# GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## General Project Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Title: | |
| Implementation of biological corridors in the eastern coastal region of El Salvador | |
| Region: | GEF Project ID: |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 12208 |
| Country(ies): | Type of Project: |
| El Salvador | GBFF |
| GEF Agency(ies): | GEF Agency Project ID: |
| UNDP | 10472 |
| Anticipated Executing Entity(s): | Anticipated Executing Type: |
| Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources | Government |
| GEF Focal Area (s): | Submission Date: |
| Biodiversity | 12/16/2025 |
| Project Sector (CCM Only) | |

Taxonomy

Sea-level rise, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approache, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Education, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities, Capacity Development, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Innovation, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Certification -National Standards, Biomes, Mangroves, Wetlands, Rivers, Tropical Dry Forests

| | |
|---|---|
| Type of Trust Fund: | Project Duration (Months) |
| GBFF | 36 |
| GEF Project Financing: (a) | GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) |
| 1,320,565.00 | 0.00 |
| Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) | Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d) |
| 125,453.00 | 0.00 |
| Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) | Total Co-financing: |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,446,018.00 | 967,500.00 |
| PPG Amount: (e)<br>50,000.00 | PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)<br>4,750.00 |
| PPG total Amount: (e+f)<br>54,750.00 | Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)<br>1,500,768.00 |
| Project Tags:<br>Support IPLC, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 4, GBF Target 8, GBF Target 10, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 19, GBF Target 20, GBF Target 21, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 23, GBF Target 1 | |

**Indicative Project Overview**

To promote conservation of globally important biodiversity in the eastern coastal area of El Salvador through the effective and participatory management of biological corridors and protected areas, the restoration of degraded coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, and sustainable production practices.

## Project Components

### 1. Enhancing the conservation of biodiversity through biological corridors and strengthened Protected Area (PA) management

| | |
|---|---|
| Component Type<br>Technical Assistance | Trust Fund<br>GBFF |
| GEF Project Financing ($)<br>730,000.00 | Co-financing ($)<br>879,546.00 |

Project Outcomes:

L.1. Biological corridors and associated PAs in the target coastal landscape effectively managed and governed

vith active local stakeholder participation *Measured by:*

*ı) Two biological corridos (Jiquilisco Bay-El Cuco Corridor: 45,500 hectares [ha]; and the Spider Monkey Corridor: 6,051 ha) established*

*›) 3,634 ha of terrestrial PAs under improved management effectiveness (CI 1.2)*

*:) 19,969 ha of marine PAs under improved management effectiveness (CI 2.2)*

*:) $322,500 new funds available annually from public and private sources to support biological corridor and PA nanagement*

L.2. Habitat for biodiversity and connectivity enhanced through the restoration of degraded coastal-terrestrial ecosystems and agroecosystems

*Measured by:*

*a) 200 ha of land (dry forest and agroecosystems in the Spider Monkey Corridor) under restoration (hectare; CI 3.1 and CI 3.2).*

Project Outputs:

1.1.1. Policy reform proposal submitted for approval for the creation of biological corridors

1.1.2. Baseline survey/rapid biodiversity assessments (RAPs) and socioeconomic and land use aspects in potential biological corridors in the eastern coastal area of El Salvador conducted with the participation of local communities, including women

1.1.3. Multi-stakeholder engagement mechanism for the establishment and governance of two biological corridors and associated PA defined

1.1.4. Biological corridors connecting PAs outlined and established in coordination with institutions responsible for the country's land use/spatial planning, local communities, and the private sector.

1.1.5. Spatially-explicit and participatory plans for biodiversity conservation developed and approved, including management and financial plans for the sustainability of biological corridors and associated PAs, strengthening PA management effectiveness.

1.1.6. Innovative and participatory pilot biodiversity monitoring program for the biological corridors and associated PAs, supporting conservation actions and management efforts and provides information to the National Biodiversity Monitoring System (SINAMBIO)

1.1.7. Innovative financial solutions (e.g., payment for environmental services, tax incentives, environmental compensation, and environmental performance/ certifications and eco-labeling) implemented for the sustainability of corridor management in coordination with UNDP BIOFIN and the Green Finance Roadmap of the Central Reserve Bank (BCR)

1.2.1. Degraded areas mapped and prioritized with the inclusive participation of local communities

1.2.2. Spatially-based restoration plans implemented, considering habitat quality, connectivity, and species needs

1.2.3. Multi- stakeholder agreements to regulate access and monitor restored coastal-terrestrial areas and agroecosystems established and enforced

## 2. Improving production practices and knowledge management to benefit biodiversity and local livelihoods in the target landscape

| Component Type | Trust Fund |
|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | GBFF |
| GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
| 413,348.00 | |

Project Outcomes:

2.1. Sustainable production practices promote ecological connectivity between PAs, facilitate species movement, and build more resilient local communities

*Measured by:*

*a) 160 ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectare; CI 4.1)*

*b) 200 local community members (50% women) benefiting from economic incentives*

2.2. Strengthened government and local capacities for biodiversity conservation and biological corridor management through awareness raising, knowledge sharing, and learning

*Measured by:*

*a) Increased understanding and support for conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity by key private sector representatives measured through a KAP survey*

*b) 200 local government and local stakeholders (50% women) apply conservation skills in the project's biological corridors as measured by the UNDP Capacity Scorecard or survey (part of CI 11)*

*c) At least five lessons learned (good practices) documented and shared*

Project Outputs:

2.1.1. Protocols for the implementation of sustainable production practices to enhance ecological connectivity and climate resilience developed

2.1.2. Legally binding biodiversity-friendly tourism plan for Surf City 2 developed and approved with the participation of sectoral public and private stakeholders

2.1.3. Low-value grants (LVG) available to local communities to implement sustainable land use practices with benefits for biodiversity conservation and resilient local livelihoods

2.2.1. Awareness campaign about conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors implemented

2.2.2. Gender-sensitive capacity development program for government and local stakeholders to support the management of biological corridors, ecosystem restoration efforts, and biodiversity-friendly production practices implemented

2.2.3. Biodiversity conservation best practices and lessons learned systematized and shared nationally to promote replication and scaling

## M&E

| Component Type | Trust Fund |
|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | GBFF |

| GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
|---|---|
| 57,167.00 | |

Project Outcomes:

:stablished robust M&E framework with relevant and accessible environmental and social safeguards in :ompliance with UNDP and GEF requirements

*Measured by:*

*a) 100% of UNDP's social and environmental safeguards (SES) plans that are implemented*

*b) At least 80% of the Gender Action Plan goals are met*

*c) 100% of monitoring and evaluation goals that are met*

Project Outputs:

M&E plan implemented

Terminal evaluation conducted and report prepared.

## Component Balances

| Project Components | GEF Project Financing ($) | Co-financing ($) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Enhancing the conservation of biodiversity through biological corridors and strengthened Protected Area (PA) management | 730,000.00 | 879,546.00 |
| 2. Improving production practices and knowledge management to benefit biodiversity and local livelihoods in the target landscape | 413,348.00 | |
| M&E | 57,167.00 | |
| **Subtotal** | **1,200,515.00** | **879,546.00** |
| Project Management Cost (PMC) | 120,050.00 | 87,954.00 |
| **Total Project Cost ($)** | **1,320,565.00** | **967,500.00** |

Please provide justification

## PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

**Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.).**

El Salvador is located in the Mesoamerica biodiversity hotpot. Despite being the smallest and only country without a coastline on the Caribbean Sea in Central America, it is rich in biodiversity. 210 PAs make up the national system of protected areas (NSPA) covering 3.5% of the country. PAs are relatively small, fragmented, and lack connectivity between them, thus, insufficient to protect the country's biodiversity. In addition, opportunities to establish new PAs are limited.

Since the 1990s El Salvador has been part of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) initiative. In El Salvador the MBC has been limited to establishing three conceptual internal biological corridors, one of which is in the eastern coastal lands and hills. This area includes beaches, mangroves, dry forest, and transitional habitats that support threatened species such as the spider monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*), the jaguarundi (*Herpailurus yagouaroundi*), and four species of sea turtles. In addition, 11 PAs are located within the two proposed biological corridors.

The eastern coastal area of El Salvador is an area of economic development under the national tourism and government-led initiative 'SurfCity 2'. This government-led program promotes large-scale investments in tourism infrastructure—hotels, roads, and recreational complexes—with the aim of positioning the region as an international surfing and coastal tourism destination. While it presents an opportunity for local economic development and job creation, rapid and insufficiently regulated expansion of urban development and recreational housing is accelerating deforestation and land-use change in fragile areas of hillsides and coastal plains. These changes often occur in areas near or within the buffer zones of PAs and other areas critical for ecological connectivity and PA management effectiveness. Hilly areas have traditionally been use for agriculture with some areas experiencing significant deforestation and land degradation. In addition, the region is highly vulnerable to climate change including floods, droughts, and storms.

Regulations for biological corridors in El Salvador are limited to Article 26 of the Law on Protected Natural Areas that states that given the geographical proximity and the ecological relationship and interdependence between PAs, these may be managed jointly as a conservation unit. However, most of the land between PAs is private property and there are no regulations governing the use and management of areas with ecological value within them and that are key for connecting PAs. Nor are there legal instruments that allow the establishment of corridors.
To revert deforestation, El Salvador has increased its efforts to restore natural ecosystems and agroecosystems. It has developed landscape policies and instruments (e.g., Ecosystem and Productive Landscape Restoration Program-PREPP) that facilitate land management and environmental planning for the various productive sectors and contribute to achieving the national goal of restoring 10% of prioritized areas. Ecological restoration is considered a key aspect to building connectivity and establishing biological corridors.
It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) to lead, with the participation of different sectors of society including local communities , biodiversity conservation in El Salvador and the recovery of connectivity through a system of biological corridors. This is among the country´s goals as established in the NBSAP 2025-2030, which will be launched this December and that was developed in accordance with the KMGBF.

### Problems that the project will address:

The project will address habitat degradation and fragmentation affecting landscape connectivity and the effectiveness of existing PAs in the eastern coast and hills of El Salvador due to agricultural and livestock activities, forest fires, illegal logging, unsustainable tourism and development, and coastal pollution that contribute to biodiversity loss and reduced ecosystems services.

The project will overcome the following barriers:

Limited opportunities to protect biodiversity beyond PAs: While the Law on Protected Natural Areas of El Salvador makes reference to biological corridors as a conservation strategy, there are no regulations and spatial planning guidelines for the creation of biological corridors considering PAs and private lands with conservation value.

Lack of baseline information on the status of biodiversity: There is limited baseline data on the biodiversity present in the eastern coastal lands and hills and on socioeconomic aspects that will support decision making for their conservation and the creation of biological corridors.

Limited institutional capacity to create and manage biological corridors: despite the presence of staff in the PAs, park rangers need training and more tools for monitoring and enforcement. In addition, local communities and landowners

require training for the implementation of sustainable production practices that will contribute to connectivity and biodiversity conservation.

**Project Goal and Objective**

The project goal is to promote the conservation of globally important biodiversity in the eastern coastal area of El Salvador through the effective and participatory management of biological corridors and PAs, restoration of degraded coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, and sustainable production practices.

**Justification**

El Salvador has 37% forest cover; 10% corresponds to agroforestry ecosystems, 22% to human-altered secondary forests, and 5% to primary forests. Less than 8% of these forests are protected through the NSPA, while the rest of areas with forest cover are in private lands. Therefore, conservation strategies are needed to link private lands with government managed PAs to strengthen their management effectiveness. To address this need, El Salvador has envisioned the creation of biological corridors (defined as set of areas of public or private ownership with interconnected forest cover for the mobility, refuge, or habitat of wildlife, where sustainable management activities of natural resources and protection of the environmental goods and services are promoted) as a solution to conserve biodiversity and build connectivity. Thus, with GBFF support two corridors will be established in the eastern coast and hills region:

**Jiquilisco-El Cuco Biological Corridor** (Figure 1): covering 45,500 ha, it includes 7 PAs (23,287 ha). It includes hills of tropical dry forest with limited disturbance that slope down to the beaches of the SurfCity 2 initiative, mangroves, channels, islands with beach vegetation, and human settlements. It supports multiple fauna, including deer, medium-sized felines, migratory birds, reptiles, and marine fish. The creation and management of this corridor through a multi-stakeholder governance strategy will: a) enhance species movement and increase resilience to climate change; b) prevent wildlife mortality from development (e.g., roads) and poaching; c) reduce habitat loss due to deforestation resulting from agricultural and livestock activities and forest fires; d) prevent mangrove degradation caused by illegal logging, agricultural expansion, and pollution; and e) reduce pressure on PAs.

**Spider Monkey Corridor** (Figure 1): covering 6,051 ha, it includes 4 PAs (316 ha) that protect floodplains and tropical dry forest in the northwestern Jiquilisco Bay. It is home to a population of the endangered Central American spider monkey, the only species of monkey in El Salvador, which is confined to fragmented forest areas. This keystone species serves a role as a seed disperser promoting forest regeneration and plant diversity. The creation and management of this corridor with the participation of local governments and landowners will: a) enhance monkey movement, reducing population isolation and inbreeding; b) restore habitat in bottlenecks areas for species mobility; c) promote agroforestry, silvopastoral, or agrosilvopastoral systems to enhance connectivity with benefits to local communities; and d) reduce pressure on PAs. Actions will consider the existing habitat use and connectivity proposal to expand the distribution of the spider monkey in El Salvador.

By addressing the threats to coastal and terrestrial biodiversity in the target landscape through the creation and governance of biological corridors using a participatory approach, supporting spatial planning, management and financing, and the restoration of ecosystems and agroecosystems, the project will support El Salvador's contribution to GBF targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 and to the NBSAP Strategic Areas 1 (Active and functional biodiversity in balance with the environment), 2 (Biodiversity connected and integrated with the well-being of people and competitiveness), and 3 (Biodiversity in harmony with people, innovation, and development).


Jiquilisco-El Cuco Biological Corridor (23,287 Ha)


Spider monkey biological corridor. (316 Ha)

Figure 1.

**Expected results including GEBs**

The project will enhance the management of 3,634 ha of terrestrial PAs (CI 1.2.) and 19,969 ha of marine PAs (CI 2.2); it will restore 200 ha of land and ecosystems (CI 3.1, 3.2) and improve the management of 160 ha of landscapes to benefit biodiversity (CI 4.1); and will benefit 200 people (50% women) (CI 11).

## Project Description

### Theory of change

If enabling regulations, baseline information, participatory planning, ecosystem restoration, sustainable production practices, and stakeholder awareness are in place, THEN ecosystem connectivity in the eastern coastal area of El Salvador will be enhanced, ensuring the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and contributing to the GBF goals.

The proposed conservation strategy and causal pathways are as follows:

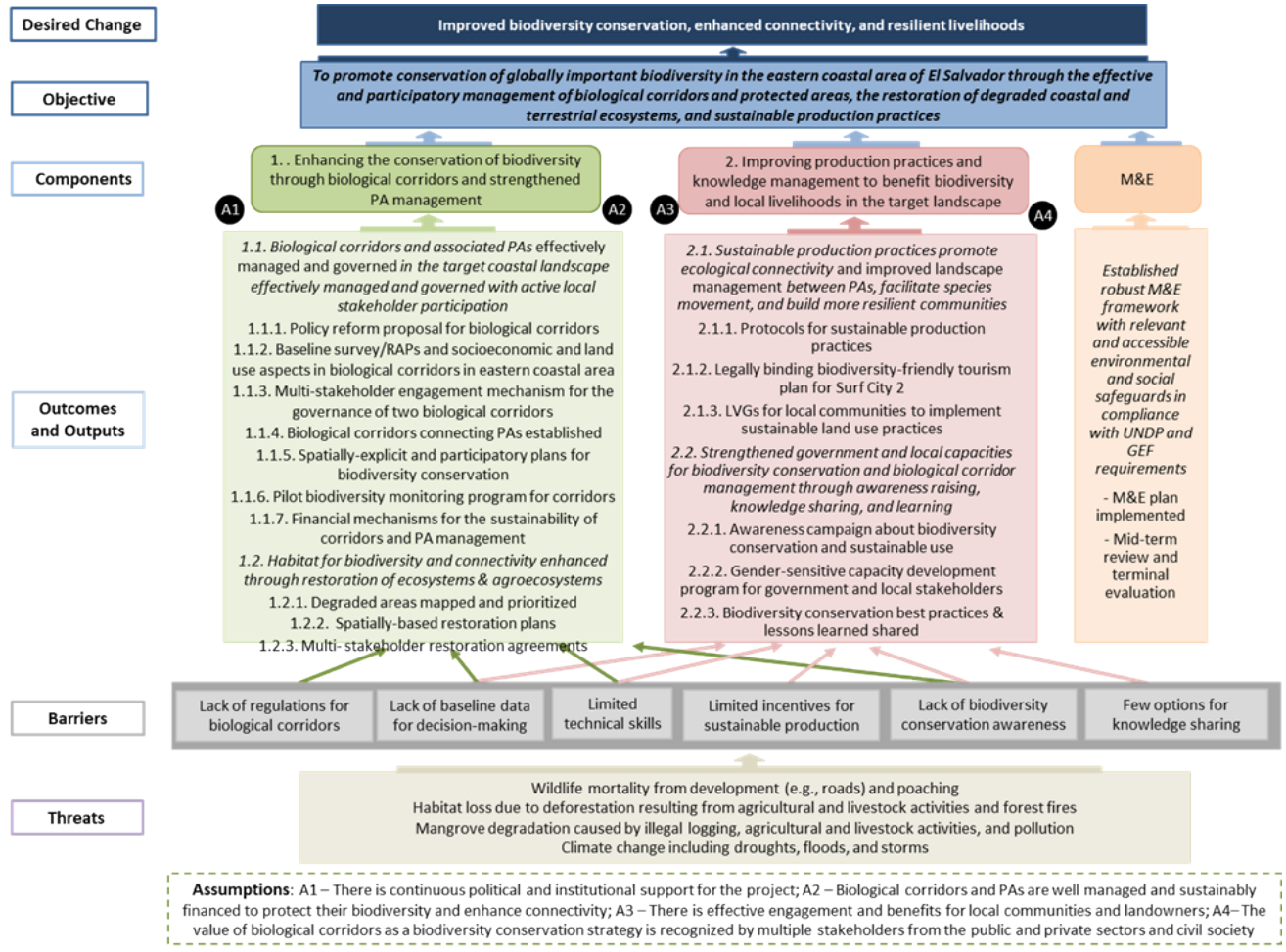


Figure 2. Theory of Change

### Component and Activities

**Component 1. Enhancing the conservation of biodiversity through established biological corridors and strengthened PA management**. GBFF resources will be used to conduct baseline surveys of biodiversity in biological corridors using RAPs, threat assessments, and socioeconomic aspects. This information will support the creation of biological corridors in coordination with key stakeholders (DOT, Municipalities, MOT, MOP, landowners, MARN) and considering land use planning. Also, the project will contribute to biodiversity protection through strengthened biological corridor management, including coordination with local communities. Management and financial plans for the sustainability of biological corridors will be developed, including measures for the placement of traffic signs relating to wildlife crossings on roads within or near biological corridors, the rehabilitation of threatened and endangered species that have been rescued or confiscated, and restoration through natural regeneration and the protection of existing forest cover. A participatory pilot biodiversity monitoring program for the biological corridors including equipment, hardware, software, will inform conservation efforts and the status of biodiversity. Innovative financial mechanisms through FIAES and MARN's Environmental Incentives and Disincentives Program will support the sustainability of the target biological corridors in collaboration with UNDP BIOFIN

and BCR. These mechanisms will be designed to progressively mobilize at least $322,500 per year from public and private sources.

**Component 2. Improving production practices and knowledge management to benefit biodiversity and local livelihoods in the target landscape**. GBFF resources will be used to develop protocols for the implementation of sustainable production practices and to promote sustainable tourism in the SurfCity 2 area, including the development of biodiversity-friendly tourism plans outlining enforceable obligations and responsibilities. To promote sustainable land use practices and biodiversity conservation, Low Value Grants (LVG) will available to local communities. In addition, public awareness raising campaigns will be conducted on the importance of biodiversity in biological corridors, and key local stakeholders (including women and youth) will be trained in PA and corridor management, biodiversity conservation and monitoring, fire management, sustainable production, etc. The project will not finance tourism infrastructure development under SurfCity 2 but will instead strengthen planning, regulation, and monitoring to ensure development is compatible with biodiversity conservation.

**Stakeholders and roles**

- Government: MARN, Directorate of Territorial Planning and Construction, MOT, MOP, and Municipalities. Will play a role in developing regulations for biological corridors, enforcement, and establishing governance agreements for corridors and PAs. MARN will act as the Executing Entity.
- Local communities: small farmers, fishermen, and small and medium tourism operators and hotels. Will play a key role in the planning and governance of corridors and PAs, will implement sustainable production practices, and participate and benefit from training and awareness raising activities.
- University of Technology of El Salvador and University of El Salvador will support baseline surveys and monitoring of biodiversity in the target corridors.
- Private sector: tourism/SurfCity 2, forestry, agriculture, fisheries. Will participate the implementation of sustainable production practices and biodiversity-friendly tourism, and may benefit from and contribute to economic incentives and resource mobilization.
- UNDP BIOFIN and BCR will provide support for the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms for the sustainability of biological corridors and PAs.

**Alignment with GBFF Action Areas**

**Action Area One**: Biodiversity conservation, restoration, land/sea-use and spatial planning (**Targets 1, 2, 3**)

**Action Area Two:** Support to IPLC stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and waters **(Targets 1, 2, 3, and 22)**.

**Criteria for eligibility:**

**GEBs**

The project will deliver results against the following:

CI 1. 3,634 ha of terrestrial PAs created or under improved management effectiveness of 7 PAs through, implementation of biological corridors connecting terrestrial and coastal PAs, habitat for spider monkey, enforcement of regulations and co-management.

CI 2. 19,969 ha of marine PAs created or under improved management of 4 PAs through the implementation of biological corridors connecting coastal marine PAs, habitat for coastal marine species, enforcement of regulations, and co-management.

CI 3. 200 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration. Restoration of degraded dry forest and agroecosystems in the spider monkey corridor.

CI 4. 160 ha of landscapes under improved practices. Sustainable use of biodiversity by the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors; and biodiversity-friendly tourism.

CI 11: 200 people (50% women) will directly benefit from the project through sustainable production, training, and awareness raising.

**NBSAP alignment**

El Salvador is party of the CBD since 1994-12-07 and is updating the NBSAP (2025-2030); the project is aligned with the following NBSAP targets:

T2. Effective restoration of at least 10% of prioritized ecosystem and agroecosystems. The project will contribute to the restoration of 200 ha of dry forest ecosystem and agroecosystems.

T3. Effective conservation of at least 50% of PAs. The project will contribute to conservation of biodiversity in 7 marine PAs and 4 terrestrial PAs.

T4. Recovery of wildlife populations and threatened or endangered species, by reducing the main pressures and threats to biodiversity. The project will contribute to the recovery of a population of the endangered Central American spider monkey and to the conservation of other endangered species such as the jaguarundi and sea turtles.

T5. Sustainable use and management of biodiversity in at least 10% of agroecosystems, through the implementation of sustainable and resilient production systems. The project will promote the implementation agroforestry, silvopastoral, or agrosilvopastoral systems to enhance connectivity and resilience.

T7. Integration of biodiversity in the development model. The project will promote biodiversity-friendly tourism in eastern coastal areas.

T8. Capacity building for the restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity. The project will implement a gender-sensitive capacity development program to support the management of biological corridors, ecosystem restoration efforts, and biodiversity-friendly production practices.

T9. Biodiversity knowledge management through the promotion of the generation and updating of data and information. The project will conduct baseline biodiversity assessment and biodiversity monitoring in biological corridors to support conservation decision-making.

T10. Broad and full participation of all people and sectors in decision-making, especially women, youth people, and IPLCs. The project will adopt a participatory approach for the planning, governance, management, and monitoring of biological corridors and PAs.

**Policy coherence and coordination**

Policy coherence will be achieved through the development of a new regulation for the creation and management of biological corridors and through the development of a legally binding biodiversity-friendly tourism plan for SurfCity 2.

Coordination and collaboration will be strengthened by forging partnerships with government agencies, the private sector, land owners, local communities and academia to design and manage biological corridors and PAs, monitor biodiversity, and implement restoration and sustainable production practices that will enhance connectivity. Multi-stakeholder governance arrangements for corridors and PAs will ensure commitment to biodiversity conservation. Coordination mechanisms are highly relevant in a landscape facing rapid tourism development, where coherent application of environmental regulations is essential to prevent habitat loss.

**Resource mobilization**

The project will take proactive measures to mobilize additional funding from the private sector (tourism, livestock, and agriculture) and philanthropies. Emphasis will be placed on the tourism sector and private companies involved in SurfCity 2.

**IPLCs/ Local Communities**

While there are no formally recognized indigenous people in the target landscape, the project will emphasize the engagement of local communities as a fundamental aspect of the effective management of biological corridors and PAs. The project will involve local communities in corridor creation, management, and governance ensuring their active participation in biodiversity conservation. They will directly benefit from LVG and training for the implementation sustainable land use practices with biodiversity benefits and contributing to resilient livelihoods. Gender equality will be ensured by improving local women's participation and decision-making and generating socio-economic benefits for them and their families. Local communities are envisioned to be part of the Project Board. A Grievance Redress Mechanism following UNDP guidelines will be developed for local communities to present complaints about possible claims that may arise during project execution.

## Core Indicators

### Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3634 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

### Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3634 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) | METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement) | METT score (Achieved at MTR) | METT score (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To be confirmed during Project Preparation Grant | | Others | 3,634.00 | | | | | | |

### Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19969 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

| Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

### Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

| Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19969 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) | METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement) | METT score (Achieved at MTR) | METT score (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To be confirmed during Project Preparation Grant | | | 19,969.00 | | | | | | |

**Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration**

| Disaggregation Type | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cropland | 100.00 | | | |

**Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100.00 | | | |

**Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration**

| Disaggregation Type | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 160.00 | | | |

**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**Type/Name of Third Party Certification**

**Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems**

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided**

| Disaggregation Type | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported**

| Name of the OECMs | WDPA-ID | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)**

| Title |
|---|
| |

**Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments**

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 100 | | | |
| **Male** | 100 | | | |
| **Total** | **200** | **0** | 0 | **0** |

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Direct beneficiaries are counted as unique individuals who receive tangible project-supported benefits, including economic incentives, small grants, training linked to livelihood or conservation activities, or direct participation in restoration and sustainable production actions. Beneficiary data will be recorded and verified through project monitoring tools, with sex-disaggregated reporting. The total expected number of direct beneficiaries is 200, with an equal distribution between women and men.

## ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

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

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | GEF Project Grant($) | Agency Fee($) | Total GEF Financing ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GBFF | El Salvador | Biodiversity | GBFF Action Area 1 | 780,000.00 | 74,100.00 | 854,100.00 |
| UNDP | GBFF | El Salvador | Biodiversity | GBFF Action Area 2 | 540,565.00 | 51,353.00 | 591,918.00 |
| **Total GEF Resources ($)** | | | | | **1,320,565.00** | **125,453.00** | **1,446,018.00** |

## Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

50000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4750

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Grant / Non-Grant | PPG ($) | Agency Fee($) | Total PPG Funding($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GBFF | El Salvador | Biodiversity | GBFF Action Area 1 | Grant | 30,000.00 | 2,850.00 | 32,850.00 |
| UNDP | GBFF | El Salvador | Biodiversity | GBFF Action Area 2 | Grant | 20,000.00 | 1,900.00 | 21,900.00 |
| **Total PPG Amount ($)** | | | | | | **50,000.00** | **4,750.00** | **54,750.00** |

Please provide justification

## Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

**(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)**

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ | Focal Area | Sources of Funds | Total($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regional/ Global | | | |
| **Total GEF Resources** | | | | | **0.00** |

## Indicative Action Area Elements

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing($) | Co-financing($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| GBFF Action Area 1 | GBFF | 780,000.00 | 967,500.00 |
| GBFF Action Area 2 | GBFF | 540,565.00 | |
| **Total Project Cost** | | **1,320,565.00** | **967,500.00** |

**Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:**

| Amount |
|---|
| 255,000.00 |

## Indicative Co-financing

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized | Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recipient Country Government | FIAES (Fondo de Inversión Ambiental de El Salvador) | Public Investment | Investment mobilized | 967,500.00 |
| **Total Co-financing** | | | | **967,500.00** |

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The estimated co-financing from FIAES (USD 967,500) corresponds to an annual allocation of approximately USD 322,500 over the 36-month project duration. These resources are indicative and will be confirmed during the project design phase.

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

| GEF Agency Type | Name | Date | Project Contact Person | Phone | Email |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Agency Coordinator | UNDP | | Nancy Bennet | | nancy.bennet@undp.org |
| Project Coordinator | UNDP | | Alexandra Fischer | | alexandra.fischer@undp.org |

## Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

| Name | Position | Ministry | Date (MM/DD/YYYY) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jessica Laguardia | Head of Ministerial Technical Unit | Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources | 12/12/2025 |