the PFP conservation and finance plan; transition and endowment funds). Furthermore, this GBFF project, with its focus on HWC, can ensure that HWC strategies build on knowledge derived from existing HWC efforts in country, the C2C approach, and from other HWC projects such as those under the recently closed GEF-6 *Wildlife and human-elephant conflicts management*⁶ project under the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), with the World Bank as the GEF Agency and ANPN as the Executing Agency (see annex N for key lessons). The GBFF project may help to mitigate potential degradation of GoG commitment to the PFP that may arise from declining public support for wildlife conservation/protected areas measures due to HWC impacts. The GBFF project will be co-delivered with the GEF-7 EE project to leverage global support for delivery of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Target 3 – Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas – by integrating a HWC element to the Gabon PFP. This project will develop a national HWC strategy and will co-design and implement HWC management and coexistence approaches in 4 PAs to help protect the livelihoods of affected communities. The project will contribute to Target 3 by promoting integrated HWC management (understanding, prevention, mitigation, response, strategy, monitoring and overall measures to support co-existence), reducing threats to biodiversity including numerous endemic and threatened species, and potentially reducing habitat degradation including forest, freshwater, and coastal ecosystems of national, regional and global significance.

Project Stakeholders

This project will work with the stakeholders (noted in the table below) to deliver this project with an inclusive, integrated approach that recognizes that the concerns of all affected parties—especially IP&LCs—should be reflected in the national policy and the importance of IP&LC-leadership for implementing effective HWC strategies.

Government is a key stakeholder. This includes Ministries, Regulatory Authorities and Agencies, e.g. Ministry of Waters and Forests (“MEF”); Ministry of Environment, Climate and HWC; National Parks Agency (ANPN), and Local Government Authorities at the Province and Prefecture level, e.g. Provincial Directorates of Water and Forests and others with interest in the Project. Government leads HWC through the Minister of Environment, Climate and HWC and through the Minister of Water and Forest. The Ministry of Water and Forests (MEF) includes two directorates that are working on HWC regulation, the *Direction Générale de la Faune et des Aires Protégées*— (the Directorate General of Fauna and Protected Areas--DGFAP) and the *Direction Générale des Aires Protégées Biodiversité et Conflit Homme Faune*—(the Directorate General of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Conflict –DGAPBC). The *Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux*—(National Park Agency--ANPN) works under the *Direction Générale de l’Environnement et pour la Protection de la Nature*--Directorate-General for the Environment and Nature Protection—DGEPN) and has been appointed by the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and HWC as the HWC strategy implementation agency. ANPN works at the site level and employs PA rangers and has a unit dedicated to IPLC and HWC as well as a scientific unit that has a dedicated department and a lab dealing with elephant-related issues.

⁶ GEF 6 project ID 9212; <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/9212>

Local stakeholder meetings as a part of the development of this project (and the associated GEF-7 EE project) found that there are two main classifications of residents living in or near the four project PAs: the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and the mainstream local communities (non-indigenous; LCs). This project will actively involve residents of local communities and IP communities who live within or near the four project PAs and their buffer zones (men, women, and youth) who are directly affected by HWC.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) operate in the target protected areas. This includes non-state actors both internationally (e.g. WWF, TNC, Space for Giants, Wildlife Conservation Society) and locally (associations).

Academic institutions and governmental research institutes (e.g. ANPN's research institute working on HWC) will play an important role in the articulation of the HWC national strategy.

Private Sector engagement will vary depending on the site, and the knowledge, experience, and perspective, as well as resources, could add value to the project.

Fond pour la Preservation de la Biodiversite du Gabon (FPBG) is the Conservation Trust Fund established in 2023 that will administer the Gabon PFP's Endowment and Transition Funds. The FPBG will be an important partner for integrating HWC approaches into PFP governance and operations.

Stakeholder	Mandate/Role/Interest	Interest in the Project
Government		
Ministère des Eaux, des Forêts (MEF) – Ministry of Water and Forests	MEF is responsible for ensuring the wellbeing of Indigenous People in Gabon along with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and Cultural Heritage.	MEF will engage on development of a national HWC Strategy
Direction Générale de l’Environnement et pour la Protection de la Nature (DGEPN) - Directorate-General for the Environment and Nature Protection	<p>Under Ministry of Environment, Climate, and HWC, DGEPN is tasked with implementing the government of Gabon's (GoG) environmental and conservation policies.</p> <p>Provincial services under DGEPN are organized into provincial brigades, grouped according to three zonal divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North zone: Estuary, Ogooué-Ivindo, and Woleu-Ntem provinces. • South zone: Moyen-Ogooué, Ngounié, Nyanga, and Ogooué-Maritime provinces. • East zone: Haut-Ogooué and Ogooué-Lolo provinces. 	Provincial brigades will be engaged in HWC reporting; DGEPN will be engaged on national HWC strategy development
Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux— National Park Agency (ANPN)	<p>Under DGEPN’s leadership, ANPN provides execution support for Gabon’s National Parks and other PAs. ANPN engages with IP&LCs primarily through “community co-management” in the peripheral areas of its national parks, supported by CCGs (<i>Comités Consultatifs de Gestion Locale/Local Management Advisory Committees</i>). Related to HWC, ANPN is responsible for proposing measures for the prevention and management of human-wildlife conflicts.</p>	<p>ANPN is the primary partner of the PFP, which is under development with GEF-7 support, and will be a key partner in development of a HWC Strategy (Output 1.1.1), and integration of HWC into the PFP (output 1.2.1).</p> <p>ANPN will be a core member of the HWC commission proposed under Output 1.1.2</p> <p>ANPN will be the key partner in output 2.1.2 on exploring and testing compensation, such as micro insurance.</p>
Direction Générale de la Faune et des Aires Protégées-- Directorate-General for the Environment and Nature Protection (DGFAP)	<p>DGFAP, under MEF, is responsible for ensuring the knowledge, protection, and restoration of wildlife resources and protected areas (PAs), developing strategies to combat poaching and enhance wildlife management, and implement national plans for wildlife management and PA development. DGFAP revises technical standards for PA management, and negotiates international agreements for wildlife management and conservation.</p>	DGFAP will be a core member of the HWC commission proposed under Output 1.1.2

<i>Direction general des Aires protegees biodiversite et conflit homme faune - General Directorate of Protected Areas Biodiversity and Human-Wildlife Conflict (DGAPBC)</i>	Under MEF, a newly created department in response to call from local populations by the transition government. The department is responsible for addressing HWC, mainly at the regulatory level.	DGAPBC is likely to be engaged in the development of the national HWC strategy
<i>Direction Générale des Forêts (DGF) - Directorate-General for Forestry</i>	Under the MEF, the <i>Direction Générale des Forêts</i> (DGF) is responsible for implementing Government policy in the forestry sector.	DGF may be consulted or engaged in the development of the national HWC strategy
<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP)</i>	With respect to HWC, MAEP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes appropriate crop protection practices against problem animals; and • Promotes efficient management of farmland to reduce crop and livestock depredation and intensification of agricultural and fish farming production. 	MAEP will be a core member of the HWC commission proposed under Output 1.1.2 and at the provincial level will be engaged in component 2
PA Managers	The Deputy PA Manager is in charge of working with IP&LC and on HWC.	PA Managers and staff will be key partners in component 2, working with communities to identify HWC problems and drivers and co-design and implement interventions
CCGLs (Comités Consultatifs de Gestion Locale/Local Management Advisory Committees)	CCGLs operate at each PA and represent the local community. They work closely with the PA management.	CCGLs are anticipated to be part of team working with affected communities to identify HWC problems and drivers and co-design and implement interventions
Local Communities		
Local communities (non-indigenous, LCs)	While HWC in Gabon manifests at a national scale, it primarily affects the livelihoods of small-holder agricultural communities as well as hunter-gatherers.	This project will actively involve residents of local communities who live within or near the four project PAs and their buffer zones (men, women, and youth) who are directly affected by HWC. Community co-development of HWC approaches is critical to developing coexistence and delivering project goals.

Indigenous Peoples	There are numerous Indigenous communities in Gabon with different languages, cultures and geographical locations. While they live both in urban centers and in rural areas and in and around PAs, their livelihoods and cultures are inextricably linked to the forest. According to official data there are some 16,162 Indigenous People living across the national territory.	This project will focus on working with HWC affected communities of Indigenous people living in or near the four PAs including Baka who live in Woleu-Ntem near Minkébé and Monts de Cristal national parks in northern Gabon and the Bakoya living in or near Minkébé National Park. Gabon's largest Indigenous group is the Babongo, and they reside in several provinces including Nyanga near Nayumba National Park. Community co-development of HWC approaches is critical to developing coexistence and delivering project goals.
NGOs & CSOs		
NGOs	TNC, Space for Giants, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF Gabon and smaller and national NGOs are working in the four project areas on interventions related to HWC. There are a number of other local NGOs and village community associations that may be involved in the project and as their area of operation is very localized, engagement will depend on the site of activity.	Potential site-based project partners; may also provide inputs on the development of the national strategy.

<p>Local associations</p>	<p>Association Gabonaise des Femmes Indigènes (AGAFI) Gabonese Association of Indigenous Women (AGAFI) (Minkebe NP) aims to gradually strengthen their autonomy within the framework of REPALEG (<i>Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Communautés Locales du Gabon/Gabon Network of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities</i>).</p> <p>Association Culture Nature EDZENGUI (Minkebe NP) is an association of indigenous people. It was created in June 2002, and officially recognized in 2003. The general aim of EDZENGUI association is to promote and encourage, in partnership with private or public bodies and national or international institutions, cultural, scientific and tourist activities in the north-east of Gabon.</p> <p>Association IBONGA (Loango NP) is a well-known environmental NGO based in Gamba and operates in the southern area of Loango National Park and Moukalaba-Doudou National Park. IBONGA focuses on conservation, environmental education, monitoring of sea turtles, and stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Association KOUSSOU (Loango NP) is an environmental NGO based in Gamba and operates in the southern area of Loango National Park and Moukalaba-Doudou National Park. Their activities involve conservation, environmental education, and monitoring sea turtles.</p> <p>Association OBANGAME (Minkebe NP) is an environmental NGO based in Minvoul. The NGO regularly acts as Representative of Indigenous Communities during negotiations with forestry companies in the Woleu-Ntem region.</p>	<p>The local associations will potentially be engaged in the co-design of HWC approaches with communities at the 4 PAs</p>
<p>Other</p>		
<p>Academia/research institutes</p>	<p>e.g. ANPN's research institute working on HWC</p>	<p>Academic institutions and governmental research institutes will play an important role in the articulation of the HWC national strategy, e.g. through the completion of studies; provision of data and information on solutions/approaches, etc.</p>

Private Sector	This includes companies and firms with an interest in the project’s objectives and will vary depending on the site. For example, a number of private sector constituencies (in particular in the extractives sector) are operating inside the four project national parks and are affected by HWC. They invest in fences and other measures.	Potential private sector stakeholders' knowledge, experience, and perspective, as well as resources, could add value to the project; depending on their locations, could be relevant in the design of HWC interventions developed under Component 2.
Fond pour la Preservation de la Biodiversite du Gabon (FPBG):	FPBG is an independent Conservation Trust Fund established in 2023 to manage the proceeds of a blue bond/debt swap transaction in Gabon, and that is expected to administer the Gabon PFP’s Endowment and Transition Funds.	FPBG will be an important partner for enabling the long-term sustainability of the National HWC strategy developed under the project, which will undertake to incorporate elements of the national strategy into PFP governance and operations.

A list of other potential project stakeholders (Government, NGO, Academic, and Private Sector) by PA can be found in the table in ANNEX E: Project Map and Coordinates, while further information can be found in ANNEX J: Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

c. Project Description

While there is broad stakeholder consensus that HWC is a critical issue, under the current baseline Scenario, the available financial resources (i.e., budgetary allocations, self-generated resources) are insufficient to enable appropriate investment in PA management, including HWC management. By promoting HWC management, along with PA management action through the Gabon PFP, GBFF & GEFTF funding will improve management in a significant area of Gabon’s national PAs and buffer areas that include important biodiversity, numerous endemic and threatened species, forests, and freshwater ecosystems, and ecosystem services of national, regional and global significance. While conflict between people and wildlife is dynamic and cannot be eliminated completely, a well-planned and integrated approach can reduce conflicts and promote coexistence. This GBFF project proposes to improve protected and conserved area management practices in Gabon through:

- the participative articulation and implementation of a national HWC strategy;
- the incorporation of a HWC strategy into the PFP financing mechanisms (transition and endowment funds) created under the GEF-7 PFP project; and
- support for IPLC-led HWC management in four key sites.

This project will leverage the GEF-7 PFP project’s execution structure, safeguards procedures, inter alia, to expand the scope of PFP/CTF fund-able activities to include a stakeholder-driven, evidence-based HWC strategy, thus enabling access to PFP financial resources and promoting sustainability of the strategy over the medium- and long-terms. The PFP governance instruments (e.g. operations manual) will ensure provision is made for adjustments to the HWC strategy over time, to respond to new threats, pressures, and priorities. The PFP’s transition fund, and later, endowment fund will support capacity building activities to complement PA investment from other sources (e.g. government budget allocations, sustainable finance mechanisms), and enhance the efficiency of resource use (through improved absorption capacity, better project planning and sequencing, etc.). Capacity building is among the key focal themes of the PFP Conservation Plan which includes training and skills development,

personnel, and mentorship for both government agencies and local communities. Ultimately, this GBFF project will provide and institutional basis for the management of PAs and intangible cultural heritage and strengthen the PFP Fund Administrator/CTF capacity to finance HWC interventions and thus improve management practices in target PAs and promote the sustainability of the national HWC strategy.

The **Theory of Change** for this project is:

- **Given** that an unprecedented PFP is being developed in Gabon that focuses on:
 - Strengthened ecological representation in the conservation area network via new PAs and Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures (OECMs);
 - Enhanced regional transboundary coordination; and
 - Strengthened organizational capabilities of government and civil society; resulting in:
 - Improved management effectiveness in conservation areas.

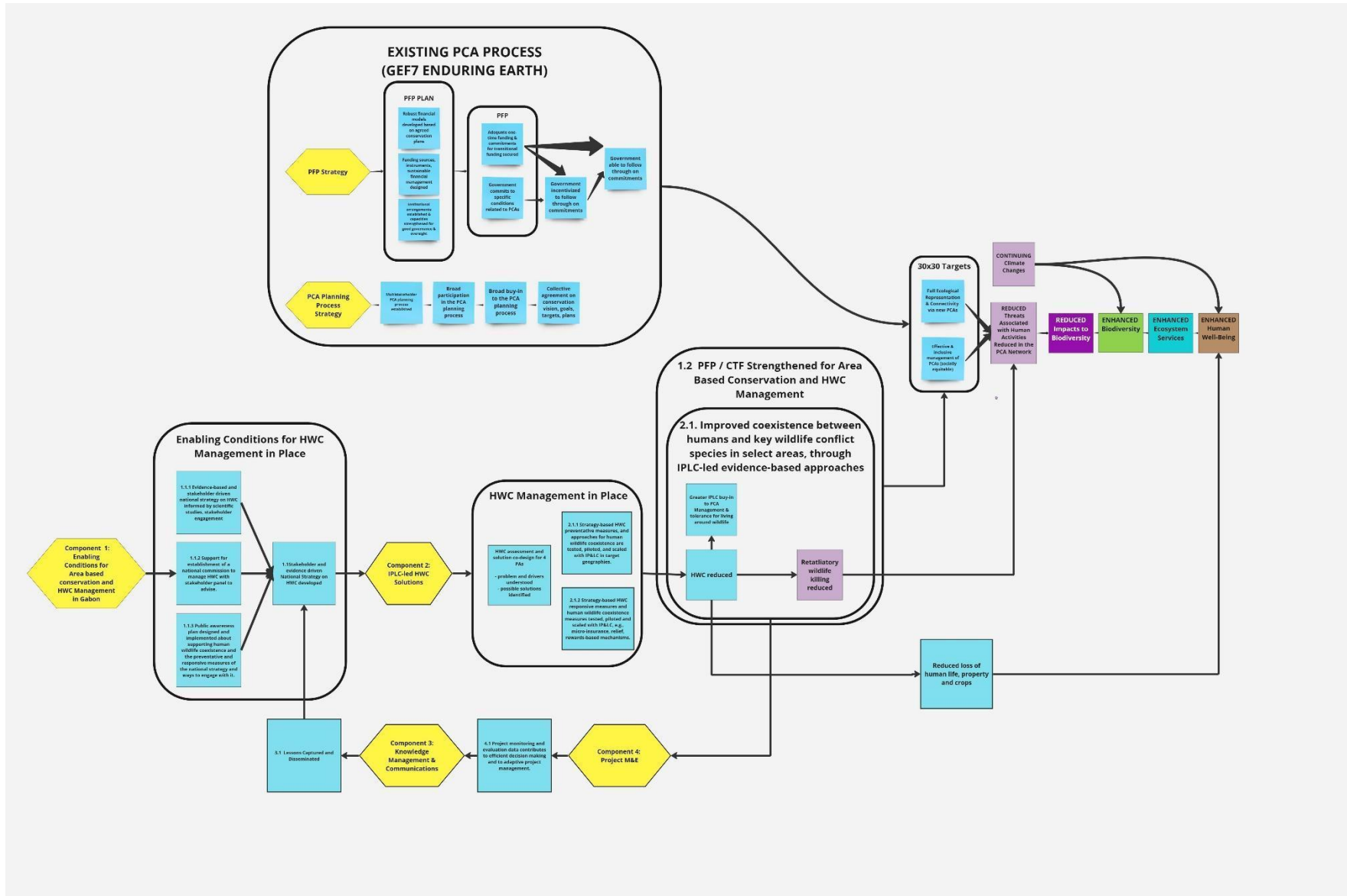
But does not recognize HWC as a priority;

- **Given** that HWC is growing concern in Gabon that threatens both human and wildlife populations, and is diluting public support for PAs and PA management efforts;
 - **IF** a HWC focused project could be developed in coordination with the development of the PFP and its CTF; and
 - **IF** this project could work with the GoG to develop a national HWC strategy for Gabon based on community input and leadership; and
 - **IF** this project works with the GoG and the PFP to integrate the HWC strategy into the PFP design and operations;
 - **IF** Gabon's HWC strategy can be based on best practices and community-led implementation; and
 - **IF** the project can co-design and deliver HWC management and coexistence approaches with affected IP&LC communities in 4 PAs;
- **THEN**
 - the inclusion of HWC will result in a more robust and inclusive PFP and CTF;
 - funding for HWC can be included as a part of the development of the PFP;
 - risks and incidences of HWC will better managed;
 - local communities (including IP&LCs) will feel empowered to manage HWC;
 - wildlife populations will face less threat of retaliation;
 - the constituency, for PAs will remain; and
 - the integrity of Gabon's PA network will be maintained or enhanced.

- **IF** these outcomes occur; **THEN** the Ultimate Outcomes will be:

Reduction of the current, key barrier to PA management effectiveness, and reduced threats to biodiversity within the conservation area network, leading to enhanced national biodiversity, resulting in enhanced ecosystem services, resulting in enhanced human well-being.

1: GBFF GABON HWC PROJECT THEORY OF CHANGE



The project objective is to improve protected and conserved area management in Gabon by integrating a national HWC strategy into the PFP financial mechanism and managing human wildlife conflict at key sites. The project will address HWC as an outstanding barrier and threat to effective PA management, and leverage the PFP as a mechanism to achieve KMGBF Target 3-Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas. At the national level, under Component 1, the project will:

- Work with the GoG and other relevant stakeholders to develop a national-level HWC strategy and capacity for improved PA management through managing HWC;
- support the GoG in the establishment of a national commission to manage HWC;
- Design and deliver a public awareness plan to promote human wildlife coexistence and socialize the preventative and responsive measures of the national strategy and ways to engage with it; and
- integrate the HWC strategy into the PFP funding mechanisms operations (transition and endowment funds) to ensure resource availability and government capacity to address ongoing HWC management challenges.

At the site level, under Component 2, the project will focus on HWC management in communities in and around four Gabon PAs and in areas of connectivity and other high human-wildlife interface. The project will undertake a community-driven approach to first identify and then implement appropriate and priority interventions to manage HWC and improve coexistence, or community tolerance of wildlife. An overview of each park is provided below. More information on each PA can be found in ANNEX E: Project Map and Coordinates, while more information including maps can be found in ANNEX O: Initial Information on Project PAs and Corresponding Communities. Additional information will be gathered on communities during project start up.

Figure 2: Map of Project PAs (in red)



The GoG has supported the country's national parks and PAs financially, though in recent years the amount of funding allocated has waned. As a result, the management plans for all four project PAs are outdated, but will be actualized as a part of the PFP project. A synopsis of the situation in each of the four project national parks and surrounding area is provided below.

Project Sites

The project will focus on HWC management in communities in and around four Gabon PAs (Loango National Park, Mayumba National (Marine) Park, Monts de Cristal National Park, and Minkébé National Park) and in areas of connectivity and other high human-wildlife interface. Specific sites will be identified in impacted community-based on the socioeconomic survey and consultations that will occur early in project execution.

Loango National Park encompasses 115,100 ha and is one of thirteen national parks created in Gabon in 2002. The park's diverse coastal habitat protects part of the 22,000 ha Iguéla Lagoon. The area is a relatively pristine landscape where large mammals wander onto the beaches and even enter the Atlantic Ocean. The park employs 38 workers, and the most recent management plan dates from 2007 (this plan will be updated as a part of the PFP project). The park has the world's second largest concentrations and varieties of whales and dolphins. There are approximately 1900 people—primarily farmers and fishers—living near the park. Women fish and weave mats that they sell to park tourists. Hunting is practiced in this area, mainly by men. Area farmers regularly complain about damage caused by elephants as well as buffalo, porcupines, and monkeys that destroy plantations. Encounters with elephants are particularly difficult to solve, and some 1,300 HWC encounters have been reported in the area over the last three years. These incidents are a source of conflict between the communities and ANPN and while both permanent and temporary fences have been installed both within the park and surrounding areas, due to the size of the PA, they are inadequate for successfully managing HWC. As a part of project preparation the METT Score for Loango NP was calculated to be 71.

Mayumba National (Marine) Park encompasses 96,500 ha and is located in southwest Gabon in Nyanga province. The park is home to some of the world's densest leatherback turtle nesting sites, extending for 15 km into the ocean, protecting important marine habitat for dolphins, sharks, and migrating humpback whales. The park employs 28 people, and its most recent management plan expired in 2018 (this plan will be updated as a part of the PFP, under the transition funding). While there are no people living within the park, the park protects fishing habitat that provides a protein source for local communities while also providing a buffer against unsustainable fishing practices. This area was visited during the project development, and baseline data indicate that there are approximately 150 people living around the park—IP&LC populations—primarily fishers and farmers. Fishing is vital to the local economy and nutrition. Uncontrolled industrial fishing in and around the park threatens the longterm sustainability of these resources, and thus the future of everyone living in the area. Mayumba was one of the first sites where ANPN experimented with HWC management using electric fencing, hot pepper cartridges, and HWC-related planning and awareness in elephant movement corridors. HWC challenges persist in the area with 330 HWC complaints between 2022 and 2024. Presently, there is a 9 km-long electric fence intended to buffer 309 ha of community areas from elephants or other wildlife that present risk of conflict. As a part of project preparation the METT Score for Mayumba NP was calculated to be 62.

Minkébé National Park is located in the extreme northeast of Gabon covering some 753,500 ha. Minkébé was gazetted as a Forest Reserve in 1998, and the government upgraded its status to a PA in early 2000. Minkébé National Park itself was officially recognized by the GoG in August 2002. The park employs 47 people, and its most recent management plan expired in 2018 (this plan will be updated as a part of the PFP project). IUCN recognized Minkébé as a critical conservation site and it has been

proposed as a World Heritage Site. Preliminary research finds that there are approximately 3400 people living around the park—almost all of whom are members of Indigenous groups. There are currently no human settlements inside the park, however, some communities, including gold miners live outside the PA. Local populations, including the Baka once resided inside the park area, and some of their cultural heritage sites are still there. Nearby communities have experience HWC with buffalo, chimps, boars, and porcupines. Incidents of HWC have not been officially documented, and there is currently a lack of infrastructure in place to support communities. As a part of project preparation the METT Score for Minkébé was calculated to be 53.

Monts de Cristal National Park covers an area of 119,200 ha in northern Gabon and includes large blocks of rainforest. This is one of Gabon’s most remote parks, and many botanists consider the park to contain some of the greatest plant diversity in all of Africa. The park has 28 employees. The most recent park management plan expired in 2020 (the plan will be updated as a part of the PFP). There are no communities located inside the park, and local populations living in nearby villages rely on fishing and agriculture for their livelihoods. This region has long been targeted for exploitation by logging companies that have secured government permission for large (30-70,000 ha) logging concessions. In more recent years, cobalt and iron ore mines have been established and have led to rapid infrastructure investments (mainly roads), increased numbers of illicit mining camps, and increased farmers, miners, and business interests and migration into the area. Main threats to the park include logging, gold extraction, ivory poaching, and commercial hunting for the local bush-meat trade. HWC is a challenge in the villages on the outskirts of the park and its buffer zone with over 1000 HWC with elephants reported over the past three years. Some electric fencing has been installed in the communities of Andock and Foula. As a part of project preparation the METT Score for Monts de Cristal was calculated to be 60.

Project Approach

The project will focus on addressing human wildlife conflict as an outstanding barrier to effective and inclusive PA management, and leveraging and enhancing the PFP as a mechanism to achieve Target 3. The project will use an integrated HWC management approach, based on addressing the six elements of conflict management: understanding the interactions between people and wildlife that can lead to conflict, mitigation, preventions, response, strategy, and monitoring.⁷ This integrated approach aims to help manage HWC so that people’s tolerance of and attitudes of co-existence with wildlife improves, the constituency for conservation remains, and incidents of non-tolerance and retaliation are reduced, such that critical wildlife, like forest elephants, have improved protection, and the integrity of Gabon’s PAs is sustained. Importantly and given the growing incidence of HWC in Gabon, this project will provide field-based evidence, training, and documentation of lessons learned for the expansion of HWC management across Gabon’s PA network.

This project is transformative in that it will address integrated HWC management at the national strategy and field level simultaneously—raising awareness of HWC nationally and integrating it into the PFP operations and goals, while at the same time working with communities (men, women, youth, and IP&LCs) to define, implement, monitor, and evaluate appropriate site-based HWC management

7

https://files.worldwildlife.org/wwfcomsprod/files/Publication/file/8zhcgahmt_A_future_for_all_the_need_for_human_wildlife_coexistence.pdf?_ga=2.126747085.1144899196.1709176807-1434317051.1642601050

strategies based on best practice⁸ and lessons learned from other HWC projects. The informed IP&LC leadership gained through this project will help sustain support for Gabon's extensive biodiversity, and this project will provide learning for other HWC initiatives in Africa and beyond.

Project Components

Four components will deliver the project's objective: To enhance effective management of conserved areas in Gabon by integrating a national HWC strategy into the PFP financial mechanism and managing human wildlife conflict at key sites.

Component 1. Enabling Conditions for HWC Management in Gabon: Developing a National HWC Strategy & Strengthening PFP/CTF Capacities to Finance HWC

This component will support the development of a Stakeholder- and evidence-driven National Strategy on HWC for Gabon and its integration into the PFP/CTF operations to support the sustainability of the strategy and the integrity of PA system and management interventions.

Outcome 1.1: stakeholder and evidence-driven national strategy on HWC in and around PAs

Output 1.1.1 Evidence-based and stakeholder-driven national strategy on HWC in and around PA informed by scientific studies, stakeholder engagement.

Together with GoG and stakeholders, the project will support development of a GoG holistic HWC strategy that focuses on:

1. Understanding HWC interactions
2. Policy and governance regarding HWC
3. Prevention
4. Response
5. Mitigation; and
6. Monitoring for adaptive management.

Strategy development will consider the diverse drivers of HWC and the differentiated responsibilities of stakeholders to address it. It is foreseen that the strategy will call for multiple managed actions and collaborations on various levels, and participatory implementation with multiple stakeholders, especially those directly affected by HWC. Strategy goals will focus on: ensuring people can experience positive coexistence with wildlife; that wildlife thrives alongside humans; that livelihoods/assets are secured against presence of wildlife; and that habitats are sufficient to maintain viable wildlife populations.

Activities under this output will include:

- Conducting and compiling scientific studies to inform HWC interventions and strategy, including surveys of best practices/lessons learned and innovations;
- Engaging stakeholders through consultative workshops to develop and finalize the national strategy to manage HWC; and
- Validating and completing the National HWC Strategy.

Output 1.1.2 Support the establishment of a national commission to manage HWC with stakeholder panel to advise.

⁸ <https://ste-coexistence-toolbox.info/en/>;
https://files.worldwildlife.org/wwfcmsprod/files/Publication/file/8zhcgahmt_A_future_for_all_the_need_for_human_wildlife_coexistence.pdf?_ga=2.126747085.1144899196.1709176807-1434317051.1642601050

HWC cuts across multiple sectors of life and government. Therefore, the project will support the relevant GoG and stakeholder entities to form and sustain a national commission that allows for integration of plans and measures taken by different entities (further to the strategy elaborated under Output 1.1.1) as well as assess national-level progress. It will be comprised of government and civil society actors and will include a stakeholder panel. It will also support accountable interaction with the PFP and CTF to integrate HWC management into the PFP architecture. The structure and process of the commission will be developed as part of start-up phase work.

Activities under this output will include:

- National HWC commission launch workshop and event.
- The project-funded HWC & Project Management Specialist will provide expert input to the Commission, support facilitation, etc.
- Some travel budget will be available to support participation in meetings, visits to key sites

Output 1.1.3 Public awareness, plan designed and implemented about supporting human wildlife coexistence, and the preventative and responsive measures of the national strategy and ways to engage with it.

To increase awareness about the challenges and opportunities of coexistence with wildlife as well as measures recommended to manage HWC under the national strategy, Output 1.1.3 will support actions and resources to increase awareness across the country as well as in targeted project sites. The activities will be carried out using appropriate means of communication and languages to reach diverse audiences including IPLCs to convey the information that affects attitudes and behaviors around wildlife. Specific actions will be determined following further analysis of the existing attitudes and audiences and through the development of the national strategy.

Activities include:

- Workshops and surveys to understand the existing attitudes and behaviours (in association with output 1.1.1 and component 2)
- Communications specialist consultancy to develop a public awareness plan with diffusion to target audiences
- Targeted communications materials throughout the project period.

Outcome 1.2: PFP/CTF strengthened for PA-based conservation and HWC management

Output 1.2.1 HWC management integrated into PFP and CTF, and PA governing instruments, including conservation, plan, finance, plan, operations, manual, institutional capacity, plans, and fundraising plans

This GBFF project is being proposed as the PFP project rolls out and will work in parallel with the PFP proponents and stakeholders and the GoG to incorporate HWC management and coexistence into the PFP instruments and operations (including the PFP conservation and finance plan and its transition and endowment funds), in furtherance of the strategy elaborated under 1.1.1, and its medium- and long-term sustainability. The PFP governance instruments (e.g. operations manual) will ensure provision is made for adjustments to the HWC strategy over time, to respond to new threats, pressures, and priorities.

Throughout 2024 and 2025 (when the PFP transaction is expected to close) TNC will work with stakeholders to finalize the conservation and finance plans that will articulate, respectively, the conservation actions the PFP will prioritize to achieve its 30x30x30 ambition and how to fund them. This output will ensure that HWC is more fully addressed in the PFP to address the concern that wildlife impacts on human life, property, and livelihoods may lead to loss of Indigenous Peoples and Local

Community (IPLC) support for PAs and inhibit achievement of Target 3 goals. Specifically, this project will support the incorporation of HWC themes and relevant elements of the HWC strategy developed under 1.1.1 in the following instruments:

- PFP operations manual;
- PFP Institutional capacity building plan;
- PFP Conservation and Finance plans; and
- CTF budgets (post close, once transition and endowment funds are operational).

Of note, early in the GEF-7 PFP project, TNC and ANPN will assess the current conservation management status in 28 existing terrestrial PAs with no or expired management plans and work with stakeholders to develop site specific conservation management plans to achieve effective management these of PAs. While outside the scope of this GBFF project, under PFP funding elements of the HWC strategy developed under 1.1.1 will be incorporated in the development or revision of these management plans.

Component 2. IPLC-led HWC Solutions

Component 2 will deploy funding to implement HWC management and build a coexistence approach in communities impacted by HWC with a focus on areas of connectivity and other high human-wildlife interface in and around the four national parks.

This component will be initiated at project start up and will inform the development of the HWC Strategy and integration into the PFP (Component 1). Funding for this component will be direct funding over the life of this project and over the medium-term (following PFP close), through the PFP Transition and Endowment Funds of the FPBG. After consultations (including FPIC), the project will work with communities surrounding/ within the four project PAs to co-identify the specific HWC problems and drivers, and co-identify appropriate species-specific HWC strategies for each community. Some targeted support for areas outside of the PAs and their buffer areas in particularly high conflict areas will also occur (currently estimated at 14,000 ha but subject to change based on the selection process). Identification of these highly impacted community areas outside of the PA will follow from socioeconomic survey and consultations.

The development of these interventions will include a focus on community ownership and community responsibility for maintaining, evaluating, and reporting on the effectiveness of HWC management action. Where possible, funds will be sub-granted to local and expert organizations, including IPLC-led organizations, to carry out activities and contribute to the local leadership of the project.

Initial consultations with communities at the four PAs show that HWC is a critical and priority issue to address. During consultations with community representatives in March 2024, during the development of this project, communities in three of the four PAs said HWC is the number one threat to community/household livelihoods. Communities said they did not see any value in living near PAs, and they noted that incidents with wildlife result in crop and infrastructure destruction and threaten their safety. There is a perception that wildlife is more protected than humans and that conservation efforts provide no value. In affected communities, men cultivated pineapple, bananas, coffee and cocoa while women tend to cassava, banana, peanut, taro, potato, yam, other tubers, sugarcane, and watermelon. Consultations carried out in March 2024 found that over the past three years there have been:

- 330 HWC incidents at Mayumba NP, from elephants, and additional incidents with buffalo and cephalopes;
- 1,320 HWC complaints at Loango NP, related to elephants, with additional incidents from buffalo, and hippopotamus;
- Around 1,000 HWC complaints at Mont de Cristal, related to elephants; and
- A non-reported number of incidents at Minkébé, but the communities mentioned devastated crops from buffalo, hedgehogs, and porcupines.

A socioeconomic study will be conducted in communities in and around each PA to further understand the baseline context in each community and identify specific affected communities to work with. The study will gather and validate information on:

- # and name of communities around each PA
- Ethnic makeup (groups and predominant languages)
- Population and % men/women
- Age categories disaggregated by gender
- % women speaking/reading French; % men speaking/reading French
- Primary income sources disaggregated by gender
- Crops grown by men; crops grown by women
- # of HWC conflicts per species over the last 3 years
- HWC management measures undertaken over the last 3 years
- Rank of HWC as a threat to community/household livelihoods (as perceived by men and women)
- Perceived benefits/disadvantages of living near a PA (as perceived by men and women).

One of the first actions during implementation will be to conduct consultations with the local communities and Indigenous Peoples who will be affected by the project. Once the specific target communities are better identified, based on the socioeconomic study and these consultations, the project will proceed to seek free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) if deemed necessary. If the project will be engaging with Indigenous communities to implement some of the tools identified (which is anticipated), then Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) will be developed. Once communities, project staff and partners co-design HWC approaches, the project will apply the Safeguard Eligibility and Impacts Screening (available in Appendix 1 of the project's ESMF), which will yield information on what the likely environmental and social risks are and, consequently, shed light on which management plans are needed, for example, ESMPs as well as the IPPs. Once those plans have been drafted by the executing entities, approved by WWF GEF Agency and disclosed, implementation of interventions and activities can commence.

Along with community workshops to identify HWC problems and drivers, the socioeconomic study will inform the co-development of HWC behavior change tools with communities in collaboration with community, government, experts, and specialist project staff to understand the conflict and drivers of the conflict (e.g. drivers of crop destruction by wildlife species) and identify possible interventions, including behavior change strategies, use of certain tools and technologies, and technical assistance, to deliver prevention, mitigation, and response, such that communities become better able to manage and prevent HWC, and are more tolerant of wildlife and human wildlife, resulting in increasing coexistence.

The project will then work directly with the affected communities to develop and incorporate HWC behavior change and deliver other interventions to reduce HWC incidents or increase tolerance.

Outcome 2.1: improved coexistence between humans and wildlife complex species in select areas, through IPLC-led evidence-based approaches

Output, 2.1.1 strategy – based HWC preventative measures, and approaches for human wildlife coexistence are tested, piloted, and scaled with IP&LC in target geographies.

Under Output 2.1.1, the project will invest in HWC management to promote coexistence between humans and key wildlife conflict species in select areas surrounding the four identified PAs through stakeholder-driven, evidence-based approaches and based on the socioeconomic study carried out in communities during project startup. Project staff and affected communities–vulnerable IP&LC populations–will work together to identify the drivers of HWC and co-develop solutions, following best HWC practices of: understanding the conflict; and developing interventions that span mitigation, preventions, response, strategy, and monitoring⁹. Solutions to HWC will vary as they will be designed for both the context of each community and the HWC drivers.

Relevant Output 2.1.1 activities will depend on the co-design with each community, and could include solutions such as:

- Hotspot mapping and driver analysis
- Behavior change: this can include identifying actions and activities that may increase risk of human wildlife conflict and making changes, understanding elephant behavior and warning signals to look out for and how to stay safe around elephants¹⁰
- Wildlife barrier construction--- such as trenches, solar-powered electric fencing, noisemakers, lighting, beehives, and peppers around crops. All construction will be IP&LC-led with an emphasis on the importance of assuming local ownership of and maintaining HWC structures
- Alternatives to wildlife palatable crops, or ways to hide palatable crops
- HWC material and equipment acquisition
- Additional preventative tools such as early warning systems, including alert systems
- Operational rapid intervention/response teams (with portable equipment for wildlife friendly ways to drive animals out of fields/property)
- Monitoring and adaptive management at the site- level.

Activities that communities wish to apply will be tested to verify appropriateness before further scaling. Where possible, learnings will be documented and disseminated via Components 3 and 4.

Output, 2.1.2 strategy based HWC, responsive measures and human wildlife coexistence measures, tested, piloted and scaled, e.g., micro insurance, relief, rewards-based mechanisms.

Based on the expectation that incidents of HWC will continue to occur during and after the project lifetime, and assuming that the Gabon PFP will provide further longterm sources of support to communities and PAs to manage HWC with an integrated and human-centered approach that supports co-existence, Output 2.1.2 will use analysis and stakeholder consultation to (a) explore financial mechanisms to compensate or support IP&LCs at risk of HWC, such as micro-insurance, and compensation for crop loss as well as other financial mechanisms to support IP&LCs by providing relief

⁹ WWF. 2019: Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Lessons learned from global compensation and insurance schemes ANNEX REPORT; https://wwfeu.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_human_wildlife_conflict_mitigation_annex.pdf

¹⁰ <https://ste-coexistence-toolbox.info/en/download/elephant-aware-behaviour/>

or rewards; and (b) developing approaches to increase tolerance of living near wildlife, such as livelihood support. Example activities that could be undertaken under this output include:

- Selection, development, and testing of appropriate HWC responsive measures based in the national strategy (Output 1.1.1)
- Analysis of intended and unintended results of the mechanisms
- Further application of promising mechanisms
- Financial sustainability plans for the mechanisms developed and integrated into the PFP architecture
- Livelihood support.

Where appropriate, research collaborators from Gabonese, African, and other institutions may contribute to the review and analysis of the effectiveness of different responsive mechanisms, collaboratively with communities. Learnings will be shared with communities and stakeholders. As a part of Component 2 and to further IP&LC-to-IP&LC learning, exchanges and visits will be organized between communities surrounding PAs to learn about successful and unsuccessful HWC strategies.

Component 3: Knowledge Management

Under this component, the project will capture and disseminate messages supporting HWC management, and lessons learned to a broader, and diverse public audience.

Outcome 3.1 lessons captured and disseminated

Output 3.1.1 case studies and other materials to showcase and share lessons learned

The project will work with the PFP project to design and integrate messaging about ways to prevent and respond to HWC, as well as positive messages to promote human-wildlife coexistence, into commonly used media and communications including posters, radio spots, social media platforms, and other vehicles. The project community-based socio-economic study carried out during the first 6 months of the project will inform the design and content of communications for project communities including focal language(s), crops, and species. In Year 4, HWC success stories and learning derived from the four pilot sites will be synthesized into a formal document that will be made available on the Gabon PFP website and disseminated across networks focused on approaches to manage HWC and promote human-wildlife coexistence.

Component 4: Project M&E

Under this component, the project will monitor and evaluate project data and information according to GEF M&E protocols to ensure efficient decision making and promote adaptive project management.

Outcome 4.1: project monitoring and evaluation, data contributes to efficient decision-making, and to adaptive project management

4.1.1. Regular reporting and independent project evaluation

The Project will be monitored through (a) delivery against annual work plans and (b) the Results Framework (see Annex C), which includes targets and indicators for all project outcomes and provides the baseline for most indicators. Baseline information for any data that were not available will be carried out within the first six months of project startup or as soon as possible thereafter. The results framework provides a method and source for measuring indicators, which are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART) and disaggregated by sex where applicable. Component 3 of the Results Framework is dedicated to M&E, knowledge sharing and coordination. Relevant Core indicators have been included to provide a portfolio-level understanding of progress towards the GEF Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). A list of project reports and their frequency is included below.

TABLE 2: REPORTING AND FREQUENCY FOR THIS PROJECT

M&E/ Reporting Document	How the document will be used	Timeframe	Responsible
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize decisions made during inception workshop, including any changes to project design, budget, Results Framework, etc. 	Within three months of inception workshop	TNC/PMU Project Manager and MEL Specialist
Quarterly Field Report [optional]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform PMU PM on progress, challenges and needs of activities in field. 	Every three months	Field team
Quarterly Financial Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess financial progress and management. 	Every three months	PMU Finance officer
Project Progress Report (PPR) with RF and workplan tracking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform management decisions and drafting of annual workplan and budget; Share lessons internally and externally; Report to the PSC and GEF Agency on the project progress. 	At six months and 12 months of every project year (RF and work plan tracking at 12 months)	PMU Project Manager and MEL Specialist
GEF METT Tracking Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform GEF SEC on progress towards outcomes/impact relating to protected areas; Assessment of the project contribution to Global Environmental Benefits (GEB) targets. 	CEO endorsement, Mid-term and Final	PMU Project Manager and MEL Specialist
Project Close Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informs of project progress and outcomes by close, and includes final Results Framework tracking 	Project close	PMU Project Manager and MEL Specialist
Terminal Evaluation Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External formative evaluation of the project; 	Project close	External expert

Institutional Arrangements and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Projects

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

GEF Project Agency --WWF-US will:

- (i) provide support and oversight to ensure Project Objective and Results are achieved and provide other assistance upon request of the EA;
- (ii) liaise between the project and the GEF Secretariat providing reporting; ensuring GEF and WWF policy and standards are met; approving workplans and budget revisions, certifying fund availability and transferring/ensuring proper use of GEF funds; organizing the final evaluation and reviewing project audits; certifying project operational and financial completion; and arbitrating/resolving any conflicts that cannot be resolved by the EA.

Lead Executing Agency – The Nature Conservancy (TNC) leads the GEF-7 Enduring Earth project that supports GoG and stakeholders in the development and establishment of the Gabon PFP and will be the lead executing agency for this GBFF project.

Project Management will be conducted by TNC-Gabon and Gabon PFP staff with some cost sharing with the GEF-7 EE Project Management Unit (PMU).

The PFP Advisory body (soon to be convened) will serve as the **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** for this GBFF project. Members will include TNC global and Gabon representatives as well as senior EE

leadership, GoG and IPLCs to be determined prior to/during project startup. The PSC will oversee technical and financial project implementation: annual workplans, budgets, project reports, and provide strategic direction over the life of project. The project GEF Agency may participate as a non-voting observer.

Project Management Unit

The project management (PMU) will be based in TNC Gabon and include the following positions:

The **Gabon PFP Director (10% time, co-funding)** is responsible for project oversight, ensuring the project meets its goals and objectives and providing leadership for Gabon GBFF staff and the associated GEF-7 PFP project. The Director will maintain partnerships-- overseeing agreements and monitoring partner progress, and liaise with the WWF GEF Agency on TNC's behalf. This position will be fully funded by the GEF-7 EE project and associated co-financing.

The **Human Wildlife Coexistence & Project Management Specialist (100% time)** will work under the direction of the Gabon PFP Director and be responsible for day-to-day project management and providing technical direction in the HWC theme to the project across all components. The Specialist will provide day-to-day support and monitoring of stakeholder engagement in HWC management strategies, and assist with integration of HWC management into PFP and CTF instruments and administration, project M&E, preparing reports for the GEF Agency, and preparing knowledge products.

The **Community Engagement and Social Inclusion Officer (100% time)** will work under the direction of the GEF Project Manager/HWC Specialist and lead community engagement work under Component 2. Work will include: facilitating workshops and discussions with project communities to collaboratively identify HWC problems and drivers and co-design solutions; facilitating community engagement by subgrantees; and leading the implementation and monitoring of the Environmental and Social Management Framework/Process Framework/Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (ESMF/PF/IPPF), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and the Gender Action Plan (GAP), including by subgrantees and other project partners. Their role will also contribute to HWC strategy development under Component 1.

Grants Specialist (20% time) is responsible for project financials and compliance, and works with project staff to ensure financial oversight to ensure that budgets and agreements are handled according to WWF & TNC policies, procedures, systems, and donor requirements. Together with the Gabon PFP Director, the Grants Specialist will oversee budgets across all partners.

Further part time support will be provided by the following roles (and will be funded by the project):

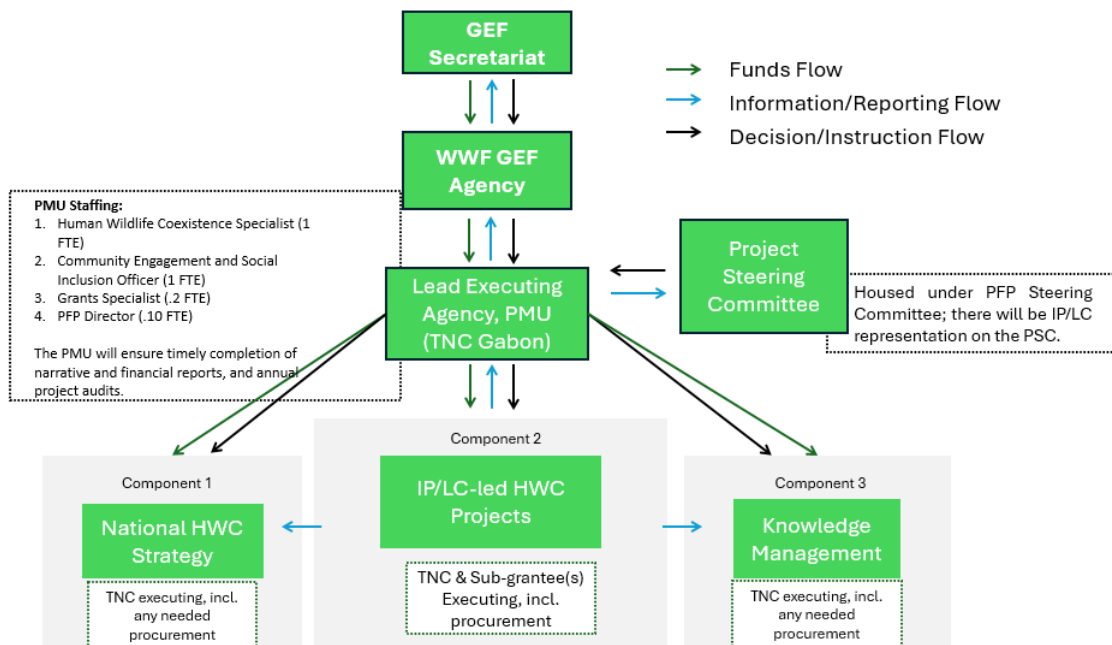
The **Gabon Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Officer** will support project M&E and the development of knowledge products (Components 3 and 4).

The **Gabon Communications Officer** will support the development of the public awareness plan under 1.1.3, as well as knowledge products under Component 3 and capturing and communicating key messages derived from and supporting 2.1.1, 2.1.2.

A **Gabon GIS Specialist** will support the strategy development under 1.1.1.

A **Gabon Finance and Operations** staff will support sound financial management and compliance.

3: GABON GBFF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



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

Yes No

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

NA

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

This project will be co-delivered with the GEF-7 project which is developing a PFP for Gabon, and will be driven by government demand to address a pending barrier to effective PA management—human wildlife conflict. This GBFF project will expand the scope of the PFP to better address HWC management work on the ground. As noted, HWC is a complex initiative that seeks the wellbeing of people and wildlife. As such, there are a multitude of government, NGO, private sector entities, and community organizations involved in HWC strategy development. This project will seek to include all relevant actors in project discussions and reinforce the importance of IPLC-led HWC initiatives. There are several NGOs, community organizations, and private sector entities working in the four project PA sites. The project will involve these groups in HWC discussions at the community level while ensuring that their presence does not inhibit or restrict IPLC, women, youth, and other marginalized group participation.

Risks to Project Implementation

This project will be implemented in conjunction with the GEF 7 Gabon PFP project and many of the perceived risks are shared by these two projects. A summary of risks, their perceived level of impact on the project, and the mitigation strategies the project will employ to minimize these is detailed in the table below.

TABLE 3: PROJECT RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

RISK CATEGORIES	RATING	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
CLIMATE		
<p>RISK: Climate-related risks have been identified, assessed, and planned for through the GEF-7 Enduring Earth project, yet a low risk from the climate change acceleration at a degree unanticipated through prior analyses remains. Acceleration and intensification of drought/flood cycles, sea level rise and acidification, and decline in biomass may accelerate changes in wildlife habitat and migration channels, rendering the project’s location-based protections and mitigations less effective. Drought, flooding, and soil deterioration may enhance crop/livestock losses or reduced yields, contributing to compensatory agricultural or pastoral spread and increased defensive or retaliatory killings from human-wildlife interaction and lead to increases in hunting as the primary source of household food security and/or income.</p>	LOW	<p>Mitigation: Promoting sustainable management of established PAs (National Parks) through a national HWC strategy and integration into the PFP is central to the project. Outcome 1.1 and improved co-existence measures under Outcome 2.1. Locally- and indigenous-led solutions compounded with national level support will create enabling conditions and incentivize transition to alternative, climate-responsive livelihood factors compounded with improved tolerance and reduced tension points for wildlife coexistence.</p>
ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL		
<p>Risk: Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) reduction and mitigation activities intend to reduce and avoid adverse risks to people and the environment. Such activities may produce unintended risks to affected communities and ecosystems. Policy or physical barriers establishing protections for wildlife movement or village insulation may impact sites of cultural or livelihood importance, such as smallholder agriculture plots.</p>	MODERATE	<p>Mitigation: The project will not propose or support involuntary relocations of human settlements. The project’s geographic scope is focused on existing PAs with low-density and dispersed populations, where new conflict or involuntary relocation is not expected. The project also seeks to improve long-term sustainable financing for effective PA management and biodiversity conservation, which will strengthen long-term durable outcomes for human-wildlife coexistence. Over a longer term, the project seeks to strengthen science- and stakeholder-based planning and management of biodiversity in and around PAs so that wildlife can thrive alongside people, helping to reduce related environmental and social impacts. The project also maintains the importance of ensuring that IPLCs not only have rights and benefits from conservation initiatives, but are positioned as leaders under Outcome 2.1 to advise on and implement solutions for improved coexistence through evidence-based solutions that fully engage IPLC throughout the project planning and implementation activities that seek to support coexistence with wildlife with the right local and cultural frameworks. Additionally, there are rigorous GEF standards for upholding rights of IPLC, that are overseen by WWF as GEF Agency. This project will coordinate with the GEF</p>

		7 PFP and its safeguards and gender expertise to leverage regional and multi-regional in-house experts at TNC. TNC will align existing internal safeguards systems, including dedicated safeguard staffing, and uphold the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) (including the use of TNC’s Human Rights Guide and principles of Voice, Choice and Action framework), in correspondence with both national requirements, WWF policy and GEF requirements.
<p>RISK: Gabonese civil society and rural populations do not have a recorded robust history of financial, technical, and management capacity to engage in conservation, livelihoods, and HWC initiatives. Low population levels in remote areas in the four project areas will make it more difficult to coordinate and convene with civil society and community stakeholders. Women, IPs and other marginalized groups may face further challenges to participate and contribute to decisions for engagement in the project in ways that support their desired outcomes.</p> <p>RISK: Initial consultations with communities at the target 4 PAs highlighted that HWC is a critical and priority issue to address due to the risks it presents to human well-being; that many communities did not see any value in living near PAs or in conservation efforts; and a widely held perception that wildlife is more protected than humans. In this context, if project-funded interventions fail to meet community expectations, there is a risk of further deteriorating community attitudes toward conservation and further potential risks to wildlife.</p>	MODERATE	<p>Mitigation: This project will use the Gabon PFP project and the stakeholder engagement plan, community engagement plan, and gender plan, along with project start-up activities for that project to establish the baseline of civil society and community capacity for engagement and leadership for activities associated with both projects. The Gabon PFP project’s Outcome 2.1 activities will strengthen the capabilities (skills and knowledge, equipment, technologies, etc.) of civil society to better enable them to fulfill their role as stakeholders and participate in activities on terms that help them achieve their self-determined outcomes. Furthermore, the PFP endowment will channel resources to capacity building activities over the medium- and long-term, incl. training and skills development, personnel, mentorship for both government agencies and local communities. Finally, TNC’s project-level community engagement staffing, Human Rights Guide, and Voice, Choice and Action framework will foster a rights-based approach to community and civil society decision-making and participation in project activities.</p> <p>Mitigation: The project will make efforts to ensure a strong, inclusive, and participatory process is undertaken to co-design the project interventions with communities, investing in community engagement and safeguards capacity to facilitate this. Interventions will be co-developed and thus “co-owned” by local communities, and less likely to result in frustrated expectations.</p>
POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE		
Government support for the Project.		
<p>RISK: Following the 2023 coup, there is moderate risk that GoG Ministers and Agencies do not remain actively engaged and do not support the development and implementation of</p>	MODERATE	<p>Mitigation: Gabon’s national leadership is in transition following the August 2023 post-presidential election coup d’état. While daily administration has stabilized and the transition government continues to uphold conservation-related national and international agreements, the politically dynamic situation could affect support and decision-making</p>

<p>either the Gabon PFP and/or this GBFF project.</p>		<p>about the PFP. However, the GoG has prioritized addressing HWC and realizing near-term material change for IPLC from their 30x30 commitments. The project is mitigating degradation of GoG commitment to the PFP and leveraging global support for delivery of KMGBF Target 3 by integrating a HWC element to the effort. The project has secured initial endorsement from the GoG at the PPG request stage. TNC will continue regular stakeholder engagement with appropriate ministerial/governmental representatives throughout implementation, to include mobilizing GBFF resources to support the DGFPG in advancing the HWC National Strategy. Even if government support for the GBFF project or the PFP were to falter, the project could adjust the scope and develop other fundraising approaches and business models to secure project financing.</p>
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy		
<p>RISK: Approaches to HWC may not be appropriate or effective.</p>	MODERATE	<p>Mitigation: The possible tools and approaches applied to deter HWC and improve perceptions and behaviors between humans and wildlife will be based on studied practices from Gabonese and Sub-Saharan African contexts, such as chili fences, better planning, and positive incentives.^{11, 12, 13} The project will only engage in technological approaches that have already been tested or will be tested before further scaling, and will be accompanied by Component 4 MEL. The technological approaches will only be conducted based on a co-design process and agreement by involved and affected IPLC and stakeholders.</p>
Financial and Business Model		

¹¹ Chang'a, Alex, Nick Souza de, John Muya, Julius Keyyu, Angela Mwakatobe, Lucas Malugu, Humphrey Peter Ndossi et al. "Scaling-up the use of chili fences for reducing human-elephant conflict across landscapes in Tanzania." *Tropical Conservation Science* 9, no. 2 (2016): 921-930.

¹² Osipova, Liudmila, Moses M. Okello, Steven J. Njumbi, Shadrack Ngene, David Western, Matt W. Hayward, and Niko Balkenhol. "Fencing solves human-wildlife conflict locally but shifts problems elsewhere: A case study using functional connectivity modelling of the African elephant." *Journal of Applied Ecology* 55, no. 6 (2018): 2673-2684.

¹³ Rakotonarivo, Sarobidy O., Andrew Reid Bell, Katharine Abernethy, Jeroen Minderman, A. Bradley Duthie, Steve Redpath, Aidan Keane et al. "The role of incentive-based instruments and social equity in conservation conflict interventions." *Ecology and Society* 26, no. 2 (2021).

<p>RISK: The integration of HWC into the PFP through the proposed project presents a new strategic focus for the PFP/CTF. Beyond political buy-in, the PFP/CTF theory of change relies on major philanthropic and private investments. Many of these investments are conditioned on government support for the PFP transaction. If the transaction does not go forward, there may be significant delay or weakening of the PFP/CTF affecting this project, particularly as it relates to the sustainability of financial support for the national HWC strategy over the medium to longterm.</p>	<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>Mitigation: Were this to happen, the project team would effectively adjust the scope of this project to develop other fundraising approaches and business models to build financial sustainability into the delivery of the HWC strategy, as led by Gabonese stakeholders, and deliver the Component 2 strategy directly rather than through the transition fund after PFP close.</p>
<p>Government budget allocation.</p>		
<p>RISK: There is a risk that the new government's conservation allocation may be lower than expected due to external factors (e.g., change in export commodity values reduces available public resources for treasury allocation) to contribute to the PFP.</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>Mitigation: While this GBFF project requires government support for implementation, no government financing is required for implementation beyond the existing baseline.</p>
<p>EXECUTION</p>		
<p>Capacity for Implementation Institutional Capacity</p>		
<p>RISK 1: Lack of Executing Agency ability to implement the project.</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>Mitigation: The Nature Conservancy is a science-based conservation INGO with 16 years of impact in Africa, including 11 in Gabon, and is well-equipped for implementation of this project to integrate human-wildlife coexistence into the Gabon PFP to better achieve Target 3. As such, there is low risk of capacity gaps within TNC. As part of the CTF set-up and steps to single-close, the project will fund the design and set up of governance structures, including: defining the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders and organizing a series of webinars, case studies and workshops to present best practices on management of protected and conserved areas; establishing the endowment, sinking and/or transition fund; and developing necessary financial information and planning systems.</p>
<p>Institutional Governance</p>		
<p>RISK: With the new PFP CTF mechanism starting at the initiation of this project, the government and CTF will have to navigate and uphold the new governance policies and structures they have created and endorsed, and may have limited capacity for this.</p>	<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>Mitigation: As described in Outcome 1.1 and annexes, the Enduring Earth project works with government and other stakeholders to design and set up the PFP CTF governance structures in line with internationally-recognized good practice, including: defining the roles and responsibilities of different actors (e.g., determining the composition of the Board of Directors, refining role of government agencies, staff, donors, location and registration of CTF, etc.) in its implementation and</p>

		management; establishing the endowment, sinking and/or transition fund; and developing necessary financial information and planning systems. All of this effort will benefit this GBFF project.
Fiduciary		
RISK 1: Poor financial management by the Executing Agency and/or project subgrantees.	LOW	Mitigation: TNC maintains high standards for financial management with demonstrated success regularly managing public and private awards of up to and exceeding \$10 million within Africa, including subgrants and subcontracts to local organizations or other independent bodies. Potential challenges are prevented and/or mitigated through TNC's Standard Operating Procedures guiding financial management which are monitored and enforced by regional and global teams to ensure compliance with donor, government, and TNC financial regulations and commitments. TNC conducts due diligence on potential local partners to determine their financial capacity to deliver. TNC maintains financial ethics through internal and external Conflict of Interest processes, annual external audits and a dedicated, independent Ethics and Compliance team respond to reports of financial abuse.
Institutional financial and project management capacity		
RISK: There is a risk that the PFP CTF will be inexperienced in managing the tasks and implementation protocols that meet international standards required/GEF Standards.	MODERATE	Mitigation: The Gabon PFP will ensure that expertise (through TNC PFP staff and an external Senior CTF Senior Technical Advisor) supports initial development of the CTF structure, including drafting operational manual and practice standards in advance of financial transactions. The advisor will remain with the CTF for at least 1-2 years to advise the CTF Board and staff, based on experience with other PFPs and similar international financial programs that require rigorous safeguards to people, nature, and anti-corruption. Also, contingency language and rigorous conditions will apply to the disbursement of GEF funds. In the event that these disbursement conditions are not met, there will be direct implementation of GBFF activities through TNC.
Stakeholder		
RISK: As detailed above, the project requires stakeholder consultation and co-design with local affected communities, including indigenous populations and groups that do not speak French or have limited literacy. There is low risk of insufficient engagement with these groups.	LOW	Mitigation: Field-based HWC measures will be co-designed, implemented, evaluated, documented with communities in concert with sensitive and expert staff who have an understanding of IPLC groups in Gabon. TNC and implementing partners will collaborate with local and international research institutions and NGOs engaged in HWC, IPLC, and PA management in Gabon to secure their support and buy-in for project activities. Component 3 will build from this broader body of research and knowledge to transmit learnings and adapt approaches where needed.
Overall Risk Rating	MODERATE	

D. Alignment with Programming strategies and country/regional priorities

a. Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs) (include a description of the GEBs the project will generate per the GBFF Results Indicators);

The project will deliver results against:

- **GEF Core indicator 1.2: Terrestrial PAs under improved management (hectares (ha)):** This project will promote IP&LC-focused HWC management in three fully terrestrial PAs, and along with the Gabon PFP, is improving the effective management of, approximately, 11% of the total terrestrial PAs (approximately 1,023,700 ha in Loango, Monts de Cristal, and Minkébé national parks).
- **Core Indicator 2.2: Marine PAs under improved management:** Approximately 96,500 marine ha in Mayumba National Park will be under improved management by promoting IP&LC-focused HWC management measures, in coordination with other PA management activities under the Gabon PFP.
- **Core indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity:** At least 14,000 ha of areas outside of PAs that are key for connectivity with the PA system will be under improved management by promoting IPLC-lead HWC management. Areas will also include lands specifically targeted for direct HWC measures such as community-led response units, fencing, and other deterrence methods. Identification of these highly impacted community areas outside of the PA will follow from socioeconomic survey and consultations.
- **Core Indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex.** Approximately 7,000 people will benefit from the project. Initial surveys and assessments **suggest** an approximately equal balance of 50% male, 50% female (some beneficiaries will include youth). The majority of beneficiaries will be IP and LCs who will lead and benefit from measures to reduce pressures for HWC and the measures to support better coexistence and co-benefits for humans and wildlife including improved planning and wildlife management and conflict deterrence approaches, the installation of deterrence structures (fences), and financial mechanisms to support benefit and relief to IPLCs. Other beneficiaries will include PA and environment ministries staff, small landowners who depend on subsistence agriculture in and around the four project PAs, and community groups. Preliminary analyses suggest the following breakdown of beneficiaries:
 - 1,896 government officials to be trained in CHF management/community involvement
 - 385 people who will be attending workshops or participating in the development of the national HWC strategy
 - 30 people who will be directly involved in the revision of the FP instruments and who are not project staff.
 - 4,412 people in/around the 4 project sites who will be directly involved in workshops, co-design or deployment of interventions (i.e. IPs involved in co-design of interventions) or who will directly benefit from HWC management interventions (i.e. people in a community with a new fence, but not all members of villages located on land under new contracts).

TABLE 4: PROJECT CONTRIBUTION TO GEF CORE INDICATORS

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	1,023,700
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	96,500
3	Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	0

4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	14,000
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (hectare)	0
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO ₂ e)	0
7	Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management (count)	0
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric ton)	0
9	Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced)	0
10	Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	0
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	7,000 (50% male/50% female)

This project aligns to the following GBFF Action Areas:

1. Action Area 1. Biodiversity conservation, restoration, land/sea-use and spatial planning (Targets 1, 2, and 3). This project (under Components 1 and 2) will support delivery of GBFF Target 3 goals-- Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas--through improved management within and near four existing PAs in Gabon through investment in HWC management. This project will integrate HWC management into the PFP (under development from the GEF-7 Enduring Earth project) to ensure sufficient and predictable financial resources over time for protected and conserved area management that includes HWC.

2. Action Area 2. Support for IPLC stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and waters. (Targets 1, 2, and 3). The project will provide (under Component 2) direct support to IP&LC groups for HWC management and coexistence approaches in and around protected where HWC threatens harmonious coexistence between IPLCs and wildlife. This support along with development of a national strategy and integration of HWC management into the PFP structure, will address the following GBFF priorities:

- 1) strengthening organizational and individual capacity to sustainably manage areas and territories under indigenous peoples and community stewardship and governance
- 2) supporting site-based conservation along with the development of sustainable financing strategies to increase access and availability of resources for IP&LCs;
- 3) strengthening governance and organizational capacity of IP&LCs at local and regional levels; and
- 4) enhancing effective indigenous governance systems to manage lands, territories and waters.

3. Action Area 4: Resource mobilization (Targets 18 and 19). The project will integrate HWC management into the PFP structure that will finance protected and conserved areas in Gabon, to deliver GBFF Target 3.

The recently adopted global targets for nature, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) targets guide worldwide actions through 2030 to protect and preserve nature and essential services to people, prioritize the protection of ecologically-representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of PAs and other effective area-based conservation, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories and practices. This proposed GBFF project contributes to the following KMGBF targets:

- **Target 3: the effective conservation and management of at least 30% of the world’s land, inland waters, coastal areas and oceans.** This project, in conjunction with the PFP project, will improve the management effectiveness including the integration of HWC management in one Marine National Park totaling 96,500 ha of coastal water ecosystems, and in three terrestrial National Parks totaling 1,023,700 ha of terrestrial ecosystems, thereby assisting Gabon as it seeks to meet its 2030 30X30 goals.
- **Target 4: the end of human induced extinction of threatened species.** This project will implement IPLC-led HWC activities in and around four national parks that are home to IUCN-red listed including critically endangered species like western lowland gorillas and Africa’s largest population of forest elephants, as well as endangered, threatened or vulnerable species like chimpanzees, mandrills, and leatherback turtles. Management activities will lead to a reduction in retaliation killings, or at least prevent an increase number of retaliation killings of critical, threatened wildlife species. Management planning and actions and strengthened collaboration with local communities may further contribute to general positive attitudes and approaches to coexisting with wildlife
- **Target 19: increase financial resources to increase total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries.** The Gabon PFP project does not specifically address HWC which IPLCs perceive as a significant problem and a threat to their lives and livelihoods, and through this GBFF project, it will be integrated into the PFP, and additional resources will be mobilized for PA management, and HWC through the PFP.
- **Target 21: the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management.** This project is based in the understanding that the national strategy and community co-led activities must be based in lessons learned from other HWC projects implemented in Africa and on other continents.¹⁴ HWC learning from this project and its IPLC-focused initiatives will be monitored, evaluated, documented and published.
- **Target 22: ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by IPLCs.** Many communities around the four project PAs include Indigenous groups. Women, youth, and elders also play a major role in these communities as younger men and young couples are increasingly migrating—temporarily or permanently—to Gabon’s urban centers to gain their livelihoods. Rural communities now consist of large percentages of traditionally marginalized groups. The success of this project will be based on their active participation and engagement. Further insights as to how to best engage with youth will be determined as a part of the socioeconomic study to be carried out in communities as a part of project startup.
- **Target 23: ensure gender through a gender responsive approach.** As noted above, women now make up a large percentage rural community populations. Their HWC concerns and active participation in the development of HWC management is essential to project success.

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities.

¹⁴ WWF. 2019. Chrome https://wwfeu.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_human_wildlife_conflict_mitigation_annex.pdf

Gabon's NBSAP - dated 1999 - expresses Gabon's vision to "by 2025, ... ensure the conservation of biodiversity and guarantee satisfactory sharing of the socio-economic and ecological benefits from biological resources by raising awareness of the importance of its biological resources and by developing human and institutional capacities." The project will contribute to the achievement of this vision by promoting human-wildlife conflict management, reducing threats to biodiversity including endemic and threatened species, and potentially reducing the degradation of habitat (incl. forests, and freshwater ecosystems) of national, regional and global significance.

The new president of Gabon, Brice Oligui Nguema, spoke of HWC in his first address to the nation, a clear sign that he recognizes HWC as a threat to rural peoples and their livelihoods. While the PFP supported by the GEF7 project seeks to improve Gabon PA management, there is no specific HWC-focus in that project. Developing an IPLC-focused national HWC strategy that can be incorporated into the PFP, and delivering strategies with communities will result in more comprehensive PA management that will benefit IPLCs and ensure the long-term protection of endangered wildlife in Gabon.

Gabon's National Land Use Plan (PNAT) is Gabon's reference plan for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) its climate commitments and incorporates climate change considerations into the country's sectorial development strategies. Gabon has been an active participant in UNFCCC negotiations, and the PNAT is Gabon's primary cross-ministerial tool for the implementation of the country's sustainable development policy and for optimizing management of its national territory that promotes development while protecting Gabon's natural heritage and contributing to international commitments to prevent climate change.

Forests are regulated by the **2001 Forestry Code** which introduced sustainable management plans for forestry concessions (CFADs); the 2007 National Parks Law; the Environment Code of 2014 as well as the Sustainable Development Law adopted in 2014.

Under the **Green Gabon Plan**, developed in 2017, the country promised to adopt an integrated approach for the development of agricultural sub-sectors and its value chains in order to achieve food self-sufficiency by 2025. This requires the development of 205,000 hectares of land as well as the intensive and eco-friendly exploitation of plant, animal and fish farming sub-sectors.

HWC strategies are essential elements to the success of these initiatives, and this project will work with these representatives to ensure that IPLC-led HWC strategies are aligned with and incorporated into their workstreams.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

To our knowledge, this project does not conflict with any country policies. Should any conflict become known during GBFF project implementation or through the implementation of the PFP project, project staff will discuss alternative strategies that are in line with the policy and adjust project programming accordingly.

Explain how the project will generate global biodiversity benefits which would not have occurred without the GEF project (additionality). The GEF-7 PFP project seeks to strengthen PA management and integrity in Gabon, however, that project does not include a specific focus on HWC. Meanwhile, HWC is perceived as a major issue by the GoG and rural populations—especially IP&LCs residing within and around the county's PAs. Failure to specifically address HWC has the potential to degrade Gabon's PA network and put human and wildlife populations—including threatened and critically endangered species

at risk. This project will deliver the following, which would not have occurred without this GBFF project support:

- work in conjunction with the PFP and incorporate HWC into its programming;
- establish a multi sectoral and stakeholder commission on HWC;
- work with the GoG to develop a national HWC strategy, that can be integrated through PFP support into national policy and PA management training; and
- improve PA management by working with highly HWC affected communities (IP&LCs including men, women, and youth) to develop effective and sustainable HWC strategies; and feed lessons from this into the development of the national HWC strategy and implementation of the PFP.

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

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

This project will support HWC policy coherence and coordination across GoG Ministries. The Ministry of Agriculture in particular will be a key partner as conflicting conservation and agricultural policies and approaches may exacerbate HWC. Smallholder farmers—IPLCs—are frustrated by HWC and need effective, pragmatic, and sustainable management strategies. Crop selection and technical methods are not sufficiently developed in Gabon resulting in inefficient yields and poor HWC investments. The private sector—mining and logging—is operating under government concessions in several project PAs. Some of their operations have also been impacted by HWC, so they may also desire to be involved in finding HWC management strategies.

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

The Gabon PFP, now in development, has catalyzed several major philanthropic commitments to invest in transition and endowment funds which, following this project, will integrate HWC as an additional strategic focus for improved area-based conservation. Existing efforts to prevent and respond to HWC are underway by NGOs Space for Giants, WWF-Gabon, and other NGOs. Details of their programming will be assessed and mobilized to the appropriate extent during project startup). Private sector companies operate within some of the PAs, and as their operations may be threatened by HWC, they may wish to participate in the project and/or provide funding for IPLC-focused activities under Component 2.

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

At least \$700,000 of Component 2 will support IP&LC-focused HWC management and coexistence approaches designed and adopted by IP&LCs at risk of HWC. The communities will be invited to engage in HWC actions and co-define the priorities to address. If the interventions are effective, the IP&LCs participating in the project will have higher tolerance of wildlife and see greater benefits to the presence and coexistence of wildlife. They will also benefit from financial mechanisms that will be designed to improve outcomes for IP&LCs and biodiversity (Component 1). IP&LCs will lead in the design and execution of the interventions, but will not manage financial resources as this is the responsibility of the lead executing agency.

E. Policy requirements

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment*:

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

Yes No (If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes No tbd

Stakeholder Engagement*

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

Yes No

(If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

A list of project stakeholders and their roles in the project can be found in the table below.

Stakeholder	Project Role
GoG Ministry of Water and Forests	
Ministry of Waters and Forests - Direction Générale de l’Environnement et pour la Protection de la Nature (DGEPN) - Directorate-General for the Environment and Nature Protection	DGEPN is responsible for implementing GoG environmental policy and will be directly involved in the development of a national HWC strategy that will support a Government HWC policy.
Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux --National Natural Park Agency (ANPN):	ANPN is responsible for PA management and biodiversity conservation. They will provide valuable knowledge on HWC in and around the PAs and provide information on HWC management. ANPN park staff will be trained in HWC management and successful strategies for IPLC focused solutions.
Ministère de l’Agriculture, de l’Élevage et de la Pêche --Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP)	With their focus on crop protection practices against problem animals efficient farmland MAEP will provide insight on balancing human livelihood and wildlife conservation.
Direction Générale de la Faune et des Aires Protégées-- Directorate-	DGFAP has a mandate to reduce poaching in and around PAs. Their knowledge will help inform IPLC focused strategy development by providing important insight from communities.

General for the Environment and Nature Protection (DGFAP)	
The Gabon PFP and CTF (FPBG)	This PFP aims to build and strengthen Gabon’s PA network and management. HWC is a vital part of this effort and work from this project will be integrated into the PFP and its financing mechanisms. The FPBG is an independent Conservation Trust Fund established in 2023 to manage the proceeds of a blue bond/debt swap transaction in Gabon, and that is expected to administer the Gabon PFP’s Endowment and Transition Funds. The FPBG will be an important partner for enabling the long-term sustainability of the National HWC strategy developed under the project, which will undertake to incorporate elements of the national strategy into its governance and operations.
IPLCs	Indigenous and local populations are directly impacted by HWC. Their experiences and successful and unsuccessful strategies for mitigating HWC will be essential to the development of a successful and enduring HWC national strategy.
Academia/Research	Universities and research institutions may work with the project and project communities to test, monitor, and document specific HWC management efforts.
Private Sector	Some private sector entities are operating inside and/or near PAs, and their operations are also impacted by HWC. Their input and experiences will help guide the development of a national HWC strategy.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- Consulted only; Yes No
- Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes No
- Co-financier; Yes No
- Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes No
- Executor or co-executor; Yes No**
- Other (Please explain) Yes No

IPLCs

Amount (\$) of GBFF project financing to support actions by IPLCs*	PPG request stage	CEO endorsement stage	
	[Portal to show here the amount that was provided at PPG request stage]	\$700,000	

If resources have been identified here, please provide a short justification for why they were included, with cross-reference to relevant project components and/or outputs

TEXTBOX

Are IPLCs to receive and manage resources for the execution of project components/activities?

Yes No

Are IPLCs leading the design and management of some project activities but do not manage financial resources?

Yes No

Does the project provide in-kind support to actions by IPLCs for biodiversity?

Yes No

Are IPLCs part of the project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body?

Yes No

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes No

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section C “project description”?

Yes No

Environmental and Social Safeguards

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

Yes No (If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

- **Overall Project/Program Risk Classification: MEDIUM**
- **Environmental & Social Risk Classification: MODERATE**

F. Other requirements

Knowledge management*

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

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

Yes

Socio economic indicators have been included in the SEP, and will be duly incorporated in Annual Workplans and Budgets for the project. The project results framework, in turn, includes an indicator to ensure that the SEP itself is being tracked. The relevant SEP indicators read as follows:

- SEP Indicator 1: Number of people (sex disaggregated; organization/stakeholder disaggregated) that have been consulted in national HWC strategy development (cumulative) Reports of trainings, stakeholder engagements, workshops, etc.
- SEP Indicator 2: # of IPLCs (people-men and women) trained and/or participating in the design, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of HWC management interventions
- SEP Indicator 3: Number of engagements (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)

Annex A: FINANCING TABLES

Total GEF Financing Table

Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds. All GEF sources of funds should be included here.

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant	Agency Fee	Total GEF Financing
WW WF US	GBFF	Gabon	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	540,086	48,607	588,694
WWF US	GBFF	Gabon	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	824,410	74,197	898,606
Total GEF Resources					1,364,496	122,804	1,487,300

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No

If yes¹⁵: fill in PPG table (incl. PPG fee)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG	Agency Fee	Total PPG Funding
WW F US	GBFF	Gabon	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	11,479	1,033	12,512
WW F US	GBFF	Gabon	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	17,521	1,577	19,098
Total PPG Amount					29,000	2,610	31,610

Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	540,086	
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	824,410	
Total Project Cost		1,364,496	

¹⁵ Note: Make this into a "pop-up" which appears only if PPG was selected, and if amount requested is above limits, they have to justify it

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

There is no cofinancing for this project.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)	Upload letters of co-finance
					<< add option to link the letters of co-finance for each row>>
Total Co-financing					

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

ANNEX B: Endorsements

Name of GEF Agency Coordinator	GEF Agency Coordinator Contact Information
Dr. Renae Stenhouse	Renae.stenhouse@wwfus.org
Name of Agency Project Coordinator	Agency Project Coordinator Contact Information
Robbie Bovino	Robbie.bovino@wwfus.org

Letter of Endorsement

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) in this Annex. For projects involving more than one country: please include a compilation of the signed LOEs in one PDF file in this annex.

ANNEX C: Project results framework*

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also copy and paste the Project Results Framework from the project document below.

Results Framework: Addressing Outstanding Barriers and Leveraging Durable Financial Mechanisms to Achieve Target 3 in Gabon

GEF Project ID: 11512

GEF Project ID: TBD

Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Responsible	Disaggregation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	Notes/ Assumptions
Project Objective: Improve protected and conserved area management in Gabon by integrating a national HWC strategy into the PFP financial mechanism and managing human wildlife conflict at key sites.										
Objective indicator 1: # of ha of PA under improved management. (Core indicator 1.2)	See link for definition and guidance (non-cumulative)	METT	TNC		0				1,023,700	Interventions in field as well as HWC training for PA managers and IPLC populations surrounding the PAs will provide new information and tools to beneficiaries that will be additional to any prior trainings delivered in target areas; and will be delivered in tandem with PA management under the PFP (GEF-7 EE)
Objective indicator 2: # of ha of MPAs under improved management. (Core indicator 2.2)	See link for definition and guidance (non-cumulative)	METT	TNC		0				96,500	Interventions in the field, as well as HWC training for PA managers and IPLC populations surrounding the MPA will provide new information and tools to beneficiaries that will be additional to any prior trainings delivered in target areas. Improved

											capacity for management of both marine and terrestrial park landscape will improve interaction with marine landscapes; and will be delivered in tandem with PA management under the PFP (GEF-7 EE)
Objective indicator 3: # of ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (Core Indicator 4.1)	See link for definition and guidance (non-cumulative)	Report and/or survey of land managers showing where management practices (incl. number of hectares) have been implemented, with description of environmental benefits. Should include relevant GIS data/files.	TNC		0	Annual Target Amount TBD in YR1 as a part of GoG consultations	Annual Target Amount TBD in YR1 as a part of GoG consultations	Annual Target Amount TBD in YR1 as a part of GoG consultations	14,000	Stabilized or reduced HWC incidences will reflect the results of multiple management activities across project components, including planning, training, and integrated livelihood and coexistence skills and inputs.	
Objective indicator #4: # of people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex. (Core Indicator 11)	See link for definition and guidance (cumulative)	Based on project documentation of IPLC-led interventions, incl. community HWC trainings.	TNC	50% male/50% female	0	Annual Target Amount TBD in YR1 as a part of GoG consultations	Annual Target Amount TBD in YR1 as a part of GoG consultations	Annual Target Amount TBD in YR1 as a part of GoG consultations	7000	50% male /50 % female. Numbers may be refined based on results of the socio-economic study to be carried out during project startup.	
Stakeholder Engagement Indicators											
% of SEP indicator targets met on an annual basis.	(non-cumulative)	Review of SEP + AWPB Tracking Tool	TNC		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Assumes targets in SEP are realistic	
Gender Related Indicators											
% of GAP indicator targets met on an annual basis.	(non-cumulative)	Review of GAP + AWPB Tracking Tool	TNC		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Assumes targets in GAP are realistic	
Component 1: Enabling Conditions for improved Protected Area conservation and HWC Management in Gabon.											
1.1 Stakeholder and evidence driven National Strategy on HWC											
Outcome 1.1 indicator: # of stakeholder and evidence-driven	Enable better management of HWC includes: (cumulative)	Review of national strategies for stakeholder involvement, use of evidence base pertaining to HWC and	TNC		0	0	0	0	1		

National Strategies to enable better management of HWC		qualitative assessment of whether it enables better management of HWC								
Outcome 1.2: PFP / CTF Strengthened for Protected Area Based Conservation and HWC Management										
Outcome 1.2 indicator: HWC management integrated into PFP and CTF instruments and operations – incl. conservation plans, finance plans, operations manual(s), institutional capacity assessments	(non-cumulative)	See step approach below: 1 – PFP operations manual updated to incorporate HWC as focal theme for PFP financing/eligible for Transition and Endowment Funds; 2- PFP Institutional capacity building plan incorporates HWC, HWC-related needs; 3 – PFP Conservation and Finance plans integrate elements of national HWC strategy appropriate to or aligned with CTF/PFP mandate 4– HWC mentioned in CTF communications, incl. annual reports, calls for proposals (if applicable) 5 – Budget allocation from PFP financial mechanism(s) for activities to prevent and respond to HWC, and activities to promote coexistence 6 - HWC interventions funded by the CTF (PFP transition or endowment funds)	TNC			1, 2, 3		4,5	6	Assumes PFP close at the end of 2025; that the GoG and CTF Board will agree with allocation of PFP financial resources to support HWC prevention and response measures across and around the Gabon PA network. On Item 3, to receive credit, the conservation and finance plans should incorporate material elements of the HWC strategy with a view to allocating resources to its implementation.
Component 2: IPLC led HWC Solutions										
Outcome 2.1. Improved coexistence between humans and key wildlife conflict species in select areas, through IPLC-led evidence-based approaches										

<p>Outcome 2.1 Indicator 1:</p> <p>% reduction in the number of reports across the four target PAs of incidences of HWC, e.g. : [full list to be developed in year 1 in consultation w/ communities, but might include: crop damage, property damage, retaliation killings of wildlife, human safety risks]</p>	(non-cumulative)	Review reports against a well-informed baseline to determine if a reduction of incidences of HWC in areas surrounding the four project PAs is occurring; official government information	TNC		% TBD as a part of project stakeholder engagement plan and baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	<p>The results will factor in that rate of reporting incidents may increase based on increased awareness and attention from the project. It is assumed that reporting may not include consistent variables such as severity of incident, supporting evidence. etc.</p> <p>Note: The number of incidents should be tracked and included in reporting as well.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1, Indicator 2:</p> <p>Amount of project funding going toward IPLC-led HWC actions (in \$US)</p>	(cumulative)	Project financial statements	TNC		0				700,000	
<p>Outcome 2.1 Indicator 3:</p> <p>Number of survey respondents reporting a positive shift in community attitudes, knowledge and perceptions/practices towards wildlife and habitat conservation and/or willingness to coexist with wildlife</p>	(non-cumulative)	Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions /Practices Survey (KAP) (to be developed early in implementation) pre and post project activities (year 1 and year 4)	TNC		# TBD as a part of project stakeholder engagement plan and baseline	-	-	-	TBD	
Component 3: Knowledge Management & Communications										
Outcome 3.1: Lessons Captured and Disseminated										

<p>Outcome 3.1 indicator: Number of case studies and other materials disseminated that share lessons learned</p>	<p>Other materials could include: virtual and physical documents including social media and written/delivered in French and local languages showcasing the benefits of HWC to humans, wildlife, and PAs in communities in and around the four project PAs and in national policy dialogue and venues</p> <p>Disseminated: (Non-cumulative)</p>	<p>Review of tracking tool and communications and knowledge management plan</p>	<p>TNC</p>		<p>TBD as a part of project stakeholder engagement plan</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Where possible, materials will be available in French and English to support broader dissemination in African countries.</p>
<p>Component 4: Project M&E</p>										
<p>Outcome 4.1: Project monitoring and evaluation data contributes to efficient decision making and to adaptive project management.</p>										
<p>Outcome 4.1 indicator: # of reflection workshops where project data and TOC is reviewed to contribute to decision making and adaptive management</p>	<p>(non-cumulative)</p>	<p>Meeting minutes from workshop to detail what data was reviewed (M&E, qualitative feedback, contextual indicators or external knowledge products) against the project theory of change and how that informed project strategy, the RF and preparation of upcoming workplan.</p>	<p>TNC</p>			<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>One project annual report submitted to GEF per year, including a results framework and AWPB tracking.</p>

ANNEX D: Status of utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

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

<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
	29,000	29,000	
Total	29,000	29,000	0

Annex E: Project Map and Coordinates*

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

Note that while IUCN Protected Area categories are not listed for any of the four protected areas/national parks on the protectedplanet.net database, field staff in Gabon have determined that each of the four areas can be classified as Category 2: National Parks.

Geo Name ID	Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Location Description	Activity Description	Potential Stakeholders
	Loango National Park WDPA ID: 303874 IUCN PA Category: 2 METT Score: 71 Area: 151,000 Rank among Gabon PAs experiencing crop destruction due to wildlife: 1 www.protectedplanet.net/303874 2.15419, 9.58969S	2.10°S	9.34°E	Located in Ogooue-Maritime province, Loango National Park includes diverse coastal habitat and protects part of the 22,000 ha Iguéla Lagoon. Hippos, elephants, buffalos, gorillas, and leopards can be found along these beaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of sustainable income sources and value chains • Support for IPLC-focused HWC management • Identification of wildlife protection practices for IPLCs • Awareness raising and education on coexistence between humans and wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF • ANPN • Assala (Private Sector), • Ibonga (Local NGO), • Homleph (Local NGO), • Association des Pêcheries du Département de Ndougou (APDN) (fishing association) • Yambissi (tourism operator) • Femme et Homme battants (village

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness on hunting, legislation for PA management • Signing of land management contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community association), • Mama Mafoumbou (village community association) • Koussou (Local NGO)
	<p>Mayumba (Marine) National Park WDPA ID: 301850 IUCN PA Category: 2 METT Score: 62 Area: 96,500 ha Rank among Gabon PAs experiencing crop destruction due to wildlife: 2 www.protectedplanet.net/301850</p>	3.0°48'00'S	11.0°00'45'E	<p>Located in Nyanga province, Mayumba National Park includes important nesting habitat for leatherback turtles and protects marine habitat for dolphins, sharks, and migrating humpback whales.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for IPLC-focused HWC management • Capacity building for sustainable fishing • Development of income source and value chain activities • Application of HWC-mitigative structures and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANPN • WCS • POTAS (Private Sector) • Association des Planteur de Ndingi (village community association)
	<p>Monts de Cristal National Park WDPA ID: 306237 IUCN PA Category: 2 METT Score: 60 Area: 119,200 ha Rank among Gabon PAs experiencing crop destruction due to wildlife: 3 www.protectedplanet.net/306237 Level</p>	0.805°S	10.16°E	<p>Located in the Estuaire province, Monts de Cristal is one of Gabon's most remote parks, it is largely intact and many botanists consider it to contain some of the greatest plant diversity in all of Africa. The mountains are home to a wide array of fauna including rare butterflies, orchids,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for IPLC-focuses HWC management • Identification of HWC protection practices for IPLCs • Construction of electric fencing • Development of sustainable income sources and value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gabon Energy and Water Company (SEEG; Private Sector) • Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux du Gabon (ANPN; Gov't), • Communaute • Ayebe environnement (village community association) • Asonha Energy (Private Sector) • Sinohydro (Private Sector)

				begonias, mandrills and elephants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for sustainable economic activities • Support for beekeeping • Awareness for sustainable biodiversity management • Awareness raising and education on coexistence between humans and wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNC
	<p>Minkébé National Park WDPA ID: 72324 IUCN PA Category: 2 METT Score: 53 Area: 753,500 ha Rank among Gabon PAs experiencing crop destruction due to wildlife: 4 www.protectedplanet.net/72324</p>	1.0°40'47.18 N	12°45'23.21 E	<p>Minkébé NP spans the Woleu-Ntem and Ogooue-Ivindo provinces and is recognized by IUCN as a critical site for conservation and has been proposed as a World Heritage Site. Minkébé is located in northeast Gabon at the joint border with Cameroon and the Republic of Congo and is a unique, semi-evergreen lowland rainforest and mixed swamp-forest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of IPLC HWC knowledge and know-how of • Awareness raising awareness for sustainable gold panning and fishing • Development of sustainable income sources and value chains • Support for HWC management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANPN • Terre et Communautés (local NGO) • Edzengui (Local NGO) • Assistance to Indigenous Women (AGAFI) (NGO), • Obangam (village community association), • CREATON (Private Sector) • WWF • Tropical Timber Industry Board (TTIB) (Forest operator)

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



ANNEX F: Environmental and Social Safeguards documents including Rating

This project has triggered five Safeguard Standards and has been assessed as a Moderate risk rating:

- **Natural Habitats:** This Standard has been triggered as this GBFF project, like the Gabon PFP project will fund activities with on-the-ground impact. One of these activities includes the construction or improvement of small-scale infrastructure such as fencing to help mitigate HWC to reroute wildlife, create better wildlife habitat and increase the overall management capacity in each project PA. Further environmental impact assessments will be carried out as specific activities and their locations become better defined and before any infrastructure development begins.
- **Involuntary Resettlement and Restriction of Access:** This standard has been triggered out of caution, as the specific activities and locations of the project's activities are not yet defined, and a Process Framework will be prepared as part of the ESMF to conform to WWF's Environment and Social Safeguards Framework to ensure community rights are respected
- **Indigenous Peoples:** This standard has been triggered as it is likely that the project sites will include IP populations. Gabon is home to a number of self-identifying, highly heterogeneous Indigenous Peoples—including Baka, Akowa, Bekui, Bebinga, Babongo, and Baringa—as well as to a significant forest-dependent Indigenous population, including up to 30,000 Baka and Babongo people. The specific project activities at the site level have not yet been defined, but the project will use information gathered through the PFP project to learn more about IPs within the four PAs, including their physical presence each geography and their use of natural resources. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework developed as a part of the PFP project as part of the ESMF to conform to WWF's Environment and Social Safeguards Framework will also provide important data on IPs in the project area.
- **Community Health and Security:** Crop-raiding by wildlife (elephants and monkeys, among others) can drastically reduce income and food security of rural communities, producing negative perceptions towards wildlife and perpetuating poverty. Human-wildlife conflicts are a major threat to wildlife populations and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. Such conflicts have become increasingly common in Gabon as its human population continues to grow. The PFP project ESMF identifies and lists measures for mitigating human wildlife conflict (such as support for innovative electric barriers or monetary compensation).

ANNEX G: Budget Table

Please **upload** and **paste below** the budget table here*

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX H: Project ESMF

ANNEX I: Gender Analysis & Action Plan

ANNEX J: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

ANNEX K: GEF/GBFF Core Indicator Reporting

ANNEX L: TORs for Key Positions

ANNEX M: Project Climate Risk Assessment

ANNEX N: HWC Lessons Learned, WB Project Summary-GEF ID 9212

ANNEX O: Initial Information on Project PAs and Surrounding Communities