

# GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024**  
**Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

## 1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Project Details

<b>GEF ID:</b> 10921	<b>Umoja WBS:</b> SB-023570
<b>SMA IPMR ID:</b> 160083	<b>Grant ID:</b> S1-32GFL-000857
<b>Project Short Title:</b> Political Will 4 PA Finance	
<b>Project Title:</b> Enhancing Political Will for Sustainable Protected Areas Financing	
<b>Duration months planned:</b>	36
<b>Duration months age:</b>	11
<b>Project Type:</b>	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
<b>Parent Programme if child project:</b>	
<b>Project Scope:</b>	Global
<b>Region:</b>	
<b>Countries:</b>	Colombia,Indonesia,Kenya,Mexico
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity
<b>GEF financing amount:</b>	\$ 2,000,000.00
<b>Co-financing amount:</b>	\$ 6,725,027.00
<b>Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:</b>	2023-02-27
<b>UNEP Project Approval Date:</b>	2023-09-01
<b>Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):</b>	2023-09-05
<b>Date of Inception Workshop, if available:</b>	2023-08-17
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	2023-11-03
<b>Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:</b>	\$ 363,079.00
<b>Total expenditure as of 30 June:</b>	\$ 207,446.00

<b>Midterm undertaken?:</b>	n/a
<b>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:</b>	
<b>Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:</b>	
<b>Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:</b>	2026-07-31
<b>Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:</b>	
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	2027-01-31
<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	2027-07-31

## 1.2 Project Description

The project is based on the premise that legislators play an important role in the sustainable financing of protected areas systems and that by engaging and building political will for protected areas and natural capital accounting amongst policy-makers, protected areas systems will receive greater federal allocations and enabling legislation for innovative funding models involving public and private sectors, increasing the overall sustainability of financing for protected areas at the system level.

The project will engage legislators in the value of incorporating natural capital accounting into budget-making processes and national plans and strategies, as well as legal frameworks and enabling regulations needed to implement innovative financial models through activities such as legislative briefings, stakeholder forums, government roundtables, and field missions. These activities will not only raise legislative awareness, but also bridge silos in government on protected areas management and funding and identify opportunities for multi-sectoral collaboration for sustainable financing (i.e., through PES or carbon markets, for example).

The project will enhance the sustainability of its impact by producing written and visual materials to facilitate information sharing and development of policy on protected areas financing. Knowledge products will range from policy briefs (developed in partnership with experts and stakeholders) on the impact of budget gaps in the short and long term, tools, and methods to incorporate Natural Capital Accounting into budgetary processes and legislative frameworks, and case studies on innovative financing models and lessons learned to inform and inspire policymakers, as well as guidance on their potential for implementation at the national level. The project will not develop NCAs or legislation but will partner with organizations and entities that have developed these Tools to help them reach decision-makers. The products will be targeted primarily at the legislative audience, but shared more widely with stakeholders in the executive, public and private sectors.

## 1.3 Project Contacts

<b>Division(s) Implementing the project</b>	Ecosystems Division
<b>Name of co-implementing Agency</b>	
<b>Executing Agency (ies)</b>	Conservation Council of Nations (CCN)
<b>names of Other Project Partners</b>	
<b>UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)</b>	Johan Robinson
<b>UNEP Task Manager(s)</b>	Ersin Esen
<b>UNEP Budget/Finance Officer</b>	George Saddimbah
<b>UNEP Support Assistants</b>	Charles Imbezi
<b>Manager/Representative</b>	Clare Falcone / Jaime Cavelier
<b>Project Manager</b>	Ana Cubillos
<b>Finance Manager</b>	Katherine Brantley
<b>Communications Lead, if relevant</b>	Frederic Brizzi

## 2 Overview of Project Status

### 2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

<b>UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):</b>	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
<b>UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):</b>	
<b>PoW Indicator(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.</li> <li>• Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</li> </ul>
<b>UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages</b>	<p>The project has a significant link with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Below is a general description of this linkage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The project is directly aligned with several SDGs, reinforcing its relevance and contribution to global sustainable development goals. Protected areas play a crucial role in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and providing essential ecosystem services, all of which are at the heart of the SDGs. The most directly related SDGs include: Goal 14, 15 and 17.</li> <li>2. Strengthening Environmental Governance: The project contributes to the improvement of environmental governance at national and local levels, promoting policies and programs that integrate the financial sustainability of protected areas. This is achieved through:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Capacity Building: Training in protected area management and implementation of innovative financial mechanisms for local authorities and communities.</li> <li>b. Policy Improvement: improving existing policies and programs to include financial sustainability approaches, such as trust funds, payment for ecosystem services, and mixed participation schemes.</li> <li>c. Transparency and Accountability: Promoting transparency and accountability in the management and allocation of resources for protected areas.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Promoting Partnerships and Collaborations: The project encourages the creation of strategic partnerships and collaborations among various stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, NGOs, local communities, and international organizations. These partnerships are essential for:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Resource Mobilization: helping to improve trust funds, green bonds, and other innovative financial mechanisms to</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>ensure the financial sustainability of protected areas.</p> <p>b. International Cooperation: Collaborating with international initiatives and projects, to articulate efforts.</p> <p>4. Awareness and Education:</p> <p>The project also focuses on raising awareness among decision-makers led by the Conservation Caucuses and the general public about the importance of protected areas. This includes:</p> <p>a. Education and Training: briefings and field missions for legislators, public officials, NGOs and communities on the importance of protected areas and available financial mechanisms.</p>
<b>Link to relevant SDG Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</li> <li>• Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</li> <li>• Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</li> </ul>
<b>Link to relevant SDG Targets:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</li> <li>• 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</li> <li>• 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>• 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</li> <li>• 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</li> </ul>

## 2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
11.1- Male	N/A	4200	4200	73
11.2- Female	N/A	4200	4200	98

Implementation Status 2023: 1st PIR

### 2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

#### Summary of status

##### Main achievements

1. Over the reported period, key activities to advance the execution of the project, such as the recruitment of the members of the countries' Project Management Units (PMU), were concluded.
2. The Global Inception Workshop was held on August 17, 2023. Recognizing the diverse legal, cultural, and ecosystem contexts of the four participating countries, the Project Management Unit (PMU) conducted a virtual global meeting for key personnel from implementing and executing agencies, alongside in-person National Inception Workshops for each country's stakeholders. The global workshop aimed to introduce the project team, clarify roles and responsibilities, and analyze the administrative and operational aspects necessary for achieving project objectives. Key discussions included an introduction by Jaime Cavalier, outlining project challenges, objectives, and team responsibilities, followed by an overview of project components. Ersin Esen from UNEP presented essential aspects related to the project cycle, cooperation agreement, steering committee, and workplan. Country engagement, global events, and upcoming national inception workshops were also discussed, emphasizing the strategic importance of the project in global forums.
3. Between November 2023 and March 2024, Inception Workshops were implemented in Colombia (September 22nd), Kenya (November 30th), Indonesia (December 8th), and Mexico (March 22nd, 2024). The workshops were an opportunity to meet representatives of different sectors and groups of stakeholders and to socialize and discuss the rationale and main aspects of the project such as its objectives and expected results, and the implementation arrangements. The workshops were also an excellent space to gain understanding of local context and realities, not only in the environmental field, but also the social, political and



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governance, and institutional arrangements. In order to carry out the workshops in the countries, a methodology was designed to identify the activities that should be carried out to achieve each of the results of the three project components through guiding questions. Each workshop comprised three parts: First, with the CCN team presenting the ambitions and expectations of the project. Second, CCN or government agencies in charge of protected areas set the stage by elaborating on the key aspects of sustainable PA financing. Third, stakeholders subsequently split into group working sessions to address questions on the three components of the project. The groups made their submissions, which will inform the activities on which the project will focus. After the workshops, each country reviewed the results of the Inception Workshop, generated a list of relevant studies and extracted information on the value and NCAAs of protected areas. (i.e., ecosystems services, tourism, etc). This review is focused on protected areas and not at the national level. The project also reached out to national experts to get information on NCAAs on Protected Areas (e.g., Protected areas agencies, research institutions, NGOs, etc). Having completed this review, CCN by the team in each country, is developing a draft review called "two-pager" on the value of the protected areas system for the country's economy to show legislators and other policy makers the importance of protected areas and the need to provide sufficient financial resources for their effective management. This two-pager will be used in legislative debates or by institutions lobbying to improve the management of protected areas or with the direct capacity to improve the financial resources allocated by the National Government. Detailed information on current and requested financial resources is part of these two-pagers to generate a synthesis and illustrative graphics about the situation and needs of the system in each country.

4. **National Inception Workshops and progress on Component 1: building and enhancing legislative awareness and political will for protected area systems in pilot countries and Component 2: increasing central government allocations and external financial contributions to support biodiversity conservation in protected areas systems.**

#### **Colombia**

On November 22, the inception workshop in Bogotá brought together key stakeholders, including HR Julia Miranda, representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, National Natural Parks of Colombia, experts such as Carlos Mario Tamayo, Patrimonio Natural, WWF Colombia, Conservation International Colombia, and UNEP Colombia. Congresswoman Julia Miranda highlighted Congress's efforts to increase the budget for the country's Protected Areas (PAs), focusing on operational issues. Emphasizing the importance of recognizing the environmental services provided by PAs, she welcomed the project's development to enhance PA finances and engage national government entities in budget allocation and execution. Colombia's National Natural Parks presented the current financial context and the need for updated information on ecosystem service valuation. Workshop discussions concluded with the recognition of the imperative to review and update PA value studies, conduct awareness activities, involve Congress, the National Government, and the business sector in increasing the PA budget, implement sustainable financial mechanisms, and launch communication campaigns for public education on PA importance. The recommendations also stressed the integration of PA topics into the national environmental education strategy and educational processes at various levels.

As part of the outcomes from the Inception Workshop, CCN has made significant progress in the execution of Components 1 and 2, primarily through the following activities:

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Component 1: We have collaborated with the National Natural Parks of Colombia to review studies conducted in the country regarding the value of ecosystem services in protected areas and their economic contribution to the country, particularly in terms of water resources, energy, and ecotourism. Additionally, we assessed the financial gap and its impact on the sustainability and efficient management of the national protected areas system.

Component 2: In the first half of 2024, under the leadership of the Co-Chair of the Colombian Conservation Caucus, HR Julia Miranda, we initiated technical and financial support for the draft bill "Establishing a Specific Administrative Career System for the Park Rangers of the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks of Colombia and Other Provisions." The purpose of this bill is to establish a specific administrative career system for park rangers working for the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks of Colombia. The aim is to ensure the suitability, specialization, and professionalization of park rangers as strategic actors in the protection and management of Colombia's existing protected areas. Furthermore, the bill seeks to fully safeguard their rights as individuals and public servants, providing them with dignified and adequate conditions to effectively perform their assigned functions, tasks, and responsibilities.

The project supported a workshop with park rangers and the bill's drafters to enrich the bill's rationale and articles through the rangers' field experiences. This effort was carried out in collaboration with allies such as WWF Colombia and CI Colombia. Additionally, in partnership with FEDESARROLLO (a non-profit, non-governmental organization that acts as an independent think tank promoting debate on issues of general interest to contribute to the design, monitoring, and improvement of public policies and state management in Colombia), we are conducting a consultancy to evaluate the fiscal impact of the Special Labor Regime for park rangers in Colombia's National Natural Parks. This consultancy also aims to identify the funding sources needed to implement the measures included in the bill. Furthermore, we have analyzed and evaluated the political strategy for submitting the bill in the second half of 2024.

## **Kenya**

On November 30th, 2023, a workshop convened 20 stakeholders from government and NGOs, including key entities like the Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, National Museums of Kenya, National Treasury and Economic Planning, National Alliance of Community Forest Associations (NACOFA), Kenya Wildlife Trust, The Nature Conservancy, and Eden Reforestation Projects. Hon. Rozaah Buyu and Senator Beatrice Ogolla from the Parliamentary Conservation and Climate Change Caucus also participated. The workshop aimed to introduce the project and gather stakeholder input on necessary activities for achieving expected results. Mr. Vincent Ongere, Director of Administration at the State Department for Environment & Climate Change, opened the workshop by acknowledging the project's role in advancing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPS) and aligning with the new Global Biodiversity Framework. He praised UNEP for consistent support in proposal development and identified finance, technology transfer, and capacity building as challenges in meeting Kenya's targets, expressing hope that this project would provide crucial financial assistance to overcome these hurdles. Mr. Ongere, as the GEF Operational Focal Point, assured full support for the project's successful implementation.

As part of the outcomes from the Inception Workshop, CCN has made significant progress in the execution of Components 1 and 2, primarily through the following activities:

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Component 1: The project reviewed studies conducted in the country regarding the value of ecosystem services in protected areas and their economic contribution to the country, particularly in terms of water resources, energy, and ecotourism. Additionally, it assessed the financial gap and its impact on the sustainability and efficient management of the national protected areas system.

Component 2: CCN, through the Parliamentary Conservation and Climate Change Caucus-Kenya and other partners, seeks to support the review of the Wildlife Management Act, which is currently undergoing amendments. Some of the amendments aim to improve the financing and management of protected areas. The review is still in the initial stages, and CCN will engage further once the process is introduced in Parliament.

## **Indonesia**

On December 8, 2023, Indonesia hosted an inception workshop with 18 participants representing diverse organizations, including governmental bodies, agencies, and NGOs such as Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Konservasi Indonesia, Wildlife Conservation Society, Rainforest Trust, Systemiq, BAPPENAS, ICCTF, and USAID. Key discussions emphasized the need for legal frameworks to enhance funding and the integration of Natural Capital Accounting Assessments into national plans. Financial mechanisms like the Nature Swap and Blue Abadi Fund were explored, leading to recommendations for trust fund establishment, governmental commitments, and knowledge management platforms. Improving legal frameworks to channel non-tax revenue for local financing and conservation earmarked funds was underscored. Suggestions included integrating assessments into national development plans, enhancing capacity, and ensuring coherence between provincial and national governments. Challenges in knowledge sharing were addressed, emphasizing communication tools, local engagement through success stories, and coordination between government levels. Despite challenges, strategies for private sector engagement, including blue and green bonds, were explored, recognizing the significance of private contributions in financing conservation efforts.

As part of the outcomes from the Inception Workshop, CCN has made significant progress in the execution of Components 1 and 2, primarily through the following activities:

Component 1: The project reviewed studies conducted in the country regarding the value of ecosystem services in protected areas and their economic contribution to the country, particularly in terms of marine protected areas. The CCN is advancing in the draft of the two-pager, which will include a study from the Ministry and CI that has updated data of the value of protected areas.

Component 2: Regarding this component, Member of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI), Luluk Nur Hamidah, spoke at the Side Event of The 5th Global Dialogue from the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership: Asia and the Pacific Regional Knowledge Exchange on Ocean Accounts, on July 5, 2024. The panel was moderated by Cheryl Joy Fernandez-Abila. Participants include 30+ representatives from various NGOs, government/ministry, academies, private companies, and multilaterals.

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The list of the speakers includes:

Kim Thị Thúy Ngọc - Head, Division of Science and International Cooperation, Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE), Vietnam

Rico Ancog - Dean, School of Environmental Science and Management, UP Los Baños, Philippines

Meliame Fusi Tu'alau- Principal Marine Environment Officer, Ministry of Infrastructure and Tourism (MOI)

Maria Satoa - Principal Marine Biodiversity Conservation Officer, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Samoa (MNRE)

Jack Loughman - Country Manager, Blue Prosperity Vanuatu

Steve Hango- Senior Desk Officer, Oceans Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Luluk emphasized focusing on critical areas such as the empowerment of women in ocean conservation, sustainable financing for marine protected areas, the importance of robust data collection for fisheries management, and ecological fiscal transfer incentives.

She noted that Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) require significant financial resources. Sustainable financing must account for initial investments in infrastructure, equipment, and personnel needed to establish MPAs, and sustainable financing mechanisms must be made available to cover these costs. This can be achieved through innovative funding models such as public-private partnerships, conservation trust funds, and international grants.

In addition, the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia has unanimously approved the revision to Conservation Law 5/1990, a historic step forward in the protection and sustainable management of Indonesia's natural resources. This comprehensive legislation is designed to provide a robust legal framework to preserve the nation's natural beauty and biodiversity for future generations.

The amendments to the Conservation Law establish a strong foundation for sustainable protected areas financing in Indonesia by introducing dedicated funding mechanisms, involving communities and indigenous people, and aligning with international conservation standards. The expansion of conservation activities now includes areas in waters, coastal areas, and small islands, as well as addition of preservation areas, besides the Nature Reserve Areas (KSA) and Nature Preservation Areas (KPA). This differs from Law No. 5/1990, which only consisted of KSA and KPA. These changes aim to ensure that financial resources are available and managed effectively to support the long-term sustainability of protected areas.

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Several members of our Caucus actively participated in the deliberation process and were part of the Working Committee of the Bill:

Hon. Budisatrio Djiwandono

Hon. Sudin

Hon. Anggia Ermarini

Hon. Ansy Lema

Hon. Ravindra Airlangga

Hon. Alien Mus

Hon. Darori Wonodipuro

Hon. Sulaeman L. Hamzah

Hon. Slamet

Hon. Suhardi Duka

The newly revised law reinforces Indonesia's commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development. It aims to ensure that ecosystems can continue to support the natural resources critical to the nation's well-being. Key highlights of the bill include:

- Designation of "Preservation Areas": The law mandates the maintenance of areas critical to wildlife or ecosystems, even if they fall outside traditional conservation zones such as KSA and KPA . Permit holders are required to preserve these areas as integral parts of larger protected ecosystems.
- Funding for Conservation: The revised law establishes multiple funding mechanisms for conservation efforts, including a dedicated conservation fund, bioprospecting initiatives, and regulated agritourism activities within designated zones.

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- **Strengthening Sanctions for Conservation Violations:** The revision introduces stricter penalties for violations of conservation laws, aiming to deter illegal activities and enhance the protection of wildlife and ecosystems.
  - **Recognition of Indigenous Rights in Conservation Areas:** The law now formally recognizes the rights of indigenous communities within designated conservation areas, ensuring their involvement and empowerment in conservation efforts.

The passage of this bill marks a significant milestone in Indonesia's environmental policy, reflecting the full support for enhanced conservation measures. It underscores the nation's dedication to safeguarding its rich biodiversity and natural heritage, ensuring that these invaluable resources can be enjoyed and utilized sustainably by future generations.

## **Mexico**

During this period, different activities have been carried out in Mexico with the objective of enabling the conditions for the execution of the project. Activities have focused on four areas: 1) collecting the best data and information available related to the financial sustainability of protected areas in Mexico, 2) identifying key actors from different sectors that are carrying out efforts to advance this agenda, 3) the development of the inception workshop, and 4) the support of legislative initiatives led by the members of the conservation caucus.

In the first area of activities, a folder has been integrated with studies, publications and relevant information generated by key counterparts on the challenges and opportunities related to the financial sustainability of protected areas in Mexico: This allowed us to have a baseline to guide the efforts that will be carried out within the framework of this project at the national level.

In the second area of activities, a mapping of key stakeholders for the financial sustainability of protected areas in Mexico was carried out and bilateral meetings were held to introduce the project and invite them to take part in the inception workshop that was scheduled for March 2024. So far, we have met with different relevant legislators who are Co-Chairs and Members of the Mexican Conservation Caucus, as well as federal government representatives from the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP), the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) –which is also the GEF Focal Point for Mexico, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, meetings have been held with civil society and relevant cooperation agencies, among which the following stand out: the World Wildlife Fund Mexico (WWF), the World Resources Institute Mexico (WRI), the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN), Conservation International, Wildlands Network, BIOFIN – UNDP, Reforestamos Mexico, Alumbra Innovations and UNEP Mexico. From these meetings it has been possible to obtain recommendations on the approach that the implementation of the project in Mexico could have; these recommendations were discussed during the inception.

Another relevant advance has been the partnering of ICCF Mexico with networks of stakeholders that are working on issues related to the financial sustainability of protected areas, particularly the Mexican Alliance for Biodiversity and Business (AMEBIN) and the Mexican Alliance for the Restoration of Ecosystems (AMERE). The

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AMEBIN works as a permanent mechanism for intersectoral dialogue to address issues related to the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity with a corporation's perspective. The AMERE aims to articulate efforts, share and generate information, and influence public policies and private projects for the restoration of the Mexican ecosystems.

Finally, during this period, as requested by Senator Bolaños and Senator Lagunes, Co-Chairs of the Mexican Conservation Caucus, CCN jointly with Keystone Species Alliance organized the briefing session, "a voice for keystone species," which had the participation of government representatives from CONABIO as well as experts from academia and civil society. The panelists highlighted the need to strengthen the legislative framework to meet the biodiversity goals of the Kunming - Montreal Framework. They also mentioned the importance of improving the management of natural protected areas given that they are one of the main schemes for the conservation of biodiversity; this includes the need to provide them with an effective budget.

The third area of activities was related to the inception workshop developed in March and featured the participation of prominent legislators and representatives from various environmental and governmental entities. Among the participants were Senator Raúl Bolaños Cacho Cué, Deputy Edna Díaz Acevedo, Deputy Eduardo Murat, Mtra. Karol Hernández González, and Lic. Gloria Inés Octaviano Villasan, as well as representatives from organizations such as Reforestamos México, WWF Mexico, and Conservation International Mexico. Senator Raúl Bolaños Cacho Cué, in his opening speech, highlighted the challenges and importance of improving sustainable financing for protected areas through the national budget. He presented a Draft Decree to amend the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection, aiming to establish budgetary procedures for the declaration and management of protected natural areas. Deputy Edna Díaz Acevedo emphasized Mexico's international commitments in the protection and sustainable management of protected areas and highlighted the workshop's opportunity to close the biodiversity financial gap. Deputy Eduardo Murat stressed the need for resources for the conservation of protected areas and proposed the creation of an emergency fund for their management. Lic. Gloria Inés Octaviano Villasan presented the Sustainable Finance Mobilization Strategy (EMFS) of the Secretary of Finance, which has the potential to mobilize up to 15 trillion pesos between 2023 and 2030. Mtra. Karol Hernández González highlighted the importance of the project for the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the opportunity to collaborate and share international experiences in sustainable financing.

Following the inaugural segment, a discussion was held in working groups that allowed for the identification of a series of national priorities to achieve the project's objective in Mexico.

Within the fourth area of work, the following legislative initiatives were supported:

- Senator Raúl Bolaños-Cacho Cué, Co-President of the Mexican Conservation Caucus, on April 23, 2024, introduced a proposal to establish that the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, before declaring a protected natural area, must generate a budgetary strategy for its initial management. Furthermore, the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, in addition to formulating the management program for the protected natural areas within a period of up to two years, must publish it in the Official Federal Gazette. In the event that the designation of the Director of the area is omitted, a person must be appointed to lead the work in

that protected national area. [https://infosen.senado.gob.mx/sgsp/gaceta/65/3/2024-04-23-1/assets/documentos/INI\\_PVEM\\_Sen\\_Raul\\_Bolanos\\_Art\\_64\\_Ley\\_General\\_Equilibrio\\_Ecologico.pdf](https://infosen.senado.gob.mx/sgsp/gaceta/65/3/2024-04-23-1/assets/documentos/INI_PVEM_Sen_Raul_Bolanos_Art_64_Ley_General_Equilibrio_Ecologico.pdf)

- Senator Raúl Bolaños-Cacho Cué, Co-President of the Mexican Conservation Caucus, on June 6, 2024, introduced a proposal to strengthen the National Commission for Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) by recognizing it in the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection as a decentralized agency with explicit powers to administer, manage, and conserve Mexico's natural heritage and the ecological processes within federal jurisdiction. This includes decision-making authority, a defined sphere of competence, and its own organs, ensuring the protection of collective interests. [https://infosen.senado.gob.mx/sgsp/gaceta/65/3/2024-06-06-1/assets/documentos/Inic\\_PVEM\\_Sen\\_Bolanos\\_LGEEyPA.pdf](https://infosen.senado.gob.mx/sgsp/gaceta/65/3/2024-06-06-1/assets/documentos/Inic_PVEM_Sen_Bolanos_LGEEyPA.pdf)

## 2.4 Co Finance

<b>Planned Co-finance:</b>	\$ 6,725,027
<b>Actual to date:</b>	29,114
<b>Progress</b>	<p><b>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</b></p> <p>As of now, the project has secured USD 29,114 in co-financing from the Conservation Council of Nations and the International Conservation Caucus Foundation.</p> <p>Following the action plan initiated for the second half of 2024, we anticipate mobilizing additional co-funding resources from key partners through the planned activities to achieve the proposed co-financing target for the project.</p>

## 2.5. Stakeholder

<b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b>	2023-08-17
<b>Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)</b>	<p>Engaging stakeholders in the designation and management of protected areas has significantly reduced the siloed approach typically seen in protected areas management and budget allocations. By connecting experts and on-the-ground members of civil society, including both genders and various government agencies, with decision-makers in the legislative caucuses, the project has heightened legislator awareness about baseline scenarios and policy and funding gaps. This awareness is crucial for securing sustainable funding and management for protected areas, highlighting its importance for constituency wellbeing.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement has been facilitated through inception workshops and one-on-one meetings, focusing on data related to the</p>



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value of protected areas and their contribution to economic development. This approach has helped identify key indicators to present the value of protected areas, thereby supporting the development of a document "two pager" about the importance of budget increase outlined in Component 1 and future communication tools such as infographics. Involving national and subnational governments and a multi-sectoral network is essential to achieving sustainable funding for protected areas management. The project is particularly attentive to the disproportionate impact of biodiversity loss on women, engaging stakeholders who can represent women's roles and benefits from more sustainable financing models for protected areas, and including organizations led by and representing women's rights in policy and environmental issues.

The project has successfully engaged stakeholders from various sectors, including the legislative branch, executive branch, private sector, NGOs, civil society, and local communities. Emphasizing inclusive participation across a broad spectrum of stakeholders in decision-making processes ensures transparency and provides clear, accessible information to all participants. This inclusive approach enables stakeholders to fully understand the project's objectives and its role in biodiversity conservation, facilitating well-informed participation. The project also focuses on fostering continual dialogue and consultation among stakeholders, led by the caucus in each country. This allows for a comprehensive understanding of their perspectives, concerns, and contributions, integrating these insights into policy and action formulation. The ultimate aim is to enhance the financial sustainability of protected area systems. Additionally, the project seeks to promote collaboration and cooperation among diverse stakeholders to implement concrete measures for the financial sustainability of protected areas, thereby contributing to biodiversity conservation.

Over the reported period the individuals and institutions involved in the inception workshops and other activities included:

- Colombia: Colombia HR Julia Miranda Co-Chair of Conservation Caucus, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, National Natural Parks of Colombia, experts such as Carlos Mario Tamayo, Patrimonio Natural, WWF Colombia, Conservation International Colombia, and UNEP Colombia.
- Kenya: Hon. Rozaah Buyu and Senator Beatrice Ogolla from the Parliamentary Conservation and Climate Change Caucus, Kenya, Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, National Museums of Kenya, National Treasury and Economic Planning, National Alliance of Community Forest Associations (NACOFA), Kenya Wildlife Trust, The Nature Conservancy, and Eden Reforestation Projects.
- Indonesia: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Konservasi Indonesia, Wildlife Conservation Society, Rainforest Trust, Systemiq, BAPPENAS, ICCTF, and USAID.
- Mexico: Caucus members: Sen. Raúl Bolaños Cacho Cué, President of the Commission on Environment, Natural Resources, and Climate Change of the Senate of the Republic; Dip. Edna Díaz Acevedo, President of the Commission on Climate Change and

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	<p>Sustainability of the Chamber of Deputies; Deputy Eduardo Murat; Mtra. Karol Hernández González, Director of Environment and Climate Change of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Lic. Gloria Inés Octaviano Villasán, Head of the Department of Sustainable Financing of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, along with representatives from entities such as Reforestamos México, International Ranger Federation, National Alliance for the Conservation of Mexico, WWF Mexico, Wildlands Network, Commission on Protected Areas, UNEP Mexico, Conservation International Mexico, Semarnat, Mexican Fund for Nature Conservation, Wildlife Conservation, and BIOFIN Mexico.</p>
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## 2.6. Gender

<b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b>	Yes
<b>Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):</b>	<p>The project has integrated gender mainstreaming through-out implementation in this year. The project has included and institutionalized gender mainstreaming at all levels of intervention and operation of the project. In its efforts to fully integrate gender mainstreaming, the project is guided by the principles that gender elements are important drivers and incentives for achieving global environmental benefits, and in ensuring gender equity and social inclusion. The project also embraces the fact that the needs, interests, and capabilities of women are contextually different from those of men, in relation to the access, use, and management of biodiversity resources within the National Protected Areas System of the 4 participating countries, and thus, has given special consideration to ensuring equal access to the resources and services of the project.</p> <p>In consideration of the possibility of patriarchal tendencies suppressing equitable access by women to project resources and support, the Project Steering Committee will actively ensure faithful compliance with the project’s Gender Mainstreaming &amp; Action Plan by validating gender mainstreaming in Annual Work Plans and periodic reports produced by the project.</p> <p>Over the reported period the gender ratios at the inception workshops and other activities were:</p> <p>Colombia: Out of a total of 23 participants, 12 were men and 11 were women.</p> <p>Kenya: Out of a total of 24 participants, 13 were men and 11 were women</p> <p>Indonesia: Out of a total of 18 participants, 8 were men and 10 were women</p> <p>Mexico: Out of a total of 31 participants, 11 were men and 20 were women.</p> <p>Briefing session “a voice for keystone species” in Mexico: Out of a total of 44 participants, 17 were men and 27 were women.</p> <p>Workshop on the draft bill "Establishing a Specific Administrative Career System for the Park Rangers of the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks of Colombia and Other Provisions" in Colombia: Out of a total of 31 participants, 12 were men and 19 were women.</p>

## 2.7. ESSM

<b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b>	<p><b>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</b></p> <p>No</p> <p><b>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</b></p>
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<b>New social and/or environmental risks</b>	<b>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</b> No <b>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</b>
<b>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts</b>	<b>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</b> No <b>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</b> N/A
<b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b>	<p>According to Appendix P of the ProDoc: UNEP Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF), this is a low-risk project. However, UNEP ESSF guiding principles-- resilience and sustainability; human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, accountability and leave no one behind--are still applicable for low-risk projects. Throughout the project cycle CCN will ensure there is meaningful and effective engagement with representatives of marginalized and vulnerable groups who may be affected by project outcomes.</p>

## 2.8. KM/Learning

<b>Knowledge activities and products</b>	<p>The Project has organized and been invited to participate in a series of webinars/seminars, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global inception workshop:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Enhancing Political Will for Sustainable Protected Areas Financing Global Inception Workshop</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Countries inception workshops             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Enhancing Political Will for Sustainable Protected Areas Financing Colombia Inception Workshop</li> <li>○ Enhancing Political Will for Sustainable Protected Areas Financing Kenya Inception Workshop</li> <li>○ Enhancing Political Will for Sustainable Protected Areas Financing Indonesia Inception Workshop</li> <li>○ Enhancing Political Will for Sustainable Protected Areas Financing Mexico Inception Workshop</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bilateral meeting Mexico:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Meeting with the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) and the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Workshop Colombia:</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To improve the draft bill "Establishing a Specific Administrative Career System for the Park Rangers of the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks of Colombia and Other Provisions."</li> <li>● Event Indonesia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Side Event of The 5th Global Dialogue from the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership: Asia and the Pacific Regional Knowledge Exchange on Ocean Accounts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Main learning during the period</b>	<p>The PSC met for the first time in August 2023 to kick off the project. The PSC will meet again during the second semester of 2024. In addition, and considering the significant differences in Culture, Language and political dynamics, as well structuring of the PA Agencies in each of the 4 countries, national PSC are being convened for a meeting during the fall of 2024.</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b></p> <p>The Indonesian government has been very cooperative on the global stage, in terms of agreeing to be a lead country in the Ocean Accounts Partnership, and for the Golden Indonesia Vision 30x2045. However, more work could be done in terms of engagement on management and implementation of conservation laws. On October 20, 2024 the new government will be sworn in under President-Elect Prabowo. Several conversations are surrounding how the previous work and the new administration will handle the said above goals (including for fisheries management). The Oceans Caucus will be a key point of engagement for both current and new members who are looking at the new directive over the central Indonesian government. There's also a high chance that several conservation ministries will be reorganized both from the coordination and from the line ministerial level.</p> <p><b>Kenya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Currently the NCAA tool does not exist in the State Department of Forestry but KEFRI and KFS have advocated for the valuation of forests. Kenya has been using the system of National Accounting which omits nature from the balance sheet. Natural Capital Assets are currently valued at 3% of the GDP</li> <li>● Kenya revised its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and committed to the development of a Natural Capital Asset Register and Accounts</li> <li>● USAID through the US Forest Service is in the process of finalizing a Natural Capital Accounting and Payment for Ecosystem Services Frameworks for Kenya. This document presents the proposed frameworks for natural capital accounting (NCA) and payment for ecosystem services (PES) for Kenya. The document has been presented and discussed with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry.</li> <li>● There is an assumption that all National Parks and reserves make money yet only 6 that include: Mara, Tsavo, Amboseli,</li> </ul>

	<p>Nairobi, Samburu and Nakuru are income generating and there is inadequate awareness of those not generating income. There needs to be a consideration on a benefit sharing model between National and County Governments even when considering sustainable financing models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife conservation management is a National function according to the Constitution of Kenya and the Wildlife Act 2013 has not devolved reserves into a county function which makes it difficult for some of the income generating reserves to retain the bulk of the money they collect.</li> </ul> <p><b>Colombia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently, the NCAA tool in Colombia does not have detailed and specific information on the contribution of protected areas to the country's economic development. The document that discloses the results of a set of specialized studies, which through figures and indicators aim to quantify the economic value of some of the main Ecosystem Services provided by the Protected Areas of the National Natural Parks System to society, and constitute a first approximation to the real value of these benefits in relation to the social and economic development of the country, can be found in the document published by National Natural Parks entitled "Aporte de los Parques Nacionales Naturales Al Desarrollo Socio-Económico De Colombia" (Contribution of National Natural Parks to the Socio-Economic Development of Colombia). Document published in 2018 and whose figures have some updates to 2023.</li> <li>• A lesson learned from reviewing the documents and talking to people who have worked for years in protected areas was to understand that a fundamental element for the sustainability and better management of protected areas is to improve the working conditions of park rangers, so meetings have been held with the International Ranger Federation, and it was decided to support the bill ""Establishing a Specific Administrative Career System for the Park Rangers of the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks of Colombia and Other Provisions."</li> </ul> <p><b>Mexico</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of working in a coordinated and parallel manner with both the Executive and Legislative branches to achieve coherent and lasting changes for the financial sustainability of protected areas.</li> <li>• Establishing a new narrative is key and also one of the biggest challenges. Decision-makers continue to view protected areas as a cost rather than an investment, and the general public still lacks clarity about their importance.</li> </ul>
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## 2.9. Stories

<b>Stories to be</b>	During the first year of the project, communication activities focused on the development of the document called "two pager", and press releases of the
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<b>shared</b>
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project. As the project moves forward, stories focusing on the briefings, field mission and other stakeholders involved will emerge to be shared.
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### 3 Performance

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Outcome 1.1: Governments adopt management practices in Protected Area (PA) systems that integrate Natural Capital Accounting and Assessments (NCAAs) in planning and budgets.	Indicator: # of roadmaps adopted by government towards integrating natural capital accounting assessments into PA Systems reports/budgeting	Colombia: 0 Indonesia: 0 Kenya: 1 Mexico: 0	Colombia: 1 Indonesia: 1 Kenya: 1 Mexico: 2	Colombia: 2 (roadmap + guideline) Indonesia: 2 (roadmap + guideline) Kenya: 2 (roadmap + guideline) Mexico: 2 (roadmap + guideline)	N/A	This is planned to be delivered in future periods.	S
	% gender participation in briefing events, forums, round tables on the economic value of biodiversity	0%	Target 50% women, 50% men	Target indicators 50% women, 50% men	10%	Efforts have been made to maintain in the events carried out a target equal or close to that proposed for this indicator.	S
	% gender participation in Gender and Minority Groups Panels	0%	Target: 50% women, 50% men	Target: 50% women, 50% men	0%	The activities related to this indicator will begin in the second half of 2024.	S
Outcome 2.1: Action is taken on draft regulations for innovative funding and integrated management of PAS in parliaments of target countries.	% gender participation in workshops on the implementation of innovative financing schemes	0%	Target: 50% women, 50% men	Target: 50% women, 50% men	0%	The activities related to this indicator will begin in the second half of 2024.	0
	Increasing government funding for protected areas	Existing funding for terrestrial	0% increase	By at least 10% from baseline	0%	The activities related to this indicator will begin in the second half of 2024.	0



Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	systems	and/or marine protected areas in countries Colombia: 62,182,000 USD Indonesia: 2,660,607 Kenya: 45,737,831 USD Mexico: 43,894,831 USD	from baseline	Colombia: 68,400,200 USD Indonesia: 2,926,668 Kenya: 50,311,614 USD Mexico: 48,284,314 USD			
Outcome 2.2: Improved legal frameworks enable an increase in PAS revenues through collaboration between public and private sectors.	Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) developed between relevant government Ministries/Agencies and private/public stakeholders to implement innovative sustainable financing model for Protected Areas	Colombia: 0 Indonesia: 0 Kenya: 0 Mexico: 0	Colombia: 1 Indonesia: 1 Kenya: 1 Mexico: 1	Colombia: 2 Indonesia: 2 Kenya: 2 Mexico: 2	0%	The activities related to this indicator will begin in the second half of 2024.	0
	% gender participation in Global Caucus Conference and Workshops with Conservation Caucus	0%	Target: 50% women, 50% men	Target: 50% women, 50% men	0%	The activities related to this indicator will begin in the second half of 2024.	0
	Policy actions (i.e., legislation, amendments, and/or regulations) passed to increase federal funding for PA budgets and/or enhance enabling conditions for sustainable sources of	Colombia: 3 Indonesia: 2 Kenya: 2 Mexico: 3	Colombia: Baseline +1 Indonesia: Baseline +1 Kenya: Baseline Mexico: Baseline	Colombia: Baseline +2 Indonesia: Baseline +2 Kenya: Baseline Mexico: Baseline +2	0%	The activities related to this indicator will begin in the second half of 2024.	0

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	external financing.		+1 Mexico: Baseline +1	Baseline +2			
Outcome 3.1: Frameworks and best practices for NCAA integration into financing for protected areas system internalized by Government and stakeholders.	# of new policy and regulatory instruments in support of PA financing	Colombia: 2 Indonesia: 3 Kenya: 4 Mexico: 3	Colombia: Baseline + 1 Indonesia: Baseline + 1 Kenya: Baseline + 1 Mexico: Baseline + 1	Colombia: Baseline + at least 2 Indonesia: Baseline + at least 2 Kenya: Baseline + at least 2 Mexico: Baseline + at least 2	0%	The activities related to this indicator will begin in the second half of 2024.	S
	# of knowledge and communications products	Colombia: 0 Indonesia: 0 Kenya: 0 Mexico: 0	Colombia: 1 Indonesia: 1 Kenya: 1 Mexico: 1	Colombia: At least 3 Indonesia: At least 3 Kenya: At least 3 Mexico: At least 3	10%	Efforts have been made to advance and produce knowledge and communications products in the main activities of the project.	S
	# of gender sensitive knowledge products	0	Target: At least 2 products per country	Target: At least 2 products per country	10%	Efforts have been made to maintain in the events carried out a target equal or close to that proposed for this indicator.	S

### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

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Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Build and enhance legislative awareness and political will for protected area systems in pilot countries	Output 1.1.1 Synthesis on value of protected areas system to economy of target countries	2025-12-31	5%	50%	In preparation for and during the inception workshops in Colombia, Kenya, Indonesia, and Mexico, studies were identified on the value of protected areas based on past ongoing initiatives. Following these workshops, data collection was the priority, and a synthesis on value of protected areas system to economy called "two pager" were drafting in Colombia and Kenya. Mexico and Indonesia are still working in this document.	S
	Activity: 1.1.1.1 Gather & systematize information on the value of protected areas based on existing initiatives	2024-12-31	5%	60%	Each country have reviewed the results of the Inception Workshop, generated a list of relevant studies and extract information on the value and NCAAs of protected areas.(i.e. ecosystems services, tourism, etc). This review was focused on protected areas and not at the national level.Then, It has reached out to national experts to get information on NCAAs on Protected Areas (e.g. Protected areas agencies, research institutions, ONGs, etc). This information has been the base to generate the activity 1.1.2.1. Taking into account that this exercise is in search of arguments to provide adequate financial resources management.	S
	Activity 1.1.1.2 Briefing events, forums, round tables on the	2026-07-31	5%	20%	It has considered what events	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	economic value of biodiversity				<p>(locations, and target participants) could be implemented as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3. In addition, these event were developed during this year Mexico: During this period, as requested by Senator Bolaños and Senator Lagunes, Co-Chairs of the Mexican Conservation Caucus, CCN jointly with Keystone Species Alliance organized the briefing session, “a voice for keystone species,” which had the participation of government representatives from CONABIO as well as experts from academia and civil society. A bill to the “General Wildlife Law” introduced by Senators Alejandra Lagunes, Indira Kempis and Nancy de la Sierra was analyzed with experts from different sectors. This bill proposes to include the definition of “keystone species” in the Mexican legal framework as those species whose presence in the ecosystem significantly benefits, maintains, and stabilizes biological diversity, ecosystem functioning and environmental services. Topics of the forum included: Biodiversity conservation must be viewed as an investment, not an expense, considering the environmental</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					services that habitats provide to human societies. Conserving keystone species in Mexico implies having effective management of conservation schemes, including natural protected areas. To achieve this, it is necessary to allocate sufficient financial resources, since currently there is a financing gap. The bill proposes that the government at the federal and local level have powers to establish economic instruments for compensation and payment for environmental services related to the protection, maintenance, recovery, repopulation, reintroduction, controlled reproduction, research, and rescue of key species	
	Activity 1.1.1.3 Field Missions to validate biodiversity value	2026-07-31	0%	0%	It has considered what field missions (locations, and target participants) could be implemented as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3.	
	Activity 1.1.1.4 Written primers and reports that analyze pilot projects and NCAAs	2025-12-31	0%	50%	This is part of activity 1.1.2.1	S
	Output 1.1.2 Draft recommendations and roadmaps to integrate NCAAs into protected areas systems	2025-12-31	5%	50%	Draft recommendations and roadmaps will be generated using the information reported under 1.1.2.1	S
	Activity 1.1.2.1. a Written materials for legislators to consider NCCA incorporation of the value of the protected areas system for the country's economy. Activity 1.1.2.1. b Financial information of	2025-12-31	0%	50%	Each country has been developing a "two-pager" synthesis of the value of the protected area system to the	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	National Parks: i) Revenues from park entrances + other revenues. ii) current and requested budget to demonstrate the financial gap in Operation and Investment budgets.				country's economy to show legislators and other policy makers the importance of protected areas and the need to provide sufficient financial resources for their effective management. This "two-page" is intended to be used in legislative debates or by institutions lobbying for improved management of protected areas or with direct capacity to improve the financial resources allocated by the National Government. The detailed information on current and requested financial resources has been focused to generate a synthesis and then an illustrative graphics on the situation and needs of the system.	
	Activity 1.1.2.2. Gender and Minority Groups Panels	2026-07-31	5%	15%	Over the reported period the gender ratios at the inception workshops and other activities were: Colombia: Out of a total of 23 participants, 12 were men and 11 were women. Kenya: Out of a total of 24 participants, 13 were men and 11 were women. Indonesia: Out of a total of 18 participants, 8 were men and 10 were women. Mexico: Out of a total of 31 participants, 11 were men and 20 were women. Briefing session "a voice for keystone species" in Mexico: Out of a total of 44 participants, 17 were men	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					and 27 were women. Workshop on the draft bill "Establishing a Specific Administrative Career System for the Park Rangers of the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks of Colombia and Other Provisions" in Colombia: Out of a total of 31 participants, 12 were men and 19 were women.	
	Activity 1.1.2.3 Elaboration of roadmaps for incorporation of NCA assessments into protected areas budgets	2026-07-31	0%	10%	Each country is Identifying the institutions (e.g. Caucus, Ministry of environment, Ministry of finance, protected areas agencies, etc) and timing to present the result of the activity 1.1.2.1; starting in the second half of 2024.	S
	Activity 1.1.2.4 Distribution and discussion of roadmaps to parliamentarians and other government stakeholders through roundtables	2025-12-31	0%	5%	Starting in the second half of 2024, each country will present the value of the protected areas system to the country's economy, through roundtables, individual meetings, targeted emails, etc., to the institutions in activity 1.1.2.3. Part of the objective of this activity is to determine the actions and commitments of the participants in the briefings, and other activities to improve the PA budget, based on the findings of the two-page document.	S
	Activity 1.1.2.5 Prepare and disseminate a policy paper with recommendations to integrate NCAs into protected areas systems	2026-07-31	0%	0%	For Mexico only. This activity will be reviewed once the new government's	



Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	in Mexico				priorities on the subject are established.	
	Output 1.1.3 Guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems.	2026-07-31	0%	0%	From the actions and commitments of activity 1.1.2.4 and the recommendations of the Panel on 1.1.3.1., It will be determined the guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems.	
	Activity 1.1.3.1 Regional and National Expert Panel on PA Financing	2026-07-31	0%	15%	Each country is identifying up to 3 to 5 national experts to be part of the National Expert Panel on PA Financing, and draft terms of reference for the panel. This panel should be active during the execution of the project	S
	Activity 1.1.3.2 Develop Guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes for PA systems, including Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)	2026-07-31	0%	0%	From the actions and commitments of activity 1.1.2.4 and the recommendations of the Panel on 1.1.3.1., It will be determined the schemes to improve the PA budget and the timeline to support these initiatives.	
	Activity 1.1.3.3 Training in use of guideline for innovative financing	2026-07-31	0%	0%	From the actions and commitments of activity 1.1.2.4 and the recommendations of the Panel on 1.1.3.1. each country will determined the activities needed by different schemes to improve the PA budget and support the execution.(i.g. Briefings, field missions, one-on-one meetings, and others)This will entail	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					drafting and budgeting detailed actions plans in support of execution of the different schemes. These action plans will be executed as part of the activities for component 2 of this project. One potential scheme is to assist Protected Area Agencies (e.g. PNN Colombia) in supporting their efforts to increase the national budget allocation of Protected Areas.	
	Activity 1.1.3.4 Identify legislative role to develop and implement innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems	2026-07-31	0%	0%	From the actions and commitments of activity 1.1.2.4 and the recommendations of the Panel on 1.1.3.1. each country will identify potential role of the legislator in support of the different schemes to improve the PA budget	
	Activity 1.1.3.5 Compilation of information from Outputs 1.1.1 to 1.1.3 to produce document: 'Integrating Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment in PA Planning and Budgeting.	2026-07-31	0%	0%	starting in the second half of 2024, it will be compiled lessons learned on 'Integrating Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment in PA Planning and Budgeting' in the four countries. Compile lessons learned on how to support the efforts of the institutions like Protected Areas Agencies to increase the allocation of financial resources from the Central Governments and other sources of financial resources.	
	Activity 1.1.3.6 Support the Mexican Government to update the PAFE - Action Plan for the Strategic Financing of Protected Areas and/or	2026-07-31	0%	0%	For Mexico only. This activity will be reviewed once the new government's	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	establish guidelines to be integrated in their planning documents.				priorities on the subject are established.	
	Activity 1.1.3.7 Carry out a mapping of key actors for the implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems in Mexico	2026-07-31	0%	15%	Only for Mexico. It has made progress in this activity before and after the results of the inception workshop in March 2024. This will be updated during and after the establishment of the new national government and congress.	S
2 Increase central government allocations and external financial contributions to support biodiversity conservation in protected areas systems	Output 2.1.1 Legislative models presented to reduce the financial gap for protected area system funding and support enabling conditions for effective management of protected areas	2025-12-31	0%	10%	Each country has identified legislative initiatives that promote the reduction of the financial gap for the financing of the protected areas system and support enabling conditions for the effective management of protected areas.	S
	Activity 2.1.1.1 Workshops on the implementation of innovative financing schemes	2026-07-31	0%	10%	It has been considered what workshops (topic, and target audience) could be implemented as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3.Colombia: as part of the support for the draft bill "Establishing a Specific Administrative Career System for the Park Rangers of the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks of Colombia and Other Provisions." a workshop with park rangers and the bill's drafters to enrich the bill's rationale and articles through the rangers' field experiences. This effort was carried out in collaboration with allies such as WWF Colombia and CI Colombia.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Activity 2.1.1.2 Develop case studies for pilot areas	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Each country will consider whether it is necessary to conduct case studies on the different schemes to improve the PA budget and support implementation, as part of the actions to be implemented from the second half of 2024.	
	Activity 2.1.1.3 Field missions of legislators to sites of pilot cases	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Each country will consider which field missions (locations and target participants) could be carried out as part of the action plans of activity 1.1.3.3. and on the decision of activity 2.1.1.3.	
	Activity 2.1.1.4 Develop and/or identify legislative models to reduce the financial gap for PAs	2026-07-31	0%	10%	Each country is considering what legislative models could be implemented as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3. Colombia has considered support the draft bill "Establishing a Specific Administrative Career System for the Park Rangers of the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks of Colombia and Other Provisions, as a legislative model to reduce the financial gap of PAs. In Mexico, Senator Raúl Bolaños-Cacho Cué, Co-President of the Mexican Conservation Caucus, on April 23, 2024, introduced a proposal to establish that the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, before declaring a protected natural area, must generate a budgetary strategy for its initial	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>management. Furthermore, the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, in addition to formulating the management program for the protected natural areas within a period of up to two years, must publish it in the Official Federal Gazette. In the event that the designation of the Director of the area is omitted, a person must be appointed to lead the work in that protected national area. Senator Raúl Bolaños-Cacho Cué, Co-President of the Mexican Conservation Caucus, on June 6, 2024, introduced a proposal to strengthen the National Commission for Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) by recognizing it in the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection as a decentralized agency with explicit powers to administer, manage, and conserve Mexico's natural heritage and the ecological processes within federal jurisdiction. This includes decision-making authority, a defined sphere of competence, and its own organs, ensuring the protection of collective interests.</p> <p>Indonesia: Several members of our Caucus actively participated in the deliberation process and were part of the Working Committee</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					of the amendments to the Conservation Law establish a strong foundation for sustainable protected areas financing in Indonesia by introducing dedicated funding mechanisms, involving communities and indigenous people, and aligning with international conservation standards Kenya: through the Parliamentary Conservation and Climate Change Caucus-Kenya and other partners, seeks to support the review of the Wildlife Management Act, which is currently undergoing amendments. Some of the amendments aim to improve the financing and management of protected areas. The review is still in the initial stages, and CCN will engage further once the process is introduced in Parliament.	
	Activity 2.1.1.5 Develop recommendations for inclusion into the National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) for new legislative models	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for Indonesia	
	Activity 2.1.1.6 Briefing on the development and approval for Prolegnas recommendation	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for Indonesia	
	Activity 2.1.1.7 Conduct multi-sector dialogue scenarios led by the Caucus on potential models to reduce the financial gap for protected area system funding	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Each country will consider what multi-sector dialogue scenarios could be carry on as part of the action plans of activity 1.1.3.3	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Activity 2.1.1.8 Baseline assessment of the current legislation as it relates to financing for protected areas	2026-07-31	0%	25%	Each country has advanced in the review and analysis of the legal and policy frameworks associated with the financing of protected areas as part of the “two-pager”. This analysis will be reported as part of the conclusions of the multi-sectoral dialogues and actions of activity 1.1.3.3.	S
	Output 2.1.2 Training programs developed and implemented for better coordination and communication on the status of conservation budgets and financial tools to help meet needs of the protected areas system through Caucus model	2026-07-31	0%	0%	The main activities of this output will start the second semester of 2024	
	Activity 2.1.2.1 Develop training manual and modules on the status of conservation budgetary planning and financial tools	2026-07-31	0%	10%	Although progress has been made in reviewing how protected area budgets work, as part of the elements of analysis for the activities in activity 1.1.3.3, each country will develop a flow chart of the steps taken at the national level to develop, approve and execute budgets for protected area management. A summary of the financial tools available to support protected area management will be developed.	S
	Activity 2.1.2.2 Conduct training on the status of conservation budgets and financial tools	2026-07-31	0%	0%	It will be developed and executed training sessions on budgetary planning and financial tools using the outputs of activity 2.1.2.1 for following audiences: Conservation Caucus, Ministries of Environment, Ministries of finances, Park Agencies, and others.	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Activity 2.1.2.3 Inter-agency coordination and collaboration group for PA budgeting and financing	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will focus on convening a group of relevant agencies for activities 2.1.2.2.	
	Output 2.2.1 A primer on innovative financing models involving other sectors developed and shared with global network of conservation caucuses supported by the International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) Group	2026-07-31	0%	0%	The main activities of this output will start the second semester of 2024	
	Activity 2.2.1.1 Global Caucus Conference for assessment of opportunities for multi-sectoral collaboration for sustainable financing to inform primer and MOUs	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity is consider for 2025	
	Activity 2.2.1.2 Develop primer on innovative financing models	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity is consider for 2025	
	Activity 2.2.1.3 Workshop with Conservation Caucus to present primer	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity is consider for 2025	
	Activity 2.2.1.4 Develop model MOU templates for use by government and private/public stakeholders on innovative financing for PAs	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity is consider for 2025	
	Activity 2.2.1.5 Develop proposals for policy action	2026-07-31	0%	0%	From the actions and commitments of activity 1.1.2.4 and the recommendations of the Panel on 1.1.3.1.,each country will determine the proposal of policy actions and schemes to improve the PA budget and the timeline to support these initiatives.	
	Output 2.2.2 Government awareness enhanced on the global commitments and trends in conservation finance and how these could be tailored to national context	2026-07-31	0%	0%	The main activities of this output will start the second semester of 2024	
	Activity 2.2.2.1 Develop legislative and executive briefs on conservation finance	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Each country will consider which briefings (topic and target audience) could be carried out as part of the	



Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					action plans for activity 1.1.3.3.As part of these actions, webinars on global studies for financing protected areas will start from the second half of 2024.	
	Activity 2.2.2.2 Conservation Caucus Workshop to present trends in conservation finance and assess opportunities in national context	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Each country will consider which workshops (topic and target audience) could be carried out as part of the action plans for activity 1.1.3.3.	
	Activity 2.2.2.3 Host high-level event on the products produced from previous project outputs to report on findings to key relevant RI Government Agencies	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for Indonesia	
	Activity 2.2.2.4 Articulation with experts and national government entities through the Caucus	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for Colombia	
	Output 2.2.3 Inter-Parliamentary exchanges on sustainable financing for protected areas occur through international summits and conferences focused on innovative finance schemes.	2026-07-31	0%	0%	The main activities of this output will start the second semester of 2024	
	Activity 2.2.3.1 Inter-Parliamentary exchanges through international summits	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity is consider for 2025	
	Activity 2.2.3.2 Inter-Parliamentary exchanges between project countries	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity is consider for 2025	
	Activity 2.2.3.3 Exchanges among national parliamentarian via the Caucus.	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity is consider for 2025	
	Output 2.2.4 Regional and national forums engage stakeholders on resource mobilization for protected areas	2026-07-31	0%	0%	The main activities of this output will start the second semester of 2024	
	Activity 2.2.4.1 Regional Donor Forum to leverage external and innovative financing based on increased national federal funding for PA systems as an incentive	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Each country will consider what Regional Donor Forum (topic, and target audience) could be implemented as part of the	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for 2025	
	Activity 2.2.4.2 Regional Resource Mobilization Forum for project countries	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Each country will consider what Regional Resource Mobilization (topic, and target audience) could be implemented as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3. for 2025.	
	Activity 2.2.4.3 National Resource Mobilization Forum or Roundtable	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Each country will consider what National Resource Mobilization Forum or Roundtable (topic, and target audience) could be implemented as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3. for 2025.	
	Activity 2.2.4.4 Develop Resource Mobilization Best Practice Manual	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Each country will consider what Resource Mobilization Best Practice Manual (topic, and target audience) could be implemented as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3. for 2025.	
	Output 2.2.5 Recommendations by stakeholders on necessary enabling conditions for the testing of innovative financial schemes are synthesized and shared with Government.	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3	
	Activity 2.2.5.1 Assessment of enabling conditions for innovative financial schemes	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3	
	Activity 2.2.5.2 Develop policy recommendations on enabling conditions for innovative financial schemes	2026-07-31	0%	10%	Although progress has been made in the development of the draft "two-pager", this activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3	S
	Activity 2.2.5.3 Presentation of Policy Recommendations	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Activity 2.2.5.4 Testing of innovative financial schemes	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for 2025	
3 Knowledge Management, Sharing, and Communications	Output 3.1.1 Strategic plans, model legislation and regulations produced to support innovative protected areas finance schemes	2026-07-31	0%		The main activities of this output will start the second semester of 2024	
	Activity 3.1.1.1 Develop parliamentary caucus strategic plans for innovative protected areas finance schemes	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3	
	Activity 3.1.1.2 Develop regulations to facilitate increased government allocations for innovative protected areas finance	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3	
	Activity 3.1.1.3 Interinstitutional Assessment of Disparities in Financing to Identify Possible Sources to Increase PA Allocation	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for Kenya	
	Activity 3.1.1.4 Develop concise strategy for engagement with DPR-KK	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for Indonesia	
	Activity 3.1.1.5 Review and update the PCC-Ks strategic plan to include legislative support for innovative protected areas finance schemes	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for Kenya	
	Output 3.1.2. Knowledge products targeted at legislators to consolidate the findings of NCAAs for policymaking and made available to global network of conservation caucuses supported by the ICCF Group	2026-07-31	0%	10%	It has made progress drafting the "two-pager", specially in Colombia and Kenya. This activity is part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3	S
	Activity 3.1.2.1 Construct a Knowledge Base on natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and sustainable finance	2026-07-31	0%	10%	It has made progress drafting the "two-pager", specially in Colombia and Kenya. This activity is part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3	S
	Activity 3.1.2.2 Design and launch a Project Website	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for 2025	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	Activity 3.1.2.3 Design and launch an Online Protected Areas Financing Community Forum	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity is part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3, as the webinars that will be developed from the second semester of 2024	
	Activity 3.1.2.4 Develop recommendations on methodologies for systematization and dissemination of learned lessons and best practices, including linkage to FOLUR global platform	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for 2025	
	Activity 3.1.2.5 Host Summit on findings for policy making for sustainable protected area governance	2026-12-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for 2025	
	Output 3.1.3 Information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and sustainable finance produced per country	2026-07-31	0%	10%	Progress has been made in the development of the draft “two-pager” which will become an infographic type communication tool to be shared through the Conservation Caucuses of the four countries.	S
	Activity 3.1.3.1 Develop and disseminate information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking	2026-07-31	0%	10%	Progress has been made in the development of the draft “two-pager” which will become an infographic type communication tool to be shared through the Conservation Caucuses of the four countries.	S
	Activity 3.1.3.2 Develop and disseminate information and communication tools on sustainable finance in collaboration with local community stakeholders	2026-07-31	0%	10%	Progress has been made in the development of the draft “two-pager” which will become an infographic type communication tool to be shared through the Conservation Caucuses of the four countries.	S
	Activity 3.1.3.3 Develop interactive tool and online demo of	2026-07-31	0%	0%	Progress has been made in the	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	accounting integration in policy making for integration into legislative processes				development of the draft “two-pager”. This activity will be part of the actions for 2025	
	Activity 3.1.3.4 Launch of consolidated materials for one-stop-shop for the advocacy of natural capital accounting	2025-12-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for 2025	
	Activity 3.1.3.5 Build grassroots support for local community stakeholders and develop integration of materials into local culture and language	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for for Kenya & Indonesia in 2025	
	Activity 3.1.3.6 Policy brief focused on integrating natural capital accounting developed and disseminated to the parliament	2026-07-31	0%	0%	This activity will be consider as part of the actions plans in activity 1.1.3.3 for Kenya from second semester of 2024	
	Activity 3.1.3.7 Develop and disseminate two infographics and one video to support the natural capital accounting integration in policymaking	2026-07-31	0%	0%	With the progress in the development of the draft of the “two-pager” which is the basis for the development of communication tools such as infographics and video, these will be socialized from the second half of 2024 in Mexico, once the new government and legislature begins.	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

## 4 Risks

### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

#### Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Gender Mainstreaming Risk	In consideration of the possibility of patriarchal tendencies suppressing equitable access by women to project resources and	L	L							The Project Steering Committee will actively ensure faithful compliance with the project's Gender Mainstreaming & Action Plan by

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	support.									validating gender mainstreaming in Annual Work Plans and periodic reports produced by the project.
Failure of buy-in from legislators	The country approach to the project in which finance solutions are tailored to national contexts will ensure that project outputs and outcomes are aligned with legislative goals.	M	M							The project focuses on countries where CCN already supports strong and active Conservation Caucuses. of which most have identified sustainable protected areas management to be a caucus priority. The country approach to the project in which finance solutions are tailored to national contexts will ensure that project outputs and outcomes are aligned with legislative goals
Election cycles disrupt project activities	Elections and political turnover will occur during the project timeline; Caucuses in Colombia. Mexico. and Kenya have sustained high election turnover in the past. and the Caucus in Indonesia and Mexico is undergoing an election period in 2024.	H	H							Fostering the nonpartisan nature of Conservation Caucuses ensures sustainability through party seat changes. and developing agendas with Caucus members at the beginning of the project will ameliorate derailment of project outcomes following elections. The project will maintain a degree of flexibility in specific activities to best meet the challenge of high election turnover.
Drafted and proposed legislation is not passed into law	Even if project activities are actively developed. it is possible that the budget increase for	M	M							Project activities tap the right expertise through CCN's extensive partnerships to inform and justify

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	protected area systems will not be achieved.									needed policy changes. Stakeholder engagement in project activities and outcomes will facilitate the necessary political will, momentum, and leadership for change. Legislation is the ideal to which the project will aspire, but where immediately feasible, regulatory responses and frameworks may be sought in the interim.
Political instability hinders project progress	Political upheaval is an inherent risk in working with governments.	M	M							Engaging a variety of sectors as stakeholders in the project helps to provide an invested network to make appropriate progress in such situations.
Political will and enabling legislation insufficient to impact sustainable financing for protected area	Even if project activities are actively developed, it is possible that the budget increase for protected area systems will not be achieved.	L	L							While the project targets legislators, it will also be working closely with the executive and other stakeholders in all activities, reducing this risk.
Climate Change	Extreme weather events due to global climate change presents a moderate threat to project activities. The immediate attention and assistance required by governments to alleviate the impacts of natural disasters could compete as a priority with project targets, and	L	L							The project will take climate change threats into consideration in all project activities, incorporating the risk and associated costs of climate change informational briefings and products for legislators and promote climate resilience planning in discussions on protected areas management and budgets.



Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	<p>damage to infrastructure or economic stability by natural disasters could present a barrier to the implementation of planned project events, such as briefings, workshops, and field missions. The associated degradation of critical habitats with such events also hinders the provision of ecosystem services. In the long-term, climate change threatens the biodiversity of critical ecosystems in protected areas by reducing habitat viability and the provision of ecosystem services.</p>									
COVID 19	<p>The spread of COVID-19 globally presents a risk to project activities and outcomes. The prevention of in-person activities due to travel restrictions and event mandates could force activities to be held virtually, reducing the effectiveness in building relationships between legislatures and stakeholders in public and private sectors. Additionally, the economic and health impacts from COVID-19</p>	M	L							<p>COVID-19 has had global impacts that could create opportunities for the project, as well, by revealing the importance of ecosystem services provided by protected areas. The pandemic's zoonotic origins revealed the critical linkage between human health and biodiversity conservation, and the rise in demand for nature-based tourism during the pandemic has revealed the potential of protected areas to support economic development. The global shift to</p>

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	will create competing priorities for federal budget. constituting a potential risk to project outputs									virtual interactions over the course of the last few years will both strengthen the impact of in-person caucus activities. while also allowing stakeholders that are unable to engage in-person to participate virtually. maximizing the benefits of project activities.
SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		L	L							The project will support better policy and decision making and management practices for the protected areas. The project will involve the PA management while aiming to enhance effective management.
SS2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	The project would potentially involve or lead to: 1. areas that are now or are projected to be subject to natural hazards such as extreme temperatures. earthquakes. extreme precipitation and flooding. landslides. droughts. severe winds. sea level rise. storm surges. tsunami. or volcanic eruptions in the next 30 years 2. Outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change (e.g..	L	L							1. Certain protected areas involve coastal wetlands and environments susceptible to climate change impacts. 2. Funding needs and baseline assessments could be affected by impacts of climate change. 3. Certain protected areas with local communities contain ecosystems susceptible to climate change impacts. 4. Potential innovative sources of funding in the project could involve carbon markets.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	changes in precipitation. temperature. salinity. extreme events)3. Local communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks (e.g.. considering level of exposure and adaptive capacity)4. Carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse emissions. resource-efficient and low carbon development. other measures for mitigating climate change									
SS5: Cultural Heritage	The project would potentially involve or lead to:Utilization of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes (e.g.. use of objects. practices. traditional knowledge. tourism)	L	L							Innovative financing models could leverage or promote tourism in cultural heritage sites or involving cultural heritage practices or traditional knowledge.
SS7: Indigenous Peoples	The project would potentially involve or lead to:1.Areas where indigenous peoples are present. or uncontacted or isolated indigenous peoples inhabit or where it is believed these peoples may inhabit2.The utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and	L	L							1.Many protected areas in Colombia are inhabited by indigenous peoples.2.Sustainable financing models could involve revenue streams utilizing the land/territories claimed by indigenous peoples. In the event this occurs. the project will take steps to ensure Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be obtained and will provide equitable

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	territories claimed by indigenous peoples. Impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices									access and benefits sharing as deemed appropriate. 3. Innovative financing models could leverage or promote tourism in cultural heritage sites or involving cultural heritage practices/traditional knowledge.
SS8: Labor and working conditions	The project involve hiring or contracting project staff	L	L							CCN has locally registered independent organizations that serve as Caucus Secretariats in each of the target countries with local staff that will be supported through the project.
Consolidated project risk										
		L	L							

### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Political instability hinders project progress	the project team monitors the situations in countries	N/A	continue to monitor political situations in countries	project duration	Project management team
Failure of buy-in from legislators	this is a potential risk engaging with legislation. and needs continuous follow up		continue to monitor political situations in countries	project duration	Project management team

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)</b>	<b>Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>By Whom</b>
Election cycles disrupt project activities	this is a potential risk engaging with legislation. and needs continuous follow up		continue to monitor political situations in countries	project duration	Project management team
Drafted and proposed legislation is not passed into law	this is a potential risk engaging with legislation. and needs continuous follow up		continue to monitor political situations in countries	project duration	Project management team

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

## 5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

### Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

#### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

N/A

#### 5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
N/A					N/A

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Bogota	4.60971	-74.08175	3688689	Capital of Colombia	Pilot Country
Jakarta	-6.21462	106.84513	1642911	Capital of Indonesia	Pilot Country
Mexico City	19.42847	-99.12766	3530597	Capital of Mexico	Pilot Country
Nairobi	-1.28333	36.83333	184742	Capital of Kenya	Pilot Country

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. \*

N/A

[\[Annex any linked geospatial file\]](#)

#### Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
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