



Enhancing Political Will for Sustainable Protected Areas Financing

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) [As the sole Executing Agency, CCN is a registered 501(c)3 organization headquartered in Washington, DC, USA legally doing business as the ICCF Group, which is an affiliate of ICCF Colombia, ICCF Kenya, and ICCF Indonesia (Yayasan Kaukus Kelautan Indonesia). National executing agencies of participating countries (to be determined).]

Executing Partner Type

CSO

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, REDD - REDD+, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Ecosystem Approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Income Generating

Activities, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Forest, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Biodiversity, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Conservation Trust Funds, Conservation Finance, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Seascapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Biomes, Sea Grasses, Wetlands, Rivers, Grasslands, Tropical Dry Forests, Temperate Forests, Lakes, Tropical Rain Forests, Coral Reefs, Paramo, Mangroves, Mainstreaming, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Fisheries, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Extractive Industries, Infrastructure, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Capital providers, Large corporations, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development, Enabling Activities, Innovation, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change

Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration

36 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

190,000.00

Submission Date

3/28/2022

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-2-7	GET	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00

B. Indicative 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	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
1. Build and enhance legislative awareness and political will for protected area systems in pilot countries	Technical Assistance	<p><i>Outcome 1.1: Governments adopt management practices in Protected Area (PA) systems that integrate Natural Capital Accounting and Assessments (NCAAs) in planning and budgets.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator: # of roadmaps established towards integrating natural capital accounting assessments into PA Systems reports/budgeting]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator: Increase in the METT-financial scorecard by 10% on average across the countries] (baseline and targets tbd during PPG)</i></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	200,000.00	300,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
2. Increase central government allocations and external financial contributions to support biodiversity conservation in protected areas systems	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2.1: Action is taken on draft regulations for innovative funding and integrated management of PAS in parliaments of target countries.	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	GET	1,288,182.00	1,030,000.00
		<p><i>Indicator: Increasing government funding for protected areas systems by at least 10% of the existing terrestrial and/or marine protected areas on average across the countries.]</i></p> <p>Outcome 2.2 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 enabling</i></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 the needs of the protected areas system through the Caucus model.			
			2.2.1 A primer on innovative financing models involving other sectors developed and shared with a global network of conservation caucuses supported by the International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) Group.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
3. Knowledge Management, Sharing, and Communications	Technical Assistance	3.1: Frameworks and best practices for NCAA integration into financing for protected areas system internalized by Government and stakeholders.	<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 NCAAs for policy-making and made available to the 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 policy-making produced per country.</p> <p>3.1.4 Communication materials produced and disseminated for the understanding and integration of recommendations of natural capital accounting into PAS finances.</p> <p>3.1.5</p>	GET	280,000.00	270,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance			GET	50,000.00	100,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					1,818,182.00	1,700,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
	GET		181,818.00		300,000.00	
Sub Total(\$)			181,818.00		300,000.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	

Please provide justification

N/A.

C. Indicative 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(\$)
Civil Society Organization	Conservation Council of Nations (CCN)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Conservation Council of Nations (CCN)	Grant	Investment mobilized	800,000.00
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)				2,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

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>

D. Indicative 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 GEF Resources(\$)					2,000,000.00	190,000.00	2,190,000.00

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

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

Beneficiaries are the only core indicators at this stage because the project team anticipates working more closely with the national focal points and stakeholders to identify other indicators and rigorous monitoring and evaluation process during the PPG phase in order to calculate the hectares of terrestrial and marine areas to be protected through the project. An estimate at this phase would include the area of the entire terrestrial and marine protected areas systems for all countries, which would likely be an overestimate of the project's impact and not a helpful figure. 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.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The Global Environmental Problems, Root Causes and Barriers

The Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes

Biodiversity loss is one of the top five risks to the global economy.[1]¹ 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.[2]² 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.[3]³ 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, economical 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.[4]⁴ 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.[5]⁵ 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.[6]⁶ 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.[7]⁷

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.[8]⁸

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.[9]⁹ 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) totaling 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.[10]¹⁰

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.[11]¹¹ 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.

Colombia and Mexico: Public spending on Protected Areas constituted 1.09USD per hectare in Colombia and 2.12USD per hectare in Mexico in 2010, amounting to just .005% of GDP in two of the most mega-diverse countries of the world.[12]¹²

Indonesia: Marine Protected Area (MPA) funding comes primarily from cost centers 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 mechanisms 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 20 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.[13]¹³ 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 as a result 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 examined in greater detail during the PPG phase, 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.[14]¹⁴ 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.[15]¹⁵ 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 the course of 2020.[16]¹⁶ [17]¹⁷

? **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.[18]¹⁸

? **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.[19]¹⁹ 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.[20]²⁰

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 are 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.

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 favoring short-term benefits in budget allocations, 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 in order 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 is either technical and aimed at civil service specialists, or persuasive 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.

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 Caucus has yet to undergo an election cycle.

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 NAAs 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.[21]²¹

? **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.[22]²² 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.[23]²³

? **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,[24]²⁴ 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 favor 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.[25]²⁵ 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 analyzed 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 make adjustments to 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 received 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 institution. 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 program, 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.

Existing legal frameworks and processes

See Annex A on legal frameworks and processes governing the budgeting and funding process for protected areas in the target countries.

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 taken into account:

? 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.[26]²⁶

? 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 Cofinanced), 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 cofinanced).

? 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

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 in particular 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 in-coherent 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 in regard to 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 to be outlined in more detail during the PPG phase.

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. During consultations in the PPG phase, the project team will specifically compile information on budgetary processes and sensitivities, as well as opportunities for more impactful allocation of existing funds. This information will be helpful in designing project activities that support the overall objective of sustainable protected areas management and avoiding contentious or divisive issues that could hinder project success.

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. The theory of change of the Project can be found in Annex D of this PIF document, which is also a publicly accessible separate document under the GEF Portal.

Component 1. Build and enhance legislative awareness and political will for

protected area systems in pilot countries

The project will synthesize the economic value of biodiversity within protected areas and its economic value 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. The effective implementation of roadmaps will be measured by the changes in METT financial scorecard ratings in target countries.

Component 2. Increase central government allocations and external financial

contributions to support biodiversity conservation in protected areas systems:

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.

Briefings, workshops, and field missions with conservation caucus members and stakeholders will not only bridge silos in government on protected areas management and funding, but also help to identify opportunities for multi-sectoral collaboration for sustainable financing, including on emerging carbon markets, insurance models, and green/blue bonds. Here, again, 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 so as 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.

Aided by policy recommendations and MOU's between governments and private/public stakeholders, these engagements 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 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 have the opportunity to 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.

Component 3: Knowledge Management, Sharing, and Communications:

The project will enhance the sustainability and reach of its impact by producing written and visual materials to facilitate information sharing and development of policy on protected areas financing. Knowledge products will range from policy briefs (developed in partnership with experts and stakeholders) on the impact of budget gaps in the short and long term, tools and methods to incorporate Natural Capital Accounting into budgetary processes and legislative frameworks, strategic plans, model legislation/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. The products will be targeted primarily at the legislative audience, but shared more widely with stakeholders in the executive, public and private sectors. 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.

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?.

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 by 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 the 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. These 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.

Through the project, policy and regulatory frameworks and innovative finance models will be developed to support sustainable and self-reliant financing for protected. 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. In addition, about 2,800 parliamentarians and 5,600 resource managers or constituencies will directly benefit from the Project activities.

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 develop 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 firsthand. 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, "Sustainably leveraging external financial mechanisms for conservation of biodiversity in National Parks and other protected areas" and other area-based effective conservation measures 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.

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement

Stakeholders: 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.

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. Following each consultation, edits were made to the PIF text to reflect stakeholder comments. In Colombia, consultations with Co-Chairs of the Caucus and Min Ambiente were held in July 2021. In Mexico, consultations with SEMARNAT and CONANP were held in July 2021. Following changes to the PIF, consultations were held with the Mexican Conservation Parliamentary Group in September 2021, including Dep. Irma Juan Carlos, who wrote a letter to the Focal Point endorsing the PIF. 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.

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.

Key stakeholders	Stakeholder's anticipated role in the project development phase (PPG)	Contributions to the project (identified by Component)
<i>COLOMBIA:</i>		

Government

- ? Congress:
 - o Colombian Conservation Caucus
 - o Colombian Oceans Caucus
- ? Ministries/Agencies:
 - o Alta Consejería para la Gestión y el Cumplimiento
 - o Vicepresidencia de la República de Colombia
 - o Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación Internacional de Colombia - APC-
 - o Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo
 - o Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
 - o Ministerio del Interior, including the Viceministry's Office of Participation and Equal Rights
 - o Presidential Advisory Council for Women's Equity
 - o Alta Consejería Para las Regiones
 - o Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt
 - o Comisión Colombiana del Océano
 - o Procolombia
 - o Fontur
 - o Procuraduría General de la Nación
 - o Invemar
 - o Sinchi
 - o Armada Nacional
 - o Dirección General Marítima
 - o Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales
 - o Ministerio de Defensa
 - o Departamento Nacional de Planeación
 - o Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico John Von Neumann IIAP
 - o Patrimonio Natural

Congressional members to be consulted on baseline awareness i.e. financing of protected areas and innovative financing tools.

Government Ministries and agencies to be consulted on budgets, baseline situation and feasibility of project targets, as well as specific Protected Areas to focus on and status of ongoing initiatives and projects.

Parliamentarians to adopt policy recommendations attend briefing and awareness events and integrate NCAA assessments into appropriations processes.

Government Ministries and Agencies to provide specialized perspective on financing gaps for protected areas in Colombia and opportunities to facilitate innovative financing models involving external financing sources and self-generating revenue models by entering into MOUs with public/private stakeholders.

Parks management agencies to communicate gaps in financing and management needs to the interagency and policymakers.

<p>NGO / Civil Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? <i>Fondo Acci?n</i> ? <i>Delegaci?n de la Uni?n Europea en Colombia</i> ? <i>Fundaci?n Natura</i> ? <i>Embajada de Noruega en Colombia</i> ? <i>Audubon</i> ? <i>Coraz?n Amazonia</i> ? <i>Cooperaci?n Econ?mica y Desarrollo (SECO)</i> <i>Embajada de Suiza en Colombia</i> ? <i>Rainforest Alliance</i> ? <i>Fundaci?n Malpelo</i> ? <i>Marviva</i> ? <i>LIMPAL Colombia</i> 	<p>All members of NGO/Civil Society stakeholder group to be consulted on ongoing projects with PAs in Colombia. Specific NGOs will be approached about cost-sharing and co-financing opportunities with project (i.e. Norwegian Embassy and Swiss Embassy), and synergies and collaboration on knowledge products and briefing events (BioFin Colombia, Rainforest Alliance, Marviva).</p>	<p>Public organizations and NGOs to provide expertise and guidance in the synthesis of information on protected areas finance, presentations to policymakers, and drafting legislation and roadmaps to enhance sustainable financing for Protected Areas, including knowledge products and targeted informational materials for policymakers.</p>
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Private Sector/Academic Institutions

- ? *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*

All private sector and academic institutions to be consulted on key barriers to project implementation and feasibility of project, as well as innovative financing models that involve the private sector and should be leveraged with policy-makers through project activities.

Tourism operators to be engaged in discussions on current revenue streams that go back into parks system in Colombia and unrealized potential for self-generating revenues to parks, as well as key institutional barriers that could be addressed by the project.

Private sector to provide expertise and guidance in synthesis of information on protected areas finance, and to enter into MOUs with Colombian government agencies to close protected areas financing gaps.

MEXICO

<p>Government:</p> <p>Congress:</p> <p>? <i>Mexican Parliamentary Group for Conservation</i></p> <p>Ministries/Agencies:</p> <p>? <i>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)</i></p> <p>? <i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE)</i></p> <p>? <i>National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)</i></p> <p>? <i>National Commission on Natural Protected Areas (CONANP)</i></p> <p>Multilateral organizations:</p> <p>? <i>National Institute for Women (INMUJERES)</i></p>	<p>Congressional members to be consulted on baseline awareness i.e. financing of protected areas and innovative financing tools for protected areas funding in Mexico.</p> <p>Government Ministries and agencies to be consulted on budgets, baseline situation and feasibility of project targets, as well as specific Protected Areas to focus on and status of ongoing initiatives and projects.</p>	<p>Parliamentarians to adopt policy recommendations attend briefing and awareness events and integrate NCAA assessments into appropriations processes.</p> <p>Government Ministries and Agencies to provide specialized perspective on financing gaps for protected areas in Mexico and opportunities to facilitate innovative financing models involving external financing sources and self-generating revenue models by entering into MOUs with public/private stakeholders.</p> <p>Parks management agencies to communicate gaps in financing and management needs to the interagency and policymakers.</p>
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Civil Society

? *Causa Natura*

? *Centro de Colaboraci?n C?vica de M?xico (CCC)*

? *Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA)*

? *Comunicaci?n y Educaci?n Ambiental SC*

? *Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible (CCMSS)*

? *EcoMaxei*

? *Ecopil Arte Crea Conciencia AC*

? *Environmental Defense Fund M?xico (EDF)*

? *Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable (ENDESU)*

? *Fondo Mexicano para la Conservaci?n de la Naturaleza (FMCN)*

? *Fundaci?n Biodiversidad Mexicana*

? *Fundar M?xico*

? *Iniciativa Clim?tica de M?xico (ICM)*

? *Legado Sustentable*

? *Migramar*

? *Naturalia*

? *Niparaj?*

? *Noroeste Sociedad Civil para la Sustentabilidad Ambiental (NOSSA)*

? *Pol?tica y Legislaci?n Ambiental (POLEA)*

? *Pronatura (M?xico, Noreste, Peninsula de Yucatan, Sur)*

? *Red Mexicana de Organizaciones Campesinas Forestales (Red Moca)*

? *Reforestamos M?xico*

? *SACB?-Servicios Ambientales, Conservaci?n Biol?gica y Educaci?n A.C.*

? *The Ocean Foundation Mexico*

? *Fondo Semillas*

All Civil Society/NGOs will be consulted regarding their completed and/or ongoing projects supporting protected areas management in Mexico, the feasibility of project goals, the main barriers to its success, and opportunities for collaboration through project activities on knowledge products, briefing topics i.e. innovative sustainable financing models, and field missions.

POLEA will be approached for cost-sharing with its programs focused on taxation schemes to support community forestry arrangements.

The Wildlands network- Mexico will be consulted on its specific law and policy proposals for local, state and federal governments that focus on long-term biodiversity and land protection.

Reforestamos will be consulted on the viability of alternative livelihood options in and around forested protected areas to support revenue for PA

Public organizations and NGOs to provide expertise and guidance in the synthesis of information on protected areas finance, presentations to policymakers, and drafting legislation and roadmaps to enhance sustainable financing for Protected Areas, including knowledge products and targeted informational materials for policymakers.

KENYA

Government:

- ? *Parliamentary Conservation Caucus of Kenya*
- ? *Kenya Ministry of Tourism*
- ? *Kenya Wildlife Service*
- ? *Kenya Ministry of Finance*
- ? *Kenya Forestry Service*
- ? *Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KFRI)*
- ? *Ministry of Environment and Forestry*
- ? *Ministry of Public Service and Gender*
- ? *National Environmental Management Authority*
- ? *Kenya Wildlife Training Institute*
- ? *Kenya Water Towers Agency*
- ? *Ministry in charge of Devolution*
- ? *Council of Governors*
- ? *County Governments*

Parliamentary members to be consulted on baseline awareness i.e. financing of protected areas and innovative financing tools for protected areas funding in Kenya.

Government Ministries and agencies to be consulted on budgets, baseline situation and feasibility of project targets, as well as specific Protected Areas to focus on and status of ongoing initiatives and projects with the park's system. Specific focus in discussions in Kenya will be on the impact of COVID-19 tourism losses on revenue streams for parks and the feasibility of diversification of funding sources.

Parliamentarians to adopt policy recommendations attend briefing and awareness events and integrate NCAA assessments into appropriations processes.

Government Ministries and Agencies to provide specialized perspective on financing gaps for protected areas in Kenya and opportunities to facilitate innovative financing models involving external financing sources and self-generating revenue models by entering into MOUs with public/private stakeholders.

Parks management agencies to communicate gaps in financing and management needs to the interagency and policymakers

<p>Civil Society/NGOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? <i>African Park</i> ? <i>CORDIO</i> ? <i>AWF</i> ? <i>Northern Rangelands Trust</i> ? <i>KWCA</i> ? <i>TTWCA</i> ? <i>WWF-Kenya</i> ? <i>Nature Kenya</i> ? <i>TNC</i> ? <i>Nature Kenya</i> ? <i>National Alliance of Community Forest Associations</i> ? <i>National Environment Civil Society Alliance of Kenya</i> ? <i>Faith based organization</i> ? <i>Adjacent communities and landowners</i> ? <i>Women for Environment (WE) Africa</i> 	<p>All listed civil society NGOs to be consulted on feasibility of project outcomes in Kenya and key barriers to implementation, as well as potential for innovative financing models to support protected areas in Kenya and diversify funding sources for the parks system.</p>	<p>Public organizations and NGOs to provide expertise and guidance in the synthesis of information on protected areas finance, presentations to policymakers, and drafting legislation and roadmaps to enhance sustainable financing for Protected Areas, including knowledge products and targeted informational materials for policymakers.</p>
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Private Sector:

- ? *Vulcan*
- ? *Formal and informal tourism sector*
- ? *Komaza*
- ? *One Acre Fund*
- ? *Gradif*
- ? *VI Agroforestry*
- ? *Green Belt Movement (GBM)*
- ? *Catsby Africa*
- ? *Better Globe*
- ? *Kakuzi*
- ? *Eden restoration*
- ? *Leaseholders*
- ? *Private nursery Owners Association*

Vulcan to be engaged on elephant census data tracking and tools that can be developed from this technology to quantify value of natural capital and inform policymakers on financing needs for protected areas management.

Private sector to provide expertise and guidance in synthesis of information on protected areas finance, and to enter into MOUs with Kenyan government agencies to close protected areas financing gaps.

Tourism operators to be engaged in discussions on current revenue streams that go back into parks system in Kenya and unrealized potential for self-generating revenues to parks and financing schemes that support ecotourism

Leaseholders to be engaged in forest management, provision of incentives and financing gaps.

Forestry private promoting firms to be engaged in potential innovative financing schemes and policy changes necessary to create enabling conditions for their implementation.

INDONESIA		
<p>Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? <i>Kaukus Kelautan</i> ? <i>Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia</i> ? <i>Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)</i> ? <i>Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Indonesia)</i> ? <i>Ministry of Tourism (Indonesia)</i> ? <i>Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of Indonesia</i> ? <i>Kemenkomarves</i> ? <i>Ministry of Finance</i> ? <i>Ministry of Home Affairs</i> ? <i>Central Statistics Agency (BPS)</i> ? <i>Geospatial Information Agency (BIG),</i> ? <i>BPDLH/Indonesian Trust Fund</i> 	<p>Parliamentary members to be consulted on baseline awareness i.e. financing of protected areas and innovative financing tools for protected areas funding in Indonesia with a focus on MPAs and MMAs.</p> <p>Government Ministries and agencies to be consulted on budgets, baseline situation and feasibility of project targets, as well as specific Protected Areas to focus on and status of ongoing initiatives and projects.</p>	<p>DPR members to adopt policy recommendations attend briefing and awareness events and integrate NCAA assessments into appropriations processes.</p> <p>Government Ministries and Agencies to provide specialized perspective on financing gaps for protected areas in Indonesia and opportunities to facilitate innovative financing models involving external financing sources and self-generating revenue models by entering into MOUs with public/private stakeholders.</p> <p>Parks management agencies to communicate gaps in financing and management needs to the interagency and policymakers</p>

<p>NGO/Civil Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? <i>RARE</i> ? <i>Walton Family Foundation</i> ? <i>Mars Foundation</i> ? <i>AIPA (ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Association)</i> ? <i>OCEANA</i> ? <i>The Ocean Conservancy</i> ? <i>The Lucille and David Packard Foundation</i> ? <i>Rimba</i> ? <i>World Bank ? WAVES</i> ? <i>WWF Indonesia</i> ? <i>Coral Triangle Center</i> ? <i>Record Nusantara</i> ? <i>WCS Indonesia Program</i> ? <i>Burung Indonesia</i> ? <i>Archipelago Nature Conservation Foundation (YKAN)</i> ? <i>YAPEKA</i> ? <i>Conservation International</i> ? <i>KEHATI</i> ? <i>Missol Foundation</i> 	<p>All listed civil society NGOs to be consulted on feasibility of project outcomes in Indonesia and key barriers to implementation, as well as potential for innovative financing models to support protected areas in Indonesia.</p> <p>World Bank ? WAVES to be consulted on NCAAs conducted in Indonesia that can be leveraged through the project and BioFin Indonesia to be consulted on biodiversity financing gap and recommended tools to close the gap that involve protected areas.</p>	<p>Public organizations and NGOs to provide expertise and guidance in the synthesis of information on protected areas finance, presentations to policymakers, and drafting legislation and roadmaps to enhance sustainable financing for Protected Areas, including knowledge products and targeted informational materials for policymakers</p>
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<p>Private Sector:</p> <p>? Vulcan</p> <p>? Formal and informal tourism sector</p>	<p>Vulcan to be consulted on potential incorporation of the allen coral atlas into project activities in Indonesia and its role in NCAA.</p> <p>Tourism operators to be engaged in discussions on current revenue streams that go back into parks system in Indonesia and unrealized potential for self-generating revenues to parks and financing schemes that support ecotourism</p>	<p>Private sector to provide expertise and guidance in synthesis of information on protected areas finance, and to enter into MOUs with Indonesian government agencies to close protected areas financing gaps.</p>
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3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

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. 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. 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.

During the PPG phase, a detailed gender analysis will be conducted during the project design phase. This will provide many more and different options to integrate gender into project activities and will look beyond women empowerment options and include how to engage with men and women, especially from a relational and power dynamics point of view. The project team and partners will also identify gender-specific activities and budgets during the PPG phase.

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.

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; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

The private sector plays a critical role in the project, both as a stakeholder in government allocations and legislation around protected areas finance, but also as a potential contributor to innovative finance models to support protected areas and greater incorporation of natural capital accounting into both public and private sector planning and strategies.

Private sector companies will be important stakeholders in discussion on Payment for Ecosystem Services. This engagement will be instrumental as many private sector companies and industries depend on key ecosystem services like the provision of water to the utilities and the agricultural and cattle ranching sectors. The provision of water to cities in the target countries is secured through schemes like the Water Towers in Kenya that use an integrated approach which aims at involving state organizations, local communities and private sector in the management of the supply of water resources. In Colombia there is a Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme in an effort to ensure the provision of water to the sugar cane industry in the Cauca Valley. In Indonesia, there are a number of PES schemes involving water and carbon, that include communities in several districts and involve a range of community and private sector sellers of ecosystem services, non-governmental and private sector intermediary organizations, and both private and public purchasers of ecosystem services. Mexico's Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) program is the combination of two previously separate programs: the Payments for Hydrological Environmental Services Program (PSAH) and the Program of Payments for Carbon, Biodiversity and Agroforestry Services (PSA-CABSA) where the private sector is a stakeholder as providers of the services.

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 the need to enhance forest and land management through concessions to leverage on government and partner funding.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Risk	Level	Mitigation Strategy
Failure of buy-in from legislators	M	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	H	<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.	M	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	M	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.

<p>Political will and enabling legislation insufficient to impact sustainable financing for protected areas</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>L</p>	<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>
<p>COVID-19</p>	<p>M</p>	<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.</p> <p>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. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

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 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 the 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 Project will ensure good coordination with the following ongoing GEF-financed projects:

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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 the 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 in order 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.

Indonesia

Investing in the Komodo Dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores (IN-FLORES) (GEF ID 10728): aims to 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 the 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 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 by 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 the 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.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

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, on the basis of 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 2013-2014 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 startups related to natural resource use or recycling, which the project can support.

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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 Blue print ? 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 policy-makers 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

Outline the knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

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.

In order 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 NCAAs 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 policymaking.

9. 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/Approva I	MTR	TE
Low			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Submitted
Safeguard Risk Identification Form_PIF_SusFin4PA_am (003)	

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
David Felipe Olarte Amaya, Colombia	Head, International Affairs Office	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia	8/5/2021
Dr. Christopher Kiptoo, Kenya	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Kenya	11/22/2021
Noemi Hernandez Rodriguez Borjas, Mexico	GEF Operational Focal Point for Mexico	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico	2/18/2022
Laksmi Dhewanthi, Indonesia	GEF Operational Focal Point for Indonesia	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia	2/4/2022

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

ANNEX D: THEORY OF CHANGE

