Indo-Malaya Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program

GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

Program Title:	Indo-Malaya Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program		
Country(ies):	Regional, Papua New Guinea, Lao PDR, Thailand	GEF Program ID:	11102
Lead GEF Agency:	IUCN	GEF Agency Program ID:	
Other GEF Agenc(ies):	FAO UNDP	Submission Date :	4/10/2023
Type of Trust Fund:	GET		
Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):	IUCN	Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):	GEF Agency
	FAO		GEF Agency
	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Government of Lao PDR		Government
	Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation (DNP), Government of Thailand		Government
	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Government of Thailand		Government
Sector (only for Programs on CC):		Program Duration (Months):	72
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi Focal Area	Program Commitment Deadline:	12/29/2024
Taxonomy:	Focal Areas, Forest, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Mainstreaming, Land Degradation, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approache, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Communications, Education, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender results areas, Integrated		

	Programs, Commodity Supply Chains, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Targeted Research, Enabling Activities		
GEF Program Financing: (a)	38,216,208.00	PPG Amount: (c)	900,000.00
Agency Fee(s): (b)	3,439,456.00	PPG Agency Fee(s) : (d)	80,996.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d)	42,636,660.00	Total Co-financing:	185,597,817.00
Project Tags:	CBIT: No SGP: No		
Program:	Indo-Malay		

Program Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the program, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the program objectives, and how will the program promote transformational change? iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the program should be in section B "program description". (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Despite baseline efforts, 60% of Indo-Malaya's original vegetation has been lost, and the remaining forest is under significant pressure. Between 2000 and 2020, contiguous primary forest of seven biome countries declined by 41.2 million hectares (22.8% of their total). The Integrated Program for the Indo-Malaya Critical Forest Biome consists of three country child projects in Lao PDR, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand (with eight target landscapes), together with a regional coordination and technical support project, which combined will deliver the objective: ***to contribute to maintaining the integrity of globally important primary forests of Indo-Malaya for maximizing multiple global environment benefits related to carbon and biodiversity.*** This will be achieved through five interlinked components utilizing the four levers of transformation to i) create enabling policy, improved tenure security and governance environment at multiple scales for primary forest conservation; ii) increase area of primary forests in Protected Areas under effective and inclusive conservation management; iii) increase area of primary forests outside PAs and buffer landscapes under improved practices for enhanced IP&LC resilience and primary forest benefits; iv) secure sustainable financing for primary forest conservation; and v) strengthen primary forest coordination, communication, access to knowledge, capacities and policy support

across scales. This will lead to global environment benefits including i) globally significant biodiversity conserved, ii) components of globally significant biodiversity sustainably used with equitable sharing of benefits, iii) conservation and enhanced carbon stocks in agriculture, forest, and other land use, and iv) improved provision of ecosystem goods & services.

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective:	The integrity of globally important primary forests of Indo-Malaya is maintained to maximize multiple global environment benefits related to carbon and biodiversity				
Program Components	Component Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in $)	
				GEF Program Financing	Co-financing
1. Enabling environment for inclusive conservation and sustainable management of primary forest landscapes	Technical Assistance	1.1 Enabling policy, improved tenure security, and governance environment created at multiple scales for primary forest conservation	GEF TF	5,500,236	23,085,197
2. primary forests in Protected Areas under effective and inclusive conservation management	Investment	2.1 Increased area of primary forests in PAs under effective and inclusive conservation and management	GEF TF	8,243,233	38,755,745
3. Primary forests outside Protected Areas, including buffer zones	Investment	3.1 Increased area of primary forests outside PAs and buffer landscapes under improved practices for enhanced IP&LC resilience and primary forest benefits	GEF TF	8,962,431	67,951,362
4. Component 4 Innovative finance, investment and scale-up	Technical Assistance	4.1 Sustainable financing for primary forest conservation secured	GEF TF	3,925,042	19,475,208
5. Programmatic coordination, communication, knowledge management, and capacity development	Technical Assistance	5.1 Primary forest coordination, access to knowledge, capacities and policy support strengthened across scales and communication strategy implemented	GEF TF	8,039,875	28,465,975
M&E	Technical Assistance	(integrated at Output level into Outcome 5)	GEF TF	1,733,541	3,405,998
Subtotal				36,404,358	181,139,485
Program Management Cost (PMC) (if this is an MTF program, please report separate PMC lines for each TF)				1,811,850	4,458,332
Total Program Cost				38,216,208	185,597,817

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

The integrity of globally important primary forests of Indo-Malaya is maintained to maximize multiple global environment benefits related to carbon and biodiversity, as well as human well-being

Program Components	Component Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Program Financing($)	Co-financing($)
1. Enabling environment for inclusive conservation and sustainable management of primary forest landscapes	Technical Assistance	1.1 Enabling policy, improved tenure security, and governance environment created at multiple scales for primary forest conservation	GET	5,500,236.00	23,085,197.00
2. primary forests in Protected Areas under effective and inclusive conservation management	Technical Assistance	2.1 Increased area of primary forests in PAs under effective and inclusive conservation and management	GET	8,243,233.00	38,755,745.00
3. Primary forests outside Protected Areas, including buffer zones	Technical Assistance	3.1 Increased area of primary forests outside PAs and buffer landscapes under improved practices for enhanced IP&LC resilience and primary forest benefits	GET	8,962,431.00	67,951,362.00
4. Innovative finance, investment and scale-up	Technical Assistance	4.1 Sustainable financing for primary forest conservation secured	GET	3,925,042.00	19,475,208.00
5. Programmatic coordination, knowledge management and capacity development	Technical Assistance	5.1 Primary forest coordination, access to knowledge, capacities and policy support strengthened across scales	GET	8,039,875.00	28,465,975.00
M&E					
M&E	Technical Assistance	(integrated at Output level into Outcome 5)	GET	1,733,541.00	3,405,998.00
			Sub Total ($)	**36,404,358.00**	**181,139,485.00**

Program Management Cost (PMC)			
	GET	1,811,850.00	4,458,332.00
	Sub Total($)	**1,811,850.00**	**4,458,332.00**
	Total Program Cost($)	**38,216,208.00**	**185,597,817.00**

Please provide justification

PROGRAM OUTLINE

A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it.
(Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Indo-Malaya (I-M) is one of Earth's eight biogeographic realms, extending across much of south and southeast Asia. The region overlaps significantly with the global biodiversity hotspots of Indo-Burma (which includes Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar and northeast India) and Sundaland (including Malaysia and parts of Indonesia) and borders Wallacea (parts of Indonesia). For the purposes of the GEF-8 Indo-Malaya Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program (the IP), the biome is considered to comprise Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea and thereby also includes parts of the Australasian biogeographic realm. Different classifications and mappings of primary forests in the biome exist with substantial differences between datasets.[1] Of the cumulative natural forest cover of approximately 234 million hectares across the region, 193 million hectares have been identified as contiguous natural primary forest by CIFOR.[2] Despite closely matching definitions, the dataset on Intact Forest Landscapes[3] (IFLs) shows smaller figures, indicating challenges of remotely mapping primary forests (Table 1). These primary forests and IFLs[4] have exceptional biological diversity and host more than 5,000 threatened species, more than a thousand of which are critically endangered. Though the carbon sequestration potential of these forests is immense, their climate regulatory functions clearly extend beyond mitigation contributions.[5] Several Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have emphasized the importance of conserving primary forests and Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs) for global biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation. In addition, primary forest conservation is essential to meet targets under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), including the achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). Most of the region's more than 560 million people depend on the ecosystem services generated by these forests. Among them are at least 30 million Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LCs) who reside in, depend on and safeguard these forests and their carbon stocks.[6] The vast majority of IFLs across the region are located in Indigenous People's Land.[7]

Table 1. Primary Forests, Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL), and Protected Areas in across the Indo-Malayan Forest Biome

Country	Protected Areas	Primary forests 2020[8]	Primary forests 2020[2]			Intact Forest Landscapes 2020[3]			
	%	million ha	million ha	% inside PA	% loss 2000-2020	million ha	% inside PAs	% loss 2000-2020	% loss inside PAs 2000-2020
Cambodia	40.94[6]	0.3	6.0	79%	44.0%	0.1	0%	39%	n/a
Indonesia		46.0	77.7	27%	14.8%	29.5	36%	23%	7%
Lao PDR	16.05[6]	n/a	10.9	56%	38.8%	0.4	18%	59%	55%
Malaysia		1.1	10.2	45%	42.0%	1.7	48%	30%	2%
Myanmar	6.02[7]	3.2	29.9	26%	18.2%	3.7	26%	41%	8%
Papua New Guinea		27.2	36.3	3%		13.0	95%	10%	9%
Thailand	19.90[7]	n/a	13.6	100%	13.0%	2.2	66%	26%	6%
Viet Nam	6.84[6]	0.8	8.8	100%	36.1%	0.3	3%	20%	3%
Total			**193.3**	**31%**	**22.8%**	**50.8**	**30%**	**24%**	**8%**

Countries' baseline investments in conserving primary forests mainly include the partial establishment and implementation of enabling policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks; the maintenance of Protected Area (PA) networks; community forestry programs; and in some instances, the channeling of diversified financial instruments. Regional networking and exchange of knowledge related to primary forests is very minimal at the moment.

Though national policies do not identify primary forest conservation as an explicit priority, most countries have at least partially enabling policies in place. National forest policies or similar strategic government documents call for a marked increase of forest cover in Lao PDR and Thailand.[9] Thailand enforced a logging ban in natural forests in 1989 and Lao PDR maintains a ban on the export of logs and timber.[10] At the same time, the implementation of policies, and the enforcement of laws and regulations is not adequate in all cases, and perverse incentives and other loopholes facilitating forest loss are in place, such as Special Agriculture Business Leases in PNG[11] or guaranteed maize premiums in Thailand. Distinct monitoring, and explicit reporting on primary forests has been initiated. Integrated landscape management is not practiced, and land use plans are generally prepared on pilot scales. Positive trends include growing environmental movements, local civil society organizations, and long-term investment by multiple funding sources.

A substantial area, but highly varied proportion of primary forests and IFLs between countries are conserved in PAs across the biome. PA network coverage in the Indo-Malay region is nearly 60 million ha,[12] of which almost 28 million hectares are found in 5 countries of mainland Southeast Asia that also contain at least 33 million hectares of primary forest outside of PAs (Table 1). Several relevant areas are not yet adequately covered by national PA systems (e.g., the Eastern Himalayan Range, Borneo, parts of Northern Sumatra and of New Guinea in Indonesia, part of New Guinea in PNG) and connectivity, particularly transboundary connectivity is only partially ensured. The disproportionately low loss of IFL loss inside PAs indicates the effectiveness of the approach in conserving primary forests (Table 1). Biodiversity conservation efforts outside the PA networks remain largely unrecognized but play a critical role in the conservation and management of primary forests. Countries are in the process of aligning their conservation agendas with the recently adopted Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's Target 3 on preserving by 2030 30% of the world's areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions, and multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The recognition of rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LCs) across the region lies far behind that of Latin America, Africa, or the Pacific, even though Indigenous Lands clearly hold the majority of IFLs remaining in the region (Table 2). Nevertheless, progress has been made primarily through i) national community forestry programs, ii) land use planning and land allocation programs (Lao PDR), iii) the recognition and prioritization of IP&LC contributions to biodiversity conservation in NBSAPs, and iv) national processes emerging out of the Nagoya Protocol. The origins, typology, legal, regulatory, and institutional basis of IP&LC engagement in forest management are diverse across the region, and range from i) legally codified traditional land and resource tenure resulting in full IP&LC ownership of virtually all forests in PNG, to ii) Village Forestry with devolution of limited user rights of government-owned forests for domestic purpose to local communities for periods of 30-60 years, with the possibility of linked land titling in Lao PDR,[13] to iii) the newly emerging community forestry program of Thailand, legally permitting residence of IP&LCs in forests in and outside PAs, as well as granting them limited resource use rights. No data exists of traditional or legally codified IP&LC tenure in primary forests across the biome, however, data on the extent and proportion of total forest land with formally recognized IP&LC rights indicates vast differences between countries (Table 2). At the same time, tenure conflicts between IP&LCs on the one hand and national or sub-national governments and large private sector companies on the other hand are prevalent throughout the biome. As most IP&LCs across the region are patriarchal and follow patrilineal inheritance, women's land rights, as well as political and economic participation related to forests has remained inadequate.

Table 2. Extent of IP&LC engagement in forest management across the Indo-Malaya CFB

Country	Communal land titles / CF agreements 2016[14] (million ha)	Community-based forest management (CBF) regimes[15] (million ha)	Total forest land[3] (million ha)	Forest land under CBF[3] (%)	IFL in Indigenous People's land[16] (%)
Bhutan	No data	0.04	3.1	1	n/a
Cambodia	0.3	0.3	11.1	2	73.6
Indonesia	0.6	0.8	131.2	1	84.3
Lao PDR		5.9	18.7	32	91.6
Malaysia	n/a	n/a	18.5	n/a	90.7
Myanmar	0.1	0.1	20.4	0	81.8
Papua New Guinea		25.1	25.3	99	n/a
Philippines	4.0	11.0	18.1	61	36.8
Thailand	0.8	0.5	17.2	3	57.2
Viet Nam	4.3	3.8	13.5	28	64.1

No direct financing streams for primary forests are available. However, indirect financing is available largely through government-funded PA networks, as well as PES systems, and tourism revenue for PAs which provides significant income especially in Thailand. From 2015-2019 the international community invested USD 700 million in biodiversity conservation in Indo-Burma, with 10% of this going directly to forest PAs. Lao PDR and Thailand received USD 136 million and USD 40 million, respectively, and USD 200 million went to regional initiatives; with GEF, The World Bank, KfW, BMU and GIZ being the largest funders.[17] Climate finance has started to flow for forest conservation in some countries in the region, mainly as REDD+ Results-Based Payments (in late 2020 Lao PDR signed a World Bank Emission Reduction Program Agreement valued at USD 42 million), while others are in the process of establishing readiness (e.g., Thailand through the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Program (T-VER) scheme). More innovative conservation financing has been initiated at pilot scales (e.g., BIOFIN). Nevertheless, overall access to financing for conservation is lacking, and opportunities with the private sector are largely untapped. In addition, the perverse incentives in different sectors undermine conservation investments, thereby increasing the costs of effectively managing primary forests. Although voluntary partnership agreements such as FLEGT and certification schemes are mostly relevant to plantations, engaging the private sector, particularly in the timber and timber product/content sector, in the development and implementation of forest legality and traceability systems could still play a critical role in achieving the objectives of the IP by not only contributing to investment in bankable projects and biodiversity-friendly value chain development, but also by enhancing law enforcement and curbing illegal logging. Similarly, assessments on the true value of primary forests in terms of ecosystem service generation has been carried out in scattered pilots.

Despite these baseline efforts, more than 60% of the Indo-Malayan realm's original natural vegetation has already been lost, and much of the remaining forested land is under significant pressure. Between 2000 and 2020, the contiguous forest of seven countries within the region (for which data is available) declined by 41.2 million hectares or 22.8% of their combined total. Persistent hot spots of deforestation occur e.g., across NE India, NE Myanmar, northern and southern Lao PDR, most of Cambodia, the central highlands of Viet Nam, southern Thailand, parts of Peninsular Malaysia, lowland Sumatra, parts of Kalimantan and Sulawesi, as well as in other parts of the region.[18]

The proximate drivers of primary forest and IFL loss and degradation include economic drivers, such as i) commercial agriculture; ii) mining and extractive industries; iii) infrastructure, including hydropower and rural infrastructure development; iv) illegal and legal, but unsustainable logging; v) subsistence agriculture, and vi) armed conflicts, and migration. In addition, vii) climate change drives forest loss and degradation primarily indirectly through forest fires, spread of invasive species and the increased occurrence of disease outbreaks. The ultimate drivers of forest loss and degradation include economic, technological, institutional, and socio-cultural factors, including demographics.

The single biggest proximate cause of forest loss throughout the region is i) agricultural expansion, responsible for more than 75% of observed deforestation, with conversion to oil palm plantations (mostly in Indonesia and Malaysia) being responsible for 29% of deforestation alone. Much of the small-holder cropland expansion is indirectly linked to the interests and investments of larger agri-businesses as well. Forests in PNG are affected by ii) mining and extractive industries. The development of iii) infrastructure negatively affects primary forests throughout the region, including large-scale hydropower development in the Mekong basin, highway megaprojects in Borneo and New Guinea, and railway expansion in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam. The on-going iv) unsustainable and/or illegal logging is a major driver of forest degradation in primary forests in at least parts of every country in the biome apart from Thailand and Viet Nam. v) Small-holder agriculture relies on shifting cultivation in many parts of the region is not a key driver of deforestation per se, however is perceived to be an important cause of forest fires of predominantly anthropogenic origin.[19] Ultimately vi) migrations resulting from economic drivers or conflict have negative impacts on forests[17] - as evident from the Chittagong Hills in Bangladesh - while they also lead to a loss of the livelihood and cultural base of IP&LCs.

Across the region, vii) climate change is expected to lead to a) slightly less than global average increase in temperature (projected maximum 3°C for Southeast Asia),[17] b) further increased heat extremes and decreased cold extremes, c) increased occurrence of extreme events, including of extreme precipitation particularly during monsoon, and of droughts particularly outside monsoon periods, d) increased internal variability of monsoon precipitation and increased overall amount of monsoon precipitation (excluding Island Southeast Asia), e) lengthened and intensified fire seasons, f) decreased wind speeds, g) increased glacial runoff, h) increased large-scale floods in the Mekong basin, i) fewer, but more extreme tropical cyclones.[20] The most important impacts on forests in the region in order of decreasing importance are expected to include changes in i) forest fire and drought regimes, ii) biodiversity, iii) forest productivity, iv) land suitability, v) pest outbreaks, and vi) disease spread.[21] Invasive species are expected to spread at an increasing rate as a result of climate change, habitat fragmentation and increased rate of introductions.[19]

Given the above baseline factors, the probability of deforestation risk of primary forests forecasted across the regions is moderate to high, particularly in the deforestation hotspots mentioned above.[19]

Based on the above, different baseline scenarios can reasonably be projected without GEF intervention, though generalizations are challenging to due gaps in comparable baseline data across the region, the vast geographic extent and the resulting biophysical, socio-economic, and political differences within the biome, non-existence and uncertainties in projections, and even greater uncertainties in the interactions of key influencing factors:

§ Scenario A – rapid sustainability transition leading to curbed climate change impacts both due to mitigation and adaptation; rapid transgression of the forest transition curve in all countries marked by a fully enabling policy framework, deforestation free livelihoods and value chains, expanded PA networks; and no conflicts resulting from extreme impacts of global change. Scenario A would effectively safeguard remaining primary forests without major impacts, though of

slightly altered structure and dynamics. Primary forest conservation may gain traction regionally but is unlikely to be established as a regional policy priority.

§ Scenario B – moderate sustainability transition that varies across countries. Climate change risk will be substantial, but effective adaptation at least in a number of countries will reduce impacts. Isolated conflicts may lead to negative impacts in some countries. Primary forests may largely be conserved in countries, which have lower primary forest cover, but their loss will continue unabated, although at gradually decreasing rate in others. Remaining primary forests will sustain substantial climate change impacts, leading to markedly altered disturbance regimes and species compositions. No regional agenda for primary forest conservation will be established. Primary forest loss in Thailand will be confined to Southern Thailand, Laos will lose large tracts of primary forests in the northern and southern parts of the country, whereas loss of primary forests in PNG will largely remain confined to New Britain island.[17]

§ Scenario C – slow sustainability transition marked by extreme impacts of climate change and other aspects of global change. Adaptation cannot buffer impacts and climate change will disrupt social-ecological systems in more vulnerable countries. Primary forests will largely be lost in these and confined to the most inaccessible areas in others. Remaining primary forests will be characterized by altered species composition and forest dynamics. Primary forest conservation will be of very low priority.

Scenario B appears as the most plausible baseline scenario projecting further loss and degradation of primary forests. This calls for transformative change at the interface of natural and food systems at multiple scales to safeguard primary forests and their essential ecosystem services across the region. Efforts are required to establish primary forest conservation as a regional policy priority. Innovative approaches need to be demonstrated for enhanced effectiveness of area-based conservation, including PAs, OECMs and transboundary conservation. Stakeholder engagement, including of IP&LCs, women and marginalized groups, the private sector, NGOs, etc. needs to be enhanced. It is also critical to restore forests, to build connectivity and increase the health and quality of the landscape. Integrated management approaches and sustainable financing are required to secure primary forests.

There is a clear opportunity for GEF-8 funding to build systematically on scattered and partially focused past initiatives, producing transformational change in target systems that result in multiple Global Environmental Benefits. This requires additional investments to overcome the following main barriers: i) fragmented and siloed decision-making leading to sub-optimal policy solutions, ii) perverse policy environment, iii) insecure land tenure particularly for IP&LCs and women, and inappropriate collaborative governance arrangements for forests, iv) lack of integrated landscape management embedding primary forests in their wider landscape contexts, v) lack of economically viable livelihoods for forest-dependent IP&LCs, vi) wide variations in local capacity for PA management and varying effectiveness of law enforcement, vii) lack of an enabling investment environment for the private sector, viii) lack of sufficient understanding and demand/support for conservation of Indo-Malayan CFB.

The proposed Integrated Program (IP) is designed to address drivers of deforestation and degradation in a systemic manner, targeting the enabling environment; primary forests and their buffer landscapes in- and outside PAs in a landscape approach; sustainable financing for primary forests; and enhanced stakeholder engagement. The regional programmatic approach will upscale national and scattered regional efforts primarily through technical guidance, exchange of knowledge, best practices, capacity building, outreach and linkages, and joint action for primary forest conservation at multiple scales. Its design incorporates experiences and lessons learned from previous GEF and other development partners initiatives in the region, including e.g., the GEF Greater Mekong Subregion Forest and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FBP) and its 5 child projects; USAID Lowering Emissions from Asia's Forests (LEAF); the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF); The EU-ACB Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas Management in ASEAN (BCAMP) Project, and numerous relevant projects supported by GIZ and KFW. The engagement of multiple stakeholders is essential to ensure success: i) policy makers for a fully enabling policy and investment environment and enhanced policy coherence at national level, and for creation of a regional policy agenda on primary forest conservation, ii) government organizations with relevant mandates for upscaling best practices emerging out of the IP; iii) IP&LCs, women and members of disadvantaged groups for enhanced local conservation of primary forests enabled by enhanced tenure security, sustainable biodiversity-friendly gender-responsive livelihoods and income opportunities, iv) private sector for providing sustained financing to primary forest conservation based on economically feasible investments, and v) INGOs, NGOs, CBOs operating at different scales for identifying, synthesizing and disseminating best practices, and for creating awareness and momentum for the IP. The Indo-Malaya CFB IP is a fitting component of a set of similar IPs across the world.

[1] Mackey, B., Skinner, E., & Norman, P. (2021). A Review of Definitions, Data, and Methods for Country-level Assessment and Reporting of Primary Forest. Griffith Climate Action Beacon Discussion Paper, 1/2021. pp1-35. Brisbane, Australia: Griffith University. https://doi.org/10.25904/1912/4510; Laumonier Y, Azzu N, Adzan G, Narulita S, Khikmah F, Meybeck A, Pingault N and Gitz V. 2022. Asia-Pacific roadmap for primary forest conservation. Working Paper. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia. CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008540

[2] Laumonier Y, Azzu N, Adzan G, Narulita S, Khikmah F, Meybeck A, Pingault N and Gitz V. 2022. Asia-Pacific roadmap for primary forest conservation. Working Paper. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia. CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/008540

[3] https://intactforests.org/

[4] Unless information specifically relates to Intact Forest Landscapes, the PFD document henceforth uses the umbrella term “primary forests”, with an understanding that it includes Intact Forest Landscapes.

[5] Kormos C.F., Mackey B., DellaSala D.A., Kumpe N., Jaeger T., Mittermeier R.A. and Filardi C. (2018) Primary Forests: Definition, Status and Future Prospects for Global Conservation. In: Dominick A. DellaSala, and Michael I. Goldstein (eds.) The Encyclopedia of the Anthropocene, vol. 2, p. 31-41. Oxford: Elsevier.

[6] https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/A-Global-Baseline_RRI_Sept-2018.pdf

[7] Fa et al. 2020. Importance of Indigenous Peoples’ lands for the conservation of Intact Forest Landscapes. Front Ecol Environ 2020; 18(3): 135–140, https://doi:10.1002/fee.2148

[8] https://fra-data.fao.org/assessments/fra/2020

[9] https://forestinfo.forest.go.th/Content/file/policy/national_forest_policy.pdf , Lao PDR National Forest Sector Strategy 2020, Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy in the 2021-2030

[10] Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. Decision - Approving the Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy in the 2021-2030 period, with a vision to 2050. Preprint at (2021).

[11] https://landportal.org/news/2021/05/case-21-%E2%80%93-special-agricultural-business-lease-sabl

[12] UNEP-WCMC 2022

[13] RECOFTC and AWG-SF 2017.

[14] RECOFTC and AWG-SF. 2017. Social forestry and climate change in the ASEAN region: Situational analysis 2016. Bangkok, RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests, https://www.recoftc.org/sites/default/files/publications/resources/recoftc-0000156-0001-en.pdf

[15] FAO 2016. Forty years of community-based forest management. https://www.fao.org/3/i5415e/i5415e.pdf

[16] Fa et al. 2020. Importance of Indigenous Peoples' lands for the conservation of Intact Forest Landscapes. Front Ecol Environ 2020; 18(3): 135–140, https://doi:10.1002/fee.2148

[17] Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (2020), Assessment of current conservation investment in the Indo-Burma Hotspot

[18] https://www.globalforestwatch.org/, Laumonier et al. 2022.

[19] Laumoniert et al. 2022.

[20] IPCC 6th Assessment Report, Regional Fact Sheet for Asia: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/factsheets/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Regional_Fact_Sheet_Asia.pdf

[21] Wang, G., Mang, S.L., Riehl, B. et al. Climate change impacts and forest adaptation in the Asia–Pacific region: from regional experts' perspectives. J. For. Res. 30, 277–293 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11676-018-0827-y

B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of "good project design" in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

Based on the description of the Global Environmental Problem, the associated drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, related barriers, and their root causes outlined in Section A, a Theory of Change (ToC) has been developed to help identify and clarify the key actions necessary to successfully address this situation, focusing on levers of change that will lead to transformation of systems in order to achieve the Program objective: to maintain the integrity of globally important primary forests of Indo-Malaya for maximizing multiple global environment benefits related to carbon and biodiversity. The ToC outlines key causal pathways arising from the outputs of the program, and the assumptions underlying these causal connections. It addresses specific IP requirements by i) providing the overarching regional logic into which child projects will be embedded, and ii) integrating elements and causal pathways of the programmatic approach for effective coordination and upscaling of project level interventions. The ToC is presented diagrammatically in Figure 1.

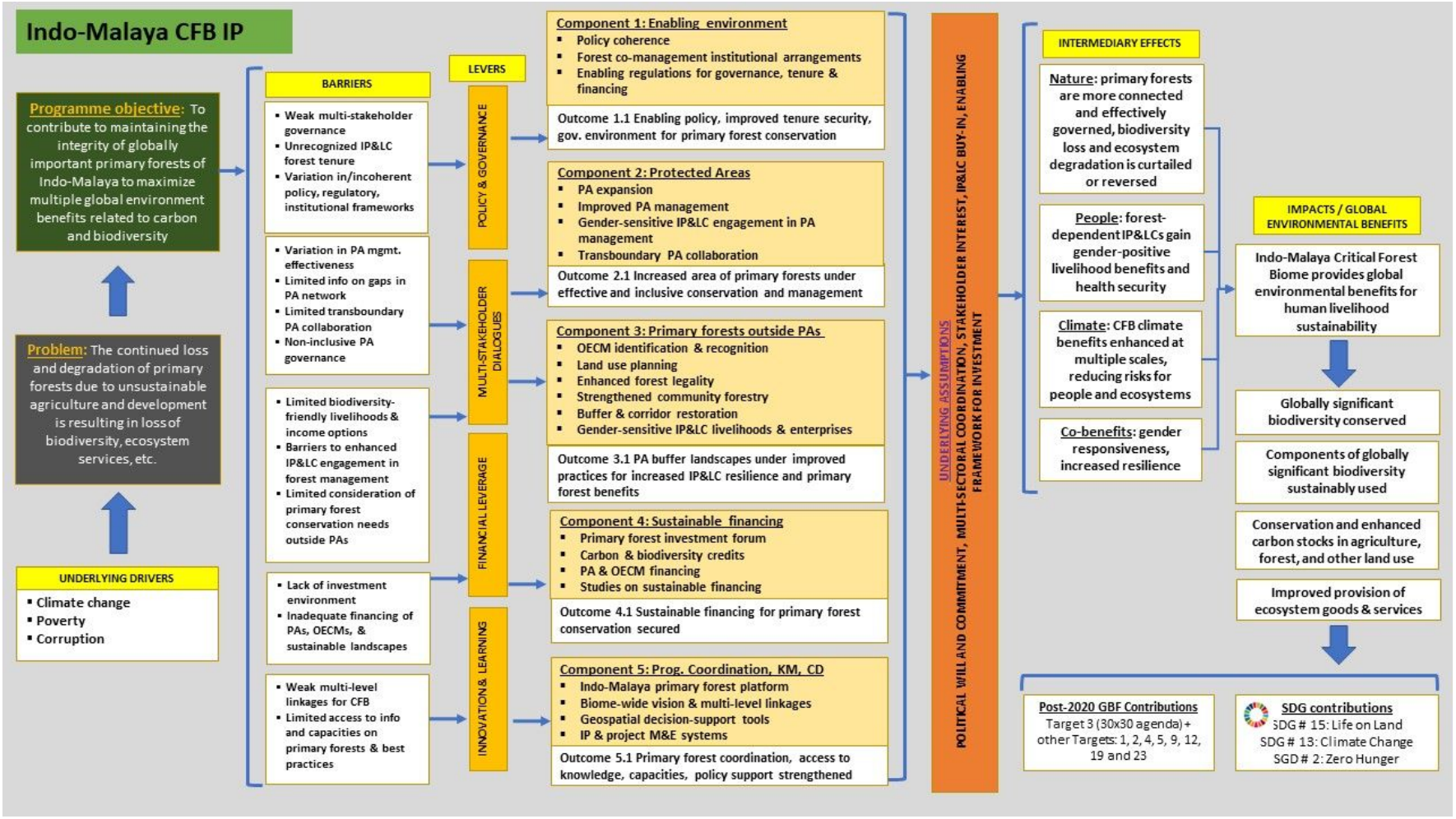

Figure 1: The IP Theory of Change

Fourteen key barriers to maintaining the integrity of globally important primary forests of Indo-Malaya were identified and grouped into 5 categories (see figure 1 for complete list):

§ Barriers relating to policy and planning

§ Barriers relating to protected and conserved areas, including OECM's

§ Barriers relating to agriculture and forestry in productive landscapes

§ Barriers related to financing

§ Barriers related to knowledge management, capacity-building, and collaboration

In response to these barriers, 21 key outputs were identified consistently applying all four system transformation levers of the GEF-8: governance and policies, financial leverage, multi-stakeholder dialogues and innovation and learning. The transformation levers also helped to thematically cluster program outputs into 5 inter-linked and inter-dependent components. In particular, the outputs and outcome of Component 1 apply the levers of governance and policies, as well as multi-stakeholder dialogues and are thus important in setting the enabling conditions to improve the likelihood of success of components 2, 3 and 4. The outputs and outcomes of components 2 and 3 will operate in an integrated manner at the level of the same target landscapes, delivering together the land-use transformation on the ground. The outputs and outcome of component 4 primarily hinge on the transformation levers of financial leverage and are critical to provide the financing to ensure the sustainability of the outcomes of components 2 and 3 over the longer term. In addition, the outputs and outcome of component 5 will apply multi-stakeholder dialogues and innovation and learning as levers to ensure the required knowledge and capacity is available not only to achieve outcomes of components 2 and 3, but also to sustain them over the longer-term and to achieve programmatic outcomes by effectively linking and upscaling project level investments. Component 5 will also ensure that lessons learned from previous initiatives of GEF and other development partners such as KfW, GIZ and BMU are synthesized and shared together with good practices resulting from the implementation of this IP are shared between different landscapes both within and between countries to support their widespread adoption for greater impact and long-term sustainability, while also raising the profile of the Indo-Malay CFB, and its constituent primary forests amongst donors, investors and the public nationally, regionally and globally. The added value of the programmatic approach will be realized through several investments in each component. Many are embedded into Component 5, related to program coordination, dedicated partnerships, knowledge management, communication and monitoring; ensuring continued engagement and support for the objectives of the IP at landscape, national, and regional scales, beyond its implementation lifetime.

Component 1 focuses on **enabling policy, integrated planning, tenure and governance reforms**. Specific investments will include preparation of a biome-wide diagnostic assessment focusing on key aspects of primary forest conservation, based on thorough assessment of the drivers and pressures on primary forest. Support will be provided for establishment/strengthening of country cross-ministerial coordination and planning platforms and processes as well as policy, fiscal, institutional and governance reforms linked to addressing perverse incentives, creation of pathways for recognizing customary land tenure of IP&LCs and women, and recognition of the value of indigenous and community conservation approaches. The component will also integrate gender considerations by ensuring they are mainstreamed into the revision of policies and regulations. The Outputs under Component 1 will lead to the outcome: Enabling policy, improved tenure security and governance environment created at multiple scales for primary forest conservation. To ensure this will happen, there needs to be sufficient political will to drive the required changes in policy and regulatory frameworks, as well as political willingness for bilateral and regional cooperation and the institutional capacity needs to be in place. Commitments already provided by governments, described in Child Project EOIs, provide reassurance that the political will does indeed exist, but it is not as clear that institutional capacity exists to carry through necessary reforms and developments in a timely manner. This may pose a low to moderate risk for the Program.

Component 2 focuses on **Protected Areas**. Outputs will include gap analyses of Protected Area networks leading to designation of new PAs. Improved management and governance of Protected Areas will be achieved through organizational development, capacity-building, collaborative management approaches with IP&LCs and women, gender mainstreaming, and the adoption of METT4 approaches to inform adaptive management approaches. Improved cooperation for transboundary PA management will be facilitated and supported. These investments will result in the Outcome: Increased area of primary forests in Protected Areas under effective and inclusive conservation and management. This assumes the political will to accept the designation of increasing areas of land as PAs, and to provide PAs with enough support to enable them to be effective, which may not be favored by some sectors. It also assumes the willingness of PA management authorities to fully accept the legitimate role of IP&LCs, including women and youth and that these groups themselves will be interested to collaborate in PA management and are able to do so effectively. This also precludes that PA management does not solely focus on biodiversity conservation, but

simultaneously maximizes social and ecosystem service generation benefits valued by concerned IP&LCs and women. Government commitments described in Child project EoIs, as well as their commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) especially Target 3, suggest that the political will does exist, and this assumption is reasonable.

Component 3 focuses on Primary forests outside Protected Areas including buffer zones. Investments will range from promoting community-based forest landscape management, development of biodiversity-friendly sustainable livelihood strategies particularly for IP&LCs and women, and enhanced forest and agricultural value chains, to producer-public-private partnerships and enhanced market access for biodiversity friendly products and services. Buffer zone restoration will be carried out, and identification and recognition of OECM's will be supported, resulting in the outcome: Increased area of primary forests outside PAs and buffer landscapes under improved practices for enhanced gender-responsive IP&LC resilience and primary forest benefits. It is assumed that there will be sufficient buy-in from both IP&LCs, and targeted private sector companies across a significantly large geographic scale within target landscapes to result in outcomes at a meaningful scale. These assumptions are untested, providing a moderate risk for the Program.

Component 4 focuses on reducing the financing gap for protected areas and primary forests outside of PAs, and scaling-up investment. Support will be provided to assess current financing gaps and stock-take perverse incentives, as a basis to enhance existing funding streams and address perverse incentives, and to subsequently develop and deploy innovative financing approaches catalyzing investment in Indo-Malaya Forest biome conservation. These may include green bonds, expanded and accelerated use of REDD+, biodiversity credits/offsets, and others, together with related feasibility studies, tools, and capacity building. Approaches to be developed may learn from or replicate the approaches of "Forest Climate Packages", "Positive Conservation Partnership", "Project Finance for Permanence" and "Forest Climate Investments Package" as well as contributing to the Libreville agenda. A particular focus will be on activities aimed at improving access to innovative financing schemes particularly for IPLCs and women living in protected areas and OECMs. These aspects will be addressed in more detail in the Project Document development phase. The policy coherence work under component 1, will also incorporate elements related to financing. An Indo-Malaya Primary Forest Investment Forum will be established; will host high-level dialogues and exchange sips leveraging and integrating significant investments of regional MDBs to support Net Zero, Nature+ goals. These activities will lead to the outcome: Sustainable financing for primary forest conservation secured. This assumes that enabling frameworks for investment are in place, viable projects will be developed, and that enough interested investors can be found. These assumptions are so far relatively untested and constitute moderate risks for the Program.

Component 5 focuses on partnerships, knowledge sharing, capacity building and communications. Investments will be made into regional cooperation at multiple scales including the establishment of thematic primary forest platforms under the IUCN-led Asia Protected Area Partnership and the FAO-hosted Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission; technical exchange of knowledge and best practices, as well as coordinated data and knowledge management to inform biome-wide decision-making. Program experiences will be developed into high-value knowledge projects, and a self-sustaining Indo-Malayan Critical Forest Knowledge Platform or hub will be created. Additional engagement and communications work will support behavior change of some key targeted stakeholders to curtail negative behaviors and expand positive ones, as well as to elevate the profile of the Indo-Malayan Critical Forest Biome IP, the GEF, country partners, and Agency and delivery partners, to build a strong coalition advocating for and enabling advancement of the Indo-Malayan conservation agenda. A communication strategy will be designed and implemented for Social Behavior Change Communications campaigns, as well as for awareness raising and dissemination of program outputs/results, including outreach & dissemination to/from child projects. Another key element is development of monitoring systems for the Indo-Malaya forest biome, and the development of a harmonized monitoring system for IP partners. Together, this will help ensure that public support for conservation of the Indo-Malaya forest biome is not undermined by lack of demonstrable action and results following commitments. Ultimately, outputs will lead to the outcome: Primary forest coordination, access to knowledge, capacities and policy support strengthened across scales and communication strategy implemented. This again

assumes a certain level of political will particularly for transboundary collaboration. It also assumes adequate stakeholder interest and participation. These assumptions seem reasonable considering government commitments to the KMGBF, commitments as described in the Child project EOIs, and ongoing examples of transboundary collaboration in the region.

The five outcomes taken together will naturally result in three positive intermediate effects:

§ **Nature**: primary forests are connected and effectively governed, their loss and ecosystem degradation is curtailed or reversed

§ **People**: stakeholders, incl. forest-dependent IP&LCs and women integrate to build a sustainable forest economy, gaining meaningful livelihoods, benefits, and health security

§ **Climate**: critical forest biome carbon and other benefits enhanced, stabilizing climate at multiple scales and reducing risks for people and ecosystems

But this will only happen if the scale of the project interventions is large enough compared to the scale at which the drivers of degradation and destruction are presently operating. This requires amongst other things that the policy reforms and coherence generated are wide-ranging enough, the increase in PCA (including OECM) area to be significant; positive changes in buffer landscapes to occur across entire target landscapes (not just pilot target areas); and sustainable financing to be increased by a scale of magnitude. Otherwise, the program will only deliver localized benefits easily offset by more pervasive drivers, and/or destruction of forest will simply be displaced from areas where the program is active, to other areas. There is an assumption that the delivery of the outcomes and their combined effect in producing intermediate impacts will not be derailed by unforeseen natural disasters, emergence of pandemic diseases, civil conflict or war.

Finally, the intermediate effects will contribute to ensuring that the Indo-Malaya Critical Forest Biome provides global environmental benefits, including i) globally significant biodiversity conserved, ii) components of globally significant biodiversity sustainably used with equitable sharing of benefits, iii) conservation and enhanced carbon stocks in agriculture, forest, and other land use, and iv) improved provision of ecosystem goods & services.

Ultimately Global Environmental Benefits will contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, particularly targets under SDG 13 Life on Land, SDG 15 Climate change, and distinct partial contributions to SDG 2 Zero Hunger. At the same time, the IP will ultimately provide a direct contribution to the achievement of the Post 2020 GBF targets as shown in Appendix 2b.

Details of each component are provided below.

Program Components

Component 1 Enabling environment for inclusive conservation and sustainable management of primary forest landscapes will revisit the variety of benefits primary forests provide at global-regional and national/local scale and identify the specific drivers of primary forest loss and appropriate responses to enable primary forest conservation across the biome. The relevant barriers to be addressed through the component include weak multi-stakeholder governance, unrecognized IP&LC land tenure, and policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks that are either incoherent, incomplete, or not fully implemented. The component will deliver a biome-wide holistic diagnostic assessment of primary forests, and the development and increased coherence of national policies, strengthened regulatory frameworks, and institutional arrangements guiding forest tenure, governance and financing. The Outcome of these will be that enabling policy, improved tenure security, and governance environment is created at multiple scales for primary forest conservation. Stakeholders will be engaged in policy

dialogues at multiple scales and the engagement of IP&LCs will follow due FPIC procedures. Consideration of gender perspectives addressing inequality, women's equal participation in governance and decision-making, their access to natural resources, and equal distribution of benefits, as well as of climate change perspectives will be cross-cutting themes throughout the Component.

Specific outputs of the Regional Coordination Child Project (RCP) will likely include:

1.1 Biome-wide diagnostic assessment of forest ecosystem status and dynamics, governance, legal, tenure, and policy framework and management challenges completed: Building on results of the Asia-Pacific roadmap for primary forest conservation, relevant existing assessments (e.g. State of Forests reports, national REDD+ documents, etc.) a desktop and stakeholder consultation-based analysis of primary forests will be conducted, focusing on status, connectivity, key threats, as well as drivers of loss and degradation. The assessment will describe through a gender-specific bundle of rights approach the range of customary and formal land tenure and governance arrangements under which primary forests are used and governed across the biome. The analysis will also consider the gender aspects of policies guiding forest management and consideration. At the same time, the assessment will focus on climate risks for primary forests. Specific gaps in policy, governance, management, production pattern (as exerted by large extractive industries), capacity, gender, technology, financing, knowledge, monitoring and reporting requiring action will be identified.

Specific outputs under the constituting country child projects will vary between countries, yet could include:

1.1 National diagnostic assessment of forest ecosystem status and dynamics, governance, tenure, and policy framework and management completed: As a basis of the biome-wide assessment described under the Regional Coordination Project (RCP), complementary assessments will be conducted at the national level, additionally focusing on a policy analysis that will identify i) policy gaps, ii) contradictory policies, iii) the level/adequacy of policy implementation, and iv) assessment of land tenure arrangements.

1.2 Coherent policies, strategies, and national reporting supporting inclusive forest conservation and sustainable management developed: The Output will increase the coherence of national policy frameworks and relevant strategies so that they address the systematic causes of primary forest loss. Building on the policy analysis (Output 1.1), dedicated policies will be prepared to close gaps, and incoherent policies will be addressed by i) removing them, if possible, ii) revising them, or iii) confining their impacts through countermeasures. Policy processes will rely on multi-scale, multi-stakeholder and inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms. Furthermore, policy development/revision will include mechanisms and instruments facilitating implementation to avoid policies remaining unimplemented. Policy processes will rely on multi-scale, multi-stakeholder and inter-sectoral consultation processes. The engagement of IP&LC representatives will follow FPIC procedures. As part of this Output, the preparation of specific chapters on primary forests for updated national reports to the CBD will be supported. The child projects will support the development of dedicated chapters on primary forests for updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, as needed. Relevant capacities on effectively enforcing the legal regime will also be built.

1.3 Strengthened regulatory frameworks and institutional arrangements for forest governance, land tenure and financing put in place: Regulatory frameworks will be strengthened, including legal recognition of customary rights and increased tenure security of IP&LCs and women to enable genuine co-management of PAs. Governance systems that enable the participation of IP&LCs and vulnerable groups, including recognition of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, establishment of Community Forestry, as well as the identification and recognition of OECMs will be promoted and anchored in national regulatory frameworks to enhance tenure security. Governance arrangements will focus on gender responsiveness and women's empowerment, institution building, as well as conflict resolution/management mechanisms. National community forestry approaches will be reviewed, and specific recommendations made to strengthen existing approaches and/or develop new ones. Approaches for community forest management will range from community ownership (e.g., in PNG) to community management, state-community collaborative co-management, and community consultation on forest management. Investments to strengthen community forestry will include strengthened governance arrangements, including the strengthening of gender responsiveness and women's empowerment, institution

building, conflict resolution/management mechanisms (subject of the current Output), improved management planning procedures, extension, monitoring, and compliance (subject of Output 3.3). Regulations and procedures that enable different financing opportunities will be developed. For example, there are currently no clear national regulations governing tourism investments in PAs in Lao PDR, which is limiting the opportunities for tourism development to provide a source of income for the PAs.

Component 2: Protected Areas will particularly emphasize conserving the wide-ranging climate-related and other ecosystem service benefits of primary forests that go beyond carbon sequestration. It will do this by supporting expansion of the existing protected area estate; strengthening collaborative and co-management approaches including gender mainstreaming; and improving PA management outcomes through updated management planning focusing on increased resilience as well as developing the capacity necessary to achieve the above. In doing all of the above (and in combination with component 3) this will effectively support IP participant countries in meeting KMGBF Target 3, including by building on support by GEF-10916 working on guiding national planning to meet GBF Target 3. Specific outputs of the Regional Coordination Child Project (RCP) will be further defined based on the regional biome-level baseline assessment of common management challenges (refer to Output 1.1) but likely include working together with the child projects in the manner described in each of the outputs described below:

2.1 Collaboration for management of transboundary protected area landscapes facilitated and supported: Discussions are currently underway to extend a 2018-2023 Thailand-Cambodia MoU transboundary collaboration. The Regional Child Project (RCP) will support transboundary technical meetings between Cambodia and Thailand to develop a joint road map/action plan for implementation, and the Thailand Child Project will support implementation on the Thai side. Alternative funding will be sought for implementation in Cambodia for example through the NGOs Freeland and the Jolie-Maddox Foundation, etc. Additional opportunities for transboundary collaboration between Lao PDR and Thailand exist in: (i) Phou Xieng Thong in Lao PDR with Pa Taem in Thailand; and (ii) Xayaburi Province in Lao PDR with Nan Province in Thailand. In each case the Lao part of the transboundary area is included in the Lao Child Project, but the Thai part is not included in the Thai Child Project. The RCP will support transboundary collaboration meetings between the countries for these sites, to develop joint roadmaps or action plans. Implementation in Laos will be supported through the Lao Child Project and in Thailand through co-financing by DNP. Engaged stakeholders will include policy makers and technical subject matter experts. WWF Lao PDR and Thailand offices will be involved in the Lao-Thailand meetings, while Freeland will be involved in the Thai-Cambodia transboundary meetings. Best practices in transboundary collaboration both from within the region and globally, will be shared with participating countries by the RCP as part of Component 5.

2.2 Analysis of PA system-level gaps conducted, priorities for expansion identified, new Protected Areas created:

§ Gap Analysis of area-based conservation of primary forests in participating countries: This will identify: (i) constraints to creation of new PAs, management of existing PAs and the recognition of OECMs, that may include IP&LC resistance to PAs (ii) opportunities to create new PAs, Ecological Corridors, and OECMs; (iii) opportunities for transboundary collaboration; and (iii) opportunities to strengthen management and improve governance of existing PAs. The analysis will build on an existing gap analysis process being conducted by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) for terrestrial protected areas in the 10 ASEAN Member States in relation to the new KMGBF Target 3. The ACB Gap Analysis will be completed in May 2023. IUCN has an existing MoU with ACB which will facilitate collaboration and data sharing on this matter. The analysis will also consider the demographic, social, cultural, and economic aspects of the areas under consideration.

§ Supporting Establishment of new PAs: Based on the results of the Gap Analysis a series of dialogues will be held in each participating country to discuss the potential for and challenges to creation of new PAs, and to identify support required. Road Maps and Action Plans will be developed based on these discussions. An important element of this process will be ensuring that relevant stakeholders including IP&LCs, women, and others, are involved in the identification and designation of PAs, and that Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) processes are applied.

2.3 PA Management effectiveness increased through organizational strengthening, capacity development, and climate-responsive management planning:

§ PA Organizational and Personnel Capacity Building: To manage PAs effectively, the structure of a PA must effectively enable PA personnel to do their jobs with different units responsible for recognized areas of work (such as Law Enforcement Unit, Outreach Unit, Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Unit, etc.). The Regional Coordination Child Project will conduct a review of existing PA organizational structures of all countries in the Indo-Malayan CFB, and recommendations will be provided for restructuring individual PAs in target landscapes of participating countries. PA personnel must also have the required knowledge, skills, and competencies to perform their functions effectively. The Regional Coordination Child Project will provide guidance and technical support to the country child projects by identifying biome-wide PA Personnel Competencies; a standardized approach to training needs assessments, curriculum design, and evaluation of training effectiveness. Capacity development on the ground will mainly be delivered by country child projects and will cover the main aspects of PA implementation including community outreach and engagement, recreation and visitor management, biodiversity survey, monitoring and research, SMART patrolling, etc.

· Collaborative, gender-responsive, and climate-responsive PA management plans created or updated: One of the keys to effective management is that management direction, strategies, and key activities are identified through up-to-date Protected Area management plans. Management planning should ensure that resources available for management are used in the most effective way to address priority management issues and opportunities. The production of a Management Plan is a capacity-building opportunity for those involved and facilitates budget approval by higher level authorities. Management plans can also assist park authorities in attracting additional external financing and provide clear guidance to PA staff and key partners on “what” needs to be managed within the protected area over the medium term, “how” this should be approached, and “who” needs to be involved in the process. In Thailand, the law mandates that all protected areas produce management plans, while in Lao PDR, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Guidelines stipulate that Protected Area Management Plans should be Collaborative Management Plans and provide guidance as to how communities should be involved in the process. Good practices in management planning approaches will be shared between countries, landscapes, and sites. Under the RCP, a capacity development program will create a cadre of PA management planning trainers. Specific attention will be given to ensuring gender mainstreaming and climate-responsiveness in PA Management Planning. Gender mainstreaming entails conducting an in-depth analysis of the socio-cultural dimensions and how gender and other sociocultural contexts influence women’s and men’s roles and responsibilities, access, control, utilization and management of biological resources. This provides valuable insights on women and men’s contribution to biodiversity conservation and protection as well as facilitates identification of existing and emerging gender gaps, threats, inequalities, and their consequences to sustainable PA management. Mainstreaming gender perspectives in PA planning sets the foundation for producing a gender responsive plan which could lead to social transformations as processes seek to engage both women and men, communities, and decision-making authorities in addressing discriminatory social biases and norms, or underlying causes of gender inequalities in PA management planning and implementation. Climate responsiveness in management planning involves understanding the predicted climate change impacts on key species and ecosystems of the PA, identifying adaptation and resilience building strategies, and incorporating these into the management plan. Additionally, management plans will also focus on maximizing the monetary and non-monetary benefits of PAs for concerned IP&LCs, including by strengthening their land tenure.

· Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT4) institutionalized to support more effective management: Another key to effective management is tracking how well your management is doing and adjusting accordingly as needed. Use of METT is a requirement of GEF-supported protected areas. However, it is also important to ensure METT is institutionalized within PA authorities. METT has been institutionalized in Indonesia and the Philippines. In Lao PDR and Thailand, METT has not yet been widely used. In addition to the GEF requirement for METT, support will be provided to institutionalize METT in Lao PDR and Thailand. This will build on work currently being supported by ACB and GIZ in Thailand.

2.4 Gender-responsive IP&LC engagement in PA management enhanced through collaborative management bodies, Community Conservation Agreements and Community Conservation Areas:

§ Strengthening Collaborative Management Bodies: It is important that effectively-functioning and formally recognized platforms are in place to allow representation of different stakeholders (Including IPLCs, women, and other marginalized groups) in collaborative management of PAs. In Thailand, each protected area has its own Protected Area Committee (PAC) which plays an advisory role. In Lao PDR, Protected Area Steering Committees perform a similar role. However, these bodies at best play advisory or consultative roles, and their membership is not adequately representative of different stakeholder interests. A better example comes from the Philippines, where the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) of each protected area has real decision-making power and legal authority as described in the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Law of 2018. Good practices in institutional arrangements and mandates of governance bodies for protected areas will be synthesized and shared by the RCP and made available to target PAs and national PA authorities of child project countries, and the Thailand and Lao PDR Child Projects will support the strengthening of these bodies in-country, to help ensure women, ethnic minorities, and other marginalized groups are adequately represented in these collaborative management bodies Adoption of good regulatory and policy practices related to collaborative management bodies will be supported under component 1.

§ Community Conservation Agreements: Community Conservation Agreements will be negotiated, agreed, implemented, and monitored with key communities in target landscapes. In general, these agreements provide certain benefits to the communities, in return for commitments from the communities to eliminate certain activities harmful to the PA, and/or to implement activities that contribute to more effective management of the PA. These approaches are already in use in Lao PDR and will be further supported. Furthermore, the legal framework of Community Conservation Deeds exists in PNG and will be applied as a vehicle by the IP.

§ Community Conservation Areas: In relation to Sections 64 and 65 of the National Park Law (2019) and Section 121 of the Wildlife Conservation Law (2019) of Thailand which for the first time requires the Department of National Parks to work with communities living inside protected areas to support conservation and sustainable use of seasonally renewable resources, the Thailand Child Project will support the establishment of Community Conservation Areas. Enhanced participation of IP&LCs will lead to improved biodiversity conservation outcomes through this approach.

Component 3 Primary forests outside Protected Areas, including buffer zones will address key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, effectively buffering them from impacting primary forests. The component will focus on the buffer zones of primary forest landscapes and improve their governance, management, resilience, and benefit generation potential. It will identify, recognize and support OECMs, ensure that primary forests are embedded in their wider matrix landscapes through integrated land use plans, develop community forest management, and restore connectivity between primary forest areas. The Component will also focus on selected value chains of wood, NWFP, agroforestry, and agricultural products and services to ensure that the productive potential of these landscapes financially rewards sustainable and regenerative practices. Through the recognition of OECMs, Component 3 will effectively support IP participant countries in meeting the KMGBF Target 3, in combination with Component 2, and building on support by GEF-10916 working on guiding national planning to meet GBF Target 3.

Component 3 will contribute to empowering IP&LCs, including women; the private sector, and other stakeholders to engage or invest in forest-positive value chains that maximize local value addition under strict avoidance of any direct or indirect negative impacts on loss or degradation of primary forests. Investments will be designed anticipating climate change impacts. All resource management and livelihood strategies will be identified with the full participation of IP&LCs and women supported by relevant NGOs and will build on their existing knowledge and practices to ensure social sustainability. The design of livelihood, value chain and community enterprise development interventions will additionally engage private sector actors and be subject to analysis of their technical and economic feasibility, capacity requirements, gender-responsiveness and scientific soundness to maximize sustainable generation of GEBs. Outputs that influence land rights will integrate strong conflict resolution mechanisms and gender perspectives. Gender-responsive capacity

development for IP&LCs, smallholder producers, SMEs and producer organization groups, extension agents, government officials, and state and private forest managers will be implemented based on carefully tailored capacity needs assessments and capacity development strategies and plans developed through Output 5.3.

Specific outputs of the Regional Coordination Child Project (RCP) will be defined based on the regional biome-level baseline assessment of common management challenges (refer to Output 1.1) and likely include:

3.1 OECMs identified and recognized in primary forests and buffer zones outside the PA estate: Recognition of OECMs may be quite challenging as most countries in the Indo-Malayan Forest Biome have not yet developed systems, standards and processes for doing so and only relatively general guidance and standard is available so far from IUCN. However, identification of potential OECMs will be supported as well as relevant lessons learned from existing experiences of OECM recognition will be synthesized and shared through the platform and processes described in component 5.

3.2 Regional timber trade flows analyzed, monitored and legality and traceability improved: Regional timber flows will be analyzed engaging government, NGO and private sector actors, establishing causal relationships to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified through Output 1.1. Building on the analysis, representatives of countries of the Lower Mekong Region and possibly other countries across the biome as well as relevant consumer countries along with specialized technical organizations, NGO and forest industry actors will be engaged in a multi-lateral dialogue to develop a regional action plan for monitoring transboundary timber flows, and for improving their legality and traceability. The Output will build on the baseline of the FLEGT framework. The information gained from the output will be used and disseminated through Component 5, including the proposed dashboard on primary forests (refer to Output 5.4).

Specific outputs under the constituting country child projects will vary between countries, will however tentatively include:

3.1 OECMs identified and recognized in buffer zones outside the PA estate: Relying on the enabling environment for OECMs created through Component 1, specific guidance provided by the RCP, and awareness on OECMs raised through Component 5, the analysis on the potential areas where OECMs may be recognized (Output 2.2), the recognition of OECMs outside the PA estate will be expanded, using standards developed by the WCPA OECM Taskforce.[1] OECMs conserving primary forests outside the PA estate may be recognized with primary, secondary, or ancillary primary forest conservation objectives. The most likely management regimes for recognition as OECMs include primary forests conserved by IPLCs, and forests in their entirety or as parts of management units in ecological corridors and buffer forest landscapes managed by IPLCs, or government organizations. OECMs will require adequate governance arrangements and need to be managed based on a plan that is compliant with principles of the ecosystem approach. Industrially managed forests in buffer landscapes do not qualify to be recognized as OECMs.

3.2 Legality compliance of forest management improved: Directly addressing the main drivers identified (refer to Output 1.1) and building on relevant earlier work, compliance with legal provisions related to forests and with provisions of existing forest management plans will be improved. Remote sensing based and other forest monitoring tools and traceability systems will be applied to detect illegal activities in targeted production landscapes, which will be linked to enhanced law enforcement to effectively curb and control illegal logging. The pilot package in targeted landscapes will serve as blueprints for national upscaling and for coordinated action across transboundary landscapes. In addition, commercial forest operations will be linked to voluntary certification and mandatory verification systems, and a reward system for best practices of forest management.

3.3 Integrated and gender-responsive participatory land use plans including conflict resolution mechanisms put in place: This Output will deliver comprehensive vertically and horizontally integrated land use plans that focus on embedding primary forests into their larger landscape matrices. This will ensure that conflicting land use interests exerted on various landscape mosaics are reconciled against each other and any potentially negative impacts arising from surrounding buffer zones that may exert pressure on core primary forest areas are minimized. Land use plans will at least contain a zonation, describe zone-

specific land use by-laws, and contain explicit conflict resolution mechanisms. A strong participatory approach to land use planning applying participatory GIS, scenario planning - involving anticipated climate change impacts - and structured gender-responsive multi-stakeholder decision-making processes will be emphasized. Land use plans will promote good governance and facilitate the mitigation of land tenure and land use conflicts through broad-based public participation and social equity provisions, including for women and IP&LCs, and be governed, and guided by a strong enabling environment (refer to Outputs 1.2 and 1.3). In addition, land use plans will integrate monitoring and enforcement procedures, be compatible with investment plans for restoration developed through Output 3.4 and be backed up by relevant capacity building. Land use planning may benefit from the geospatial primary forest dashboard established through Output 5.4. Land use planning will be linked to institutionalized processes to ensure sustainability (refer to Output 1.3). In addition, land use plans of targeted transboundary landscapes will be developed in a synergistic manner on both sides of the border.

3.4 e Gender-responsive and climate-responsive community forestry strengthened: Building on governance and institutional arrangements for community forestry built through Output 1.1.3, community forest management plans will be developed in targeted landscapes for areas with customary and/or legal tenure held by IP&LCs. Management planning will focus on identifying management objectives under consideration of anticipated climate change impacts, gender-responsive governance arrangements, roles, responsibilities, and distribution of costs and benefits arising from forest management. The management plans will include zonation with distinct management objectives, contain simple operationalized strategic and annual action plans to achieve management objectives, and will set sustainable use limits for various products (incl. NTFPs) and services based on simple but technically sound inventories. Furthermore, they will define conflict resolution, enforcement, monitoring, any applicable supervisory/formal reporting, and plan revision as well as approval procedures, as applicable. Where feasible, community forestry will be linked to income generation activities, value-chain development, and community enterprise development (refer to Output 3.6), in order to ensure financial returns for IP&LCs. Stakeholders engaged will include concerned IP&LCs, women and youth, as well as applicable government organizations mandated to manage forest land. Community forest management planning will be linked to sustainable financing streams (refer to Output 4.x) as well as biodiversity-friendly value chain and community enterprise development (refer to Output 3.x) and be backed up through technical support and capacity building (refer to Output 5.x).

3.5 Connectivity and buffer zone effectiveness enhanced through rehabilitation/restoration of key degraded areas. Climate-resilient restoration of degraded forest corridors and buffers ensuring connectivity between primary forest areas will be implemented in the geographic priority locations identified through the RCP (Output 2.1). Restoration and rehabilitation activities will be implemented based on due FPIC procedures among IP&LCs and be anchored in community forest management plans where applicable. Restoration will primarily rely on natural regeneration and use of locally available planting material of native species, as prioritized by IPLCs. Assisted Natural Regeneration will integrate enrichment planting of locally rare and threatened species, as well as species with traditional or commercial value. Reforestation, if any, will be funded primarily from co-financing and will promote a healthy mix of species resembling natural species assemblages adequate for the site, and take into consideration expected climate change impacts. Activities may additionally focus on agroforestry, grazing management, removal of competing vegetation, management of IAS, and fire management, including community-based fire management,[2] as applicable. Restoration will be supported through private sector engagement and sustainable financing streams identified through Component 4.

3.6 Gender-responsive and resilient biodiversity-friendly IP&LC livelihoods supported, and community enterprises built: Investments enhancing the diversity, sustainability, and resilience of IP&LC production systems, including forest-positive value chains and community forest enterprises will be built. Current livelihood strategies will be assessed using the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework and be used to identify livelihood development priorities with a focus on women and members of vulnerable and marginalized groups. Activities may include livelihood opportunities arising from agroforestry, restoration, and other biodiversity-positive, land-based livelihood interventions. Building on this, potential value chains will be prioritized based on their contribution to the GEF-8 vision of building healthy, productive, and resilient landscapes, underpinning the well-being human societies, and their potential to remove deforestation and forest degradation from land-based production. Value chain development may focus on improving the efficiency, sustainability and quality of production, harvesting,

processing, packaging, marketing, and other value addition activities and may target organic agriculture, agroforestry, NTFPs, timber, etc. Support will be provided to IP&LCs, women and youth groups, as well as potentially to women's unions (Lao PDR) to develop business plans that underpin value chain development, including relevant capacity building and financing needs and be linked to sustainable financing. Additionally, the Output will support the establishment and capacitation of community-based enterprises building on successful forest-based and biodiversity-friendly value chains. Community stakeholders engaged in these value chains will be clustered into meaningful groups, institutionalized, and capacitated as Farmer Producer Organizations, and once successfully operating, ultimately formally registered as Farmer Producer Companies according to applicable national regulations. Governance and benefit sharing of value chain and community enterprise development will emphasize on maximizing participation and benefits for women and marginalized groups. The Output will be delivered in close collaboration with cooperatives, with special emphasis on women's cooperatives and relevant private sector actors.

Component 4 Innovative finance, investment and scale-up will address the need to leverage and scale up financing for the conservation of primary forests and intact forest landscapes and their buffer zones, across the Indo Malaya Biome. This will involve influencing and mobilizing much greater investment including the pledged commitments, initiatives, and investments by MDBs and RDBs to support New Zero, Nature+ goals. The component will link to the platform for primary forests to be established under Component 5. Numerous investments in forest conservation and governance have already been made in the region, by donors including the GEF, USAID, and the EU as well as others. While various programs have displayed tangible results, to-date, they have largely not been effective at transitioning programs to sustainable long-term financing from within the region. The persistence of many conservation successes is still reliant on continued international funding support, which is not guaranteed to persist in the long-term.

Specific outputs of the Regional Coordination Child Project could include:

4.1 Indo-Malayan Primary Forest Investment Forum established:

§ The regional coordination project will establish an investment forum to on the one hand influence shifting of investments towards forest-positive practices, and on the other hand to scale-up financing for primary forest conservation in the Indo Malaya Forest Biome, supporting participating countries as well as other countries relevant to this CFB's primary forest conservation priorities. This Indo-Malaya Primary Forest Investment Forum will establish links with the (currently being established) UNEP-led Clearing House for Responsible Investment and lending in the Forestry Sector; the IUCN led Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC) initiative; and the Finance for Tomorrow Platform, among others. The platform will invite participation from multi-lateral development banks, bi-lateral development partners and potential sustainable financing investors and financial institutions, including those involved in carbon financing, biodiversity impact investment and sustainable forestry investment funds. In addition, youth and women who are frequently challenged by access to funding will be invited to participate. The forum will be hosted by an existing organization or platform (to be identified during PPG phase) to ensure its longer-term sustainability beyond the lifetime of the IP.

§ Identifying concrete funding opportunities for sustainable financing investors: The Forum will enable the investors to identify concrete funding opportunities developed through the country child projects. The investment forum could also establish task forces comprising of members as well as other experts to identify innovative financing modalities including fintech opportunities, establishing primary forest conservation trust funds, and green bond financing building on the experience of Indonesia's Islamic Green Bond or Sukuk, among others.

§ Influencing shifting of financial flows towards forest-positive land-use practices in support of primary forest conservation: The Forum will involve engaging with banking and investment institutions that have been directly or indirectly financing unsustainable forest practices including investments into sectors that are key drivers of degradation such as commercial agriculture. The Forum will not just assist the companies in complying with the Equator Principles but also

proactively engage to identify alternate investment opportunities that would not just have net positive value, but also create net positive impact for primary forest conservation. This could involve e.g., developing guidelines with the banking industry for investments in certain types of commercial agriculture.

4.2 Studies on innovative options for sustainable financing of primary forests undertaken: With guidance provided through working groups established under the investment forum (above) the regional child project will conduct a series of assessments and studies to determine the feasibility of deploying innovative financing tools to add value to existing financing mechanisms. These studies might include the following examples:

§ A regional stock-taking study on harmful subsidies and other perverse incentives that are leading to destruction and degradation of primary forest. This stock-taking study will look at perverse incentives that are leading to loss of primary forest, including subsidies, commodity price guarantees and other mechanisms. It will identify priorities to be addressed by the IP. This will be closely linked to the work on policy coherence in component 1.

§ Feasibility study of Sustainability Linked Bonds: In September 2021, Indonesia became the first country in the South-East Asia region to issue a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Bond to finance projects that will deliver social and environmental benefits as an essential step in an innovative financing mechanism. Sovereign Sustainability-linked Bonds (SLBs) could provide an effective mechanism for financing investments into PA systems of PAs in the Indo-Malaya region. Ongoing discussions with the finance sector, both private banking representatives and potential outcome payer representatives, would further refine the concept. A feasibility stage can be conducted to test this financing mechanism that can be applied in the South-East Asia region, mobilizing and catalyzing the investment for biodiversity improvement, leading to outcomes which equitably benefit communities.

§ Study on assessing the full range of possibilities for PES in IP landscapes: There have been a number of PES schemes established across the Indo Malaya CFB region including Vietnam Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES) as well as PES for watershed management including in Lombok and Sumberjaya in Indonesia and the Sierra Madre in the Philippines. However, PES schemes have been, to date, based on single ecosystem service as opposed to being based on bundled services. One of the assessments to be conducted by the regional child coordination project would be to assess for 2-3 of the Biome's targeted landscapes the whole range of ecosystem services provided by forest conservation including water for domestic, commercial and industrial water supply, aquaculture, and hydropower; as well as tourism, recreation and public health benefits; and pollination, soil fertility, disease control, and climate stabilization service for farmers, involving clear providers and buyers with conditional frameworks. The study would also review existing legal, policy and institutional frameworks to identify entry points for PES schemes based on these bundled services.

§ Feasibility study of introducing biodiversity credit system and "Forest Climate Investment Packages": Given countries' interest, this component will undertake a feasibility study for introducing biodiversity credit system that works towards offsetting impacts and achieving net positive impact. The study will in its scope include the following: try and understand the barriers including those legal in nature for introducing a biodiversity credit system; review the existing legal, regulatory and policy frameworks in the CFB countries to identify entry points for a biodiversity credit system related to primary forest conservation; address issues related to a clear definition of the biodiversity impacts based on the mitigation hierarchy; identify the process of establishing biodiversity accounting; identify structure, transparent accounting framework that focuses on 1) additionality, 2) probability of success of the offset action leading to conservation benefits, and 3) timeframe for achieving impact on the ground.

Specific Outputs of the country child projects include:

4.3 Carbon and biodiversity credits further utilized for conservation of primary forests: Most countries across the biome have participated in the UN-REDD, FCPF REDD+ or Forest Investment Program and some have even generated verified carbon credits and received results-based payments especially in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. Child projects will support the efforts of Lao PDR, Thailand and Papua New Guinea to scale up REDD+ financing including from the domestic and international markets as well as other climate investment funds. Where possible, specific standards that recognize co-benefits beyond carbon (and/or biodiversity), such as the W+ Standard recognizing women's empowerment,[3] will be applied to financially reward socially

beneficial primary forest conservation efforts. The Thailand child project will establish links with the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Program (TVER) to capitalize of private sector financing opportunities for carbon financing to support community management initiatives. Similarly, the PNG child project will leverage private sector carbon financing from Liquified Natural Gas companies including the OK Tedi Development Fund, who will collaborate with the project. While there is already considerable experience with carbon financing amongst the participating countries, there is much less experience with biodiversity offsets and credits. The draft policy framework for PNG National Biodiversity Offsets Policy 2020 defines the requirements for a policy and associated regulations to compensate for industrial projects' environmental impacts in PNG. The policy framework foresees the calculation of biodiversity offsets based on an offset calculator, which defines the financial liabilities to be transferred into a Trust Fund. Funds are to be used for establishing new and managing existing protected areas. The PNG Child Project will support the further development and implementation of this policy.

4.4 Multi-stream sustainable financing for PA & OECMs identified and secured: The child project in Lao PDR will specifically work on PCA financing including leveraging private sector biodiversity impact investment financing. In Laos, the child project will collaborate closely with BIOFIN. Finance Plans/Business Plans will be developed for key PAs in the target landscapes. The finance planning or Business Planning process for PAs supports management to identify how costs can be reduced; how costs can be shared; how existing budgets can be used more effectively and have greater impact in priority areas; and finally, how additional funds can be raised from different sources to support the management of the area. Different possibilities are identified and prioritized for implementation according to their potential for each individual PA. The approach in Laos will learn from the experience of BIOFIN Philippines in supporting PA Finance Plans, and of the ACB's EU-funded BCAMP Project which is developing PA Business Plans for Phou Xieng Thong and Nam Poui in Lao PDR – one site in each of the two landscapes of the Lao child project. Thailand, Laos will also learn from the remarkable success of PES in Viet Nam and work towards similar schemes in their own countries. In addition to carbon financing and other forms of PES, fundraising possibilities for inclusion in Finance/Business Planning processes of individual PAs in target landscapes include everything from setting optimal entrance and user fees that respond to market demand; concessions for provision of a range of visitor-related services including accommodation, food, equipment rental and guide services; sales of park souvenirs, branded merchandise and cause-related marketing; crowdfunding, etc. Improved financing of PAs (whether by addressing perverse incentives that are creating threats to the PA, more efficient use of existing budget, or raising of additional income through various means), will enhance the countries' ability to successfully contribute to KMGBF Target 3.

Component 5: Programmatic Coordination, Knowledge Management and Capacity development will provide the program coordination, synthesis and dissemination of best practice, communication, and technical support required to ensure that targeted investments on the enabling environment, protected and productive landscapes and sustainable financing have the greatest potential to add value, leading to systemic impact at the biome level. It will address the barriers of weak multi-level linkages for the conservation of critical forest biomes, the lack of vision and cooperation on primary forests at regional, national, and subnational levels, the lack of standardization, methods and monitoring related to primary forests, and the limited information on primary forests and best practices related to primary forest conservation and sustainable management. Barriers will be addressed scaling up project investments to the program level by creating a programmatic stakeholder coordination mechanism (in the form of a regional platform for primary forests), by establishing linkages to existing and emerging initiatives, platforms, coalitions, and reporting systems at national, regional, and global levels, through targeted technical support and capacity building, efficient program-level knowledge management, targeted communication and awareness raising, as well as through program-level monitoring and evaluation systems.

Specific outputs of the Regional Coordination Child Project (RCP) will likely include:

5.1 Linkages to other IPs, existing initiatives, platforms, coalitions, and reporting systems at national, regional, and global levels strengthened: The Output will establish linkages to other CBF IPs, regional mechanisms and institutions, including the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission, the Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP), the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), ASEAN Youth Biodiversity Network, as well as to projects with objectives relevant to the IP.

Linkages will focus on improving knowledge exchange and collaboration, gaining synergies, mobilizing resources, and increasing the visibility of primary forests in national and international processes and fora. At the same time, the Output will establish linkages to international reporting processes on forests, such as the FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment to enhance reporting on primary forests. The RCP will also identify options to mainstream primary forest conservation into participating countries' NDCs, explicitly referring to wider climate benefits of tropical forests that go beyond carbon sequestration.[4] Outputs 5.2 and 5.3 will be implemented through the above-mentioned linked institutions, platforms, coalitions, etc. in order to ensure stakeholders' buy-in and the long-term sustainability of coordinated primary forest conservation following a clear regional strategy. Institutions as hosts of processes and platforms supported by the RCP will be identified in detail during the PPG.

5.2 Biome-wide policy, programmatic, and transboundary stakeholder coordination mechanism established: The Output will establish a regional platform or hub for primary forests consisting of representatives of national government organizations, IP&LCs, NGOs, private sector, development partners, as well as specialized technical, research and academic institutions. The ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF) and various ASEAN working groups related to forestry will also be invited to participate. The platform will be responsible for strategic program coordination, facilitation of transboundary cooperation, enhancing south-south learning, as well as communication and knowledge exchange at biome, Integrated Program (between related IPs), and global levels. In addition, the regional platform will bring together policy makers from across the region and facilitate anchoring primary forest conservation as a biome-wide policy agenda. The platform is intended to be established under already existing institutions to promote sustainability beyond the IP (refer to Output 5.1).

5.3 Long-term vision, strategy and action plan for Indo-Malayan primary forests agreed at multiple levels: Relying on the linkages built through Output 5.1, the development of a joint vision for primary forest conservation among IP countries, and other interested countries in the biome will be led by a regional institution (yet to be identified) and supported through the RCP. Building on the joint vision and relying on the findings of the diagnostic assessment, an Indo-Malaya regional strategy for primary forest conservation will be developed, tentatively covering i) harmonization of relevant policies, ii) forest governance, including IP&LC engagement and transboundary conservation, iii) sustainable financing for primary forests, and iv) consistent monitoring and reporting methodology on primary forests across the biome. The ten-year strategy will be the basis to develop an initial five-year action plan. The development of the vision, strategy and action plan will be based on thorough stakeholder consultations and will be a key to achieving system transformation at scale. The vision, strategy and action plan could be tabled for adoption by the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF).

5.4 Geospatial decision support tools for Indo-Malayan primary forests developed: Additional modules focusing on primary forest parameters as well as IP&LC land tenure will be developed as add-ons to existing geospatial tools to support decision making. Possibilities for wider synthesis and dissemination to be explored include an online "Indo-Malaya Primary Forest Dashboard" or a clearinghouse providing links to existing knowledge portals, online tools, and repositories on primary forests. Hosting of the dashboard will ideally be through the FRA platform[5] or other existing FAO geospatial platforms, however, this will be identified during the PPG.

5.5 Technical support, gender-responsive capacity building and South-South exchange provided: The RCP will provide technical guidance to individual country child projects. This will include, but not be restricted to, guidance on harmonized terminology as defined through Outputs 5.1, methodologies and tools for child project implementation, as well as support to Communities of Practice on thematic priorities. The IP will be supported by a capacity development strategy and plan based on a comprehensive capacity needs assessment of all key stakeholders. This will guide the delivery of training and other capacity development activities embedded into the outputs concerned. South-south exchange and Communities of Practice may particularly be useful for the identification and recognition of OECMs, innovative financing for primary forests, and others.

5.6 Knowledge, tools and best practices emerging out of the IP collected, synthesized, stored, and disseminated: This Output will manage knowledge emerging from the IP, focusing on the identification and creation of knowledge, its storage, sharing, application, learning and improvement. Knowledge emerging from the IP will be identified through landscape, project and biome-level processes built into project structures. These will include review and planning workshops, thematic communities of practice, specific lessons-learnt workshops. Relevant data (including spatial, socio-economic, environmental, etc.) and knowledge will be stored in dedicated project and IP-level databases (refer also to Output 5.4), which will provide a basis for effective monitoring, reporting and evaluation (refer to Output 5.8). Projects will be supported and encouraged to prepare uniform databases allowing them to be easily linked to each other. Methodologies, tools, results, and lessons learnt through technical components 1-4 will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders through Outputs 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, and 5.7. Collaborating with universities, IP learnings will be integrated into relevant academic curricula, as appropriate. The target audience will include policy makers, government organizations, NGOs, universities and research institutions, and umbrella organizations representing IP&LCs.

5.7 Communication strategy including advocacy and awareness on Indo-Malayan primary forests implemented: This Output will target behavior change of certain stakeholders as well as raising the profile of the Indo-Malaya CFB and its primary forests to generate momentum for their long-term conservation. The overall communication strategy (I) will adopt global best practices in Social Behavior Change Communications (SBCC) in line with recent STAP guidance and advisory documents, to develop behavior change campaigns targeting certain key stakeholders; ii) develop a clear messaging framework and brand identity for the program that communicates the importance of Indo-Malayan primary forests and the program's objectives, outcomes, and impacts; iii) establish a program-wide communications team responsible for implementing the communications strategy, coordinating with country projects, and ensuring consistency and quality across all communications materials; iv) build on the stakeholder analyses conducted during the PPG phases of the RCP and of the country child project to identify the key audiences for the program, including policymakers, decision-makers, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and the private sector; v) develop tailored communications plans and materials for each audience, using a variety of channels and formats, including social media, videos, webinars, brochures, biodegradable promotional materials, and other creative means; vi) foster partnerships with media outlets and influencers to amplify the program's messaging and engage wider audiences; vii) develop a system for collecting, synthesizing, and disseminating knowledge, tools, and best practices emerging from the program and country projects, including using geospatial decision support tools; and viii) develop a recognition program to celebrate local conservation heroes and promote collaboration with regional celebrities and organizations.

5.8 Program and project level M&E implemented: A coherent monitoring and evaluation system for the IP, supporting learning and adaptive management of both the program and the country child projects, will be developed, and fed with information partially through the country child project monitoring and evaluation systems. Evaluation of capacities built will apply the Kirkpatrick 4-step model. The RCP will also provide guidance, training, and backstopping on monitoring to child projects. Particular emphasis will be given monitoring indicators that are of high relevance to tracking the implementation of the KMGBF. For details on indicators and their tracking methodologies, refer to the section on Monitoring and Evaluation below.

Specific outputs under the constituting country child projects will vary between countries, yet tentatively include:

5.2 Long-term vision, strategy and action plan for the primary forests at national level agreed: Assuming post-2020 NBSAPs will already have been prepared by the time child project implementation starts, separate primary forest action plans will be prepared in at least two countries. This output will be based on stakeholder dialogue among stakeholders from government, NGOs, IP&LCs, women, private sector, as well as research and academia.

5.3 Linkages to existing initiatives, platforms, coalitions, and reporting systems at national, regional, and global levels strengthened: Country child projects will support the establishment of national circumstances that enable participating countries to link effectively to regional and global initiatives, as coordinated by the RCP (see above).

5.5 Technical support, gender-responsive capacity building, and South-South exchange provided: While capacity building activities will be integrated into Outputs throughout child projects, this Output will focus on thorough capacity needs assessments and the development of comprehensive capacity development programs at the country project level. Capacity development will prioritize the building of institutional capacities in technical matters relevant to the project, as well as cross-sectoral priorities such as gender inclusion and women's empowerment. Institutional capacity development will also consider intergenerational sustainability. This will be achieved by integrating traineeships and internships into the RCP and country child projects. Training will be developed in local languages spoken across the participating countries and targeted landscapes, responsive to the specific needs of different sexes, and of members of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Training for IP&LCs will follow the Farmer Field Schools approach. Additionally, relevant Communities of Practice will be established and facilitated.

5.6 Knowledge, tools and best practices emerging out of the IP collected, synthesized, stored, and disseminated: Individual country child projects will contain an Output on knowledge management consistent with the relevant Output of the RCP. Knowledge management at the country child project level will focus on collecting best practices and lessons learnt from national projects and making these available in suitable formats for national stakeholders as well as for further synthesis by the RCP for international audiences.

5.7 Communication, advocacy and awareness on Indo-Malayan primary forests pursued: Country child projects will develop tailored communications plans (including SBCC and other approaches) and materials for relevant stakeholders, using a variety of channels and formats, as per the stakeholder analysis. These plans will be aligned with the program's clear messaging framework and brand identity to communicate the importance of Indo-Malayan primary forests and the program's objectives, outcomes, and impacts. The country child projects will work in close collaboration with the program-wide communications team to ensure consistency and quality across all communications materials and approaches.

5.8 Program and project level M&E implemented. All country child projects will include a dedicated Output for project monitoring and evaluation to ensure that relevant lessons are well integrated into project management, and strategic and annual workplans. Monitoring and evaluation systems will be built on amalgamated standard IUCN-GEF and FAO-GEF monitoring and evaluation tools. At the same time, a high level of consistency of project-level M&E frameworks and direct linkages to the RCP (see Output 5.1.7 above) will ensure that child project monitoring yields SMART information for the monitoring and evaluation of the regional program.

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[1] https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/48773

[2] E.g.: https://www.aprildialog.com/en/?s=FFVP

[3] https://www.wplus.org/about-the-w-standard/

[4] https://www.wri.org/research/not-just-carbon-capturing-benefits-forests-climate

[5] https://fra-data.fao.org/assessments/fra/2020

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

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The IP's monitoring and evaluation system will focus on tracking performance and impacts, as well as analyzing and verifying evidence. Monitoring will also support the continuous assessment of risks to the IP and inform adaptive management decisions and issue relevant guidance to child projects. Monitoring will encompass the review of partnerships and communication, knowledge management, social and environmental safeguards, gender mainstreaming and other cross-cutting issues.

The RCP's M&E system will aggregate project-level M&E results at the IP level. Given the high level of congruence between the IP and the child project results frameworks, the resulting project level indicators will largely yield the necessary information for IP level indicators, which will ease the tracking of progress towards hierarchic IP targets, as measured by Outcome Indicators and GEF Core Indicators. The proposed IP indicators to track hierarchic results are:

§ Program objective: "To contribute to maintaining the integrity of globally important primary forests of Indo-Malaya to maximize multiple global environment benefits related to carbon and biodiversity," measured through

o Indicator 1: Change in primary forest deforestation rates averaged across participating countries (%)

o Indicator 2: IFL loss across participating countries over IP duration (ha)

o Indicator 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (=GEF CI-6) (tCO2e)

§ Outcome 1: "Enabling policy, improved tenure security, and governance environment created at multiple scales for primary forest conservation" measured through

o Indicator 1.1: Number of countries controlling primary forests that improve governance frameworks supporting inclusive forest conservation and management (relative improvement on a customized index to be developed during PPG)

§ Outcome 2: "Increased area of primary forests in PAs under effective and inclusive conservation and management" measured through

o Indicator 2.1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (=GEF CI-1) (ha):

§ 2.1.a: Cumulative area of newly created PAs (ha)

§ 2.1.b: Cumulative area of PAs with METT scores that improved at least by 10% (ha)

§ Outcome 3: "Increased area of primary forests outside PAs and of buffer landscapes under improved practices for enhanced gender-responsive IP&LC resilience and primary forest benefits" measured through

o Indicator 3.1: Area of land restored (=GEF CI-3) (ha)

o Indicator 3.2: Area of landscapes under improved practices (=GEF CI-4) (ha)

o Indicator 3.3: Proportion of IPLC households in program target landscapes following biodiversity-friendly livelihood strategies (%)

o Indicator 3.4: % increase in income of female-led households in target areas

o Indicator 3.5: Cumulative trade volume increase of existing and newly created green forest-based and agricultural value chains (US$)

§ Outcome 4: “Sustainable financing for primary forest conservation secured” measured through

o Indicator 4.1 Cumulative additional investments into primary forest conservation and sustainable management and use across participating countries (US$)

o Indicator 4.2 Cumulative value of carbon and biodiversity credits validated for primary forest conservation directly resulting from the IP (US$)

§ Outcome 5: “Strengthened coordination and partnerships within and between critical forest biomes and improved access to knowledge, capacities, and policy support” measured through

o Indicator 5.1: Level of capacities, technical cooperation and technology transfer on CFB within and between participating countries (measured by tailor-made KAP survey among stakeholders).

Methodology to track indicators:

§ Indicator 1 will be measured as the change percentage in primary forest deforestation rates assessed through authoritative remotely sensed datasets (e.g., Global Forest Watch) based on the cumulative area of baseline primary forest cover of participating countries.

§ Indicator 2 will be assessed using the published extent of Intact Forest Landscapes[1] at the end of the IP period minus the IFL extent at the start of the IP, expressed in hectares.

§ Indicator 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated will be assessed using the methodology developed for the FAO-ExAct tool

§ Indicator 1.1 will be measured through a customized index that will be developed during the PPG phase of the RCP. This index will assess the level to which policy coherence, regulatory frameworks, the appropriateness of institutional arrangements and streamlined planning processes support primary forest conservation in each country. The index will be assessed in each participating country during the inception phase and prior to termination of each country child project. A 20% relative improvement of this index will be targeted during the IP’s lifetime.

§ Indicator 2.1.a will be assessed using published government documents on the formal notification/gazettement of newly created PAs, expressed in number of hectares of cumulated area.

§ Indicator 2.1.b will be assessed using METT assessments conducted in all PAs targeted by the IP carried out during project inception phases, prior to midterm and prior to termination. For those PAs where METT scores will have increased by at least 10% between the first and the last METT assessments, the cumulative area will be calculated, expressed in hectares.

§ Indicator 3.1 will be assessed using the methodology for GEF Core Indicators.

§ Indicator 3.2 will be assessed using the methodology for GEF Core Indicators.

§ Indicator 3.3 will be assessed by conducting a survey applying statistically valid sampling methods, assessing the prevalence of biodiversity-friendly livelihood strategies in the targeted landscapes. Livelihood strategies that do not contribute to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as biodiversity loss will be considered to qualify. The survey will be carried out three times, during the inception phases, prior to midterm and prior to termination.
§ Indicator 3.4 will be assessed using a customized survey administered together with and on the same sample and the one for Indicator 3.3. The survey will assess income levels at three periods during the Projects' lifetimes and assess the level of change for female-led households. A 10% increase in net income is targeted.
§ Indicator 4.1 will be assessed by tracking carbon finance flows in participating countries and overlaying targeted areas with the extent of primary forests, including buffer zones and corridors to assess direct contribution.
§ Indicator 5.1 will be assessed using a customized Knowledge-Attitude-Practices (KAP) survey customized to the needs of the IP for the four participating countries and administered using consistent methodology three times during the project's lifetimes.

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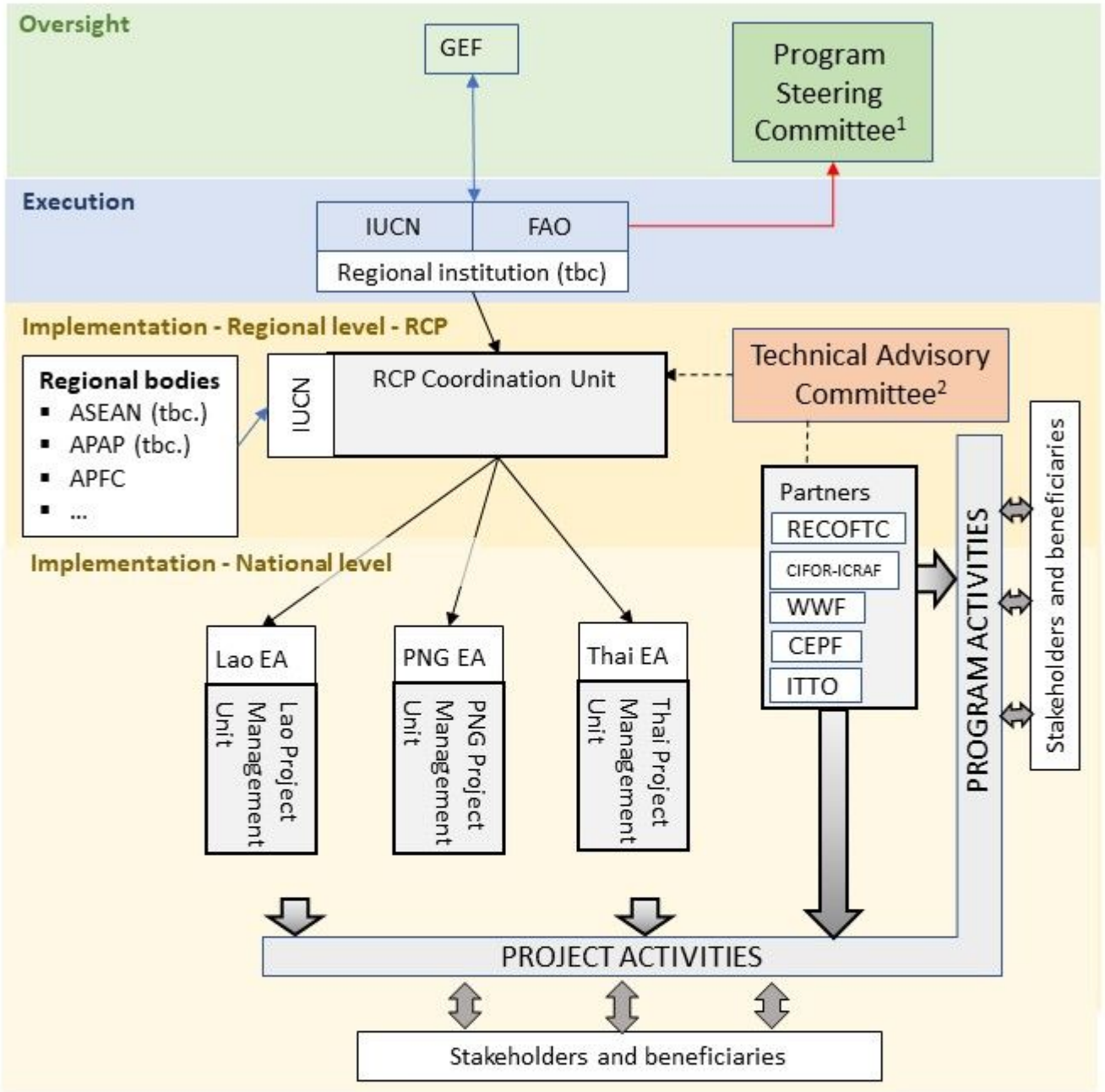
[1] Intactforests.org

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

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

Both IUCN and FAO will co-implement the IP as shown in Figure 2 and described detail in Annex 1. In case a dedicated regional organization can be found, a yet to be identified extent of execution roles may however be devolved to this organization.


Oversight
GEF
Program Steering Committee[1]
Execution
IUCN
FAO
Regional institution (tbc)
Implementation - Regional level - RCP
Regional bodies
ASEAN (tbc.)
APAP (tbc.)
APFC
...
IUCN
RCP Coordination Unit
Technical Advisory Committee[2]
Implementation - National level
Partners
RECOFTC
CIFOR-ICRAF
WWF
CEPF
ITTO
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
Stakeholders and beneficiaries
Lao EA
Lao Project Management Unit
PNG EA
PNG Project Management Unit
Thai EA
Thai Project Management Unit
PROJECT ACTIVITIES
Stakeholders and beneficiaries

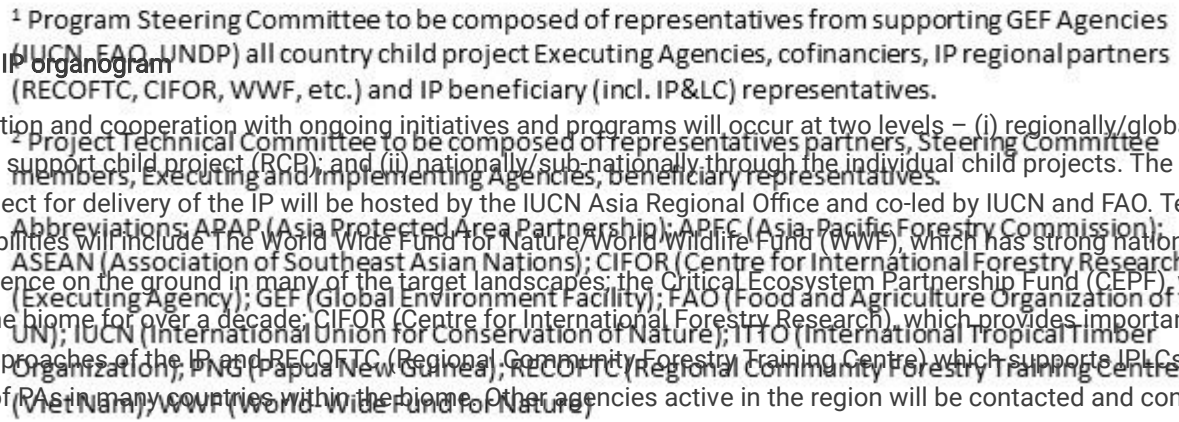


Figure 2: IP organogram

Coordination and cooperation with ongoing initiatives and programs will occur at two levels – (i) regionally/globally through the regional coordination and technical support child project (RCP); and (ii) nationally/sub-nationally through the individual child projects. The Regional Coordination and Technical Support child project for delivery of the IP will be hosted by the IUCN Asia Regional Office and co-led by IUCN and FAO. Technical partners with specific roles and responsibilities will include The World Wide Fund for Nature/World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which has strong national programs in participating countries as well as a presence on the ground in many of the target landscapes; the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), which has supported civil society organizations across the biome for over a decade; CIFOR (Centre for International Forestry Research), which provides important research and analysis supporting evidence-based approaches of the IP and RECOFTC (Regional Community Forestry Training Centre) which supports IPLCs management of forests both inside and outside of PAs in many countries within the biome. Other agencies active in the region will be contacted and consulted to assess their relevance and interest in partnership on the coordination child project, and specific roles will be assigned to them as appropriate. Further description of coordination elements of the regional coordination child project is provided under Component 5 as well as under each country child project concept. The Indo-Malayan Primary Forest Conservation Platform (IMPFCP) established by the regional child project will enable coordination with other initiatives and programs at the regional and global levels, including coordination with, and sharing of approaches, experiences and lessons learned with other GEF IPs for the Amazon and the Congo, and other GEF regional projects in Southeast Asia. Regionally, the project will coordinate closely with the UNDP BIOFIN Program, especially regarding BIOFIN experience in Thailand and Lao PDR; as well as the Conservation Finance Alliance. The project will engage with the Global EU-REDD project especially regarding experience in Lao PDR, and the Global Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank regarding experience in Lao PDR, PNG, and Thailand.

In addition, several partners provide substantial co-financing both to country child projects as well as the RCP (for details refer to Annex H). The PPG phases of each child project (including the RCP) will identify these co-financing contributions in detail and map them against components of the projects' results frameworks to ensure that GEF funds will be able to build on a solid baseline and co-financing to deliver GEBs. The actual delivery of co-financing by partners will be coordinated by the individual project Executing Agencies concerned and summarized and synthesized at the IP level through the RCP monitoring system.

At the regional level it is also important to coordinate with the various ASEAN bodies and agencies relevant to the project. Effective engagement with these high-level regional bodies will provide the project with an avenue to promote wider application of the project approaches, wider adoption of the project outputs, and greater sustainability of impacts beyond the lifetime of the project. ASEAN deals with forest policy and strategy through the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF). AMAF gets assistance from the ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF) which consists of member state's forest ministries, departments, or agencies who are responsible for forest issues.

In Lao PDR, the child project will be executed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Forestry and supported by UNDP. The project will collaborate with the GIZ Protecting Forest Ecosystems and Biodiversity Project (PROFEB) and the WB Lao Landscapes and Livelihoods (LLL) Project, both of actively supporting PA management in the targeted landscapes and identified as sources of co-financing. The project will also coordinate with the NGOs WWF and WCS with ongoing projects in PAs in the targeted landscapes. Similarly, the project will coordinate with the JICA and GIZ project on Emissions Reduction through Improved Governance of Forest Landscape Management; the ADB-funded Sustainable Rural Infrastructure and Watershed Management Sector project; and the WB LLL Project (all identified as sources of co-financing). For sustainable financing there will be close cooperation with BIOFIN and coordination with the UNREDD, EU-REDD and WB FCPF programs in the country.

In PNG, the child project will be co-executed by the Conservation and Environment Protection Agency (CEPA) and the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority (PNGFA), supported by FAO. The project will cooperate with LNG companies willing to support carbon financing mechanisms, as well as the OK Tedi Development Fund, as well as WWF and the Piku Biodiversity network Inc. who are engaged in similar initiatives. Regarding biodiversity and national forest inventories the project will collaborate with the New Guinea Binatang Research Centre and PNG Forest Research Institute. The project will support government efforts to link to APFC.

In Thailand, the project will be co-executed by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and the Royal Forest Department, supported by FAO. The project will coordinate and collaborate with NGOs having projects overlapping thematically and/or geographically with the project. These include the Seub Foundation, WWF, WCS and Freeland, as well as the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI), RECOFTC, the Mae Fah Luang Foundation, Thai Rak Pa Foundation, and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP). Through IUCN, the project will also collaborate with the Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP). The project will also cooperate with the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), the Forest Industry Organization (FIO), the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI) and the FLEGT working group, regarding various aspects of forest management and certification.

Countries which are not participating directly in the IP may develop their own projects which are closely related to the IP. These could be considered as “associated projects” These associated projects could participate in the sharing of experience, good practices and lessons learned with the IP, and may participate in certain events hosted by the regional coordination project, normally at their own expense.

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)
3,182,058.30	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
865,335.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)
government Proposed TPA in GP & WP			771,000.00			
KBAs in GP & WP			94,335.00			

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)
2,316,723.30	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)
Crater Mountain WMA - PNG	106683	Others	270,000.00						
Doi Inthanon - Thailand	935	National Park	33,697.30						
Kaeng Krachan - Thailand	4012	National Park	204,029.00						
Maza WMA - PNG	4202	Others	184,230.00						

Nam Mo Phou Sam Soum NPAs (YNM-SS) - Lao PDR	N/A	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	98,873.00
Nam Xam NPA - Lao PDR	61497	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	70,000.00
Neiru WMA - PNG	15783	Others	3,984.00
Panom Dongrak - Thailand	1415	National Park	117,950.00
Phou Chom Voy PPA - Lao PDR	555703752	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	22,305.00

Phou Xang He - - Lao PDR	18866	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	109,900.00
Phouxiengthong NPA - - Lao PDR	18893	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	120,000.00
Sulamesi WMA - PNG	555651677	Others	86,451.00
Thungyai Nareusuan - Thailand	1405	National Park	255,304.00
Tonda Wildlife WMA - PNG	68136	Others	590,000.00

Xe Bang Nuan NPA - - Lao PDR	18877	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	150,000.00

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)
8500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)

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)
8,500.00			

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)
7120000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)
7,120,000.00			

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)
Aggregate		2,136,000.00			

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	217224041	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	217,224,041			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024			
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

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	7,200			
Male	6,200			
Total	13400	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)

Risks to Achieving Program Outcomes

Summarize program-level risks that might emerge from preparation and implementation phases of child projects under the program, and what are the mitigation strategies the child project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during child project preparation-such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the child project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed.

The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to program outcomes considering the global context and ambition of the program. The rating scale is: High,

Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Low	Although climate change is certainly impacting the IFLs, livelihood interventions will focus on climate-smart agriculture and livelihoods; and PA management plans will incorporate sections on adaptation to climate change. In addition, the individual country child projects at the PPG stage will undertake climate risk analysis.
Environment and Social	High	Please refer to the preliminary safeguard Screening in Annex D
Political and Governance	Moderate	Political support is necessary to agree to expand protected areas systems and recognize OECMs. There may be some reluctance and pushback from sectors which do not want to see more land given protected status. This risk will be addressed by involving the concerned sectors in the individual country child project steering committees and also by having a project communication agenda targeted at these sectors highlighting the benefits of expansion of protected and conserved areas. The buy-in of ASEAN, particularly of ASOF and forestry working groups will be important in magnifying the program at the regional level. To increase their buy-in Chairs and members of working groups will be invited to sit on the IP Steering Committee and technical advisory group, and to participate in the regional platform established in component 5.
Macro-economic	Moderate	The ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine and its effect on global energy and commodity prices, is adding to existing rapidly rising inflation in many countries – this may encourage/necessitate farmers in buffer areas to opt for short-term gains from unsustainable farming practices rather than the longer-term benefits of sustainability supported by the IP. The child projects will conduct analysis of value chains and build community enterprises to provide opportunities to counteract this possibility.
Strategies and Policies	Low	Government policies and strategies are supportive of the Program's objectives, and governments are committed to the KMGBF Targets and SDGs.
Technical design of project or program	Low	The IP is well designed by people with appropriate experience, and with stakeholder input. The IP workshop conducted with participating countries helped to ensure coherence between the results framework and approaches of the IP and the country child projects.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Moderate	In some countries, the institutional capacity to carry through the necessary policy and regulatory forms in a timely manner may be insufficient. The child projects will address this through institutional strengthening and capacity development
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	Both FAO and IUCN, as well as country Child Project GEF agencies have strong financial management and financial control systems.
Stakeholder	Moder	Stakeholder engagement is also critical at the level of communities. Please refer to the safeguards screening (Annex D) for

Engagement	ate	provisions related to community engagement
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified.

(approximately 2-3 pages)

The Program is fully aligned with the GEF-8 programming strategies and relevant country and regional priorities. The IP will contribute to improved conservation of primary forests, providing information to and visibility for them in the climate and biodiversity policy agenda.

The interventions are consistent with the GEF-8 Programming Directions (GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01), and specifically the Indo-Malay Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program which has a goal "to contribute to maintaining the integrity of globally important primary forests of Indo-Malaya to maximize multiple global environment benefits related to carbon and biodiversity". This goal is fully aligned with all four goals of the GEF-8 Theory of Change, particularly "Natural capital, nature-based solutions and ecosystem services underpin transformation of target systems" (GEF/R.08/28, pp. 15).

By addressing systemic drivers and pressures that lead to global environment degradation in the form of loss and degradation of primary forests across the Indo-Malaya biome, the IP will invest in Nature and Systems Transformation, as informed by MEA Guidance (CBD: Post 2020 GBF, COP14/30 decisions on primary forests, UNFCCC: Paris Agreement, Katowice Forest for Climate Declaration, REDD+ framework, net zero decarbonization by 2050, UNCCD: LDN, including response hierarchy of avoiding, protecting and reversing land degradation), Global Commitments (UNFF UN Strategic Plan for Forests, including six Global Forest Goals, High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People), the Sustainable Development Goals (particularly SDG # 15: Life on Land, SDG # 13: Climate Change, SGD # 2: Zero Hunger), and Levers for Raising Ambition (e.g. Bonn Challenge, New York Declaration on Forests). In order to achieve this, the IP will make use of all four Transformation Levers identified in the GEF-8 Theory of Change. The IP outcomes contributions to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Goals and Targets is shown in Annex 2b.

The IP goal will be achieved through five key outcomes (enabling policy, regulatory, and governance environment; area-based conservation; sustainable production forest landscapes; sustainable financing; partnerships, knowledge and capacity building) that are broadly aligned with the four levers for systems transformation described in the GEF-8 strategy (governance and policies, financial leverage, innovation and learning, and multi-stakeholder dialogues).

Additionally, the IP addresses cross-cutting themes identified in the GEF-8 Theory of Change, including nature-based solutions, gender responsive approaches, resilience, private sector engagement, behavior change, and environmental security. NbS will be addressed through restoration mainly relying on forest dynamics and ecosystem-based adaptation as part of land use planning. Strengthening the rights, participation, and benefit reaping of IP&LCs, as well as women and members of other disadvantaged groups, will be mainstreamed throughout the IP, including through robust safeguard systems.

Private sector engagement will focus mainly on investment in bankable projects and other contributions to sustainable financing and biodiversity-friendly value chain development.

The IP's outcomes will focus on, and integrate, all key interventions outlined in the GEF-8 Programming Directions, including PA expansion, strengthened management of PAs, OECMs, integrated land use planning, conservation-friendly livelihoods, financial and other incentives for forest conservation, multi-scale and multi-stakeholder governance and law enforcement, improved land tenure rights, promotion of regional cooperation, improved resource mobilization. The IP

will also focus on global and regional interventions, including biome connectivity, capacity building and regional cooperation, and global enabling environment on forests.

The IP is well aligned to address regional priorities, including those arising from the policy priorities of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, the work of the ASEAN Cooperation on Forestry, including the ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity, and the ASEAN Workplan on forest management, the IUCN Asia Protected Area Partnership, and the Thailand - Cambodia Transboundary Protected Area MoU.

The IP also fully responds to the national priorities of the four participating countries (see in detail below) but is additionally responsive to the needs of further countries across the biome potentially interested in the IP. Common across countries, the IP will support compliance with national obligations arising from MEAs (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, and CITES).

For Lao PDR, the IP will help to address priorities of the Green Growth Strategy 2030 will be addressed by contributing to halting the loss of primary forests, promoting integrated landscape-based approaches to forest management and conservation, and enhancing sustainable forest-based livelihoods. The IP will help to address several of Lao PDR's climate change priorities for forests laid down in the country's NDC. This includes mitigation targets related to emission reductions from LULUCF, and adaptation targets including climate resilience of forest ecosystems and improved technical capacities for managing forests for climate change adaptation. The IP is compliant with the National Forest Sector Strategy 2020, which stipulates a reservation of 70% of the country's area to remain under forests, and the National Land Use Master Plan 2030, which specifies where these areas should be. At the local level, the project will help to address the targets of the policy on village forestry by supporting the establishment of Village Conservation Forests in the buffer zones of primary forests. The IP will address important priorities laid down in the 2nd NBSAP, including the preparation of management plans and improved funding for the PA system, the establishment of biological corridors connecting them, and the national action on safeguarding valuable forest ecosystems, incl. of specific forest types. The IP will also support Lao PDR in fulfilling its commitments arising from its subscription to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People by implementing Participatory Land Use Planning to empower IPLCs.

The IP addresses Papua New Guinea's national priorities defined in Vision 2050, which recognizes the potential of natural resources to improve socioeconomic conditions. The IP also responds to PNG's Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (StaRS 2014), which prioritizes green agriculture, conservation, and SME development. The IP will support PNG's NBSAP (2019-2024) which includes targets on SFM and protected areas and PNG's commitments under the UNFCCC and to the MEAs. The IP will help the implementation of integrated land use planning, defined in the National Sustainable Land Use Policy, but largely unimplemented so far. Priorities related to international commitments will be addressed through a direct contribution to the implementation of the NBSAP, which includes targets on SFM and PAs, the maintenance of national net zero emissions under the Paris Agreement, conservation of two Ramsar sites, as well as meeting obligations arising out of PNG's endorsement of the UN Strategic Plan on Forests and the Global Forest Goals.

The IP responds to the national priorities of Thailand, including priorities to increase forest cover, to achieve carbon neutrality and net zero emissions, as defined in the National Strategy for Eco-Friendly Development and Growth (2018 – 2037), the Climate Change Master Plan (2015-2050), the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use and other key documents. The National Economic and Social Development Plan and the National Forest Policy in 2019 spell out the targeted extension of forest cover to 40%, including additional 15% from green area (trees cover outside forests) on agroforestry, urban forest, and forest plantations. The IP is fully in line with Thailand's national strategies on conserving protected forest areas, increasing forest plantation and green cover, and mainstreaming biodiversity across production sectors. Further priorities addressed include illegal logging and transboundary forest crime reduction, as anchored in the National Forest Policy 2019 and the National Strategy on Forest Management. The IP also supports the implementation of the government regulation on promoting SFM through National Forest Policy 2019. The IP is further compliant with the government priority of Bio Circular Green Economy (BCGE) model. Specific biodiversity conservation priorities as defined in the Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management (2015-2021; equivalent to

NBSAP) will be addressed by contributing to increased PA management effectiveness, community participation in forest management, and integrated ecosystem management. The IP will also help Thailand in reaching its NDC mitigation target of 20% unconditional emission reductions by 2030, and adaptation target of climate-adapted biodiversity management. Furthermore, the IP will directly address priorities arising from the recent advancement of IPLC participation in forest management as defined in the Forest Act 2019, the National Parks Act 2019, and the Community Forest Act 2019 to enhance community involvement and cooperation on SFM with long-term planning.

Child Project Selection Criteria. Outline the criteria used or to be used for child project selection and the contribution of each child project to program impact.

The selection criteria for child projects were closely aligned to the GEF-8 Programming Direction for the IP and included:

§ Clear focus on conserving primary tropical rainforests across targeted countries of the Indo-Malaya biome (as defined in the GEF-8 Programming Direction)
§ Evidence of globally important biodiversity + high carbon storage and removal capacity
§ Potential for restoring ecosystem integrity
§ High threats
§ Willingness from the country to develop ambitious policies that will prioritize the maintenance of forest integrity
§ Strong baseline and co-financing opportunities
§ Contribution to the MEAs
§ Potential for enhanced and transparent co-management strategies with IPLCs and marginalized groups
§ Existing lessons and best practices about the protection and governance of IFLs
§ Added value of a programmatic approach/ Contribution to the IP goals (including transboundary / regional connectivity)
§ Private sector interest and engagement, wide ranging stakeholder participation

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PFD development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to program outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Coordination Child Project before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Program Description (Section B).

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The PPG and implementation phases of all child projects, including of the RCP will closely follow relevant GEF policies and guidelines on gender:

§ GEF Policy on Gender Equality issued on June 25th, 2018
§ GEF Gender Implementation Strategy issued on June 1st, 2018
§ Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programmes issued on December 13th, 2018

A gender analysis, strategy and action plan will be prepared for all child projects, focusing on describing the gender baseline in terms of the existing enabling environment for gender, project relevant gender knowledge and activity profiles, gender-disaggregated information on access and control of land and natural resources, participation in decision-making, access to benefits. Based on the baseline, an analysis of gender gaps, potential gender-related impacts, gender-related risks and gender entry points, as well as livelihood and human rights linkages will be carried out. Building on this, a gender strategy for project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be prepared. Finally, an operational gender action plan, directly embedded into project annual work plans will be developed. Reference will be made to specific provisions of the projects' grievance redress mechanisms.

The focus here is to identify and establish gender dimensions specific to the program, and that will serve as overall guidance for child projects. Please upload to the portal documents tab any gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment that identifies and describes any gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the Empowerment of Women that may be relevant to the proposed activity; this should include any corresponding gender-responsive measures to address differences, identified impacts and risks, and opportunities through a gender action plan or equivalent. If gender-responsive measures have been identified (mostly relevant at child project development phase), the results framework or logical framework include actions, Gender-Sensitive Indicators and sex disaggregated targets.

Stakeholder Engagement

Besides consultations at child project level, specific consultations for the PFD included:

§ **IP design and validation workshop** March 22-23, 2023 Bangkok: participants included
o Representatives of national governments participating (Lao PDR, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Viet Nam) or interested in the IP (Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines)
o GEF Secretariat representatives
o GEF STAP representative
o Regional technical organizations (RECOFTC, CIFOR)
o GEF Agencies (IUCN, FAO, UNDP, UNEP), including members of specialized technical units for safeguards, etc.
§ **Scoping meeting with ASEAN Secretariat** March 29, 2023

IP&LC, women and youth representatives' consultation April 17, 2023

The Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (IPF), Thailand
ASEAN Youth Biodiversity Network
WOCAN - Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

Further consultations have been scheduled with representatives of IP&LCs (April 18th, 2023), CSO, and the private sector.

Stakeholder engagement in all child projects will closely follow relevant GEF policies and guidance of stakeholder engagement:
§ GEF Policy on Stakeholder Engagement (GEF/C.53/05/Rev.01, November 10, 2017)
§ Guidelines on the Implementation of the Policy on Stakeholder Engagement (GEF/C.55/Inf.08), and
§ Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, October 22, 2012.

A stakeholder analysis, engagement strategy and plan will be prepared for all child projects, including the RCP. These documents will contain an assessment of stakeholder engagement policies and customs in the concerned countries, the identification and analysis of all project stakeholders, a description of the applicable stakeholder engagement methods, provisions for removing barriers to stakeholder engagement, tailor-made engagements by stakeholder category, strategy for engaging on private sector partnerships. Next a stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared specifically for each project phase (PPG, inception, implementation phase specific by components). Resources and responsibilities for stakeholder engagement will be identified and set aside in project budgeting. Finally, procedures for monitoring stakeholder engagement and the project level grievance redress mechanism will be outlined.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PFD preparation phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B program description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Program Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: 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 Program Financing($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing($)
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	5,205,101	468,459	5,673,560.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	807,688	72,692	880,380.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	717,945	64,615	782,560.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,735,034	156,152	1,891,186.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	269,229	24,231	293,460.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	239,315	21,538	260,853.00
FAO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,295,388	296,585	3,591,973.00
FAO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,246,904	112,221	1,359,125.00
FAO	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	445,323	40,079	485,402.00
FAO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,098,462	98,862	1,197,324.00
FAO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	415,635	37,406.5	453,041.50
FAO	GET	Thailand	Land	LD IP Matching	148,441	13,359.5	161,800.50

			Degradation	Incentives			
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	900,765	81,069	981,834.00
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	10,358,792	932,291	11,291,083.00
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	900,765	81,069	981,834.00
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	300,255	27,022.5	327,277.50
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	3,452,930	310,762.5	3,763,692.50
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	300,255	27,023	327,278.00
IUCN	GET	Regional	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	2,570,512	231,346	2,801,858.00
FAO	GET	Regional	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	2,372,780	213,550	2,586,330.00
IUCN	GET	Regional	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	386,214	34,760	420,974.00
FAO	GET	Regional	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	356,505	32,085	388,590.00
IUCN	GET	Regional	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	359,825	32,385	392,210.00
FAO	GET	Regional	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	332,145	29,893	362,038.00
				Total GEF Resources($)	**38,216,208.00**	**3,439,456.00**	**41,655,664.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	116,000	10,440	**126,440.00**
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	18,000	1,620	**19,620.00**
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	16,000	1,440	**17,440.00**
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	38,667	3,479	**42,146.00**
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	6,000	540	**6,540.00**
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	5,333	480	**5,813.00**
FAO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	99,107	8,920	**108,027.00**
FAO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500	3,375	**40,875.00**
FAO	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	13,393	1,205	**14,598.00**
FAO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	33,036	2,973	**36,009.00**
FAO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	12,500	1,124.5	**13,624.50**
FAO	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	4,464	401.5	**4,865.50**
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	16,666	1,500	**18,166.00**

FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	191,667	17,250	**208,917.00**
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	16,666	1,500	**18,166.00**
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	5,555	500	**6,055.00**
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	63,890	5,749	**69,639.00**
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	5,556	499	**6,055.00**
IUCN	GET	Regional	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	79,000	7,110	**86,110.00**
FAO	GET	Regional	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	79,000	7,110	**86,110.00**
IUCN	GET	Regional	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	9,000	810	**9,810.00**
FAO	GET	Regional	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	9,000	810	**9,810.00**
IUCN	GET	Regional	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	12,000	1,080	**13,080.00**
FAO	GET	Regional	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	12,000	1,080	**13,080.00**
				Total PPG Amount	**900,000.00**	**80,996.00**	**980,996.00**

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,800,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	900,000.00
UNDP	GET	Lao PDR	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	800,000.00
FAO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,700,000.00
FAO	GET	Thailand	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,400,000.00
FAO	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	500,000.00
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	11,500,000.00
FAO	GET	Papua New Guinea	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
				Total GEF Resources($)	**26,600,000.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CFB IndoMalay IP	GET	8,974,312.00	42,700,000.00
CFB IndoMalay IP	GET	6,650,153.00	82,030,000.00
CFB IndoMalay IP	GET	16,213,762.00	32,500,000.00
CFB IndoMalay IP	GET	6,377,981.00	28,367,817.00
	Total Project Cost ($)	**38,216,208.00**	**185,597,817.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Donor Agency	GCF	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	15,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Asian Development Bank	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Donor Agency	BMZ	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	7,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Forestry	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	11,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Forestry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Others	AfoCO Afforestation of communities	Other	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Others	Village Forest Management Project	Other	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Others	Integrated Reforestation by Communities and livelihoods	Other	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	16,700,000.00
Recipient Country	National Science &Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00

Government				
Recipient Country Government	Office of the National land Policy Board (ONLB)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	13,800,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Royal Forest Department	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	11,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Rubber Authority of Thailand (RAOT)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Lands and Physical; Planning (DLPP))	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	OK Tedi Development Foundation (OTDF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	8,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Western Provincial Administration	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Donor Agency	Australia Government - (Australia's Western Province Partnership)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Gulf Provincial Administration	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund (GCF) – (Melanesia - Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Resilience Programme	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund (GCF) – (PNG Results Based Payment)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation: UNREDD ASEAN Social Forestry Initiative (2021-25, considered for 2025)	Grant	Investment mobilized	600,000.00
Donor Agency	Korea Forest Service: Assuring the Future of Forests with Integrated Risk Management (AFFIRM) Mechanism (2023-2027, considered for 2025-27)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,320,000.00
Donor Agency	European Union: Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme, Asia allocation under Phase II for work on SWM and One Health (from 2023-2029, considered for 2025-29)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,428,600.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund: "Agriculture Sector Readiness for enhanced climate finance and implementation of Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture priorities in Southeast Asia"	Grant	Investment mobilized	560,000.00
Donor Agency	UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (Aim4Forest – planned focus on PNG & Lao or Vietnam)	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Donor Agency	European Commission (Improving and disseminating global information on forest status, management and use to achieve forest-related goals, targets and commitments)	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000.00
Others	CEPF: Indo-Burma hotspot funding	Grant	Investment	350,000.00

			mobilized	
Donor Agency	Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit (BMUB), Federal Government of Germany - CIFOR Western Pacific Sustainable Peatland Management (SAGU) Project- Full Project	Grant	Investment mobilized	18,284,217.00
Donor Agency	Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation (IUCN Green List)	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00
Donor Agency	Korea National Park Service (Government)- OECM Korea Project	Grant	Investment mobilized	140,000.00
Donor Agency	Ministry of Environment, Japan - East Asia Project - Mobilising post2020-GBF Target 3, Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
Donor Agency	Multi-Partner Trust Fund - UN-REDD programme Technical assistance to Asia (FAO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	885,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	850,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO (to be confirmed)	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
			Total Co-financing($)	**185,597,817.00**

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	IUCN	4/10/2023	Sebastien Delhaye	+41792508529	sebastien.delahaye@iucn.org

GEF Agency Coordinator	FAO	4/10/2023	Jeffrey Griffin	jeffrey.griffin@fao.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr Jatuporn Buruspat	Permanent Secretariat	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Royal Thai Government	3/30/2023
Ms Phakkavanh Phissamay	Director General	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Government of Lao PDR	5/5/2023
Mr Jude Tukuliya	Acting Managing Director	Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, Government of Papua New Guinea	4/13/2023

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

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

Due to problems in attaching the picture file here, the program location map is uploaded as Annex C Program Location Updated in the roadmap section

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(Program level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
ESSSupportingDocument_Indo-Malaya CFB IP PFDAnnex D_ESS minus Vietnam
Indo-Malaya CFB IP PFD_Annex D_ESS

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity/decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financing instruments		
Stakeholders	Indigenous peoples		
	Beneficiaries		
	Private sector	Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
	Local communities		
	Civil society	Non-Governmental Organizations Community Based Organization	
	Type of engagement	Information Dissemination Partnership Consultation Participation	
	Communications	Awareness Raising Education Public Campaign Behavior change	
	Knowledge and learning		
	Stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder engagement plan	

ANNEX H: CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title
IM CFB IP_Consolidated Child Project Concept Notes_12 May 2023_updated
IM CFB IP_Consolidated Child Project Concept Notes_12 May 2023
IM CFB IP_Consolidated Child Project Concept Notes_8 May 2023
Indo-Malaya CFB IP_Country and RCP child project concept notes_updated
Indo-Malaya CFB IP_Country and RCP child project concept notes

Child Projects under the Program						
Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount($) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fee($)	Total($)	
	FSPs					
Lao PDR	Generating multiple benefits through strengthened protection of intact forest landscapes in Lao PDR (CFB-Lao)	UNDP	8,974,312.00	807,687.00	9,781,999.00	
Thailand	“Forests for life - Intact Tropical Forest Landscape conservation in Thailand	FAO	6,650,153.00	598,513.00	7,248,666.00	
Papua New Guinea	Maintaining the integrity of globally significant intact tropical forest landscapes in the Gulf Province and Western Province of Papua New Guinea	FAO	16,213,762.00	1,459,237.00	17,672,999.00	
Regional	Indo-Malaya Critical Forest Biome Regional Coordination Project	IUCN	6,377,981.00	574,019.00	6,952,000.00	
	Subtotal ($)		38,216,208.00	3,439,456.00		
	MSPs					
	Subtotal ($)		0.00	0.00		
	Grant Total ($)		38,216,208.00	3,439,456.00	41,655,664.00	