



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10921

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Enhancing Political Will for Sustainable Protected Areas Financing

Countries

Global, Colombia, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Conservation Council of Nations (CCN)

Executing Partner Type

CSO

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Mangroves, Wetlands, Sea Grasses, Rivers, Lakes, Tropical Dry Forests, Temperate Forests, Paramo, Coral Reefs, Grasslands, Tropical Rain Forests, Conservation Trust Funds,

Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Mainstreaming, Infrastructure, Tourism, Fisheries, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Extractive Industries, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Forest, Income Generating Activities, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, REDD - REDD+, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Private Sector, Capital providers, Large corporations, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities, Capacity Development, Innovation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Principal Objective 2

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

11/30/2022

Expected Implementation Start

3/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

2/28/2026

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

190,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-2-7	The area of protected areas under effective and equitable management is significantly increased, including development of sustainable financing. The ecological representativeness of protected area systems, and their coverage of protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures of particular importance for biodiversity is increased, especially habitats for threatened species.	GET	2,000,000.00	6,725,027.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			2,000,000.00	6,725,027.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To leverage the conservation caucus model to increase the sustainability of funding for protected areas systems.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Build and enhance legislative awareness and political will for protected area systems in pilot countries	Technical Assistance	<p><u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Governments adopt management practices in Protected Area (PA) systems that integrate Natural Capital Accounting and Assessments (NCAAs) in planning and budgets.</p> <p><i>Indicator: # of roadmaps adopted by government towards integrating natural capital accounting assessments into PA Systems reports/budgeting</i></p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 4 roadmaps</p>	<p>1.1.1 Synthesis on value of protected areas system to economy of target countries</p> <p>1.1.2 Draft recommendations and roadmaps to integrate NCAAs into protected areas systems</p> <p>1.1.3 Guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems.</p>	GET	514,000.00	773,828.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Increase central government allocations and external financial contributions to support biodiversity conservation in protected areas systems	Technical Assistance	<p><u>Outcome 2.1:</u></p> <p>Action is taken on draft regulations for innovative funding and integrated management of PAS in parliaments of target countries.</p> <p><i>Indicator: Increasing government funding for protected areas systems</i></p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Protected Areas funding increase by at least 10% from baseline</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Outcome 2.2:</u></p> <p>Improved legal frameworks enable an increase in PAS revenues through collaboration between public and private sectors.</p> <p><i>Indicator: Policy actions (i.e., legislation, amendments, and/or regulations) passed to increase federal funding for PA budgets and/or enhance</i></p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>2.2.2</p>	GET	921,000.00	4,166,768.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Knowledge Management, Sharing, and Communications	Technical Assistance	<p><u>Outcome 3.1:</u> Frameworks and best practices for NCAA integration into financing for protected areas system internalized by Government and stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Indicator: # of new policy and regulatory instruments in support of PA financing</i></p> <p><u>Target: At least 8 policy and regulatory instruments</u></p> <p><i>Indicator: # of knowledge and communications products</i></p> <p><u>Target: At least 12 products</u></p>	<p>3.1.1 Strategic plans, model legislation and regulations produced to support innovative protected areas finance schemes</p> <p>3.1.2. Knowledge products targeted at legislators to consolidate the findings of NCAs for policymaking and made available to global network of conservation caucuses supported by the ICCF Group</p> <p>3.1.3 Information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and sustainable finance produced per country</p>	GET	333,182.00	1,011,929.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance			GET	50,000.00	100,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					1,818,182.00	6,052,525.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	181,818.00	672,502.00
				Sub Total(\$)	181,818.00	672,502.00
				Total Project Cost(\$)	2,000,000.00	6,725,027.00

Please provide justification

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Patrimonio Natural	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,122,027.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	225,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Reforestamos M?xico	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	148,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservaci?n	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) Group	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				6,725,027.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The participating countries will be co-financing the project with in-kind contributions. The in-kind contributions will be the recurrent expenditures of the salaries of the staff of the Ministries of Environment, Protected Area Agencies and the Legislators working on the implementation of the project, from Civil Society partners, ICCF Group, and UNEP as GEF Implementing Agency.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					2,000,000.00	190,000.00	2,190,000.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	54,750.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

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

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
See outcome level indicator						

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

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

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
See outcome level indicator						

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	4,200	8,400		
Male	4,200	4,200		
Total	8400	12600	0	0

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

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

CHANGES FROM PIF		
Text in PIF	Text in CEO Endorsement Request	Reason for Change
<p><i>Indicator: Increasing government funding for protected areas systems</i></p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Target:</u> <i>By at least 10% of the existing terrestrial and/or marine protected areas on average across the countries</i></p>	<p><i>Indicator: Increasing government funding for protected areas systems</i></p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Target:</u> <i>Protected Areas funding increase by at least 10% from baseline</i></p>	<p>A revised formulation to clarify this is an increase in the funding and to avoid that it is confused with the area size.</p>
<p><i>Indicator: # of roadmaps established towards integrating natural capital accounting assessments into PA Systems reports/budgeting</i></p>	<p><i>Indicator: # of roadmaps adopted by government towards integrating natural capital accounting assessments into PA Systems reports/budgeting</i></p>	<p>To better link the indicator with the text and intended results of Outcome 1.1.</p>

<p>-</p> <p><u>Output 3.1.3</u> Information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking produced per country.</p> <p><u>Output 3.1.4</u> Communication materials produced and disseminated for the understanding and integration of recommendations of natural capital accounting into PAS finances.</p> <p><u>Output 3.1.5</u> Communication materials produced on sustainable finance in collaboration with local community stakeholders.</p>	<p><u>Output 3.1.3</u> Information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and sustainable finance produced per country.</p>	<p>On closer analysis during the PPG, it became evident that Outputs 3.1.3, 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 were all about ?information and communication materials and tools?, were not all substantive enough to remain as stand-alone outputs and appeared repetitive with very minor difference between them. They were consolidated as one output 3.1.3. All activities originally envisioned for outputs 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 will be delivered under the new consolidated output 3.1.3.</p>
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1a. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?

1) The Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes

Environmental Context and Protected Areas Financing

Indonesia's archipelago comprises approximately 17,000 islands, of which around 990 are permanently inhabited. There are 7 major biogeographic regions in Indonesia, centered on the major islands and their surrounding seas. Conservation International considers Indonesia to be one of the 17 ?megadiverse? countries, with 2 of the world's 25 ?hotspots?, 18 World Wildlife Fund's ?Global 200?

ecoregions and 24 of Bird Life International's 'Endemic Bird Areas'. It also possesses 10% of the world's flowering species (estimated 25,000 flowering plants, 55% endemic). For fauna diversity, about 12% of the world's mammals (515 species) occur in Indonesia, ranking it second, after Brazil, at the global level. About 16% of the world's reptiles (781 species) and 35 species of primate place Indonesia fourth in the world. Further, 17% of the total species of birds (1,592 species) and 270 species of amphibians place Indonesia in the fifth and sixth ranks, respectively, in the world.

Indonesia has 566 national parks covering 36,069,368.04 million ha which consist of 490 terrestrial protected areas (22,540,170.38 ha) and 76 marine protected areas (13,529,197.66 ha). The terrestrial protected areas include 43 National Parks, 239 Nature Reserves, 70 Game Reserves, 13 Hunting Parks, 22 Grand Forest Parks, and 103 Nature Tourism Parks. Marine protected areas comprise 4,589,006.10 ha which are managed by the local government. Forests in Indonesia cover 88,495,000 ha and have rich biodiversity, particularly lowland forests. According to a survey conducted in 2006, only 27% of mangrove in Indonesia is in good condition, 48% in slightly damaged condition and 23% in damaged condition. The broader sea grass plain in Indonesia is estimated to reach 30,000 km², 10% of which has been damaged. The damaged rate of coral reefs in Indonesia reached 40% in 2006, mainly caused by destructive fishing practices. The list of species threatened by extinction includes 140 species of birds, 63 species of mammals and 21 species of reptiles. Indonesia has 728 conserved species which consist of 130 mammals, 390 birds, 48 reptiles, 8 fish, 20 butterflies, 12 mollusks, and 9 crustacea.

Different geographical, geological, and climatic features have given **Mexico** a great natural capital. These include its total area of 1,964,375 km² (758,449 mi²) and a coastline of 9,330 km (5,797.4 mi) being the fifth-largest country in the Americas and the 14th largest in the world; its geographical position as is divided by the Tropic of Cancer (a strip that covers from Baja California to Chiapas, where there is the greatest diversity of species) and separates two oceans the Atlantic and the Pacific, its complex geological history, its rugged topography, and its wide range of climate regions, from tropical to arid. Although the national territory represents only 1% of the earth's surface, Mexico is considered a megadiverse country being the habitat of between 10 and 12% of the world's biodiversity, including many endemic species. Globally, the country holds the third place in mammal diversity, with over 564 species (30% of them being endemic), and the second in reptiles with 864 different species (45% of them are also endemic)[1].

To preserve its ecosystems and biodiversity, Mexico has decreed 184 Natural Protected Areas (67 national parks, 44 biosphere reserves, 41 flora and fauna protection areas, 18 sanctuaries, 9 natural resource protection areas, and 5 natural monuments) covering 91 million hectares, of which 21 million correspond to terrestrial areas and 70 million correspond to marine areas. Through officially established protected areas to date, Mexico has managed to cover 13.25% of its land surface, and 22.9% of its

marine Exclusive Economic Zone. In addition, other conservation schemes have been established in the country, including the 'Voluntarily Conservation Areas' which currently amount to 371 covering 604,906.7 hectares.

Kenya covers a land area of approximately 583,000 square kilometres. With a coastline of approximately 640 km, the total area of the Kenyan Marine Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extending 200 nautical miles is about 230,000 square kilometres. Thus, by area, about 28% of Kenya's ecosystems are marine and 72% are terrestrial[2]². The Great Rift Valley splits the highlands into a western and eastern part. The Rift Valley contains numerous closed basin saline lakes and some freshwater lakes. Freshwater and saline ecosystems cover about 8% of Kenya, including rivers, lakes, and wetlands. About 70% of national biodiversity resources are found outside protected areas, while the remaining 30% are protected within national parks, reserves, sanctuaries, gazetted forests, and heritage forests. The country is rich in biological resources comprising of approximately 25,000 species of invertebrates and 7,000 species of plants, 2,000 fungi and bacteria recorded so far. Many species of plants and animals inhabit the country's varied habitats, ranging from its crowded and colourful coral reefs to icy alpine moorlands. However, Kenya's biodiversity is under threats from a variety of sources including natural and anthropogenic aspects. In addition to agricultural expansion and urban growth, biodiversity is threatened by several issues including overexploitation; pollution; invasive alien species; exploration and extraction of oil and gas; climate change; genetic erosion; poverty; the need for economic growth; political and social instability in neighbouring countries; culture and beliefs; inadequate awareness and knowledge; and inadequate policy, legal and institutional response.

About 8% of the Kenya's land mass is protected area for wildlife conservation. The protected areas comprise of 23 terrestrial National Parks, 28 terrestrial National Reserves, 4 marine National Parks, 6 marine National Reserves and 4 national sanctuaries[3]³. Terrestrial and inland waters protected area coverage is 12.19% covering 71,534 km² and Marine protected area Coverage is 0.73% covering 822 km² of coastal and marine areas[4]⁴.

Colombia has 311 kinds of continental and coastal ecosystems, including natural areas which have been little transformed, and landscapes transformed by human activities of settlement, production, and extraction[5]⁵. There are more than 1,188 vegetal communities in the country, with more than 1500 dominant species and 700 main dominant species. The high Andean regions have the highest number of communities (339 in páramos or high Andean moors and 236 in other Andean ecosystems), followed by the Amazon, Orinoco, Pacific and Caribbean, with 193, 164, 129 and 127 communities,

respectively. Colombia has 12% of the vegetal wealth of the planet, including 927 species of mosses, 840 species of hepatics, 1,515 species of lichen, and 1400 species of ferns and similar plants. Groups like the orchids stand out, represented by nearly 3500 species (15% of the total of the world's orchid species). Bird species correspond to 19% of the world total (60% of the recorded species in South America), while 1,357 species of fresh-water fish have been reported, grouped into 16 orders and 51 families. In coastal and marine ecosystems, it is estimated that there are around 2,500 species of mollusks and 2,000 fishes (176 elasmobranchs). In terms of endemism, 32 species of mammals, 400 of amphibians, 66 of birds and a third of the world's plant species are exclusively found in Colombia. In addition, 549 species which may be considered migratory, with an occasional cyclic or permanent distribution in the country, have been identified in Colombia. Among the different taxonomic groups there are 21 species of marine mammals, 6 species of fresh-water mammals, 28 bat species, 275 bird species, 6 species of turtle, 110 species of fresh- water fishes, 64 species of marine fishes, and 39 species of insects.

According to what is stated in Resolution 383 of 2010 of the Ministry of Environment (then the MAVDT and now the MADS), 377 species of fauna in Colombian territory are in danger of extinction, of which 43 are mammals, 112 birds, 25 reptiles, 48 amphibians, 28 marine fishes, 34 fresh-water fishes, 7 corals, 14 marine mollusks, 7 marine crustaceans, 1 terrestrial crustacean, 13 butterflies, 3 coleoptera, 31 hymenoptera, 6 spiders and 5 scorpions. However, the number of species which may be regarded as in danger of extinction may rise to 1,117. In the past fifty years the extinction of at least three species endemic to Colombia has been corroborated: the monk seal (*Monachus tropicalis*), the Colombian Grebe (*Podiceps andinus*) and the greasefish (*Rhizosomichthys totae*).

Colombia's biological diversity is represented in 59 protected natural areas belonging to the National Natural Parks System (SPNN), which with a total of 17,537,882.97 hectares represents 8.47% of the national surface (marine and terrestrial). Said extension of protected areas of the SPNN corresponds to 12.62% of the continental area at the national level and 3.37% of the marine area at the national level. There are also three (3) additional protected areas under the category of National Districts of Integrated Management-DNMI, which have a total extension of 3,214,077 .68 ha. Thus, the total extension of protected areas is 20,751,960.65 ha, the equivalent to 10.02% of the national surface (marine and terrestrial)[6]⁶.

Biodiversity loss is one of the top five risks to the global economy.[7]⁷ Investment in biodiversity will reduce risk to the global economy and will deliver significant co-benefits for sustainable development. Without investment in biodiversity and natural capital, the social and economic costs of biodiversity loss and the loss of ecosystem services will be felt at an accelerating rate in the future and will limit growth and stability, disproportionately impacting women and arresting national development. Investments made now will reduce resource requirements in the future.

Species and ecosystems are most effectively safeguarded through the conservation of natural habitats.[8]⁸ Protected Areas Systems play an important role in supporting and conserving biodiversity in the identified countries, and many rely on their protected areas systems to help them achieve their biodiversity and climate targets.[9]⁹ Insufficient budgets to support the management of protected areas systems not only threatens the realization of these targets, but also protected areas' provision of social, economic and environmental benefits, allowing competing usages for the land to prevail and reducing biodiversity conservation overall, exposing protected areas to downgrading, de-gazettement and/or downsizing (DDD).

The current global protected area network receives only approximately one-third of the funding needed for effective management, and gaps exist in each of the identified countries in this proposal.[10]¹⁰ A 2015 study on Protected Areas in Southeast Asia found that staff costs and operational expenditures would need to increase by 2-4 times current funding levels in order to effectively cover the costs of effective management in these nations.[11]¹¹ Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas estimates that funding for biodiversity management will need to reach USD 10 billion, while so far the financing for the management of this sector from the government has only totaled USD 300 million. A similar gap has been identified in Latin America, where a regional analysis by the Nature Conservancy and UNDP calculated a financing gap of approximately \$700 million/year for protected areas management in a region that contains almost 40 percent of the Earth's terrestrial biodiversity.[12]¹² A 2019 study on Protected Areas financing in Africa concluded that available funding only satisfied 10-20% of management needs, with an estimated annual funding gap of USD 1.5 billion per annum in PAs containing lions, providing an estimate of the shortages impacting effective management.[13]¹³

There exist mainly two types of costs on managing the PA systems: (i) expanding protected areas to cover all Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), (ii) effectively managing all PAs. Expansion costs would entail the cost of technical works and paying full opportunity costs of targeted areas. The costs of effective management comprise employing adequate numbers of well-trained and equipped staff to undertake the range of on-going activities required to maintain or improve sites and to safeguard them from major threats. These management costs are usually recurring staff and operational costs. There are three sources of financing these costs: (1) government's budget; (2) user fees, and fines, and (3) grants

and donations from individuals, corporations, foundation, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international donor agencies.[14]¹⁴

1. **National Government budgets** play a central role in protected area management systems from supporting primary research, enhancing monitoring and enforcement systems, addressing property rights conflicts, building capacity, enhancing stakeholder collaboration, and improving and expanding the levels of financial support for management of protected areas.[15]¹⁵ Domestic government budgets remain especially insufficient to cover operating and management costs in Colombia, Mexico, and Kenya, and understanding such gaps and their impacts will be a major focus of the awareness-raising component of the proposed project.

Kenya: In 2015, 47% of the Kenya Wildlife Service budget was provided by the Government. In 2016, only 10% of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) budget was funded by the Government. This reduction in the allocation of funds to KWS took place as part of overall budget cuts across the government agencies. However additional support was provided by other state corporations for utilization of parks (Kenya Railways and Kenya National Highways Authority) totalling USD 25.5 million (37% of total funding) and demonstrating a strong dependence on the state financing. In the same year, the KWS reported a budget deficit of USD 5.5 million, and an accumulated deficit of USD 56 million, classifying a full 50% of its Parks as non-operational.[16]¹⁶ As presented in the Report of the Auditor General on Kenya Wildlife Service for Year Ended 30 June 2020, the 2019 budget deficit of the KWS was USD 6,004,985, with new funding to be made available by the government under the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework 2019/2020, even though specific amounts or percentages as a proportion of the KWS? total budget is not available.

The Kenya Forestry Service (KFS) records undervaluation of forestry resources and inadequate allocation of resources as key threats to implementing its Strategic Plan (2018-2022), revealing a desire for more accurate natural capital accounting in the country. In 2009, KFS constructed a forest account that valued forest contributions to GDP at 3.6% (which is significantly higher than the 1.1% reported in Kenyan national accounts,) and this did not include the value of charcoal production, the contribution of timber and non-timber products to the subsistence economy, or the key ecosystem services forests provide such as climate regulation, water, and natural hazard prevention.[17]¹⁷ Forest user fees commensurate with the ecosystem services that forests provide are under consideration by KFS, and suggestions to make forest account updates an annual part of the nation?s statistics have been voiced. In 2021, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) indicated forestry?s contribution to GDP to

be 1%, which, according to the Forestry Society of Kenya did not take into account other important values, including direct values of both timber and non-timber products in the subsistence economy; the value addition of the transformation of unprocessed roundwood harvested from state forests; the value of cultural services supplied to both residents and tourists; and the value of a supplied set of ecosystem services such as high-quality water, erosion control, stabilization of river banks and siltation[18]¹⁸.

Mexico: The government budget for PAs in Mexico rose from US\$1.7 million in 1995 to US\$107 million in 2011. Federal protected area investments represent a positive impact in at least 8.3% of Mexico's land surface and 1.6% of its seas, and by 2005, this investment had a direct impact on at least 2.5% of all Mexicans and 5.7% of its rural population, with PAs providing to the Mexican economy the equivalent of at least US\$52 for each dollar invested from the federal budget[19]¹⁹. In Mexico for the period 2014-2028 under a business-as-usual scenario, estimates have shown that the National Protected Areas Commission (CONANP) will need at least US\$4.806 billion annually additional to those allocated by the Federal Expenditure Budget to effectively operate the National Protected Areas System, even though the federal budget for PAs showed steady increase from US\$54.5 million in 2012 to US\$69.3 million in 2016[20]²⁰. However, in real terms, the CONANP budget has had constant annual reductions since 2017. The period in which it had the most cuts was in 2019 and 2020, years in which its budget was reduced by 34% and 18% compared to the previous year, respectively, being a reduction in 2022 of 51% lower than what was executed in 2014 and 59% lower than what was executed in 2016[21]²¹. Through Presidential Decree of 23rd April 2020, the cut to CONANP's budget is part of a national budget restructuring program and austerity plan by the Federal Government in response to COVID-19 in which it seeks to cut federal expenses by 36.2 billion USD in which it prioritizes and protects social programs, priority projects, and government operations in terms of security[22]²².

From 2016 to 2018, programs for the protection of species and ecosystems in CONANP were merged into the Recovery and Repopulation of Species at Risk and the Management of Protected Natural Areas Programs. As of 2019, both programs were merged into one called the Program for the Protection and Restoration of Ecosystems and Priority Species. The resources had a significant drop in that year, since they were 72% lower than the resources of 2018 and did not have considerable modifications until the budget approved in 2022, for US\$16.10 million. However, this amount is still lower than for the entire 2014-2018 period. On the other hand, the budget for operational-administrative activities of CONANP in 2016 was US\$44.7 million; if it is considered that in 2016 the extension of the ANP tripled when 65 million protected hectares were added, it turns out that the budget for administration and operation

activities in 2022 is US\$0.29 per hectare, while this budget in 2015 was US\$ \$1.75 per hectare. This implies a real reduction of 84% per hectare[23]²³.

Colombia: In 1996 Colombia's protected areas government budget was US\$130 per km² with a shortfall of US\$43 per km² [24]²⁴. In 2010 Public spending on protected areas constituted 1.09USD per hectare in Colombia in 2010[25]²⁵. In 2014 the protected areas financing gap in the government budget was estimated at US\$290.62 million[26]²⁶ while in 2017 the government's protected areas budget was US\$33.29 million, a reduction of US\$4.3 million compared to the previous year[27]²⁷. In 2018 the protected areas budget shortfall was US\$53.7 million, and even though the government budget has steadily increased from US\$33.97 million in 2019 to US\$62.18 million in 2022[28]²⁸, the shortfall identified back in 2018 still has not been filled and in general, personnel costs represent between 25% and 30% of the total budget allocated to protected areas by the government. Funding for the environmental sector in Colombia (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Regional Autonomous Corporations, Research and Conservation Institutes, and Natural National Parks) is projected to reduce in 2023 from 0.38% in 2022 of the national budget to 0.24%[29]²⁹. Funding for protected areas in Colombia is complex and entangled between allocations from national government, Regional Autonomous Corporations, the Carbon Fund, departmental level taxes, payment for ecosystem services from hydroelectric and thermoelectric companies, and funding from international cooperation. National institutions have a very serious deficit due to a lack of political will when structuring development plans and general budget laws to make effective budgetary contributions from all the sources listed above. For example, in recent years there has been great national and international media publicity about the significant expansion of protected areas in Colombia, however when making important decisions to allocate resources to meet those goals, there is great silence and weakness. In Colombia, from the point of view of public policy discourse, including international relations, a lot of emphasis is placed on protecting the environment, but when decisions are made regarding prioritized funding, they are more on paper than real. This project will work closely with conservation caucus members in the Colombian Congress to identify opportunities and pursue reforms within the context of what is possible within the scope and timeframe of this project.

Indonesia: Marine Protected Area (MPA) funding comes primarily from cost centres of national budgets or regional budgets in Indonesia, though these only cover about 20% of MPA financial needs, according to Indonesia's MPA 30-year strategy, which goes on to call for a paradigm shift to identify,

recognize, and utilize a wider financing mechanism through collaborative sectoral development. The Directorate General of Nature Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (DG of KSDAE) has reported a limited staff capacity for the area of protected areas that require managing; a total staff of 9,732 people in 2020, (2,789 Ha/person) and requires a strategy to manage the areas beyond staff capacity, which will necessarily either require funding for additional staff or the piloting of innovative management models. Moreover, Facilities and infrastructure remain minimal; the budget for activities ranges from 50,000-70,000 rupiah/hectare/year, presenting a challenge to meeting sustainable funding for conservation areas as reported by Indonesia's Strategic Plan (RENSTRA). The results of a study in 2013 showed the need for funding for marine conservation areas amounted to 1.5 trillion/year to manage an area of 220 million ha, and Indonesia already has designated 24 million ha of marine conservation area.

2. **Donor Reliance:** In the developing world, many protected areas rely on funding from international agencies and other foreign donors, including multilateral donors (e.g., European Union, World Bank, regional development banks, and Global Environment Fund) and bilateral donors. Significant funding also comes from private sources, including business and philanthropic foundations as well as non-governmental organizations and local communities.[30]³⁰ The project will examine how such funding streams could become more sustainable. The Global Environment Facility has contributed substantially to the funding of protected areas in Colombia, and Mexico specifically, and additional efforts have been described in the Coordination Section of the PIF:

? **Colombia** has invested \$42.85 million awarded by the GEF into its Conservation Trust Fund through the project, ?Colombian National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund? (GEF ID 2551), with the goal of strengthening sustainable financing for its system of protected areas.

? **Mexico** has invested \$56.1 million awarded by the GEF into expanding and enhancing its national systems of protected areas through The Consolidation of the Protected Areas Program (SINAP tranches 1-4).

3. **Revenue Streams from User Fees:** Many countries collect fees, fines, and taxes from people who ?use? protected areas. Only a small part of such revenues is used to support protected areas and biodiversity conservation, and often fees are not distributed equally to cover the costs of all Parks within a protected areas system. Additionally, these fees and taxes are often set much lower than what many people would be willing to pay. Revenues generated from tourism can suddenly and dramatically decline because of domestic or international political or economic crises. This represents a significant

area where enabling legislation and legal frameworks could play a role in increasing and enhancing the efficiency of revenue streams for protected areas systems. Legislative gaps and barriers to effectively leveraging and disbursing user fees will be further explored in greater detail during project implementation, but some specific examples have been gathered during PIF consultations, such as the following:

? **Kenya:** Although tourism supports the operating and management costs of many conservation areas and PAs in Kenya, most of that financing was focused on flagship parks such as Amboseli, Tsavo and Mt. Kenya National Parks, and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) reported a full 50% of its Parks non-operational in 2016.[31]³¹ An analysis of DDD events from 1902 to 2018 shows that Kenya has hosted almost half of the DDD events (307) in the Eastern and Southern African region, revealing the threat of unsustainable financing models to the overall protected areas system.[32]³² The drop in tourism revenue during the global pandemic also severely limited the internally generated funds from Conservancies. These funds are critical for operating expenses, management, and community initiatives, which were reported to have decreased in Oj pejeta, Northern Rangelands Trust, Mara Naboisho, and Ol Lentille during 2020.[33]³³ [34]³⁴

? **Kenya:** Natural capital accounts could be better incorporated into all sectors and all levels of public and private decision-making. The Kenya Forestry Service (KFS) constructed its own forest account in 2009, calculating forest contributions to GDP at 3.6%, which was significantly higher than the 1.1% in Kenyan national accounts. Forest user fees commensurate with the ecosystem services that forests provide are under consideration by KFS, and suggestions to make forest account updates an annual part of the nation's statistics have been voiced and would require legislative frameworks for incorporation. Moreover, legislative guidelines requiring large corporations and private sector companies with large ecological footprints would promote private sector engagement and investment in natural capital.[35]³⁵ While updated forest account data is not yet available, on the 8th November 2022 the Kenya Bureau of Statistics and IUCN announced the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting-Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA), in which national data will be used to produce benchmark accounts for ecosystem extent and selected ecosystem services, that will help the country to assess the suitability of global data and tools, such as ARIES for SEEA, and to produce ecosystem accounts within their national statistical system. In addition, the partners will

develop an assessment to build additional accounts for Kenya in the medium to long term, contributing to Kenya's national plan for natural capital accounting[36]³⁶.

? **Colombia:** Colombia has diversified the sources of its USD2,139,666 site-based revenue in 2010 across concessions, entrance fees, and payment for ecosystem services (PES), but its financial scorecard shows opportunities for enhanced revenues from these sources.[37]³⁷ Anecdotal data from CCN engagement with *Parques Nacionales Naturales* (PNN) shows that limited infrastructure in many of Colombia's Parks limits capacity for user fee collection, and that the system would benefit from having a Foundational entity to accept donations from individuals, similar to the Parks Foundation in the United States- such an entity would require legal frameworks for its establishment.

? **Mexico:** One hundred percent of site-based revenues for PAs in Mexico come from entrance fees. The amount of revenue obtained from access quotas to Mexico's protected areas network, however, barely accounts for 24% of the system's total operating costs, despite studies revealing much higher willingness to pay for access.[38]³⁸

Indonesia: Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) is a source of income that has a significant contribution to the State Budget (APBN). The imposition of PNBP for national conservation areas has been regulated for activities using fisheries, tourism, and educational research, and should be examined under PP. 85 of 2021 concerning Types and Tariffs of Non-Tax State Revenues Applicable to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, for its potential to generate additional revenue to marine conservation areas.

Relationship between NCAA and Protected Areas Systems

NCAA specifically natural capital accounting is a growing field of work globally. It includes accounting for environmental assets such as land, water, and for ecosystem assets and ecosystem services, with an international standard, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). Protected area systems provide diverse ecosystem services and related goods such as food, water provisioning, natural hazard regulation, climate, pollution regulation and cultural services. NCAA helps to identify, quantify, and value these services generated from protected areas. Furthermore, NCAA enables to integrate these benefits into national accounts hence SEEA based prepared natural capital accounts follows a similar accounting structure as the System of National Accounts (SNA) and uses the same definitions and classifications. Therefore, NCAAs will help provide evidence to inform

planning and decision-making related to protected areas and provide information for reporting on progress towards national and global targets for protected areas.

Legal and Institutional Context for Protected Areas Financing

COLOMBIA

Colombia's protected areas are defined and regulated under various legislation, including The Code of Natural Resources, Law 99 of 1993, Article 88., and Law 165 of 1994.

The Code of Natural Resources - Decree 2811 of 1974 addresses all regulations in the management and defence of renewable natural resources, as well as the defence of the environment against the harmful action of natural phenomena and other elements and factors that make up the environment and influence it. Among other aspects, it recognized the environment as common heritage and established responsibilities for its preservation and management (art.1); refers to the National Park System as the set of areas with exceptional values for the national heritage that, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the nation and due to its natural, cultural, or historical characteristics, is reserved and declared included in any of the categories that they are listed below. Its purposes are established, the types of areas that comprise it, the need to determine the buffer zones and the guidelines for their administration and use (art. 327).

Law 99 of 1993 created the Ministry of the Environment (today the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development), reorganized the public sector in charge of the management and conservation of the environment and renewable natural resources, organized the National Environmental System, SINA, and issued other provisions on environmental matters. Among other aspects, it established that the country's biodiversity, as national heritage and of interest to humanity, must be protected as a priority and used sustainably (Article 1, No. 2); It indicated that the action for the protection and environmental recovery of the country is a joint and coordinated task between the State, the community, non-governmental organizations and the private sector (art 1, No. 10); as well as specified the competences in charge of the environmental authorities for the reserve, declaration and administration of different figures of management and protection of natural resources regulated by the National Code of Renewable Natural Resources and its regulations, and for those created by that same Law.

ARTICLE 88. States that FONAM will be a financial instrument to support the implementation of environmental policies and management of renewable natural resources. As such, it will stimulate decentralization, the participation of the private sector and the strengthening of the management of territorial entities, with responsibilities in these matters. For this purpose, it may finance or co-finance public and private entities in carrying out projects, within the guidelines of this Law and in a way that ensures efficiency and coordination with the other entities of the System. FONAM will finance the execution of activities, studies, research, plans, programs and projects of public utility and social interest, aimed at strengthening environmental management, preserving, conserving, protecting, improving, and recovering the environment and to the proper management of renewable natural resources and sustainable development.

Law 165 of 1994 approved the "United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity", in compliance with the commitments acquired at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1992. The agreement's objectives are: i) the conservation of biological diversity, ii) the sustainable use of its components and iii) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources?.

Opportunities for policy changes to facilitate sustainable financing for PAs in Colombia

There are at least two enabling circumstances that provide opportunities for the project to explore critical interventions in support of PA financing in Colombia. The first is revision to the General System of Royalties for extractive industries to leverage financing from mining and gas sectors to support projects related to the conservation of strategic environmental areas; and the possibility of exploring the amendment of existing regulations or the development of new ones to facilitate donations to the national protected areas system as a new revenue stream.

MEXICO

Mexico has long been lauded for its conservation efforts and environmental legislation, though in recent years the government has been criticized for dramatic cuts to the budgets for the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP), an autonomous agency under SEMARNAT responsible for managing Protected Natural Areas (Areas Naturales Protegidas) and for carrying out the

Regional Sustainable Development Programs (Programas de Desarrollo Regional Sustentable) in the Protected Natural Areas and in other priority conservation regions not covered by a protection decree. The National Council for Protected Natural Areas is another body within SEMARNAT responsible for advising CONANP on the creation, implementation and follow up of environmental policies pertaining to Protected Nature Areas.

Legislation on protected areas is encompassed within several legal frameworks, most notably the **General Law Of Ecological Balance And Environmental Protection**, which defines them as areas of the national territory and those over which the nation exercises its sovereignty and jurisdiction, where the original environments have not been significantly altered by the activity of the human being or which require preservation and restoration and are subject to the regime provided for in [the] Law.

Additional legislation of relevance includes **the General Law on Sustainable Forestry and the General Law on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture**. While the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection gives The Federation, the States, and the Federal District, within the scope of their respective competences, the authority to design, develop and implement economic instruments that encourage compliance of the objectives of the environmental policy, the legislation does not prescribe a federal budget or appropriations for the relevant agencies.

Key Elements of the Legal and Regulatory Framework for Protected Areas and Biodiversity at the Federal (National) Level in Mexico include the following:

- ? Political Constitution of the United Mexican States
- ? General Law of Ecological Balance and Protection of the Environment
- ? Regulations of the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection regarding Natural Protected Areas
- ? General Wildlife Law
- ? Regulations of the General Wildlife Law
- ? General Law for Sustainable Forestry Development
- ? Regulations of the General Law for Sustainable Forestry Development
- ? General Law on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture

- ? Mining Law
- ? Regulations of the Mining Law
- ? National Waters Law
- ? Regulations of the National Water Law
- ? Law for the Prevention and Comprehensive Management of Solid waste
- ? Regulations of the General Law for Prevention and Comprehensive Waste Management
- ? General Settlement Law
- ? Agrarian Law
- ? Sustainable Rural Development Law

Opportunities for policy changes to facilitate sustainable financing for PAs in Mexico

Efforts by the Mexican Conservation Parliamentary Group (MCPG) to actively address shortcomings in the General Law on Forestry to broaden the definition of forests and enhance inclusivity of the law for community forestry areas in Mexico as well as support for PES schemes and the restructuring of taxation systems to support community forestry operations provide an encouraging enabling framework for the project to provide strategic interventions in support of PA financing. This, coupled to the severe budget cuts to the system of protected areas in Mexico in recent years will also open doors for the project in terms of consideration for integrating natural capital accounts into PA budgeting and financing.

KENYA

The Protected Areas System in Kenya is outlined and regulated by various pieces of legislation, namely the **Wildlife Conservation and Management Act WCMA of 2013** and the **Forest Conservation and management Act FCMA No. 34 of 2016** among others, such as the National Museums and Heritage Act 2006.) Protected Areas in Kenya are managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). The protected areas system in Kenya for the purposes of this project may also include areas under Kenya Forestry Service (KFS) forest reserves, Community lands and conservancies, and sacred and religious forests protected under The National Museums and Heritage Act 2016. Kenya's biological and environmental management is coordinated by **The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination Act (ECMCA 1999)** and Forest resources are controlled by **the Forest Conservation and management Act, (FCMA 2016)**. The Community Land Act, 2016 provides for management of forests in community lands, which are rich in biodiversity.

The Kenya Forestry Service (KFS) is a state corporation that was established under the Forest Act of 2005 with the mandate to enhance development, conservation, and management of Kenya's forest resources base in all public forests and assist County Governments to develop and manage forest resources on community and private lands for the equitable benefit of present and future generations. KFS manages all gazetted state forests in Kenya. Its objectives identified in the Strategic Plan for 2018-2022 include rehabilitating 500,000ha of degraded natural forest areas, developing and conserving all public natural forests, restocking 30,000 ha and sustainably managing all public forest plantations, increasing forest cover outside public forest areas by 380,000 ha, protecting and securing 2.4 million hectares of public forests and other corporate assets, strengthening capacity for efficient utilization of resources and effective service delivery and calls for the budget for KFS to be derived from this Strategic Plan. The KFS requested an associated five-year budget of approximately 414 million USD for implementation of this plan.

Opportunities for policy changes to facilitate sustainable financing for PAs in Kenya

The fact that the Kenya Forest Service has called for greater integration of NCAAs in budget appropriations in Kenya provides an attractive entry point for the project to engage in strategic interventions with the government in support of PA financing. The project can also explore supporting Kenya's position as a global hotspot for blue carbon on the voluntary market, by advocating for legislation to prevent exploitation and create legal frameworks around the sale and proceeds of these credits, which could support the PA system.

INDONESIA

There are numerous laws governing MPA management and financing in Indonesia, with the most relevant to this project listed below:

? Act 32/2014 on Marine Affairs establishes parameters for designating MPAs, elaborates on their purpose and goals, and notably grants Central and Local Governments management rights over MPAs as part of the implementation of marine environmental protection policies, which is relevant to budget-setting processes in Indonesia

? Government Regulation No. 46 of 2017 on Economic Instruments in Environmental Matters (?GR 46/2017?), implements the ?polluter pays? principle by providing a reward for any party that preserves and protects the environment; and punishment/liability for any party that causes pollution or damage to the environment. The mechanisms it can apply are: i) economic activities and development planning; ii) environmental funding; and iii) incentive and/or disincentive.

? Perpres 98/2021 Presidential Decree concerning Implementation of Carbon Economic Values ??for Achieving Nationally Determined Contribution Targets and Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development, a recent Decree that sets four mechanisms for implementing carbon pricing including performance-based payments, which could be incorporated into activities and tools of the project.

Marine Conservation areas in Indonesia are managed both by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) and KKP at the national level, resulting in some overlapping authorities and the need for streamlining. The authority to manage Conservation Areas and their budgets are often determined by Provincial Governments, highlighting the importance of vertical integration to reduce silos between national and provincial government levels and seek innovative solutions to optimize funding flows through the project. The effectiveness of protected areas management, including sustainable financing for PAs is evaluated using the EVIKA method in Indonesia.

MPA funding comes primarily from national budgets (Anggaran dan Pendapatan Belanja Negara-APBN) or regional budgets (APBD), with specific case studies and examples of MPAs funded by public service agency establishment (BLU/BLUD). National State Funding for MPAs is decided by three main process documents: The State Ministry/ Agency Work Plan (Renja K/L), the Government Work Plan (RKP) which sets indicative ceilings for each Ministry and Agency, and the Budget Implementation Document (DIPA), which must be approved by the Minister of Finance. These three documents are iterative and prepared in succession, and therefore the management of marine conservation areas doesn't have a specific line item in the national budgets. It is determined based on the KKP/DG Marine Spatial Management budget ceiling. Regional state funding includes funding schemes through ecology-based provincial and district budget transfers, and regional budget (APBD) Mechanisms in the Low Carbon development Framework. Non-state funding includes public service

agency establishment (BLU/BLUD), blue bonds, and public private partnerships, amongst other models.

Opportunities for policy changes to facilitate sustainable financing for PAs in Indonesia

The 30-year MPA strategy for Indonesia outlines specific amendments, legal frameworks, and inter-sectoral engagement that are necessary including vertical integration of budget-planning and inter-sectoral communication, as well as sharing of best practice examples for scaling of laws and regulations. These provisions in the MPA strategy constitute an enabling framework for the proposed project to convene stakeholders together to harmonize and streamline policies that allow planning documents from which budget appropriations stem to effectively incorporate and recognize the value of MPAs.

Socio-economic Context

National Protected Areas Systems (NPAS) provide ecosystem goods and services that are critical for sustaining human well-being, economic and social development, with global environmental, adaptation and mitigation benefits. These systems provide *provisioning services* in the form of water, timber, medicine, storm protection, and food; *regulating services* in the context of climate and rainfall; cultural services for inspiration and recreation; and *supporting services* such as photosynthesis, soil formation and nutrient cycling. Many industries including fisheries, maritime transport, sun and beach tourism, nautical tourism, diving, sustainable timber, nature-based terrestrial tourism, non-timber forest products, traditional medicine, water, etc. are reliant on the flora, fauna, subsoil resources and the other ecosystems goods and services provided by protected areas.

In Mexico the NPAs are the main tool to preserve biodiversity, strengthening them must be a priority to generate well-being for the present and future generations, and for the rural and indigenous communities that inhabit within NPAs or whose livelihoods depend on them. Among the many benefits of NPAs, recreation services are a primary source of economic resources and people's welfare. National and foreign tourists visiting NPAs in Mexico must pay admission fees to trigger economic activity in nearby areas. In 2007, NPAs in Mexico received approximately 14 million visitors, which generated an economic spill over of nearly \$8,345 million pesos (417 million USD). This spill over was greater than the amount needed to manage the NPAs, but if this revenue continues to be sent directly to the Ministry of the Treasury and the budget for the management of NPAs is assigned regardless of this revenue, under-funding will persist. An article published in 2021 suggests that: "The economic value generated by NPAs between 2009 and 2015 can be estimated using data from the annual CONANP

budget. The annual increase in the number of visitors as well as the average expenditure per person was calculated for 2015, resulting in a total of 16,550,000 visitors, multiplied by 596 pesos (30 USD), which is the average expenditure per person, resulting in an estimated economic spill over of \$9,867 million pesos (493 million USD) in 2007 constant prices, equivalent to \$12,604 million pesos (~630 million USD) in 2015?^[39]³⁹.

It is estimated that 40 million Indonesians living in rural areas rely on biodiversity for their subsistence needs. Wetland ecosystems in small islands such as mangrove, coral reef, and sea grass plain are important for local communities, especially traditional fishermen. Fisheries contribution to Indonesia's GDP is approximately 2.3% in 2016, with an intention for this to be increased to 3.8-3.9% of GDP by 2024^[40]⁴⁰. Tourism, including safari and coastal tourism, is Kenya's third largest source of foreign exchange, it dominates the service sector, and contributes significantly to employment and 10% of GDP in 2015. Kenya's tourism earnings were \$1.6 billion in 2019 with over two-million visitors. By 2026, it is estimated tourism will account for 9.6% of all employment in Kenya^[41]⁴¹. In Colombia, the contribution of tourism to the national added value is 2.15% and where in 2019 the added value of accommodation and food services linked to tourism grew 4.7% compared to 2018, reaching \$34.1 billion Colombian pesos. In this same period, the foreign currency that entered the country for travel and passenger air transport grew 2.4%, totalling USD \$6,786 million, and the number of non-resident visitors increased 3%, reaching a record figure of 4,528,912 visitors. In addition to this, in 2019 tourism contributed 618,000 full-time jobs, which is equivalent to approximately 3% of the total number of employed persons in the country^[42]⁴². In the case of coastal nature tourism, the Marine Protected Areas of the San Andres Archipelago in Colombia have attracted an exponential increase in tourism, with the number of visitors growing from 263,577 in 1991 to 1,050,763 in 2017, and 1,138,351 in 2019, where 90% of the visitors who arrive have as their motive to undertake tourist activities. According to the database of the departmental chamber of commerce, in 2021, 2,744 commercial establishments were registered, associated with tourist services such as: accommodation, vehicle rental, rental of recreational and sports equipment, food outlets and cafeterias (Restaurants), travel agencies and tour operators for nature-based tourism.

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Barriers

The long-term solution sought by the project is to leverage the conservation caucus model to bridge silos in government by raising awareness amongst legislators and the executive on conservation finance tools and legislative opportunities to enhance the sustainability of funding for protected areas.

However, the following barriers are preventing this solution.

Barrier 1: Limited legislative awareness of the benefits to securing sustainable financing for protected area systems demonstrated in appropriations and adoption of innovative financing models. Legislators need greater awareness and commitment to protected areas funding models that ensure progress towards nationally determined conservation goals and offer long-term social and economic benefits.

Pilot country legislatures have limited awareness and commitment to protected areas funding models that ensure progress towards nationally determined conservation goals and offer long-term social and economic benefits. Integration and communication between policymakers and the agencies responsible for protected areas management is lacking. Many initiatives on natural capital accounting have been ongoing in pilot countries. However, the linkage between PA systems policy-making and natural capital accounting is still weak. This loose linkage is due to the focus of policy integration of NCAAs and innovative financing schemes by agencies and executive branches, without adequate political mobilization of the legislative branch that drafts and passes legislation and amendments that create legal frameworks for innovative models for revenue and financing and integration of natural capital accounts.

Barrier 2: National policies, laws, and regulations do not sustainably leverage central government allocation and external financial mechanisms for funding PAs

The siloed approach to protected areas management and budget allocations represents a significant contribution to the unsustainable funding for protected areas systems. The management of protected areas may fall to numerous agencies with overlapping mandates and jurisdictions, reducing the ability to identify opportunities for collaboration and progress towards national conservation targets that require legislative enabling conditions. Legislative branches remain ill-informed on the high long-term cost of favouring short-term benefits in budget allocations which may be attributed to election cycles and government life cycle, leaving protected areas generally underfunded. Legislative opportunities to reduce the financial gap of the protected area system supported by innovative finance models involving public and/or private sectors rarely make it onto the agenda of a critical number of legislators to become policy. This knowledge barrier is due to the lack of communication among the legislators from different portfolios and executive, protected area management authorities and the stakeholders on the needs of the protected area system. Constituency service is an accepted and expected part of the activities of parliamentarians but there are few impactful examples of policy making for the legislatures of the regions where the protected areas are located. With limited technical knowledge, engagement with stakeholders, and pressure from other sectors, many opportunities are missed to incorporate protected areas and strategic financing into legislation and policy.

Barrier 3: Information on sustainable financing models for protected areas systems rarely targeted at the legislature.

Information available to policymakers on funding for protected areas systems and other critical environmental issues is either technical and aimed at civil service specialists and partisan, reducing its usefulness by wider legislatures to inform policy. This project will produce and disseminate information on sustainable models of financing for protected areas with members of legislatures through the conservation caucus model. Targeted knowledge products can include presentations on scaling and replicating successful models of financing, incorporating natural capital accounts into budget processes, and policy briefs addressing specific legislative amendments or opportunities that Caucus members could address.

2) The Baseline Scenario and Any Associated Baseline Projects

The agencies in charge of the management of the conservation areas require resources for annual operating budgets, capital investment, staff training, community development, and public awareness among other activities. The control of unsustainable practices, including encroachment of agriculture and illegal mining, are an additional burden for the management agencies. Unfortunately, there is a significant funding gap in agencies in charge of the management of these conservation areas and is of significant concern for the long-term conservation of biodiversity and the ecosystem services that these areas provide. There are several sources of funding for the protected area systems including federal and regional government budgets, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, revenues from payment from ecosystem services, and private sources, including business and philanthropic foundations, non-governmental organizations, and even local communities. While domestic government budgets are the single largest source of PA financing in most countries the sums are relatively small. For example, in Latin America and the Caribbean, the investments in the environment averages less than 1% of the GDP, and a fraction of that for protected areas. The low levels of investment on the part of governments originate in the Legislature, where overall budgets for the environmental sectors are set. Low levels of investment emerge, at least in part, from the lack of understanding on the part of policy makers on the financial and social benefits that can be derived from the protected areas. This challenge offers a unique opportunity for ICCF to engage parliamentarians in pursue of larger allocations of financial resources in the federal governments. ICCF's Conservation Caucus model will be used in the participating countries, to enhance political will among policy makers to increase the allocation of financial resources in support of protected areas. The target countries have been chosen because the members of the Conservation Caucus have expressed interest in the project and in position to assist in working toward a more robust allocation of resources for the protected area systems.

The Colombia Conservation Caucus (CCC) was established in 2012 and spans the House of Representatives and Senate in Colombia with a total of 66 members as of November 2021. One third of the Senate leadership and one quarter of the Senate members are women, while none of the House leadership and 17% of the House members are women. ICCF Colombia serves as the Secretariat for the Caucus and is registered as an independent and local organization in Colombia with two full-time staff

members: one Colombian legislative liaison and one Colombian partnerships/communications officer, both of whom are women. The CCC also has the support of a Conservation Council of partners and organizations that provide both financial and in-kind support for caucus activities, helping to ensure the sustainability of the Conservation Caucus. The various parties represented in the Caucus (over eight different parties as of November 2021) also ensure the Caucus' sustainability through election cycles and regime changes in Colombia.

The Kaukus Kelautan in Indonesia was launched in 2020 in the DPR and has a total of 31 members (24 men and 7 women) with all nine political factions represented as of November 2021. The Kaukus Kelautan is an Oceans Caucus, focused specifically on marine conservation. ICCF Indonesia serves as the Secretariat for the Kaukus and is registered as an independent and local 'Yayasan' charitable organization in Indonesia with two full-time staff members: one American country director and one Indonesian program officer, man, and woman respectively. The Kaukus is funded by projects from several different Foundations and multilateral organizations and is developing a Conservation Council of private and public partners to enhance its sustainability. Its ties to Commission IV, where women are well represented at 28%, help support this sustainability as well, although the Kaukus has yet to undergo an election cycle.

Currently, any protected area financing coming from BAPPENAS and through the Ministries are considered low-level funding and not revenue generating for non-tax state revenues. Sustainable financing would demonstrate the socioeconomic value of protected areas. An example baseline project for ICCF Indonesia/Kaukus Kelautan would be:

The Parliamentary Conservation Caucus of Kenya (PCC-K) was established in 2012 in Kenya's Parliamentary Assembly and has a total of 61 members from 11 different political parties. Two of its three co-chairs are women, along with 12 of its 58 members. ICCF Kenya is the Secretariat for the PCC-K and is registered as a local and independent organization in Kenya. The Secretariat has two full-time staff members: one regional Director for Africa and one Kenya Program Officer, both of whom are women. Activities of the PCC-K are funded via several different projects, and the Caucus has a Conservation Council of partners and organizations that provide in-kind support for caucus activities, helping ensure the sustainability of the Caucus through multiple election cycles.

The Mexican Conservation Parliamentary Group (MCPG) was established in 2016 in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate with a total membership of 20 from 7 different political parties. Two of the five co-chairs in the Senate are women, and three of five in the Chamber of deputies are women. Before elections and the pending re-launch of the Caucus in the chamber of deputies in December 2021, over 61% of the MCPG was women. The Parliamentary Group is supported by the ICCF Group, with one full-time staff member based in Mexico City, who is a woman. The Caucus has a small conservation council that supports activities both financially and in-kind, as well as support through several projects funded by Foundations and multilaterals. The Caucus just underwent the largest election in Mexico's history, and much of the leadership remains in the Caucus.

National Natural Capital Accounts and Initiatives:

Programs and projects will build upon the Natural Capital Accounts and Accounting studies being conducted in the respective countries. Such NCAAs taken into the baseline assessment include:

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National Natural Capital Accounts

? **Colombia:** Colombia's Department of National Planning has updated and incorporated natural accounts into national policies and planning since 2016, with natural capital accounts for water in Tota, Water and forests in Chinchina, Forests in Suarez, and nationally for forests, water, and land. Colombia set up mechanisms to coordinate with relevant ministries and departments (including MinAmbiente, National Planning Department DNP, National Statistics Office DANE, Hydrology Institute (IDEAM), and Fiscal Control Office (CGR) to produce and institutionalize water, forest, land, energy, mineral, and ecosystem accounts. A national decree mandates the unit in the Statistics Departments to coordinate with other departments that hold primary data on use and stock of natural resources. Colombia is using accounts to report on the performance of its national development plans, as well as to monitor progress against SDGs. Colombia is also using NCAA to measure its Green Growth, according to the WAVES Colombia partnership website.[43]⁴³

? **Mexico:** Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) has been compiling environmental economic accounts and integrating them into National Accounts since the 1990's. Starting on 1994, INEGI has been compiling and publishing annual updates of its 'Sistema de Cuentas Económicas y Ecológicas de México' (Mexico's System of Environmental and Economic Accounts, SCEEM). Additionally, the annual Natural Capital of Mexico (NCM) is an assessment coordinated by the National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) that addresses the state of knowledge about Mexican biodiversity, its status and trends of change, the impact of public policies, as well as the development of human and institutional capacities. The NCM formed the basis for Mexico's NBSAP 2016-2030, and the country has plans to create an online platform to regularly update the public on the data from NCM.[44]⁴⁴ Mexico is one of five beneficiary countries of a project funded by the EU through its Partnership Instrument to advance knowledge agenda on environmental-economic accounting, with pilot testing of SEEA Ecosystem Accounting through the end of 2021.[45]⁴⁵

? **Indonesia:** The government of Indonesia published an updated System for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (known as SISNERLING) in December 2017. National land accounts and water accounts have been developed for the Citarum River Basin, and peatland accounts for Sumatra and Kalimantan. The information from the accounts, especially land, water, and ecosystem

accounts, was incorporated in the systemic dynamic model used by the Planning Ministry (BAPPENAS) to calculate the carrying capacity of natural systems to inform the country's midterm plans and the Indonesia 2045 vision. The Directorate General of PRL in collaboration with Indonesia's Statistics Office (BPS), Ministry of Finance, and Indonesia's Geospatial Data Portal (BIG) is initiating a pilot preparation of ocean accounting in national conservation areas, which the project will seek collaboration with.

? **Kenya:** Under Kenya's revised NBSAP it has committed to developing a Natural Capital Asset Register and National Natural Capital Accounts by 2025, and the integration of these accounts into economic policy and decision-making. Similarly, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has included the incorporation of natural capital and green accounting into the computation of the gross domestic product through the valuation of ecosystem services including climate change adaptation and mitigation and biodiversity conservation into its Forest Policy plan in 2020.

UNDP BIOFIN Program:

Colombia, Mexico, and Indonesia are participants in the Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) program implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through which government agencies have collaborated with UNDP to quantify their finance needs to meet established biodiversity targets and identify initial strategic plans to meet these needs. Further consultations with each BIOFIN program will be conducted during the PPG phase.

? BIOFIN Colombia has quantified the biodiversity financing gap and recommended collective Payment for Ecosystem Services to be financed with Carbon Tax resources and others, unlocking funds from authorized environmental offsets to reduce deforestation, royalties directed to biodiversity conservation and management in protected areas, and institutionalization and sustainability of financial solutions in Colombia.

? BIOFIN Mexico estimates the total financial need to achieve its biodiversity targets at USD 461.9 million per year (2017-2020) or an increase of 46.7% to biodiversity spending,[46]⁴⁶ and proposes closing the biodiversity funding gap by promoting PES schemes, bolstering the National Climate Change Fund, and engaging private production sectors such as forestry, fishing, tourism, and agriculture, in biodiversity mainstreaming.

? BIOFIN Indonesia has conducted a Policy and Institutional Review and will conduct a finance gap assessment in the coming years. The Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP) provided a comprehensive list of potential finance solutions (157 instruments) including existing instruments and new opportunities that the project can build upon as inputs and is working on working on implementing

finance solutions in Indonesia i.e., Unlocking Sukuk for Biodiversity Project Financing and Unlocking Islamic Social Funding for Biodiversity Programs.

RedLAC: RedLAC coordinates and supports twenty-six-member environmental funds from nineteen countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Colombia and Mexico, and will continue to play a role in the interrelationships of Environmental Funds in the LAC region through capacity-building and knowledge management initiatives that favour the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development in the region.

? World Bank WAVES:

The Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) initiative by the World Bank promotes sustainable development by ensuring that natural resources are mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts; the program is active in Indonesia and Colombia, and consultations on legislative opportunities that the Caucus model could support incorporation of the results into will be conducted during the PPG phase.

WAVES Indonesia- The WAVES Indonesia program started in 2013 and focuses on improving SISNERLING coverage and data quality, by designing and supporting implementation of monitoring measures such as comprehensive wealth accounts and Adjusted Net Savings (ANS), Establishing SEEA-based national accounts for land cover, land use, ecosystems, and peatlands, Developing SEEA-based water accounts for the Citarum River Basin, and integrating data into natural capital accounts, to inform different development processes.[47]⁴⁷ WAVES also provided System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) compliant data that could be used for systems dynamic modelling vital to the Low Carbon Development Initiative for Indonesia (LCDI). The models analysed the carrying capacity of the natural systems under different growth scenarios and showed how growth could be constrained by the limits of natural capital to provide ecosystem services. This represents one of the main contributions of WAVES to Indonesia's policy making, as this work underpins decisions that will be made in the next five-year policy cycle.

WAVES Colombia ? WAVES Colombia concluded its work in June 2016, which included updating its accounts for forests and the Orinoqu?a ecosystem and presenting case studies during the WAVES policy forum. NCAA results were integrated into the calculations for Colombia's peace dividend, used to adjust water prices, and for monitoring indicators under the country's Green Growth National

Policy. Results from forest, water, and land accounts were linked directly to national statistics to improve understanding of the multiple factors impacting Colombia's natural resource base.

WAVES Kenya- is set to be one of twenty countries worldwide to receive Targeted Technical Assistance (TTA) to promote the use of high-quality data and analysis on natural capital, ecosystem services, and sustainability to better inform decisions made by governments, the private sector, and financial institutions. In Kenya, the GPS supported work will produce natural capital analytics to unlock investment and drive an inclusive, resilient, and green recovery, reinforced with climate-informed macroeconomic analysis to inform policy dialogue and action.

? Conservation Finance Alliance:

The Conservation Finance Alliance (CFA) is an association of experts on conservation finance promoting awareness, expertise, and innovation in conservation finance globally. CFA has a Protected Areas Finance Working group that aims to develop global guidance on key issues for PA financing systems, share information and best practices to support national level PA financing systems and projects, works with national governments to identify status of PA financing and initiate coordinated support programs, prepares global reports on the status of PA Finance, prepares a Practice Standards document for PA Finance topics (Business Planning, Entrance and Activity Fees, etc), and presents results of the work at the Conferences of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Government Actions and Priorities:

Individual Governments in the target countries have already begun taking actions to address sustainable financing for biodiversity and protected areas, and the following have been noted and considered:

? The Colombian government has undertaken reforms to the organization and operation of the General System of Royalties for extractive industries in recent years to leverage financing from mining and gas sectors to support projects related to the conservation of strategic environmental areas and to projects against deforestation.[48]⁴⁸

? The Mexican Conservation Parliamentary Group has supported exploring PES schemes and restructuring taxation systems to support community forestry operations under the General Forestry Law of 2018.

? The Governments of Mexico and Indonesia have joined the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, and the Governments of Mexico, Indonesia, and Kenya have joined the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (30 by 30).

GEF Projects

The following GEF projects contribute to the proposed project's baseline:

? Colombia has invested \$42.85 million awarded by the GEF into its Conservation Trust Fund through the project, "Colombian National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund" ([GEF ID 2551](#); FSP; GEF-3; 2006; 15,000,000 USD GEF; 27,500,000 USD Co-financed), with the goal of strengthening sustainable financing for its system of protected areas.

? Mexico has invested \$56.1 million awarded by the GEF into expanding and enhancing its national systems of protected areas through The Consolidation of the Protected Areas Program ([SINAP tranches 1-4](#); FSP; GEF-2; 2001; 16,100,000 USD GEF; 44,020,000 USD co-financed).

? This project will coordinate with GEF 10916 "National Planning for an Inclusive and Effective Conservation Approach to Reaching Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3" that will be addressing direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability of the global protected area estate.

The ICCF project will also coordinate with the Enduring Earth initiative, the partnership between The Nature Conservancy, The Pew Charitable Trusts, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and ZOMALAB, the family office of Ben and Lucy Ana Walton. The work with WWF and the members of the partnership will be facilitated because the first three institutions are also members of ICCF Conservation Council. The coordination with the two projects will include the discussion on the role of Policy Coherence and Political Consistency in advancing the financial sustainability of the protected areas systems by means of engaging the Legislatures of the Target Countries.

3) The Proposed Alternative Scenario

Intervention Logic ? Theory of Change

The intervention logic is guided by the 'drivers', 'assumptions', and 'logical pathways' needed to achieve the ultimate objective of the project: *to leverage the conservation caucus model to increase the sustainability of funding for protected areas systems*, and consequently deliver on anticipated global environmental benefits to be derived from sustainable funding streams for protected areas systems. The key drivers are those activities and processes that the project can potentially and directly sponsor (inputs), in support of project outputs and outcomes, while the assumptions are those conditions and circumstances that are necessary to achieve the desired project results but are outside the control of the project. The logical or impact pathways are the set of steps, consisting of activities, processes and assumptions that collectively will deliver the desired project objective (see TOC diagram in Figure 1). The project's proposed interventions/activities (drivers) build on the baseline conditions which already exist, and which were described above, and seek to drive those additional steps and processes required to achieve further incremental results.

The Project's Theory of Change 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 central government 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, with input from key stakeholders, including the executive branches.

Closing the financial gap for nature and the protected area systems will require a two-pronged approach: increasing financial flows from multiple sources and reducing financial needs (GEF 2022. Policy coherence and the impact of the GEF. Technical Note. 8th Replenishment). The legislature of the target countries can play a dual role in assisting closing the gaps. By increasing the funding for the executive to execute (the main objective of this project) and by eliminating subsidies responsible for harmful practices on the environment. A key for achieving this dual objective in the Legislature will be to use the principles of Policy Coherence, *'the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies creating synergies towards achieving the agreed objectives'*. Policies that work across purposes will only serve to lessen the impact of the very funds to the environment that are being increasingly required from the same legislative bodies. Since ICCF will be working with these legislators, efforts will be made not only to show them the benefits of increasing the funding of the protected area systems as engines of economic growth, but to touch on the incoherent laws and regulations that may well derail their efforts to enhance the financial sustainability of the PA systems.

The project will take a system-wide approach to its scope regarding protected areas, and therefore 'target protected areas' will be a term that refers to flagship parks or pilot parks for financial schemes and changes that are intended to impact the entire parks system in a country. The project recognizes

that each protected area system functions differently and will therefore pursue a country-by-country approach to the specific activities and interventions for each country involved in the project.

Processes that dictate budgets for protected areas management involve a complex interplay of multiple actors, including but not limited to the legislative branch. CCN recognizes the limitations in impacting very technical budget details through project activities targeted at legislators and aims to convene and facilitate dialogue between the numerous actors involved to bolster understanding and political will in the legislature for the high priority of sustainable financing for protected areas, including other branches of government and stakeholders in the public and private sectors. The project also recognizes that each target country within the proposal will have an individualized set of challenges and opportunities for the project to incorporate, especially as budgeting can be a sensitive issue in some governments, and the sustainable management of Protected Areas cannot be achieved through sufficient budgets alone.

The proposed project will leverage the conservation caucus model to bridge silos in government by raising awareness amongst legislators and the executive on natural capital accounting assessments and innovative conservation finance tools along with specific legislative opportunities to enhance the sustainability of funding for protected areas through action at the federal level and/or by creating enabling conditions through policy to more effectively leverage external financing from the public and private sectors. These countries have been specifically selected due to the strength of their conservation caucuses and Secretariats on the ground to support project outcomes, as well as their potential to be models for other countries in their respective regions on sustainable protected areas finance.

Project Objective

To leverage the conservation caucus model to increase the sustainability of funding for protected areas systems.

Components ? Outcomes ? Outputs

Component 1. Build and enhance legislative awareness and political will for protected area systems in pilot countries

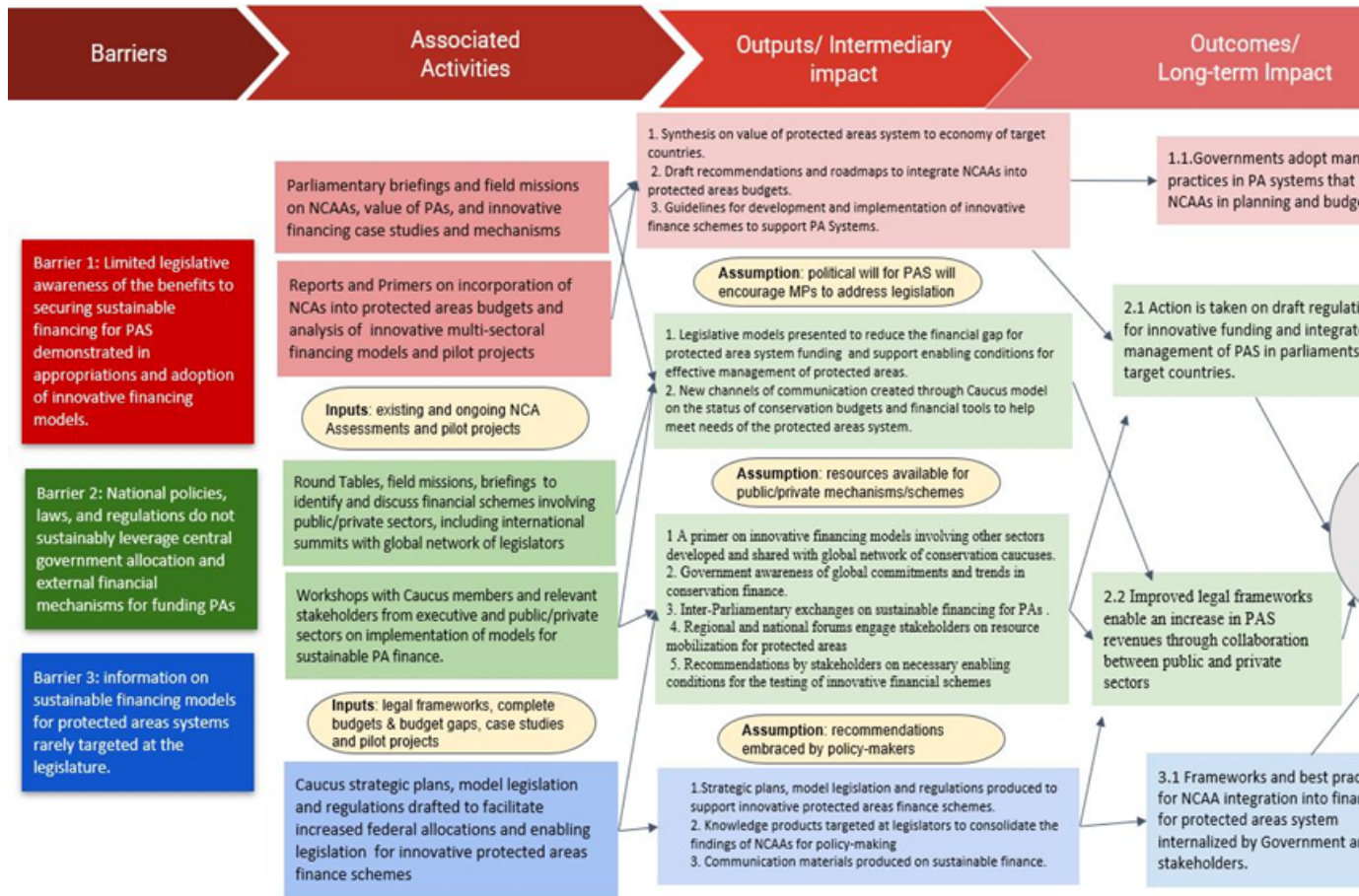
This component will build and enhance legislative awareness and political will for protected area systems in pilot countries. The project will support governments to adopt management practices in Protected Area (PA) systems that integrate Natural Capital Accounting and Assessments (NCAAs) in planning and budgets. In this process it will be important to highlight the value of protected areas system to the economy of target countries and generate guidance for the integration of NCAAs into protected areas systems. Similarly, this component will seek to improve political buy-in for PA financing by providing very clear guidelines for the development and implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems.

Outcome 1.1: Governments adopt management practices in Protected Area (PA) systems that integrate Natural Capital Accounting and Assessments (NCAAs) in planning and budgets

The project will synthesize the economic value of biodiversity within protected areas and its value to national economies through briefing events, forums, round tables, and field mission. The project will not conduct natural capital accounting or ecosystem valuation studies but will disseminate and build momentum upon the findings of ongoing and existing studies to support decision-makers? understanding of policy action to integrate natural capital accounting into protected areas system financing. The project will produce written primers and reports that analyze pilot projects and NCAAs (both ongoing and complete) specifically for legislators, to produce recommendations and guidelines on opportunities for their integration into policymaking and budget processes. Note that the project will not propose or draft legislation, nor will it lobby on behalf of proposed legislation or partner organizations. The project strategy repackages scientific and economic data for legislators and stakeholders and utilizes activities that foster dialogue and political will for more sustainable protected areas finance and incorporation of NCAAs into budget processes. This will support the adoption of management practices in PA systems that incorporate values and recommendations of NCAAs in their planning and budgets. All project activities will incorporate the perspectives of experts from multi-sectoral backgrounds in presenting the findings of studies and assessments to decision-makers via the Caucuses and will be accompanied by presentations, written materials, and knowledge products that can be disseminated and referred to after such events for incorporation into drafting NCAA integration roadmaps for the Caucuses to agree upon. Presentations will be reviewed by project staff for inclusion of perspectives on the impact to vulnerable and minority groups, including women and indigenous populations impacted by PA financing, and the project will actively seek gender inclusive panels and experts to ensure that women and minority groups are adequately represented .

This outcome will also develop guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems based on inputs from experts on PA financing, followed by training to relevant government officials and PA managers on the use and application of the guideline. The effective implementation of roadmaps will be measured by the changes in METT financial scorecard ratings in target countries. Best practices observed in the delivery of this outcome will be compiled to produce a document titled: "Integrating Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment in PA Planning and Budgeting" which will serve as a resource to other countries around the world in their quest to improve budgetary allocations for PA financing. The systematization of information on the value of protected areas will address the role of women in the management of PAs; briefing events, forums, round tables on the economic value of biodiversity, Gender and Minority Groups Panels, distribution and discussion of roadmaps to parliamentarians and other government stakeholders through roundtables, the Regional and National Expert Panel on PA Financing, and training in use of guideline for innovative financing will all adopt a gender-balanced approach in their implementation.

Figure 1. Project Output to Impact Analysis (Theory of Change)



Primary activities at the output level to deliver this outcome are summarized in Table 1. Key actors listed to be engaged is not an exhaustive list and seeks to highlight those considered indispensable for the delivery of the outcome.

Table 1. Key Activities of Outcome 1.1

Primary activities to deliver Outcome 1.1					
Outputs	Activities	Country(ies) of Implementation			
		COL	KEN	IND	MEX
Output 1.1.1 Synthesis on value of protected areas system to economy of target countries.					
1.1.1.1	Gather & systematize information on the value of protected areas based on existing initiatives	?	?	?	?
1.1.1.2	Briefing events, forums, round tables on the economic value of biodiversity	?	?	?	?
1.1.1.3	Field Missions to validate biodiversity value	?	?	?	?
1.1.1.4	Written primers and reports that analyze pilot projects and NCAAs	?	?	?	?
Output 1.1.2 Draft recommendations and roadmaps to integrate NCAAs into protected areas systems.					
1.1.2.1	Written materials for legislators to consider NCCA incorporation	?	?	?	?
1.1.2.2	Gender and Minority Groups Panels	?	?	?	?
1.1.2.3	Elaboration of roadmaps for incorporation of NCA assessments into protected areas budgets	?	?	?	?
1.1.2.4	Distribution and discussion of roadmaps to parliamentarians and other government stakeholders through roundtables	?	?	?	?
1.1.2.5	Prepare and disseminate a policy paper with recommendations to integrate NCAAs into protected areas systems in Mexico.				?

Output 1.1.3 Guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems.					
1.1.3.1	Regional and National Expert Panel on PA Financing	?	?	?	?
1.1.3.2	Develop Guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes for PA systems, including Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)	?	?	?	?
1.1.3.3	Training in use of guideline for innovative financing	?	?	?	?
1.1.3.4	Identify legislative role to develop and implement innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems.	?			
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?.	?	?	?	?
1.1.3.6	Support the Mexican Government to update the PAFE - Action Plan for the Strategic Financing of Protected Areas and/or establish guidelines to be integrated in their planning documents.				?
1.1.3.7	Carry out a mapping of key actors for the implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems in Mexico.				?

Key Actors to be engaged in the delivery of this outcome

Colombia: Congress, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia National Parks, National Planning Department (DNP)

Indonesia: DPR (Banggar), Ministry of Finance, BAPPENAS, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs, DPR (Komisi IV), Provincial Government, Parliamentarians

Kenya: Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, National Assembly of Kenya, National Treasury

Mexico: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources ? SEMARNAT, National Commission of Natural Protected Areas ? CONANP, National Institute of Statistics and Geography ? INEGI, Experts & Civil Society Organizations, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit ? SHCP, Parliamentarians

Component 2. Increase central government allocations and external financial contributions to support biodiversity conservation in protected areas systems

This component seeks to sustainably leverage central government allocation and external financial mechanisms for conservation of biodiversity in national parks and other protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Conservation Caucuses will become a new vehicle for Government communication on financing for protected areas systems. The specific focus of this component will vary from country to country, with differing emphases on increasing central government allocations vs. innovative financing streams and necessary enabling legislation/policy. For example, in Indonesia, conservation area management does not have a specific budget line in the national budget, therefore a focus on activities to leverage external and innovative financing will be a critical area of focus and a better metric of success. Consistent with the project's gender mainstreaming strategy, a gender-balanced approach will be ensured in workshops on the implementation of innovative financing schemes, field missions of legislators to sites of pilot cases, training on the status of conservation budgets and financial tools, Global Caucus Conference for assessment of opportunities for multi-sectoral collaboration for sustainable financing, Workshop with Conservation Caucus to present primers, Inter-Parliamentary exchanges, Regional and National Resource Mobilization Fora, and the development of policy recommendations on enabling conditions for innovative financial schemes shall incorporate gender perspectives.

Outcome 2.1: Action is taken on draft regulations for innovative funding and integrated management of PAS in parliaments of target countries.

This outcome will focus on bridging silos in government on protected areas management and funding. To achieve this, the project will support briefings, workshops, and field missions with conservation caucus members and stakeholders. Here, individual country approaches are critical to account for different types of silos in different budget-making processes.

Activities will include workshops on the implementation of innovative financing schemes with relevant ministries/government officials and stakeholders, utilizing case studies and pilot areas. Such workshops would be most impactful if combined with field missions of legislators to sites of the pilot cases to better understand the practical implementation of financial models and how enabling policy can support their implementation. Examples include impact investment programs in parks and green bond implementation at the individual park level, with relevance to the entire protected areas system.

Case studies and projects of focus will take gender and minority representation into account, and the role of women and minority groups in such workshops and pilot projects will be sought through the inclusion of organizations that stand for women's and minority group rights as stakeholders. In the case of Kenya, these workshops will be extremely relevant, since they will provide an opportunity to sensitise Members of Parliament on how they can utilise constituency budgetary allocation on Protected Areas. The project will develop and/or identify legislative models to reduce the financial gap for the financial sustainability of the protected area system and create enabling conditions to support effective management of protected areas and will maintain open channels of communication between government sectors and stakeholders and between nations and governments on the status of conservation budgets and finance tools available, as well as the needs of the protected areas system. In Kenya, under the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act, Members of Parliament receive funds from the national government to conduct development projects in their constituencies; environmental activities may be considered as development projects for purposes of this Act provided that the allocation to such activities does not exceed two per centum of the total allocation of the constituency in that financial year. Through workshops, case studies and field missions the project will discuss perspectives to address the financial gap for the protected area system funding and define next steps to support enabling conditions for effective management of protected areas. The project will also support training programs for better coordination and communication on the status of conservation budgets and financial tools to help meet needs of the protected areas system through the Caucus model.

Table 2. Key Activities of Outcome 2.1

Primary activities to deliver Outcome 2.1					
Outputs	Activities	Country(ies) of Implementation			
		COL	KEN	IND	MEX
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					
2.1.1.1	Workshops on the implementation of innovative financing schemes	?	?	?	?
2.1.1.2	Develop case studies for pilot areas	?	?	?	?
2.1.1.3	<u>Field missions of legislators to sites of pilot cases</u>	?	?	?	?
2.1.1.4	Develop and/or identify legislative models to reduce the financial gap for PAs	?	?	?	?
2.1.1.5	Develop recommendations for inclusion into the National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) for new legislative models			?	
2.1.1.6	Briefing on the development and approval for Prolegnas recommendation			?	
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	?			
2.1.1.8	Baseline assessment of the current legislation as it relates to financing for protected areas		?		
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.					
2.1.2.1	Develop training manual and modules on the status of conservation budgetary planning and financial tools	?	?	?	?
2.1.2.2	Conduct training on the status of conservation budgets and financial tools	?	?	?	?

2.1.2.3	Inter-agency coordination and collaboration group for PA budgeting and financing		?		
<p>Key Actors to be engaged in the delivery of this outcome</p> <p><u>Colombia</u>: Congress, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia National Parks, National Planning Department (DNP), Center for Advanced Legislative Studies CAEL, NGOs, National Government ? Ministries, Private sector</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u>: DPR-KK, BAPPENAS, Provincial Government and Regency (Bupati), ICCF Conservation Corps</p> <p><u>Kenya</u>: National Treasury, Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, Kenya Wildlife Service, Parliamentary Conservation Caucus-Kenya</p> <p><u>Mexico</u>: Legislators, members of the Mexican Conservation Caucus, SEMARNAT, CONANP, SHCP, Other key stakeholders: civil society, international cooperation, academia, private sector.</p>					

Outcome 2.2 Improved legal frameworks enable an increase in PAS revenues through collaboration between public and private sectors.

This outcome will help to identify opportunities for multi-sectoral collaboration for sustainable financing, including on emerging carbon markets, insurance models, and green/blue bonds, leading to legislative action. Aided by policy recommendations and MOUs between governments and private/public stakeholders, the project will build political will to increase federal funding for protected areas systems by an average of 10% across the target countries and/or result in policy action to facilitate the implementation of innovative financing models. Activities are expected to result in legislative action (supporting Output 2.1.1) due to the design of the Caucus model. Caucuses in each target country are composed of members from multiple political parties and portfolios with significant political influence that have an investment in conservation and are supported by a Secretariat. Ensuring access to information and facilitating consensus and stakeholder input through workshops through project activities is expected to result in action by the Caucus members in their respective Parliaments to initiate policy action and create enabling environments for innovative schemes and/or enhance national budgets for protected areas management. Through engagement with the global network of Conservation Caucuses, legislators will also become aware of other international models to address the funding gap for protected areas and can incorporate best practices in their national and regional systems and share inspiring progress on the regional and global levels to promote action elsewhere. The finance

tools_of focus in each country will differ depending on the national context, but in all cases will leverage the work and reporting already done by partner organizations and initiatives, and supported in theory by the Conservation Caucuses, to build upon ongoing efforts towards biodiversity conservation.

The project will develop and share a primer on innovative financing models involving other sectors with the global network of conservation caucuses supported by the ICCF Group. Legislative and executive briefs on global commitments and trends in conservation finance for protected areas will be produced and discussed with parliamentarians to assess the potential for adoption in the national context of each project country. The project will facilitate inter-parliamentary exchanges on sustainable financing for protected areas beyond the target countries, supported through international summits and conferences to learn about and witness implementation of innovative finance schemes, as well as the implementation of regional and national forums to engage stakeholders on resource mobilization for protected areas. The outputs of this outcome will be collectively used to produce policy recommendations for enabling conditions to allow testing of innovative financing schemes with relevant ministries/government officials and stakeholders. Primary activities at the output level to deliver this outcome are summarized in Table 3. Key actors listed to be engaged is not an exhaustive list and seeks to highlight those considered indispensable for the delivery of the outcome.

Table 3. Key Activities of Outcome 2.2

Primary activities to deliver Outcome 2.2					
Outputs	Activities	Country(ies) of Implementation			
		COL	KEN	IND	MEX
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.					
2.2.1.1	Global Caucus Conference for assessment of opportunities for multi-sectoral collaboration for sustainable financing to inform primer and MOUs	?	?	?	?
2.2.1.2	Develop primer on innovative financing models	?	?	?	?
2.2.1.3	Workshop with Conservation Caucus to present primer	?	?	?	?

2.2.1.4	Develop model MOU templates for use by government and private/public stakeholders on innovative financing for PAs	?	?	?	?
2.2.1.5	Develop proposals for policy action	?	?	?	?
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					
2.2.2.1	Develop legislative and executive briefs on conservation finance	?	?	?	?
2.2.2.2	Conservation Caucus Workshop to present trends in conservation finance and assess opportunities in national context	?	?	?	?
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			?	
2.2.2.4	Articulation with experts and national government entities through the Caucus	?			
Output 2.2.3 Inter-Parliamentary exchanges on sustainable financing for protected areas occur through international summits and conferences focused on innovative finance schemes.					
2.2.3.1	Inter-Parliamentary exchanges through international summits	?	?	?	?
2.2.3.2	Inter-Parliamentary exchanges between project countries	?	?	?	?
2.2.3.3	Exchanges among national parliamentarian via the Caucus.	?	?	?	?
Output 2.2.4 Regional and national forums engage stakeholders on resource mobilization for protected areas					
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	?	?	?	?
2.2.4.2	Regional Resource Mobilization Forum for project countries	?	?	?	?
2.2.4.3	National Resource Mobilization Forum or Roundtable	?	?	?	?
2.2.4.4	Develop Resource Mobilization Best Practice Manual	?	?	?	?

Output 2.2.5 Recommendations by stakeholders on necessary enabling conditions for the testing of innovative financial schemes are synthesized and shared with Government.

2.2.5.1	Assessment of enabling conditions for innovative financial schemes	?	?	?	?
2.2.5.2	Develop policy recommendations on enabling conditions for innovative financial schemes	?	?	?	?
2.2.5.3	Presentation of Policy Recommendations	?	?	?	?
2.2.5.4	Testing of innovative financial schemes		?		

Key Actors to be engaged in the delivery of this outcome

Colombia: Congress, National Government ? Ministries, Colombia National Parks, NGOs, Private sector

Indonesia: DPR, UNEP, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs, ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), Development Banks

Kenya: National Assembly of Kenya, Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service

Mexico: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources ? SEMARNAT, National Commission of Natural Protected Areas ? CONANP, National Institute of Statistics and Geography ? INEGI, Experts & Civil Society Organizations, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit ? SHCP, Parliamentarians, Mexican Conservation Fund, World Wildlife Fund, KFW, GIZ, UNDP.

Component 3: Knowledge Management, Sharing, and Communications

Knowledge Management of the project will promote learning and continuous improvement. It will generate documents for upscaling of lessons learned and will aid with strong collaboration across countries. The lessons learned will be communicated to the direct and indirect beneficiaries in various ways, mainly: training activities in different project components, technical publications, educational material, and awareness strategies. The knowledge management approach will be based on evidence of success, failure, and best practices through-out the project implementation cycle.

Outcome 3.1: Frameworks and best practices for NCAA integration into financing for protected areas system internalized by Government and stakeholders.

This outcome seeks to enhance the sustainability and reach of the project's impact by producing written and visual materials to facilitate information sharing and development of strategic policy on protected areas financing. Knowledge products will range from policy briefs (developed under Outcome 2.2 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, strategic plans, model legislation (developed under Outcome 2.1) and accompanying regulations to facilitate increased and innovative funding for PAs, and case studies on innovative financing models with associated lessons learned to inform and guide policymakers on their potential for implementation at the national level. Information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking, for the understanding and integration of recommendations of natural capital accounting into protected areas system finances, and on sustainable finance will be produced for each project country in collaboration with local community stakeholders. The project will help to develop the tools needed to systematize, extract, and organize the acquired knowledge, and disseminate the results, lessons, and good practices. Information will be tailored to target primarily at the legislative audience, but will also address stakeholders in the executive, public and private sectors. The project will ensure knowledge products are accessible, through online toolkits, an Online Community Forum, and seminars, workshops and trainings, and other communication strategies. Moreover, as the Secretariat for a global network of Conservation Caucuses, CCN will share such materials with its international network to enhance the global impact of the project. Parliamentary caucus strategic plans for innovative protected areas finance schemes shall incorporate gender perspectives, knowledge products to be developed will be gender sensitive, and all communications and tools will be gender sensitive with carefully crafted messages for women and men.

Primary activities at the output level to deliver this outcome are summarized in Table 4. Key actors listed to be engaged is not an exhaustive list and seeks to highlight those considered indispensable for the delivery of the outcome.

Table 4. Key Activities of Outcome 3.1

Primary activities to deliver Outcome 3.1
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Outputs	Activities	Country(ies) of Implementation			
		COL	KEN	IND	MEX
Output 3.1.1 Strategic plans, model legislation and regulations produced to support innovative protected areas finance schemes.					
3.1.1.1	Develop parliamentary caucus strategic plans for innovative protected areas finance schemes	?	?	?	?
3.1.1.2	Develop regulations to facilitate increased government allocations for innovative protected areas finance	?	?	?	?
3.1.1.3	Interinstitutional Assessment of Disparities in Financing to Identify Possible Sources to Increase PA Allocation		?		
3.1.1.4	Develop concise strategy for engagement with DPR-KK			?	
3.1.1.5	Review and update the PCC-Ks strategic plan to include legislative support for innovative protected areas finance schemes		?		
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.					
3.1.2.1	Construct a Knowledge Base on natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and sustainable finance	?	?	?	?
3.1.2.2	Design and launch a Project Website	?	?	?	?
3.1.2.3	Design and launch an Online Protected Areas Financing Community Forum	?	?	?	?
3.1.2.4	Develop recommendations on methodologies for systematization and dissemination of learned lessons and best practices, including linkage to FOLUR global platform	?	?	?	?
3.1.2.5	Host Summit on findings for policy making for sustainable protected area governance			?	
Output 3.1.3 Information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and sustainable finance produced per country.					

3.1.3.1	Develop and disseminate information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking	?	?	?	?
3.1.3.2	Develop and disseminate information and communication tools on sustainable finance in collaboration with local community stakeholders	?	?	?	?
3.1.3.3	Develop interactive tool and online demo of accounting integration in policy making for integration into legislative processes	?	?	?	?
3.1.3.4	Launch of consolidated materials for one-stop-shop for the advocacy of natural capital accounting	?	?	?	?
3.1.3.5	Build grassroots support for local community stakeholders and develop integration of materials into local culture and language		?	?	
3.1.3.6	Policy brief focused on integrating natural capital accounting developed and disseminated to the parliament		?		
3.1.3.7	Develop and disseminate two infographics and one video to support the natural capital accounting integration in policymaking				?

Key Actors to be engaged in the delivery of this outcome

Colombia: Congress, National Government ? Ministries, Colombia National Parks, NGOs, Private sector, Communities

Indonesia: DPR, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs, BAPPENAS, Legal Atlas, KKP, ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), Provincial Government and Regency (Bupati)

Kenya: National Assembly of Kenya, Conservation Caucus, Community Stakeholders

Mexico: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources ? SEMARNAT, National Commission of Natural Protected Areas ? CONANP, National Institute of Statistics and Geography ? INEGI, Experts & Civil Society Organizations, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit ? SHCP, Parliamentarians

4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area

The project specifically addresses financial sustainability of protected areas systems by bridging silos in governments and engaging with the legislative members to strengthen national budget allocations, as well as reduce institutional and legislative barriers to sustainable financing models for protected areas that involve the public and private sectors. Therefore, the project is aligned with the BD-2-7 ?Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate? and with the Focal Area Outcome ?The area of protected areas under effective and equitable management is significantly increased, including development of sustainable financing?.

5) Incremental / Additional Cost Reasoning

Scenario without the GEF investment: Conservation finance tools related to protected areas are already underway in Colombia, Mexico, Kenya, and Indonesia. These nations have demonstrated a commitment to meeting national biodiversity and climate goals through national policies and investments in programs. However, the effectiveness and impact of these efforts would be constrained by the previously noted lack of limited legislative awareness of the benefits to securing sustainable financing for protected area systems. The critical barriers to leveraging central government allocation and external financial mechanisms for funding PAs will limit and curtail the overall impact and benefits (including global environmental benefits) of the efforts made by the pilot countries to achieve conservation objectives of protected areas.

Scenario with the GEF investment: Under the scenario with GEF investment, a dedicated component will increase greater awareness of the value of biodiversity in protected areas through engagement with experts on NCAAs and innovative financing tools, as well as with Protected Areas stakeholder on the potential financial and economic benefits of a sustainably funded system of protected areas. The project will capacitate legislators for sustainably leveraging central government allocation and external financial mechanisms for conservation of biodiversity in national parks and other protected areas. This project would allow legislators to better understand the GEF as the financial mechanism of environmental conventions, and identify ways be which they could contribute to its mission of delivering Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). Legislators could greatly contribute to deliver

environmental results that are more ambitious and durable than ever before, if they could examine the legal frameworks governing the management- and finances of the protected area systems, along with the laws and regulations that may work across-purposes with biodiversity conservation. The GEF eligible countries could deliver tangible and measurable GEBs that can be sustained for longer periods because legislation is more stable and durable than actions taken by the Executive. The views on how Policy Makers could contribute to not only increase the financial viability for the protected areas, but to examine the most obvious laws and regulations hindering conservation efforts, were discussed at the recent GEF-ICCF *Conference on Policy Coherence and Political Consistency*, held in Costa Rica, February 17-21, 2022. The Project will assist in using NCAAs developed or being developed in the pilot countries for identification of multiple benefits of Protected area systems provide to the economy. This assessment will be critical in identifying the monetary benefits and demonstrate the return on investment and expenditures on protected areas. These return on investment to PA systems will be key information for assessing the budget performance.

6) Global Environmental Benefits

The project will deliver global environmental benefits through the protection of habitat for species of global importance by contributing to the financial sustainability of the target countries' protected area system. This will in turn improve the overall management effectiveness of the protected areas and improving the conservation status of key biodiversity areas. The project's anticipated success of integrating Natural Capital Accounting into the National Protected Areas System in project countries will help to improve the measurement of ecosystem services at the individual PA and system level, assist in mainstreaming biodiversity in national policy and budget planning, and will help to align public and private sector NCA efforts. Increased PA financing of the National Protected Areas System in Colombia, Kenya, Indonesia, and Mexico will result in enhanced management effectiveness across 151,842,846 hectares of protected areas, including protection for more than 24 of Bird Life International's *Endemic Bird Areas*, 22% of the world's flowering species, 36% of the world's bird species, 12% of the world's mammals, 16% of the world's reptiles, 15% of the world's orchid species, and over 27% of the world's biodiversity.

Through the project, policy and regulatory frameworks and innovative finance models will be developed to support sustainable and self-reliant financing for protected areas. Such legal, policy and regulatory improvements enhance revenue generation, help to identify economic valuation of protected areas, which will contribute to the financial sustainability of protected areas. These enhancements are measured with improved government funding for protected areas and an average 10 % increase in federal/national funding for protected areas systems in pilot countries are targeted. In addition, about

2,800 parliamentarians and 5,600 resource managers or constituencies will directly benefit from the Project activities.

The project contributes to GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area (BD-2-7), and to focal area outcomes ?The area of protected areas under effective and equitable management is significantly increased, including development of sustainable financing? and ?The ecological representativeness of protected area systems, and their coverage of protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures of particular importance for biodiversity is increased, especially habitats for threatened species?.

7) Innovation, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

Innovation: The capacity of policy makers to engage on environmental issues through the legislative process will be augmented through the activities organized the Conservation Caucus. These activities include briefings, workshops, seminars, exchanges with peers from developing and developed countries, and field visits. The experience of ICCF in the US and in the countries where Conservation Caucuses operate, has shown that a combination of indoor and outdoor activities greatly improves the understanding of Legislators of the conservation issues and potential solutions to the environmental problems. Conservation Caucuses are instrumental for informed dialogue, discussion, and change within the legislative and a powerful mechanism to engage the Executive, including heads of state, and ministers of environment and finances. The creation of conservation caucuses has already taken place in the target countries but leveraging these caucuses as a vehicle for legislators to engage on budget allocations and appropriations for protected areas is a novel approach. In Colombia, Mexico, and Kenya, the Caucuses have engaged in enhancing protected areas management, but only in Mexico has the Caucus specifically discussed the financial sustainability of the protected areas system. In Indonesia the Caucus has not yet engaged on protected areas issues; briefings in conjunction with other ministries and agencies will be a new approach to creating linkages within government, and legislative field missions to Marine Protected Areas and surrounding communities will be a unique and novel way for legislators to engage with stakeholders on issues first-hand. Through an innovative communications strategy, the project will also highlight and promote the positive work and analyses of partner organizations, projects, and initiatives with legislators to build political will for sustainable protected areas finance; this strategy ensures that supporting political will and stakeholder engagement with policymakers can continue, even if travel and in-person meetings/events remain infeasible into the future.

Sustainability: Project outcomes include increasing funding from central governments and exploring legislative frameworks to enable innovative financing mechanisms for protected areas. These outcomes ultimately reduce national reliance on overseas development assistance, and through the incorporation of stakeholder and expert viewpoints, ensure a network of engaged actors continues even after the project concludes. By targeting countries with strong and nonpartisan conservation caucuses, the project ensures that conservation caucuses as vehicles for engagement and mobilization of political will for sustainable protected areas finance will remain stable through election cycles and party leadership changes. The Conservation Caucuses in the participating countries will improve their political- and financial-sustainability. This project will raise their political and public profiles becoming magnets for new legislators interested in participating in initiatives of interest to various political parties. Taking decisive action in support of conservation is likely to result in receiving financial support of various institutions that could be organized and formalized around structures like the Conservation Council of ICCF-US. This a group of more than 50+ partner organizations, composed of private sector companies, philanthropic institutions, conservation organizations, NGOs and the civil society that provide financial contributions to ICCF to cover some of its recurrent operational costs.

Scaling up: Component 3 of the project focuses specifically on engaging with stakeholders at both the national and international levels on innovative financing models and best practices for ensuring sustainable financing for systems of protected areas. CCN supports a global network of conservation caucuses that can benefit from- as well as contribute to- the success of the project. For example, outcomes at the national level in Kenya could be shared with other Conservation Caucuses that CCN supports in Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia, inspiring action on a regional and international level. The same could be true for Colombia and Mexico influencing Caucuses in Peru, and the Eastern Caribbean, or Indonesia impacting ASEAN nations. Indonesia, as coordinator and initiator of the CTI-CFF, also has an opportunity to engage with other member countries on sustainable financing for marine conservation areas through the project. The global network can also be leveraged for harmonization and streamlining of policies to support transboundary protected areas. CCN supports Caucuses in both Colombia and Peru, and regional harmonization of sustainable financing schemes for protected areas in the Amazon basin could be explored as a positive impact of the project. Similarly, innovative financing models for transboundary marine protected areas between Kenya, Mozambique, and Tanzania could be explored through international exchanges. The knowledge management and sharing strategy for the project will ensure that project activities and outcomes are shared with the global network of Conservation Caucuses, and with partners acting on a regional level to inspire scalability.

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1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Considering the national context of this project at the National Protected Areas System level, it was agreed between CCN and the GEF Secretariat that maps were not necessary.

1c. Child Project?

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

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The project focuses on countries where CCN already has a presence and supports a conservation caucus, with in-country staff. A variety of stakeholders have been consulted on this proposal regarding protected areas financing directly, and indirect engagement over time on biodiversity issues, natural resource management, and protected areas have also contributed to the findings in the PIF. During the PIF stage CCN consulted primarily with Members of Caucuses and key Ministry partners in each target country responsible for Protected Areas management and within the GEF Focal Point Ministries. In Colombia, consultations with Co-Chairs of the Caucus and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development were held in July 2021. In Mexico, consultations with SEMARNAT and CONANP were held in July 2021. Consultations were also held with Mexican Conservation Parliamentary Group in September 2021. In Kenya, consultations were held with the Kenya Wildlife

Service in July 2021 and with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in November. In Indonesia, meetings were held with MMAF in July 2021, Members of Kaukus Kelautan in September 2021, and with MOEF in December 2021.

During the PPG phase, the project expanded and strengthened stakeholder consultations across the four countries between June and October 2022, led by CCN Washington, CNN country offices in the four project countries, and the Project Development Consultant hired to assist in developing this CEO Endorsement Request (CER). In Kenya the project has engaged with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry which contributed to the development of the project's concept note, resulting in the endorsement of the project by the Principal Secretary. The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) was also consulted on the collection of data and information regarding Kenya on topics such as financial sustainability scorecard, government funding for protected areas, policy actions in place to increase federal funding for protected areas, and input on proposed project activities. In Mexico consultations focused on key stakeholders with proven experience in the financial sustainability of the natural protected area system from the government, international cooperation, and civil society. Institutions consulted included the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) which is the GEF Focal Point for Mexico, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), and the National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) which will be the technical government counterparts for this project. Additionally, continuous conversations were held with legislators from both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies who are members of the Mexican Conservation Caucus and will be key stakeholders for the national implementation of the project. Dialogues were also held with the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN) which is a private, non-profit organization that allocates financial resources for strengthening the NPAs system, as well as the World Wildlife Fund Mexico, "Reforestamos Mexico", Wildlands Network, Stockholm +50 National Coordinator in Mexico at UNDP, and Former National Director of the CONANP and current Envoy for Oceans attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Consultations in Indonesia focused on stakeholders that are directly influential in the processes of protected areas financing and included the Kaukus Kelautan, Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia), the GEF Focal Point agency, i.e., the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Indonesia), World Bank Waves, and a multitude of regional governments. Consultations in Colombia focused on the National Natural Parks agency, Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute, National Planning Department, Biofin Program, and the National Administrative Department of Statistics. Conversations were also held with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and Caucus members in Senate and the House on the financial sustainability of the protected areas. Consultations were also held with WWF Colombia, which is a private, non-profit organization that is working with the National Government on "Herencia Colombia", which is an innovative long-term initiative, based on a public-private partnership and led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) and National Natural Parks. Herencia Colombia's goal is to secure long-term financing to expand and effectively manage the country's natural capital in the Amazon, Andes, Orinoco, Pacific and Caribbean

regions. Herencia Colombia is the largest sustainable conservation finance initiative in this biodiverse South American nation.

Engagement of stakeholders in protected areas designation and management will play a critical role in reducing the siloed approach to protected areas management and budget allocations. Connecting experts and on-the-ground members of civil society groups from both genders and various government agencies with decision-makers in the Caucuses will raise legislator awareness on baseline scenarios and policy and funding gaps to sustainable protected areas funding and management, as well as the importance of this to constituency wellbeing. Engagement with stakeholders through roundtables, expert panels, and field missions will also help identify innovative solutions involving the multi-sectoral network to achieve sustainable funding for the management of protected areas. The project will pay particular attention to the disproportionate impact of biodiversity loss on women, seeking to engage with stakeholders that can represent women's role in and benefits from more sustainable financing models for protected areas, as well as organizations led by and representing women's rights in policy and environmental issues.

This section describes the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the project. The SEP is designed to ensure effective engagement between all stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of the project. The project will aim to maintain dialogue with the relevant parliamentarians, government ministries, regional and municipal governments, the private sector, local community groups, NGOs, academia, and international organizations. The SEP embraces the definitions of 'stakeholder' and 'stakeholder engagement' as defined in the GEF Policy on Stakeholder Engagement:

Stakeholder means an individual or group that has an interest in the outcome of a GEF- financed activity or is likely to be affected by it, such as local communities, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations, and private sector entities, comprising women, men, girls, and boys

Stakeholder Engagement means a process involving stakeholder identification and analysis, planning of Stakeholder Engagement, disclosure of information, consultation and participation, monitoring, evaluation and learning throughout the project cycle, addressing grievances, and on-going reporting to stakeholders.

Consistent with the definitions above, the SEP seeks to ensure that stakeholders are identified, and their meaningful participation and involvement secured through-out project preparation and implementation; those consultations are gender-responsive and free of manipulation, interference, and/or discrimination; and those stakeholders have access to all relevant project information in an easily accessible and timely manner. Stakeholders were identified and generally placed in 1 of 3 levels according to their relationship with the project:

Level 1: persons and groups who can influence and decide the outcomes and the manner of the Project implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project

Level 2: persons and groups that participate in or influence the project directly or indirectly, but do not directly determine project decisions

Level 3: persons and groups affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the Project implementation.

Table 5. Project Stakeholders, Relevance and Level of Relationship

Institution/Organization	Relevance to the project	How the project will engage during the implementation phase	Level of Relationship
COLOMBIA			
Government:			

<p>? Alta Consejera para la Gestin y el Cumplimiento</p> <p>? Vicepresidencia de la Repblica de Colombia</p> <p>? Agencia Presidencial de Cooperacion Internacional de Colombia - APC-</p> <p>? Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo</p> <p>? Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible</p> <p>? Ministerio del Interior, including the ??Viceministry?s Office of Participation and Equal Rights</p> <p>? Presidential Advisory Council for Women?s Equity</p> <p>? Alta Consejera Para las Regiones</p> <p>? Instituto de Investigacion de Recursos Biologicos Alexander von Humboldt</p> <p>? Comision Colombiana del Oceano</p> <p>? Procolombia</p> <p>? Fontur</p> <p>? Procuraduria General de la Nacion</p> <p>? Invemar</p> <p>? Sinchi</p> <p>? Armada Nacional</p> <p>? Direccion General Maritima</p> <p>? Corporaciones Autonomas Regionales</p> <p>? Ministerio de Defensa</p> <p>? Departamento Nacional de Planeacion</p> <p>? Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacifico John Von Neumann ?IIAP</p> <p>? Patrimonio Natural</p>	<p>National GEF Focal Point</p> <p>Lead national entity for project execution</p> <p>Key project collaborating partners indispensable for the delivery of multiple project indicators at the outcome level</p> <p>National collaborating partners in protected areas management and financing</p> <p>National collaborating partners at the level of sector policy, budget planning, and national planning</p> <p>Regulatory partners</p> <p>National partners with responsibility for foreign policy relevant for PA resource mobilization</p> <p>National</p>	<p>National policy direction and alignment with national priorities</p> <p>National policy direction for project execution and coordination with state and department level responsible entities, and source of co-financing</p> <p>Technical support in protected areas and biodiversity conservation at the level of parliament</p> <p>Instrumental for legislative and regulatory change in support of protected areas financing</p> <p>To be consulted on roadmaps and policy actions for legislative and regulatory change</p> <p>Advocacy of protected areas financing increase</p> <p>Technical support in PA financing models</p>	<p>Level 1</p>
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Civil Society:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Fondo Acci?n ? Delegaci?n de la Uni?n Europea en Colombia ? Fundaci?n Natura ? Embajada de Noruega en Colombia ? Audubon ? Coraz?n Amazonia ? Cooperaci?n Econ?mica y Desarrollo (SECO) Embajada de Suiza en Colombia ? Rainforest Alliance ? Fundaci?n Malpelo ? Marviva ? LIMPAL Colombia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical collaborating partners Partners with complementary funding Protected areas co-management partners Coordinating partners with mutually beneficial objectives Advocacy partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible source of data, lessons learnt and best practices, and/or co-financing Advocacy for increased protected areas financing 	Level 2
Private Sector / Academic Institution:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Anglo-gold Ashanti ? Formal and informal tourism sector around protected areas ? ANDI ? Cotelco ? Universidad Sergio Arboleda ? Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano ? Universidad Nacional ? Univiersidad de los Andres ? Universidad Javeriana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Academic collaborating partners Private sector collaborative partner Funding partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible source of data, lessons learnt and best practices, and/or co-financing Possible sources of private financing for protected areas management 	Level 3

MEXICO

Government:

? Mexican Parliamentary Group for Conservation	National GEF Focal Point	National policy direction and alignment with national priorities	
? Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP)			
? Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Lead national entity for project execution	National policy direction for project execution and coordination with state and department level responsible entities, and sources of co-financing	
? Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE)			
? National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)	Key project collaborating partners indispensable for the delivery of multiple project indicators at the outcome level	Technical support in protected areas and biodiversity conservation at the level of parliament	
? National Commission on Natural Protected Areas (CONANP)			
? National Institute for Women (INMUJERES)		Instrumental for legislative and regulatory change in support of protected areas financing	
	National collaborating partners in protected areas management and financing	To be consulted on roadmaps and policy actions for legislative and regulatory change	Level 1
	National collaborating partners at the level of sector policy, budget planning, and national planning	Advocacy of protected areas financing increase Technical support in PA financing models	
	Regulatory partners		
	National partners with responsibility for foreign policy relevant for PA resource mobilization		
	National		

Civil Society:

<p>? Causa Natura</p> <p>? Centro de Colaboraci?n C?vica de M?xico (CCC)</p> <p>? Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA)</p> <p>? Comunicaci?n y Educaci?n Ambiental SC</p> <p>? Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible (CCMSS)</p> <p>? EcoMaxei</p> <p>? Ecopil Arte Crea Conciencia AC</p> <p>? Environmental Defense Fund M?xico (EDF)</p> <p>? Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable (ENDESU)</p> <p>? Fondo Mexicano para la Conservaci?n de la Naturaleza (FMCN)</p> <p>? Fundaci?n Biodiversidad Mexicana</p> <p>? Fundar M?xico</p> <p>? Iniciativa Clim?tica de M?xico (ICM)</p> <p>? Legado Sustentable</p> <p>? Migramar</p> <p>? Naturalia</p> <p>? Niparaj?</p> <p>? Noroeste Sociedad Civil para la Sustentabilidad Ambiental (NOSSA)</p> <p>? Pol?tica y Legislaci?n Ambiental (POLEA)</p> <p>? Pronatura (M?xico, Noreste, Peninsula de Yucatan, Sur)</p> <p>? Red Mexicana de Organizaciones Campesinas Forestales (Red Mocaf)</p> <p>? Reforestamos M?xico</p>	<p>Technical collaborating partners</p> <p>Partners with complementary funding</p> <p>Protected areas co-management partners</p> <p>Coordinating partners with mutually beneficial objectives</p> <p>Advocacy partners</p>	<p>Possible source of data, lessons learnt and best practices, and/or co-financing</p> <p>Advocacy for increased protected areas financing</p>	<p>Level 2</p>
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KENYA

Government:

? Parliamentary Conservation Caucus of Kenya	National GEF Focal Point	National policy direction and alignment with national priorities	
? Kenya Ministry of Tourism			
? Kenya Wildlife Service	Lead national entity for project execution	National policy direction for project execution and coordination with state and department level responsible entities, and sources of co-financing	
? Kenya Ministry of Finance			
? Kenya Forestry Service			
? Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KFRI)	Key project collaborating partners	Technical support in protected areas and biodiversity conservation at the level of parliament	
? Ministry of Environment and Forestry	indispensable for the delivery of multiple project indicators at the outcome level		
? Ministry of Public Service and Gender			
? National Environmental Management Authority		Instrumental for legislative and regulatory change in support of protected areas financing	
? Kenya Wildlife Training Institute			
? Kenya Water Towers Agency	National collaborating partners in protected areas management and financing	To be consulted on roadmaps and policy actions for legislative and regulatory change	Level 1
? Ministry in charge of Devolution			
? Council of Governors			
? County Governments	National collaborating partners at the level of sector policy, budget planning, and national planning	Advocacy of protected areas financing increase	
	Regulatory partners	Technical support in PA financing models	
	National partners with responsibility for foreign policy relevant for PA resource mobilization		
	National		

Civil Society:			
? African Park	Technical collaborating partners	Possible source of data, lessons learnt and best practices, and/or co-financing	Level 2
? CORDIO			
? AWF			
? Northern Rangelands Trust	Partners with complementary funding	Advocacy for increased protected areas financing	
? KWCA			
? TTWCA			
? WWF-Kenya	Protected areas co-management partners		
? Nature Kenya			
? TNC			
? Nature Kenya	Coordinating partners with mutually beneficial objectives		
? National Alliance of Community Forest Associations			
? National Environment Civil Society Alliance of Kenya			
? Faith based organization	Advocacy partners		
? Adjacent communities and landowners			
? Women for Environment (WE) Africa			
Private Sector:			

? Vulcan	Academic collaborating partners	Possible source of data, lessons learnt and best practices, and/or co-financing	Level 3
? Formal and informal tourism sector			
? Komaza	Private sector collaborative partner	Possible sources of private financing for protected areas management	
? One Acre Fund			
? Gradif			
? VI Agroforestry	Possible funding partner		
? Green Belt Movement (GBM)			
? Catsby Africa			
? Better Globe			
? Kakuzi			
? Eden restoration			
? Leaseholders			
? Private nursery Owners Association			

INDONESIA

Government:

? Kaukus Kelautan	National GEF Focal Point	National policy direction and alignment with national priorities	
? Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia			
? Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)	Lead national entity for project execution	National policy direction for project execution and coordination with state and department level responsible entities, and sources of co-financing	
? Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Indonesia)			
? Ministry of Tourism (Indonesia)	Key project collaborating partners	Technical support in protected areas and biodiversity conservation at the level of parliament	
? Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of Indonesia	indispensable for the delivery of multiple project indicators at the outcome level		
? Kemenkomarves			
? Ministry of Finance		Instrumental for legislative and regulatory change in support of protected areas financing	
? Ministry of Home Affairs			
? Central Statistics Agency (BPS)	National collaborating partners in protected areas management and financing	To be consulted on roadmaps and policy actions for legislative and regulatory change	Level 1
? Geospatial Information Agency (BIG),			
? BPD LH/Indonesian Trust Fund		Advocacy of protected areas financing increase	
	National collaborating partners at the level of sector policy, budget planning, and national planning	Technical support in PA financing models	
	Regulatory partners		
	National partners with responsibility for foreign policy relevant for PA resource mobilization		
	National		

Civil Society:

<p>? RARE</p> <p>? Walton Family Foundation</p> <p>? Mars Foundation</p> <p>? AIPA (ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Association)</p> <p>? OCEANA</p> <p>? The Ocean Conservancy</p> <p>? The Lucille and David Packard Foundation</p> <p>? Rimba</p> <p>? World Bank ? WAVES</p> <p>? WWF Indonesia</p> <p>? Coral Triangle Center</p> <p>? Record Nusantara</p> <p>? WCS Indonesia Program</p> <p>? Burung Indonesia</p> <p>? Archipelago Nature Conservation Foundation (YKAN)</p> <p>? YAPEKA</p> <p>? Conservation International</p> <p>? KEHATI</p> <p>? Missol Foundation</p>	<p>Technical collaborating partners</p> <p>Partners with complementary funding</p> <p>Protected areas co-management partners</p> <p>Coordinating partners with mutually beneficial objectives</p> <p>Advocacy partners</p>	<p>Possible source of data, lessons learnt and best practices, and/or co-financing</p> <p>Advocacy for increased protected areas financing</p>	<p>Level 2</p>
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Private Sector:

? Vulcan ? Formal and informal tourism sector	Private sector collaborative partner Possible funding partner	Possible source of data, lessons learnt and best practices, and/or co-financing Possible sources of private financing for protected areas management	Level 3
Key International Organizations			
CCN	Project Executing Agency	Project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Institutional coordination and stakeholder engagement.	Level 1
UNEP	GEF Implementing Agency	Technical advice, project oversight, quality control, and ensuring compliance with UNEP and GEF policies	Level 1

During project implementation, stakeholder participation will include the provision of co-financing, a gender-responsive participation of parliamentarians and technical staff in workshops, training, and tools development, the facilitation of local project events and processes, the provision of project oversight through participation on the Project Steering Committee (PSC), as data sources, technical expertise and knowledge management through the institutionalization of project results and lessons learned to allow for up-scaling, replication, and sustainability. The inclusion and engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the public in the implementation of the project will be ensured via their direct participation in the governance and decision-making bodies of the project. Special effort will be made to ensure that CSOs are represented in project decision-making and in interventions which may affect their interests. Stakeholder engagement in project implementation will be gender responsive as evidenced and detailed in the Gender Action Plan. Stakeholder engagement activities are integrated across all project components, and as such, the budget required for implementing the SEP is not a stand-alone budget and is integrated in budgeted project activities.

Consistent with the engagement approach described above, the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan is summarized in Table 6 below, while the corresponding monitoring plan in accordance with the minimum standards required by the GEF, is presented in Table 7.

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

Table 6. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Group	Engagement Purpose	Engagement Method	Frequency	Responsibilities
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<p>Level 1: persons and groups who can influence and decide the outcomes and the manner of the Project implementation or make decisions based on the outputs of the project</p>	Define details of project intervention strategies	Physical or virtual meetings of the PSC	Progress reports quarterly	Chair of the Project Steering Committee
	Review of project work plans and budgets	Written Progress Reports	Audit reports annually	Individual Project Steering Committee members
	Review and approval of project progress reports	Written letters	Physical or virtual meetings quarterly	Project Coordinator
	Review of project Audit Reports	Official project emails	Grievance deliberations on an as needed basis.	GEF Operational Focal Point
	Conduct fiduciary duties	Written grievance reports	Trainings at least annually	National Project Liaisons
	Address project conflicts	Written Audit Reports		Conservation Caucuses
	Addressing stakeholder grievances	Project Meetings with the GEF Operational Focal Point		Conservation Council of Nations
	Conflict resolution at all levels	Roadmaps, briefings, field missions		UN Environment Programme
	Agree on project policy communications with the Government and UN Environment Programme	Policy Papers		
		International Conferences and Summits		
	Trainings			

<p>Level 2: persons and groups that participate in the project directly or indirectly</p>	Consult on project work plans and budget	Technical Working Groups	Technical Advisory Committee meetings at least every 4 months	Conservation Caucuses
	Technical inputs to Terms of Reference	Focus Group Sessions	Field visits at least quarterly	Conservation Council of Nations
	Validation of technical reports, case studies, roadmaps, and policy papers for legislative and regulatory change	Meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee	Project website postings and social media on a continuous basis	Project Coordinator
	Exchange of technical data and lessons learned	Field visits and training	Trainings at least annually	National Project Liaisons
	Joint planning and collaboration	Case Studies	Progress reports quarterly	Project Staff
	Provision of technical assistance	Workshops and trainings in the field		Members of Technical Advisory Committee
		Memorandum of Understanding between organizations and the project		
	Project website, social media, printed materials, Knowledge Products, and Project Progress Reports			

<p>Level 3: persons and groups affected directly or indirectly by the outcomes of the Project implementation.</p>	<p>Inform on the project implementation status</p>	<p>Local and informative and focus group discussions</p>	<p>Focus group discussions at least every 4 months</p>	<p>Conservation Council of Nations</p>
	<p>Collect opinions and concerns during public meetings or other contacts</p>	<p>Social media</p> <p>National radio and TV in language of local community and with tailor-made messages</p>	<p>Workshops at least twice per year</p> <p>Radio and TV messages on a periodic basis</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p> <p>National Project Liaisons</p> <p>Project Staff</p>
	<p>Register, analyze and address grievances or comments submitted</p>	<p>Brochures</p> <p>National and regional level trainings and workshops</p>	<p>Guidance and other materials on a continuous basis</p>	<p>Local business leaders</p>
				<p>Grievances addressed on a case-by-case basis</p>

Table 7. Stakeholder Engagement Monitoring Plan

Parameter	Monitoring & Reporting Responsibility	Reporting Frequency
1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase	Project Coordinating Unit	Annually
2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in the project implementation phase	Project Coordinating Unit	Annually
3. Number of engagements (e.g., meeting, workshops, consultations) with gender-balanced stakeholders during the project implementation phase	Project Coordinating Unit	Annually

4. Percentage of stakeholders who rate as satisfactory the level at which their views and concerns are considered by the project	UN Environment Programme - Outsourced	Annually
5. Grievances handling mechanism ? how grievances are received, and results communicated to all stakeholders	Project Coordinating Unit	Annually

Stakeholder Response and Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project aims to be stakeholder responsive and relevant. For any perceived concerns and negative impacts caused by the project to the stakeholders, the project team, government, the UNEP, and the GEF are willing to hear and address them in an impartial and transparent manner. Project information and related safeguard risks and risk management measures are available in <https://open.unep.org>, [http://www.council of nation.org](http://www.councilofnation.org).

UNEP's measure to handle complaint-related matters is called the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM). [UNEP SRM_webpage](#) provides further details on the SRM eligibility and related process. Eligible cases should meet the following criteria:

- Complaints raised for currently proposed or implemented UNEP projects
- Demonstration of the adverse impacts due to UNEP-implemented project activity
- Complaint is related to UNEP's commitment on safeguards through the ESSF or the project safeguard documents

Complaints can be ideally forwarded to the project team, Pronatura Sur for speedy and informed assessment of the context and the issues. However, complaints can be also registered to UNEP and the Conflict Resolution Commissioner of the GEF. Request for anonymity of the complainers is respected if requested.

Compliance and grievance contact information:

- At the project level
Conservation Council of Nations (CCN)

1200 Potomac Street NW 20007

Washington, DC

United States of America

E-mail: info@councilofnations.org

UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism

Complaints can be sent to the UNEP-IOSSR directly by completing the [UNEP Online Project Concern](#) Form which is available both online and PDF format. The Form is available in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian or Spanish.) Submission in local languages is welcome. The form can be emailed or mailed to IOSSR. They can also be reached by telephone.

Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response (IOSSR) &

Director of Corporate Service Division

UNEP

P.O. Box 30552, 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 709 023 421 / +254 207 626 711

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

[Gender Overview & Inequalities](#)

Colombia. Colombia has ratified all current international treaties on human rights and women's rights and has made significant progress in developing laws to promote gender equality and guarantee women's rights. Some of the key ones are summarized below.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979, establishes tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations, or enterprises. Colombia having ratified the convention, CEDAW sets the overall international standard to be met by the project in Colombia for women's rights and is consistent with the GEF Policy on Gender.

The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Convention of ?Belem do Para?) 1995 promotes awareness and observance of women's rights; to modify, through educational programs, social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women and prejudices, and customs and stereotypes based on the idea of the inferiority and superiority of the sexes; and to promote the education and training of all those involved in the administration of justice, police and other law enforcement officers amongst others. The project is investing in public awareness and trainings, all of which are opportunities for gender mainstreaming, and directly consistent with the objectives of the convention as outlined above.

The National Policy on Gender Equality (CONPES 161) of 2013 coordinates efforts across the whole-of-government to guarantee women's equality and non-discrimination. All the government institutions involved in the implementation of this project are mandated by this policy to guarantee women's equality and non-discrimination through-out all project interventions.

The National Development Plan 2018-22, chapter on women's rights, ?Pact for Women's Equality? contains provisions on gender equality based on three dimensions: the economic dimension (overcoming poverty, the care economy, inequality in the workplace); the political dimension (women in positions of power and decision making) and the physical integrity dimension (violence and sexual and reproductive rights).

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Law 1257 of 2008 contains provisions for regulations on awareness, prevention, and punishment of all forms of violence and discrimination against women. This law is consistent with the national

commitments acquired through the ratification of CEDAW, and its relevance to the project are those described above for CEDAW.

The Law 581 - Quota Law 2000 establishes that a minimum of 30 percent of appointed positions must be occupied by women in the three branches of public power: executive, legislative, and judiciary.

The Guidelines for the integration of a gender approach in projects, programs, plans and policies for climate change management 2019 supports mainstreaming of the gender approach in policies and implementation instruments, to ensure that different needs are integrated, roles, abilities and expectations of women and men in all the country's actions aimed at mitigation and adaptation to the climate change. The strategies and approaches outlined in these are also perfectly suited for other types of projects including biodiversity and land degradation.

While the norms described above provide a solid framework for advancing women's rights, there are still challenges to be addressed. As of April 2017, the National Registry of Victims (RUV) estimates that there are over 8.1 million victims of armed conflict in Colombia, representing 18% of the Colombian population[1]. Most victims (4.5 million) were females affected by forced displacement and sexual and gender-based violence, and were mostly female adolescents, single mothers or widowed with children affected by the war. At least 40% of the victims were women below the age of 29; approximately 10% were girls and young women between 10?19 years old; about 40% were adult women between 30?59 years old; 13% were older women above the age of 65; and 4% were octogenarian?s women over 80 years old. Women belonging to indigenous and Afro-Colombian ethnic groups have been disproportionately affected by conflict-derived violence; Of 3,445 cases of homicides of indigenous and Afro-Colombian people, 65.5% were women[2]. According to the report of the National Institute of Legal Medicine in Colombia (INMLCF) in 2014, 1,007 women were murdered, 37,881 cases of violence against women were registered and 16,088 cases of sexual violence were against women, 86% of the total victims of this crime, with girls and adolescents being the main affected by this form of violence.

In terms of gender inequality, Colombia has made substantial progress, but there is still much to be done. In terms of the Quota Law, the executive branch at the national level meets this quota, but there are significant differences among institutions and ministries. Some of them have fewer women in senior management positions than the quota established - in some cases it is 0 percent. However, the real concern is that various administrations and departments do not meet the requirements of the Quota Law year after year but there is no sanction. Women's political participation has increased from 6% to 11% in popular election positions, and from 7% to 21% in congressional elections in the last 20 years. However, it is one of the Latin American countries with the least representation of women in politics.

In 2015, there are only 14% of councilors, 17% of deputies, 10% of mayors and 9% of governors. Figures still well below the parity that would do justice to the proportion of women within society. In relation to economic rights, women's access to formal employment and their participation in the labor market, although it has been growing, is still limited. In 2013 the labor participation gap was 20.94% (compared to 26.63% in 2001); the unemployment gap was 5.30% (compared to 7.38 in 2001); and 2012 gender pay gap was 23.28% (compared to 17.61% in 2002)[3].

Colombian women have a higher education rate than men. However, women still face significant difficulties in accessing employment, and when they enter the labor market, they face significant salary differences and work at high levels of informality. In Colombia 23% of women have full-time employment while 34% of them consider themselves housewives. Colombia has seen a decrease in the maternal mortality rate; but there are still 500 women who die every year because of pregnancy and childbirth. Also, women still face difficulties in accessing productive resources ? along with access to land and credit.

Mexico. Mexico is signatory to all the major conventions and agreements relating to human rights and the protection of women, as outlined above for Colombia. According to UN Women[4] Mexico has made significant progress in the achievement of women's rights and gender equality as evidenced by the strengthening of national laws to ensure women and men equality, strong gender institutionalism, and increased public resources for gender equality. The National Development Plan (2013 ? 2018) mainstreams gender equality and women's empowerment in all its areas, and the National Gender Equality Policy (2013 ? 2018) is focused on advancing substantive equality. The federal budget earmarked for equality among men and women reached USD 1.65 billion in 2015, which represents a 157% increase, but it represents only 0.5% of public spending. In 2014 the Political-Electoral Reform elevated gender parity to a constitutional level for candidacies to Federal and State Congress. In March 2015 this advance solidified when parity became a statutory obligation to register candidates.

Despite the progress made, gender equality in Mexico faces a series of structural challenges characterized by an unrelenting gap between formal and substantive equality in all areas of development. Mexico has a Gender Inequality Index of ?medium? value (0.322), placing it in 71st place out of 162 countries, according to the 2019 ranking. Some figures indicate a trend towards improving opportunities for women in the country in recent years, among them, the educational gap is shrinking: 62.2% of adult women have attained at least a secondary education level compared to 64.2% of their male counterparts; 48.4% of parliamentary seats are held by women; poverty in women reached 44.4% (29.1 million) in 2020, compared to 43.44% in men[5]. However, the progress towards gender equality should not obscure the gaps that persist and that represent a challenge for the country's social development, because of the persistence of many deep-rooted inequalities in the public and private spheres that violate human rights of women[6] and leave them unprotected against different forms of

violence and inequality. Among those, the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) highlights "the disparity in the burden of unpaid work"; female participation in the labour market is 44.2% compared to 78.5% of men; and violence against women, which in 2020 cost the lives of 948 women (femicide rate: 1.4 per 100,000 women), according to the ECLAC Inequality Observatory.

The gender gap is further aggravated in rural areas, mainly due to an unequal distribution of land ownership based on gender. Women, despite constituting more than 50% of the population, only between 23 and 26% are recognized as agrarian subjects, that is, with legal certainty within social property schemes; and the few owners or possessors that there are, in general tend to access the land through "transfer of rights or family inheritance". The average age of the owners of the land is 58 years; 30.4% are over 65 years old and on many occasions, it is the sons who make the corresponding decisions. To mitigate this inequality, the reform of the Agrarian Law of 2016 established a mandatory quota of 40% women in the agrarian nuclei, but by 2020 only 20% of them had a woman occupying a representative position, be it in the Ejido Commissariat or in the Surveillance Council. Therefore, it is evident that, although there have been advances at the legislative level, they have not yet been accompanied by the necessary cultural processes. The lack of access to legal land ownership by women is a vital problem for the sustainability of natural resources, since they play a crucial role in the use and conservation of biodiversity (...). It is essential to recognize that women use natural resources and the territory differently, their perspectives and needs are different, and they are (...) fundamental in planning and making decisions about the territory?. However, in general their participation in the assemblies of community members and "ejidatarios" is very limited, so their vision, knowledge and interests cannot influence the decision-making processes of the lands of their community or ejido.

Kenya. In addition to commitments acquired under the principal international conventions and agreements, Kenya has made significant strides in its national legal framework towards the attainment of equal rights and women's rights. Key milestones towards progress include creation of a government Task Force for the Review of Laws Relating to Women to foster women's equal participation in society and their economic empowerment (1993), establishment of the National Commission on Gender and Development based on recommendations from the Task Force (2003), adoption of the Sexual Offences Act (2006), enactment of the Employment Act (2007), endorsement of a new Constitution establishing key rights and encouraging additional reforms toward more legal gender equality, including: securing seats for women's political participation, landmark reforms for women's freedom of movement, principles of non-discrimination and equality (2010), passage of the Land Act and the Land Registration Act, increasing women's rights over marital property (2012), and passage of the Protection against Domestic Violence Act, addressing the issue of domestic violence for the first time (2015). Key to these milestones were the Kenyan Women Parliamentarian Association, Kenya Young Parliamentarians Association, and the Kenya Parliamentary Human Rights Caucus[7].

Notwithstanding the above, the true potential of girls and women in Kenya are constrained by multifaceted barriers. While Kenya scores 81 (out of 100) on the Women, Business and the Law 2020 index and ranks 109 out of the 153 countries in the Global Gender Gap Report 2020 with 0.671, significant inequalities between males and females in education attainment, health outcomes, representation in parliament, and participation in the labour market remain. Over the past decade, legislative and policy reform has established a basis for gender equality across all sectors. Gender-based violence is pervasive, and women are underrepresented in decision-making processes at all levels. Women and girls still spend long hours collecting water and firewood. Household chores limit school attendance and work options and women have less access to and control over the benefits from land tenure, education, and employment opportunities[8].

According to UN Women[9] 66.7% of legal frameworks that promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality under the SDG indicator, with a focus on violence against women, are in place. 22.9% of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18. The adolescent birth rate is 96 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 as of 2014, the same as in 2013. As of February 2021, only 21.6% of seats in parliament were held by women. In 2018, 22.8% of women aged 15-49 years reported that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. In Kenya, females are 27% less likely to have the same opportunities as males[10].

The situation of women linked to protected areas in Kenya also is faced with the challenges described above. IUCN[11] reports that in Kenya women comprise less than 10% of conservancy landowners and only 5% of conservancy managers. Multiple layers of discrimination reinforce harmful gender norms and diminish the important roles women play in conservation, building a barrier to women's leadership, and often include conservancy decisions favouring men and women being excluded from decision-making structures and processes. Women may experience physical and psychological violence by husbands and other community members to pressure them to leave their conservation leadership roles, with local conservancies having reported that 15 of 26 women have cited physical violence, verbal abuse, humiliation, and intimidation by spouses due to their involvement in conservancies.

Kenya has made important strides in advancing gender equality, with enactment of laws on domestic violence, sexual offences, affirmative procurement opportunities for women, representation of women in public and elective office and establishment of affirmative funds for women-owned businesses. Despite progress, achieving gender equality is still slow and is hampered by inadequate implementation of laws, inadequate funding, weak accountability mechanisms and slow pace of changing discriminatory and patriarchal gender norms, attitudes, and practices.

Indonesia. Indonesia has ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979) and committed to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), both of which provide guidance on eliminating obstacles for women to

fully participate in social, economic, and political life. Presidential Decree (no 57/2017) includes a specific goal on gender equality and women's empowerment and the country is working with UN Women to increase the participation and representation of women in decision making processes, reducing maternal mortality, and eliminating all forms of violence against women. Indonesia also signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in 2006.

The Constitution of Indonesia gives equal rights to men and women and the government has passed several laws and regulations to protect women and children from violence, increase the number of women in politics, and promote gender mainstreaming in planning and budgeting. The government also seeks to improve gender equality in its National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024), which includes targets on access to education, employment, health, violence, and representation in politics[12]. Measures have been taken to implement the Government's zero-tolerance policy for gender-based violence. These include the Law on Domestic Violence in 2004, the Victim Protection Law in 2006, the Law on Anti-Trafficking in 2007, and the Law on the Protection of Women and Anti Gender- based Violence in 2009.

Despite the efforts described above, women still face numerous challenges in Indonesia. The implementation of national laws and targets are often hindered by limited institutional capacity, no clear mandate, and the lack of a clear implementation strategy, among others. Indonesia's gender gap index is an indirect measure of this, and which increased from 0.66 in 2007 to 0.69 in 2021 growing at an average annual rate of 0.38%[13] placing Indonesia at 85th out of 149 countries in the global gender gap rankings. Indonesia's gender inequality index is among the highest of the ASEAN countries, according to the United Nation's Human Development Report 2021/2022. According to a publication by Eco-Business[14], Indonesian women earn 59.3 percent of what their male counterparts with the same level of schooling and tend to work in the informal sector missing out on the empowerment that formal work offers. The average salary of female workers in urban areas is US\$190, while men get an average wage of US\$244. Despite a strategy launched in 2013 to adopt gender-responsive budgeting, Indonesia does not state exact figures regarding the nominal financing for gender-responsive programs.

As reported in the UNDP Indonesia Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2020[15], when it comes to customary law and female participation, the position of judge or *adat* leader is generally considered to be a male role and women are discouraged from seeking this leadership role. Though there is a greater percentage of women in the national parliament, from 17.32 percent in 2014 to 18.04 percent in 2016, at the sub-national level, women won less than 15 percent of seats. In the executive branch, almost half of civil servants are women, yet less than 20 percent hold decision- making positions. Women make up a greater portion of Indonesia's unemployed population and take on more informal work, exposing them to unregulated work environments and access to fewer rights. Thirty-one percent of female heads in the informal economy have only primary school education. Female-headed households have fewer assets/poorer quality homes, and access to substantially less earned income, and are three times more likely to fall below the poverty line.

Project Activities to Mainstream Gender Perspectives

The project will have to be genuinely gender mainstreamed through-out implementation and impact evaluation. The Project will seek to institutionalize gender mainstreaming at all levels of intervention and operation of the project. In its efforts to fully integrate gender mainstreaming, the Project will be 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, must be given special consideration in ensuring equal access to the resources and services of the Project.

The project is mindful of the disproportionate impact of the unsustainable management of natural resources on women and the unbalanced representation of men in positions of power in decision-making bodies on environmental issues. To counteract these trends, the project will elevate not only women's leadership in Conservation Caucuses, but also engagement with stakeholder organizations led by women through project activities, such as expert panels, round table forums, and field missions. CCN Conservation Caucuses already reflect the importance of women's leadership in environmental policy; Co-Chairs of Conservation Caucuses in Colombia, Mexico, and Kenya, all include women, with Caucus membership in Colombia and Mexico comprising more women than men. Most of the target countries have quotas and policies in place to safeguard women's representation in politics. As stated above, in Colombia, the quota law (581/2000) establishing that 30% of administrative positions be filled by women, ensures that the project will have women in leadership positions on protected areas issues with which to engage on project outputs. Also as stated above, Mexico and Indonesia have enacted parity laws on political parties- in Mexico a modification to the Constitution (Decree No. 135 of 2014) requires political parties to ensure gender parity in candidacies for federal and local legislators, and Indonesia has initiated a quota on parties that 30% of candidates must be women, helping to reduce the risk that the project may not have female legislators and leaders to engage with following electoral cycles. In Indonesia, a Presidential Instruction on Gender Mainstreaming (INPRES No.9/2000) requires all government ministries and agencies at both the national and local levels to include gender mainstreaming in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. The project will continue to support women's membership and leadership in caucuses, a critical way to ensure that women's rights are represented at the decision-making table. Additionally, project outputs will highlight and reinforce examples of female environmental champions in activities and knowledge dissemination, reinforcing to wider society the success of women in policy-making roles.

In the context of training and capacity building programmes to be offered by the project, both women and men will be involved in a balanced way, ensuring that the selection criteria for training include gender-specific characteristics that will ensure meaningful and significant participation by women in all trainings offered by the project (up to 50% where feasible), with the intention of ensuring that women and men can participate proportionally and benefit equally from the project interventions. Apart from the selection quota, to ensure women's substantive participation, a specific strategy will be set in place

to maximize gains/benefits for women, by assessing each project activity to determine opportunities for gender mainstreaming. Gender aspects will also be considered in the information and communication strategy of the project, by formulating messages specifically tailored to women and men independently, whenever relevant. All project committees including the Project Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee will aim for at least an equal men-women representation, thus empowering women to occupy decision-making positions and roles in the project's governance structures.

The project's efforts to mainstream gender into the implementation of activities under the three project components will follow the general guidance provided in the Gender Mainstreaming & Action Plan Matrix below in Table 8, which forms an integral part of the project's monitoring and evaluation framework, and its compliance will be evaluated as part of the project's Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation. To ensure the proper implementation of the environmental and social safeguards of the project, as well as of the Gender Mainstreaming and Action Plan, a **Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert** will be hired on retainer to supervise and oversee compliance with the project's Gender and Mainstreaming Action Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and will provide technical support to the project in gender and safeguard issues as appropriate. The final and overall responsibility for compliance with this Gender and Mainstreaming Action Plan is the Project Coordinator and the Project Steering Committee.

Table 8. Gender Mainstreaming & Action Plan

Relevant Project Output	Gender Specific Action Associated with Planned Project Activities	Indicators & Targets	Required Input and Oversight	Estimated Gender Budget (USD)
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<p>Output 1.1.1 Synthesis on value of protected areas system to economy of target countries.</p>	<p>The systematization of information on the value of protected areas will include the role of women in the management of PAs</p> <p>Briefing events, forums, round tables on the economic value of biodiversity will seek balanced participation by men and women</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> # of systematizations that address gender in PA management</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 1 systematization</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Technical expertise for systematization</p> <p>Technical expertise in gender sensitive approach</p> <p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach</p>	<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and consultants budget line</p>
<p>Output 1.1.2 Draft recommendations and roadmaps to integrate NCAAs into protected areas systems.</p>	<p>Gender and Minority Groups Panels will ensure balanced participation by men and women</p> <p>Distribution and discussion of roadmaps to parliamentarians and other government stakeholders through roundtables will ensure an overall balanced participation by men and women</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the conduct of panels and discussion of roadmaps</p>	<p>\$4,000 staff time</p> <p>Covered by output level budget and consultants budget line</p>

<p>Output 1.1.3 Guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems.</p>	<p>Regional and National Expert Panel on PA Financing shall be gender balanced</p> <p>Training in use of guideline for innovative financing will seek balanced participation by men and women</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the conduct of panels and training</p>	<p>\$4,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and training budget line</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Workshops on the implementation of innovative financing schemes will ensure balanced participation by men and women</p> <p>Field missions of legislators to sites of pilot cases will ensure balanced participation by men and women</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the conduct of workshops and field missions</p>	<p>\$4,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and consultants budget line</p> <p>\$4,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and travel budget line</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>Training manual and modules on the status of conservation budgetary planning and financial tools shall incorporate a gender approach</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> # budgetary planning training manuals that adopt a gender approach</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 1 training manual</p>	<p>Technical expertise in gender sensitive approach</p> <p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the development of the manual and training</p>	<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and training budget</p>
	<p>Training on the status of conservation budgets and financial tools will ensure balanced participation by men and women</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>		<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and training budget</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Global Caucus Conference for assessment of opportunities for multi-sectoral collaboration for sustainable financing will ensure a gender balanced participation</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the implementation of the Global Caucus Conference and the workshops with the Conservation Caucus</p>	<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and training budget</p>
	<p>Workshop with Conservation Caucus to present primer will ensure a gender balanced participation</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>		

<p>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</p>	<p>Conservation Caucus Workshop to present trends in conservation finance and assess opportunities in national context will ensure a gender balanced participation</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the implementation of the workshop with the Conservation Caucus</p>	<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and training budget</p>
<p>Output 2.2.3 Inter-Parliamentary exchanges on sustainable financing for protected areas occur through international summits and conferences focused on innovative finance schemes.</p>	<p>Inter-Parliamentary exchanges between project countries will ensure a gender balanced participation</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the Inter-Parliamentary exchanges</p>	<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and travel budget</p>
<p>Output 2.2.4 Regional and national forums engage stakeholders on resource mobilization for protected areas</p>	<p>Regional and National Resource Mobilization Fora to ensure a gender balanced participation</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % gender participation</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Technical expertise in gender sensitive approach</p> <p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the Regional and National Resource Mobilization Fora</p>	<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and travel/workshop budget</p>

<p>Output 2.2.5 Recommendations by stakeholders on necessary enabling conditions for the testing of innovative financial schemes are synthesized and shared with Government.</p>	<p>Policy recommendations on enabling conditions for innovative financial schemes shall incorporate gender perspectives</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> # of policy recommendations that incorporate gender perspectives</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 1 policy per country</p>	<p>Technical expertise in gender sensitive approach</p> <p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the development of policy recommendations</p>	<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 Strategic plans, model legislation and regulations produced to support innovative protected areas finance schemes.</p>	<p>Parliamentary caucus strategic plans for innovative protected areas finance schemes shall incorporate gender perspectives</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> # of parliamentary caucus strategic plans that incorporate gender perspectives</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 1 strategic plan per country</p>	<p>Technical expertise in communications and safeguards and gender to ensure strategies are truly mainstreamed</p> <p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the development of the strategic plans</p>	<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget and consultant budget lines.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Knowledge products to be developed will be gender sensitive</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> # of gender sensitive knowledge products</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least 2 products per country</p>	<p>Technical expertise in gender sensitive approach</p> <p>Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive knowledge products are developed</p>	<p>\$2,000 staff time</p> <p>Technical costs covered by output level budget</p>

Output 3.1.3 Information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and sustainable finance produced per country.	All communications and tools will be gender sensitive with carefully crafted messages for women and men.	<u>Indicator:</u> # of gender sensitive communication messages and tools <u>Target:</u> At 2 messages and tools per country	Technical expertise in communications and safeguards and gender to ensure messages and tools are truly mainstreamed Gender, Stakeholder Engagement, & Safeguards Expert to ensure gender-sensitive approach in the development of the strategic plans	\$2,000 staff time Technical costs covered by output level budget and consultant budget lines.
Gender Mainstreaming in Project Management and Decision-Making				
Project Staff	Ensure equitable access	At least 50% of project staff shall be women	Gender-sensitive Staff selection criteria	\$2,000 staff time
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	Ensure equal representation	50% women 50% men	Gender-sensitive Member Profiles for PSC	\$2,000 staff time

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[9] UN Women Kenya. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/kenya>

[10] Gender Gap Index in Kenya from 2017 to 2022. Published by Lars Kamer, August 2022. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1220570/gender-gap-index-in-kenya/>

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[14] Without data, Indonesia's gender equality promise falters. Antik Bintari, March 7, 2022. <https://www.eco-business.com/opinion/without-data-indonesias-gender-equality-promise-falters/>

[15] UNDP Indonesia Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2020. <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/id/0e888b952c742ac7029376aae0ffeda36e8c02553a804522a77855f8135e56b6.pdf>

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Private sector stakeholders will be invited to Parliamentary briefings on the integration of NCAAs into protected areas budgets, as well as innovative financing tools to enhance external and internally generated revenue for PA systems. Their participation will provide an opportunity to share their perspective with decision-makers on barriers and opportunities to incorporate this information into policy and incentivize private sector involvement. CCN has several private corporate partners, which it could engage during the PPG phase of the project on these issues, including Volkswagen, Mars Inc., and International Paper. The tourism sector will be specifically engaged in each country to analyze the ecotourism potential of parks and associated investment needs. Technology companies, such as Vulcan and Microsoft, can offer insights into costs for monitoring and surveillance of parks for specific governments. Companies and industries, especially extractive industries, can be engaged via Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) opportunities to offset the degradation of ecosystems through engagement and contribution to PA system funding.

Agricultural sectors, such as farmers associations, and nursery owners? associations will be consulted through engagements with legislators and the executive on policies and incentives that could support national targets and goals, (i.e., green bonds, long-term concession loans to support protected areas management, and development of off-forest interventions to ease pressure from PAs.) Concessionaires will engage legislators and the executive on legislative gaps and needs to enhance forest and land management through concessions to leverage on government and partner funding.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

Table 9. Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Impact Level	Likeliness of Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Gender Mainstreaming Risk	Low	Moderately likely	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 & Action Plan by validating gender mainstreaming in Annual Work Plans and periodic reports produced by the project.

Failure of buy-in from legislators	Medium	Moderately likely	The project focuses on countries where the ICCF Group 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	High	Likely	<p>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 has yet to undergo an election period.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drafted and proposed legislation is not passed into law.	Medium	Moderately likely	Project activities tap the right expertise through CCN's extensive partnerships to inform and justify 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	Medium	Moderately likely	Political upheaval is an inherent risk in working with governments. 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 areas	Low	Unlikely	While the project targets legislators, it will also be working closely with the executive and other stakeholders in all activities, reducing this risk. Country-specific assessments of the limits to the legislative branch's capacity to act on PA financing to be developed during PPG phase along with tailored activities to address these limitations.

Climate Change	Low	Unlikely	<p>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 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. 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.</p>
COVID-19	Medium	Moderately likely	<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 will create competing priorities for federal budget, constituting a potential risk to project outputs. However, 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 virtual interactions over the course of the last year 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.</p>

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

Institutional Arrangements

UNEP will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. A task manager will be appointed to oversee the implementation of the project, assisted by a support staff. Conservation Council of Nations, with technical competence and project management capacity, will serve as the project Executing Agency (EA). CCN will work through separately incorporated country offices, including ICCF Colombia, ICCF Kenya, and Yayasan Kaukus Kelautan Indonesia and will coordinate with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia (KKP), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Tourism of Kenya, and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) of Mexico. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established by CCN. CCN will perform tasks of secretariat for the PSC. Along with the representatives of the CCN and UNEP, the PSC will comprise the representatives of pilot countries.

As a pilot project on the viability of conservation caucuses to be a vehicle for sustainable financing for protected areas, the project will assess the impact of activities over both the short term and the long term. Activity reports will be generated and shared publicly, as well as through quarterly project reports, and the annual report will assess the impact of activities and viability of the project in the longer-term using benchmarks such as METT financial scorecards, MOUs with public and private sector entities on innovative financing models, central government allocations to protected areas budgets, and enabling legislation and regulations enhancing the sustainable financing of protected areas. Results will be shared with the Project Steering Committee on an annual basis for feedback and consideration in project revisions.

The lead coordinator for this project will be based at CCN headquarters in Washington DC, with on-the-ground implementation by respective country offices in Mexico City, Bogota, Nairobi, and Jakarta. Notably, the country offices in each of these target countries are separately incorporated as local non-profits except for ICCF Mexico. M&E will be conducted by the Project Steering Committee on an annual basis as led by the Project Coordinator with data and reporting from the country offices. Further details on institutional arrangements are presented in Annex H, including arrangements for gender mainstreaming through-out project implementation.

Coordination

The Project will ensure coordination with the following on-going GEF-financed projects:

Colombia

Consolidation of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) at national and regional levels (GEF ID 5680): is a GEF-funded project to consolidate SINAP's management and planning at national and regional level through the development of instruments that enhance the management effectiveness, to increase ecosystem representativeness and strengthen the participation of regional stakeholders into conservation initiatives along strategic biological corridors and conservation mosaics. Project outcomes include At least 163,000 ha of new national, regional, and local protected areas in strategic biological corridors incorporated as part of the SINAP. The proposed project will coordinate its focus on these same designated hectares under the project.

Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (GEF ID 10300): is a GEF-funded project to improve governance and promote sustainable land use activities to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the Colombian Amazon forests. As many of Colombia's Protected Areas fall within this geographic scope, the project will ensure to include the Project Team as key stakeholders in activities and events.

Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina islands (GEF ID 10578): this project seeks to mainstream biodiversity conservation and green recovery in the tourism sector to maintain ecosystem health and the environmental goods and services provided by the Seaflower MPA. Coordination with this project will be key, as it can be used to demonstrate the value of ecosystems goods and services offered by protected areas to the national economy and to the livelihoods of local communities. This is critical to strengthen the justification for increased protected areas financing.

The project will also seek coordination with the recently launched Heritage Colombia mechanism. Heritage Colombia is a \$245-million initiative to support the creation, expansion, and improvement of 32 million hectares (nearly 80 million acres) of protected land and marine areas in the country over the next decade. It's a Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) initiative, meaning that conservation funding was secured from the public and private sector for wide-reaching, long-term projects. If Heritage Colombia is successful, the country will see 26% of its land territory and 30% of its oceans under protection, meeting some of its 30?30 commitment eight years early[1].

Indonesia

Investing in the Komodo Dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores (IN-FLORES) (GEF ID 10728): aims promote conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores through strengthened and integrated management of multiple use landscapes and seascapes. One of its outcomes includes Alternative new economic models and nature-supportive livelihood activities for financial sustainability of conservation efforts and benefit to surrounding communities building and supporting the lessons from BIOFIN, which this project could be a coordinating entity for with the DPR.

Strengthening forest and ecosystem connectivity in RIMBA landscape of central Sumatra through investing in natural capital, biodiversity conservation, and land-based emission reductions (?RIMBA project?) (GEF ID 5285): is a GEF-funded project aimed at protecting biodiversity and to increasing carbon stocks across the RIMBA critical landscape of Sumatra by enhancing forest ecosystem connectivity through green economic development in Indonesia. Its outputs include incorporating natural capital accounting into conservation plans, payment for Water Services Schemes (PWS) in specific sites, activation of the Sumatra Trust Fund, and sharing the best practices from these efforts at the national level. This project can support this specific goal through leveraging the Caucus in Indonesia through briefing events from project staff and stakeholders.

World Bank NCA/WAVES- has been completed (in partnership with KKP), and to date the content provides a baseline for ecosystem extent in MPAs in eastern Indonesia. However, the study is yet to produce the valuation of its natural resources, which the project will continue to follow and collaborate so that it can be shared with legislators upon completion.

A national initiative on NCA is currently being carried out jointly by Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), Independent Institute of Science (LIPI), Statistic Bureau (BPS), Geospatial Agency (BIG), and Coordinating Ministry of Maritime (CMMAI), focusing on the economic valuation of natural resources. The project will seek collaboration with this initiative to leverage its findings with the DPR.

Mexico

The project will also coordinate with the World Bank implemented *Mexico: Sustainable Productive Landscapes (GEF Project ID 9555)*. This project seeks to strengthen sustainable management of productive landscapes inclusive of protected areas in said landscapes and increase economic opportunities for rural producers in priority areas of Mexico through capacity strengthening for sustainable landscape management and promoting sustainable and climate-smart production systems. This project can help demonstrate the value of ecosystem services and sustainable use of biodiversity, thus can be used to strengthen the justification for PA financing in productive landscapes.

Coordination will also be sought with the Conservation International implemented *Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in priority landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas (GEF Project ID 9445)*. This project seeks to strengthen the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the national system of protected areas and corridors, through integrated management of culturally diverse coastal and terrestrial landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico. This is to be achieved through integrated management of three priority landscape for biodiversity conservation is substantially strengthened through land-use planning and the expansion and management of protected areas; Mainstreaming models of sustainable production with a market-driven value chain approach in agriculture, fishing, aquaculture, forest and tourism activities, as a pillar of integrated management of the three priority landscapes; and increasing financial sustainability in the integrated management of the three priority landscapes. This project can help demonstrate the value of ecosystem services, sustainable use of biodiversity, and enhanced PA management in prioritized landscapes, thus can be used to strengthen the justification for PA financing.

Coordination will be sought with the project *Promoting sustainability in the agave-mezcal value chain through restoration and integrated management of biocultural landscapes in Oaxaca (GEF Project ID 10869)* that is in its final stages of preparation. This project seeks to foster sustainable practices in the agave-mezcal value chain in the Oaxaca Mezcal Region through an integrated landscape management approach that privileges non-monoculture cultivation, species protection and the maintenance of ecosystems services, including the establishment and management of 6 new protected areas and other effective area-based conservation modalities within two bio-cultural landscapes, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in productive landscapes. This project can help demonstrate the value of ecosystem services, sustainable use of biodiversity, and enhanced PA management in prioritized landscapes, thus can be used to strengthen the justification for PA financing.

Kenya

The project will access lessons learned and will coordinate with the project *Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Kenya through an Integrated Approach (GEF Project ID 9659)* which seeks to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking in Kenya through an integrated approach. This project can be used to highlight the recurrent and capital cost of protected area management and the opportunities that PA provides to explore different financing options (trust fund).

The project will coordinate with the project *Eldoret-Iten Water Fund for Tropical Water Tower Conservation (GEF Project ID 10209)* which seeks to conserve globally significant biodiversity and protect the integrity and resilience of critical ecosystems and their services in the targeted water towers. This project's intervention strategy highlights the value of ecosystem services provided by national parks,

why it makes sense to protect ecosystems in PAs, and thus why PA systems should be sufficiently financed.

[1] \$245-million initiative to create and maintain protected areas in Colombia. By Maxwell Radwin, 14 July 2022. <https://news.mongabay.com/2022/07/245-million-initiative-to-create-and-maintain-protected-areas-in-colombia/>

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

Colombia:

- Colombia is party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Kyoto Protocol, the Nagoya Protocol, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the high ambition coalition for the thirty-by-thirty initiative.
- In conversations with CCN, the Director of its *Parques Nacionales Naturales* (PNN) has expressed a strong desire to enhance tourism in seven key protected areas, which aligns with the project goals to focus on sustainable financing for necessary infrastructure and tourism capacity of these PAs, ensuring that tourism revenue supports conservation activities and associated economic development of surrounding communities.
- Colombia's **National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP)** includes the goal of meeting 100% of the goals of the protected areas work plan (PoWPA) by 2025, and evaluation on the effectiveness of the National System of Protected Areas as a complete, ecologically representative, and efficiently managed mechanism that guarantees the conservation of biodiversity and continental, marine and coastal ecosystems, within the framework of the country's rural and urban land use planning by 2030. The project will work within the framework of the PoWPA in Colombia, and leverage stakeholder reports and assessments of the National System of Protected Areas in raising legislative awareness on the baseline scenario.
- Under its **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) toward the UNFCCC**, Colombia has committed to Increase by more than 2.5 million hectares the coverage of newly protected areas in the National System of Protected Areas -SINAP-, in coordination with local and regional stakeholders; this expansion will require financing models to support effective management and can be incorporated into field mission to potential sites for stakeholder consultations, and inter-agency forums on the designation process with legislators. Its updated NDCs specifically mention the special attention to be paid to protected areas in its adaptation and mitigation measures.[1]
- In its **National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (NPIMBES)** Colombia has established a portfolio of conservation priorities which identify nearly 40 million hectares as a priority, based on 33 studies of conservation priorities, and the project will align with the nation's priorities by focusing on these specific areas.
- The Project will support Result 3.3 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.
- As a member of the **high ambition coalition for the thirty-by-thirty initiative**, Colombia has committed to protect at least 30% of its land and ocean by 2030, which will require significant financial planning, involving multiple stakeholders as well as central government commitments.
- Colombia has invested \$42.85 million awarded by the GEF into its Conservation Trust Fund through the project, "Colombian National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund" (GEF ID 2551), with the goal of strengthening sustainable financing for its system of protected areas. This project will further support the goals of that investment by evaluating with stakeholders the role of the trust fund along with other financial schemes to support sustainable financing for the system of Protected Areas.

Colombia has an Indicative Action Plan 2013-201 of the National Policy for Gender Equality for Women within the Office of the Advisory Council for Women's Equity following the provisions of the National Development Plan 2010-2014 "Prosperity for All", established by Law No. 1,450 of 2011, whose article 177 sets forth the will of the national government to adopt a national public policy for gender equity. A proposal in which civil society and various executive bodies and representatives of international agencies participated was made in September 2012, and the Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES) gave this its approval. The project will seek to collaborate with this multisectoral space.

Mexico

- Mexico is party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Kyoto Protocol, the Nagoya Protocol, the Paris Climate Agreement, the high ambition coalition for the thirty-by-thirty initiative, and the high-level panel for a sustainable ocean economy.

- **Mexico's National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP)** aims to help the nation achieve its **Aichi targets and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** by specifically focusing on mainstreaming biodiversity criteria in policies, plans and programs, within and across sectors, and at all levels of government, to ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services necessary for the well-being of the Mexican people; this project directly supports this initiative by bridging silos in government to ensure that all branches and stakeholders are involved in policy and regulations directly impacting the management of protected areas, which provide important ecosystem services to the nation.

- Mexico's updated **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under UNFCCC** mention strengthening strategies to enhance the management and integration of its System of Protected Areas through concerted action between the various levels of government to recognize synergies with adaptation to climate change with benefits for sustainable development and to mitigate the impact of climate change on local communities.^[2]

- Mexico is currently updating its NBSAP, and the revised version will address harmonizing the legal and regulatory frameworks at all levels of government in order to support institutions and conduct functions in a coordinated manner, with the effective participation of citizens; the project's activities that convene legislators with stakeholders to obtain the baseline situation for protected areas funding and opportunities for legislative and regulatory enabling actions will support this harmonization initiative.

- **The Mexican Conservation Parliamentary Group** held a congressional workshop to address opportunities to enhance sustainable financing for protected areas, particularly in the context of "the green recovery" on February 25th, 2021. Concluding the workshop, the legislators committed to present a policy framework to address the opportunities identified during the session, indicating legislative support for technical conversations on innovative financing mechanisms and government allocations for protected areas.

- As a member of the **high ambition coalition for the thirty-by-thirty initiative**, Mexico has committed to protect at least 30% of its land and ocean by 2030, which will require significant financial planning, involving multiple stakeholders as well as central government commitments.
- The Project will contribute to UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework by supporting the Work area 3 green economy and climate change.
- Mexico has invested \$56.1 million awarded by the GEF into expanding and enhancing its national systems of protected areas through The Consolidation of the Protected Areas Program (SINAP tranches 1-4). This project will build upon and strengthen the outcomes of those investments by incorporating them into the baseline and promoting sustainable financing for the PA system.
- Mexico has a National Programme for Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women, 2013-2018 (PROIGUALDAD) within INMUJERES which promotes women's employment and involvement in production activities and start-ups related to natural resource use or recycling, which the project can support.

Kenya

- Kenya is party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Kyoto Protocol, the Nagoya Protocol, the Paris Climate Agreement, the high ambition coalition for the thirty-by-thirty initiative, and the high-level panel for a sustainable ocean economy.
- **Kenya's National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP)** progress has included efforts taken by the Kenyan Government, through the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), to conduct research on marine and coastal ecosystems to provide the necessary data for implementing conservation programs for this rich biodiversity, including designating and managing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); the project will ensure alignment with national priorities by considering sustainable financing for MPAs towards this goal, as well as terrestrial areas.
- The **CBD Country profile on Kenya** points out that although several ministries in Kenya have environment in their portfolio, awareness of what each ministry is doing and how synergies can be achieved, remain a challenge due a lack of horizontal cooperation and ineffective partnerships among stakeholders and ongoing programs hardly engage the scientific community which is consistent with anecdotal evidence CCN has gathered; the project will directly address this inefficiency by bridging these stakeholders and convening them with policy-makers specifically on supporting protected areas.
- Kenya's **PoWPA Action Plan** includes targets to 3.1: Progress in assessing the contribution of protected areas to local and national economies and 3.4: To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas, both of which are fully underway. The findings of the assessments will be utilized and leveraged by the project to build political will to ensure target 3.4 is achieved.

- As a member of the **high ambition coalition for the thirty-by-thirty initiative**, Kenya has committed to protect at least 30% of its land and ocean by 2030, which will require significant financial planning, involving multiple stakeholders as well as central government commitments.
- The Project will support the achievement of the objectives of UN Development Assistance (2018-2022) by complementing the efforts under Outcome 3.3: "By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management and resilient green economy".
- Kenya's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under UNFCCC commit to enhancing adaptation ambition by committing to bridging implementation gaps, which include strengthening tools for adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) at the national and county levels. The project could support this commitment in the Protected Areas System by promoting incorporation of natural capital accounting into budget processes and exploring models of financing for protected areas that are more adapted and resilient, especially those that diversify revenue streams to parks and forests management by reducing reliance on tourism revenue from a small group of parks and extraction of wood from forests.
- The National Forest Programme 2016-2030 commits through strategic objective 1 to increase tree cover and reverse forest degradation through sustainable forest management, iv) create an enabling environment for mobilizing resources and investment to spur forest development, among other provisions for conservation of biodiversity as well as landscape and ecosystem restoration. Kenya has prioritized protection of water towers in the National Development Blueprint ? Vision 2030. Rehabilitation and Protection of water towers is one of the flagship projects of Kenya's Vision 2030.
- Not only does Kenya have a National Policy on Gender and Development (2019), but NEMA itself (National Environmental Management Authority) also has a gender mainstreaming policy to guide policy, programmes and plans related to the natural environment with which the project outputs will collaborate and support.

Indonesia

- Indonesia is party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Kyoto Protocol, the Nagoya Protocol, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy
- **Indonesia's National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan NBSAP** targets include Realization of sustainable maintenance and improvement of conservation areas (AT-11), Identification of resources and budget effectiveness in the implementation of sustainable management of biodiversity (AT-20), and realization of an incentives and disincentives system in business and the sustainable management of biodiversity (AT-3), all of which can be addressed by project briefings and forums to identify policy opportunities and roadmaps to assist Indonesia in meeting these targets.
- One mid-term policy priority in the **Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan (2005-2009)** is the development of self-managed national parks by involving local communities, which could be a focus area

of the project in Indonesia for policymakers by conducting field missions and examining data and policy recommendations by stakeholders to regulate sustainable financing at the local level to achieve the national goal of rehabilitation and conservation of forest resources.

- The **Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP)** for 2015-2020 just concluded and a new strategy will need to be developed for post-2020; the project can support this process by ensuring that sustainable financing for protected areas (terrestrial and marine) are a focus of the plan.
- The Project will contribute to UN Partnership Framework by supporting the outcome of **By 2020, Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at sea, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and other shocks?**.

Indonesia's **2021 KSDAE Directorate General Work Plan** aims to implement a program-based budgeting approach by ensuring integration between development funding sources and implementation units in the regions, as well as promoting consistency of planning and budgeting of National Priorities (PN), Priority Programs (PP), Priority Activities (KP), and Major Projects (MP)- these will require greater coordination and engagement between the DPR and relevant ministries and stakeholders, as outlined in the project proposal. The proposal is well aligned with **Indonesia's Money Follows Programs approach to implementing the 2021 KSDAE Directorate General Work Plan**. This approach aims to involve a multi-sectoral framework for implementation of development funding and encourage the use of funding sources from the public and the private sector through innovative financing schemes, including through the development of Public Private Partnership (PPP) schemes, Non-Government Budget Investment Financing (PINA) and other forms of innovative financing, which is incorporated into activities and project design under Component 1. The main two priorities for protected areas management within the 2021 KSDAE Directorate General Work Plan are Prevention of Pollution and Damage to Natural Resources and the Environment for 26.9 million hectares of MPAs by 2024 and Prevention of Biodiversity Loss and Ecosystem Damage for 20 million hectares of MPAs by 2024, and these will be suitable starting points for discussions on financing needs to achieve these goals with the Caucus and stakeholders under Component 1.

- The project will seek alignment with the **MPA vision 2030 Roadmap** and Strategic Plan of the MPA 2020 ? 2024 for the Improvement of Sustainability of Marine and Fishery Resources, with the aim of optimizing the conservation and management of coastal and small islands damage:
- **Key Focal Area 5: Sustainable Financing for MPAs.** The Strategy highlights a need for "improved intersectoral communication and management to reduce silos in government and more efficiently and effectively use limited resources" which aligns perfectly with the project goals. In the sustainable financing roadmap, **Goal 5.1 specifically aims to better recognize the importance of MPAs in Ministry and National budget documents** (Renja K/L, RKP, and DIPA, which are the MMAF strategy, Government Strategy, and Budget guidelines respectively) and **Goal 5.8 aims to ensure regional medium-term development plans (RPJMD)** incorporate MPA and environmental conservation activities

to leverage greater financial support; each of these could be a thematic focus of the project's events in Indonesia. **Goal 5.9 promotes awareness-raising and greater understanding of non-state financing options**, which the project would directly address, and **Goal 5.10 seeks to promote and highlight positive case studies**, which this project could support for the multi-sectoral stakeholder group.

- **Key Focal Area 3: legal frameworks and regulations.** The Strategy states that policies "need to be aligned and consistent inter-governmentally and accompanied by appropriate technical guidelines for effective implementation." The goals in this section outline specific amendments, legal frameworks, and inter-sectoral engagement in these processes that are necessary with key barriers to address including vertical integration of budget planning and intersectoral communication, as well as sharing of best practice examples for scaling of laws and regulations (**AoW 3.3, 3.5, and 3.7 all on page 73**). The proposed project will convene these stakeholders together to harmonize and streamline policies that allow planning documents from which budget appropriations stem to effectively incorporate and recognize the value of MPAs.

- The strategy in Indonesia's 2020-2024 RPJMN is to build the environment, increase disaster resilience and climate change with strategies for area conservation and protection of biodiversity on land and coasts, protection of coastal and marine vulnerabilities, and low-carbon development of coastal and marine areas; the project outputs will address this through supporting sustainable funding and thus overall effectiveness of the management of marine conservation areas.

- (INPRES No.9/2000) requires all government ministries and agencies at both the national and local levels to include gender mainstreaming in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects, and the project will ensure that policies and outputs from the project support this national policy.

[1] Government of Colombia, 2020, Updated NDC, UNFCCC
<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Colombia%20First/NDC%20actualizada%20de%20Colombia.pdf>

[2] Government of Mexico; updated NDCs 2020, UNFCCC
<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Mexico%20First/NDC-Esp-30Dic.pdf>

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The project acknowledges that numerous studies and reports have been conducted in the target countries to assist policy-makers in sustainably financing their systems of protected areas; however, legislators and decision makers at the highest level have limited access, time, and capacity to review such reports, therefore the project will facilitate their knowledge and awareness through working with partners that have authored the original reports to repackage and direct the information at legislators in the form of

presentation, videos, and briefs; these knowledge products can be disseminated not just amongst members of the Caucuses to facilitate project activities, but also amongst stakeholders and on a wider regional scale. A gender sensitive approach will be facilitated through reviewing all communications for gender-sensitive language and balanced imagery, contextual information for an inclusive and gender-differentiated audience, and consistency with national priorities and gender policies.

To expand the impact of the project from the national to the regional and international levels, the project will utilize video footage, media coverage of caucus events, and website updates, blog posts, op-eds, and other media tools to share widely project successes and progress, as well as inspire the global network of conservation caucuses and stakeholders. For example, under Component 1 "Legislative Awareness of Natural Capital Accounting Reports on Protected Areas", the project will highlight partners producing NCAs for target countries, such as BioFin, World Bank WAVES, and UNSEEA in short spotlight videos targeted at policymakers to describe the assessments, the outcomes, and policy integration recommendations for protected areas. These spotlights could be a source of inspiration to other countries to participate in these initiatives, as well, and incorporate the findings into policy making. The project will also construct a Knowledge Base on natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and sustainable finance, the design and launch of an Online Protected Areas Financing Community Forum, will host a summit on findings for policy making for sustainable protected area governance, and will support parliamentary exchanges among caucuses at the global, regional, and national levels.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The M&E Plan, which is built on the Project's Results Framework, is the tool to be used for quarterly, mid-term, and end-of-project monitoring and evaluation. Responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation are assigned to the various participating institutions, which are identified below, and to different project officers, according to their management functions and responsibilities. Day-to-day management and monitoring of project activities, and any consultants and subcontractors recruited to undertake them, will be the responsibility of the Conservation Council of Nations. The timely preparation and submission of mandatory reports forms an integral part of the monitoring process.

Since this is a Medium-Size Project (MSP) of less than 4 years of duration, no Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken. However, if the project is rated as being at risk or if deemed needed by the Task Manager, he/she may decide to conduct an optional Mid-Term Review (MTR). The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Members of the Project Steering Committee could be interviewed as part of the MTR process and the Project Manager will develop a management response to the review recommendations along with an implementation plan. Results of the MTR will be presented to the Project Steering Committee. It is the

responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP's Evaluation Policy, all GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. This performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review. In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review's performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report. However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation.

The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal. The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the Project Management is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report. The Costed M&E Plan is presented in Table 10 and Annex L of this CEO Endorsement Request.

Table 10. Costed &E Plan

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Co-finance	Time Frame
Inception Meeting	Project Manager, Project Team, Steering Committee, UNEP		3,000	Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Report	Project Manager		2,000	1 month after project inception meeting (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress, and performance indicators, GEF tracking tools) at national and global level	Project Manager & Project Team; Consultants		5,000	Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project Progress/perform. Indicators: annually (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Semi-annual Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP	Project Manager		3,000	Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Project Steering Committee	Project Manager (secretariat) A representative of UNEP Implementing Agency A senior representative of the Conservation Council of Nations Project Steering Committee		5,000	At least once a year, and via electronic media per request and need (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Reports of PSC meetings	Project Manager		2,000	Within 1 month after PSC meeting

Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Project Manager; UNEP		10,000	Annually, part of reporting routine (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Mid Term Review/ Evaluation	? Project Manager ? PMU ? External consultant(s) ? UNEP	20,000	20,000	At mid-point of project implementation (*Note: If a Mid-Term review is not required for this MSP, these resources will be applied to the Terminal Evaluation)
Terminal Evaluation	UNEP EO	30,000	30,000	Within 6 months of end of project implementation
Audit	The Conservation Council of Nations		5,000	Annually (Budgeted as PMC Cost)
Project Final Report	Project Manager		2,500	Within 2 months of the project completion date (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Co-financing report	Project Manager and Finance Manager		2,500	Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	Project Manager: Consultants for lessons learnt evaluation		10,000	Annually, also part of Semi-annual reports, Project Final Report, and Knowledge Management materials
Total M&E Plan Budget		USD50,000	100,000	

10. Benefits

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

Improving the financial sustainability of National Protected Areas Systems through the interventions of this project provides benefits at the global, national, and local levels. Globally it contributes to GEF-7

Core Indicators by addressing direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate. This in turn will significantly increase the area of protected areas under effective and equitable management, including the ecological representativeness of protected area systems, and their coverage of protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures of particular importance for biodiversity, especially habitats for threatened species.

At the national and local levels, National Protected Areas Systems provide ecosystem goods and services critical for sustaining human well-being, economic and social development, with global environmental and adaptation and mitigation benefits. National Protected Areas Systems provide *provisioning services* in the form of water, timber, medicine, storm protection, and food; *regulating services* in the context of climate and rainfall; cultural services for inspiration and recreation; and *supporting services* such as photosynthesis, soil formation and nutrient cycling. Many industries including fisheries, maritime transport, sun and beach tourism, nautical tourism, diving, sustainable timber, nature-based terrestrial tourism, non-timber forest products, traditional medicine, water, etc. are reliant on the flora, fauna, subsoil resources and the other ecosystems goods and services provided by protected areas. Well planned and managed protected areas help to maintain the evenness of climatic representation under protection that is required to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem connectivity, maintain species range limits, and protect the structure of biotic communities[1]. A well-financed National Protected Areas Systems will help to maintain its capacity to provide essential ecosystem services to increase resistance, resilience and reduce vulnerability of community livelihoods against climate change.

[1] Elsen, P.R. (2020). Keeping pace with climate change in global terrestrial protected areas. Science Advances, Vol. 6, No. 25

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Safeguard Risk Identification Form_PIF_SusFin4PA_am (003)	Project PIF ESS	

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

Outcome Level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<p>Project Objective: To leverage the conservation caucus model to increase the sustainability of funding for protected areas systems.</p>				
<p>Outcome 1.1. Governments adopt management practices in Protected Area (PA) systems that integrate Natural Capital Accounting and Assessments (NCAAs) in planning and budgets.</p>				

<p><i>Indicator: # of roadmaps adopted by government towards integrating natural capital accounting assessments into PA Systems reports/budgeting]</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Colombia: 0 Indonesia: 0 Kenya: 0 Mexico: 0</p>	<p>Mid-Term: Colombia: 1 Indonesia: 1 Kenya: 1 Mexico: 2</p> <p>End of Project: Colombia: 2 (roadmap + guideline) Indonesia: 2 (roadmap + guideline) Kenya: 2 (roadmap + guideline) Mexico: 2 (roadmap + guideline)</p>	<p>National Roadmap documents for incorporation of NCA assessments into protected areas budgets</p> <p>Guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes for PA systems</p>	<p>Parliamentarians show enough interest in participating in briefing events and discussions on incorporation of NCA assessments into protected areas budgets</p>
<p><i>Indicator: % gender participation in briefing events, forums, round tables on the economic value of biodiversity</i></p>	<p>0 %</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Minutes of briefing events, forums, and round tables</p>	<p>Patriarchal tendencies do not interfere with balanced gender participation</p>
<p><i>Indicator: % gender participation in Gender and Minority Groups Panels</i></p>	<p>0%</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Proceedings of Gender and Minority Groups Panels</p>	<p>Patriarchal tendencies do not interfere with balanced gender participation</p>

Outputs:

1.1.1 Synthesis on value of protected areas system to economy of target countries

1.1.2 Draft recommendations and roadmaps to integrate NCAAs into protected areas systems

1.1.3 Guidelines for development and implementation of innovative finance schemes to support PA Systems.

Outcome 2.1: Action is taken on draft regulations for innovative funding and integrated management of PAS in parliaments of target countries.

<p><i>Indicator: Increasing government funding for protected areas</i></p>	<p>Baseline: <i>Existing funding for terrestrial and/or marine protected areas in countries</i></p> <p>Colombia: 62,182,000 USD</p> <p>Indonesia: 2,660,607</p> <p>Kenya: 45,737,831 USD</p> <p>Mexico: 43,894,831 USD</p>	<p>Mid-Term: <i>0% increase from baseline</i></p> <p>End of Project: <i>By at least 10% from baseline</i></p> <p>Colombia: 68,400,200 USD</p> <p>Indonesia: 2,926,668</p> <p>Kenya: 50,311,614 USD</p> <p>Mexico: 48,284,314 USD</p>	<p>Published government budget</p> <p>Project documents with budgets in support of PA</p> <p>NGO budgets with support for PAs</p>	<p>PA budget is separated from general ?biodiversity? budget to allow for a clear understanding of exactly what is invested in PAs</p> <p>Projects and NGO budgets assigned to PAs are published</p> <p>Patriarchal tendencies do not interfere with balanced gender participation</p>
<p><i>Indicator: % gender participation in workshops on the implementation of innovative financing schemes</i></p>	<p>0%</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 50% women, 50% men</p>	<p>Workshop Proceedings and participants registration sheets</p>	

Outputs:

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

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

Outcome 2.2: Improved legal frameworks enable an increase in PAS revenues through collaboration between public and private sectors.

<p><i>[Indicator: 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 external financing.]</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Colombia: 3 Indonesia: 2 Kenya: 2 Mexico: 3</p>	<p>Mid-Term: Colombia: Baseline +1 Indonesia: Baseline +1 Kenya: Baseline +1 Mexico: Baseline +1</p>	<p>Policy and legislative documents Publication in Government Gazette</p>	<p>Parliamentarians better understand benefits deriving from effective PA management and embrace the need to sustainably finance PA systems</p>
<p><i>[Indicator: Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) developed between relevant government Ministries/Agencies and private/public stakeholders to implement innovative sustainable financing model for Protected Areas]</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Colombia: 0 Indonesia: 0 Kenya: 0 Mexico: 0</p>	<p>End of Project: Colombia: Baseline +2 Indonesia: Baseline +2 Kenya: Baseline +2 Mexico: Baseline +2</p>	<p>Copies of MOUs for innovative sustainable financing for PAs</p>	<p>The project can materialize support from public and private institutions in support of PA financing</p>
<p><i>Indicator: % gender participation in Global Caucus Conference and Workshops with Conservation Caucus</i></p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>Mid-Term: Colombia: 1 Indonesia: 1 Kenya: 1 Mexico: 1</p> <p>End of Project: Colombia: 2 Indonesia: 2 Kenya: 2 Mexico: 2</p> <p>Target: 50% women</p>	<p>Global Conference and Workshop Proceedings and participants registration sheets</p>	<p>Patriarchal tendencies do not interfere with balanced gender participation</p>

Outputs:

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

2.2.2 Government awareness enhanced on the global commitments and trends in conservation finance and how these could be tailored to national context

2.2.3 Inter-Parliamentary exchanges on sustainable financing for protected areas occur through international summits and conferences focused on innovative finance schemes.

2.2.4 Regional and national forums engage stakeholders on resource mobilization for protected areas

2.2.5 Recommendations by stakeholders on necessary enabling conditions for the testing of innovative financial schemes are synthesized and shared with Government.

Outcome 3.1: Frameworks and best practices for NCAA integration into financing for protected areas system internalized by Government and stakeholders.

<p><i>[Indicator: # of new policy and regulatory instruments in support of PA financing]</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Colombia: 2 Indonesia: 3 Kenya: 4 Mexico: 3</p>	<p>Mid-Term: Colombia: Baseline + 1 Indonesia: Baseline + 1 Kenya: Baseline + 1 Mexico: Baseline + 1</p>	<p>Policy and legislative documents Publication in Government Gazette</p>	<p>Parliamentarians better understand benefits deriving from effective PA management and embrace the need to sustainably finance PA systems</p>
<p><i>[Indicator: # of knowledge and communications products]</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Colombia: 0 Indonesia: 0 Kenya: 0 Mexico: 0</p>	<p>End of Project: Colombia: Baseline + at least 2 Indonesia: Baseline + at least 2 Kenya: Baseline + at least 2 Mexico: Baseline + at least 2</p>	<p>Video footage, media coverage of caucus events, website updates, blog posts, briefs, minutes of roundtables, and other knowledge products, Community Forum, Summit Proceedings</p>	<p>The project can effectively develop and implement a Knowledge Management strategy on PA financing</p>
		<p>Mid-Term: Colombia: 1 Indonesia: 1 Kenya: 1 Mexico: 1</p>		<p>The project's Knowledge Management approach truly embraces gender mainstreaming in all its facets</p>
<p><i>[Indicator: # of gender sensitive knowledge products]</i></p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>End of Project: Colombia: At least 3 Indonesia:</p>	<p>Review of knowledge products of the project to confirm gender sensitive approach</p>	

Outputs:

3.1.1 Strategic plans, model legislation and regulations produced to support innovative protected areas finance schemes

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

3.1.3 Information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and sustainable finance produced per country

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

GEFSec Comments	Agency Responses at PIF	Agency Responses at CEO Endorsement
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February 15, 2022, HF:

1.) Given this project is country-based, co-finance would generally be expected from each of the participating countries. If, at this stage, those amounts cannot be estimated for each country, please at least include a discussion in the note section (section titled 'investment mobilized') regarding expected country co-finance at CEO endorsement stage and during implementation.

Response 10/03/2022:

The co-finance from participating countries will be identified and secured at the **PPG phase**.

We included the following text under Section C.

The participating countries will be co-financing the project with in-kind and 'investment mobilized?'. The in-kind contributions will be the recurrent expenditures of the salaries of the staff of the Ministers of Environment, Protected Area Agencies and the Legislators working on the implementation of the project. The 'investment mobilized?' will come from fresh resources committed by NGOs, the Private Sector, and philanthropic organizations. Investment mobilized is likely to be obtained from projects funded by USAID (Colombia, Kenya) and The Walton Family Foundation (Indonesia). CCN is expected to raise funds from the members of the Conservation Council, a group of more than 50+ ICCF partner organizations, of which more than half are private sector companies, <https://www.internationalconservation.org/partners>.

The project has been able to secure co-financing in the amount of **US\$6,725,027**. The participating countries will be co-financing the project with in-kind contributions. The in-kind contributions will be the recurrent expenditures of the salaries of the staff of the Ministries of Environment, Protected Area Agencies and the Legislators working on the implementation of the project, from Civil Society partners, ICCF Group, and UNEP as GEF Implementing Agency, as listed below:

? Colombia ?
Patrimonio Natural

? Reforestamos
M?xico

? Fondo Mexicano
para la
Conservaci?n

? Indonesia ?
Ministry of Marine
Affairs and
Fisheries

? Kenya Wildlife
Service

? ICCF Group

? UNEP

<p><u>February 11, 2022, HF:</u></p> <p>1.) Given the METT targets for PA system-level financial sustainability, please ensure the proper tracking tool is populated at submission of CEO endorsement request stage. Please also note this in the notes section for the Core-indicator targets.</p>	<p><u>Response10/03/2022:</u></p> <p>The GEF7 tracking tool only measures PA level METT scores. We will develop a financial sustainability scorecard. Then, we will measure the baseline with the financial sustainability scorecard and report at midterm and project end. To clarify this, we added the following statement in the explanation section of Table F Project's contribution to GEF core indicators:</p> <p>" The Project will develop a Scorecard to measure the 'Financial Sustainability of PA Systems'. A baseline assessment will be conducted with this Scorecard for the whole pilot countries at the PPG phase. Enhancement in the financial sustainability of PA system will be measured and reported with this scorecard at midterm and project end."</p>	<p>As per communications between CCN and the GEF Secretariat on 14 June 2022 and given the scope and modality of this proposed project, it was agreed that instead of providing project targets for Core Indicators 1 and 2, outcome level indicators and targets will be used as presented in Table B above and in the Project Results Framework in Annex A of this CEO Endorsement Request. Indicators relating to government funding for protected areas will be addressed at the level of the National Protected Areas System (NPAS) in each country.</p>
<p><u>March 14, 2022, HF:</u></p> <p>1.) Comment cleared, though I don't see a reference to NCAA under section 6.) GEBs in the PIF. Please further develop during PPG.</p>	<p><u>Response10/03/2022:</u></p> <p>We provided a paragraph under the Global environmental benefits section to explain the relationship between NCAA and Protected Areas System sustainability.</p>	<p>The Global Environmental Benefits section in the CER has been further developed to further detail benefits as well as reference to NCAA.</p>

<p><u>February 11, 2022, HF:</u></p> <p>1.) Please include a discussion of the relationship between the assessed gap in protected area system financial sustainability and the percentage target proposed (or to be determined in PPG) for the METT financial scorecard for the PA systems. And factors to be considered in target setting for each country. Currently 10% increase is given but it is unclear on what this is based/why this number would be generally applicable.</p>	<p><u>Response10/03/2022:</u></p> <p>We discussed the linkage between legal and policy improvements and PA finance sustainability and added that these targets will be reviewed and updated at the PPG phase:</p> <p>Such legal, policy and regulatory improvements enhance revenue generation, help to identify economic valuation of protected areas, which will contribute financial sustainability of protected areas. These enhancements are measured with METT-Financial Sustainability Scorecard. Therefore, an 10% increase in the METT-financial scorecard and on average 10 % increase in federal/national funding for protected areas systems in pilot countries are targeted These targets are yet indicative, and they will be determined for each pilot country at the PPG phase.</p>	<p>This target was further evaluated during the PPG, and it was agreed that 10% as an average across all 4 countries was a reasonable and more realistic number, considering that one or more countries may exceed 10% while one or more might not make the 10%. Reduction in government budget for PA financing in the project countries over the past 4 years has oscillated between 7.3% and 12%. A 10% target will at a minimum seek to restore previous financing levels and pave the way for further increases.</p>
<p><u>February 11, 2022, HF:</u></p> <p>Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project's/program's intended location?</p> <p>Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion</p>	<p><u>Response10/03/2022:</u></p> <p>Not Applicable given these are no site-based activities at this time.</p>	<p>Since the project seeks to address protected areas financing at the system level no maps of individual protected areas are deemed necessary for this CEO Endorsement Request.</p>

<p><u>March 18, 2022, HF:</u></p> <p>Please provide information on stakeholder consultations that have taken place in the project design, including the process and with whom.</p>	<p><u>Response10/03/2022:</u></p> <p>We added a paragraph summarizing the consultations that took place with the stakeholders.</p>	<p>Details of consultations held during the PIF, and PPG stages have been included in Section 2 of the CER, in addition to a classification of stakeholders and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).</p>
<p><u>March 18, 2022, HF:</u></p> <p>Please provide information on plans to carry out gender assessments/analysis during PPG to inform project development and design.</p>	<p><u>Response 23/March/2022:</u></p> <p>We added a paragraph stating a gender analysis will be conducted and the gender related activities and gender specific budget will be decided at PPG together with the stakeholders.</p>	<p>An extensive gender analysis was conducted during the PPG and is included in this CER. A Gender Mainstreaming and Action Plan was also developed and included here in this CER.</p>
<p><u>February 16, 2022, HF:</u> Cleared. During PPG please further develop approach to KM with/within Conservation Caucuses nationally/network wide.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 will deliver an extensive amount of KM interventions targeting conservation caucuses including information and communication tools to support natural capital accounting integration in policymaking and on sustainable finance, as well as parliamentary exchanges at multiple levels (global, regional, and national).</p>
<p>Additional recommendations to be considered by Agency at the time of CEO endorsement/approval.</p> <p>Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion</p>		

February 15, 2022, HF:

1.) Please further address core indicator and results framework targets/M&E plan for this project during PPG.

2.) Further develop approach to engagement with legislature vs/and executive branch for intended sustainable financing for PA systems in each target country.

3.) Given the METT targets for PA system-level financial sustainability, please ensure the proper tracking tool is populated at submission of CEO endorsement request stage.

4.) The Alternative Scenario mentions 'drafting NCA integration roadmaps for the caucuses to agree upon' it is unclear what these are and where they

No response to be provided at PIF stage.

As per communications between CCN and the GEF Secretariat on 14 June 2022 and given the scope and modality of this proposed project, it was agreed that instead of providing project targets for Core Indicators 1 and 2, outcome level indicators and targets will be used as presented in Table B above and in the Project Results Framework in Annex A of this CEO Endorsement Request. In this regard, two key outcome level indicators that directly contribute to GEF-7 Core Indicators are provided:

For purposes of cost and efficiency in delivery, the project has identified activities for all outputs that are common across all 4 countries and of the same level of priority for engaging the legislature, the executive, and for achieving sustainable financing for PAs in each country. Additionally, countries identified specific complementary needs in response to their local and national context; these have been included as

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Project Staff (CCN Technical Experts): responsible for stakeholder consultation, data collection, baseline assessment, and project design	18,000	19,500.00	0
International Consultant: responsible for overall coordination of PPG implementation and development of Project Document	20,000	20,000.00	0
Official staff travel for PPG activities	4,000	3,616.22	383.78
Meetings and stakeholder consultations at national, regional and local levels	7,760	604.31	5,655.69
Bank fees related to international wire transfers	240	0	240
-			
-			
Total	<u>50,000</u>	<u>43,730.53</u>	<u>6,279.47</u>

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).