



Inclusive Conservation Initiative

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10404

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Inclusive Conservation Initiative

Countries

Global

Agency(ies)

CI, IUCN

Other Executing Partner(s)

CI Center for Communities and Conservation, IUCN Global Programme on Governance and Rights, Sotz'il, FENAMAD, Observatorio Ciudadano, FARN, ANAPAC, Ujamaa Community Resource Team, IMPACT, Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, House of Ariki-House of Lau-CI-Fiji

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Biomes, Temperate Forests, Coral Reefs, Grasslands, Mangroves, Tropical Dry Forests, Tropical Rain Forests, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Adaptation, Livelihoods, Forest, Drylands, Amazon, Congo, Forest and Landscape Restoration, REDD - REDD+, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approach, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Beneficiaries, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Information Dissemination, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Capacity Development

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

11/1/2021

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

12/1/2026

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

2,028,220.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-5	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Inclusive Conservation	GET	22,535,780.00	90,384,856.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			22,535,780.00	90,384,856.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Enhance Indigenous Peoples? and Local Communities? (IPLCs) efforts to steward land, waters and natural resources to deliver global environmental benefits.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co- Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Local IPLC Action to Deliver Global Environmental Benefits (GEB): Established on-the-ground projects led by IPLC organizations .	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1: Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) subprojects are led by IPLC organizations.	Output 1.1.1: IPLC organizations in ICI Subproject Geographies contracted to lead subprojects.	GET	17,505,791.00	58,174,450.00
		Outcome 1.2: Project implementation on capacity of ICI subproject lead organizations in subproject geographies substantially increased.1	Output 1.1.2.: Subproject Impact Strategies finalized to guide project implementation.			
			Output 1.1.3: Activities implemented for enhancing IPLC rights and governance of natural resources.			
			Output 1.1.4: Activities implemented for improving management of natural and cultural resources in IPLC Lands and Territories.			
			Output 1.1.5: Activities implemented for addressing the drivers of environmental degradation affecting IPLC			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Global IPLC Capacity Building: IPLC capacity strengthened to improve management of lands, territories, waters and natural resources and increase access to public and long-term sustainable financing mechanisms.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2.1: IPLC capacity substantially strengthened within and beyond ICI subproject geographies.</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Cross-regional IPLC organization partnerships and networks strengthened through ICI Learning Exchanges.</p> <p>Outcome 2.3: IPLC organizational capacity increased to formulate sustainable financing strategies.</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: ICI Learning Academy Curricula designed.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy established.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3.: Organizational Development and Capacity Building of IPLC organizations delivered through the ICLA.</p> <p>Output 2.2.1: IPLC organizations mapped to strengthen collaboration within and beyond subproject geographies</p> <p>Output 2.2.2: Inclusive Conservation Learning Exchanges delivered.</p> <p>Output 2.3.1: Financial Opportunity Analysis completed.</p> <p>Output 2.3.2: Capacity Building in Sustainable Financing</p>	GET	1,513,219.00	9,133,633.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: IPLC Leadership in International Environmental Policy: Building the pathway from local action to global impact through targeted engagement in international environmental policy and relevant international platforms.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1: Strengthened influence of IPLCs in relevant regional and international decision-making processes.	<p>Output 3.1.1: ICI Policy Coordination Mechanisms strengthened to support IPLC engagement across Rio Conventions and other fora.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: ICI International Environmental Policy Negotiations Curriculum developed and delivered.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: ICI International Environmental Policy Fellows Program established and supported.</p> <p>Output 3.1.4: IPLC representation and recognition increased at the Rio Conventions and other relevant international conventions and platforms.</p>	GET	945,319.00	8,383,633.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: ICI Knowledge to Action: Transforming Inclusive Conservation Knowledge and Lessons Learned into demonstration models that expand support and advance field of IPLC-led conservation.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 4.1: The field of IPLC-led conservation advanced with improved knowledge management.</p> <p>Outcome 4.2: Expanded audience engaged in IPLC-led conservation.</p>	<p>Output 4.1.1: ICI Knowledge Management Platform established.</p> <p>Output 4.1.2: ICI Knowledge Products developed with IPLC organizations.</p> <p>Output 4.1.3: ICI Community of Practice established and supported.</p> <p>Output 4.2.1: ICI communications strategy developed based on needs assessment.</p> <p>Output 4.2.2: ICI Communications Program executed.</p> <p>Output 4.2.3: ICI communications training provided to project partners, reflecting gender mainstreaming.</p>	GET	1,054,798.00	6,750,300.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 5: Monitoring and evaluation	Technical Assistance	Outcome 5.1: Monitoring and evaluation conducted to verify effective project execution	Output 5.1.1: A gender-sensitive M&E system developed to collect, analyze and synthesize data and information generated during project implementation	GET	443,521.00	1,400,360.00
Sub Total (\$)					21,462,648.00	83,842,376.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET			1,073,132.00	6,542,480.00		
Sub Total(\$)			1,073,132.00	6,542,480.00		
Total Project Cost(\$)			22,535,780.00	90,384,856.00		

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	Investment mobilized	18,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,000,000.00
GEF Agency	IUCN	Grant	Investment mobilized	14,574,060.00
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Donor Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Global Wildlife Conservation	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,200,000.00
Private Sector	National Geographic	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Tenure Facility	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Donor Agency	NICFI	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Nia Tero	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Maliasili	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Beneficiaries	NEFIN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Beneficiaries	Tingaule Thakali Sewa Samaj (Nepal)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,460,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Beneficiaries	Tamu Hyula Chhoja Dhin-Gurung Rastriya Parisad (Nepal)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,460,000.00
Beneficiaries	Nepal Magar Sangha (Nepal)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,460,000.00
Beneficiaries	NEFIN DCC Kaski (Nepal)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,460,000.00
Beneficiaries	NEFIN DCC Manang (Nepal)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,460,000.00
Civil Society Organization	National Trust for Nature Conservation (Nepal)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Beneficiaries	ANAPAC-RDC	Grant	Investment mobilized	359,440.00
Civil Society Organization	WFD-World Peace Service	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
Other	USIP-United States Institute of Peace	Grant	Investment mobilized	97,500.00
Civil Society Organization	IWGIA-Indigenous working Group on Indigenous Affairs	Grant	Investment mobilized	88,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Misereor	Grant	Investment mobilized	35,000.00
Civil Society Organization	PFR-Partners for Resilience	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
Other	University of Birmingham	Grant	Investment mobilized	24,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Mapuche del territorio de Kurarewe	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Beneficiaries	Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	112,622.00
Beneficiaries	Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT)	Grant	Investment mobilized	793,834.00
Beneficiaries	Sotz'il	Grant	Investment mobilized	378,400.00
Beneficiaries	Sotz'il	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	172,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				90,384,856.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

"Investment Mobilized" refers to additional funding that will be deployed over GEF's investment period to support Inclusive Conservation, catalyzed by GEF's investment. This includes both public and private co-financing and grant funding to support the delivery of the investment strategy. It is expected that, by the end of the GEF investment period in 2026, circa US\$59 million will have been mobilized.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
CI	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	11,290,453	1,016,141
IUCN	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	11,245,327	1,012,079
Total Grant Resources(\$)					22,535,780.00	2,028,220.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)PPG Required **false****PPG Amount (\$)**

400,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

36,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
CI	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	200,000	18,000
IUCN	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	200,000	18,000
Total Project Costs(\$)					400,000.00	36,000.00

Please provide justification

The Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) is a global project designed to assist Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in their efforts to safeguard a significant fraction of Earth's natural ecosystems by enabling organizations and communities on the ground to face the growing drivers of global environmental degradation. Given the global nature of the project, CI and IUCN will conduct extensive consultations with IPLC stakeholders to identify priority geographies for investments, as well as to identify IPLC partners who will be responsible for executing GEF funding within the selected geographies. In view of the extensive consultation required, CI and IUCN are requesting that the PPG investment be increased to US\$400,000. The main deliverables will include stakeholders consultations, the GEF CEO Project Endorsement Package, priority geographies analysis, and the ICI Governance and Operational Framework. It is expected that there will be consultation meetings at the international level as well as regional meetings as a key element of the process of selecting geographies and partners. In addition, in order to ensure full and effective participation in the process by indigenous peoples and local communities, materials will need to be developed in multiple languages and interpretation will be required during some of the consultation meetings. Finally, the CI and IUCN Agencies will also convene the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) at the inception, midway and final phase of the PPG (in-person and virtually) to advise on and approve the final project design.

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
300,000.00	4,551,701.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	783,000.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Ewaso Ng'iro River Basin ICCA	125689	Select		783,000.00		

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)
300,000.00	3,768,701.00	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)
Akula National Park Annapurna Conservation Area	125689 10091	Select Habitat/Species Management Area		381,450.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Choshuenco Mocho National Reserve	125689 94118	Select Habitat/Species Management Area		3,768.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Huapi National Park	125689 2497	Select National Park		21,198.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Huerquhue National Park	125689 9418	Select National Park		6,264.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Lanin National Park	125689 7	Select National Park		206,007.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Parque Nacional Alto Pur?s	125689 303316	Select National Park		1,255,347.00					<input type="checkbox"/>

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)
Akula National Park Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene	125689127825	Select ational Park		545,708.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Parque Nacional del Manu	125689257	Select ational Park	300,000.00	858,148.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Reserva Comunal Amara kaeri	125689303317	Select abitat/Species Management Area		201,168.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Reserva Nacional Tambo pata	1256893370	Select abitat/Species Management Area		137,345.00					<input type="checkbox"/>
Akula National Park Santuario Nacional Megantoni	12568920186	Select atural Monument or Feature		107,934.00					<input type="checkbox"/>

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)
Akula National Park Villarrica National Park	12568991	SelectNational Park		22,245.00					
Akula National Park Villarrica National Reserve	12568910706	SelectHabitat/Species Management Area		22,119.00					

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
180,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
180,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	SelectOther	180,000.00						

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
75000.00	14314.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
37,500.00	5,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
37,500.00	9,314.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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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)
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2600000.00	2883851.00	0.00	0.00
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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)
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1,600,000.00	1,541,302.00		
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Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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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)
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1,000,000.00	1,342,549.00		
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Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Submitted

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	165,200.00		

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE
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Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	12000000	20862368	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (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 ₂ e (direct)	12,000,000	20,862,368		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2041		
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 ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (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)
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	35,000	71,133		
Male	35,000	71,381		
Total	70000	142514	0	0

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

(see attachment for tables) The targets in the table above have evolved considerably from those initially estimated at the PIF stage; in particular, targets for total area under improved management and GHG emissions mitigated have increased. The targets in the PIF were based on a review of similar projects to generate projected areas and numbers of beneficiaries; general rules of thumb for average forest cover and deforestation rates were then applied to generate a back-of-the-envelope estimate of avoided GHG emissions. During the PPG, specific subprojects have been identified with initial characterizations of project areas; these provided a more concrete basis for estimating targets for areas as well as beneficiaries. The targets in the table above thus reflect the aggregate of estimates for subprojects, reported below. Concrete identification of subproject areas also permitted more granular estimates of avoided emissions using the EX-ACT tool (see below for further detail). However, during preparation of Impact Strategies for each subproject during the ICI implementation phase, project areas, activities, and anticipated impacts will be further refined, enabling additional updates to targets; as conservative assumptions have been used to generate the table above, updates are anticipated to result in higher targets. Target contributions were derived from information provided by the subproject proponents, initially in their respective Expressions of Interest and subsequently verified and adjusted based on follow-up requests for clarification. Each target reflects half the sums of areas in corresponding categories listed as planned intervention areas for each subproject; 50% was deemed an ambitious yet feasible average area of direct project impact across the portfolio. Subproject-specific targets will be revisited and refined as needed when the subprojects prepare their Impact Strategies (Output 1.1.2), and may result in higher Objective-level targets for the ICI; progress will be tracked at subproject levels as well as ICI portfolio level. The ICI subprojects will generate range of governance, tenure, sociocultural and livelihoods benefits, reaching 141,174 beneficiaries across the nine geographies. In addition, global capacity-building activities of the ICI are estimated to reach at least 1,340 people through knowledge network/community of practice events, targeted training, and a fellowship program. With respect to increased livelihood benefits, this will comprise a range of interventions that will be specified in Impact Strategies to be finalized by the third quarter of the first year of project implementation; these are anticipated to include training and direct support that enables beneficiaries to increase income from existing and new economic

activities. Although the target for the ICI is based on beneficiaries reporting increased livelihood benefits to permit aggregation across the portfolio of subprojects, the M&E framework for each Impact Strategy will define specific metrics tailored to the particular investments planned. In addition, global capacity-building activities of the ICI are estimated to reach at least 1,340 people through knowledge network/community of practice events, targeted training, and a fellowship program. The FAO Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) was used to generate a rough characterization of the collective CO₂e emissions impacts of the ICI Subprojects, with a 20-year time horizon. This characterization takes the reported target intervention areas of each Subproject and applies conservative assumptions with respect to initial and end states (e.g. limited degree of initial degradation followed by marginal recovery, rather than severe degradation followed by wide-scale, significant recovery), on a relatively small portion of the total project area, so as to produce a realistic minimum estimate. These figures will be revisited as each Subproject refines its Impact Strategy during the first year of ICI implementation, including more granular spatial definition of interventions and more specific definition of before-, without- and with- project states. The refined figures are anticipated to project even more substantial net emissions reductions than the considerable amount estimated here. In addition to the Core Indicators, the ICI will advance Aichi Target 18 of the CBD and respond to the CBD's recent recognition of the importance of "other effective area-based measures" alongside traditional state-run Protected Areas as a key means to conserve biodiversity. This opens the door to the recognition of areas conserved by IPLCs as a key approach for biodiversity conservation. The future of biodiversity and the future of IPLCs are inextricably linked. Recognition of these linkages (between cultural diversity and biological diversity) has grown in recent years and is embodied in the CBD's Strategic Plan. Target 18 is of central importance in this regard, focusing specifically on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use. It is the main target related to the implementation of two of the most relevant articles of the CBD for IPLCs – Article 8(j) and Article 10(c) – and represents a cross-cutting theme for the entire Strategic Plan as well as being important to national level commitments and implementation.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers to be addressed:

Among the direct drivers of global biodiversity loss identified in GEF 7 Programming Directions, the ICI addresses habitat change (loss, degradation, and fragmentation), overexploitation and unsustainable use of natural resources, and climate change. These drivers have been identified in nearly every ICI subproject geography, particularly habitat loss driven by the expansion of agriculture. In addition, some of the subprojects address invasive species and pollution.

Table 1 below presents factors identified as threats by each of the ICI subprojects, with summaries of the types of impacts experienced or anticipated as a consequence of these threats. The discussion of drivers, root causes and barriers that shapes the project design seeks to focus on the main unifying themes within the set of subprojects, informed by the characterizations in the table.

Table 1: Categories of Threats Identified by Subproject Proponents

Threats	Impacts	Annapurua CA	DR Congo	Ewaso Ng'iro	Futa Mawiza	Lau Seacape and Northern Tanzania	Ru K'ux Abya Yala	Southwest Thailand
Agricultural expansion/commercialization (e.g. large-scale commercial agriculture)	Deforestation, habitat loss and fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, carbon emissions, unsustainable water use, pollution from pesticides and herbicides, loss of traditional varieties, fires.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Climate change	Migration/encroachment, invasive species, natural disasters, fires	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Deforestation, overgrazing, and overexploitation of wildlife and other natural resources	Habitat degradation and fragmentation, decline of water availability, social unrest	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
National and Regional Policies and Plans	Development projects without environmental protection. Linked to lack of tenure security, institutional capacity, and governance support, leading to risks of land encroachment and external land-grabbing, intensification of agriculture and other resource overexploitation, agro-industry, pasture expansion, loss of traditional practices, loss of IPLC access to lands/resources, creation of PAs that lead to loss of ownership and use rights	X	X	X			X	X
Loss of indigenous knowledge	Erosion of traditional use, management and conservation of natural resources	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mining (Deep sea mining)	Large-scale mercury contamination and deforestation, habitat fragmentation, construction of roads, entry of diseases	X	X	X	(X)	X	X	
Infrastructure development (e.g. roads, railways, pipelines, transmission lines, wind farms, geothermal projects, airports, dams)	Deforestation, habitat loss and fragmentation, fires, entry of diseases, invasion of indigenous territories, social conflicts	X	X	X			X	
Globalization, integration into market economy, influence of	Ecosystem degradation due to erosion of traditional knowledge and governance structures, resource exploitation due to need for cash income	X	X	X	X		X	X

? Climate Change: The overarching environmental problem of climate change poses a global threat to IPLC territories. As noted in Lo (2016)^[1], IPLCs have long managed variability, uncertainty and change through multigenerational histories of interaction with the environment. However, projected climate change impacts may be especially severe for many IPLCs due to their location in vulnerable habitats, including small islands, high altitude zones and desert margins. Projected shifts in climatic zones threaten ways of life in traditional forest-based cultures as well as savannah and grassland communities, as changing rainfall patterns and extreme weather events threaten established livelihood systems. Moreover, as noted forests managed by IPLCs are critical for global climate mitigation, as they contain at least 24% of the total carbon stored above-ground in tropical forests.^[2]

? Accelerating rate of species extinctions: As noted under Geographic Scope, the 2019 IPBES Global Assessment found that nature is declining globally at unprecedented rates and the rate of species extinctions is accelerating, with 1 million species at risk of extinction. Indigenous peoples own or manage at least 25% of the world's land surface, including 37% of ecologically intact landscapes^[3]; 12% of the most biodiverse marine areas in the world and 20% of coral reefs are under IPLC management.^[4] Species extinctions trends are a particular source of concern for these areas, as they provide critical refugia for biodiversity and sustain natural wealth as well as foundations for IPLC livelihoods and traditional lifestyles.

Only one of the EOIs (Ru K'ux Abya Yala) explicitly listed COVID-19 as a threat. However, IPLC communities everywhere potentially are vulnerable to the threat of this and future pandemics. Limited access to health services exacerbates morbidity and mortality, due to both inadequate treatment options and to wider prevalence of pre-existing health conditions. In addition to the direct health impacts, COVID-19 has left IPLCs vulnerable to income shocks (e.g. in tourism dependent areas) and other forms of marginalization as resources are directed to response and recovery in urban areas (e.g. concentration of public health communication campaigns in cities). These various forms of socioeconomic disruption can place pressure on sustainable resource management systems and undermine stewardship, reinforcing negative trends in biodiversity.

The root causes for these environmental problems are as follows:

? Economic development prioritized over conservation, leading to threats from unsustainable development pressures: Threats to lands and territories owned and managed by IPLCs are increasing from infrastructure developments^[5] such as hydropower^[6] and roads, and extractive industries such

as oil, gas^[7] and mining, as well as large-scale agricultural production. Large-scale land acquisitions, as tracked by the Global Land Matrix^[8], also document significant threats. Lack of full legal recognition and unequal power dynamics mean that land acquisitions for concessions often involve IPLC lands, which generate conflicts and negative impacts on IPLCs.^[9],^[10]¹⁰

? Gaps and complexities in legal frameworks governing tenure: Complex procedures and gaps in legal, policy and technical support create challenges for tenure security. Legal frameworks remain absent in some countries, while in others regulations to implement them are lacking, or land and natural resource rights are separated in ways that are not conducive to conservation. Procedures for formalizing community land rights are often much more complex and time-consuming than procedures for other actors such as the private sector, putting IPLCs at a disadvantage.

? Exclusive conservation approaches: Government policies and conservation approaches in many countries historically have and continue to relegate IPLCs to the sidelines of conservation or directly exclude them from their traditional lands. Given historical links between protected area creation and dispossession, indigenous peoples commonly are opposed to protected areas. The resulting tensions prevent constructive engagement and collaboration, and undermine motivations for effective management, thereby allowing drivers of environmental problems to persist.

? Lack of recognition of traditional knowledge systems and practices in resource management: Although there is a large and growing body of evidence affirming the role of indigenous and traditional knowledge systems and practices in natural resource management and sustainable governance of IPLC territories, in many contexts relevant policies have yet to fully acknowledge and support these systems. In some settings traditional practices remain criminalized, e.g. rotational farming in upland communities. The failure to recognize and incorporate traditional knowledge and practices either leaves a management vacuum or results in reliance on approaches that are ill-suited to the particular socio-ecological systems, driving continued environmental deterioration. In addition, just over half of the subproject EOIs note the loss of traditional knowledge as a threat. Challenges linked to recording and storing traditional knowledge and to sustaining intergenerational knowledge transfer led the 2019 IPBES Global Assessment to strongly emphasize the need for ?promoting education, knowledge generation and the maintenance of different knowledge systems, including in the sciences and indigenous and local knowledge, regarding nature, conservation and its sustainable use.?Addressing this root cause will require more systematic evidence-based integration and application of indigenous knowledge systems in overall land, resource and conservation management.

? Lack of recognition of IPLC rights to participation and the importance of including their voices in decision making: As long as IPLCs are barred from full participation in the processes to determine environment and development policy, laws and regulations, these processes will fail to adequately take into account IPLC rights, needs, and potential contributions. Without having their voices heard in these processes, above-mentioned issues surrounding the balance of economic development and conservation, insecure tenure arrangements, exclusionary conservation approaches, and neglect of traditional knowledge will persist. Thus, historical discrimination, exclusion and power imbalances, in addition to presenting challenges with respect to social justice and equity, also continue to drive environmental loss.

Significant barriers continue to impede the achievement of IPLC-led conservation solutions. Although barriers are present to different degrees and manifest in different ways in particular national and regional contexts, commonly experienced barriers include:

? Constraints to IPLC participation in decision-making: Due to the root cause of lacking recognition of rights and abilities, national, regional and global decision-making processes continue to lack sufficient pathways for full and effective participation of IPLCs. IPLCs face social, political, cultural, language and financial obstacles to participation in decision-making spaces at these multiple levels. Consequently, decisions on policies, laws, strategies and programs that affect and are affected by IPLCs do not take into consideration IPLC perspectives and do not reflect their needs or priorities. This severely undermines IPLC ability to shape and execute conservation and natural resource management.

? Lacking, insecure, ill-defined land tenure and resource rights: Tenure security is essential to achieving global environmental benefits from the significant lands, territories and resources held by IPLCs. Tenure security is a vital component of the enabling environment for IPLCs to invest in long-term stewardship, address external threats, and generate income streams that can sustain management activities. Among IPLCs, this generally does not denote formal individual property rights; effective resource governance can be achieved under collective customary and traditional tenure arrangements and rights of access.^[11] The important consideration is whether resource owners and users have a defensible claim to the resources or habitat area, such that they can make commitments and investments that will not be undermined by the behavior of others. Over 2.5 billion people around the world are estimated to live in areas governed under collective tenure systems. However, there is a significant global gap between land that is held under IPLC customary rights and that which is recognized under statutory law.^[12] Pressures from powerful development interests, lack of political

will, and insufficient government capacity mean that even if land rights are formally recognized, they may not be supported or enforced. [\[13\]](#)¹³

? Policy- and decision-makers neglect the role of IPLC-led initiatives: Continued reliance on exclusive conservation approaches means that IPLC-led initiatives continue to be overlooked in many national environmental and sustainable development programs. For example, in 2015 only 21 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) included community-based tenure or natural resource management strategies as part of their climate change mitigation plans; likewise, many governments make no explicit reference to IPLCs in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). As highlighted in the 2018 Protected Planet Report, less than 0.6% of reported protected areas in the World Database on Protected Areas are governed by IPLCs, in contrast to the nearly 82% under governments. Thus, policy makers miss significant opportunities to pursue efficient, cost-effective and equitable approaches to achieving conservation and sustainable resource management goals, and IPLC stewardship receives insufficient political, legal and financial support.

? Limited access to technology and capacity needs for territorial governance: Many IPLC areas face severe threats from infrastructure development and extractive industries; however, their limited access to technologies for monitoring and mapping their territories limits their ability to detect and report threats. This involves access and the ability to afford the requisite hardware and software tools, and the technical capacity to apply these tools and communicate their results. More generally, the wide-ranging needs of IPLC territorial management demands diverse and often new forms of capacity to undertake activities such as formulating sustainable development visions, spatial planning, establishment of conservation areas, and income-generation from local enterprises or sustainable financing mechanisms.

? Gender inequities: Obstacles to women's systematic engagement in environmental decision-making and leadership spaces are complex and are intertwined with their more limited access to productive resources as well as education and technical assistance. Given distinct gender roles in resource use and management, particularly in traditional societies, limited women's participation in resource governance means that decision-making does not adequately take into account key perspectives, needs and dynamics. These limitations in turn increase the risk of negative impacts from environmental degradation on women and girls; they also risk the loss of knowledge that women bring to conservation.

Three cross-cutting barriers further reinforce the barriers above to impede IPLC-led conservation:

? Lack of investment in IPLC-led conservation: Globally, on the order of USD 124-143 billion per year is spent on conservation, of which USD 2-3 billion flows through mainstream conservation

organizations.^[14]¹⁴ Studies and IPLC consultations, including by the GEF, have highlighted significant limitations in the level of funding reaching IPLC organizations, particularly in light of their important roles in management of globally significant lands and waters.^[15]¹⁵ According to the Evaluation of GEF Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, most of the projects involving indigenous peoples fall into the full-size category, and have been implemented by just four of the GEF accredited agencies, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank. However, execution in virtually all of these projects has not been led directly by indigenous peoples organizations. Two-thirds of all projects identified to be with indigenous peoples show 'limited' participation or 'moderate' involvement of indigenous peoples; to date, projects significantly driven by indigenous peoples are in the minority.

? Limited capacity to access and manage financing for IPLC-led conservation: In 2015, Norway funded two capacity needs assessments of a wide range of indigenous peoples' organizations, which found gaps in capacity to formulate projects and to meet the rigorous financial management standards and review processes of funding institutions such as the GEF. This capacity gap limits IPLC access to more direct financing. Medium and full-sized investments in IPLC-led projects that would deliver GEBs at a scale commensurate with the amount of land under IPLC management have remained virtually out of reach for IPLC organizations. The bulk of GEF engagement with indigenous conservation has been through the Small Grants Programme administered by the UNDP, which provides grants of up to USD 50,000.

? Limited capacity of IPLCs in administrative management skills and communications technology: The GEF study on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples referenced above identified that Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) face barriers even in accessing the Small Grants Programme (SGP) funding, due largely to limited capacity in administrative management skills and communications technology, as well as language barriers. Enhanced capacity to design, manage, implement, monitor and report on large-scale initiatives is a necessary pre-requisite for accessing funding and achieving impact at scale.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

Without the proposed project, the Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario will feature continued exclusion and marginalization of IPLCs in land and resource policy, decision-making and management. Jurisdictions around the world will continue to favor potentially destructive economic development over conservation on IPLC lands, or apply outdated conservation approaches that fail to recognize, let

alone respect and incorporate, IPLC rights, needs and ability to contribute to achieving environmental objectives. In the absence of clear demonstration and reinforcement of IPLC rights and roles with respect to conservation and sustainable development on their territories, economic development interests will continue to infringe on those territories and drive deforestation and agricultural expansion.

Also under the baseline, capacity gaps on the part of IPLC organizations will persist as a barrier to efforts to expand and improve natural resource management and conservation. Gaps in areas ranging from organizational capacity (e.g. project design, governance, and management) to technical capacity (e.g. technology; conservation planning and implementation; financing) will limit the ability of IPLCs to own and advance their own sustainable development visions. Absent skills and resources to deploy methods such as land use planning, climate smart agriculture and pasture management, and sustainable enterprise, erosion of the natural resource base will continue, undermining prospects for food security, livelihoods, and ecosystem services ranging from protection of water quality to provisioning of non-timber forest products to maintenance of important cultural values.

IPLC territories in the 9 ICI subprojects collectively represent a significant stock of carbon sequestered in forests and other ecosystems. Although IPLC ambitions for sustainable development are compatible with keeping these stocks in place and pursuing further sequestration and avoided emissions (e.g. through reforestation, grassland rehabilitation, and blue carbon solutions), under the baseline scenario much of the enormous potential for this contribution to mitigating climate change will go unrealized. Instead, continued encroachment of commercial agriculture and agroforestry into IPLC lands, conversion of forest lands to extensive livestock pasture, and unsustainable coastal development will lead to increasing emissions.

Finally, the baseline scenario will see unrelenting pressure on ecosystems that threatens continued biodiversity loss. IPLC territories are home to a wealth of biodiversity; as natural habitat is degraded and converted, the probability of species loss will increase. Even if protected areas in and around these territories were to be largely maintained, habitat loss on the periphery will undermine connectivity and reduce resilience of ecosystems and their constituent species. As long as IPLC lands are vulnerable to encroachment and lacking or poor natural resource management, the ecosystem services and biodiversity residing within them also will be at risk.

There is a clear need and opportunity to catalyze transformational change through establishing, restoring, and strengthening sound and inclusive community-based governance of traditional ?commons? to achieve global environmental benefits. Facilitating IPLC-led planning, management and stewardship activities is fundamental to full and effective IPLC participation in decision-making on their lands, as recognized in a host of national frameworks and international frameworks (e.g. the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples). A growing body of evidence demonstrates the significant contributions that IPLCs are making to biodiversity conservation, yet IPLC roles and participation in biodiversity conservation and climate mitigation strategies are not supported and financed to a commensurate degree. Thus, the ICI responds to the frequent calls by IPLCs in science and policy forums for greater support (e.g. in global processes relating to REDD+, protected areas, sustainable finance, etc.), highlighting the contributions they offer to global environmental goals.

The baseline situation includes a range of programs, projects and initiatives that are relevant to advancing transformational change towards Inclusive Conservation. The ICI will engage with these initiatives to build synergies and ensure that GEF investments are complementing and adding value to existing work, as detailed further below.

The lead organizations for each ICI subproject have identified relevant baseline projects particular to their geographies (these are summarized in ProDoc Appendix X). For the ICI as a whole, global and regional associated baseline projects include:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): FAO's Schools of Life is focusing on traditional knowledge and indigenous livelihoods. This concept, built on FAO's Junior Farmers and Life Schools programs, offers a unique methodology for teaching vulnerable children and young people. This methodology has been adapted to address the needs of indigenous peoples and is inclusive of traditional knowledge and practices. Through ICI, we will conduct outreach to the FAO's Schools of Life Program to explore synergies and potential applications with IPLC partners.

- The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF): Since CEPF's inception in 2000, more than USD 232 million in grants has been disbursed to more than 2,300 civil society organizations and individuals in more than 93 countries and territories around the globe, leveraging more than USD 371 million in additional funds from other donors. Through its granting process, CEPF is supporting capacity building efforts of IPLCs as well as work on land tenure and environmental defenders. CEPF will be operating in East Melanesia, the Tropical Andes and Indo-Burma during the operation of the ICI and is open to leverage resources, skills and learning opportunities with Inclusive Conservation. In addition, with the final selection of investment geographies, CEPF has indicated interest in exploring potential for co-investment geographies.

- The Andes Amazon Initiative (Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation): The goal of the Andes-Amazon Initiative is to ensure the long-term ecological integrity and climatic function of the Amazon basin. According to current estimates, achieving that goal will require that at least 70% of historic forest cover remains intact. To date, the Moore Foundation has invested more than USD 350 million in conservation and supporting strategies, helping to bring over 170 million hectares – or nearly one-third of the original forest cover of the Amazon – under sustainable management. ICI will seek to coordinate with the Andes Amazon Initiative, in conjunction with GEF-7 Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program Amazon, Congo Basin, and Dryland Landscapes, on investments related to IPLC lands and territories as well as capacity building

- The Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI): The NICFI 2020-2025 program of support to civil society organizations includes rights of Indigenous Peoples and other Local Populations as one of its focal themes and NICFI previously has provided direct grants to indigenous peoples' organizations in Indonesia, Southeast Asia, and several countries in the Amazon region. In 2019 NICFI granted EUR 10.3 million to help secure land rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in tropical forest areas through the Tenure Facility. ICI will collaborate with NICFI as

well as with NICFI civil society organization grantees where project geographies align with NICFI investments and in cross-cutting activities.

- Nia Tero is a new foundation that works in areas where indigenous peoples sustain large-scale ecosystems within their collective territories, supporting governance that can secure their successful guardianship through durable, long-term financial and technical support. They share ICI goals in relation to influencing global policy decisions and processes to support Indigenous-led inclusive conservation on the ground, and are engaged in policy advocacy work in several ICI geographies including: Kenya, Tanzania, DRC, and Peru. ICI and Nia Tero will collaborate in these geographies as well as on aligning efforts to support global IPLC policy engagement.

- The ICCA Consortium is an international association that helps countries meet CBD Aichi Targets as part of a broad focus on improving the diversity and quality of governance for protected areas. The ICCA Consortium promotes and supports sustainable livelihoods, wellbeing and self-determination of IPLCs. The ICI may benefit from Consortium work on: (i) analysis of threats and opportunities for ICCAs in target geographies; (ii) assessment of legal and policy frameworks required to enhance ICCA recognition; and (iii) development and field-testing of tracking tools including the ICCA Security Index, self-strengthening methodology for territories of life, and protected area governance scorecards.

- The Tenure Facility provides grants to enhance the security of land and forest rights of IPLCs in targeted developing countries and has improved collective tenure security over more than 4.2 million hectares of land and forest to date. ICI will collaborate with the Tenure Facility in on-the-ground activities where project geographies align with Tenure Facility investments as well as in relation to global learning and capacity building activities.

- Ford Foundation International Program supports a network of Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) to gain more secure rights over land and forests and increase the visibility of their contributions to conservation and climate change mitigation. ICI will engage the Ford Foundation to build synergies with their work both in geographies and on global capacity building, learning and communication.

- The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Capacity Building Program (CBP) works to enhance the understanding of forest peoples and Southern Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) about Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) and their ability to engage more meaningfully in REDD+ Readiness activities. ICI will utilize lessons learned from this program.

- The Forest and Farm Facility is a partnership of the FAO, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), IUCN and AgriCord. It provides direct financial support and technical assistance to strengthen forest and farm producer organizations representing smallholders, rural women's groups, local communities and indigenous peoples' institutions. ICI will pursue collaboration with FFF with a particular focus on global communications and capacity building activities.

- Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC): Launched in 2016, IUCN's CPIC aims to create new opportunities for return-seeking private investment in conservation. Coinciding with

the launch of CPIC, the Natural Capital Coalition (NCC) released a new Natural Capital Protocol, a framework aiming to generate credible and actionable information for private sector decision makers. The ICI will work with CPIC to incorporate private sector investment as a potential solution in financing strategies to be developed for each subproject, and to explore potential contributions to training curricula to enhance IPLC ability to attract private sector financing.

- Climate Land Use Alliance provides funding to support policies, practices, and partnerships that halt and reverse forest loss, advance sustainable land use and development, and secure the rights and livelihoods of indigenous and forest communities. The ICI will explore ways in which to align activities related to networking and coordination with the Climate Land Use Alliance.

These initiatives demonstrate a strong and growing interest in a range of dimensions of IPLC-led conservation and related work that could be harnessed to support IPLC-led conservation, and provide a strong base for partnership and synergies with GEF investment in the ICI. The relevance of these initiatives to particular subprojects may vary as a function of their geographic focus, though several are global in scope. The ICI complements this set of baseline programs and initiatives by responding broadly to several remaining gaps, including:

- ? Gaps in the level of financing to support large-scale IPLC actions and outcomes that meet the scale of current threats in many places;
- ? Gaps in a concerted focus on IPLC organizational capacity-building, including in ways that will enable IPLC to access and directly manage other existing sources of financing to sustain their efforts into the future;
- ? Gaps in integrated approaches across the types of interventions needed for successful outcomes, linking investments to strengthen tenure security, address threats, improve management and secure sustainable financing; and
- ? Gaps in local to global linkages that distill knowledge and experience from on-the-ground initiatives to inform international policy and inspire wider adoption and support.

In relation to international environmental policy, advocacy by IPLC organizations and openness on the part of government parties has led to notable progress in formal recognition of IPLCs in global and regional policy spaces. For example, key bodies include:

- ? The International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) is a caucus for IPs participating in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes. In addition, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) was established under the UNFCCC to strengthen IPLC knowledge related to climate change, facilitate the exchange of experience and enhance engagement of IPLCs in the UNFCCC process.

? The International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Biodiversity (IIPFB) facilitates the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).

? The Working Group on Article 8(j) established under the CBD to promote and support implementation of the Articles to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the conservation of biological diversity.

? The Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) was formed in 1998 during the 4th Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The objective of the IWBN is to bring the issues of indigenous women to the forefront of international discussions while emphasizing the vital role they play in biodiversity conservation. The network facilitates a community of practice relating to the themes of this project ? Indigenous Women, Traditional Knowledge, Policy, and Biodiversity Conservation ? with members from seven regions of the world ? Africa, Asia, Arctic, North America, Latin America, the Pacific and Russia.

The presence and activities of these and other groups create a strong base of social capital and ongoing work that will complement the aims of the ICI. However, the GEF IPAG and IPLC organizations have identified several gaps that the ICI will help address. Identified needs include increased coordination across IPLC engagement in environmental policy spaces, capacity building of IPLC representatives (particularly youth) to engage effectively in policy negotiations, targeted engagement in emerging policy spaces important for IPLCs, and enhanced linkages between global and national policy discussions (such as on NDCs, REDD+ and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans).

Increased knowledge and communication to build and share the evidence base for IPLC-led conservation have also long been highlighted by IPLC organizations as a gap limiting wider spread and support. Several of the initiatives described above have knowledge-sharing dimensions, and other key on-going initiatives include:

? UNDP Equator Initiative brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses and grassroots organizations to recognize and advance local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities.

? UNESCO Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) programme promotes local and indigenous knowledge and its inclusion in global climate science and policy processes.

? The GEF Small Grant Programme (SGP) CSO-Government Dialogues bring together CSOs and governments to examine a host of issues, including those related to IPLC land, territories and resources and policy development.

The ICI will collaborate with existing knowledge initiatives, with a particular focus on filling gaps in demonstrating results from larger-scale investments, and in consolidating key data and resources in an accessible knowledge platform.

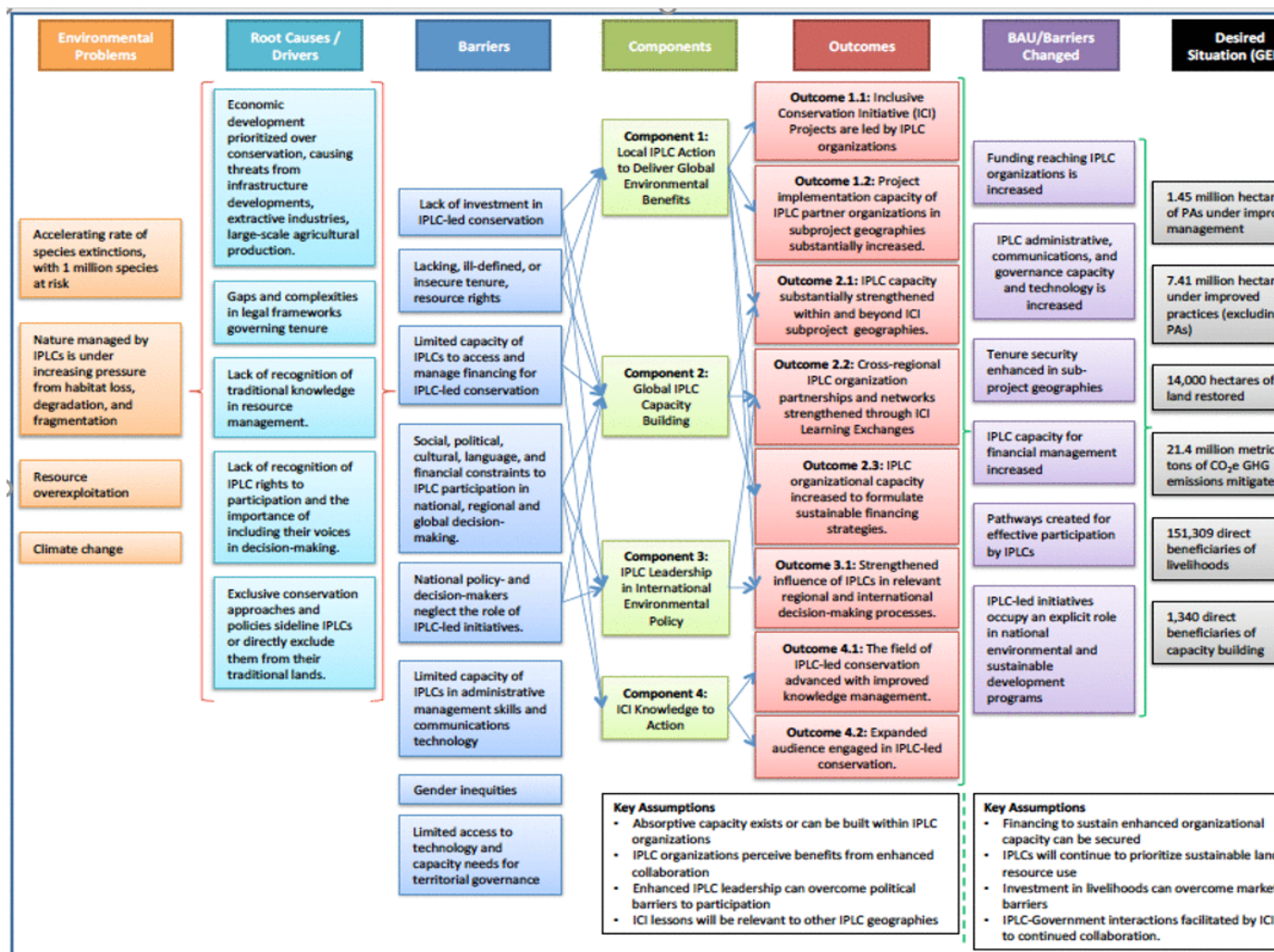
3) The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

The project design reflects a Theory of Change based on the premise that IPLCs, when able to fully exercise land- and resource-use rights, can deliver enormous contributions to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. Assuming that IPLC organizations are interested in the collaborative opportunity offered by the ICI, this Theory of Change posits that if the ICI, a) through the set of pre-identified subprojects, enables IPLCs to develop and implement site-based Impact Strategies for enhanced conservation and natural resource management; b) strengthens the capacity of IPLC leaders and organizations to plan and deliver sustainable development interventions, including long-term financing solutions; and c) facilitates enhanced IPLC participation in regional and global processes; then participating IPLC organizations and leaders will exhibit enhanced capacity in key areas (administrative, financial management, communications, governance and technological); IPLC tenure security will be strengthened; financing for IPLC resource stewardship will increase; and IPLCs will have a stronger voice in policy- and decision-making processes relating to environment and sustainable development. By addressing these barriers to effective IPLC resource stewardship, the ICI will catalyze improved management of land and resources both inside and outside Protected Areas, land restoration, and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, while improving the livelihoods of IPLC beneficiaries. Assuming that lessons from the ICI subprojects will be relevant to other IPLC geographies around the world, the global impact of these changes will be amplified through ICI Knowledge to Action efforts that advance the field of IPLC-led conservation and grow the audience for knowledge products that help expand and strengthen IPLC-led conservation.

In line with this Theory of Change, the project will provide direct financial support to IPLCs under each component; in summary: Component 1 will provide direct grants to IPLCs to support IPLC-led initiatives for enhanced biodiversity conservation in 9 subproject landscapes and/or seascapes; Component 2 will provide financial support to IPLCs from and beyond subprojects for capacity-building activities and to organize and participate in learning exchanges; Component 3 will provide financial support to IPLCs to participate in international policy meetings and events dealing with environmental governance and policy topics that have direct relevant on IPLCs and their rights and management of their lands; and Component 4 will provide financial support for the preparation of knowledge and communications products and participation in a Community of Practice.

The Figure below represents this Theory of Change for the ICI as a whole. A key step in developing each Impact Strategy that will guide investments in the individual subprojects will be to tailor the Theory of Change to subproject-specific conditions and priorities.

Figure 1: Theory of Change



Funding to IPLCs represents 79% of the total ICI project budget.

As detailed by Component (and see summary table below):

- **Component 1:** 90% of Component 1 (subproject) funding goes to IPLCs, primarily in the form of grants for the 9 ICI subprojects in 12 countries, with additional funds for contractual services to subprojects and project governance-related travel and services. Funds to IPLC under Component 1 are 70% of the total budget.
- **Component 2:** 70% of Component 2 (capacity) goes to IPLCs with a focus on for Learning Exchanges, ICI Learning Academy activities and contractual service support for sustainable financing development. Funds to IPLCs under Component 2 are 5% of the total budget.
- **Component 3:** 48% of Component 3 (policy) funding goes to IPLCs, including for Policy Fellowships, IPLC travel to attend policy meetings, IP caucus subgrants and associated translation/interpretation support. Funds to IPLCs under Component 3 are 2% of the total budget.

• **Component 4:** 37% of Component 4 (knowledge) funding goes to IPLCs, including for preparation of knowledge products, webinar content and associated translation/interpretation support. Funds to IPLCs under Component 4 are 2% of the total budget.

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Component	Outcome	Amount to IPLC	% of total budget to IPLC	% of component to IPLC
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	\$ 15,414,172	70%	90%
	Outcome 1.2	\$ 385,372		
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	\$ 304,000	5%	70%
	Outcome 2.2	\$ 581,000		
	Outcome 2.3	\$ 167,076		
Component 3	Outcome 3.1	\$ 451,706	2%	48%
Component 4	Outcome 4.1	\$ 313,984	2%	37%
	Outcome 4.2	\$ 80,000		
M&E		\$ 443,521	0%	0%
PMC		\$ 1,073,132	0%	0%
Grand Total to IPLCs		\$ 17,697,309	79%	
Total Project budget (without GEF Fees)		\$ 22,535,780		

In terms of expense categories, funds going to IPLCS are defined in the following manner:

? **Grants and Agreements** funding to IPLC organizations includes:

- o Grants to 9 subprojects in 12 countries under (C1).
- o Grants for regional and global exchanges (C2).
- o Grants for Environmental Policy Fellows (C3).

? **Professional Services** funding to IPLCs includes:

- o Contractual services: It is envisioned that contractual services for learning exchanges, assessments, capacity building modules, online training, communications:

? Many of the contractual services are local services to each subproject, such as local support to address identified capacity-building needs of subproject organizations. Some of these contractual

services may be disbursed as grants once the subprojects are fully developed and specific needs per subproject for these activities confirmed in year one of the implementation.

? Where broader contractual services are needed, the project aims to target IPLC organizations, individual IP experts, or entities specializing in the services needed through contracts.

o Service Providers:

? Translation Services and interpretation costs across the project are essential for IPLC participation and governance. The project will work with a minimum of 3 languages. These costs are a core element to ensure inclusion, access to information, and full and effective participation of IPLC in ICI at multiple levels.

? Facilitation services will target Indigenous facilitators for exchanges.

? Product design: the project communications deliverables will support and promote the work of Indigenous designers and artists.

? **Travel, meetings and workshops** funding to IPLCS and IPLC organizations will directly benefit IPLCs through the payment for their travel and participation in workshops and conferences.

CI and IUCN recognize the unique elements of ICI's project design such as its governance, engagement in international policy, and the executing role of IPLC organizations. CI/IUCN also highlight the fact that the portfolio approved by the project Interim Steering Committee consists of 9 subprojects in 12 countries. The project development objectives go beyond delivering global environmental benefits and represent a learning by doing process where IPLC organizations, GEF, and Implementing Agencies will demonstrate that there is a pathway to provide adequate financial resources for IPLC organizations to secure both their cultures and their territories. The process will unfold over the 5 years of project implementation.

Funding to IPLCs is provided through direct investment in subprojects, combined with grants to IPLC organizations and opportunities for IPLC organizations and companies to engage in contractual and/or service provider agreements in support of ICI products or activities. This along with adequate translation services, provides an inclusive approach to engaging IPLCs across the entire project.

The objective of the project is to **enhance Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' (IPLCs) efforts to steward land, waters and natural resources to deliver global environmental benefits.**

In its evaluation of GEF engagement with indigenous peoples, GEF IEO (2018)^[17] examined roles and initiatives to incorporate in GEF-7. Highlighting systemic challenges and operational constraints to increased indigenous peoples' engagement, and informed by input from the GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG), the evaluation recommended that dedicated funding be made available outside the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). This led to the inclusion of Inclusive Conservation as a Programming Direction for Focal Area Investment within the GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area, focused on work with indigenous peoples and local communities. Per GEF-7 Programming Directions, project investments will focus on: Site-based conservation and sustainable

use; Sustainable financing of IPLC-driven conservation; and Capacity development for IPLC organizations and integration of diverse knowledge systems to achieve conservation and sustainable natural resource management outcomes. The ICI project design described below incorporates each of these elements.

The desired long-term situation is for IPLCs to be fully supported and empowered to develop and carry out their own initiatives to conserve biodiversity and generate global environmental benefits, in keeping with their local knowledge and governance systems. Achieving this vision requires an integrated approach that empowers IPLCs to effectively address development pressures impacting their lands and resources, enhance tenure security as a foundation for land and resource stewardship, manage resources in accordance with local knowledge and management practices, and build sustainable income-generating activities that support ongoing stewardship. Globally there is a growing impetus for such IPLC-led conservation approaches, and positive enabling conditions for them are also increasing (e.g. IPBES 2019[18]). For example, a 2018 study found that 73 of 100 countries surveyed had adopted legislation allowing for some form of recognition of community tenure rights.[19] Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities is recognized as an IUCN Protected Area governance type and the 2018 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) decision on "other effective area based conservation measures" opens new opportunities for recognition of areas conserved by IPLCs as a key approach for biodiversity conservation.

Conservation International (CI) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) will jointly implement the project, bringing decades of collective experience working with IPLCs and regional and global expertise to the implementation of the GEF Inclusive Conservation Initiative. Through the ICI, CI and IUCN will work inclusively with IPLCs, their regional and local organizations, governments, NGOs, civil society and others to strengthen the capacity of IPLCs to conserve globally significant biodiversity and steward natural resources.

The ICI will increase the volume of investment available to assist IPLCs in their continuing efforts to safeguard a significant part of the Earth's natural ecosystems. It will invest directly in IPLCs, enabling them to address the growing drivers of environmental degradation impacting their lands and resources. By combining substantial investments in specific locations with support to magnify local results through global capacity-building, policy influence and demonstration of large-scale impacts, the ICI will catalyze the transformational changes needed to secure and enhance support for the IPLC contributions to biodiversity conservation and other global environmental benefits.

The ICI project will support IPLCs to secure and enhance their stewardship over an estimated area of 7,615,066 hectares of landscapes and seascapes with high biodiversity and irreplaceable ecosystems. It will provide resources, enhance capacities, and support "hands-on" experiential learning that will enable IPLCs to design and demonstrate an inclusive model for conservation in which IPLC women and men are recognized and empowered as decision-makers and key actors at all levels of conservation action, from local action to national policies that impact their rights to global fora that define conservation and sustainable development targets and approaches for environmental action. Throughout the project, IPLC organizations will take the lead in designing strategies, developing inclusive, culturally appropriate and equitable processes for decision-making, and implementing action.

Component 1: Local IPLC Action to Deliver Global Environmental Benefits (GEB): Established on-the-ground projects led by IPLC organizations.

•Component 1 will provide direct grants to IPLCs to support IPLC-led initiatives for enhanced biodiversity conservation in these subprojects, as well as additional funds for capacity and other services to subprojects and support for subproject organizations? participation in project governance mechanisms. Approximately 90% of Component 1 financing goes to IPLCs for these activities.

Component 1 will establish on-the-ground subprojects in 9 Inclusive Conservation Priority Geographies (ICPGs), representing a diverse range of contexts and ecosystems (landscapes and seascapes) with high biodiversity value and potential to deliver GEBs. Approximately 80% of ICI project component funds will support IPLC organizations under Component 1. All ICI project grants will integrate gender responsive strategies. Funds will flow to IPLC-led activities primarily through multi-year sub-grants to support subproject Impact Strategies, which may also be complemented by smaller thematic or responsive grants to build connections across the portfolio and respond to opportunities.

Opportunities to advance IPLC-led conservation are present across a wide range of regions and ecosystems. Priority geographies in which to demonstrate the potential of IPLC-led conservation are those where indigenous peoples and local communities hold large areas of high biodiversity value under traditional governance systems (which may or may not have formal legal recognition). The ICI subproject geographies span a diverse range of ecosystems including tropical and temperate forests, drylands and coastal and marine ecosystems.

During the PIF stage, a set of Candidate Geographical Regions was identified based on broad, initial criteria and consultations with the GEF's Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) and GEF Secretariat. These Candidate Geographical Regions provided the scope of eligibility for the call for EOIs in the subproject selection process (see ProDoc Appendix XI for details on this selection process). Criteria used to identify the universe of Candidate Geographical Regions at the PIF stage were:

? GEF eligibility: regions falling primarily or entirely in countries or territories of countries that are not GEF eligible were not included.

? Large areas of IPLC lands and/or waters: regions with large (terrestrial and marine) areas under traditional IPLC governance were broadly identified drawing on existing global and regional data sources and expert inputs from the IPAG and the Project Agencies.

? High biodiversity, with secondary consideration to high carbon storage: this was broadly assessed with reference to global-level spatial data on High Biodiversity Hotspots, High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas, global carbon storage, and global marine species richness.

? Diversity of regions and ecosystem types: Candidate Geographical Regions were identified for Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific and reviewed collectively to ensure representation of multiple ecosystem types.

Subprojects were pre-selected in the PPG phase through a call for Expressions of Interest (EOI) and a selection process. As described under Institutional Arrangements, an Interim Steering Committee (ISC) was formed to guide full project development during the PPG phase, including the selection of priority geographies. The selection process combined analytical work and wide outreach and consultation with

IPLC organizations and other experts and stakeholders, as well as independent technical reviews using clear and transparent criteria. Criteria for evaluation of the subproject expressions of interest were:

- Experience & strengths relevant to the proposed Indigenous territory, landscape/seascape
- ? Importance of the Indigenous territory, landscape/seascape for biodiversity, with additional consideration to climate benefits
- ? Geographical focus in an area managed by IPLCs under traditional governance systems
- ? Vulnerability of the proposed IPLC lands/waters/natural resources to threats
- ? Opportunities for ICI results ? including enabling policy conditions, positive government support and presence of successful IPLC-led conservation initiatives that could be scaled up
- ? Co-finance and synergies with existing investments
- ? Long term sustainability of proposed approach

Consideration also was given to including a diversity of regions, ecosystems, cultures, and ways of life across the portfolio as a whole.

Quality and ability of the proposed approach and interventions to achieve transformational impact that generate the global environmental benefits

- ? Quality of proposed approach and ability to support traditional structures, knowledge and community practices in the delivery of global environmental benefits
- ? Potential of the proposed activities to achieve IPLC-led transformational impact that generates global environmental benefits
- ? IPLC-led conservation that advances national and global environmental priorities
- ? Demonstrated gender mainstreaming in all activities
- ? Innovation and Potential to scale up

Qualifications and experience of the Organization

- ? Indigenous Peoples or Local Community organization legally recognized under national laws
- ? Demonstrated on the ground leadership related to Indigenous Peoples and/or Local Community Conservation

- ? Proven relevant experience in working with IPLC networks, alliances and organizations/ strength of partnerships on the ground
- ? Technical expertise and capacity to address environmental problems, root causes and barriers
- ? Project Management capacity
- ? Past project performance

The EOIs for the resulting set of subprojects will be further developed as full Impact Strategies during the first year of the ICI. Although CI and IUCN originally anticipated working with IPLC organizations to complete these strategies as part of the project design phase, the COVID-19 pandemic lent an urgency to channeling support to IPLCs for which the ICI provides a well-placed framework. Therefore CI, IUCN and the GEF agreed to accelerate the PPG phase and defer subproject Impact Strategy design to the initial phase of implementation, allowing the ICI to provide support to IPLCs as soon as possible. Moreover, launching the ICI will place CI and IUCN in a strong position to directly support IPLC efforts to respond to the pandemic, and incorporate COVID-19 responses into subproject Impact Strategies as an essential element of wider investment in resilience.

Outcome 1.1: Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) Subprojects are led by IPLC organizations.

Target 1.1.A: 141,174 direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender

Target 1.1.B: 50 % of beneficiaries of ICI projects report increased livelihood benefits (50% of those beneficiaries will be women).

Target 1.1.C: 100% of ICI projects integrating Gender Responsive strategies

Target 1.1.D: 9 subprojects have secured additional funding (in addition to GEF allocation)

Subproject lead organizations have been identified through the aforementioned EOI process. The ICI will disburse sub-grants to these organizations to lead execution of on-the-ground activities that generate GEBs and benefits for local people. The ICI will also work to strengthen collaboration between IPLC organizations and local and national governments to enhance IPLC rights and governance of natural resources. Through this outcome, the ICI will enable and empower IPLC organizations to consolidate their ownership of efforts to advance stewardship of IPLC territories and their natural resources. IPLC-led processes will ensure that subproject design and implementation respond to local needs and priorities, embrace local IPLC knowledge and capacities, and focus capacity-building efforts where they are most needed.

The ICI subprojects will generate range of governance, tenure, sociocultural and livelihoods benefits, reaching 141,174 beneficiaries across the nine geographies. With respect to increased livelihood benefits, this will comprise a range of interventions that will be specified in Impact Strategies to be finalized by the third quarter of the first year of project implementation; these are anticipated to include

training and direct support that enables beneficiaries to increase income from existing and new economic activities. Although the target for the ICI is based on beneficiaries reporting increased livelihood benefits to permit aggregation across the portfolio of subprojects, the M&E framework for each Impact Strategy will define specific metrics tailored to the particular investments planned.

Although some activities in furtherance of Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 typically would be undertaken during the PPG phase, given the urgency of initiating the ICI as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the restrictions imposed by the pandemic during the PPG phase, these activities will take place during the first year of implementation per agreement with GEF.

Output 1.1.1: IPLC organizations in ICI Subproject Geographies contracted to lead subprojects.

Building on the EOI and subproject selection processes conducted during the PPG phase, the ICI will finalize contracting arrangements with ICI subproject lead organizations. The subproject lead organizations who prepared the EOIs were selected based on a robust consultative process, guided by transparent criteria and overseen by the ICI Interim Steering Committee. An Organizational Capacity Assessment will evaluate each organization's ability to function as an Executing Agency (EA) and to meet GEF fiduciary standards (see Institutional Arrangements in section 6 for details). Subproject lead organizations will also be engaged to verify shared understanding of the ICI and subproject objectives and targets; execution arrangements and reporting requirements; and roles and responsibilities within the overall ICI framework. This engagement also will involve clear definition of the subproject-specific process for developing the ICPG Impact Strategy (Output 1.1.2), including stakeholder identification and consultation and participatory planning. The contracting process will be conducted in two stages, with the first focused on ensuring that the requisite systems and capacity are in place for each organization to act as EA, and the second on execution of completed Impact Strategies and all related safeguards and M&E activities as defined in Output 1.1.2.

Output 1.1.2: Subproject Impact Strategies finalized to guide project implementation.

In the first year of implementation, a participatory process will be conducted in each subproject with the IPLC EA (or EAs), and government agencies and partner NGOs as appropriate, to develop the Impact Strategy, including contributions to GEF global targets. This work will involve refining assessments of threats, opportunities, and baseline conditions and projects specific to that geography, and identifying priority actions for ICI sub-grants that complement existing interventions; this entails tailoring the ICI Theory of Change to the specific context of each subproject. It also will involve identifying and engaging partnerships needed for work in that area. The process will include refinement of the geographic scope of field activities. The Impact Strategy will ensure that investments achieve transformational impact that contributes to the global environmental benefits sought by the project; this will include preparation of subproject-level M&E plans that capture progress with respect to all implementation aspects including beneficiaries, capacity-building, land tenure, sustainable financing and communications. Impact Strategy development will also include refinement and selection of cultural benefit indicators. Strategies will be highly adapted to each context and shaped to add value to other relevant interventions. Importantly, each Impact Strategy will explicitly consider how to respond to vulnerabilities exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as opportunities that may arise out of wider post-pandemic recovery plans.

As already articulated in each EOI, strategies will address the main categories of strategic action described in Outputs 1.1.3-1.1.6 (enhancing IPLC rights and governance of natural resources; improving management of natural and cultural resources in IPLC Lands and Territories; addressing the drivers of environmental degradation affecting IPLC sustainable development; and support the economic and financial sustainability of IPLC-led conservation). Strategies will emphasize transformative impact through interventions such as strengthening land and natural resource management systems (including sustainable forest and wildlife management); addressing barriers to recognition of land and resource tenure and equitable access; establishing new indigenous and community conserved areas; improving equitable benefit sharing; enhancing women's economic empowerment, leadership and access to productive resources; and promoting intergenerational knowledge transfer and social inclusion. Strategies will also identify partnership opportunities. Each Impact Strategy will be reviewed and approved by the ICI Steering Committee, and evaluated and adapted as part of annual work planning processes. Impact Strategies will be gender inclusive, and will include monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans to track the achievement of results through grant activities. Subproject M&E plans elaborated for Impact Strategies will include locally appropriate quality indicators to enrich interpretation of quantitative indicators, defined with IPLCs to ensure that they reflect local norms and are meaningful to local stakeholders.

Output 1.1.3: Activities implemented for enhancing IPLC rights and governance of natural resources.

In line with the Impact Strategies for each subproject, ICI grants will invest in measures to enhance the security of IPLC land and natural resource tenure, and respect for traditional governance and knowledge systems. Indicative activities proposed by preselected subprojects are as follows:

- ? Mapping (ancestral territories, participatory mapping, biocultural maps, land use maps, participatory cultural mapping) (Southwest Amazon, DR Congo, Ewaso Ng'iro, Thailand, Ru K'ux Abya Yala, Futa Mawiza)
- ? Strengthening IPLC governance structures, such as territorial councils, council of elders, etc. (Southwest Amazon, DR Congo, Futa Mawiza, Annapurna Conservation Area, Ru K'ux Abya Yala)
- ? Supporting attainment of legal recognition for community land, registering community conservancies, declaring special cultural zones (DR Congo, Ewaso Ng'iro, Northern Tanzania, Southwest Amazon, Thailand)
- ? Training communities and indigenous leaders on collective rights, conflict resolution, customary management and governance, leadership, national law (Annapurna Conservation Area, Lau Seascape and Cook Islands, Ru K'ux Abya Yala, Southwest Amazon)
- ? Developing tools and proposals for policy engagement at the national and international level on indigenous rights (Futa Mawiza, Southwest Amazon)
- ? Regional leadership exchanges (Lau Seascape and Cook Islands)
- ? Transboundary processes (Southwest Amazon)

Ensuring the equitable rights and access of IPLC women to resources will be an integral part of these activities.

Output 1.1.4: Activities implemented for improving management of natural and cultural resources in IPLC Lands and Territories.

Impact Strategies for each ICPG will guide the full development of transformative impact activities. Indicative activities proposed by preselected subprojects include:

- ? Developing management plans, including life plans, land use plans, territorial zoning (Amazon, Ewaso Ng'iro, Northern Tanzania, Annapurna Conservation Area, Futa Mawiza, Ru K'ux Abya Yala, DR Congo, Lau Seascape and Cook Islands)
- ? Developing and providing training on biocultural community protocols, traditional resource management practices, local regulations (Northern Tanzania, Thailand, Lau Seascape and Cook Islands, Ru K'ux Abya Yala, Ewaso Ng'iro, Futa Mawiza)
- ? Documenting and disseminating indigenous knowledge and practices, facilitating intergenerational exchanges (Annapurna Conservation Area, Futa Mawiza, Southwest Amazon, Thailand, Ru K'ux Abya Yala, Lau Seascape and Cook Islands, Ewaso Ng'iro)
- ? Training and strengthening of monitoring and surveillance, develop community-based monitoring and information system (Southwest Amazon, Ewaso Ng'iro, Northern Tanzania, Annapurna Conservation Area)
- ? Building capacity for financial administration, project development and management, and fundraising (Southwest Amazon, Futa Mawiza, Northern Tanzania, Lau Seascape and Cook Islands)
- ? Strengthening the capacity of indigenous women and youth for conservation (Futa Mawiza, Ru K'ux Abya Yala, Northern Tanzania)
- ? Developing plans and projects to support conservation, for example tourism network, exchange networks, joint research projects with scientific and academic institutions (Southern Cone)
- ? Rehabilitating territories and/or ecosystems (Ru K'ux Abya Yala, Lau Seascape and Cook Islands)
- ? Establishing tools and frameworks to ensure the protection of cultural resources, for example, developing and formalizing a network of Cultural Heritage Sites of Significance, developing a Cultural Impact Assessment Framework (Lau Seascape and Cook Islands)

Recognition and support for indigenous and local knowledge and practices for conservation and sustainable use will be a key focus across these activities, along with inclusion of indigenous women in leadership and decision-making regarding land and natural resources.

Output 1.1.5: Activities implemented for addressing the drivers of environmental degradation affecting IPLC sustainable development.

ICI sub-grants will support IPLC initiatives to address emergent issues driving environmental degradation in priority geographies, such as potential impacts of infrastructure development, primary resource extraction, and large-scale agriculture investment. Focal sectors and approaches will be identified through the Impact Strategies, but indicative activities proposed by preselected subprojects include:

- ? Convening meetings, for example to advocate for legislation and policy, discuss community proposals with local government, binational exchanges (DR Congo, Southwest Amazon, Futa Mawiza, Thailand)
- ? Conducting studies, for example assessing drivers of environmental degradation, researching effects of global warming and community-level adaptations (Annapurna Conservation Area, Thailand, Ru K'ux Abya Yala)
- ? Producing materials for education, advocacy, media campaigns (DR Congo, Thailand, Futa Mawiza)
- ? Strengthening capacity of indigenous leaders to participate in international fora (Southwest Amazon)
- ? Developing environmental and indigenous knowledge curriculum (Thailand)
- ? Developing policy proposals, tools and proposals for policy engagement at the national and international level (Futa Mawiza)

The project will seek to support innovative approaches that enable IPLC land holders to engage in dialogue and decision-making with national governments on development agendas relevant to their lands, territories, resources and waters. M&E frameworks to track increased and meaningful participation of IPLCs in national processes related to biodiversity conservation will be tailored to each subproject Impact Strategies as appropriate, including, for example, inclusion of traditional knowledge and IPLC contributions in NBSAPs; number of IPLCs in local and national bodies that oversee resource management (e.g. national park management bodies); and number of policies or laws on Access and Benefit-Sharing mechanisms that reflect and strengthen IPLC rights.

Output 1.1.6: Activities implemented to support the economic and financial sustainability of IPLC-led conservation.

ICI grants will support activities that unlock or generate the financial resources IPLCs need to sustain their livelihoods and roles as environmental stewards. Indicative activities proposed by preselected subprojects are as follows:

- ? Developing and promoting income generating activities, improving the sustainability of community economic activities, for example through marketing, market access, certification (Lau Seascape and Cook Islands, Northern Tanzania, Thailand, Annapurna Conservation Area, DR Congo, Futa Mawiza, Ru K'ux Abya Yala, Southwest Amazon)

- ? Building capacity for enterprise management (Annapurna Conservation Area, Ru K'ux Abya Yala, Lau Seascape and Cook Islands)
- ? Establishing benefit-sharing mechanisms (Annapurna Conservation Area)
- ? Assessments of financing mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services (PES) (Annapurna Conservation Area, Ru K'ux Abya Yala, Lau Seascape and Cook Islands)
- ? Executing plans and projects prioritized by each community (tourism, ecological production, food sovereignty, etc.) (Futa Mawiza, Ewaso Ng'iro)
- ? Strengthening the capacities of indigenous women and youth in livelihoods, savings and credit groups (Northern Tanzania, Futa Mawiza, Lau Seascape and Cook Islands)

Activities will be oriented to benefit IPLC women and men through long-term approaches that enable self-determined land and resource governance and help reduce dependence on external donor support (See Gender equality and Women's empowerment section). Note that the income generating activities listed are at this stage only ideas drawn from the EOIs. In developing the Impact Strategies, selection of actual activities for investment will be subject to feasibility assessment, applying tools such as value chain analysis and demand analysis as needed. To promote financial sustainability beyond the project term, an Opportunities Analysis of key financing opportunities will be undertaken in year 2 (Output 2.3.1).

Output 1.1.7: ICI subproject governance structures designated and supported.

As part of the enabling conditions for Impact Strategy implementation, the ICI will support each subproject to ensure there are designated IPLC-led governance structures to take responsibility for implementation. In some cases, this may be an existing structure. In others, the ICI subproject lead organization may need to form some new arrangement to ensure accountable, transparent, and representative subproject management. Where needed, the ICI will provide targeted capacity-building and technical support to ensure that the governance arrangements satisfy the requisite organizational, managerial, administrative and fiduciary requirements for successful implementation of a GEF project.

Outcome 1.2: Project implementation capacity of IPLC partner organizations in subproject geographies substantially increased.

Target 1.2.A: At least 10 ICI partner organizations show at least 20% improvement in organizational capacity assessments.

Target 1.2.B.: At least two youths (one male, one female) involved in execution team in each subproject.

Each sub-grant to ICI subproject lead organizations will include a capacity building component, to ensure that technical and management skills are in place for effective implementation of the Impact Strategies. A culturally appropriate capacity building plan will be customized for organizations based on a comprehensive assessment of existing capacity and needs. Performance will be monitored and evaluated through performance scoring of both subproject implementation results and completion of

learning modules. As a means to ensure long-term benefits from this investment in capacity building, the ICI will seek to ensure youth involvement in each subproject execution team, which will also facilitate including their perspective and provide opportunities for inter-generational transfer of traditional knowledge and practice. All trainings will be designed to ensure gender inclusiveness.

Output 1.2.1: Capacity assessments and capacity building plans of ICI subproject lead organizations in subproject geographies prepared.

A capacity-building plan will be customized for each IPLC grantee, based on an assessment, addressing needs ranging from technical competencies to project and funds management. Areas examined in the assessments and considered for capacity-building will include environmental and social safeguards, fiduciary requirements of major potential funding sources (e.g. GEF, GCF), monitoring and evaluation, and organizational and financial management capacity. Plans will focus on building long-term capacity and will include a gender analysis and gender mainstreaming. Where lead IPLC organizations in subproject geographies do not yet have capacity for the financial management required of GEF Executing Agencies, capacity building plans will include a particular focus on building this capacity. For this work, IPLC Executing Agencies and partners will be able to draw on assessment tools, action plan design tools, and support from the IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy (ICLA; see Output 2.1.2). Pre- and post-assessments of capacity will be conducted to evaluate the impact of training.

Output 1.2.2: Capacity-building activities delivered to ICI subproject lead organizations in subproject geographies.

The ICI will support or facilitate implementation of customized capacity-building plans designed through Output 1.2.1. Experiential learning will link hands-on experience to capacity-building topics, significantly increasing IPLCs opportunities to build skills in project management and implementation and in technical topics related to their grant's focus. Subproject governance also will be included in capacity-building plans, reinforcing Output 1.1.7, as participation of IPLC organization leaders in ICI governance offers further opportunity for experiential learning. IPLC partners will have access to curricula and support from the ICLA, for capacity building using methods best suited to the context and organization, including through online courses, learning exchanges, or sessions conducted by local experts. Changes in technical, project management and governance capacities will be measured through a capacity scorecard tailored to each subproject lead organization based on their capacity-building plan. The scoring framework will include standard sections applicable to all projects, and sections tailored to each subproject lead organization based on their capacity-building plan. This will permit aggregation to track ICI-wide progress and application to other geographies, while also capturing elements specific to each project. To enhance overall project M&E, the ICI will also develop, adapt and test, with IPLC partners, a modified Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).

Component 2: Global IPLC Capacity Building: IPLC capacity strengthened to improve management of lands, territories, waters and natural resources and increase access to public and long-term sustainable financing mechanisms.

• Component 2 will provide financial support to IPLCs from within and beyond subprojects for capacity-building activities through the Learning Academy, to organize and participate in Learning

Exchanges and for development of sustainable financing strategies. 70% of Component 2 goes to for these activities.

Under Component 1, capacity building activities focus on the ability of ICI subproject lead organizations to implement ICI-supported activities. Under Component 2, capacity building efforts will reach out to the wider global community of IPLC organizations. This will help ensure ICI project outcomes and the long-term sustainability of IPLC-led conservation from local to global levels, and also provide a basis for replication and scale up of ICI-supported activities. Component 2 focuses on global, cross-cutting activities to increase the sustainability of capacity-building investments and magnify their reach by:

- ? Creating culturally appropriate tools, knowledge resources and platforms to support and increase IPLC access to learning at all levels of the ICI.
- ? Collating existing materials and linking to related platforms to increase access to and awareness of such materials.
- ? Involving a wider range of IPLC organizations and networks, from within and beyond ICI subproject geographies.
- ? Building the organizational capacity of IPLC institutions in order to grow and secure financing for future work.

Outcome 2.1: IPLC capacity substantially strengthened within and beyond ICI subproject geographies.

Target 2.1.A: At least 400 IPLC trainees successfully complete ICI Learning Academy training modules. At least 50% are women, and at least 25% are from outside the subproject geographies

Target 2.1.B.: At least 8 capacity building modules are developed with support of GEF Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy, including sections on gender

To serve as the learning and knowledge hub of the project, the ICI will establish the IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy (ICLA) as a culturally appropriate cross-cutting virtual learning center. Much of the cross-cutting capacity-building under Component 2 will be delivered by IPLC organizations, including EAs leading work in the subprojects, IPLC organizations with extensive experience in capacity building, and individuals with specialized expertise. Learning exchanges will be a particular focus of work under this Component, and the approach will center on a training-of-trainers model to significantly expand the reach of the capacity building program beyond program participants.

To achieve this outcome, the project will establish the ICLA as a source of support for all technical and organizational aspects of capacity building for the ICI, including tools for assessing capacity needs, program design and delivery, and a competency evaluation; knowledge and learning resources to support cross-cutting capacity building and learning exchanges; and specific training materials for policy negotiators (see Component 3). It will build upon existing, successful platforms, activities, and materials. A learning evaluation of the ICLA will be conducted at project mid-term to evaluate impacts and identify needs and approaches to sustain Inclusive Conservation capacity-building beyond the project term.

Output 2.1.1: ICI Learning Academy Curricula designed.

The project will identify priorities for ICLA curricula, drawing on the ICPG partner needs assessments in Output 1.2.1 as well as consultations and learning from other IPLC capacity-building partners and initiatives. Based on these priorities, the project will design course materials and also identify and create links to existing capacity building resources available from other organizations. Curricula design will include the tools and modules for capacity building of ICI subproject lead organizations where needed to strengthen their ability to manage the ICPG investments. Social inclusion and gender components will be included in all capacity building programs.

Output 2.1.2: IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy established.

The ICLA, a virtual learning center, will house culturally appropriate tools, modules and programs to support and expand organizational and technical global capacity-building of IPLC organizations, including by compiling and building on existing relevant materials. The ICLA will be accessible via the Knowledge Platform established under Component 4 as a repository for project publications, documents and communication products. To avoid duplication and enable longer-term sustainability, learning modules will be hosted on a dedicated section of the UNDP Learning for Nature platform. Modules will standardize the quality of content delivered in ICI and include the spectrum of topics, formats and learning methods suitable to address the capacity building needs of IPLCs according to the findings from Output 2.1.1., ensuring use of culturally appropriate formats and languages. ICLA will also make core content available offline if possible where internet access is limited.

Output 2.1.3: Organizational Development and Capacity Building of IPLC organizations delivered through the ICLA.

Supported by the resources of ICLA, IPLC organizations with capacity-building expertise, dedicated IPLC EA staff, or, if necessary, other sources of expertise on specialized topics (e.g. sustainable financing) will deliver the capacity building activities following the needs identified and the plans developed and identified in Output 2.1.1. Online courses will be a primary mode of delivery, and trainings will also be linked to other in-person project activities such as workshops, learning exchanges, or sessions conducted locally by experts in the subproject areas. All capacity building activities will be culturally appropriate and will utilize methods best suited to the context of the ICPG and other IPLC organizations. Executing Agencies will participate in organizational and professional development, based on their needs assessment, throughout the life of the project. The EAs will also reach out to IPLC organizations that are not directly involved with ICI subprojects to participate in the capacity building program and expand the influence of ICI models.

Output 2.1.4: Learning Evaluation completed of IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy.

The project will evaluate the results of ICI capacity building and its effect on enhancing the performance of on-the-ground conservation projects. This evaluation will be conducted at the ICI project mid-term to document achievements and challenges related to ICI capacity building objectives, build the evidence base on how IPLC-led conservation works in practice, and identify opportunities and actions to sustain Inclusive Conservation learning activities beyond the project term. This

evaluation will include assessment of the skills developed by participating IPLC organizations, such as by spot checking financial statements or reviewing management plans.

Outcome 2.2: Cross-regional IPLC organization partnerships and networks strengthened through ICI Learning Exchanges.

Target 2.2.A: At least 4 cross-regional collaborations documented to strengthen collaboration outside subproject geographies and build linkages with the ICI Community of Practice.

Target 2.2.B.: At least 75% of IPLC Organizations report greater capacity to advance IPLC-led conservation after participating in Learning Exchanges (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme).

The ICI seeks to catalyze enhanced collaboration between IPLC organizations to achieve shared objectives. Such collaboration can accelerate learning and innovation, and also can amplify IPLC voices in planning and policy-making arenas. Learning exchanges provide a way to create linkages and relationships that can be a basis for new partnerships and growing networks among IPLC organizations. To this end, mapping of IPLC organizations will be conducted during early stages of project implementation to identify potential inter-organizational alignment and opportunities for cross-fertilization of ideas, knowledge, and strategy. Learning exchanges will be organized for the identified IPLC organizations, to strengthen IPLC network collaboration across and beyond the subproject geographies. Anticipated new collaborations can take a variety of forms, depending on norms and practices of the particular IPLC groups involved; in some instances partnership may be reflected in a Memorandum of Understanding or other formal documentation, in others collaboration may be seen in informal alliances, joint participation in international forums or co-hosting of events, and the like.

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in restricted travel and in-person meetings, which has transformed operations throughout the globe. This has led to widespread adoption of virtual platforms and innovations in meeting and learning technologies. In addition to conducting in-person learning exchanges, key events will be documented through video, extending experiences and learning to a wider audience through the ICLA.

Output 2.2.1: IPLC organizations mapped to strengthen collaboration within and beyond subproject geographies.

Building on stakeholder mapping conducted as part of Impact Strategy development for each subproject, the project will undertake mapping of additional IPLC partners and networks that could contribute to the IPLC Learning Exchanges as well as to the ICI Community of Practice (Component 4). This mapping will be conducted with the participation of leading IPLC networks and will provide a basis for engagement with and outreach to IPLC organizations within and beyond the subprojects in order to build linkages, enhance cross-learning and strengthen inclusive collaborations for IPLC-led conservation. The project defines 'inclusive' to include gender mainstreaming.

Output 2.2.2: Inclusive Conservation Learning Exchanges delivered.

CI, IUCN and subproject IPLC organizations will consult with wider IPLC networks and the ICI Steering Committee to define topics for Learning Exchanges. Learning Exchanges will include IPLC participants from beyond ICI subproject geographies to draw on and link to their wider experience and

areas of expertise. Sessions will be linked to IPLC-led project objectives, such as livelihoods development, sustainable forest management, or rights and inclusion. The Learning Exchanges will be designed and organized to be gender inclusive and will also contribute to fostering the ICI Community of Practice under Component 4.

Outcome 2.3: IPLC organizational capacity increased to formulate sustainable financing strategies.

Target 2.3.A: At least 10 ICI subproject lead organizations have a fully developed sustainable financing strategy

Target 2.3.B: At least 60% of ICI subproject lead organizations report greater capacity in proposal development, fundraising and implementation of sustainable financing strategies.

Through training and collaborative work, this Outcome will support the capacity of IPLC organizations to design and establish sustainable financing mechanisms for IPLC-led conservation, such as payments for ecosystem services, trust funds or access to credit facilities for IPLC enterprises. This specialized capacity building will be informed by an Opportunity Analysis to define which financial mechanisms are appropriate to the context of the subprojects and to identify potential partners and sustainable finance investors to support the development of long-term financing mechanisms. The sustainable financing strategy for each subproject will be reviewed by a panel of experts (invited volunteers from CI, IUCN and their networks) to ensure consistently high quality across the full set.

Output 2.3.1: Financial Opportunity Analysis completed.

The ICI will contract dedicated expertise to conduct an Opportunity Analysis to identify long-term finance mechanisms and impact investment opportunities in subproject geographies, drawing on resources such as those developed by BIOFIN and the Conservation Finance Alliance. The analysis will define which financial mechanisms are appropriate to the subproject context and to identify potential partners and sustainable finance investors to support the development of long-term financing mechanisms. The preparation of this output will build on the Impact Strategies, such that the Financial Opportunity Analysis considers long-term financing needs of activities identified in the Impact Strategies, and also informs follow-up activities related to financing.

Output 2.3.2: Capacity Building in Sustainable Financing delivered.

The ICI will support capacity building of IPLC organizations to understand sustainable financing options, how different mechanisms function, and the types of investors, partners or government agencies who will fund them. Drawing on capacity with respect to sustainable financing within CI and IUCN, supplemented by additional expertise as needed, the ICI will include relevant learning modules through the ICLA. Capacity-building activities under this output will include targeted training sessions and technical support to refine and execute sustainable financing strategies. The ICI will compose a panel of sustainable financing experts to review the strategies and inform their joint implementation by ICI and IPLC organizations. Pre- and post-training capacity assessments will be conducted to evaluate the impact of the training.

Component 3: IPLC Leadership in International Environmental Policy: Building the pathway from local action to global impact through targeted engagement in international environmental policy and relevant international platforms.

- Component 3 will provide direct financial support to IPLCs to participate in international policy meetings and events dealing with environmental governance and policy topics that have direct relevancy on IPLCs and their rights and management of their lands. Approximately 48% of Component 3 funding goes to IPLCs for these activities, including for Policy Fellowships, IPLC travel to attend policy meetings, IP caucus subgrants and associated translation/interpretation support.

International environmental policy spaces are key arenas for setting directions and establishing commitments that create either enabling or constraining conditions for IPLC-led conservation. This project will invest in actions to enhance IPLC voices in decision-making at the Rio Conventions and other relevant fora in order to strengthen their provisions on IPLC rights and roles in relation to conservation, climate change and other environmental issues. The ICI will seek strategic opportunities to help systematize and strengthen IPLC representation, based on targeted representation with clear policy objectives, added value to existing initiatives, and defined communication goals. These activities will be developed and implemented in collaboration with existing IPLC-led caucuses such as the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Biodiversity (IIPFB), the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network, the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC), and the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP). IPLC International Environmental Policy Fellows, both men and women, will increase the pool of IPLC advocates for environmental policy.

Outcome 3.1: Strengthened influence of IPLCs in relevant regional and international decision-making processes.

Target 3.1.A.: At least 400 IPLC leaders, 50% of whom are women, report greater opportunity to influence international environmental policy with support of ICI.

Target 3.1.B.: 40 ICI delegates (of whom 50% are women) engaging with and providing technical support to national delegations at international policy meetings (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, convention).

Work under this Outcome will enhance IPLC influence on global policy and increase global awareness of IPLC-led conservation and its contributions to global biodiversity and GEBs within the Rio Conventions, other relevant conventions (such as the Minamata Convention, CITES, and CMS) and international platforms. Amplifying IPLC voices and visibility in these processes will involve enabling individual participants to access the resources required to participate (e.g. information and travel budgets), and will enhance impact by linking up the efforts of multiple groups and organizations.

Output 3.1.1: ICI Policy Coordination Mechanisms developed to support IPLC engagement across Rio Conventions and other fora.

The ICI project will work with existing and emerging IPLC policy platforms to enhance engagement and coordinate participation across conventions. The purpose of this output is to increase synergies of

various efforts relating to the Rio Conventions that affect IPLCs. The ICI will carry out this work in conjunction with platforms and forums actively engaged at the Rio and other relevant Conventions and global fora, including recognized entities such as the IIPFB, IIPFCC and others. ICI will work with these bodies to facilitate communications, provide training on policy engagement, and convene pre-conference preparatory meetings to maximize the impact of IPLC participation in global policy processes. In cases where leading coordination bodies have not yet emerged (e.g. the Minamata Convention, CITES, and CMS), the ICI team will work with partners to fill this gap.

Output 3.1.2: ICI International Environmental Policy Negotiations Curriculum developed and delivered.

Capacity building to enhance negotiation skills will be delivered through this Output. Attendance at the conventions will provide hands-on experience of the workings of the Rio Conventions and scoping of other relevant conventions where IPLC voices are needed, such as the Minamata Convention and CITES. ICI capacity building resources in the ICLA will support delivery of this output, as will training offered by IPLC policy forums and caucuses. The focus will be on targeted engagement working in conjunction with the above-mentioned bodies, based on clear policy objectives and communication goals, and on skills to link global policy engagement to national policy engagement within the priority geographies.

Output 3.1.3: ICI International Environmental Policy Fellows Program established and supported.

The ICI International Environmental Policy Fellows Program will recruit 15 IPLC participants to focus on building the next generation of female and male leaders in IPLC policy advocacy, building on experiences such as CI's Indigenous Leaders Conservation Fellowship. The ICI program also will align and coordinate with other related fellows programs such as those hosted by the UNDP SGP program and Nia Tero. The Program will select one-year fellowship recipients through annual calls for applications emphasizing specific themes. The topics of the themes remain to be finalized and sequenced, and will be subject to Steering Committee approval, but will include themes that are broadly relevant across most ICI subprojects such as the CBD, ICCAs, and the Minamata Convention. Applicants will be asked to indicate how issues under the theme are affecting their communities; what related activities they intend to pursue within their communities; and how they will use their community-level experience to inform regional or global policy engagement. Selection of the Fellows will be managed by CI and IUCN, with final selection made by the ICI Steering Committee. The selection criteria will be finalized with Steering Committee input by the second quarter of the first year of the implementation phase, but will pursue gender inclusivity while expanding the group of skilled IPLC policy advocates able to influence environmental policy. The Fellowship will include concrete deliverables such as participation in ICLA training and global networks, reporting on community projects and policy engagement, and contributions to communications materials. ICI support through the Fellowship will include small budgets for community-level projects and stipends to enable participation in Fellowship gatherings and global policy events.

Output 3.1.4: IPLC representation and recognition increased at the Rio Conventions and other relevant international conventions and platforms.

The ICI will work with existing IPLC Policy platforms and caucuses and other partners to organize high-level events and networking opportunities at policy meetings prioritized by IPLC partners (for example, these may include meetings under the Minamata Convention, Rio Conventions, CITES, Equator Initiative, and New York Declaration on Forests, and other meetings convened by DGM, IUCN, and the ICCA Consortium). IPLC representatives will share lessons from project activities related to biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation and sustainable livelihoods, highlighting the relevance of large-scale, on-the-ground action by IPLCs to international environmental policy. By convening IPLC representatives at these events, they will be able to align messaging and communications and harmonize policy engagement strategies.

Component 4: ICI Knowledge to Action: Transforming Inclusive Conservation Knowledge and Lessons Learned into demonstration models that expand support and advance field of IPLC-led conservation.

- Component 4 will provide financial support to IPLCs for the preparation of knowledge products, content creation and participation in the Community of Practice and communications products and capacity. Approximately 37% of Component 4 funding goes to IPLCs for these activities.

ICI leaders will generate, distill and disseminate results from the ICI that show the impacts of their work, the application of traditional knowledge systems, lessons learned, and potential for replication and amplification of Inclusive Conservation models. Sharing of results and analysis will aim to shift conservation paradigms to embrace IPLC-led conservation by contributing evidence of the large-scale effectiveness of IPLC stewardship in achieving biodiversity and sustainable development goals.

Outcome 4.1: The field of IPLC-led conservation advanced with improved knowledge management.

Target 4.1.A.: At least 7 lessons learned and flagship reports prepared to advance the global field of knowledge regarding IPLC-led conservation.

Target 4.1.B.: At least 2 multiregional partnerships established to strengthen collaboration outside subproject geographies and build linkages among the ICI Community of Practice.

Target 4.1.C.: At least 75% of IPLC Organizations report greater collaboration after participating in Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme).

A comprehensive Knowledge Management Platform will be established to distill, disseminate and communicate the lessons and results of the ICI for both internal and external audiences. The Knowledge Management Platform will increase the evidence base for large-scale impacts from IPLC roles as stewards of the global environment; distill and disseminate Inclusive Conservation results to local and global audiences in culturally appropriate and inclusive formats and languages; host an ICI Community of Practice; and develop and manage communication channels to reach and inform key audiences. At project mid-term, ICI will capture results to review the impact strategy and document learning progress.

Output 4.1.1: ICI Knowledge Management Platform established.

The ICI Knowledge Management Platform will host the evidence base (increased by this project) for large-scale impacts from IPLC-led projects, and disseminate Inclusive Conservation results to local and global audiences in culturally appropriate and inclusive formats and languages. The Knowledge Management Platform will build on existing successful IPLC learning platforms and activities such as the IUCN Panorama and Gender and Environment Resource Center. It will provide access to the ICI Learning Academy developed under Component 2 and hosted on UNDP Learning for Nature, gather and share knowledge resources on Inclusive Conservation approaches, experience and results, and serve as a virtual hub for the ICI Community of Practice. The Platform will also link to other relevant knowledge sources such as the ICCA Registry, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Earth Observations for Indigenous-led management, the DGM Global Network, the IUCN/TRAFFIC/International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) learning platform People Not Poaching, and IUCN Panorama among others. Working in collaboration with the 'Friends of ICI' advisory group, the Knowledge Platform will serve as a go-to resource on inclusive conservation and ensure broad ownership of the approach and related knowledge resources. The 'Friends of ICI' group will also be engaged to sustain the Platform beyond the project term, noting that basic maintenance costs are anticipated to be modest and that continued support aligns with the interest and priorities of these partners.

Output 4.1.2: ICI Knowledge Products developed with IPLC organizations.

The project will generate evidence, lessons learned, best practices and innovative solutions to deliver GEBs through IPLC-led conservation. It will also explore and pursue opportunities for global analysis to fill knowledge gaps and marshal impactful evidence. To advance the global state of knowledge with respect to IPLC-led conservation, Knowledge Products will be tailored for particular audiences and applications, including preparation of materials in multiple languages and culturally appropriate formats. These materials will be available not only to IPLCs, but also to the wider range of stakeholders (e.g. government agencies, NGOs, etc.) with an interest in IPLC-led conservation. In addition to being hosted on the Knowledge Platform, information will be disseminated through a variety of methods and platforms, including written publications, radio/audio programs, video storytelling, blogs, webinars and social media. ICI subproject lead organizations and ICI International Environmental Policy Fellows will be encouraged to organize community meetings to share project activities and results, and to engage government, private sector and other stakeholders and partners to enable sharing and expansion of ICI models.

Output 4.1.3: ICI Community of Practice established and supported.

The ICI Community of Practice will bring together subproject grantees and other organizations and networks working to achieve common Inclusive Conservation goals. To ensure wide outreach, the Community of Practice will sponsor virtual interactions, such as webinars, communicated through the Knowledge Management Platform. The Community of Practice will also connect participants through other in-person project activities such as the ICI Learning Exchanges (Outcome 2.2) and other global policy events or partner initiatives (such as the Equator Initiative). By participating in the Community of Practice, IPLC organizations will be empowered with substantive information they can use in their own activities to achieve IC and IPLC objectives and will further strengthen their networks and

collaborations with other IPLC organizations and international partners. The Community of Practice will enable ICI subproject lead organizations to discuss management methods and progress toward their impact targets for improving IPLC-led biodiversity conservation and share methodologies and results of the ICI within and beyond project geographies. The project will work with members of the ?Friends of ICI? advisory group to leverage support for continuation of the Community of Practice beyond the project term, including to further advance inclusive conservation approaches in the GEF-8 period.

Outcome 4.2: Expanded audience engaged in IPLC-led conservation.

Target 4.2.A.: At least 500 average monthly visits to ICI Knowledge Platform.

Target 4.2.B.: At least 500 members of ICI Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, IPLC status, county, field of expertise).

Target 4.2.C.: At least a 10% annual increase in project communications index.

ICI will develop and deploy a communications strategy to expand the audiences engaged in the field of IPLC-led conservation, including national government policymakers and agencies, donors and other partners. A project-wide communications strategy, including needs assessment and performance tracking tools, will be developed in collaboration with ICI subproject lead organizations. Marketing and branding materials will be developed to build both local and global recognition and awareness of Inclusive Conservation?s aims, results and relevance.

Output 4.2.1: ICI communications strategy developed based on needs assessment.

The ICI will conduct a needs assessment to understand key audiences and address communication gaps, and develop a communications strategy. The scope of the communications strategy will be the ICI as a whole, taking into consideration targeted contributions to the subproject Impact Strategies. The messages and communications channels identified will seek to expand awareness of and support for gender-responsive ICI models and approaches at subproject and global levels. The ICI communications strategy will also complement and reinforce activities relating to empowerment of IPLC participation in international fora and policy processes.

Output 4.2.2: ICI Communications Program executed.

Based on the Communications Strategy, the ICI will execute a comprehensive and consistent Communications Program to address communications needs at subproject and global levels and ensure the flow of information within the project and to outside audiences and stakeholders. ICI will develop guidance on standard communications products (logo, templates, photography), communication channels (website, social media, blogs, press releases), and key messaging for use by all project partners.

Output 4.2.3: ICI communications training provided to project partners, reflecting gender mainstreaming.

Each ICI subproject lead organization will be required to identify a communications lead who will act as point person for ICI communications. The subproject communications leads will receive training on the implementation of the ICI Communications Program (including messaging, social media management, crisis communications, and performance analytic tools), to ensure consistent messaging and presentation across all the subprojects. The training also will provide opportunities to fine tune alignment between subproject communications needs and activities and the ICI Communications Program.

Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation.

This project is large and complex, involving ten subproject IPLC EAs and a wide range of stakeholders, with an ambitious objective that will be transformative. It will require dedicated management and coordination between CI's Center for Communities and Conservation and IUCN's Global Programme on Governance and Rights through the Project Management Unit, between the PMU and the IPLC EAs. Therefore, CI and IUCN have devoted particular attention to constructing an effective framework for project management, governance, and coordination. Linkages between ICI-level and subproject-level M&E systems will be essential in this Component, with the latter subject to detailed design during the first six months of project implementation.

Outcome 5.1: Monitoring and evaluation conducted to verify effective project execution

Target 5.1: 20 satisfactory quarterly Project progress reports produced

Timely, high-quality Project reporting is critical for adaptive management, and the ambitious scope and scale of the proposed project will undoubtedly require adaptive management over the course of execution. This highlights the importance of both designing appropriate systems and processes, and staffing project management with appropriate skills and capacity. The reporting framework will be designed to meet M&E needs with respect to impact measurement as well as aggregation.

Output 5.1.1: A gender-sensitive M&E system developed to collect, analyze, and synthesize data and information generated during project implementation

The Monitoring and Evaluation system is vital for both project governance and for substantive project delivery. The M&E system must serve as an accessible depository for data and information, as well as the products developed using that data and information, while reliably tracking and documenting the evolution and execution of product development processes. These functions combine the needs of project delivery and project oversight and will also generate the material that will inform knowledge-sharing among stakeholders. The M&E system will incorporate (among other considerations) specific gender-related indicators, and will be designed to facilitate aggregation across the subprojects to generate a comprehensive global view of progress and results. M&E expertise housed in the PMU will work with ICI subproject lead organizations to ensure seamless integration of project-level and subproject-level M&E systems.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing.

Indigenous peoples remain limited beneficiaries of funding from the GEF. ICI will help move forward the IPLC agenda in the GEF, increasing and encouraging mainstreaming of IPLC issues into environmental programming. It will be a pioneer GEF project addressing IPLC requests to establish and strengthen dedicated funding opportunities for IPLC projects or organizations. ICI will also address the following GEF STAP recommendations to GEF programs and projects that involve lands and resources managed by IPLCs:

? Projects include institutional drivers (such as insecure or weak tenure) in problem analyses, and consider how shifting the rights, incentives, and capacities facing IPLCs could lead to transformative change; and,

? Projects to strengthen or establish community-based management incorporate fundamental design characteristics such as: encouraging the establishment of secure land and resource tenure for IPLCs; supporting inclusive, equitable, and effective community governance; and enhancing the financial and non-financial benefits that communities can gain from the sustainable use of wild resources and ecosystem services.

Baseline projects and initiatives are providing important support to IPLCs, but as noted above leave several gaps, particularly with respect to building IPLC capacity needed to achieve environmental benefits at scale and to participate effectively in environmental policy spaces; coordinating global policy work by IPLCs and linking national and global policy discussions. The GEF incremental investment of \$22,535,780 from the GEFTF in the ICI will address these gaps, while generating additional global environmental benefits by demonstrating the effectiveness of IPLC management systems and enhancing the financial and non-financial benefits that communities can gain from culturally appropriate and self-determined forms of sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services. By building on these demonstrations through strategic communications and knowledge management; linking on-the-ground demonstration and experience to enhanced IPLC engagement in national and global environmental policy arenas; and improving coordination among various IPLC efforts to contribute their voice to global policy processes, the GEF investment will achieve clear additional benefits above and beyond existing projects.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF).

This project will deliver Global Environmental Benefits relating to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and land degradation. The ICI subprojects (Component 1) will directly improve management of approximately 7,615,066 hectares of landscapes and seascapes in biodiversity hotspots

and wilderness areas where IPLCs hold customary or statutory tenure rights over areas of high biodiversity value (see detailed breakdown by Subproject in Section E above).

Biodiversity conservation

Based on submissions in the subproject EOIs, this project will contribute to maintaining globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services it provides through enhancing protected area management on 4,551,701 ha (terrestrial); restoration of 14,314 ha of degraded land; and improving management on 3,049,051 ha (2,883,851 ha terrestrial and 165,200 marine). Each target reflects half the described intervention areas for each subproject; 50% was deemed an ambitious yet feasible average area of direct project impact across the portfolio. Subproject-specific targets will be revisited and refined as needed when the subprojects prepare their Impact Strategies (Output 1.1.2), and may result in higher Objective-level targets for the ICI. The subproject selection process screened in for high priority geographies; the Impact Strategies will consider prioritization in finer detail. Individually and collectively the subprojects are home to a plethora of internationally recognized Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and an enormous wealth of biodiversity. Habitat protection made possible by the ICI in each subproject, reinforced by enhanced tenure security and effective policy engagement by IPLCs, will contribute to ensuring that this biodiversity persists.

Climate change mitigation

The subproject geographies offer significant opportunities for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Net emissions reductions will be achieved through habitat protection and improved land management, as well as protection of coastal ecosystems. Based on estimates for each subproject, the ICI will help absorb and sequester an estimated 20,862,368 tons of CO₂e.

Land degradation

The project will contribute to restoring degraded land across approximately 14,000 hectares. This will be mainly from rangeland restoration in East Africa through improved grazing practices, and restoration of forest landscapes in Ru K'ux Abya Yala and Thailand.

The ICI will directly benefit at least an estimated 141,514 people (50% women). This total includes 141,174 people (50% women) through on-the-ground project activities (Component 1) including employment in conservation jobs, strengthening of existing livelihoods, and investment in sustainable livelihoods (e.g. ecotourism).^[20] The ICI will also reach at least 1,340 beneficiaries through capacity building and global component project activities (Components 2-4); capacity built through the ICI will equip IPLC partners to access larger conservation finance opportunities, influence decision-making related to international environmental policy, and advance the IPLC agenda of the GEF. In addition to those receiving targeted support from the project activities, there will be a number of additional indirect beneficiaries. For example, if ancestral lands are demarcated, all people living on those lands will be indirect beneficiaries; this number is not estimated, though we may note the total populations given for each geography in Table 1. Given that the number of people within each geography varies, as well as the specific interventions that will be finalized in the design of the Impact Strategies, it is expected that the distribution of beneficiaries over the geographies will vary.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovativeness

The GEF has a history of working with IPLCs and has actively involved indigenous peoples in 220 medium and full-size projects and more than 2,300 projects under the GEF SGP between 1991 and 2014. Through GEF-6, the GEF supported 426 projects with indigenous peoples. Although these engagements have yielded positive results and the SGP continues to innovate in their role, the GEF has yet to become a pathway for IPLC organizations to access medium- and full-size grants at the scale necessary to implement larger-scale initiatives and deliver the greatest GEBs. The ICI will innovate by investing the larger volumes of resources required for larger-scale IPLC biodiversity conservation and natural resource management activities, while accompanying these with investments to strengthen project and financial management capacities. The ICI will also innovate by laying the groundwork for financial sustainability by directly empowering IPLCs to explore potential development of mechanisms such as trust funds and to pursue private sector investment in IPLC-led businesses, including impact investment.

The ICI will also catalyze and document innovations in generating global environmental benefits through integrated and scaled-up approaches to consolidate IPLC rights and roles in stewarding the world's biodiversity and forests. To date, growing experience and a plethora of studies show the types of policy conditions and support that enable IPLC-led community-based institutions and local governance regimes to deliver critical GEBs. For example, ever more evidence demonstrates that increasing IPLC tenure security and benefit-sharing reduces deforestation rates and yields essential contributions to local and global conservation goals. The ICI will build on this knowledge and further innovate by supporting integrated approaches at ambitious scales, linking mutually-reinforcing interventions such as strengthening tenure security, improving local management, generating sustainable income streams and enhancing capacity for policy engagement. The ICI will systematically document and share this evidence from this experience to inform wider practice.

To disseminate innovations generated through the project, the ICI will work through multiple platforms and channels to model and advocate for increased government and private support for inclusive conservation approaches. Overall, a key focus of the ICI Communications Strategy will be to reach and influence these audiences to increase their support and promote adoption of learnings and best practices. Other specific anticipated platforms for engagement include: subproject country-level stakeholder meetings and supervision missions (engaging governments, conservation organization and relevant private sector partners to encourage related investments), events in global policy forums, and presentations in GEF meetings.

Sustainability

Sustainability of ICI outcomes will be achieved through direct support for the development of robust financing plans to accompany subproject Impact Strategies, and targeted capacity-building to enhance

the ability of IPLCs to pursue different financing options. Through these financing plans ICI will help advance financial sustainability beyond grants through the establishment of trust funds, private sector investment in IPLC-led businesses, and impact investment, for example. These efforts will be grounded in enhanced institutional sustainability achieved through capacity building for IPLC organizations.

The past decade has seen growing efforts, by IPLC organizations and leaders and supported by organizations such as CI and IUCN, to increase IPLC access to conservation finance. Initial pioneering platforms such as the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) established in 1992 were followed by a second generation of grant facilities targeting specific IPLC issues. The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) represents one of these innovative programs for fighting forest loss by putting project design and funding decisions in the hands of IPLCs. Lessons from the DGM experience to date relate to the importance of IPLC governance, decision-making, project and grant management, as well as IPLC leadership, policy influence and adaptability while delivering on forest investment strategies.

The ICI will build on such experiences to continue the transition of IPLC-led conservation financing from small grants to larger investments commensurate with the scale of IPLC contributions to GEBs. ICI support for enhanced IPLC policy engagement will empower IPLC participants in global processes to build on the achievements of the DGM, GEF Small Grants Programme, CEPF and other programs and mechanisms to work towards expanded financing mechanisms dedicated to IPLC-led conservation within international environmental frameworks.

Within the ICI project design, actions to secure sustainability are built into each component, encompassing policy, social capital, capacity and financial dimensions of sustainability. For example, under Component 1 the project will support transformational foundations such as increased tenure security and the strengthening of community governance and "life plans" that will persist, as well as their associated GEBs, beyond the project term. Activities focused on livelihoods and enterprise within the Impact Strategies under Component 1 also will be designed and executed to launch or enhance productive activities that will continue beyond the life of the project. Components 1 and 2 will both invest in building capacities of IPLC organizations that will enable them to further implement and secure financial resources for IPLC-led conservation into the future. In particular, the ICI will directly support financial and administrative capacity-building with IPLCs to enable their direct access to sustainable financing. Component 3 will promote enabling international policy conditions that support the ongoing practice and expansion of IPLC-led conservation, while Component 4 provides an evidence base and engages wider constituencies to support inclusive conservation approaches beyond the project term. Moreover, the project will engage the "Friends of ICI" group for continued support of the Knowledge Platform established as Output 4.1.1 beyond the project term.

Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

The overall focus of the project is to increase the level of investment in IPLC communities and organizations, which will enable these IPLC communities and organizations to scale up their conservation and sustainable land management initiatives. These scaled up investments are a central focus of Component 1. Throughout the project, ICI will focus on continued engagement with potential partners and seek additional financing to support scaling up within the subproject geographies. Indeed,

a significant part of the Theory of Change for the ICI holds that if IPLC organization capacities are strengthened with respect to administrative, governance, technical and financial roles, they will be able and empowered to scale up their activities and increase impact over time.

Capacity building under Component 2 also contributes to scaling up by including IPLC organizations from other parts of the world in capacity-building activities that will promote the spread of IPLC-led conservation action, and thus extend impact beyond the subproject geographies and project term. Capacity building under Component 2 will be reinforced by the availability of lessons learned and knowledge products through the ICI Knowledge Management Platform. Additionally, Component 2 includes a focus on sustainable financing mechanisms and capacity in fundraising and financial management to secure scaled up and longer-term investments in IPLC-led conservation. IUCN and CI as GEF IAs will play a role during the life of this project to enable IPLC organizations involved in the project to qualify for, apply to and obtain larger conservation finance opportunities. Relevant initiatives include IUCN's Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC) and CI's support to the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF).

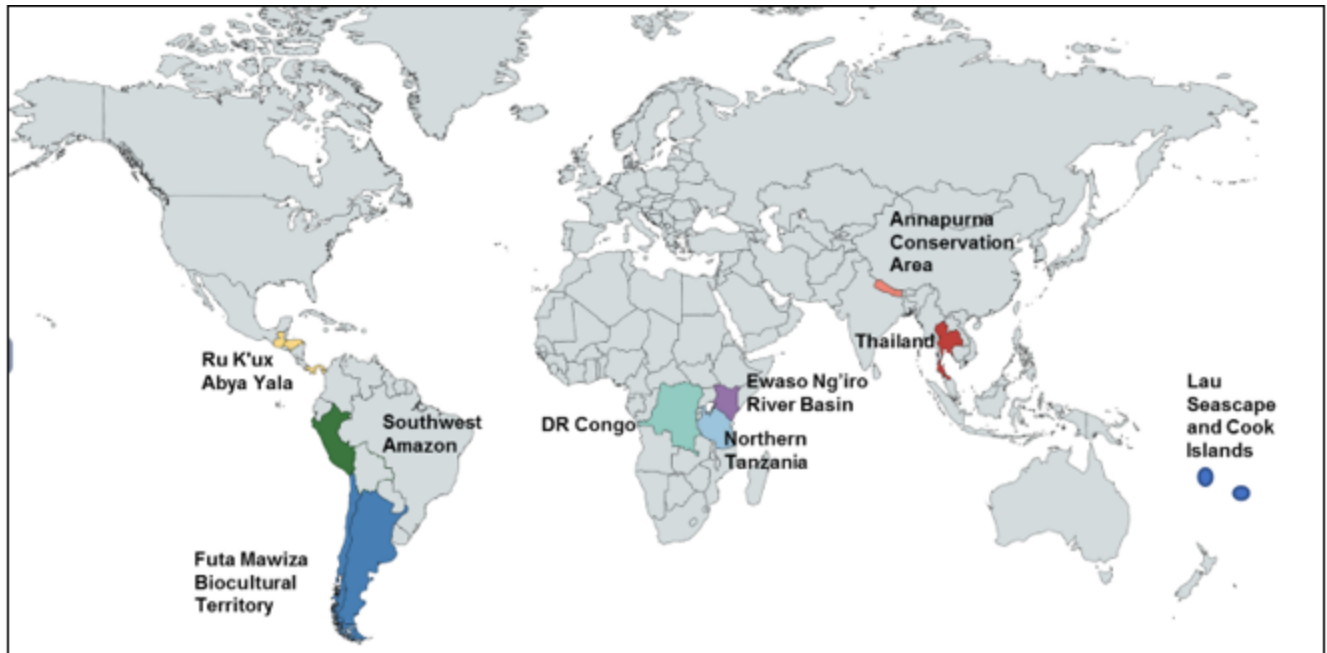
As noted, the ICI received more than 400 Expressions of Interest in response to their call for proposals for ICI subprojects. As only 9 of these were selected, there clearly exists an enormous appetite for participation in this type of initiative, reflecting significant global scope for replication. Experience and learning over the course of the ICI will be used to articulate a model for such replication.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

This is a global project, with Subproject geographies indicated in the map below.

Figure 2: Subproject Geographies



1c. Child Project?

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

No, this is not a child project.

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities No

If none of the above, please explain why:

ICI held a robust stakeholder engagement process with IPLCs and other partners from January 2020 through project submission. The participatory process included more than 40 meetings carried out during the pre-COVID stages and also during the pandemic through virtual meetings. In terms of the project governance, ICI convened and established a project Interim Steering Committee consisting of four regionally diverse indigenous experts and a member of the GEF Secretariat with the objective of providing information, technical advice and strategic direction to IUCN and CI in the development of the full project proposal. The ISC met four times to provide guidance to ICI project design and outreach. At the end of the process the ISC reviewed and approved the ProDoc document as well as ICI safeguards plans. As part of the selection of subprojects, ICI organized a call for expressions of interest

(EoI) to IPLC organizations. The outreach included communications with IPO Networks globally, circulation via Equator Initiative Network (40,000+), DGM Global Newsletter (1,000+), GEF Secretariat to Agencies, CI and IUCN Networks, ICCA Consortium member organizations (152), and GEF SGP. ICI received more the 400 EoIs from 80 countries. The EoIs reviewed counted with a letter indicating that the munities mco that the community proposed had, at the minimum, been informed of the initiative and expressed interest to be partners.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Plan included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (attached)
In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; No

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Subprojects under ICI Component 1 will be led by 10 project EAs that are local civil society organizations, refered to as IPLC organization partners. The primary role of these IPLC Executing Agencies will be to manage and deliver results of the Component 1 subprojects. Organizations pre-selected as IPLC Executing Agencies in the project preparation phase are:

- ? Sotz?il (Guatemala) ? leading the regional consortium of organizations in Guatemala and Panama
- ? FENAMAD (Peru) ? leading the partnership for the Southern Amazon
- ? El Observatorio Ciudadano (Chile)
- ? Fundaci?n Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- ? ANAPAC (DRC)

- ? Ujamaa Community Resource Team (Tanzania)
- ? Indigenous Movement for Peace, Advancement & Conflict Transformation (IMPACT) (Kenya)
- ? Indigenous Peoples? Foundation for Education and Environment (Thailand) ?
leading a consortium of organizations in Thailand
- ? Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) (Nepal)
- ? House of Ariki/Lau execution support through CI Fiji (Cooks-Fiji)

IPLC organizations leading work in each subproject geography have developed partnerships for delivery of project activities in those areas and will further define partnerships and wider stakeholder engagement as part of the development of their Impact Strategies. In addition to leading the execution of subprojects under Component 1, these organizations will play key roles in the design and implementation of Components 2-4 cross-cutting activities, such as on capacity-building, financial mechanisms, global policy engagement, IPLC communities of practice and communications. The EAs will contribute to global governance of the project through their nominated representatives on the Project Steering Committee.

The Stakeholder Engagement Framework developed for Component 1 and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed for activities in Component 2 to 4 provide the guidelines to ensure that the ICI ensures meaningful, effective, and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of GEF programs and projects. Subprojects in Component 1 will need to develop their Stakeholder Engagement Plans.

To date, the ICI has engaged with the IPLCs participating in the EoI process, with the GEF Indigenous Advisory Group (IPAG), with Indigenous Peoples Organizations networks and other key stakeholders. Engagement with IPLCs, national and subnational governments, communities, NGOs and donors will be present throughout the implementation of the program. The ICI has performed an early identification of key projects stakeholders, including their interests, influence and effects on the project and its components.

The main risk identified related to Stakeholder Engagement is related to ESS 4 Indigenous peoples: ?the subprojects do not implement effective participation and engagement of Indigenous Peoples and most vulnerable groups (e.g., indigenous women) in the preparation of the ESIA and during execution of activities?. Mitigation measures, indicators and targets have been developed to mitigate this risk and monitor the actions (see action plans of Stakeholder Engagement Framework for component 1 and Stakeholder Engagement Plan for components 2-4).

The Stakeholder Engagement process will need to closely work in alignment with the Indigenous Peoples Framework (component 1) and the Indigenous Peoples Plan (components 2-4). In the context of the target beneficiaries from the ICI program, all activities will need to seek FPIC during project implementation.

The ICI will promote that the stakeholder engagement process will be gender-inclusive. This process will dialogue closely with the Gender Mainstreaming Framework and the Gender Mainstreaming Plans of subprojects and activities in Components 2-4.

To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Stakeholders' Engagement Policy #9", the project monitoring plan includes tracking of and reporting on the following minimum indicators relating to stakeholder engagement:

- ? Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis
- ? Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)
- ? Number of engagements (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

During the PPG phase, an in-depth desk review was carried out to assess gender dynamics in the ICI's 4 components. From one side, at the local level (component 1), gender analysis was focused on indigenous women's situation in the nine ICI subprojects, which also included a snapshot of the Gender-based Violence (GbV) in those areas. On the other, at the global level, the gender analysis was focused on indigenous women's participation in regional and country indigenous governing bodies. Besides, the information and data were gathered through an IPLCs consultation process. In summary, both gender analyses revealed that:

- Indigenous women and girls are amongst the most vulnerable within indigenous communities, being victims of triple discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status
- Indigenous women face significant challenges to the full enjoyment of their human rights. Indigenous women experience multiple forms of discrimination, such as high levels of poverty; low levels of education and illiteracy; limitations in the access to health, basic sanitation, credit, and employment; limited participation in political life; and the prevalence of domestic and sexual violence (GbV)
- Indigenous women have organized, at regional and national levels, to address the specific issues and challenges they face.

To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", a GMP and GMF were drafted. Both documents also identify specific gender-responsive activities and indicators critical to fulfilling and monitoring gender requirements for all the ICI components. Below the indicators for each ICI component:

Component 1: Local IPLC action to deliver Global Environmental Benefits (GEB)

- Number and percentage of women/men who are ICI direct beneficiaries
- Proportion of decision-making spaces held by women/men in the ICI, including the 9 subprojects (e.g., PMU, steering committee, etc.)
- Percentage of women/men of ICI subprojects that report increased livelihood benefits to the communities
- Percentage of ICI subprojects that have developed a GMP
- Percentage of benefits and services (e.g. income-generation opportunities, credit, technology, training, etc.) that target to women
- Percentage of additional funding raised in ICPGs that have mainstreamed gender in their project formulation

Component 2: Global IPLC Capacity Building

- Percentage of improvement in terms of knowledge and skills on gender issues (the tool to assess: learning evaluation process/template)
- Number of ICI staff professionals (women and men) involved in the capacity building strategy have gender expertise
- Percentage of IPLC organizations in mapping study with expertise in gender and indigenous peoples within and beyond the ICI subproject geographies
- Percentage of IPLC women and men participating in the Inclusive Conservation Learning Exchanges

Component 3: IPLC Leadership in International Environmental Policy

- Number of political/policy dialogues between IPLC partners that raise gender equality issues
- Percentage of IPLC women and men of the ICI who are meaningfully participating in the Rio Conventions and other international conventions and platforms

Component 4: ICI Knowledge to Action

- Number of findings of the final and mid-term independent evaluation of ICI that are related to gender equality and women's empowerment
- Number of good practices on gender equality and women's empowerment highlighted in the PIR or APR
- Percentage of ICI staff (PMU and subproject EAs) who believe that gender has been adequately mainstreamed into the ICI
- Number of gender-specific communication activities within the ICI Communication program

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

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

The ICI design does not place significant emphasis on private sector engagement.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

Key project risks and mitigation measures are summarized below:

Table 2: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Project Outcome	Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
General: Climate Change and Natural Disasters	Natural disaster (potentially intensified by climate change) delays implementation	S	Climate risk screening was conducted as part of project safeguards screening. Measures to include adaptive management training, supporting community tools, capacity and information to adapt to change.

General: COVID-19	Pandemic prevents travel, meetings and fieldwork, delaying implementation	M <i>(Note: while COVID-19 has posed a significant risk to some populations, the risk is rated M with respect to ability to achieve project results over the course of the project timeline; as efforts to control the pandemic and protect people continue to gain ground, challenges to implementation are expected to diminish)</i>	Adaptive management applied to sequencing; apply WHO and national health authority requirements; adhere to CI and IUCN protocols (see below); apply the ICI ESMP, esp. provisions under ESS8. CI and IUCN both have explicitly emphasized the specific threat to IPLCs posed by the pandemic (for example: https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/ipo-c19-brief.pdf)
General: Social Conflict	Local-level governments conflict with national-level governments	L	Subproject selection criteria; guidance from knowledgeable advisors; engagement strategy; grievance mechanism
General: Social Conflict	Local social tensions Government and civil instability Conflicts between government and IPLC organizations	M	Subproject selection criteria; guidance from knowledgeable advisors; engagement strategy; grievance mechanism
Outcome 1.1.: Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) subprojects are led by IPLC organizations.	Weak institutional capacity for planning, management and governance in targeted areas	M	Subproject selection criteria Assessments against GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standard Requirements Training and capacity-building

Outcome 1.1.: Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) subprojects are led by IPLC organizations.	Fiduciary capacity of subproject recipients is low	S	Subproject selection criteria Assessments against GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standard Requirements Training and capacity-building
Outcome 1.2: Project implementation capacity of IPLC partner organizations in subproject geographies substantially increased.	IPLC organizations face high stakeholder expectations Lack of transparency Lack of financial sustainability Lack of leadership continuity	S	Communications strategy; application of FPIC; transparency requirements stipulated in sub-grant agreements; grievance mechanism; targeted training on skills and organizational capacity; design training programs to reach a critical mass of current and potential future leaders
Outcome 2.1: IPLC capacity substantially strengthened within and beyond ICI subproject geographies.	Local level partners are slow to participate or decline to participate in training and capacity-building activities	L	Impact Strategies for subprojects to include capacity-building strategy ICI support for communications efforts to convey value of participation
Outcome 2.2: Cross-regional IPLC organization partnerships and networks strengthened through ICI Learning Exchanges.	Coordination of many partners becomes unmanageable	L	Coordination built into Results Framework Dedicated coordination capacity to be installed in ICI
Outcome 2.3: IPLC organizational capacity increased to formulate sustainable financing strategies.	Sustainable financing strategies are limited or require longer timeframe than project. Potential private sector partners or investors do not wish to engage	M	Targeted capacity building in sustainable finance planning Private sector engagement plans; due diligence screening of potential private sector partners
Outcome 3.1: Strengthened influence of IPLCs in relevant regional and international decision-making processes.	Government resistance to IPLC participation	M	ICI training for IPLC participants to include effective engagement of government counterparts

Outcome 4.1: The field of IPLC-led conservation advanced with improved knowledge management.	Limited uptake of ICI knowledge products	L	Creation of a dynamic knowledge management system; communications strategy
Outcome 4.2: Expanded audience engaged in IPLC-led conservation.	ICI outreach efforts fail to connect with audience	L	Communications strategy

COVID-19 Risk Analysis

Availability of Technical Expertise and Capacity and Changes in Timelines

With respect to availability of technical expertise and capacity, the selected ICI subproject lead organizations are committed to continued delivery during Project implementation. These organizations are embedded in their respective subproject geographies, and will also benefit from support mobilized by the ICI. CI and IUCN have developed COVID-19 response strategies and protocols to protect staff as well as partners and project beneficiaries; the subprojects will be able to draw on these tools to supplement their own measures.

The project is unlikely to suffer from redirection of government capacity as execution does not significantly rely on government contributions, given the focus on IPLC organizations. ICI support for building IPLC capacity with respect to COVID response will complement other institutional capacity-building aspects of the project, offering mutually reinforcing contributions to overall resilience. As a substantial portion of the training and capacity-building activities are planned to rely on distance learning and virtual interaction, they can proceed regardless of the course of the pandemic.

Economic shocks caused by the pandemic are likely to affect the subprojects in various ways, especially with respect to livelihood strengthening and sustainable livelihoods. Impacts can include increased costs of inputs; possible disruptions due to government-imposed healthy and safety restrictions on commerce and movement of people; and disruption in operations if employees contract the illness. However, investment in these areas is not anticipated until the third quarter of the first year of project implementation, as first each subproject must complete their Impact Strategy. Therefore the implementers believe the worst of the pandemic may pass by the time livelihood work will commence; indeed, post-COVID recovery efforts may offer synergies with the livelihood and financing elements in subproject Impact Strategies.

Given the preceding considerations, at present the timeline for the project remains viable. However, should the pandemic persist and travel remain restricted into 2022 or beyond, the project team will need to reassess timelines as key aspects of the ICI relate to convening of Fellows, participation of IPLC representatives in international meetings, and the like.

IPLC Engagement Processes

CI and IUCN have emphasized the particular threats that the COVID-19 pandemic presents for IPLCs. The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed and deepened existing patterns of social inequality and vulnerability around the world. The long-standing disparities in social services (including health), economic access and political power that are obstacles to IPLC conservation efforts also lead to disproportionate and severe impacts from the pandemic. In addition, the vaccination process differs amongst and within countries, and there are likely to be difficulties in reaching remote areas.

The ICI will make available to the ICI subproject lead organizations the COVID-19 response measures developed by CI and IUCN. For example, IUCN has employed a safety and security officer and has developed institutional COVID-19 response plans for headquarters and regional offices, as well as program guidance on specific COVID-related topics such as Gender-based Violence. CI has also employed a full time risk and safety officer, who has developed an institutional COVID-19 response plan. This plan includes weekly country updates on the status of COVID-19 cases; office protocols for both staff and visitors (currently no visitors are permitted in any office, but this will be adjusted on a case by case basis pending local conditions); and detailed protocols for work with communities. Each project site is rated monthly in terms of the types of risk (e.g. meetings in the field, meetings in an office, other field activities where our staff or partners are involved in outdoor actions like tree planting, farming, fishing, etc.), and mitigation approaches and guidelines have been established for each type. An internal team at CI HQ reviews all protocols and is able to deploy flexible resources to support safety equipment for partners and communities (CI is also developing an emergency fund to help communities and people at risk where they work).

Financing

An important Outcome of the ICI relates to financing solutions for IPLC-led conservation. Although one might expect that securing financing is complicated by COVID-19, CI and IUCN discussions with a range of potential sources suggest that many are even more motivated to support worthwhile projects; indeed, the zoonotic origins of the pandemic have intensified interest in projects related to conservation, adaptation and resilience.

Future Risk of Similar Crises/Opportunities

The ICI focus on building institutional capacity within IPLC organizations offers a direct contribution to mitigating the future risk of similar crises. Participating IPLC organizations will be better able to withstand future shocks, as will households whose livelihoods have benefited from the subproject Impact Strategies. Thus, as a result of the ICI, project beneficiaries will have greater capacity to respond to other crises as well new opportunities.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

The Inclusive Conservation Initiative will be implemented and overseen through a set of institutional arrangements that maximize IPLC voices, authority and roles while also ensuring programmatic and financial management in accordance with GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards.

The primary focus of ICI delivery and financing is to 10 investments in nine ICI sub-projects. IPLC Executing Agencies leading the subprojects have been pre-selected as part of the project preparation process and will be contracted through sub-grants in the first phase of implementation (Output 1.1.1). The project will ensure that Executing Agencies (EAs) meet the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standard requirements as approved by the GEF Council as part of the contracting process and prior to disbursement of funds. In any case where a pre-selected IPLC organization may not have the necessary financial systems in place to act as an EA and manage the level of funding needed for project activities, another organization ? agreed to by the IPLC Partner and vetted by the PMU ? may serve as EA to provide the required financial systems and support. In all cases, IPLC organizations will strengthen their organizational capacity (e.g., in terms of financial management structures) to serve as an EA. Project implementation will include measures to build that capacity (under Outcome 1.2 and 2.1). Execution of all project components will be done in collaboration with a range of local and global partners with specific areas of expertise needed for delivery of project outcomes.

Through the project, CI's Center for Communities and Conservation and IUCN's Global Programme on Governance and Rights will support IPLC organizations in building their execution capacity and will only take on limited roles in on-the-ground project execution, in consultation with the subproject EAs and project Steering Committee (SC), where IPLC limitations or EA minimum fiduciary standards and or efficiencies would necessitate such execution roles, while in tandem, capacities are further developed.

Steering Committee: A global Steering Committee (SC) will lead the governance of the ICI. As outlined in the Steering Committee ToR, the SC will be composed of senior IPLC representatives nominated by the IPLC EAs, supported by a GEF Secretariat staff member and two representatives from the PMU. Key roles and responsibilities of the SC will be to provide strategic guidance on ICI approaches and partnership, review and provide inputs to project work planning, approve annual work plans and budgets, and provide guidance on the development and implementation of key project outputs. To facilitate successful project execution, SC members will also advise on and may support global, cross-cutting capacity and policy engagement activities in accordance with their interests and areas of expertise. It is further anticipated that the SC will serve as ?ambassadors? for the ICI through outreach and communication to key audiences, such as global IPLC networks, funders and global institutions, to maintain and expand partnerships that support IPLC action in their lands and territories.

The SC will assume authority at the inception of the project, replacing the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) that has operated for the project preparation phase. The ISC has included GEF IPAG members and other IPLC leaders as well as a representative from the GEF Secretariat, supported by staff from CI's Center for Communities and Conservation and IUCN's Global Programme on Governance and Rights. This ISC has informed and advised on full project development, including design and implementation of the project development process and selection of priority geographies and subprojects. The ISC has also advised on the Terms of Reference of the SC to oversee ICI implementation. SC Members will be identified together with IPLC Executing Agencies/subproject leads prior to full project inception.

Thus, the steering committee includes representatives of the sub-projects, and two additional members outside of ICI subprojects to be considered once the Steering Committee is established (see Appendix XVI to the Prodoc). Additional members may include a representative from the IPAG, and potentially a representative from outside the project scope to allow for cross-learning. The GEF Secretariat will have a non-voting seat on the GSC and provide relevant guidance related to GEF strategy, policy and procedures.

Representatives of the GEF Implementing Agencies (CI/IUCN) will provide technical and secretarial support to the ICI Steering Committee. In keeping with ICI being IP-led, necessary decisions will be taken by the SC members, with advice coming from GEF and the IAs. The 'Friends of ICI' (see below) will be composed of funders, other initiatives and will be established to facilitate cross-learning, coordination with other similar initiatives and to allow broadening of the reach of the initiative. This will also allow potential co-funders to learn directly from the partners. The Friends can be convened on a needs basis and costs will be borne by the members. Some members may opt to observe some of the global activities of ICI.

Project Management Unit: The project will establish a global Project Management Unit (PMU) across CI's Center for Communities and Conservation and IUCN's Global Programme on Governance and Rights to serve a Global Executing Agency function (the Center and the Programme also may draw on resources from other parts of their respective organizations). This PMU will have day-to-day responsibility for the global project, including oversight of sub-grants to the IPLC Executing Agencies and coordination of cross-cutting global project components. Coordination of the cross-cutting components will focus on creating and facilitating a platform for the IPLC Executing Agencies and other IPLC project partners to engage in global capacity-building, policy, communities of practice and knowledge development and communications. Delivery of cross-cutting component activities will also be undertaken with a range of IPLC and technical partners who bring skills, experience and expertise in areas such as policy negotiations, financing systems, research on IPLC-led conservation, capacity-building and communications.

Linking management of sub-grants and facilitation of cross-cutting activities through the PMU will maximize synergies and efficiency in project management and delivery of project outcomes. Direct contacts and engagement with the EAs and other IPLC partners in subproject geographies will enable a consistent flow of information to shape cross-cutting capacity building activities under Component 2 and facilitate links to partners with relevant specialist expertise. The PMU will be responsible for overall financial and programmatic progress reporting. PMU roll up of results and evidence of global environmental benefits from subprojects will link directly to cross-cutting efforts to document models and build the case for IPLC-led conservation approaches under Component 4. This work of the PMU will build on the experience of both IUCN and CI in facilitating responsive platforms to advance the rights, agendas and roles of indigenous peoples and local communities in conservation.

The PMU will house core project functions supporting efficient and coordinated delivery of global project responsibilities. These functions include: Project management (Project Lead/Manager); and Finance and grants management and administration (Financial, Grants Management and Administrative Specialist). Monitoring and evaluation; and Targeted in-house technical expertise (in-house consultants), including on gender and environmental and social management/safeguards.

To ensure efficiency, lead responsibilities for different areas of the project have been assigned respectively to CI's Center for Communities and Conservation and IUCN's Global Programme on Governance and Rights. In particular, IUCN will provide administrative oversight and ensure related technical and capacity support to five of the ICI sub-projects, while CI will provide administrative oversight and ensure related support to four sub-projects. IUCN and CI PMU personnel will also play defined roles in facilitating delivery of specific outputs within Components 2-4, with IUCN playing a lead role in Components 2 & 4 and CI in Component 3. To ensure coordination, staff comprising the PMU from each organization will hold regular monthly meetings to ensure the progress of global activities in accordance with the SC-

approved annual work plan (in addition to any meetings required for the ongoing delivery of activities). PMU personnel will also establish effective mechanisms to ensure communication and coordination of complementary activities (including co-finance) across respective programs within CI and IUCN.

Executing Agencies (EAs): Subprojects under ICI Component 1 will be led by 10 project EAs (also referred to as ICI subproject lead organizations). For the purposes of the ICI, an EA refers to an IPLC organization partner. The primary role of these IPLC Executing Agencies will be to manage and deliver results of the Component 1 subprojects. Organizations pre-selected as IPLC Executing Agencies in the project preparation phase are:

- ? Sotz'il (Guatemala) ? leading the regional consortium of organizations in Guatemala and Panama
- ? FENAMAD (Peru) ? leading the partnership for the Southern Amazon (Peru)
- ? El Observatorio Ciudadano (Chile)
- ? Fundaci?n Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- ? ANAPAC (DRC)
- ? Ujamaa Community Resource Team (Tanzania)
- ? Indigenous Movement for Peace, Advancement & Conflict Transformation (IMPACT) (Kenya)
- ? Indigenous Peoples' Foundation for Education and Environment (Thailand) ? leading a consortium of organizations in Thailand
- ? Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) (Nepal)
- ? House of Ariki/Lau execution support through CI Fiji (Cook-Fiji)

IPLC organizations leading work in each subproject geography have developed partnerships for delivery of project activities in those areas and will further define partnerships and wider stakeholder engagement as part of the development of their Impact Strategies. They have also identified and will continue to pursue sources of co-finance for project delivery. In some subproject geographies, IPLC organizations have already formed partnerships or consortia in order to effectively execute and manage their subprojects in accordance with GEF financial requirements. In such cases, governance arrangements to ensure IPLC leadership in sub-project design and implementation have been established and will be further confirmed as part of sub-project contracting and development of impact strategies (Outcome 1.1).

In addition to leading the execution of subprojects under Component 1, these organizations will play key roles in the design and implementation of Components 2-4 cross-cutting activities, such as on capacity-building, financial mechanisms, global policy engagement, IPLC communities of practice and communications. They will also act as key intermediaries between local IPLC organizations and wider

regional and global networks in order to promote broader engagement and dissemination of results. The EAs will contribute to global governance of the project through their nominated representatives on the SC.

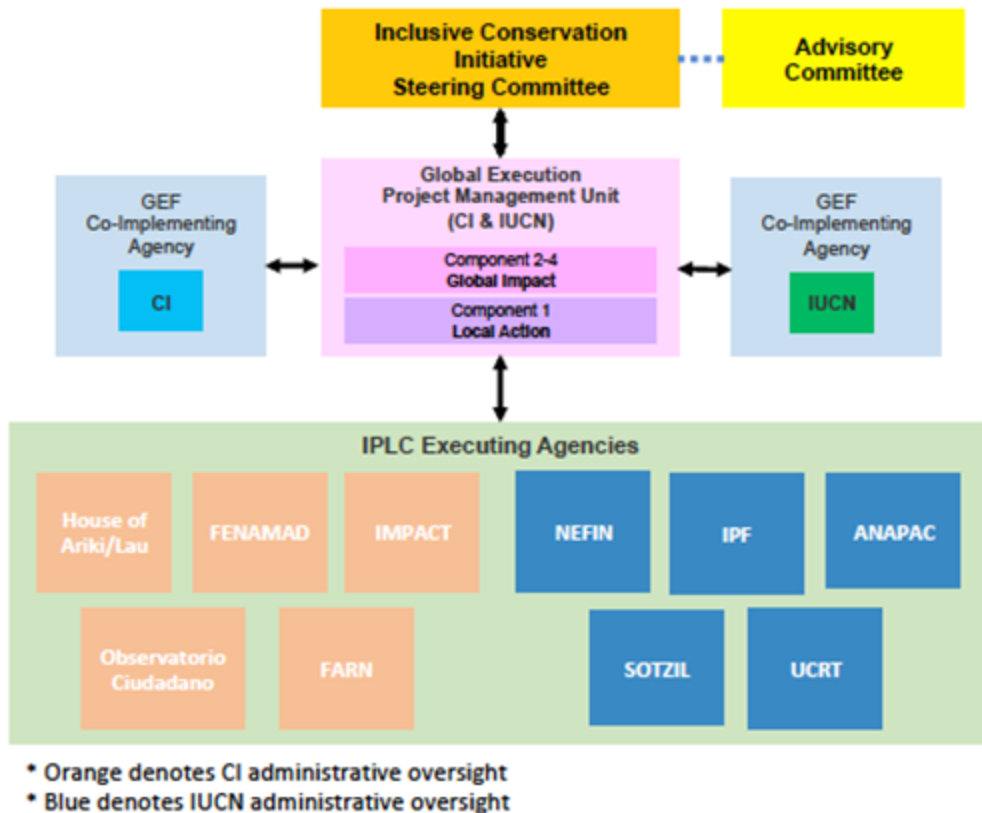
Advisory Committee: ICI will establish an Advisory Committee (?Friends of ICI?) to provide periodic advice, promote synergies with other complementary projects, and facilitate exchange with IPLCs and IPLC organizations in other geographies, including the global North. A Terms of Reference has been prepared for the Advisory Committee (see Appendix IX) and membership will include organizations and entities with whom synergies have been developed through co-financing and other collaborations. Members of the advisory committee may be invited to participate in SC meetings and other activities as observers or collaborators. Initial anticipated members include UNDP, NICFI, National Geographic, the Tenure Facility, DOCIP, Maliasili, Nia Tero and Global Wildlife Conservation, among others throughout the life of the project.

Implementing Agencies: The CI and IUCN GEF Project Agencies will provide project assurance, including supporting project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other assistance upon request of the PMU and EAs. They will also monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure the proper use of GEF funds, and review and approve any changes in budgets or workplans.

GEF Operational Focal Points in all countries relevant for the pre-selected ICI subprojects have been informed about their proposed activities and requested to provide no-objection letters. Further information will be shared with GEF OFPs in year one as subprojects develop their full impact strategies. OFPs will also be contacted as part of regular Implementing Agency oversight missions and will receive annual reports of subproject activities relevant for their countries.

Institutional arrangements for the project described above are summarized in the Figure below.

Figure 3: Institutional Arrangement



7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

As captured in the Table below, the ICI is closely aligned with numerous national priorities, plans and frameworks as reflected in international commitments and their corresponding national policy instruments. Additional detail per subproject geography is provided in ProDoc Appendix X.

Table 3: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

National Priorities	Project Consistency
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	<p>The CBD has long recognized the contribution of the sustainable use of biodiversity to conservation and it has agreed on a Plan of Action to recognize and support customary sustainable use of biodiversity. For example, Aichi Target 18 of the CBD and the CBD's recent recognition of the importance of "other effective area-based measures" alongside traditional state-run Protected Areas as a key means to conserve biodiversity. This opens the door to the recognition of areas conserved by IPLCs as a key approach for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>The future of biodiversity and the future of IPLCs are inextricably linked. Recognition of these linkages (between cultural diversity and biological diversity) has grown in recent years and is embodied in the CBD's Strategic Plan. Target 18 is of central importance in this regard, focusing specifically on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use. It is the main target related to the implementation of two of the most relevant articles of the CBD for IPLCs ? Article 8(j) and Article 10(c) ? and represents a cross-cutting theme for the entire Strategic Plan as well as being important to national level commitments and implementation.</p>

<p>CBD Post-2020 Framework</p>	<p>The CBD COP15 in 2021 is expected to update the Convention's strategic plan and adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as a follow-up for the next decade. This will be a critical moment to inform with evidence how knowledge, innovations and practices of IPLCs are an essential consideration for the structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.</p> <p>The GEF ICI project will support efforts to ensure representative decision -making and including content in the framework that advocates for wider application of traditional knowledge in conservation, with consent from, involvement of and equitable benefit sharing for knowledge holders.</p>
<p>National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)</p>	<p>CBD signatory countries are responsible for the development of national strategies, plans or programs or NBSAPs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programs which reflect the measures set out in CBD. NBSAPs are in various stages of implementation and compliance at the national level. However, only a small minority of NBSAPs currently in place make mention of IPLCs and their contributions to biodiversity conservation. The GEF ICI will provide the evidence base demonstrating IPLC contributions to the protection of biodiversity within NBSAPs in support of country level commitments.</p>
<p>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</p>	<p>The climate change negotiations related to the Paris Agreement have recognized the need ?to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change.? In accordance with the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21, climate change is a common concern of humankind. When taking action to address climate change, the respective obligations on, inter alia, the rights of IPLCs should be respected, promoted and considered.</p> <p>In this context, the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP or LCIP Platform) was established for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner. The GEF ICI Project will contribute case studies and evidence based on traditional knowledge and practices in support of national level commitments to the Paris Agreement as well as contributing directly to the LCIPP.</p>
<p>Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)</p>	<p>Reviewing natural climate solutions in current NDCs provides governments with the opportunity to address the transparency and complexity of current land rights processes. Appropriately engaging IPLCs in this revision process will also provide an opportunity to strengthen their potential contribution to climate goals and access to climate finance. The ICI will seek to create opportunities for IPLCs to engage with governments in reviewing NDCs and also articulate the importance of IPLC contributions to natural climate solutions.</p>

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	The GEF ICI project will contribute to enhancing NAPs by providing vital data and information related to traditional knowledge systems and roles of IPLC in NAPs aimed at assisting the country to make decisions and monitor implementation of the NAP.
UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)	The GEF ICI project is aligned with the rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with UNDRIP. In particular, ICI encourages indigenous peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and self-government and recognizes and provides support for indigenous peoples to i) strengthen rights to lands, territories and resources; ii) strengthen legal, economic, social and cultural institutions and practices; and iii) participate in decision-making in matters that affect their rights.
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	The UNCCD recognizes the critical role of land tenure and rights for improved land management.
Bonn Challenge	The project also responds to international and national commitments for implementation of forest restoration initiatives under the Bonn Challenge, in light of evidence showing the importance of IPLC-led initiatives grounded in secure tenure for forest restoration outcomes.
Minamata Convention: Assessments, Action Plans, Implementation	The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. Mercury adversely impacts the health of IPLCs and their territories in many areas around the world, including several ICI subprojects. The ICI will support national-level IPLC engagement with governments on assessments, action plans and implementation to ensure that their communities and territories can be a greater part of the solution. Where appropriate, the ICI will also support thematic studies of the impact of mercury on participant communities.
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	All ICI subproject countries are members of IPBES, an independent intergovernmental body established to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development, housed by UNEP (though not itself a UN body). The design of ICI was informed by IPBES work, including research demonstrating the value of IPLC contributions to biodiversity conservation. During implementation the ICI will continue to look to IPBES for guidance, and seek to work with countries to align contributions of knowledge products and enhanced policy participation of IPLC representatives. Direct IPBES contributions from IPLC organizations also will be supported through the ICI.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	CITES seeks to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species. Recognizing the long history of experience in community wildlife management and that effective enforcement requires community support, CITES members have been exploring ways to increase participation of IPLCs in CITES processes. These include more explicit recognition as stakeholder, better representation at CoPs, and consideration of socioeconomic issues relating to wildlife trade that impact IPLCS.
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8. Knowledge Management

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

ICI Component 4 Outcome 4.1 focuses on ?Knowledge Management? and transforming Inclusive Conservation and lessons learned into demonstration models that expand support and advance the field of IPLC-led conservation. The budget for this Outcome is USD 811,143. ICI leaders will generate, distil and disseminate results from the Initiative that show the impacts of their work, the application of traditional knowledge, lessons learned, and potential for replication and amplification of Inclusive Conservation models. Sharing of results and analysis will aim to shift the paradigm of conservation towards IPLC-led conservation by contributing evidence of the large-scale effectiveness of IPLC stewardship in achieving biodiversity and sustainable development goals. Throughout the project, participants will use the ICI experiential learning approach in all capacity building throughout the ICI project. IPLC organizations will combine structured learning on topics related to their capacity building needs with hands-on experience in running their organizations or designing and managing projects. This approach will allow us to learn across projects and IPLC organizations and the results will be fed into the ICI Knowledge Management Platform.

The principal communications mechanism for the IC will be through the ICI Knowledge Management Platform. This dedicated website, which will be in place as of the second quarter of the first year of implementation, will serve as an online repository for the growing evidence base demonstrating large-scale impacts from IPLC roles as stewards of the global environment. ICI will work with subproject execution teams to distill and disseminate Inclusive Conservation results to local and global audiences in culturally appropriate and inclusive formats and languages through the Platform. The Platform will also host an ICI Community of Practice, launched in the third quarter of the first year, providing a forum for exchange, networking and coordination. Finally, the Platform will serve as a conduit to develop and manage communication channels to reach and inform key audiences. Importantly, the design of the Platform will include resources tailored to specific audiences in locally appropriate languages, to reinforce subproject efforts.

How the Knowledge Platform and other resources will be used to disseminate knowledge products and support other ICI efforts will be detailed in an ICI Communications Strategy (Output 4.2.1), to be completed by the end of the first year (though some knowledge management and communications activities will commence before then). This strategy will include analysis of key target audiences, strategic communications channels, and strategic communications and outreach opportunities (e.g. global conferences and events). The strategy will also serve to ensure a consistent articulation of the ICI design and purpose among all the subprojects. Additional objectives of the Communications Strategy will be to support policy engagement by IPLC representatives, coordination among IPLC organizations and delegations, and efforts related to sustainable financing (e.g. working with IPLC-led conservation implementers on communications to reach potential investors). Thus, the Communications Strategy will also serve as an important complement to the ICI capacity-building investments. The Communications Strategy will also consider how to leverage knowledge products to inform project design and implementation by the GEF and partners, for example by using project Supervision Missions to engage stakeholders including government policy makers; direct engagement with the GEF IPAG; engagement of national GEF OFPs; and participation in other multi-stakeholder project development processes.

The Knowledge Management Platform will also link to other important knowledge products and hubs such as the ICCA Registry, NASA's Earth Observations for Indigenous-led management, the DGM Global Network and IUCN Panorama. These links will enhance accessibility of a wider range of mutually reinforcing tools, materials and communications channels, while also expanding the reach of dissemination efforts to showcase impact and share lessons learned from the ICI.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International, IUCN and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-IUCN GEF Project Agencies. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

The PMU will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.

The PMU is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.

Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

The Project Steering Committee plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

The CI-IUCN GEF Project Agencies play an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities. They will draw on their Internal Audit unit (CI) and Oversight Unit (IUCN) for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Management Costs Activities

The Project M&E Plan should include the following components (see Tables 11 and 12 for details):

a. **Inception workshop**

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-IUCN GEF Project Agencies, PMU and IPLC Executing Agencies.

b. **Inception workshop Report**

The PMU will produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report will be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agencies, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix III provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners *within the first year* of project implementation.

d. **GEF Core Indicator Worksheet**

The relevant section of the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet was updated for the CEO endorsement

submission. This worksheet will also be updated i) prior to mid-term review, and ii) prior to the terminal evaluation.

e. Project Steering Committee Meetings

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. Project Agency Field Supervision Missions

The CI and IUCN GEF PAs will conduct annual visits to a selection of project countries and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. In cases when PSC meetings are held in project countries, oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of those meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI and/or IUCN GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. Quarterly Progress Reporting

The PMU will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI and IUCN GEF Project Agencies, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

h. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)

The PMU will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th), integrating information prepared by each subproject Executing Agency. The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. Final Project Report

The PMU together with the subproject Executing Agencies will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. Independent External Mid-term Review

The project will undergo an independent Mid-term Review within 30 days of the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

k. Independent Terminal Evaluation

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI, IUCN and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The PMU in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

l. Financial Statements Audit

Annual Financial reports submitted by the PMU will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by CI and IUCN.

The Terms of References for the evaluations will be prepared by the CI and/or IUCN GEF PAs in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by the appropriate legal departments of the CI and IUCN GEF PAs. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 4: M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
a. Inception workshop	Within three months of signing of Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	? Project Team/PMU ? Executing Agencies ? CI and IUCN GEF PAs	\$5,521
b. Inception workshop Report	Within one month of inception workshop	? Project Team/PMU ? CI and IUCN GEF PAs	\$10,000
c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix III)	? Project Team/PMU ? CI and IUCN GEF PAs	\$50,000
d. GEF Indicator Tracker	Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	? Project Team/PMU ? Executing Agencies ? CI and IUCN GEF PAs	\$50,000
e. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	? CI and IUCN GEF PAs	*paid by Agency fees
f. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	? Project Team/PMU ? Executing Agencies	\$100,000

g. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for year ending June 30	? Project Team/PMU ? Executing Agencies ? CI and IUCN GEF PAs	\$50,000
h. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	? Project Team/PMU ? Executing Agencies	\$90,000
i. Independent External Mid-term Review	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	? CI Evaluation Office & IUCN Project Monitoring Evaluation and Risk Unit ? Project Team/PMU ? CI and IUCN GEF PAs	\$44,000
j. Independent Terminal Evaluation	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	? CI Evaluation Office & IUCN Project Monitoring Evaluation and Risk Unit ? Project Team/PMU ? CI and IUCN GEF PAs	\$44,000
<u>Summary M&E total</u>			<u>\$443,521</u>

Table 5: Project Management Costs (PMC) Summary

<u>Type of PMC</u>	<u>Reporting Frequency</u>	<u>Responsible Parties</u>	<u>Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)</u>
<i>a. Project oversight and management support to Steering Committee Meetings</i>	Annually	? Project Team	<u>\$600,000</u>
		? Executing Agency	
		? CI and IUCN GEF PA	

b. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	? Project Team	<u>\$400,000</u>
		? Executing Agency	
d. Financial Statements Audit	Annually	? Executing Agency	<u>\$73,132</u>
		? CI and IUCN GEF PAs	
<u>Summary PMC total</u>	-	-	<u>\$1,073,132</u>

10. Benefits

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

Improved management of forest, grasslands and marine ecosystems will generate a range of socio-economic benefits including contributions to enhanced food security and livelihoods across the set of ICI subprojects. Habitat conservation will also contribute to maintenance of key environmental provisioning services for a range of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and other nature-based products.

ICI grants will support activities that unlock or generate the financial resources IPLCs need to sustain their livelihoods and roles as environmental stewards. Depending on the particular subproject, this may include income-generating sustainable production activities (e.g. niche natural food products, improved livestock management, ecotourism) or innovative and culturally appropriate financing mechanisms such as IPLC trust funds and payments for ecosystem services. Several subproject EOIs indicated interest in developing community funds and other benefit-sharing mechanisms, as well as savings and credit groups. Other illustrative measures include targeted assistance to small and medium IPLC enterprises for enterprise development and to connect owners to mainstream financing. Activities will include a focus on women's economic empowerment, and be oriented to benefit IPLC women and men through long-term approaches that enable self-determined land and resource governance and help reduce dependence on external donor support.

A crucial aspect of socioeconomic benefits under the ICI will be cultural benefits. Several subproject EOIs indicated interest in recording and disseminating traditional knowledge, ranging from resource management practices to food production to customary rites. Documenting customary land use and land rights, as well as efforts focused on language preservation also reflect important cultural benefits. Some subprojects may consider mapping sites of current and archaeological cultural significance, as an input into designing suitable management arrangements. Finally, intergenerational cultural benefits are anticipated from efforts to disseminate traditional skills and knowledge (e.g. medicines, handicrafts, rites and language) to youth. Detailed plans, metrics, targets and M&E provisions with respect to cultural benefits will be elaborated in each subproject Impact Strategy.

Specific on-the-ground activities to generate socioeconomic benefits will be determined during the first phase of implementation, through the preparation of Impact Strategies for each subproject (Output 1.1.2).

Although the final sets of activities and their details cannot be determined before inclusive participatory planning processes are complete (including feasibility assessment, value chain analysis, etc.), the EOIs submitted by the selected subprojects anticipate the following indicative types of activities and benefits (see ProDoc Appendix X for a complete listing):

Annapurna Conservation Area

- ? Develop IPLC-based green enterprises
- ? Promote Payments for Ecosystem Services
- ? Identify diversified financial mechanisms, benefit-sharing mechanism on ACA revenues established and economic measures implemented to enhance economic resilience of IPLCs.

DR Congo

- ? Mapping of traditional areas of IPLCs
- ? Reinforce legal status of IPLC claims to traditional territories
- ? Develop strategies to strengthen socioeconomic resilience
- ? Income generating activities based on sustainable management of biodiversity (e.g. NTFPs, artisanal products, agriculture, local tourism)

Ewaso Ng'iro River Basin

- ? Support legal recognition for community land and registering community conservancies
- ? Develop management plan for pastoralist community governance of land and resources, including community benefits.
- ? Create a Knowledge Centre to ensure intergenerational flow of knowledge and share knowledge with other stakeholders

Futa Mawiza Biocultural Territory

- ? Elaborate community plans and projects to protect territory
- ? Investment in projects prioritized by each community (e.g. tourism, ecological production, food sovereignty, inventory and safeguarding of seeds)
- ? Implement projects to strengthen conservation of the Futa Mawiza territory (e.g. tourism network, exchange networks)

Lau Seascape and Cook Islands

- ? Document cultural knowledge and heritage of IPLC

- ? Develop toolkit to support islanders in applying traditional food production practices
- ? Strengthen financial and project management capacity of IPLCs

Northern Tanzania

- ? Train and coach village councils and CBO's in management and use of community funds generated by carbon offset sales
- ? Train and coach savings and credit groups targeting women and youth
- ? Develop sustainable natural resource-based income generating activities (e.g., beekeeping, traditional medicine, livestock fattening)

Ru K'ux Abya Yala

- ? Develop indigenous territorial management plans
- ? Market added value products from indigenous enterprises
- ? Strengthen technical and administrative capacity in community enterprises

Southern Amazon

- ? Documentation, mapping and demarcation of ancestral lands
- ? Document and promote traditional knowledge and practices to ensure food sovereignty, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity loss
- ? Invest in sustainable community livelihoods

Thailand

- ? Prepare land-use maps based on traditional customs/knowledge, and support sound practices for resource, water, forest and fire management, as well as food security
- ? Promote sustainable nature-based livelihoods (e.g. bee keeping, eco-tourism, handicrafts and animal raising)

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

Screening form attached.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
20211116 ESMF component 1_FINAL51121-CI-November2021_MBKWP Clean	CEO Endorsement ESS	
20211116 ESMP component 2-4_FINALCI-Noc2021_MBKWPClean	CEO Endorsement ESS	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD SCREENING FORM	CEO Endorsement ESS	
Environmental and Social Management Plan	CEO Endorsement ESS	
Environmental and Social Management Framework for Component	CEO Endorsement ESS	

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

Objective:	Enhance Indigenous Peoples? and Local Communities? (IPLCs) efforts to steward land, waters and natural resources to deliver global environmental benefits.
Indicator(s):	<p>a. Area (hectares) of landscapes and marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas). (Target: terrestrial = 2,883,851 ha; marine = 165,200)[1]</p> <p>b. Area (hectares) of IPLC terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. (Target: 4,551,701 ha)</p> <p>c. Area (hectares) of land restored. (Target: 14,314 ha)</p> <p>d. Metric tons of CO₂ Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated. (Target: 20,862,368 metric tons)[2]</p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Local IPLC Action to Deliver Global Environmental Benefits (GEB): Established on-the-ground projects led by IPLC organizations.			

Outcome 1.1.: Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) subprojects are led by IPLC organizations.			Output 1.1.1.: IPLC organizations in ICI Subproject Geographies contracted to lead subprojects.
<i>Indicator 1.1.A: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender.</i>	No direct beneficiaries	141,174 direct beneficiaries of Impact Strategies disaggregated by gender (50% m, 50% w)	<i>Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of IPLC organizations contracted in ICI Subproject Geographies</i> <i>Target 1.1.1.: 10 lead-contracting organizations</i>
<i>Indicator 1.1.B: Percentage of beneficiaries of ICI subprojects that report increased livelihood benefits to the communities. (gender disaggregated)</i>	No beneficiaries	?50 % of beneficiaries of ICI subprojects report increased livelihood benefits (50% of those beneficiaries will be women)	Output 1.1.2.: Subproject Impact Strategies finalized to guide project implementation. <i>Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of subproject Impact Strategies</i> <i>Target 1.1.2.: 9 Impact Strategies</i>
<i>Indicator 1.1.C: Percentage of ICI subprojects integrating Gender Responsive strategies.</i>	No subprojects	100% of ICI subprojects integrating gender responsive strategies	Output 1.1.3: Activities implemented for enhancing IPLC rights and governance of natural resources.
<i>Indicator 1.1.D: Number of subprojects that have secured additional funding through Impact Strategy activities implemented to support economic and financial sustainability</i>	No subprojects	9 subprojects have secured additional funding (in addition to GEF allocation)	<i>Indicator 1.1.3.: Number of ICI subprojects that have implemented activities for enhancing IPLC rights and governance</i> <i>Target 1.1.3.: 9 subprojects</i> Output 1.1.4: Activities implemented for improving management of natural and cultural resources in IPLC Lands and Territories. <i>Indicator 1.1.4.: Number of ICI subprojects that have implemented activities for improving management of natural and cultural resources</i>

Outcome 1.2: Project implementation capacity of ICI subproject lead organizations in subproject geographies substantially increased.[1]			Output 1.2.1: Capacity assessments and capacity building plans of ICI subproject lead organizations in subproject geographies prepared.
<i>Indicator 1.2.A: Number of ICI subproject lead organizations showing improvement against organizational capacity assessment baselines</i>	No organizations	?10 ICI subproject lead organizations show at least 20% improvement in organizational capacity assessments.	<i>Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of capacity assessments and plans</i> <i>Target 1.2.1.: 9 assessments and plans</i>
<i>Indicator 1.2.B.: Number of ICI subprojects that incorporate youth in project designs</i>	No subprojects	At least two youths (one male, one female) involved in execution team in each subproject	Output 1.2.2: Capacity-building activities delivered to ICI subproject lead organizations in subproject geographies. <i>Indicator 1.2.2.: Number of people trained in project management and implementation capacities identified in capacity plans</i> <i>Target 1.2.2.: 90 people trained (10 per subproject)</i>
Component 2: Global IPLC Capacity Building: IPLC capacity strengthened to improve management of lands, territories, waters and natural resources and increase access to public and long-term sustainable financing mechanisms.			

<p>Outcome 2.1: IPLC capacity substantially strengthened within and beyond ICI subproject geographies.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.A: Number and percentage of IPLC trainees who successfully complete ICI Learning Academy training modules (disaggregated by gender, person-hours of capacity building, affiliation, country, theme).</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.B: Capacity building modules developed with support of GEF Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy, including sections on gender.</i></p>	<p>No trainees</p> <p>No modules</p>	<p>?400 (direct beneficiaries), from which ~50% are women, and at least 25% are from outside the subproject geographies</p> <p>?8 gender-inclusive capacity building modules</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1.: ICI Learning Academy Curricula designed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.: Number of Curricula designed</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.1.: 1 Curriculum designed</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy established.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.: Number of Learning Academies established</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.2.: 1 Learning Academy established</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.3.: Organizational Development and Capacity Building of IPLC organizations delivered through the ICLA.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3.: Number of organizations supported</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.3.: 10 ICI subproject lead organizations, at least 20 additional organizations</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.4: Learning Evaluation completed of IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4.: Number of evaluations completed</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.4.: 1 evaluation</i></p>
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<p>Outcome 2.2: Cross-regional IPLC organization partnerships and networks strengthened through ICI Learning Exchanges.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.A: Number of new cross-regional collaborations documented.</i>[2]</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.B: Percentage of IPLC organizations that report greater capacity to advance IPLC-led conservation after participating at Learning Exchanges (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme).</i></p>	<p>No cross-regional collaborations</p> <p>No organizations</p>	<p>?4 cross-regional collaborations</p> <p>?75% IPLC organizations reporting greater capacity</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1: IPLC organizations mapped to strengthen collaboration within and beyond subproject geographies.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1.: Number of stakeholder mapping reports</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.2.1.: 1 mapping report, incorporating subproject/regional information and global scan of additional organizations</i></p> <p>Output 2.2.2: Inclusive Conservation Learning Exchanges delivered.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2.: Number of learning exchanges</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.2.2.: 8 learning exchanges with gender mainstreaming throughout, and a gender focus in at least one (5 regional, 3 global)</i></p>
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Outcome 2.3: IPLC organizational capacity increased to formulate sustainable financing strategies.			Output 2.3.1: Financial Opportunity Analysis completed.
<i>Indicator 2.3.A: Number of ICI subproject lead organizations that have a fully developed sustainable financing strategy.</i>	No organizations	10 ICI subproject lead organizations	<i>Indicator 2.3.1.: Number of Financial Opportunity analyses completed</i> <i>Target 2.3.1.: 10 Financial Opportunity analyses completed</i>
<i>Indicator 2.3.B: Percentage of ICI subproject lead organizations that report greater capacity in proposal development, fundraising and implementation of sustainable financing strategies.</i>	No organizations	?60% ICI subproject lead organizations	Output 2.3.2: Capacity Building in Sustainable Financing delivered. <i>Indicator 2.3.2.: Number of ICI subproject lead organizations trained</i> <i>Target 2.3.2.: 10 organizations trained</i>
Component 3: IPLC Leadership in International Environmental Policy: Building the pathway from local action to global impact through targeted engagement in international environmental policy and relevant international platforms.			

<p>Outcome 3.1: Strengthened influence of IPLCs in relevant regional and international decision-making processes.</p>			<p>Output 3.1.1: ICI Policy Coordination Mechanisms strengthened to support IPLC engagement across Rio Conventions and other fora.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 3.1.A: Number of IPLC leaders with greater opportunity to influence international environmental policy with support of ICI (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, IPLC status, county, convention, and accreditation).</i></p>	<p>No people supported by ICI</p>	<p>2400 IPLC leaders (direct beneficiaries); 50% women</p>	<p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.: Number of mechanisms strengthened</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.1.1.: 2 mechanisms strengthened (IIFB-IIPFCC)</i></p>
<p><i>Indicator 3.1.B: Number of ICI partners engaging with and providing technical support to national delegations at international policy meetings (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, convention).</i></p>	<p>No ICI delegates</p>	<p>40 ICI delegates (direct beneficiaries); of whom 50% are women</p>	<p>Output 3.1.2: ICI International Environmental Policy Negotiations Curriculum developed and delivered.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2.: Number of curricula developed and delivered</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.1.2.: 1 curriculum</i></p>
			<p>Output 3.1.3: ICI International Environmental Policy Fellows Program established and supported.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.3.: Number of fellows supported</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.1.3.: 15 fellows (5 per year in years 2-4 of project, at least 50% women)</i></p>
			<p>Output 3.1.4: IPLC representation and recognition increased at the Rio Conventions and other relevant international conventions and platforms.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.4.: Number of high-level events organized</i></p>

Component 4: ICI Knowledge to Action: Transforming Inclusive Conservation Knowledge and Lessons Learned into demonstration models that expand support and advance field of IPLC-led conservation.

<p>Outcome 4.1: The field of IPLC-led conservation advanced with improved knowledge management.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.A: Number of ICI publications, reports, communication materials or tools that advance the global field of knowledge regarding IPLC-led conservation.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.B: Number of new multiregional partnerships established[3] to strengthen collaboration outside subproject geographies and build linkages with the ICI Community of Practice.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.C: Percentage of IPLC organizations that report greater collaboration after participating in ICI Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme).</i></p>	<p>No ICI publications, reports, communication materials or tools</p> <p>No partnerships</p> <p>No organizations</p>	<p>?7 lessons learned and flagship reports</p> <p>?2 new partnerships</p> <p>?75% IPLC organizations</p>	<p>Output 4.1.1: ICI Knowledge Management Platform established.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1.: Number of KM platforms established</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.1.: 1 KM platform established</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.2: ICI Knowledge Products developed with IPLC organizations.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2.: Number of Knowledge products developed</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.2.: 7 products (reflecting gender-inclusivity)</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.3: ICI Community of Practice established and supported.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.3.: Number of communities of practice established</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.3.: 1 community of practice</i></p>
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Outcome 4.2: Expanded audience engaged in IPLC-led conservation.			Output 4.2.1: ICI communications strategy developed based on needs assessment.
<i>Indicator 4.2.A: Number of average monthly visits to ICI Knowledge Platform.</i>	No visits	~500 average monthly visits	<i>Indicator 4.2.1.: Number of communications strategies developed</i>
<i>Indicator 4.2.B: Number of members of ICI Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, IPLC status, county, field of expertise).</i>	No members	?500 members (direct beneficiaries); 50 participants in bilateral and learning exchanges, 450 participants in virtual events	Output 4.2.2: ICI Communications Program executed. <i>Indicator 4.2.2.: Number of Communications Programs executed</i>
<i>Indicator 4.2.C: Percent increase in project communications index (index to be developed as part of ICI communications strategy including inter alia trends in social media followers, listserv members, website visits)</i>	No increase	10% annual increase in project communications index	<i>Target 4.2.1.: 1 communications strategy (reflecting gender mainstreaming)</i> <i>Target 4.2.2.: 1 program</i> Output 4.2.3: ICI communications training provided to project partners, reflecting gender mainstreaming. <i>Indicator 4.2.3.: Number of people trained</i> <i>Target 4.2.3.: 90 people trained (10 per geography)</i>
Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation.			

Outcome 5.1: Monitoring and evaluation conducted to verify effective project execution			Output 5.1.1: A gender-sensitive M&E system developed to collect, analyze and synthesize data and information generated during project implementation
<i>Indicator 5.1: Number of satisfactory Project progress reports</i>	No satisfactory Project progress reports	20 satisfactory quarterly Project progress reports produced	<i>Indicator 5.1.1: Number of Project M&E systems operational</i>
			<i>Target 5.1.1: One Project M&E system</i>

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

Also provided as separate file.

STAP Comments

Responses to STAP and Council Member Reviews

<p>1. <u>Who qualifies for support?</u></p> <p>-</p> <p>a. The proposal should clarify whether 'local community' organizations as well as indigenous peoples' organizations will qualify for support under this initiative. While the term IPLC is often used, the term 'indigenous peoples' is also often used. This introduces a huge amount of ambiguity as to whether e.g. organizations that represent rural communities in e.g. much of east and southern Africa or Central Asia would qualify for support here. In e.g. the consultation process, it is not clear how many non-indigenous local communities' groups have been consulted here, as most of the groups listed here include only indigenous groups. This is a very significant issue ? in e.g. southern Africa, for example, only a very small percentage of the IPLC groups engaged in managing land and resources fall into the usual definition of indigenous, but are nevertheless both critical for effective conservation and are highly marginalized.</p>	<p>a. Use of the term IPLC has been made consistent throughout the document. IPLC follows usage in the context of the CBD. It also better encompasses the range of terms used around the world for peoples who share the characteristics recognized internationally as those of indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Guidance received from the GEF Secretariat and from the GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group has highlighted that the main impetus and goal for the project is to focus on indigenous peoples and those that would fit the international definition of indigenous. In large part, this guidance reflects characteristics of indigenous peoples that provide foundations for the goals of the project, such as close relationships with traditional territories, traditional governance systems and organizational networks. Given limited resources, there has also been a strong emphasis on the need to focus and be targeted in scope, to allow for narrowing to a smaller set of regions, and then identification of specific geographies within them, over the relatively short duration of the PPG.</p>
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2. Proposed project locations

The above issue raises concerns re the initial selection of geographies. The above issue of narrowly restricting the project to indigenous groups is reflected in the criteria established for selection of priority geographies (see para 3 on p. 47 and map 4 in Annex 1.). The map from Garnet et al 2018, ONLY refers to indigenous lands ? it explicitly does not cover LC lands, which are far greater. It thus appears an inappropriate basis for determining priority geographies for investments in IPLC-led conservation. It excludes, for example, virtually all the community-managed areas of southern Africa referred to above, which are not reflected at all in selected geographies, despite the high biodiversity areas in these regions and their very extensive community-based management.

Note Map 2 is only above-ground carbon, which may under-represent the importance of non-forest biomes. Further, having two priority areas in east Africa and none in southern Africa appears odd.

In addition, the text in many places seems to be written from a very Latin America point of view, and a ?forests? point of view, so it would be good to have reassurance that IPLC orgs from e.g. Africa and Asia, and from non-forest biomes such as savannahs and drylands, will have an equitable chance of accessing support, and their priorities and issues will be equally considered in further project development. CBNRM in east and southern Africa, for example, would benefit enormously from the interventions considered here, but there are virtually no references cited that reflect experiences there.

3. Selection of Executing Organizations (EOs)

On the criteria for selecting EOs, this remains a crucial element without much detail. These have not only the responsibility to lead the regional strategies but will also generally lead the transformative impact grant as well as potentially directly determine the Innovation grants ? indicating that this initial pre-project selection of IPLCs will have enormous impact on the shape of the subsequent project. What sort of IPLCs orgs are foreseen here? Given they will be handling large amounts of money, presumably these will be large representative bodies rather than community organizations. Is this the case? If so, this seems to privilege very large IPLCs orgs who will then control most of the money, so selection will need to be very careful and transparent so as not to unfairly privilege certain ones over others.

Will there be no chance of support for IPLCs in regions where there is no large umbrella IPLC org? Also, would be good to clarify how many IPLC orgs will be chosen, roughly (or does the 8 impact strategies imply 8 IPLC orgs?)

a. Please see the previous response, which is also relevant to this point.

b. Maps annexed at this stage are indicative and the analysis undertaken in the PPG stage will draw on a much wider range of data and analysis, for example on carbon. As noted in GEF Secretariat comments, carbon will also be a secondary criterion, since Inclusive Conservation is primarily a biodiversity project. The candidate Coastal East Africa region noted in the PiF extends into southern Africa.

c. The project will work across regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America, Pacific) and across biomes (such as drylands and coastal marine areas as well as forests). This is noted in the PiF and language has been added to further highlight this.

a. The PiF has been revised to clarify the language on Executing Agencies, ensuring it is more open and could include multiple EAs in a geography which would be determined by the specific social and institutional context. A note has also been included to clarify that the number of geographies and EAs in the institutional arrangements diagram is illustrative and not pre-defined.

<p>4. <u>Root causes and drivers</u></p> <p>This is an admirably clear and well-argued analysis here, although using different terminology and breakdown in the Figure vs the text does not aid clarity.</p> <p>Also Section 1c re Barriers: barriers to what? Section 1b identifies root causes. It seems like the next step would be identifying ways to address these causes and <i>then</i> list the barriers that prevent this from happening, which would form the interventions. The root causes listed could be better matched with the ones in Table 1 and more clearly linked to barriers and components.</p>	<p>c. Point taken on the table and we have removed it for clarity. We have updated the barriers section to reflect this comment about the organization of the section and made the text more consistent.</p>
<p>5. <u>Project Structure</u></p> <p>Structure: it's quite confusing that Component 1 has a capacity-building element, some of which seems to be repeated or be very closely enmeshed with in Component 2. Particularly confusing as the descriptive language of Output 1.2.2 is exactly the same as the Component 2 (i.e. ?Project management of IPLC partner organizations, substantially strengthened? (or ?increased?))</p> <p>On p 21 the PIF says that in the project development phase it will deliver ?Project design adapted to each context?, but then later (Output 1.1.3) it makes clear the impact strategy in each region will be developed once the project is up and running. This needs some clarification.</p> <p>It seems most of Component 2 (perhaps all except some of the Knowledge Exchanges) is only accessible by IPLCs in the target regions ? is that the case? Is there a case for making this capacity-building more widely accessible for a broader group of IPLCs?</p> <p>Under 2) baseline scenario, not all of the bullet points have to do with a baseline. Rather, some are statements (e.g. ?If IPLCs are expected to help prevent the environmental degradation as part of the global effort to combat climate change?.?). This is confusing.</p> <p>The paragraph immediately above Section 3 seems to be in the wrong place. Is it supposed to be the first paragraph in the next section on the Proposed Alternative Scenario?</p> <p>Outcome 1.1 re delivering GEBs should be better reflected in the title which leads the reader to believe that the goal of the project is to build capacity. Rather, this is a means for achieving GEBs which is the mandate of the GEF.</p>	<p>a. The narrative descriptions and some of the Outcome and Output headings of Components 1/Outcome 1.2 and Component 2 have been revised to clarify the distinctions between them. Outcome 1.2 focuses on experiential learning that will be integrated into the implementation of grant activities within the priority geographies, while Component 2 focuses on global, cross-cutting activities that support capacity-building (learning platform) and/or bring IPLC organizations together across and beyond priority geographies.</p> <p>b. Clarifying language was added to the PIF before submission with a few additional clarifications based on GEF secretariat feedback.</p> <p>c. We clarified in the text that Learning Academy activities and Learning Exchanges will include participation from IPLC outside of priority geographies.</p> <p>d. Baseline scenario has been revised to ensure that baseline information is aligned and statements are removed to avoid confusion.</p> <p>e. Paragraph removed</p> <p>f. We have revised the title.</p>

6. Other Items

The proposal seems to leave out wildlife management (plants & animals) in many places where it would seem to clearly be one relevant priority, such as in Output 1.1.3. Numerous IPLC-developed documents, and CBD decisions, highlight strengthening sustainable wildlife management with strong IPLC leadership/participation as a key priority. Adding ?and natural resource? management or ?sustainable wildlife management? to ?land management? throughout would help encompass this priority. Likewise, transformational impact can be achieved through strengthening rights and capacities to benefit from and sustainably manage wild resources, not just land tenure rights. (NB: note however that this is specifically covered in Output 1.1.6).

In 4, private sector engagement, p41, why are only agricultural products and seafood covered? IPLCs engage in a huge array of trade of wild products, from NTFPs to skins, and these are extremely important to many groups (e.g. in LAC alone, trade in e.g. vicuna, caiman, anaconda, arapaima, peccaries and river turtles is carried out by a wide array of groups and provides important livelihood/food security/cultural benefits).

For output 3.14, why only Rio Conventions? At both CITES and the IWT Conventions (both global and recent LAC regional one), IPLC groups have called publicly for more participation in these policy fora and on wildlife issues. This is also an issue under active discussion in the CMS, but there are no IPLC voices there to provide input into the discussion. These more ?wildlife?-oriented fora are of clear priority for IPLCs, as indicated by the statements they've made calling for more input, and these fora have far more direct impact on IPLCs as their decisions can directly or indirectly lead to restrictions on use of key wild species, so surely these should be a key focus.

Further, (and on a different issue) the problem analysis makes clear that is it lack of participation all the way from national to international levels that is problematic, but the actions/indicators only highlight regional/national, and often only international engagement. Engagement in national policy processes is also critical, and largely requires similar skills and capacities as international, and arguably engaging only at international level is seeking to influence policy once national positions are already established much earlier.

In Output 4.1.1, it would be good to see emphasis on bringing together resources that are already out there and making them available through a knowledge hub, not just disseminating resource produced by the project. In outcome 4.1 could add the IUCN/IIED/TRAFFIC learning platform PeopleNotPoaching as well. So it would be good to have an indicator that assesses how many publications have been brought together in one place to enable/facilitate access, not just number of project products made available

a. We have added a point on wildlife and another on natural resources, and checked that other text includes both ?land and natural resources.?

b. We have updated the private sector text to reflect the large array of wild trade products.

c. We added a reference to CITES under Component 3. At the same time, as the number of Conventions/fora mentioned is increasing based on comments, it is important also to clarify that these will need to be identified and prioritized by the EAs and other IPLC partners, not necessarily that the project would engage in every one or at the same level.

d. A point has been added on global-national policy links in the Component 3 training. The focus of Component 3 (in accordance with the GEF call for proposals) focuses on global policy; some points on engagement in national policy are also included within the indicative actions in Component 1.

e. We have added points to the narrative text to reflect these comments.

7.. On Risks

Tenure issues is listed as a root cause, and a risk (low) and a potential intervention in project design, which is confusing.

On climate risk, STAP has spoken repeatedly about various climate risk tools ? how will climate risk be factored into site specific project design and development?

a. Tenure insecurity is a root cause but also can be a risk. We have adjusted the level of risk.

b. We have incorporated language that addresses climate risk tools to be included into project design and development

GEF Council Comments

<i>Germany Comments</i>	
? With regard to component 1, the proposal should emphasize the aspect of strengthening the management for conservation and sustainable use.	This is now captured through references to enhanced stewardship of natural resources, and in particular in descriptions of Outputs 1.1.3 ? 1.1.5.

? It should include in detail what is meant by ?improved practices and improved management for conservation and sustainable use? as the indicators 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. Similarly, the outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 do not provide enough information about the process towards achieving these outcomes.

This detail will be developed when subproject Impact Strategies are formulated during the implementation phase, per agreement with GEF. With respect to the process, this is now elaborated under Output descriptions, particularly 1.1.2 which reads:

In the first year of implementation, a participatory process will be conducted in each subproject with the IPLC EA (or EAs), and government agencies and partner NGOs as appropriate, to develop the Impact Strategy, including contributions to GEF global targets. This work will involve refining assessments of threats, opportunities, and baseline conditions and projects specific to that geography, and identifying priority actions for ICI sub-grants that complement existing interventions; this entails tailoring the ICI Theory of Change to the specific context of each subproject. It also will involve identifying and engaging partnerships needed for work in that area. The process will include refinement of the geographic scope of field activities. The Impact Strategy will ensure that investments achieve transformational impact that contributes to the global environmental benefits sought by the project; this will include preparation of subproject-level M&E plans that capture progress with respect to all implementation aspects including beneficiaries, capacity-building, land tenure, sustainable financing and communications. Impact Strategy development will also include refinement and selection of cultural benefit indicators (see Appendix XV). Strategies will be highly adapted to each context and shaped to add value to other relevant interventions. Importantly, each Impact Strategy will explicitly consider how to respond to vulnerabilities exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as opportunities that may arise out of wider post-pandemic recovery plans.

As already articulated in each EOI, strategies will address the main categories of strategic action described in Outputs 1.1.3-1.1.6 (enhancing IPLC rights and governance of natural resources; improving management of natural and cultural resources in IPLC Lands and Territories; addressing the drivers of environmental degradation affecting IPLC sustainable development; and support the economic and financial sustainability of IPLC-led conservation). Strategies will emphasize transformative impact through interventions such as strengthening land and natural resource management systems (including sustainable forest and wildlife management); addressing barriers to recognition of land and resource tenure and equitable access; establishing new indigenous and community conserved areas; improving equitable benefit sharing; enhancing women's economic empowerment, leadership and access to productive resources; and promoting intergenerational knowledge transfer and social inclusion. Strategies will also identify partnership opportunities. Each Impact Strategy will be reviewed and approved by the ICI Steering Committee, and evaluated and adapted as part of annual work planning processes. Impact Strategies will be gender inclusive, and will include monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans to track the achievement of results through grant activities. Subproject M&E plans elaborated for Impact Strategies will include locally appropriate quality indicators to enrich interpretation of quantitative indicators, defined with IPLCs to ensure that they reflect local norms

<p>? In addition, the targets (given in ha) should include a component about the quality of management.</p>	<p>Quality of management will be emphasized in subproject-specific M&E frameworks, to be prepared while developing the subproject Impact Strategies during the first phase of implementation.</p>
<p>Norway/Denmark Comments</p>	
<p>The level of the work in the project seems unclear. There seems to be focus on working within geographies, within regions, and on a global level (Outcome 3.1). At the same time- little effort is made to link the work with national level policy. And in several (if not most) countries the rights of indigenous peoples are determined by national land-planning, rules and regulations. And a lot of the large-scale infrastructure projects and mining/ forestry/ agriculture licensing which influence local indigenous territory are decided at the national level. Therefore, it seems like more efforts should be put into influencing and lobbying national policies and engaging with legislation on a national level.</p>	<p>This comment was incorporated into the design by emphasizing capacity-building for IPLC leaders with respect to engaging and participating in national (as well as international) policy processes. The EOIs that have been selected as the subprojects include proposed indicative activities that relate to influencing national policies and engaging national legislatures. The project will work with IPLC organizations and leaders to reinforce their capacity to do so. Accordingly, the description of Output 1.1.5 reads:</p> <p><i>The project will seek to support innovative approaches that enable IPLC land holders to engage in dialogue and decision-making with national governments on development agendas relevant to their lands, territories, resources and waters. M&E frameworks to track increased and meaningful participation of IPLCs in national processes related to biodiversity conservation will be tailored to each subproject Impact Strategies as appropriate, including, for example, inclusion of traditional knowledge and IPLC contributions in NBSAPs; number of IPLCs in local and national bodies that oversee resource management (e.g. national park management bodies); and number of policies or laws on Access and Benefit-Sharing mechanisms that reflect and strengthen IPLC rights.</i></p>
<p>Outcome 2.3: The project mentions how it would like to work on sustainable financing and will engage in Opportunity analysis to find the right financial mechanisms for the geographical context. Reference could be made to BIOFIN's work here. Making use of the BIOFIN handbook- which presents over 250 finance solutions for biodiversity finance, could be useful, as well as building relations with BIOFIN advisers.</p>	<p>Description of Output 2.3.1 revised to include: ?The ICI will contract dedicated expertise to conduct an Opportunity Analysis to identify long-term finance mechanisms and impact investment opportunities in subproject geographies, drawing on resources such as those developed by BIOFIN and the Conservation Finance Alliance.?</p>

For the Table 3 on page 51- there is further mention of IPLC holding customary and statutory rights, and that activities in the program will enhance IPLC rights and governance over their own resources. IPLC land rights and rights to govern their customary resources is, unfortunately, highly contentious, and not a straightforward question. As important as the issue is, it seems like the project description, as well as the risk assessment, does not acknowledge the complexity around these issues. An improved strategy- with more focus on influencing national governments, and a little more modesty in use of language- could mitigate the weaknesses in the project document.	The EOIs submitted by IPLC organizations for the selected subprojects reflect keen awareness of these complexities and challenges. Moreover, the CI Center for Communities and Conservation and the IUCN Global Programme on Governance and Rights both offer considerable experience recognizing, analyzing, and working with partners to navigate these complexities. That said, the ICI will ensure that in the development of the Impact Strategies for each subproject in the first phase of implementation explicitly address these issues, in terms of situation analysis, risk assessment, and strategy design, as a foundation for activities under Output 1.1.5 described above.
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STAP Review

Part I: Project Information		Response	Response from CI/IUCN
GEF ID	10404		
Project Title	Inclusive conservation initiative		
Date of Screening	5-12-19		
STAP member Screener	Rosie Cooney		
STAP secretariat screener	Virginia Gorsevski		

<p>STAP Overall Assessment</p>	<p>Minor issues to be considered during project design: STAP is very supportive of this project, excited to see funding directed directly to IPLCs, and views this project as having high potential for large-scale transformative impact. However, we have certain concerns, particularly regarding the exclusion at this early stage of large geographic areas that appear to meet the specified criteria, notably the whole of southern Africa, without any apparent consultation with IPLC groups from that region. The rationale for this is not made clear in the proposal. Further, there is a lack of clear definition of "local communities" and no discussion of how traditional communities not generally considered indigenous, such as those in much of rural Africa, will be incorporated. An inevitable and significant challenge for this project will be ensuring very clear and transparent processes for allocation of funding, in order to avoid generating conflicts between IP+C7LC organisations and concerns around perceived bias, conflict of interest, or favoritism. Overall, however, the proposal is exceptionally well-written and well-planned, innovative, embeds durability principles, and in our view has a very high chance of transformative success.</p>	<p>ICI usage of 'IPLC' follows usage under the CBD, which may be captured as "Communities that have a long historical association with the lands and waters that they have traditionally live on or used for their subsistence". ? (UNEP/CBD/WSCB/LAC/1/INF/5/2016; www.cbd.int) This does not exclude traditional communities in southern Africa or rural areas elsewhere in Africa.</p> <p>Geographies were selected by overlaying 3 types of conservation priorities, in a process informed by GEF IPAG input; this process classed southern Africa as extremely important but as a second-tier priority. Southern Africa IPLC representatives were engaged at GEF sessions in Dec. 2019 to align understanding of the process. This exchange also emphasized that Inclusive Conservation will be built into GEF 8, and that southern African participation in the global portions of the ICI can be used to position the region for GEF 8 support.</p>
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Part I: Project Information			
B. Indicative Project Description Summary			
Project Objective	Is the objective clearly defined, and consistently related to the problem diagnosis?	Yes, particularly clear and direct.	
Project components	A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project's objectives?	Yes.	
Outcomes	A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention.		
	Do the planned outcomes encompass important global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits?	Yes.	
	Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits likely to be generated?	Yes.	
Outputs	A description of the products and services which are expected to result from the project. Is the sum of the outputs likely to contribute to the outcomes?	Yes.	
Part II: Project justification	A simple narrative explaining the project's logic, i.e. a theory of change.		
1. Project description. Briefly describe:			

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)	Is the problem statement well-defined?	Yes, particularly clear, well-articulated and well-referenced.	
	Are the barriers and threats well described, and substantiated by data and references?	<p>Very clear. It is questionable whether unsustainable development pressures is really a root cause, rather than a proximate driver resulting from deeper root causes (particular economic models and ideologies, power relations, population expansion etc). In barriers, it could also be usefully pointed out the cognitive barriers to change, including particular prevailing assumptions and paradigms around conservation e.g. it is best done by governments, it requires excluding people from landscapes, etc. In practice these are major barriers often difficult to overcome. Greater participation is an effective intervention to address these.</p>	<p>Characterization of root cause has been adjusted to read: "Economic development prioritized over conservation, leading to threats from unsustainable development pressures: Threats to lands and territories owned and managed by IPLCs are increasing from infrastructure developments such as hydropower and roads, and extractive industries such as oil, gas and mining, as well as large-scale agricultural production. Large-scale land acquisitions, as tracked by the Global Land Matrix, also document significant threats. Lack of full legal recognition and unequal power dynamics mean that land acquisitions for concessions often involve IPLC lands, which generate conflicts and negative impacts on IPLCs."</p> <p>An additional root cause described is: "Exclusive conservation approaches: Government policies and conservation approaches in many countries historically have and continue to relegate IPLCs to the sidelines of conservation or directly exclude them from their traditional lands. Given historical links between protected area creation and dispossession, indigenous peoples commonly are opposed to protected areas. The resulting tensions prevent constructive engagement and collaboration, and undermine motivations for effective management, thereby allowing drivers of environmental problems to persist."</p>

	For multiple focal area projects: does the problem statement and analysis identify the drivers of environmental degradation which need to be addressed through multiple focal areas; and is the objective well-defined, and can it only be supported by integrating two, or more focal areas objectives or programs?		
2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects	Is the baseline identified clearly?	The baseline focuses on identifying relevant work of other organisations/initiatives rather than establishing a baseline in terms of the indicators. However, given that this project will determine target geographies in its next phase, a more detailed baseline would not be possible. The gaps that remain, taking into account all these initiatives, is clearly specified.	
	Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits?		
	Is the baseline sufficiently robust to support the incremental (additional cost) reasoning for the project?		
	For multiple focal area projects:		

	are the multiple baseline analyses presented (supported by data and references), and the multiple benefits specified, including the proposed indicators;		
	are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described; and		
	how did these lessons inform the design of this project?		
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project	What is the theory of change?		

	<p>What is the sequence of events (required or expected) that will lead to the desired outcomes?</p>	<p>STAP remains concerned, as previously highlighted, that candidate geographies have already been designated, and particularly that large areas with extensive areas of community-managed lands have already been excluded. It is notable that in Africa, the entirety of East Africa (falling into the drylands) and the entire Congo Basin is included - and yet the entirety of southern Africa is excluded. Why? Southern Africa has many areas of high biodiversity values and its role in establishing extensive community management is well known and documented, yet it appears it has been entirely excluded from consideration at this stage. Was IPLC consultation in this region carried out, and to what extent, as the basis of this exclusion? As in previous iterations, the only map of IPLC territories referred to (although not included) indicates only indigenous territories, not those managed by local communities (from Garnett et al).</p>	<p>See responses above.</p>
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	? What is the set of linked activities, outputs, and outcomes to address the project's objectives?	In Outcome 3.1, and in text on Output 3.1.1, STAP recommends including specific reference to other key non-Rio conservation conventions, particularly those where IPLCs are actively seeking to engage or that are currently considering how to better engage IPLCs, namely CITES and CMS.	CITES, CMS and Minamata have been added to the descriptions.
	? Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions?	Yes, very strong.	
	? Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?		
5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing	GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits?	Yes.	
	LDCF/SCCF: will the proposed incremental activities lead to adaptation which reduces vulnerability, builds adaptive capacity, and increases resilience to climate change?		

6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)	Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits, and are they measurable?	Yes.	
	Is the scale of projected benefits both plausible and compelling in relation to the proposed investment?	Yes. The project requests expanded resources for the PPG phase - this appears justified given the extensive consultations required by the nature of the project.	
	Are the global environmental benefits explicitly defined?	Yes.	
	Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation?	Yes.	
	What activities will be implemented to increase the project's resilience to climate change?		
7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up	Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?	Yes, highly innovative.	

	Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?	Yes. Note in Table 7: there have been numerous calls in CITES also for greater participation by IPLCs.	CITES has been added to the Table 7 in the ProDoc.
	Will incremental adaptation be required, or more fundamental transformational change to achieve long term sustainability?	This project seeks to bring about transformational change.	
1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.		Note map 1 is biodiversity hotspots, not high biodiversity areas - hotspots reflect both biodiversity and level of threat.	Current map shows only the subproject geographies for clarity.
2. Stakeholders. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities. If none of the above, please explain why. In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.	Have all the key relevant stakeholders been identified to cover the complexity of the problem, and project implementation barriers?	This is a very comprehensive list. But how will consultations with IPLCs be carried out where there is no regional representative IPLC group? Also, how will local communities that are not represented in indigenous peoples' networks be integrated into consultations?	Per agreement with GEF, definition of detailed activities for the subprojects will be deferred to the implementation phase. This will include comprehensive stakeholder mapping to ensure broad participation and consultations, including attention to communities that otherwise might not be represented in networks. This will be guided by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared for the ICI, as well as subproject-specific stakeholder plans to be developed for each subproject.

	What are the stakeholders? roles, and how will their combined roles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge?	This is clearly mapped out.	
<p>3. Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment. Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes/no/ tbd. If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: access to and control over resources; participation and decision-making; and/or economic benefits or services. Will the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes/no /tbd</p>	Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?	Yes, this is clearly and well thought-through.	

	Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed?		
5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design	Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project's control?	The measures to address any perceived favoritism or lack of transparency are very important - this could cause a great deal of conflict between IPLCs. See points above re exclusion of southern Africa from the initiative and criteria for selection of the EAs.	See responses above. Also, the ICI has prepared an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism where stakeholders can raise these concerns.
	Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project?		
	For climate risk, and climate resilience measures:		
	? How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?		
	? Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?		

	? Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?		
	? What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?		
6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other related initiatives	Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?	Learnings from other projects are not explicitly identified. However, the proposal is well referenced and draws on learnings from research and literature.	Preparation of the lessons learned section of the ProDoc included review of several pertinent projects, including: GEF/UNEP Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change; GEF/IDB Program for Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous and Peasant Communities in Central America; GEF/WB Indigenous Management of Protected Areas in the Peruvian Amazon; GEF/CI Conservation Agreements Private Partnership Platform; CI Indigenous Conservation Leaders Fellowship program; World Bank Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
	Is there adequate recognition of previous projects and the learning derived from them?		
	Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited?		
	How have these lessons informed the project's formulation?		

	Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?		
8. Knowledge management. Outline the ?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project, and how it will contribute to the project?s overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.	What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?	This is sound.	
	What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling- up results, lessons and experience?		
STAP advisory response	Brief explanation of advisory response and action proposed		
1. Concur	STAP acknowledges that on scientific or technical grounds the concept has merit. The proponent is invited to approach STAP for advice at any time during the development of the project brief prior to submission for CEO endorsement.		

	<p>* In cases where the STAP acknowledges the project has merit on scientific and technical grounds, the STAP will recognize this in the screen by stating that "STAP is satisfied with the scientific and technical quality of the proposal and encourages the proponent to develop it with same rigor. At any time during the development of the project, the proponent is invited to approach STAP to consult on the design."</p>		
2. Minor issues to be considered during project design	<p>STAP has identified specific scientific /technical suggestions or opportunities that should be discussed with the project proponent as early as possible during development of the project brief. The proponent may wish to:</p>		
	<p>(i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised;</p>		

	(ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development, and possibly agreeing to terms of reference for an independent expert to be appointed to conduct this review.		
	The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.		
3. Major issues to be considered during project design	STAP proposes significant improvements or has concerns on the grounds of specified major scientific/technical methodological issues, barriers, or omissions in the project concept. If STAP provides this advisory response, a full explanation would also be provided. The proponent is strongly encouraged to:		

	(i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised; (ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development including an independent expert as required. The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.		
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Section	GEF Secretariat Comments (July 2021)	Response
Part 1 ? Project Information		
1. Does the project remain aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements as presented in PIF (as indicated in table A)?	Yes	
2. Is the project structure/design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs as in Table B and described in the project document?	No, we think some these activities may need to be revisited when addressing issues below.	See p.13 The EOIs for the resulting set of pre-selected subprojects will be further developed as full Impact Strategies during the first year of the ICI.
3. If this is a non-grant instrument, has a reflow calendar been presented in Annex D?	N/A	
4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines?	Yes	
5. Is the financing presented in Table D adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives?	Yes	

<p>6. Is the status and utilization of the PPG reported in Annex C in the document?</p>	<p>Yes. We note that the challenges presented by COVID have meant that activities proposed for the PPG have been moved to Year 1 in order to move execution forward where possible.</p>	
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<p>7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E? Do they remain realistic?</p>	<p>No, we are surprised to see how low the PA values are especially for core indicator 1 and 2. While we recognize the long and complicated history with PAs as such, we expected to see more areas under protection as part of this project with whatever name they may have (ICCA, OECM, etc). This project includes developing guidance for or potentially modifying the METT for use with indigenous and community areas so it would make sense that there would be larger areas being protected as part of the project. Please note that we do not expect areas for core indicator 1 or 2 to be no-use areas, but areas that have limited modification.</p> <p>In addition, there are places where the numbers don't match between what has been entered in the Portal, the ToC (number of ha of PAs), and the narrative (number of beneficiaries).</p>	<p>Erroneous values uploaded to the portal have been corrected.</p> <p>To further clarify, description of indicators were edited as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the ToC: Changed ?1.45 million hectares of PAs under improved management? to ?1.45 million hectares of PAs created or under improved management? 2. In the Results Framework: Changed ?b. Area (hectares) of IPLC terrestrial and marine protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. (Target: 1,446,051 ha)? to ?b. Area (hectares) of IPLC terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management?? <p>Regarding the number of beneficiaries in the narrative, Paragraph 148 refers to ?The ICI will directly benefit at least an estimated 151,309 people (50% women) through on-the-ground project activities including employment in conservation jobs, strengthening of existing livelihoods, and investment in sustainable livelihoods (e.g. ecotourism).? and ?The ICI will also reach at least 1,340 beneficiaries through capacity building and global component project activities.? This totals the number of beneficiaries in the Core Indicators (and elsewhere in the ProDoc), which is 152,649. To avoid confusion, the text in the ProDoc now clarifies that direct beneficiaries are the sum of beneficiaries from Component 1 activities and from Components 2-4. Paragraph 148 now reads: ?The ICI will directly</p>
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Part 2: Project Justification	Yes	
1. Is there a sufficient elaboration on how the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers, are going to be addressed?		
2. Is there an elaboration on how the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects were derived?	Yes	

<p>3. Is the proposed alternative scenario as described in PIF/PFD sound and adequate? Is there sufficient clarity on the expected outcomes and components of the project and a description on the project is aiming to achieve them?</p>	<p>No, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fellows programs - it looks like there are multiple fellows programs. Can you please provide clarity on these different activities, what they will entail and how they relate to each other? - Governance - More details on the make up, structure and roles of the Steering Committee are needed. Is there a role for IPAG and GEF on the Steering Committee? Friends of ICI are referenced but no details provided. <p>Output 1.1.2 - We believe that the GEF Secretariat needs to have a role in reviewing the subprojects as well especially as we are not able to review them at this point in time. It also seems like it may be challenging to hold up Work Plan approval until the annual process of the Steering Committee. While we understand the desire to support indigenous governance, it will be important to make sure that it is not an impediment to progress for the many different moving parts of the project.</p> <p>Target 2.3B - We think it's important that any sustainable financing strategy is about more than seeking grants or donor funds, rather that it looks to ways for the organizations and communities to fund themselves and not be dependent on donations. While they could be part of such a plant, it would be important to have a diversity of funding approaches to make the plans more resilient such as in Output 2.3.1.</p>	<p>There is only one fellows program, which is the ICI International Environmental Policy Fellows (Target 3.1.3.: 15 fellows (5 per year in years 2-4 of project, at least 50% women)). In the ProDoc text, this program was also referred to as ICI International Policy Fellows. This inconsistency has been corrected in the ProDoc.</p> <p>The following text was inserted as paragraph 223: ?Thus, the steering committee includes representatives of the sub-projects, and two additional members outside of ICI subprojects to be considered once the Steering Committee is established (see TORs in Appendix XVI). Additional members may include a representative from the IPAG, and potentially a representative from outside the project scope to allow for cross-learning. The GEF Secretariat will have a non-voting seat on the GSC and provide relevant guidance related to GEF strategy, policy and procedures. Representatives of the GEF Implementing Agencies (CI/IUCN) will provide technical and secretarial support to the ICI Steering Committee. In keeping with ICI being IP-led, necessary decisions will be taken by the SC members, with advice coming from GEF and the IAs. The ?Friends of ICI? (see below) will be composed of funders, other initiatives and will be established to facilitate cross-learning, coordination with other similar initiatives and to allow broadening of the reach of the initiative. This will also allow potential co-funders to learn directly from the partners. The Friends can be convened on a needs</p>
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4. Is there further elaboration on how the project is aligned with focal area/impact program strategies?	Yes	
5. Is the incremental reasoning, contribution from the baseline, and co-financing clearly elaborated?	Yes	
6. Is there further and better elaboration on the project's expected contribution to global environmental benefits or adaptation benefits?	Yes	
7. Is there further and better elaboration to show that the project is innovative and sustainable including the potential for scaling up?	No, while this is generally good, it would be good to include more emphasis on how this project can model and advocate for inclusive conservation approaches and financing opportunities to encourage governments to use funds (donor and otherwise) and the private sector to take this kind of work on.	The following text was added as para 168: ?To disseminate innovations generated through the project, the ICI will work through multiple platforms and channels to model and advocate for increased government and private support for inclusive conservation approaches. Overall, a key focus of the ICI Communications Strategy will be to reach and influence these audiences to increase their support and promote adoption of learnings and best practices. Other specific anticipated platforms for engagement include: subproject country-level stakeholder meetings and supervision missions (engaging governments, conservation organization and relevant private sector partners to encourage related investments), events in global policy forums, and presentations in GEF meetings.?
Stakeholders		
Does the project include detailed report on stakeholders engaged during the design phase? Is there an adequate stakeholder engagement plan or equivalent documentation for the implementation phase, with information on Stakeholders who will be engaged, the means of engagement, and dissemination of information?	Yes. We note that each subproject will require its own stakeholder engagement process.	
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		

Has the gender analysis been completed? Did the gender analysis identify any gender differences, gaps or opportunities linked to project/program objectives and activities? If so, does the project/program include gender-responsive activities, gender-sensitive indicators and expected results?	Yes, we note that each subproject will need to complete its own gender analysis.	
Private Sector Engagement		
If there is a private sector engagement, is there an elaboration of its role as a financier and/or as a stakeholder?	Yes. There is limited private sector engagement described at this time and we hope that as the subprojects are elaborated and sustainable finance plans developed, there is attention given to opportunities to create long term financing through engagement with the private sector.	
Risks to Achieving Project Objectives		

Has the project elaborated on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved? Were there proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation?	No, please include discussion on how to adjust if there is change in leadership in the EAs as well as the possibility of the revocation of consent by an organization. We note that there are certain restrictions that are non-negotiable for the GEF and, therefore, it is possible though probably highly unlikely that there could be issues that could cause problems.	<p>Lack of leadership continuity is noted as a risk for Outcome 1.2 in the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Table. The following risk mitigation measures are identified: Communications strategy; application of FPIC; transparency requirements stipulated in sub-grant agreements; grievance mechanism; targeted training on skills and organizational capacity; design training programs to reach a critical mass of current and potential future leaders</p> <p>Also see Risk Assessment and Mitigation Table 6: Outcome 1.1. and 2.1.</p> <p><i>See</i> barriers listed to addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes (p.61):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited capacity to access and manage financing for IPLC-led conservation. - Limited capacity of IPLCs in administrative management skills and communications technology. <p><i>See</i> (p.87) Output 1.1.1 on organizational capacity assessments (p.88) Output 1.2.1 on subproject Impact Strategies (p.100) Output 1.2.1 on customized capacity building plan for subprojects (p.101) Output 1.2.2 on customized capacity building activities (p.107) Output 2.1.3 on organizational development and capacity building</p>
Coordination		

<p>Is the institutional arrangement for project implementation fully described? Is there an elaboration on possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project area?</p>	<p>No, it would be helpful to have a conversation on how CI and IUCN will work together and with the different EAs. At this point, there is little information in this regard. It would be good to have a meeting to discuss this in depth.</p> <p>Page 65 - It would be good to think about how this initiative might be able to influence implementation of GEF projects and design of new ones - not only to collaborate and avoid duplication.</p> <p>How will this project work with the SGP IP Fellows?</p>	<p>Per our discussion (July 23), this is clarified through TORs and budget.</p> <p>On page 66, the last row (GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives in subproject countries) of Table 8 is revised as follows: The ICI will facilitate communication and engagement between ICI subproject lead organizations and related projects in the involved countries, with particular attention to GEF projects and projects implemented by CI and IUCN. The intent is to influence implementation of GEF projects and design of new ones, building from innovation and lessons learned from the ICI. This will be done through regular interactions with government and other GEF project partners, including through full subproject design processes, other in-country stakeholder meetings, engagements with government and partners around supervision missions, and ongoing engagement with the IPAG and GEF Secretariat, including through the project Steering Committee. Purposes of these interactions will include: exchange of lessons learned, best practices, and networking resources; exploration of scope for co-investment or strategically and programmatically aligned investment; avoiding duplication of efforts; alignment of messaging in interactions with key stakeholders and constituencies; joint exploration of potential for follow-on programming, financing solutions, replication, and scale-up. See Appendix X for a listing of GEF projects and relevant initiatives by subproject 2.</p>
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Consistency with National Priorities		
Has the project described the alignment of the project with identified national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under the relevant conventions?	Yes	
Knowledge Management		

Is the proposed Knowledge Management Approach for the project adequately elaborated with a timeline and a set of deliverables?

No, it would be good to discuss how these efforts can be promoted to change project implementation and government policy more broadly.

This will be covered in more detail in the ICI Communications Strategy, to be developed in year 1 of the project. In addition, text was added to the end of para 185 so that it now reads:

How the Knowledge Platform and other resources will be used to disseminate knowledge products and support other ICI efforts will be detailed in an ICI Communications Strategy (Output 4.2.1), to be completed by the end of the first year (though some knowledge management and communications activities will commence before then). This strategy will include analysis of key target audiences, strategic communications channels, and strategic communications and outreach opportunities (e.g. global conferences and events). The strategy will also serve to ensure a consistent articulation of the ICI design and purpose among all the subprojects. Additional objectives of the Communications Strategy will be to support policy engagement by IPLC representatives, coordination among IPLC organizations and delegations, and efforts related to sustainable financing (e.g. working with IPLC-led conservation implementers on communications to reach potential investors). Thus, the Communications Strategy will also serve as an important complement to the ICI capacity-building investments. The Communications Strategy will also consider how to leverage knowledge products to inform project design and implementation by the GEF and partners, for example by using project Supervision Missions to engage stakeholders including

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS)		
Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?	<p>Yes. We note that subprojects will need to do their own assessments as activities are full outlined.</p> <p>For gender on component 4, who qualifies as ICI staff?</p>	<p>For gender on component 4, staff refers to lead staff of subproject EAs as well as the PMU. This is now clarified on page 78 of the ProDoc:</p> <p>?-Percentage of ICI staff (PMU and subproject EAs) who believe that gender has been adequately mainstreamed into the ICI?</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation		

Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?

No, while there is a budgeted M&E plan, most all of the indicators are simply about the existence of a plan or output and not its quality. It would be good to think about how the quality/use/effective implementation could be measured through the indicators.

In addition, there is reference to developing individualized organizational capacity scorecards. We would suggest that it would be better to have a standardized scorecard that potentially could be used in the future (and may come from partners) so that there are indicators that can be aggregated across the different subprojects.

Para 89 of ProDoc reads:

"Subproject M&E plans elaborated for Impact Strategies will include locally appropriate quality indicators to enrich interpretation of quantitative indicators, defined with IPLCs to ensure that they reflect local norms and are meaningful to local stakeholders."

We may add that Output indicators typically serve to track project implementation progress ? this means they typically are less likely to capture quality considerations. Quality, within the project M&E framework, typically is better captured at the Outcome and Objective level. This clearly is the case with the Objective level indicators for ICI (particularly the first 3); likewise, quality is captured in multiple indicators at the Outcome level.

We have reviewed the Project Results Monitoring Plan to identify places where quality considerations can be further highlighted, and made adjustments in the Methodology column such that they read as follows:

Indicator 1.1.2.: Document review (verify IS completed and reviewed for quality)

Indicator 1.2.1.: Review of documentation (verify assessments conducted and plans completed)

In addition, para 100 of the ProDoc notes ?Pre- and post-assessments of capacity will be conducted to evaluate the impact of training.?

Indicator 2.2.2.: Review of learning exchange reports, including participant assessment of learning events

Indicator 2.3.A.: Document review (verify that

Benefits		
Are the socioeconomic benefits at the national and local levels sufficiently described resulting from the project? Is there an elaboration on how these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of GEBs or adaptation benefits?	Yes. It will be important to consider how this relates to various SDGs and other international goals and agreements.	
Annexes		
Are all the required annexes attached and adequately responded to?	<p>No, the budget as attached in the Portal is unreadable. Please include a document attachment in the documents and consider how the Portal version could be legible.</p> <p>We will likely have comments on the budget once we can view it. It will be important to understand how the PMC will be used, agency fee divided, etc. It would also be good to have information on the total amount to be provided to IPLC organizations across the various components.</p> <p>There is also no need to include responses to GEF comments that were provided informally in an annex.</p>	All materials have been shared
Project Results Framework	Yes	
GEF Secretariat comments	Yes	
Council comments	Yes	
STAP comments	Yes	
Status of PPG utilization	Yes	
Project maps and coordinates	Yes. We note that detailed maps are attached as an annex and greater detail will likely be provided as the subprojects are developed.	
GEFSEC DECISION		
RECOMMENDATION		
Is CEO endorsement recommended? (applies only to projects and child projects)	Not at this time. We look forward to discussing this project with the team to address the issues raised.	

Section	GEF Secretariat Comments (September 2021)	Response
Part 1 ? Project Information		
1. Does the project remain aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements as presented in PIF (as indicated in table A)?	Yes	
2. Is the project structure/design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs as in Table B and described in the project document?	Yes	
3. If this is a non-grant instrument, has a reflow calendar been presented in Annex D?	N/A	
4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines?	Yes	
5. Is the financing presented in Table D adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives?	Yes	
6. Is the status and utilization of the PPG reported in Annex C in the document?	Yes	
7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E? Do they remain realistic?	Yes, we note that line between MPA and marine mainstreaming can be even more tricky than in terrestrial contexts. The recently published guidelines on MPAs from IUCN could be helpful in separating these.	
Part 2: Project Justification	Yes	
1. Is there a sufficient elaboration on how the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers, are going to be addressed?		
2. Is there an elaboration on how the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects were derived?	Yes	

3. Is the proposed alternative scenario as described in PIF/PFD sound and adequate? Is there sufficient clarity on the expected outcomes and components of the project and a description on the project is aiming to achieve them?	Yes, thank you for the edits. Maintaining the link between IPAG and the SC is important, and it is important to clarify that the SC will not approve workplans, so processes can move forward. We expect the agencies will keep the GEF Secretariat apprised of the updated workplans.	
4. Is there further elaboration on how the project is aligned with focal area/impact program strategies?	Yes	
5. Is the incremental reasoning, contribution from the baseline, and co-financing clearly elaborated?	Yes	
6. Is there further and better elaboration on the project's expected contribution to global environmental benefits or adaptation benefits?	Yes	
7. Is there further and better elaboration to show that the project is innovative and sustainable including the potential for scaling up?	Yes, thank you.	
Stakeholders		
Does the project include detailed report on stakeholders engaged during the design phase? Is there an adequate stakeholder engagement plan or equivalent documentation for the implementation phase, with information on Stakeholders who will be engaged, the means of engagement, and dissemination of information?	Yes. We note that each subproject will require its own stakeholder engagement process.	
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
Has the gender analysis been completed? Did the gender analysis identify any gender differences, gaps or opportunities linked to project/program objectives and activities? If so, does the project/program include gender-responsive activities, gender-sensitive indicators and expected results?	Yes. We note that each subproject will require its own gender analysis.	
Private Sector Engagement		

If there is a private sector engagement, is there an elaboration of its role as a financier and/or as a stakeholder?	Yes. There is limited private sector engagement described at this time and we hope that as the subprojects are elaborated and sustainable finance plans developed, there is attention given to opportunities to create long term financing through engagement with the private sector.	
Risks to Achieving Project Objectives		
Has the project elaborated on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved? Were there proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation?	Yes, thank you.	
Coordination		
Is the institutional arrangement for project implementation fully described? Is there an elaboration on possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project area?	Yes. It will be important to collaborate with the SGP fellows program in implementation.	
Consistency with National Priorities		
Has the project described the alignment of the project with identified national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under the relevant conventions?	Yes	
Knowledge Management		
Is the proposed ?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project adequately elaborated with a timeline and a set of deliverables?	Yes	
Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS)		
Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?	Yes, thank you for including the safeguards review.	
Monitoring and Evaluation		

Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?	Yes. Thank you for the edits and additions. We look forward to seeing more outcome and impact indicators from the subproject plans. It would be good if there could at least be a percentage increase in capacity across all subprojects. Having indicators that can roll up is obviously challenging but will be helpful in the long run.	
Benefits		
Are the socioeconomic benefits at the national and local levels sufficiently described resulting from the project? Is there an elaboration on how these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of GEBs or adaptation benefits?	Yes. It will be important to consider how this relates to various SDGs and other international goals and agreements.	

Annexes		
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Are all the required annexes attached and adequately responded to?

9/23/2021

1. On Project Information: Please change the expected start date to a future date and kindly make sure to meet the 60 months duration. The expected completion date should be a day before the starting the next year (though currently incorrect in Portal, it would be: 08/31/2026).

2. The funds allocation in Table D at PIF stage is different from CEO Endorsement ? please amend by modifying Table D in the CEO Endorsement (leaving the same amounts as in the PIF approved by Council).

3. On Core Indicators : Core Indicator 2 (Marine Protected Areas) and Indicator 11 (Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender

1. Dates have been adjusted, new start is 12/21, end is 11/26
2. PIF screenshot is below. The reason why the numbers per Agency differ is because the numbers in the ProDoc are based on the revised budget.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount
CI	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	11,2
IUCN	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	11,2
Total GEF Resources(\$)					22,5

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount
CI	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	11,2
IUCN	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	11,2
Total GEF Resources(\$)					22,5

Below is table D in the CEO endorsement in the portal. There is a difference because the project went through a detailed budgeting process, during the PPG phase, where the agencies created their detailed budgets to deliver on the project objectives. The budget submitted in the PIF phase, was an estimated budget per agency, and amounts because an actual budget was developed.

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
CI	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	11,290,453.00	1,016,141.00	12,306,59
IUCN	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	11,245,327.00	1,012,079.00	12,257,40
Total Grant Resources(\$)					22,535,780.00	2,028,220.00	24,564,00

3. RF Objective level indicator a. is now disaggregated into terrestrial and marine, capturing the relevant Core Indicators. Core Indicator 11 is captured by the combined indicators for Outcomes 1.1, 2.1 and 3.1.
4. Changes to co-financing table made as requested. Appears that explanation of Investment Mobilized below the table may not have been uploaded in the portal. (Describe how any ?Investment Mobilized? was identified. ?Investment Mobilized? refers to additional funding that will be deployed over GEF?s investment period to support Inclusive Conservation, catalyzed by GEF?s investment. This includes both public and private co-financing and grant funding to support the delivery of the investment strategy. It is expected that, by the end of the GEF investment period in 2026, circa US\$59 million will have been mobilized.)
5. NEPAL received and uploaded. Bolivia did not provide non-objection and has been removed from project.

With the removal of Bolivia, the Southwest Amazon subproject now only involves Peru. FENAMAD has adjusted its EOI and targets, with the subproject geography now encompassing fewer total hectares (previously 10 million, now 7.49 million) but more in Protected Areas, and fewer beneficiaries (previously

Project Results Framework	Yes	
GEF Secretariat comments	Yes	
Council comments	Yes	
STAP comments	Yes	
Status of PPG utilization	Yes	
Project maps and coordinates	Yes. We note that detailed maps are attached as an annex and greater detail will likely be provided as the subprojects are developed.	
GEFSEC DECISION		
RECOMMENDATION		

<p>Is CEO endorsement recommended? (applies only to projects and child projects)</p>	<p>No, please address the issues raised under annexes.</p> <p>The PM notes that this project because of its unusual nature and in an effort to reduce layers between the GEF and the indigenous peoples organization s being supported (that will execute parts of this project), there will be significant agency execution.</p>	
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ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

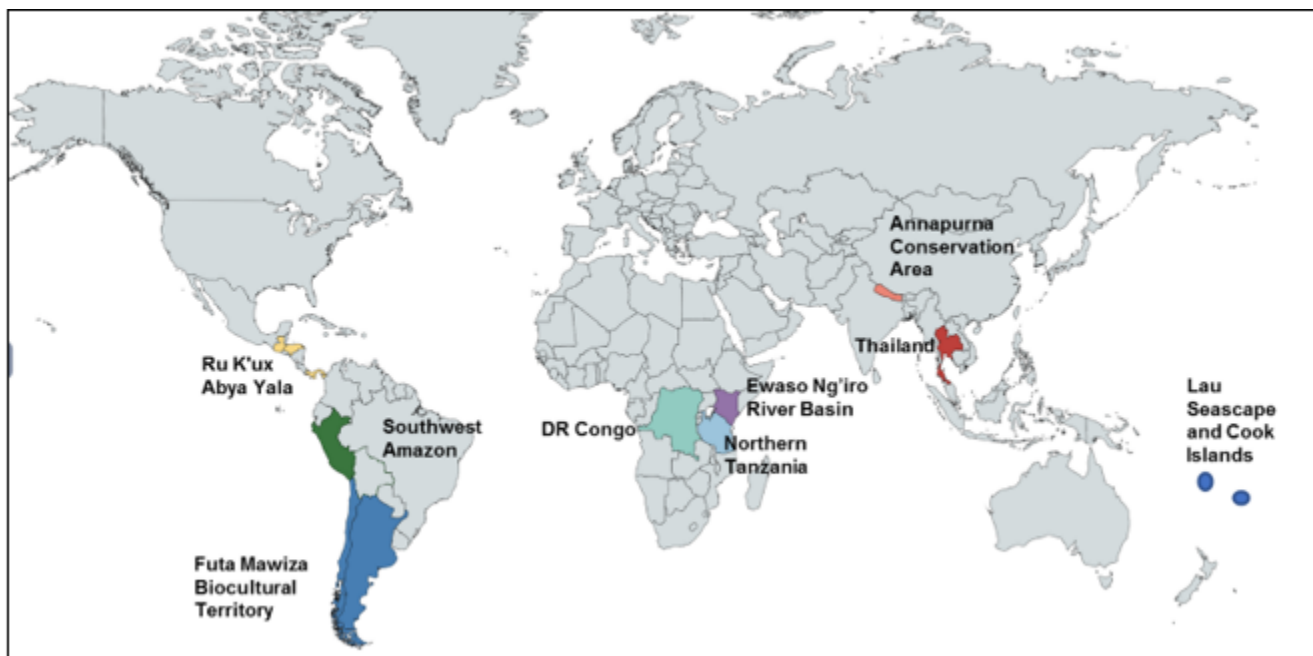
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i> 400,000		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>

Project Preparation Grant: During the PPG phase the following activities were conducted under COVID-19 restrictions: stakeholder engagement (in-person/virtual), gender and safeguards review, establishment and convening of an interim steering committee, preparation of Expressions of Interest (EoI) for ICI, development of a geographic analysis and scoring tool for EoIs, formation of a technical review committee and technical review of EoI, preparation of the ProDoc and project budget. * Several PPG activities have been shifted to year one of implementation to support the full development of subproject in accordance with agreements with the GEF Secretariat.	400,000	135,174	264,826
Total	<u>400,000</u>	<u>135,174</u>	<u>264,826</u>

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

A map of Subproject geographies for this global project is included below:



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDreq.)											Total (USDreq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency[1])
		Component 1		Component 2			Component 3	Component 4		Sub Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 2.3	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 4.2					
	In house Consultant- Technical Assistance Experts	106,163	13,619	8,862	-	5,760	37,903	19,688	3,413	195,406	-	-	195,406	
	Staff: Technical Advisor/Subproject Technical Assistance (Safeguards, Governance, and Communication Specialists)	415,079	18,722	19,235	9,000	11,520	95,618	30,150	4,388	603,711	-	-	603,711	
	Staff- M&E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,747	-	181,747	
	Staff- Lead/Manager	19,389	25,675	3,701	900	5,760	54,097	7,537	488	117,547	-	148,201	265,748	
	Staff- Grants Management	112,101	-	-	-	-	44,233	-	-	156,334	-	-	156,334	
	Staff- Financial and Administrative & Logistics Specialist	45,036	21,091	7,402	8,100	5,760	37,771	18,000	1,463	144,623	-	312,755	457,378	
	Contractual Services - Design and construction of Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	24,000	
	Service Provider-Targeted support Subproject Steering Committee Members (IP Experts)	72,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,000	-	-	72,000	
	Service Provider- Translation of Grievance Mechanism documents	4,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,692	-	-	4,692	
	Service Provider- Interpretation attendance for ISC Annual Meeting (American) (3 languages)	96,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,498	-	-	96,498	
	Contractual Services - Capacity Needs Assessment (9 subprojects)	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	
	Contractual Services - Adaptation of GEF METT/GEI Tracking Tool consultancy	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000	

	Contractual Services - Governance and Capacity Scorecards consultancy	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000			
	Contractual Services - Organizational Capacity Building (9 subprojects)	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	80,000			
	Contractual Services - Development of 4 capacity building modules	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	80,000			
	Service Provider- Interpretation for guided trainings (4 modules)	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	16,000			
	Contractual Services - Periodic guided online trainings	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	32,000			
	Service Provider- Virtual Interpretation of Guided trainings (3 Languages & 4 Modules)	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	24,000			
	Contractual Services - Workshop logistics delivery for Global Learning Exchanges	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	7,000			
	Service provider-Workshop facilitation, interpretation, travel reimbursement	-	-	-	19,000	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	-	19,000			
	Contractual Services - Analysis & development of sustainable financing strategies	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	24,000			
	Contractual Services - Implementation of sustainable financing strategies (4 subprojects)	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000			
	Contractual Services-ICI Environmental Policy Fellows Campaign	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000			
	Service Provider-Layout design for International Conventions	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	9,000	-	-	9,000			
	Service provider-translation of materials for International Conventions	-	-	-	-	-	9,750	-	-	9,750	-	-	9,750			
	Service Provider- Interpretation for high level conference side events	-	-	-	-	-	14,450	-	-	14,450	-	-	14,450			

Conservation International

Personnel & Professional Services	Service Provider- Interpretation for KI Environmental Policy Fellows Program	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
	Service Provider- Translation for KI Environmental Policy Fellows Program documents	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
	Contractual Services-KI Mini documentary Video	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	12,000
	Service Provider- knowledge product design	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
	Service Provider- knowledge product translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
	Contractual Services-Invited Expert Lecturers for KI Community of Practice Virtual Exchanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	-	3,200	-	-	3,200
	Service Provider-Interpretation for Virtual Exchanges (3 languages x 2 exchanges)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,400	-	20,400	-	-	20,400
	Contractual Services - Subproject Comms strategy implementation (4 subprojects)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	30,000
	Service Provider- Document and Report Translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
	Contractual Services-Editor KI Flagship Report	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
	Contractual Services-Editor KI Annual Lessons Learned Reports (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	24,000	-	-	24,000
	Service Provider-Translation KI Annual Lessons Learned Reports (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
	Contractual Services-Graphic design of KI Annual Lessons Learned Reports (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
	In house Consultants - Technical Assistance Experts	114,920	30,996			21,300	-	39,050	17,750	224,016			224,016

Staff - Technical Advisor/Assistance	405,630	95,500	102,570	101,720	11,620	41,180	166,715	46,155	911,119			911,119
Staff - M&E									-	519,174		139,174
Staff -Lead/Manager	19,880	24,850			-				44,730	42,600	321,630	408,960
Staff- Grant Management, finance, Admin and Logistics	142,471	21,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,928	-	149,892	313,820
Contractual Services - Subproject Capacity Needs Assessments		50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Contractual Services - Subproject Organizational Capacity Building	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
Contractual Services - Development of 4 capacity building modules	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	80,000
Contractual Services - Periodic guided online trainings	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	32,000
Contractual Services - Learning Evaluation	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Contractual Services - Global IPLC organization study	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Contractual Services - Subproject sustainable financing analysis & strategy development	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Contractual Services - Subproject implementation of sustainable financing strategies	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Contractual Services - Knowledge Platform building and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	60,000
Contractual Services - Flagship Report research, content writing & editing	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	45,000

Contractual Services - Annual lessons learnt reports (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	30,000	IUCH
Contractual Services - production of short form Knowledge Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	11,000	
Contractual Services - Community of Practice webinar content production	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	36,000	-	-	36,000	
Contractual Services - development of communication strategy, including social media	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	
Contractual Services - Branding/visual identity designer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000	
Contractual Services - Digital marketing (social media & metrics)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000	
Contractual Services - Subproject Comms strategy implementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000	
Service Provider- Capacity building Module Translation	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	16,000	
Service Provider - Workshop logistics delivery for global Learning exchange	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	14,000	
Service Provider - Interpretation for guided trainings	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	24,000	
Service Provider - webinar platforms subscription	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	
Service Provider - Facilitation and Interpretation support for Global Learning Exchanges (2)	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	
Service Provider - knowledge product design	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	-	-	35,000	
Service Provider - knowledge product translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	-	-	35,000	

	Service Provider - Interpretation - simultaneous translator for CoP webinars	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	18,000	CI and IUCH
	Service Provider - Subscription: Constant contact email list for Community of Practice	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	4,000	
	Service Provider - Project management translation/interpretation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,066	10,066	
	Contractual Services-Project Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	80,000	
	Contractual Services - Project Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Meeting- Steering Committee Annual Meeting	138,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,045	-	-	138,045	
	Travel- Steering Committee Travel	71,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,413	-	-	71,413	
	Workshop- Organizational Capacity Building	-	29,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,054	-	-	29,054	
	Travel- Staff visits to subprojects for Capacity Building	-	14,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,552	-	-	14,552	
	Travel- Staff visits to subprojects for Capacity Needs Assessment	-	10,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,285	-	-	10,285	
	Travel- Staff visits to subprojects for ESMP	-	4,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,571	-	-	4,571	
	Travel- Staff visits to subprojects for ESMP/OMP	-	14,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,552	-	-	14,552	
	Travel- Staff - Attending Exchanges	-	-	-	46,044	-	-	-	-	46,044	-	-	46,044	
	Travel- Staff - Project sustainability donor outreach	-	-	-	1,956	3,924	-	-	-	5,880	-	-	5,880	

Travel, Meetings and Workshop	Travel- ICI Partners - Project sustainability donor outreach	-	-	-	-	8,076	-	-	-	8,076	-	-	8,076	Conservation International
	Travel- ICI Partners - CITES	-	-	-	-	-	14,092	-	-	14,092	-	-	14,092	
	Travel- ICI Partners - GEF Council	-	-	-	-	-	41,101	-	-	41,101	-	-	41,101	
	Travel- ICI Partners - UNGA	-	-	-	-	-	16,386	-	-	16,386	-	-	16,386	
	Travel- ICI Partners - UNFPA	-	-	-	-	-	33,218	-	-	33,218	-	-	33,218	
	Travel- ICI Partners- Attending the CBD COP	-	-	-	-	-	23,910	-	-	23,910	-	-	23,910	
	Travel- ICI Partners- Attending the CBD Intersessional	-	-	-	-	-	20,166	-	-	20,166	-	-	20,166	
	Travel- ICI Partners-Attending the Minamata COP	-	-	-	-	-	9,633	-	-	9,633	-	-	9,633	
	Travel- Catering for high level conference side events	-	-	-	-	-	21,546	-	-	21,546	-	-	21,546	
	Meetings-High level event fees, pavilion/space rental, award contribution	-	-	-	-	-	51,091	-	-	51,091	-	-	51,091	
	Travel- Staff- Attending the CBD COP	-	-	-	-	-	11,955	-	-	11,955	-	-	11,955	
	Travel- Staff- Attending the CBD Intersessional	-	-	-	-	-	8,746	-	-	8,746	-	-	8,746	
	Travel- Staff - UNFPA	-	-	-	-	-	5,239	-	-	5,239	-	-	5,239	
	Travel- Staff-Attending the Bonn UNFCCC SB-June	-	-	-	-	-	8,519	-	-	8,519	-	-	8,519	

	Travel- Staff-Attending the Minamata COP	-	-	-	-	-	4,498	-	-	4,498	-	-	4,498	
	Travel- Staff-Attending the UNFCCC COP	-	-	-	-	-	8,996	-	-	8,996	-	-	8,996	
	Travel- Staff - CITES	-	-	-	-	-	4,074	-	-	4,074	-	-	4,074	
	Travel- Staff - GEF Replenishment	-	-	-	-	-	2,060	-	-	2,060	-	-	2,060	
	Workshop- Bilateral Exchanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,384	-	46,384	-	-	46,384	
	Travel- Project Management Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	
	Travel- Steering Committee Travel	16,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,646	-	-	16,646	IUCH
	Workshop - Subproject organizational Capacity Building Workshops	-	36,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,318	-	-	36,318	
	Travel - PMU to international policy meetings	-	-	-	-	-	49,087	-	-	49,087	-	-	49,087	
	Travel - PMU & expert/consultant visit to subprojects (for assessments, capacity building activities, ESMP, OMP)	-	54,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,951	-	-	54,951	
	Travel - 8 Learning Exchange workshops	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	48,000	
	Travel - Facilitator and translators travel for Global Learning exchange workshops	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	18,000	
	Travel- Sub-project leads for SF fundraising & Networking	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	
	Workshop - IPLC Community of Practice bi-lateral exchanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	

	Travel - Project management team travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	
	Workshops - Global Learning Exchanges (2)	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	
Grants and Agreements	External Grants-Subprojects (4)	7,459,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,459,000	-	-	7,459,000	Conservation International
	External Grants- Regional IPOs for Global Exchanges	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000	
	External Grants- ICI International Environmental Policy Fellows Program (5 fellows each year)	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	120,000	-	-	120,000	
	External Grants- IP Caucus Subgrant to support ICI Coordination Mechanisms and IPLC Engagement	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	120,000	-	-	120,000	
	External Grants-Subprojects	7,560,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,560,170	-	-	7,560,170	IUCN
	External Grants- Regional IPOs for 5 regional Learning exchange workshop	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000	
Equipment	Social Media Tools and Communications Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	Conservation International
	Staff Laptop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000	
Other Direct Cost	Steering Committee Printing material for annual meeting	6,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,464	-	-	6,464	Conservation International
	Printing-ICI Annual Lessons Learned Reports (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	8,000	
	Printing-ICI Flagship Report	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	8,000	
	Software licenses for IPLC led communications program	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	
	Software licenses for staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,588	4,588	IUCN
	Printing - Learning Exchanges	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	
	Printing & Audio visual service - knowledge product	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	24,000	-	-	24,000	
Grand Total		16,829,597	676,193	470,770	899,729	232,720	945,319	811,143	243,655	21,055,127	443,521	1,073,132	
*Note: Please note that rent and operations costs as it directly relates to the project and based on level of effort is included with personnel costs.													

Funding to IPLCs represents 79% of the total ICI project budget.

As detailed by Component (and see summary table below):

- **Component 1:** 90% of Component 1 (subproject) funding goes to IPLCs, primarily in the form of grants for the 9 ICI subprojects in 12 countries, with additional funds for contractual services to subprojects and project governance-related travel and services. Funds to IPLC under Component 1 are 70% of the total budget.
- **Component 2:** 70% of Component 2 (capacity) goes to IPLCs with a focus on for Learning Exchanges, ICI Learning Academy activities and contractual service support for sustainable financing development. Funds to IPLCs under Component 2 are 5% of the total budget.
- **Component 3:** 48% of Component 3 (policy) funding goes to IPLCs, including for Policy Fellowships, IPLC travel to attend policy meetings, IP caucus subgrants and associated translation/interpretation support. Funds to IPLCs under Component 3 are 2% of the total budget.
- **Component 4:** 37% of Component 4 (knowledge) funding goes to IPLCs, including for preparation of knowledge products, webinar content and associated translation/interpretation support. Funds to IPLCs under Component 4 are 2% of the total budget.

Component	Outcome	Amount to IPLC	% of total budget to IPLC	% of component to IPLC
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	\$ 15,414,172	70%	90%
	Outcome 1.2	\$ 385,372		
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	\$ 304,000	5%	70%
	Outcome 2.2	\$ 581,000		
	Outcome 2.3	\$ 167,076		
Component 3	Outcome 3.1	\$ 451,706	2%	48%
Component 4	Outcome 4.1	\$ 313,984	2%	37%
	Outcome 4.2	\$ 80,000		
M&E		\$ 443,521	0%	0%
PMC		\$ 1,073,132	0%	0%
Grand Total to IPLCs		\$ 17,697,309	79%	
Total Project budget (without GEF Fees)		\$ 22,535,780		

• In terms of expense categories, funds going to IPLCs are defined in the following manner:

-
- **Grants and Agreements** funding to IPLC organizations includes:

Grants to 9 subprojects in 12 countries under (C1).

Grants for regional and global exchanges (C2).

Grants for Environmental Policy Fellows (C3).

Professional Services funding to IPLCs includes:

-Contractual services: It is envisioned that contractual services for learning exchanges, assessments, capacity building modules, online training, communications:

Many of the contractual services are local services to each subproject, such as local support to address identified capacity-building needs of subproject organizations. Some of these contractual services may be disbursed as grants once the subprojects are fully developed and specific needs per subproject for these activities confirmed in year one of the implementation.

Where broader contractual services are needed, the project aims to target IPLC organizations, individual IP experts, or entities specializing in the services needed through contracts.

Service Providers:

- Translation Services and interpretation costs across the project are essential for IPLC participation and governance. The project will work with a minimum of 3 languages. These costs are a core element to ensure inclusion, access to information, and full and effective participation of IPLC in ICI at multiple levels.

- Facilitation services will target Indigenous facilitators for exchanges.

- Product design: the project communications deliverables will support and promote the work of Indigenous designers and artists.

Travel, meetings and workshops funding to IPLCS and IPLC organizations will directly benefit IPLCs through the payment for their travel and participation in workshops and conferences.

CI and IUCN recognize the unique elements of ICI's project design such as its governance, engagement in international policy, and the executing role of IPLC organizations. CI/IUCN also highlight the fact that the portfolio approved by the project Interim Steering Committee consists of 9 subprojects in 12 countries. The project development objectives go beyond delivering global environmental benefits and represent a learning by doing process where IPLC organizations, GEF, and Implementing Agencies will demonstrate that there is a pathway to provide adequate financial resources for IPLC organizations to secure both their cultures and their territories. The process will unfold over the 5 years of project implementation.

Funding to IPLCs is provided through direct investment in subprojects, combined with grants to IPLC organizations and opportunities for IPLC organizations and companies to engage in contractual and/or service provider agreements in support of ICI products or activities. This along with adequate translation services, provides an inclusive approach to engaging IPLCs across the entire project.

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

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

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

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

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

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