



## **Integrating Landscape Considerations in Wildlife Conservation, with Emphasis on Jaguars**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **Name of Parent Program**

**Global Wildlife Program**

#### **GEF ID**

**10304**

#### **Project Type**

MSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **CBIT/NGI**

**CBIT No**

**NGI No**

#### **Project Title**

Integrating Landscape Considerations in Wildlife Conservation, with Emphasis on Jaguars

#### **Countries**

Ecuador

#### **Agency(ies)**

UNDP

#### **Other Executing Partner(s)**

Wildlife Conservation Society Ecuador

#### **Executing Partner Type**

CSO

#### **GEF Focal Area**

Biodiversity

**Taxonomy**

Forest, Focal Areas, Amazon, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Landscapes, Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Threatened Species, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Trust Funds, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approach, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Large corporations, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Food Security, Local Communities, Sex-disaggregated indicators

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

**Submission Date**

12/4/2020

**Expected Implementation Start**

7/2/2021

**Expected Completion Date**

7/1/2024

**Duration**

36In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

161,009.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
BD-1-2a	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program to prevent extinction of known threatened species	GET	1,788,991.00	8,256,779.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>1,788,991.00</b>	<b>8,256,779.00</b>

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

Project Objective: Jaguars and associated wildlife and habitats are conserved in critical landscapes across Ecuador.

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$ )</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$ )</b>
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Enabling conditions for conservation	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1. The national-level enabling conditions for the conservation of jaguars, other wildlife and their habitat strengthened;</p> <p>as measured by Jaguar management instruments that incorporate information generated by the project that are formally adopted by national authority; and amount of new funding available for the conservation of jaguars.</p>	<p>1.1. Strategic information on jaguar population and threats generated and / or updated, for decision making regarding jaguar conservation.</p> <p>1.2 National jaguar conservation strategy reviewed and updated,</p> <p>1.3. Knowledge about the importance of jaguar conservation and of combating the illegal trafficking of this species disseminated among relevant audiences.</p> <p>1.4. Technical standard of the Environmental Law and guidelines developed for processes to incorporate measures of biodiversity impact in the evaluation of development projects that take place in Jaguar Conservation Units</p>	GET	484,606.00	3,361,588.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Implementation of a landscape approach in prioritized landscapes	Investment	Outcome 2. Management strategies that include a landscape approach and synergies between sustainable livelihoods and wildlife conservation implemented in priority landscapes;	2.1. A vision for landscape and wildlife management in environmental management instruments (Spatial Planning, Management Plans) included in three priority landscapes.	GET	904,885.00	2,245,075.00
		as measured by percentage increase in relevant CATS metrics for jaguars; and % decrease in the number of human-wildlife conflicts at the intervention sites.	2.2 Community wildlife management plans developed and implemented and initiatives for alternative protein sources established in three prioritized communities (one in each of the landscapes), incorporating the needs and interests of men and women differentially			
			2.3. Measures adopted to reduce the negative impacts of human-jaguar conflicts in three communities and their surrounding areas, one in each landscape.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Combatting wildlife crime	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3: Enhanced institutional capacity to combat wildlife trafficking as a serious crime;</p> <p>as measured by the number of investigations into wildlife crimes successfully completed; and the number of staff, of public institutions, disaggregated by gender, who have increased their access to knowledge, equipment and instruments for the control of illegal wildlife trafficking.</p>	<p>3.1. Priority actions of the Action Plan for Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Ecuador implemented, including identifying training priorities, equipment and exchange of experiences and coordinating actions among the relevant institutions through a multi-agency working group.</p> <p>3.2. Officials of agencies for regulation and control of wildlife crimes trained and provided with equipment and information for the necessary tasks for Output 3.3.</p> <p>3.3. Investigations into wildlife crimes (traffic and commerce) completed, yielding necessary data so that competent authorities can prosecute and punish crimes.</p>	GET	130,849.00	1,669,316.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation	Technical Assistance	Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation implemented to support learning and upscaling;  as measured by the number of good practices based on lessons learned, implemented by project stakeholders, systematized and disseminated in the region.	4.1. Monitoring, evaluation and cross-sectoral advisory system for the project implemented. 4.2. Knowledge exchange about jaguars and project lessons carried out with other countries in the jaguars' distribution area.	GET	106,083.00	230,800.00
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>					<b>1,626,423.00</b>	<b>7,506,779.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>						
				GET	162,568.00	750,000.00
				<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>162,568.00</b>	<b>750,000.00</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>					<b>1,788,991.00</b>	<b>8,256,779.00</b>



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

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,012,369.00
Donor Agency	PROAmazonia (GCF resources)	Grant	Investment mobilized	644,037.00
Recipient Country Government	FIAS	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	581,700.00
Recipient Country Government	Limon Indanza municipality	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	306,200.00
Recipient Country Government	INABIO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Wildlife Conservation Society Ecuador	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	240,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Wildlife Conservation Society Ecuador	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,760,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF Ecuador	Grant	Investment mobilized	550,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Fundaci?n Naturaleza y Arte/Proyecto Washu	Grant	Investment mobilized	83,366.00
Civil Society Organization	Fundaci?n Naturaleza y Arte/Proyecto Washu	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,252,907.00
Civil Society Organization	Corporaci?n Ecopar	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	46,200.00
Civil Society Organization	IUCN Netherlands Committee	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	45,000.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF Ecuador	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	220,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>8,256,779.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

a. PROAmazonia: support to sustainable production projects for communities in intervention sites in Amazon; b. Limon Indanza Municipality: Upgrade, use and maintenance of installations of municipal protected area, additional technical support for environmental management unit and legal advice c. WCS Ecuador grant: Implementation of projects to support community based natural resource management in intervention sites; training for government agencies and NGOs for combatting and reduce wildlife trafficking. d. WWF Ecuador: Implementation of jaguar conservation activities in priority landscapes, exchange of knowledge and experiences. e. Proyecto Washu grant: Community training and research activities in Esmeraldas intervention site.

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,788,991	161,009
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>1,788,991.00</b>	<b>161,009.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required **false**

**PPG Amount (\$)**

45,872

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

4,128

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programmin g of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	45,872	4,128
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>45,872.00</b>	<b>4,128.00</b>

## 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)
0.00	126,201.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created**

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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**Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	126,201.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WD PA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	WD PA 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 ?rea Ecol?gi ca de Conser vaci?n Munici pal Siete Iglesia s	1256 89 5555 9296 3	SelectH abitat/S pecies Manage ment Area		7,461.00			43.00		
Akula National Park Bosqu e Protect or Kutuk? - Shaimi	1256 89 N/A	SelectP rotected area with sustaina ble use of natural resourc es		11,688.00					
Akula National Park Bosqu e Protect or Tinajill as del R?o Gualac e?o	1256 89 N/A	SelectP rotected area with sustaina ble use of natural resourc es		11,129.00			44.00		
Akula National Park Parque Nacion al Cotaca chi Cayap as	1256 89 184	SelectN ational Park		81,657.00			67.00		

Name of the Protected Area	WD PA 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 R?o Negro-Sopladora	125689 N/A	SelectNational Park		8,717.00					
Akula National Park Refugio de Vida Silvestre El Pambilar	125689 N/A	SelectHabitat/Species Management Area		3,109.00			92.00		
Akula National Park Reserva Biol?gica El C?ndor	125689 555592957	SelectNational Park		2,440.00			44.00		

**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)
0.00	356780.00	0.00	0.00

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

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



Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	228,569.00		

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)
	128,211.00		

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
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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		992		
Male		1,488		
Total	0	2480	0	0

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

#### 1a. *Project Description.*

##### 1) *The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);*

Across Ecuador, globally important wildlife, and particularly jaguars, are subject to a series of threats, partly interconnected, with the main one being habitat loss and fragmentation. Therefore, jaguars now have less range to distribute themselves in and greater difficulties moving to other areas. Subsistence hunting of prey animals is another threat. Habitat loss and fragmentation and prey reduction also influence the third threat: human-wildlife conflicts. Finally, another major threat is commercial hunting of jaguars for trafficking and illegal trading of its parts. The present project was developed with the aim to conserve jaguars and associated wildlife and habitats in critical landscapes across Ecuador.

During PPG, the baseline situation and underlying causes of jaguar threats were better defined and stakeholders that are associated to the conservation of jaguars and their habitat were identified and contacted. As a result, the project's intervention and overall scope remained similar to the concept note although several adjustments were made to the formulation of outcomes and outputs (see-3- below). The project maintained the same priority landscape as originally planned but to increase feasibility, intervention sites within the landscapes were selected for the implementation of field-based activities. This was done in consultation with national and landscape-level stakeholders during several consultation meetings. During these meetings, local challenges and demands were identified that were not only included in the project design but also in all social and environmental strategies (stakeholder engagement plan, gender mainstreaming action plan, risk analysis, social and environmental safeguards and management; see annexes to UNDP Project Document). The identification of relevant stakeholders at national level helped to increase the institutional basis for the project as well as the co-financing for project implementation.

##### 2) *The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;*

In addition to the baseline projects mentioned in the concept note, the project design as presented in the UNDP-GEF Project Document includes lessons from a GEF project implemented in Ecuador between 2014 and 2019. This project, *Proyecto Paisajes y Vida Silvestre* (PPVS) aimed at integrating a landscape approach in the protected areas system for the conservation of endangered wildlife. The proposed project builds on the practices and lessons of PPVS and applies them to the case of jaguars.

Another change in the baseline scenario is the improved wildlife legislation with the implementation of the new Organic Environmental Code (CODA, 2019). At international level, the importance of jaguars in relation to illegal wildlife trade was recognized. Recently Parties to CITES took decisions (18.251-18.253) on jaguars, which reflect the increased threat of international wildlife trade and the high priority for jaguar conservation<sup>[1]</sup>. This was also reflected in the Lima Declaration on Illegal Wildlife

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[1]

Trade (October 2019)[2]<sup>2</sup>. Finally, two new initiatives were launched on jaguar conservation and illegal trafficking, by WWF (at national level) and IUCN (at international level). Both will be aligned with the current project and provide additional cofunding.

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

The project design is aligned to the original concept note. The structure of the project components resembles the concept note that was approved by the GEF. A detailed description of the project components is included in Section IV (results and partnerships) of the GEF-UNDP Project Document. At the inception meeting during the project design, the main project partners suggested minor changes to the original project structure, to increase its feasibility and better alignment with the Theory of Change. This implied moving some outputs to other components and changed the wording of some of the project's components, outcomes and outputs. This, however, does not represent a departure from the project's strategy as defined originally in the concept note nor will they have an impact on the funds originally budgeted. With these changes the consultation meetings with local stakeholders took place and the final version of the results framework and associated indicators were presented at validated at a workshop with national stakeholder in February 2020.

The changes of project outcomes and outputs in comparison to the concept note are presented in full in Annex H. In summary, they mostly consist of improved the wording of outcomes and outputs to better represent its scope. Some outputs of Components 1 and 2 were changed, so that all outputs under Component 1 contribute to an enabling environment at national level (research, communication, strategy, legal standards, financing) and all outputs under Component 2 contribute to impact at the landscape, intervention site and community level (management plans, human-wildlife conflicts, productive projects for alternative protein sources). Some outputs were adjusted to improve feasibility, particularly the area of landscapes with improved management, and the application of the technical standard for development projects. Also, the outputs of Component 3 were rearranged for better alignment with the activities undertaken by the project to generate the planned outcome. Finally, because the communication activities contribute directly to outcomes 1 and 3, the related outputs were moved to Components 1 and 2.

Following is a description from outcomes and outputs, including the general activities leading to these, as presented in the UNDP-GEF Project Document:

? ***Component 1. Enabling conditions for conservation -Outcome 1. The national -level enabling conditions for the conservation of jaguars, other wildlife and their habitat strengthened.***

To remove barriers to jaguar conservation at the national level (lack of knowledge, awareness, plans and strategies and funding), the project will implement a series of activities that contribute to improving the conditions for protecting megafauna by conserving their habitat. Indicators that measure progress towards this outcome are the number of jaguar management instruments (national plan, standard for development projects) that incorporate information generated by the project, all formally adopted by the National authority. Additionally, there is the expectation to raise \$200,000 in new funds for jaguar conservation, ideally through the wildlife account in FIAS.

? ***Output 1.1. Strategic information on jaguar population and threats generated and / or updated for decision making regarding jaguar conservation.***

Despite a progressive advance in the level of knowledge about jaguars (and other megafauna) in Ecuador, much information is still needed for decision-making. Currently, there is relatively up-to-date information (until 2016; Espinosa et al.) about distribution and abundance at the general level, but there

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are no repeated censuses to identify trends in the population. There is an insufficient level of knowledge about individual populations and territorial distributions to inform on the ground local conservation actions. Information on threats to the jaguar is isolated and anecdotal and there is no knowledge about their magnitude, geographical distribution and impact on the population. Information on the occurrence of negative interactions between humans and jaguars consists of data from MAE and local institutions which is based on formal complaints and there is no full mapping. Consultation workshops during the project design showed that the vast majority of interactions are not reported.

In order to generate the minimum information necessary for decision-making, a census will be carried out during the first two years of the project, one in each of the three landscapes, based on protocols especially designed for the monitoring of the jaguar and associated species using specific methodologies such as linear transects and phototrapping. With this information, and comparing it to data from 2016 and before, decisions can be made about priority areas for conservation or corridor design (Output 2.1). This information also serves to create a baseline for determining future trends. In addition, at the beginning of the project a specific study will be carried out aimed at understanding the magnitude of threats to the jaguar and other megafauna to better focus the actions of the project and the action plan for jaguar conservation. To understand the character and frequency of negative interactions, participatory mapping will be done in the communities at the sites where the project will be implemented.

? *Output 1.2. National jaguar conservation strategy reviewed and updated.*

In 2015, Ecuador developed an Action Plan for Jaguar Conservation in Ecuador. This project will review the plan, taking into account current knowledge and the information on distribution and abundance of jaguars generated after 2013. The updating of the plan will be mostly financed through co-funding from WWF. The plan will also be updated with regard to current legislation (including the Organic Environmental Code, COA) and the opportunities created by the implementation of this project and other jaguar initiatives. To achieve this output, an advisory group (consisting of MAE and major knowledge institutions -INABIO and universities- and NGOs with ongoing work in jaguar conservation) will be convened to provide technical advice on jaguars, in coordination with public, private and academic sectors, and an updated version of the plan will be developed based on an evaluation of the existing plan by a small group of experts in biology, conservation and wildlife legislation. The updated plan will then be approved in participatory workshops in the country, with different stakeholders involved with the plan. Finally, it will be endorsed by the MAE. The implementation of several priority actions of the Jaguar Conservation Action Plan will be executed by this project, through activities under different components. These include communication (Output 1.3 and 3.1), Human-Jaguar conflict management (Output 2.4), Increased capacity for control of wildlife trafficking (Output 3.2), and Knowledge Management on Jaguar conservation (Output 4.1)

? *Output 1.3. Knowledge about the importance of jaguar conservation and of combating the illegal trafficking of this species disseminated among relevant audiences.*

In order to contribute to improving social support for the conservation of jaguars and other wildlife in Ecuador, and based on lessons learned from the *Proyecto Paisajes y Vida Silvestre* (PPVS project), a communication strategy<sup>[3]</sup> has been designed for the project that will create greater awareness among certain specific groups (public officials, forest communities) and the general public on the importance of jaguar conservation. In recent decades, the Ecuadorian population has increased its overall environmental awareness and there is widespread acceptance of the need to preserve natural plant cover and respect animal rights. This has been evidenced by broad support in recent public consultations on, for example, the conservation of Yasuni National Park or the prohibition of bullfighting. Building on this social base, Ecuador has been able to implement some public conservation initiatives, such as the Socio Bosque Program. However, this awareness has not necessarily translated into concrete social action on, for example, the protection of emblematic animals or greater control of illegal trafficking. For this reason, the project will build on recent communication initiatives (for example the educational

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campaigns of "Jaguars Forever" and the campaign to combat trafficking "if you take one, there will be none"), recommending concrete actions for the population to support wildlife conservation at the landscape level.

In communities living in or near forests, the communication strategy focuses on achieving a better image of jaguars by demystifying certain stories and providing real information about human-fauna attacks and conflicts. Communication with these communities will also support conflict mitigation activities (Output 2.3). Finally, communication to public officials will be directed to management (MAE) and control entities (MAE, police) to support training activities in landscape management tools (Output 2.1), the jaguar study (Output 1.1) and trafficking and illegal commerce (Output 3.1). Implementation of the communication strategy will be an ongoing activity, fueled by the knowledge management system (Output 4.1). The Project Management Unit is responsible for its implementation by developing a detailed strategy and hiring a specialized company(s) for the execution of some specific campaigns. Permanent and strategic coordination with the communication divisions of MAE and WCS will be ensured.

? *Output 1.4. Technical standard of the Environmental Law and guidelines developed for processes to incorporate measures of biodiversity impact in the evaluation of development projects that take place in Jaguar Conservation Units.*

The project will address a strategic vacuum by including the consideration of wildlife conservation into economic development policies. To this end, the project will develop a technical standard in the national Environmental Law for incorporating biodiversity impact criteria in the evaluation of economic development projects, eventually including financial compensation for biodiversity impacts (this can be a source of funding for wildlife management - Output 1.5). This should apply to projects that need environmental impact studies: urban development, roads infrastructure, energy (including hydroelectric), mining and fossil fuels. The technical standard will be developed through specific consultancy and together with the support of the legal department of MAE. The standard and guidelines will be applied in practice at pilot level, to an ongoing development project (to be selected during the development of the consultancy (either a private hydropower plant or road construction) and in collaboration with the private developer. As a key action to ensure its implementation, guidelines and processes will be developed to be adopted and applied by the sectors relevant to the jaguar's range of distribution, among them the Ministries of Energy and Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Urban Development and Housing and Transport and Public Works. For this purpose, technical working tables will be organized with technical and legal specialists from these agencies for their approval followed by an internal communication process.

? *Output 1.5. Financing sources secured (among others, from mechanisms of corporate social and environmental responsibility) to capitalize the specific line in the FIAS (Sustainable Environmental Investment Fund) for wildlife conservation.*

In 2018 and as a national commitment and output of the PPVS project, the FIAS opened an account for wildlife management, to overcome the barrier of the lack of sustained public funding for this issue in the country. So far, this account only has a \$50,000 seed fund and needs to be capitalized. In itself, the effectiveness of the environmental trust fund mechanism has been proven in Ecuador and therefore capitalizing this account is a good strategy. FIAS, and its predecessor FAN, have been financially supporting public agencies responsible for various environmental issues, such as the management of protected areas and the management of invasive species in the Galapagos. The project, throughout its operation, will implement a strategy to capitalize this fund. The basis for this strategy is a study of a financial model for financing wildlife management (Mentefactura 2018). It has been estimated that, given the current public environmental budget, ideally 2M US\$/year is required for effective wildlife management. For the purpose of this project, it can be assumed that 10% of this amount (\$200,000) would be realistic for the implementation of an action plan for an umbrella species such as the jaguar. While some bilateral agencies have noted interest in making contributions to the fund, the project will explore non-conventional sources for capitalization, coming from the private sector, which may include corporate social responsibility programs, royalties or environmental compensation from development projects (as an effect of the standard from Output 1.4).

? ***Component 2. Implementation of a landscape approach in prioritized landscapes. -Outcome 2. Management strategies that include a landscape approach and synergy between sustainable livelihoods and wildlife conservation implemented in priority landscapes.***

To remove the main barriers that inhibit effective wildlife conservation at the landscape level (lack of effective conservation planning and practice and lack of sustainable livelihood alternatives for forest-dependent communities), the project will implement activities that directly improve landscape conservation both inside and outside protected areas, in synergy with the promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the communities. Indicators that measure progress towards this result are a 50% increase in relevant CATS metrics for jaguar conservation and a 25% decrease in the number of negative human-jaguar interactions (officially reported or detected informally, i.e., registered by the inhabitants but not reported to the authorities). The project will seek better management at the level of the entire prioritized landscape (supported by provincial-level land-use plans), but will concentrate its actions at intervention sites (see Annex 1) where it will work with local governmental authorities (GAD) and communities for the development and implementation of management plans. Given that this component is where direct interaction with local communities takes place, a local stakeholder engagement plan will be applied based on the project overall stakeholder engagement plan. A livelihoods action plan will be developed together with local communities. Both are elements to ensure not only optimal engagement and benefit for local stakeholders but also to manage social and environmental safeguards and gender equity (see annex 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9). No field based activities for this component (Outputs 2.2 and 2.3) will be implemented until the livelihoods action plan is accepted.

? ***Output 2.1. A vision for landscape and wildlife management in environmental management instruments (Spatial Planning, Management Plans) included in three priority landscapes.***

The project seeks to support better environmental management in the three priority landscapes where the critical Jaguar Conservation Units are located (Northern Esmeraldas, Andean-Amazonian Foothills and Southern Amazon). To achieve this, work will be done at different scales with relevant authorities to include a landscape conservation approach in the process of consolidating the JCUs and connectivity between them. The project will collaborate at the large landscape level with MAE and the provincial GADs seeking to apply the wildlife management guidelines from the CODA and the guidelines for Territorial Development Plans (PDOT) (developed with the help of PPVS and other projects) in territorial planning efforts. At the intervention site level, the project works with the parish GADs to apply the landscape approach in the implementation of territorial planning. The PDOTs of the parish GADs follow the guidelines of provincial GADs. The main activity will be training public officials to include a landscape approach and wildlife management in the planning and coordination between MAE and the GADs for joint planning and monitoring. The project will work with the GADs to ensure ongoing funding for the implementation and monitoring of provincial territory plans and management plans for the protected areas associated with these landscapes. Regarding this, the PDOT should be developed in the beginning of 2020 and during the project implementation period the inclusion of a landscape and wildlife management approach will be ascertained and the strengthening of this approach will be supported during the implementation of the plan. The effectiveness of applying a landscape approach for the conservation of jaguars will be monitored using relevant environmental indicators included in the CATS (which will be updated and appropriately renamed as CAJS), possibly supplemented by other criteria (to be developed during the first months of the project, in collaboration with local stakeholders so as to include aspects of connectivity, budget, and dedicated staff).[4]<sup>4</sup>

The project will support the improvement of public protected areas planning for the intervention sites by including a landscape and wildlife management approach in planning and management practice. Improvements in management will be measured with METT indicators (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) or METT-Wildlife which was developed with the help of the PPVS project). Here it should be remembered that the present situation is variable: some protected areas have an updated management plan, others are in the process of developing a plan or are updating their plans. Also, some areas have updated METT while for others it will need to be done at the beginning of the project so that

monitoring can be carried out. For these reasons, the project will operate with a differentiated strategy, accompanying the administrations of these areas according to their needs.

? *Output 2.2. Community wildlife management plans developed and initiatives for alternative protein sources established in three prioritized communities (one in each of the landscapes), incorporating the needs and interests of men and women differentially.*

Two reasons why forest-dwelling communities put pressure on jaguars are: habitat loss due to deforestation or forest degradation and the reduction of jaguar prey through hunting. The underlying cause is the lack of livelihoods or alternative protein sources for communities. Lessons from previous projects involving communities in areas of high presence of megafauna and with subsistence hunting activity show that a hunting management plan in combination with the raising of small animals or fish has several benefits: reduction and control of hunting, improved food security and additional revenue from the sale of products. In addition, they are activities that provide more opportunities for women's participation than activities based on the use of forest resources (hunting). For these reasons, the project will work with communities at intervention sites to design community subsistence hunting management plans and training for various members for their implementation and monitoring. The project will also implement demonstration projects raising and utilizing small animals as alternative sources of protein. This will be done with three communities (one at each site) accompanied by a process of dissemination to other communities in the landscape.

? *Output 2.3. Measures adopted to reduce the negative impacts of human-jaguar conflicts in three communities and their surrounding areas, one in each landscape.*

One of the main reasons for the intentional killing of large carnivores by human hands is negative interactions. In the case of jaguars, they are usually killed as a result of having attacked livestock or small animals in villages. This is mostly due to the advance of the agricultural frontier which leaves less space for jaguars and places livestock closer to the jaguar's habitat. Also the lower density of other prey forces jaguars to look for domestic animals. Added to this are the beliefs and legends in certain areas that jaguars attack humans (generally unproven) that create an atmosphere of conflict and fear with the mere appearance of a jaguar close to populated centers, even before proven attacks occur. The common response is that the community hunts the "aggressive" animal, which, as several informants revealed during the consultation workshops in the design phase of this project, ends up sold in informal trade. The two actions are illegal and therefore are generally not reported to the authorities. Other less destructive, but not very effective ways applied by Ecuadorian authorities in the past for ridding communities of jaguars are to try to scare the jaguar away with African lion feces (from zoos), with fireworks, or through capture and release in another area.

Experiences from the PPVS Project with several species involved in interactions with humans (Andean bear, condor) and experiences with jaguars in other countries have shown that this type of conflict is more effectively handled by considering humans as the source of the problem and not the carnivore. In this way, the solution is sought in the management of the territory, livestock and other human activities with relatively simple actions, accompanied by knowledge of animal behavior and a change in perception by the communities. At the project intervention sites, identified during the design phase of this project, there are several communities with recurring jaguar conflicts. During the project start up, one community where these conflicts have recently occurred will be chosen in each intervention site and, on a case-by-case basis, the origin of the conflict will be analyzed and the community worked with to adapt daily practices (agricultural, household) in order to avoid future conflicts. Based on examples from the PPVS project and other countries, these measures include farm planning (reducing livestock space, moving it away from natural vegetation), infrastructure (fences, drinking troughs) and eventually changing agricultural practices (change the type of livestock or replace it with crops). Domestically, avoiding conflicts includes practices such as enclosing small animals instead of letting them run free and managing organic garbage (meat, bones). Continuous communication, and inclusion of different members of the community (men, women, young people, the elderly) is important for creating a positive perception of the jaguar. Achieving this output will require continuous interaction with other GWP projects involving large carnivores for the exchange of experiences and lessons.

? **Component 3. Combatting wildlife crime - Outcome 3. Enhanced institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime as a serious crime.**

To eliminate the main barrier that inhibits combating wildlife crime - the lack of capacity to detect, control and punish trafficking and illegal commerce in wildlife - the project will implement a series of activities with control agencies to strengthen this ability. The interventions here are expected to increase awareness among officials and the number of trained officers, resulting in a decrease in poaching incidents, an increase in the number of arrests and in the effectiveness of prosecuting cases. The indicators and targets that measure progress towards this outcome are three wildlife crime investigations (trafficking and commerce) satisfactorily completed and 140 people who have increased their access to knowledge, equipment and tools to control illegal trafficking.

? *Output 3.1. Priority actions of the Action Plan for Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Ecuador implemented, including identifying training priorities, equipment and exchange of experiences and coordinating actions among the relevant institutions through a multi-agency working group.*

The Action Plan for the Prevention, Control, Management and Punishment of Illegal Traffic in Wild Flora and Fauna of Continental Ecuador (2017) has a series of lines of action that were designed for different institutions (Education and civil society participation; Sustainable alternatives for rural communities involved in illegal trafficking dynamics; Interinstitutional articulation; Control and monitoring of illegal trafficking; Handling of seized specimens; Administrative and criminal procedures). Different components of this project contribute to the implementation of several of these lines (Education and participation: Component 1; Sustainable alternatives: Component 2); others are not included (handling of seized specimens). For this output, the project will begin with a diagnosis of the level of implementation of the other lines of action (Interinstitutional articulation; Control and monitoring of illegal trafficking; Administrative and criminal procedures) and identify what the priority actions should be. In part, these priority actions will guide the activities for Outputs 3.2 and 3.3.

For this Output, priority actions will be identified specifically for strengthening inter-agency articulation through a working group to coordinate actions, identify training priorities, equipment and exchange of experiences among the relevant institutions. The working group will be convened by MAE and consist ideally of the principal governmental agencies that are involved in illegal wildlife trade information and control: the National Police, National Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Customs Service of Ecuador (SENAE), Interpol, National Secretary of Intelligence (SENAIN), Wildlife Refuges and Rescue Centers, INABIO, as well as NGOs that support combatting wildlife trafficking (WCS, WWF, others). They will meet when required to revise the existing Action Plan, agree on the priority actions and define responsibilities and implementation. One priority action that will be implemented by the project is a communication effort to renew and strengthen the campaign against wildlife trafficking, which was started during the PPVS project "*Si te llevas uno, no quedar? ninguno*".

? *Output 3.2. Officials of agencies for regulation and control of wildlife crimes trained and provided with equipment and information for the necessary tasks for Output 3.3*

As a first step in attaining the necessary capacity, the project will implement a training program for officials from the agencies relevant to the regulation and control of wildlife crime (platform created under Output 3.1). This program will be designed and implemented in collaboration with key relevant agencies for the control and punishment of trafficking and illegal commerce (MAE, National Police, National Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Customs Service of Ecuador (SENAE), Interpol, National Secretary of Intelligence (SENAIN), Wildlife Refuges and Rescue Centers). A group of suitable officials will be identified and an analysis of training needs will be made for implementing the illegal trafficking action plan (Output 3.1) and trial and punishment (Output 3.3). Based on this, a theoretical and practical training program for officials will be designed and implemented on legal aspects, information management and wildlife crime investigation. There will be considerable co-funding for this activity from the WCS EU project (PACTO). Apart from this, the possible needs relating to equipment and information necessary to strengthen management, investigation and sanctioning will be assessed together with the institutions.



? *Output 3.3. Investigations into wildlife crimes (traffic and commerce) completed, yielding necessary data so that competent authorities can prosecute and punish crimes.*

To achieve greater detection of wildlife crimes (trafficking and illegal commerce) the project will use the multi-agency working group (created in Output 3.1) to investigate and identify the scale and actors of trafficking and illegal trade. Until now, information on trafficking and illegal trade of jaguars (parts) has been limited to and restricted to official statistics from control points, which capture only part of the entire activity. The project will implement a study targeting current data. This will be supplemented by research to gain greater knowledge about illegality and crime. In order to better understand the problem of trafficking and trade of (parts of) jaguars, an international wildlife crime consultancy will be hired, and coordination will be sought with relevant initiatives of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime to ensure coordination in law enforcement and criminal justice training.

Through supplementary research undertaken by the wildlife crime consultancy, existing data (from national and local authorities) on wildlife crime (hunting, trafficking, trade) related to jaguars will be systematized, gaps identified and, in collaboration with MAE and national law enforcement agencies existing data will be supplemented through specific investigations into wildlife crime, in order to fill in the gaps at the national and international levels. Based on experiences in other countries with similar problems (Bolivia, Peru) these investigations may include national and transboundary police intelligence strategies in the areas of extraction, commercialization routes and collection centers, but also support government intelligence-based investigations with innovative techniques, tools and software. This should be done with experts in crime investigation and the information handled in a classified manner. The results of these investigations will be delivered to control agencies in concrete actions that facilitate the capture and prosecution of crimes, through the application of existing technical/legal frameworks for the effective prosecution of crimes associated with wildlife trafficking (expert reports, chain of custody, collection of evidence, etc.).

? ***Component 4. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation - Outcome 4. Knowledge Management, monitoring and evaluation implemented to support learning and upscaling.***

This component ensures that the knowledge generated by the project is used to guide its administration, that decisions are made based on evidence and that knowledge is disseminated inside and outside of the country to be applied by partners and other stakeholders in jaguar distribution countries. The achievement of the Outputs of this component will be presented in the project's progress and evaluation reports, which demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of the project. The success indicator is measured by examples of application in other contexts, inside and outside the country, of the good practices developed based on project lessons (in landscape planning, conflict management, alternatives for communities, control of trafficking and international trade).

? *Output 4.1. Monitoring, evaluation and cross-sectoral advisory system for the project implemented.*

The project monitoring and evaluation system ensures that its management is based on the information and knowledge generated. During the design phase, a monitoring and evaluation system was developed (see section VI). At project start-up, a workplan will be developed for the implementation of this system. Key elements of the M&E system are technical and administrative progress reports that are generated at regular intervals (see Annex 3) and the terminal evaluation. The project management's key task is to ensure that information, knowledge and lessons are used for adaptive management, which must be regularly reported to the project governance bodies (project director, project board). The latter will monitor the inclusion of the lessons learned in decisions regarding project management.

? *Output 4.2. Knowledge exchange about jaguars and project lessons carried out with other countries in the jaguars' distribution area.*

In order to achieve project impact on scales greater than the intervention sites and prioritized landscapes, the project will design, during its preparation phase, a knowledge management plan based on an open system of administration and dissemination of data, reports, publications and systematization of experiences. The dissemination of this information will be accompanied by the

communication strategy (Outputs 1.3 and 3.1) especially aimed at other organizations working on the issue of megafauna conservation. In addition, activities to exchange experiences, lessons and information at the regional level with other jaguar distribution countries will be ensured, through the participation in GWP events and other spaces (congresses, observation tours). The countries' participation in GWP events (through MAE) will ensure the sharing of global knowledge back to the national-level through the communications strategies of this project as well as existing knowledge management systems such as INABIO.

*4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;*

With its focus on conservation of jaguars and associated wildlife and habitats in critical landscapes across Ecuador, the project is aligned with *BD-1-2a Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through global wildlife program to prevent extinction of known threatened species*. Key threats to jaguars include human-wildlife conflict and poaching of jaguars for trafficking and illegal trade in its parts. The project landscapes were identified with consideration of levels of poaching, human-jaguar conflict and vulnerability to trafficking. There is increasing international recognition of the increasing threat of trafficking to jaguar conservation, as emphasized in recent CITES Decisions and the Lima Declaration on IWT, and the jaguar is an important new focal species to be captured in the Global Wildlife Program. This project's specific contributions to the Global Wildlife Program framework are shown in Section 1c.

*5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;*

An updated incremental cost reasoning is included in section III of the Project Document. The committed cofinancing (US\$ 9.4M) is slightly higher than the estimated figure included in the concept note (US\$ 8.9 M\$). After the precise definition of project intervention areas, there is less cofinancing confirmed by the national government partners, but more cofinancing was committed by NGO partners.

*6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);*

During PPG, the targeted landscapes were better defined in relation to the concept note and within the landscapes, intervention sites were selected. The three landscapes are located where there are viable but threatened populations of jaguars in Ecuador: (a) Northern Coast (Esmeraldas), (b) Andean-Amazon Foothills and (c) Southern Amazon (Condor ? Kutuk? Mountain Ranges). Some of the important criteria for delimiting the target landscapes in this project are the presence of JCU and the priority areas for biodiversity conservation in Ecuador. Other parameters were also taken into account such as the presence of jaguar in the areas (GEB), as registered by different organizations and institutions, the record of negative human-jaguar interactions including the risk of poaching, the updated vegetation cover, the various watersheds, the altitudinal limits of species distribution and the parishes present (annex 11 of UNDP Project Document). During project design, project intervention sites were selected

within these landscapes, using a series of criteria that were defined with the main project stakeholders (see Annex 1 of the UNDP Project Document). After the selection of more precise intervention sites within the targeted landscapes, the total area of direct project influence is established at 482,981 hectares (sum of indicators 3 and 4). The values for indicator 3 (protected areas) and indicator 4 (improved practices) are lower (126,201 and 356,780 has, respectively) than mentioned in the concept note (194,500 and 505,000 has, respectively). See also Annex 1 and 11 to the UNDP Project Document for the description and selection criteria for landscapes and the intervention sites.

#### *7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up. ?*

This project has several innovative features. In component 1, research-generated information will be used to inform decision-making. This is the first time in Ecuador that this is being done using long-term and large-scale monitoring of megafauna (based on previous censuses and with future censuses planned). The only previous experience is with the condor (2019) when this kind of information proved its usefulness in the development of appropriate action plans. The FIAS already has a fund for invasive species in the Galapagos, but the capitalization and operation of a specific fund for wildlife management is innovative. In Component 2, the conservation of emblematic species through landscape management has been developed in theory and translated into policies in the PPVS project. Since the practical application of this landscape approach began in the second half of PPVS's implementation, it can still be considered innovative in the country and region. To apply a landscape approach, involving a carnivore with a very large range (50 km<sup>2</sup> or more) assures its application at a scale appropriate for a landscape approach uniting protected and non-protected areas and including local communities. Another innovative aspect of Component 2 is the management of negative encounters between humans and jaguars, based on considering human practices as the origin (and thus the solution) of the conflict rather than the animal. This thinking has already been successfully applied with other animals (Andean bear, condor) but it is the first time with large carnivores. The innovative aspect of component 3 is the effective collaboration, in a working group, of all agencies involved in the trafficking and illegal trade of wildlife instead of leaving the task to the environmental sector. Together, the work plan will be updated and research using intelligence from different sectors will be undertaken to map trafficking networks, identify crimes and prosecute exemplary cases.

The project has an implementation period of 3 years. Sustainability and scaling are important for achieving the development outcomes and longer term impact of the project, as included in the Theory of Change. The project itself includes some outputs that are focused on sustainability and scaling. The most important element for sustainability is continuity in public funds, which will be supported through the strategy to attract additional funds for capitalizing the wildlife account in the FIAS (1.5). Another element of sustainability is the contribution of the project to relevant policies under Components 1 and 2 (Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.1). Also the outputs that contribute to sustainability are those that create adequate capacity in public agencies, public organizations and communities for landscape planning, conflict management, wildlife studies, identification of illegal issues, etc. (Outputs 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2). Finally, the formation of inter-agency groups for the Jaguar Action Plan (Output 1.2) and for the Wildlife Trafficking Action Plan (Output 3.1) are important activities to sustain activities after the project implementation period. Based on lessons from other GEF projects, it is key that from its inception the project develops and executes a sustainability plan for its actions, which articulates these sustainability activities in combination with others, in response to a continuous analysis of risks and sustainability opportunities (financial, institutional, social, political). In this project, this sustainability plan will be designed during the first three months, as part of the detailed monitoring and evaluation plan.

The project's scaling strategy consists of the connection between specific site-level activities (community management plans, conflict management), site-level spatial planning for protected areas

and priority landscapes and national and regional level study, financing, awareness-raising, and control of trafficking. This allows the project to articulate and communicate between actors at all scales and allows scaling up of activities and applying lessons between different scales, from the local to the regional. The mechanisms for this will be collaboration with authorities of different scales, with national and international NGOs, exchange of lessons between countries and regions and participation in project networks at the national (GEF and non-GEF) and international (GWP, Panthera) levels. During the start of the project, a scaling strategy will be designed and implemented as an important aspect to achieve project impact at the national and regional levels. During project design, an additional Output was included to ensure South-South collaboration within the GWP and possible application of lessons in other jaguar distribution countries.

[1] <https://cites.org/eng/dec/valid17/82250>

[2] [https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Lima-Declaration\\_4.oct\\_.2019.pdf](https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Lima-Declaration_4.oct_.2019.pdf)

[3] The communication strategy that was developed for this project during the design phase is available at UNDP.

[4] CATS is a relatively new conservation tool to set best practice standards for effective management of target species. The first species-specific CATS defined 17 minimum elements, with associated standards and criteria, for effective management of tiger conservation areas. See <http://tigers.panda.org/reports/#show-report/cats-manual>. WWF is adapting the tool for jaguar areas. For this indicator, a selection of metrics will be applied because some are not relevant or impossible to measure.

### 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

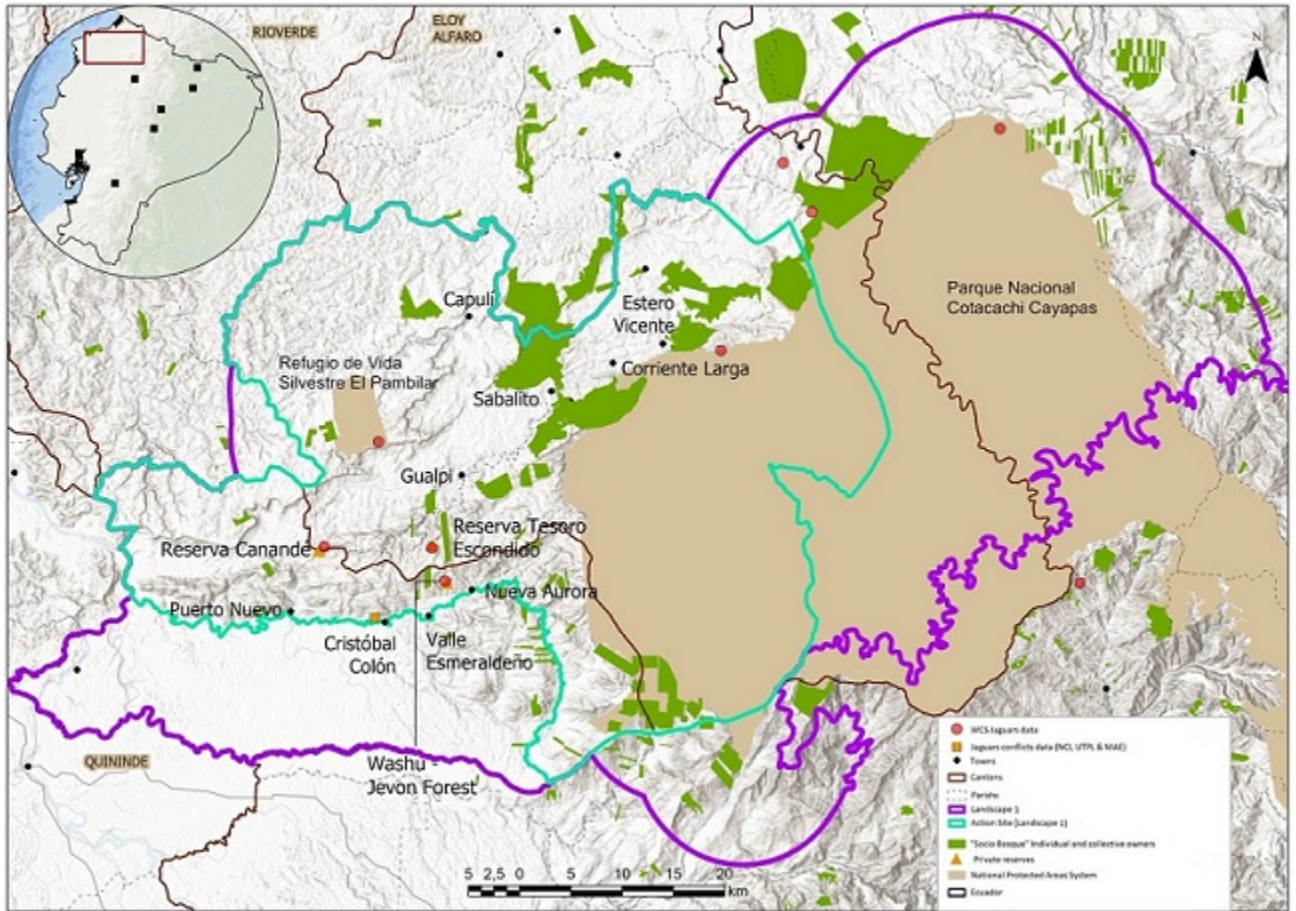
**Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.**

Geographical coordinates of intervention sites in the three prioritized landscapes.

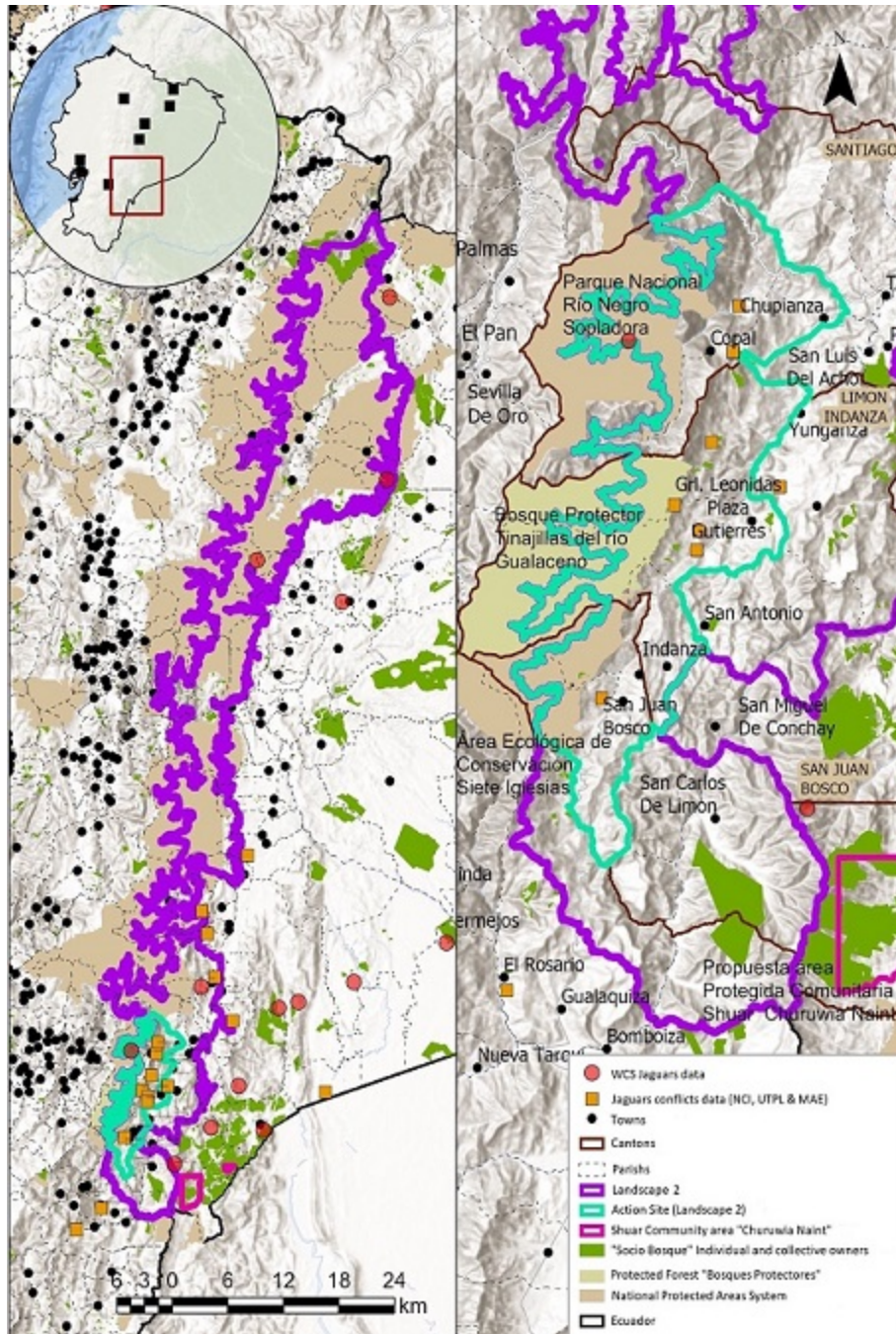
Coordinates	Latitude	Longitude
Esmeraldas intervention site		
<b>North</b>	0°50'34.53"N	78°56'54.80"W
<b>South</b>	0°18'49.79"N	79° 0'50.01"W
<b>East</b>	0°36'57.12"N	78°43'0.88"W
<b>West</b>	0°33'44.13"N	79°24'57.22"W
Andean ? Amazonian Foothills intervention site		
<b>North</b>	2°37'56.45"S	78°25'28.00"W
<b>South</b>	3°16'4.15"S	78°31'58.75"W
<b>East</b>	2°45'9.47"S	78°17'59.55"W

<b>West</b>	3° 5'7.76"S	78°37'18.81"W
Condor-Kutuk? intervention site		
<b>North</b>	2°54'32.96"S	78° 9'42.14"W
<b>South</b>	3°18'44.95"S	78°13'16.51"W
<b>East</b>	3° 0'38.42"S	77°50'32.15"W
<b>West</b>	3° 8'53.02"S	78°28'44.74"W

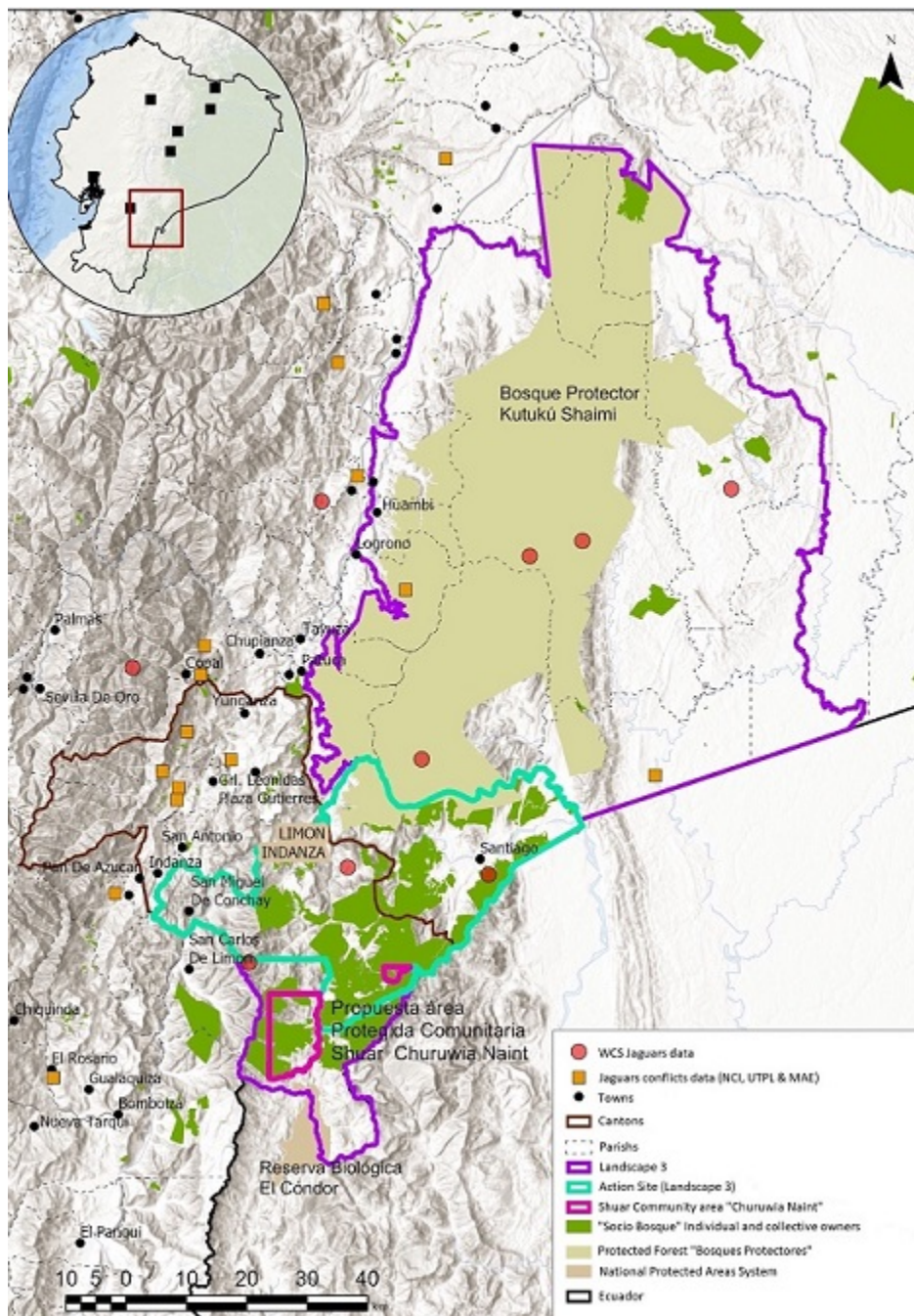
*Figure 1-1.* Map of Esmeraldas Landscape and intervention site (area between the Pambilar Wildlife Refuge and Cotacachi Cayapas National Park (Quinind? and Eloy Alfaro municipalities) [1]



*Figure 1-2:* Map of Andean Foothills landscape: area between Rio Negro and RM Siete Iglesias (Western part of the municipalities of Santiago, Lim?n Indanza and San Juan Bosco) [2]



*Figure 1-3: Map of Southern Amazon/Condor Kutuk? mountain ranges landscape and intervention site: area between RB El Condor and Bosque Protector Kutuk?-Shaimi (Tiwinsa canton and the eastern part of Limon Indanza canton) [3]*



[1] The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP

concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

[2] The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

[3] The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

**1c. Child Project?**

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

This is a child project of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) to prevent the extinction of known threatened species. The project closely reflects GWP's ToC. The structure of the project is aligned with three of the four components of GWP (Conserve wildlife and enhance habitat resilience, promote wildlife-based and resilient economics and combat wildlife trafficking), as well as several of the activities/products described in GWP ToC. The project's activities will contribute to the short-term outcomes established for the GWP, such as landscapes with improved biodiversity management practices, greater incentives to protect wildlife and the ability to coexist with wildlife and a strengthened institutional capacity to combat illegal wildlife trafficking, among others (see table below). In the medium term, the project will contribute to GWP's outcomes of wildlife conservation and crime prevention, and in the long term to the outcomes of preserved global biodiversity, improved livelihoods of local communities and improved resilience.

<b>GWP components</b>	<b>GWP program outcomes</b>	<b>Key project contributions to GWP outcomes</b>	<b>Key project targets</b>
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<p><u>Component 1</u></p> <p>Conserve wildlife and enhance habitat resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Stabilization or increase in populations of, and area occupied by, wildlife at program sites</li> <li>-Areas of landscapes and terrestrial/marine protected areas under improved practices and management effectiveness (METT for PAs)</li> <li>-Formal agreements signed to increase connectivity of landscapes and establish transnational conservation areas</li> <li>-Strengthened long-term partnerships, governance, and finance frameworks for PAs</li> <li>-Increased revenues for protected areas and landscapes</li> </ul>	<p>The project's main objective is ?Jaguars and associated wildlife and habitats are conserved in critical landscapes across Ecuador?</p> <p>The project will support management strategies that include a landscape approach and synergies between sustainable livelihoods and wildlife conservation implemented in priority landscapes. This includes strengthened protected areas management, improved landscape planning (including connectivity between natural areas) (Output 2.1)and wildlife management plans in communities (Output 2.2).</p> <p>Financial resources for wildlife conservation (within and outside protected areas) will be supported by strengthening a specific budget line in the Sustainable Environmental Investment Fund (Output 1.5)</p>	<p>126,201 hectares of protected land areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Project indicator 3)</p> <p>356,780 hectares of landscape area under improved practices of natural ecosystems use or sustainable production systems (Indicator 4)</p> <p>\$200,000 of new funds available for jaguar conservation (Indicator 6)</p> <p>50% increase in relevant CATS metrics for jaguars (Project Indicator 7)</p>
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<p><u>Component 2</u></p> <p>Promote wildlife-based and resilient economies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Enhanced policies, legislations, and strategies to foster wildlife-based economy</li> <li>-Increased access to finance for enterprises that support wildlife-based economy (WBE)</li> <li>-Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to develop WBE and sustainable use activities</li> <li>-Increased concession agreements and nature-based tourism investments</li> <li>-Increased participation of communities in conservation compatible rural enterprises and WBE jobs</li> <li>-Additional livelihood activities established</li> <li>-Increased Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) strategies and site interventions deployed</li> </ul>	<p>The project will support including of wildlife conservation consideration in economic development projects by establishing a technical standard for the Environmental Law (Output 1.4)</p> <p>It will also develop and support livelihood activities in communities to reduce hunting and HWC as well as securing income and food security (Outputs 2.2 and 2.3)</p>	<p>A technical standard for Environmental Law for economic development projects) that incorporates information generated by the project, is formally adopted by national authority (Indicator 5)</p> <p>2480 people have benefited directly from the project, by improving their food security, increased personal safety or by trainings (Indicator 1)</p> <p>25% decrease in the number of negative human-jaguar interactions at intervention sites (Indicator 8)</p>
<p><u>Component 3</u></p> <p>Combat wildlife trafficking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks to prevent, detect and penalize wildlife crime</li> <li>-Improved access to and use of actionable information, data, and intelligence through secure sharing mechanisms</li> <li>-Improved enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime (site-based law enforcement).</li> <li>-Increased use of financial investigations and specialized techniques applied to other serious crime</li> <li>-Decreased number of target species poached (i.e. use of SMART tools)</li> </ul>	<p>The project's component 3 (combatting wildlife crime) is fully aligned with this GWP component. The project will implement existing national strategies to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking (Output 3.1), it will increase capacity of officials of agencies for regulation and control of wildlife crimes through training and provision of equipment and information (Output 3.2). Finally, it will support investigations into wildlife crimes, yielding necessary data so that competent authorities can prosecute and punish crimes (Output 3.3)</p>	<p>Three wildlife crime (trafficking and trade) proceedings initiated with project data delivered to competent authorities (Indicator 9)</p> <p>140 people have increased their access to knowledge, equipment and tools for the control of illegal wildlife trafficking (Indicator 10)</p>

<p><u>Component 4</u> Reduce demand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reduced demand of illegal wildlife and wildlife products from key consumer countries</li> <li>-Improved awareness of wildlife crime through campaigns and advocacy</li> <li>-Increased number of tools used to advocate against consumption of illicit wildlife products and promote ethical behavior</li> </ul>	<p>Communication about wildlife crime will be done at national level, as part of Output 3.1</p>	<p>Implementation of Campaigns against wildlife trafficking, such as "If you take one, there will be none" (means of verification of Indicator 10)</p>
<p><u>Component 5</u> Coordinate and enhance learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Enhanced understanding of wildlife as an economic asset</li> <li>-Strengthened Public-private partnerships for promoting wildlife-based economies</li> <li>-Enhanced upstream sector engagement (governance, fiscal, finance, and trade)</li> <li>-Improved coordination among countries, donors, and other key stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the GWP</li> <li>-Increased global policy dialogue and engagement on IWT and wildlife for sustainable development</li> <li>-Enhanced GWP management and monitoring platform</li> </ul>	<p>The project will support improved coordination among countries, through knowledge exchange about jaguars and project lessons carried out with other countries in the jaguars? distribution area (Output 4.2)</p>	<p>Eight good practices based on lessons learned, implemented by project stakeholders, systematized and disseminated in the region</p>

## 2. Stakeholders

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is provided as Annex 7 to the Project Document. A list of stakeholders is presented in Annex J of this document.

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.

During the design of the project, all stakeholders in the project were identified and consulted about their interest, possible role and potential impact on the project. Based on this, the stakeholder engagement plan was designed, including an indigenous peoples' plan, which defines the roles and responsibilities of all the main stakeholders of the project. Among the main stakeholder inclusion strategies is the organization of workshops during the project start-up (to present the project and confirm concrete field actions) in each of the landscapes. Planning, monitoring and evaluation spaces will be created where the different stakeholders of each landscape meet at least once a year. In addition, there will be a targeted consultation (bilateral meetings) with some key stakeholders (e.g., GADs, indigenous people's associations). By delegation of the Ministry of Environment, a Civil Society

Organization (CSO) Wildlife Conservation Society- WCS will be the executing agency, which will ensure the inclusion of other CSOs and Community Based Organizations (CBO) in the planning and execution of activities in the intervention sites. A national-level technical advisory committee will be established to discuss project strategies, exchange experiences, monitor progress and identify lessons. This committee will meet at least two times per year, around specific themes, and constitute working groups for jaguar conservation (Component 1) and control of trafficking (Component 3) and will include the participation of different government sectors, CSOs, CBOs and academia. The estimated budget for meetings and workshops associated with the stakeholder engagement plan is \$10,500 and for the indigenous peoples plan \$6,000 (+ some additional funds for salary, travel and other costs).

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes**

**Co-financier; Yes**

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

**Executor or co-executor; Yes**

**Other (Please explain)**

### **3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

A Gender Action Plan is provided as Annex 9 to the Project Document.

The project will internalize the gender dimension to contribute to greater equality in society, and in particular in the management of natural resources. Based on a gender analysis carried out during the project design phase (see Annex 9 of Project Document), the project identifies and integrates the principal foci for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. The activities for mainstreaming gender in the project and their monitoring are guided by the Gender Action Plan. To address the gender approach in the project, actions are proposed to promote gender equality and promote women's rights and empowerment, both in the Gender Action Plan and in the Project Results Framework, through different strategies that were integrated into the project design, will be monitored and are funded in the project budget, including: (i) identification and inclusion of differentiated knowledge by gender about the jaguar and its habitat; identification and inclusion of interests and needs differentiated by gender, age and ethnicity in community wildlife plans; (iii) contribution to economic empowerment and access and control of resources for women; (iv) equal participation of men and women in decision-making spaces promoted by the project; and (v) strengthening the capacities of project stakeholders through awareness of the importance of mainstreaming the gender approach.

**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**

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

Yes

#### **4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on private sector engagement in the project, if any**

Private sector engagement will be targeted in Component 1. The project will develop a technical standard within the national Environmental Law for incorporating biodiversity impact criteria in the evaluation of economic development projects (Output 1.4). This standard and its guidelines for implementation will be piloted in a specific development project (road or hydropower project) in collaboration with the private developer. For Output 1.5, the project will implement a strategy to increase funding for wildlife management at national level through the Sustainable Environmental Investment Fund (FIAS). The project will explore non-conventional sources for capitalization, coming from the private sector, which may include corporate social responsibility programs. Recent successful experiences illustrate how this can be done during project implementation: in February 2020, an agreement with a fabric company was signed that is the first capitalization of the wildlife management account (\$50,000). In April 2020, FIAS established an agreement with a private bank for another purpose (highland conservation).

#### **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):**

An updated description of the project's risk is included in Annex I (UNDP Risk Log of the GEF-UNDP Project Document). In the table below, a summary is presented of the moderate level risks and the proposed risk management measures:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Risk Management Measures</b>
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<p>Human rights and economic displacement:</p> <p>The inclusion of wildlife considerations in the development of territorial planning instruments could lead to the consolidation of Jaguar Conservation Units, and greater connectivity between corridors and sub-national protected areas, as well as the identification of areas for forest conservation or landscape restoration. This strengthened territorial planning, coupled with the development of community wildlife management plans might potentially restrict access to resources for communities who depend on these. There is no risk of actual physical displacement and resettlement as a consequence of territorial planning for conservation purposes</p>	<p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework was prepared during the PPG. In addition, a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including indigenous peoples groups, was developed during the PPG phase, which will ensure that all key stakeholders are adequately consulted on all proposed project interventions. A Livelihood Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed during project inception, before carrying out project activities that could potentially lead to access restrictions and before implementing any project activities in territory. The plans apply all principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) where necessary. The implementation of these plans will be monitored during the execution of the project.</p>
<p>Gender: There is a risk that the inclusion of a landscape conservation approach in territorial planning or PA management may lead to restrictions in access to resources and property, even for women who inhabit or make use of these areas or use the resources they contain</p>	<p>During the PPG phase, a gender analysis was conducted to specifically understand the potential impacts of the project on women and men and specific mitigation measures have been included in a Gender Strategy and Action Plan to incorporate the gender perspective. Furthermore, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed at the outset of project implementation to mitigate any possible risks to both women and men in relation to resources access.</p>
<p>Indigenous Peoples: The area of influence of the project includes indigenous peoples. There is a risk that these indigenous peoples? communities would be excluded from decisions that affect them (directly or indirectly), that they would not benefit equitably from the project, or that there would be restrictions in access to resources associated with the inclusion of a landscape approach in territorial planning and with the development of the community wildlife management plans.</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared during the PPG. Also, during the PPG phase a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed, with specific reference to Indigenous Peoples that clearly outlines the project's strategy to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are properly consulted (according to the UNDP and GEF guidelines and national legislation), to encourage their active participation and for the project to provide significant benefits to Indigenous Peoples. A Livelihood Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed at the start of the project before initiating any activity in territory, including any activity that may have a negative impact on IP. Engagement with Indigenous Peoples will apply the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) where necessary. The implementation of these plans will be monitored during the execution of the project.</p>

<p>Biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management and pollution prevention:</p> <p>Certain productive activities could have a negative environmental impact. For example, the project envisages involving production of small animals as alternative protein sources. This might include the cultivation of fish and crustaceans as part of strengthening sustainable production initiatives. In the Amazon, fish farming with exotic tilapia is a common practice, but can lead to introducing exotic species.</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared during the PPG that presents the procedures to screen and manage the productive activities that cannot be fully defined yet and this will be updated in the first two months of project implementation to further define these procedures. Also, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed at the start of the project before initiating any activity in territory, including any activity that may have a negative impact on biodiversity and the environment. Monitoring of possible impacts will be carried out during the execution of such activities.</p> <p>In case fish farming activities take place, the use of exotic species will be discouraged to avoid invasion. Use of exotic species will be prohibited in sensitive areas where there is a risk of introduction of invasive alien species. In addition, the project will ensure adherence to all national standards related to aquaculture activities.</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Peoples: There is a risk that project intervention to promote alternative sources of protein to wildlife and the development of community wildlife management plans to reduce bush meat consumption will have a negative impact on cultural heritage in terms of the dietary preferences and practices of Indigenous Peoples and other local communities.</p>	<p>The project, in close coordination with the communities involved, will support the development of wildlife management plans to promote the inclusion of sustainable harvesting criteria. It will focus on limiting harvesting by external interests, who enter areas for tourism purposes, while for local communities, the project will offer options for diversification of protein sources. In any case, a Stakeholder engagement plan with specific reference to indigenous peoples, was developed and measures were identified to mitigate any potential negative impacts related to the development of community wildlife management plans on indigenous peoples.</p>
<p>Indigenous Peoples Cultural Heritage): There is a risk of conflict between different levels of indigenous peoples' organizations. During the consultations with different indigenous peoples groups, it was noted that there can be different opinions and therefore potential tensions between different levels (grassroot communities and representative organizations) about the collaboration with government agencies. Any project funded by external sources can constitute a risk for renewed disagreements between these different level organizations, that these disagreements might affect the participation of communities in the project. The mentioned disagreements are, however, not leading to violent conflicts</p>	<p>Based on consultations with representatives from the three levels of indigenous organizations, during PPG an ESMF and a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, with specific reference to indigenous peoples, were developed. These clearly outline the project strategy for ensuring that Indigenous Peoples are properly consulted (in accordance with UNDP guidelines and national legislation) and communication is maintained with the different organizations, throughout the project implementation. Also, a Livelihood Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed and consulted widely at the start of the project before initiating any activity in the communities, including any activity that may give rise to eventual conflicts between different levels of IP organizations.</p>

Changes in public administration could result in a changes in policies, strategies and budgets for environmental issues and a lack of continuity of key institutional staff.	This risk will be managed with a targeted strategy of continuity with public institutions. Permanent officials will be trained and involved (as they have greater continuity) rather than those at a managerial level who change frequently. The project also seeks to institutionalize tools and strategies (formal adoption, with institutional commitments). When an administrative change is approaching, direct contact with incoming authorities will be sought to inform them about the project and its objectives and to clarify roles and responsibilities.
Insufficient detail in the information generated could limit its usefulness for project actions. Because of the low number of jaguars and the large size of their habitat, there is a risk that the information collected about the jaguar in this project (registers, observations, etc.) might not have sufficient level of detail to guide project actions. The situation is similar for information regarding illegal acts: it may be so dispersed that it does not allow investigation processes to be opened.	An inter-agency working group will be set up with different organizations working with jaguars (component 1) to exchange information and also to advise the project. This same group will serve to manage the risk related to lack of information because among the different organizations, the project data are complemented with the existing data of other initiatives and the national database (managed by INABIO).
Investigation into illegal issues (Component 3) is linked to criminality which inherently involves an institutional and personal risk to those involved.	If the gathering data on illegal networks, people or actions in any way threatens the personal safety of someone associated with the project, the activity would be terminated and the opportunity to achieve the output is reduced. This risk will be handled by ensuring that project participants maintain a prudent physical and virtual distance from actors in illegal networks. Also, there is a direct collaboration with the national police; each step is reported and analyzed and its security protocols are applied.
Continued measures to control the COVID-19 outbreak (2020). If these measures in Ecuador (and globally) continue to be in place, this might limit the possibility for travel, meeting, training and field-based work	If travel and meeting restrictions are still in place during the expected start of the project, several activities will have to be adjusted by using teleconferencing for meetings and training. The time line will have to be adjusted, postponing field-based activities and advancing as much as possible on desk-based activities. Personal protective equipment has been included in the project budget for project staff and meeting participants.

## 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 institutional arrangement and governance structure of the project is described in section VII of the Project Document. In summary, the final responsibility of the project lies with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in Ecuador, which is the GEF Executing Agency (UNDP Implementing Partner) by delegation of the Ministry of Environment. WCS will establish the Project management Unit (PMU) headed by a Project Manager. Through the PMU, WCS will be responsible for executing this project and achievement of the outputs. The Sustainable Environmental Investment Fund (FIAS) is a responsible partner for Output 1.5. The GEF implementing agency is UNDP, accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering



GEF project cycle management services for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board. The highest decision-making body in the project organization structure (see Figure 2 of Project Document) is the Project Board, chaired by the Minister of Environment (or his/her delegate). Other members are the UNDP Resident Representative (or his/her delegate) as Development Partner and the Executive Director of WCS as representative of the beneficiaries.

In Ecuador, there are several GEF-funded projects that were recently closed, or are under implementation or in design and which have opportunities for synergy with the current project:

- ? The Proyecto Paisajes y Vida Silvestre (PPVS; GEF ID 4731) was implemented between 2014 and 2019. This project was key to the inclusion of a landscape approach in wildlife management in Ecuador. The knowledge and lessons of the PPVS project will be put into practice in the priority landscapes for jaguars. The jaguar was one of the species that the project included in its studies and this information provides a foundation for research and communication activities.
- ? The project "Sustainable development of the Ecuadorian Amazon: integrated management of multi-purpose landscapes and high value forests for conservation" (GEF ID 9055) is the GEF-funded component of PROAmazonia, with counterpart funds from the GCF. There will be a strong collaboration with PROAmazonia in Component 2. PROAmazonia will co-finance some activities, such as sustainable production work, in the areas where the two projects coincide. Co-financing comes from activities funded by the GCF. This project will ensure complementarity with the GEF portion of PROAmazonia through the institutions participating in both project boards (MAE, UNDP).
- ? Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of two priority landscapes in the Ecuadorian Amazon region is a Child Project of the GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Impact Programme (ASL II, GEF ID 10198), currently under development in Ecuador. During the design of the two projects, the MAE has ensured that there is a thematic and spatial differentiation: The Jaguars Project focuses on wildlife in the Southern Amazon, while ASL II focuses on ecosystems in the Northern Ecuadorian Amazon. The ASL II project also supports sustainable productive practices in its landscape and the two projects will coordinate the exchange of experiences especially on this topic (Component 2).
- ? The seventh operational phase of the GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) in Ecuador (GEF ID 10147), implemented by UNDP, will focus on supporting bio-entreprises, their market access and their inclusion in landscape management in nine areas (bio-corridors), one of which coincides with an intervention site of the Jaguars project (Esmeraldas). There, the same communities will be supported so that the bio-entrepreneurships support jaguar conservation. Two other biological corridors of the SGP (Sumaco-Napo-Galeras and Yasun?, Taisha) are located in the Amazon biome and there will be opportunity for the exchange of experiences with the project.
- ? As a child project of the GWP, this project, along with other possible projects that emerged after the High Level Declaration and the 2030 Jaguar Roadmap, plans to make full use of GWP's coordination processes and structures to stimulate action across the entire range of jaguar distribution. This project, together with other GWP jaguar conservation projects (in Panama and Belize) are expected to be a cornerstone of these efforts. Program coordination ensures the exchange of information, regular meetings between all supported countries, training and monitoring. The three teams in LAC will establish a communication mechanism for direct coordination, information management and possible joint activities (research, communication).

#### **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.

Ecuador signed the Convention on Biological Diversity on 9th June 1992, and ratified it on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1993. The Ministry of Environment developed the National Strategy for Biodiversity, 2015-2030 and an accompanying action plan[1], which materialize Ecuador's commitments to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and reinforce the need for wildlife conservation in the country. The Strategy and its plan adapts to the dispositions of the Norms of the CDB Plan for 2012-2020. The project directly contributes to the 2015-2021 Action Plan, in particular Result 14 (Ecuador implements comprehensive measures to prevent the extinction of wildlife and cultivated species considered a priority), Target 2.3 (in 2021, at least 50% of the local government spatial development plans that incorporate measures linked to the National Strategy, where interests and demands are differentiated by gender), Target 7.1 (In 2021, 50% of priority areas for conservation are managed using comprehensive landscape approaches), and target 19.1 (By 2021, Ecuador implements the national research agenda, with the involvement of academia, the public and private sectors, peoples and nationalities).

The project is also aligned with the Strategic Plan for the National Protected Area System (2007-2016; still valid) which recognizes the government obligation to support alternatives for the sustainable development of protected areas and their buffer zones as forms of increasing social participation in the management of the National Protected Areas System (SNAP), alleviate conflicts, and contribute to the fair distribution of benefits. In 2015 and with the support of the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador developed the National Jaguar Conservation Plan. This plan will be updated and the implementation of priority actions supported by this project.

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[1]

<http://maetransparente.ambiente.gob.ec/documentacion/WebAPs/Estrategia%20Nacional%20de%20Biodiversidad%202015-2030%20-%20CALIDAD%20WEB.pdf>

## **8. Knowledge Management**

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

Knowledge generation and management is a fundamental approach in the Theory of Change of this project, as is described in section III of the Project Document and in the results section of the project (section IV of the Project Document). The project will generate new knowledge on jaguars, its population, distribution and threats under Output 1.1., to support conservation decision making. This knowledge will be generated by field research lead by WCS, in collaboration with local community members. It will be shared with, and complemented by, other agencies (academia, NGOs) working on wildlife research and conservation. Through the implementation of activities in Components 2 and 3, the project will gather and systematize practical knowledge on conservation planning, human-wildlife conflicts (including its metrics) and wildlife crime. All the academic information and practical knowledge obtained through project implementation will be included in a knowledge management system (Output 4.2.), based on an open system of administration and dissemination of data, reports, publications and systematization of experiences. The dissemination of this information will be accompanied by a communication strategy aimed at other organizations working on the issue of megafauna conservation and combatting illegal trafficking (for Output 1.3 and 3.1). In addition, activities to exchange experiences, lessons and information at the regional level with other jaguar distribution countries will be ensured, through the participation in GWP events and other spaces (for

Output 4.2.). Ecuador will send delegates to GWP global conferences. Ecuador already participated in the 2019 GWP annual knowledge exchange forum in South Africa and the connections and networks made, including with other LAC national projects in GWP, have benefited the development of this project. The countries' participation in GWP events (through MAE) will ensure the sharing of global knowledge back to the national-level through the communications strategies of this project as well as existing knowledge management systems such as INABIO. During project implementation, with GEF funding project partners will visit other countries where GWP projects are ongoing for observation tours on jaguar management and human-wildlife conflict. Finally, the project will learn from neighboring countries on the control of illegal wildlife trafficking through information exchange among control agencies, with the support of international agencies (IUCN). This will directly support and contribute to the general objective of the project because lessons from other countries and transborder collaboration improves the capacity of the country to provide improved conservation of wildlife in Ecuador and helps to apply lessons from Ecuador at larger scale.

Project elements with specific contributions to the KM approach (research, systematization, dissemination), their time line, deliverables and budget are presented in the following table:

Activities	Deliverables	Budget (US\$)	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1.1. Strategic information on jaguar population and threats generated and / or updated, for decision making regarding jaguar conservation.														
Assess presence/absence and estimate jaguar populations in prioritized areas	Census data on jaguar	150,000												
Update map of anthropogenic pressures on the distribution area of the jaguar to support the implementation of direct actions and investment.	Map of anthropogenic pressures	50,000												
Update the human-jaguar conflict vulnerability map, through participatory processes and gathering men's and women's knowledge from participating communities.	Human-jaguar conflict vulnerability map	25,000												
Output 1.3. Knowledge about the importance of jaguar conservation and of combating the illegal trafficking of this species disseminated among relevant audiences.														

Implementation of communication strategy aimed at raising awareness about jaguar conservation for authorities and rural public, communities and public entities in the Jaguar Conservation Units.	Communication strategy, awareness campaign	64,300																		
Implement the "Jaguars Forever" program in the JCUs and relaunch a national campaign against illegal trafficking.	9 workhops in JCU	25,000																		
Output 2.1. A vision for landscape and wildlife management in environmental management instruments (Spatial Planning, Management Plans) included in three priority landscapes																				
Apply CATS metrics for a better understanding of the dynamics of jaguar populations and better management of them.	CATS adapted, monitored and reported	35,000																		
Output 3.3. Investigations into wildlife crimes (trafficking and commerce) completed, yielding necessary data so that competent authorities can prosecute and punish crimes.																				
With the working group and with actors in the environmental and justice sectors, identify the needs for data on trafficking and trade and criminal networks	Report on information needs assessment	7500																		
Identify jaguar trafficking networks (people, institutions)	Report on trafficking networks	32,000																		
Systematize existing data on wildlife crime related to jaguars and assess gaps and, in collaboration with MAE and national law enforcement agencies, complement the existing data with investigation into wildlife crimes, to fill gaps at national and international level	Existing and new data on cases of wildlife crime systematized	45,000																		
Deliver information generated on illegality to competent authorities in order to facilitate prosecution	Information on wildlife crime delivered to key agencies	15,000																		
Output 4.2. Knowledge exchange about jaguars and lessons of the project with other countries in the jaguars distribution area carried out																				



<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:</b>			
<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
		<b>GEF Grant</b>	
<b>Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)</b>	UNDP Country Office, project director MAE	\$ 5000 (included in budget for Project Manager, comp 4)	On-going.
<b>Supervision missions</b>	UNDP Country Office	None <sup>[1]</sup>	Annually
<b>Oversight/troubleshooting missions</b>	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None <sup>14</sup>	Troubleshooting as needed
<b>Mid-term GEF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</b>	WCS	\$ 5000 (included in budget for Project assistant, comp 2)	Mid term of project (July 2022). METT of 2 protected areas will be assessed as part of comp 2
<b>Terminal GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</b>	WCS	\$ 5000 (included in budget for Project assistant, comp 2)	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)</b>	Independent evaluators	\$ 25,009 (included in budget for comp 4)	October 2023
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>		<i>\$ 47,009</i>	

[1] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

## 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)?**

Through the activities in Component 2, the project seeks to improve biodiversity conservation, with special emphasis on jaguars, through territorial management plans, complemented by activities that improve the livelihoods of the people living in the Jaguar Conservation Units. The project will support communities for better planning of resource use through wildlife management plans. These plans will ensure a sustained subsistence use of natural resource (wildlife and non-timber forest products) without depleting jaguar prey species while continuing traditional practices for food security and forest use. The project will also support communities by promoting productive activities based on the generation of alternative sources of protein. These activities, possibly with small animals like poultry or guinea pigs and native fish and shrimp, will increase food security and gradually replace bushmeat. With good production, it can be sold and improve

family incomes. As opposed to hunting, which has traditionally been an activity carried out by men, the productive activities are of interest to women and their promotion supports women's empowerment and access to markets and finance. Also, the management of human-jaguar conflicts targets better production systems, e.g., in cattle raising. These activities will directly benefit 2480 men and women in the intervention sites of the project. The improved food security, better livelihoods and increased awareness will reduce the pressure on wildlife because of less hunting of prey species, human-wildlife conflicts and forest degradation, which directly contribute to the Global Environmental Benefits of the project (a stable population of jaguars in Ecuador, improved management of protected areas and improved practices in non-protected areas important for the conservation of the jaguar).

### 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
<b>Medium/Moderate</b>			

#### 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.

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Management / Management Measures	Owner of Risk
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1	<p>Human rights and economic displacement: The inclusion of wildlife considerations in the development of territorial planning instruments could lead to the consolidation of Jaguar Conservation Units, and greater connectivity between corridors and sub-national protected areas, as well as the identification of areas for forest conservation or landscape restoration. This strengthened territorial planning, coupled with the development of community wildlife management plans might potentially restrict access to resources for communities who depend on these. There is no risk of actual physical displacement and resettlement as a consequence of territorial planning for conservation purposes.</p>	Social and environmental	<p>Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 3</p>	<p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework was prepared during the PPG and will be updated during the first two months of project implementation to define procedures in more detail. In addition, a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including indigenous peoples groups, was developed during the PPG phase, which will ensure that all key stakeholders are adequately consulted on all proposed project interventions. A Livelihood Action Plan and an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed during project inception, before carrying out project activities that could potentially lead to access restrictions and before implementing any project activities in territory. The plans apply all principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) where necessary. The implementation of these plans will be monitored during the execution of the project.</p> <p>Conservation strategies will be developed that take into account the needs of the populations involved, differentiated by gender, in order to help strengthen the local and family economy and women's empowerment as much as possible</p>	Implementing Partner
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2	<p>Gender equality: There is a risk that the inclusion of a landscape conservation approach in territorial planning or strengthened PA management may lead to restrictions in access to resources and property, even for women who inhabit or make use of these areas or use the resources they contain.</p>	<p>Social and environmental</p>	<p>Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 3</p>	<p>During the PPG phase, a gender analysis was conducted to specifically understand the potential impacts of the project on women and men and specific mitigation measures have been included in a Gender Strategy and Action Plan to incorporate the gender perspective. Furthermore, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed at the outset of project implementation to mitigate any possible risks to both women and men in relation to resources access.</p>	<p>Implementing Partner, MAE</p>
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3	<p>Indigenous Peoples: The area of influence of the project includes indigenous peoples. There is a risk that these indigenous peoples? communities would be excluded from decisions that affect them (directly or indirectly), that they would not benefit equitably from the project, or that there would be restrictions in access to resources associated with the inclusion of a landscape approach in territorial planning and with the development of the community wildlife management plans.</p>	Social and environmental	<p>Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 3</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared during the PPG. Also, during the PPG phase a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed, with specific reference to Indigenous Peoples, that clearly outlines the project's strategy to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are properly consulted (according to the UNDP and GEF guidelines and national legislation), to encourage their active participation and for the project to provide significant benefits to Indigenous Peoples. A Livelihood Action Plan will be developed at the start of the project before initiating any activity in territory, including any activity that may have a negative impact on IP. Engagement with Indigenous Peoples will apply the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) where necessary. An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be developed during project outset and implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards The implementation of these plans will be monitored during the execution of the project.</p>	Implementing Partner, MAE
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4	<p>Biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management: Some of the activities proposed for the project will be carried out within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas and may inadvertently affect them. The information generated by the project on the distribution of jaguars or controlling hunting or wildlife trafficking, could be used by third parties for illicit purposes</p>	Social and environmental	<p>Risk level = Low L = 1 I = 3</p>	<p>This risk is considered low because of the low likelihood of these negative environmental impacts: All the project interventions that will take place within or adjacent to critical habits and/or environmentally sensitive areas will be undertaken with the specific purpose of improving their conservation and no major negative impacts are foreseen. In addition, the project will contribute to capacity building to strengthen wildlife management capacity in PAs; will implement awareness raising activities about the value of wildlife conservation; and will promote reduced wildlife trafficking. Activities related to small animal production (incl aquaculture) will be carried strictly adhering to national standards and the project will provide technical assistance to minimize any potential negative impacts. The data generated by the project will be analyzed and manipulated by scientists and conservation specialists. The access to fundamental information on jaguar population and distribution, which might be of interest to poachers and traffickers, will be limited to a restricted group of people. The project will ensure that widely available information is not specific so cannot be used for illicit purposes.</p>	Implementing Partner
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5	<p>Biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management and pollution prevention: Certain productive activities could have a negative environmental impact. For example, the project envisages involving production of small animals as alternative protein sources. This might include the cultivation of fish and crustaceans as part of strengthening sustainable production initiatives. In the Amazon, fish farming with exotic tilapia is a common practice, but can lead to introducing exotic species.</p>	Social and environmental	<p>Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 3</p>	<p>An ESMF was prepared during the PPG that presents the procedures to screen and manage the productive activities that cannot be fully defined yet. This will be updated during the first two months of project implementation to further define these procedures. Also, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed at the start of the project before initiating any activity in territory, including any activity that may have a negative impact on biodiversity and the environment. Monitoring of possible impacts will be carried out during the execution of such activities. In case fish farming activities take place, the use of exotic species will be discouraged to avoid invasion. Use of exotic species will be prohibited in sensitive areas where there is a risk of introduction of invasive alien species. In addition, the project will ensure adherence to all national standards related to aquaculture activities.</p>	Implementing Partner
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6	<p>Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Peoples: There is a risk that project intervention to promote alternative sources of protein to wildlife and the development of community wildlife management plans to reduce bush meat consumption will have a negative impact on cultural heritage in terms of the dietary preferences and practices of Indigenous Peoples and other local communities.</p>	<p>Social and environmental</p>	<p>Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 3</p>	<p>The project, in close coordination with the communities involved, will support the development of wildlife management plans to promote the inclusion of sustainable harvesting criteria. It will focus on limiting harvesting by external interests, who enter areas for tourism purposes, while for local communities, the project will offer options for diversification of protein sources. In any case, a Stakeholder engagement plan with specific reference to indigenous peoples was developed, and measures were identified to mitigate any potential negative impacts related to the development of community wildlife management plans on indigenous peoples. An IPP will be developed during project outset.</p>	<p>Implementing Partner, MAE</p>
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7	<p>Indigenous Peoples Cultural Heritage): There is a risk of conflict between different levels of indigenous peoples organizations. During the consultations with different indigenous peoples groups, it was noted that there can be different opinions and therefore potential tensions between different levels (grassroot communities and representative organizations) about the collaboration with government agencies. Any project funded by external sources can constitute a risk for renewed disagreements between these different level organizations, that these disagreements might affect the participation of communities in the project. The mentioned disagreements are, however, not leading to violent conflicts.</p>	Social and environmental	<p>Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 3</p>	<p>Based on consultations with representatives from the three levels of indigenous organizations, during PPG an ESMF and a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan were developed. These clearly outline the project strategy for ensuring that Indigenous Peoples are properly consulted (in accordance with UNDP guidelines and national legislation) and communication is maintained with the different organizations, throughout the project implementation. Also, a Livelihood Action Plan and IPP will be developed and consulted widely at the start of the project before initiating any activity in the communities, including any activity that may give rise to eventual conflicts between different levels of IP organizations.</p>	Implementing Partner, MAE
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8	<p>Climate change mitigation and adaptation: Climate change is contributing to worsening droughts in Ecuador, which could negatively affect wildlife populations, including jaguars, as well as the productivity of sustainable production initiatives that will be promoted by the project. In addition, there is a risk that jaguar populations will change their range due to climate change and that the selected project intervention sites will need to be changed.</p>	Social and environmental	<p>Risk level = Low L = 2 I = 2</p>	<p>The actions and objectives of the project depend little on climate variability and for this reason, the risk is considered low. The intention is to align this project with similar ones at international and national level as a strategy to help combat climate change vulnerability. The project will consider climate change vulnerability when the Jaguar Conservation Units (JCU) are consolidated.</p>	Implementing Partner
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9	<p>? Investigation into illegal issues (component 3) is linked to criminality which inherently involves an institutional and personal risk to those involved.</p>	Social/operational	<p>Risk level = Moderate L = 2 I = 4</p>	<p>If the gathering data on illegal networks, people or actions in any way threatens the personal safety of someone associated with the project, the activity would be terminated and the opportunity to achieve the output is reduced. This risk will be mitigated by ensuring that project participants maintain a prudent physical and virtual distance from actors in illegal networks. Also, there is a direct collaboration with the national police; each step is reported and analyzed and its security protocols are applied. The risk is also included in ESMF.</p>	Implementing Partner
10	<p>? There is a risk that child labor could be used in the sustainable production initiatives and value chain development to be carried out by the project under component 2.</p>	Social	<p><i>Risk level =</i> <i>Low</i> <i>I = 3</i> <i>P = 1</i></p>	<p>The UNDP Country Office and project will promote strict adherence to national legislation prohibiting child labor. Also, during project implementation observations in the field will be made to verify that children are not employed in any project activities.</p>	Implementing Partner



11	<p>? Changes in public administration, at the national and local levels, could result in changes in policies, strategies and budgets for environmental issues and a lack of continuity of key institutional staff. This would affect project execution efficiency, feasibility of achieving certain results (e.g., management instruments) and the sustainability of the results in the future.</p>	Political	<p>Risk level = Moderate L = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>This risk is managed with a targeted strategy of continuity with public institutions. Permanent officials will be trained and involved (with greater continuity) rather than those at a managerial level who change frequently. The project also seeks to institutionalize tools and strategies (formal adoption, with institutional commitments). When an administrative change is approaching, direct contact with incoming authorities will be sought to inform them about the project and its objectives and to clarify roles and responsibilities.</p>	Implementing Partner, MAE
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12	<p>?</p> <p>Insufficient detail in the information generated could limit its usefulness for project actions. Because of the low number of jaguars and the large size of their habitat, there is a risk that the information collected about the jaguar in this project (registers, observations, etc.) might not have sufficient level of detail to guide project actions. The situation is similar for information regarding illegal acts: it may be so dispersed that it does not allow investigation processes to be opened.</p>	Operational	<p>Risk level = Moderate</p> <p>L = 2</p> <p>I = 3</p>	<p>An inter-agency working group will be set up with different organizations working with jaguar (component 1) to exchange information and also to advise the project. This same group will serve to manage the risk from lack of information because among the different organizations, the project data is complemented with the existing data of other initiatives and the national database (managed by INABIO).</p>	Implementing Partner, MAE
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13	<p>There is a risk that GADs do not have the capacity or willingness to include wildlife guidelines in current PDOTs. The PDOTs were developed and accepted in 2019-2020 and the project will seek to include new guidelines and concepts in existing PDOTs. There is a risk that the local government will not accept them.</p>	Political	<p>Risk level = Low L = 2 I = 2</p>	<p>Where possible, the project will work with GADs that have already received support from environmental initiatives in the formulation of their PDOTs (e.g., from PROAmazonia). Win-win situations are sought when applying specific guidelines for wildlife management in existing PDOTs. Finally, the project will provide different types of support to GADs, thus creating a positive collaboration.</p>	WCS, MAE
14	<p>Lack of continuity in public funding for incentives such as the Socio Bosque program could cause a possible lack of collaboration between the owners of these properties in conservation activities.</p>	Financial	<p>Risk level = Low L = 1 I = 3</p>	<p>With new contributions to the Socio Bosque program (from REM and PROAmazonia), the program has sufficient support during the project. However, the probability of this risk should be reviewed each year and eventually alternative funding sources should be sought to ensure the conservation of Socio Bosque areas in the project sites.</p>	MAE

15	Continued measures to control the COVID-19 outbreak (2020). If these measures in Ecuador (and globally) continue to be in place, this might limit the possibility for travel, meetings, training and field-based work and delay project implementation.	Operational	Risk level = moderate L = 3 I = 3	If travel and meeting restrictions are still in place during the expected start of the project, several activities will have to be adjusted by using teleconferencing means for meetings and training. The timeline will have to be adjusted, postponing field-based activities and advancing as much as possible with desk-based activities. Under the budget line for supplies (in Project Management), the purchase of personal protective equipment (for project staff during field missions and participants to meetings and workshops) has been included.	WCS
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**Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
<b>PIMS 6307 Ecuador Wildlife Jaguar Landscape Annex 4 SESP</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	

**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).**

<b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal: 15 (Life on Land)</b>				
<b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Effect 2:</b> By 2022, Ecuador has strengthened its regulatory, political and institutional frameworks to improve the sustainable, participatory and gender-based management of natural resources, promoting more responsible production and consumption patterns, in the context of climate change.				
	<b>Objective and outcome indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Mid-term Target</b>	<b>End of Project Target</b>
<b>Project objective:</b> Jaguars and associated wildlife and habitats are conserved in critical landscapes across Ecuador	Indicator 1 ( <i>Mandatory Indicator 1; GEF core indicator 11</i> ): Number of people disaggregated by gender, age group and ethnicity, who have benefited directly from the project, through the improvement of their food security (alternative protein source projects), increase in personal security (reduction of negative interactions with megafauna) or through training.	0	800 (40% women; 70% indigenous peoples, 20% under 25)	2480 (40% women; 70% indigenous, 20% under 25)
	Indicator 2 ( <i>Mandatory Indicator 2</i> ): Number of inhabitants disaggregated by gender, age group and ethnicity, who have benefited indirectly from the project, by living or interacting directly with the intervention territories	0	16,000 (50% women; 70% indigenous, 20% under 25)	48,000 (50% women; 70% indigenous, 20% under 25)
	Indicator 3 ( <i>GEF Core Indicator 1</i> ): Terrestrial protected areas under improved management (strengthened management plans, increased knowledge, improved equipment, financial, technical and/or personnel capacity, surveillance practices) for conservation and sustainable use (number of hectares)	0	50,000 hectares (10% average increase in METT scores)	126,201 hectares (20% average increase in METT scores)

	Indicator 4 ( <i>GEF Core Indicator 4</i> ): Area of landscapes under improved practices for natural ecosystem use (planning and practice of sustainable subsistence hunting) or sustainable productive systems (sustainable livelihood projects including for development of alternative protein sources; hectares; excluding public protected areas, including privately owned protected areas Socio Bosque sites and community conserved areas	0	120,000 hectares (partially in natural ecosystem use and partially landscapes included in sustainable productive systems	356,780 hectares (partially in natural ecosystem use and partially landscapes included in sustainable productive systems)
<b>Component 1:</b>	<b>Enabling conditions for conservation</b>			
<b>Direct outcome 1:</b> The national -level enabling conditions for the conservation of jaguars, other wildlife and their habitat strengthened.	Indicator 5: Jaguar management instruments (updated action plan for the conservation of jaguars, technical standard for Environmental Law for economic development projects) that incorporate information generated by the project, are formally adopted by national authority.	0	1 instrument (updated action plan)	2 instruments (updated action plan for the conservation of jaguars, technical standard for economic development projects)
	Indicator 6: Amount of new funding available for the conservation of jaguars (preferably through FIAS account)	USD 50,000	USD 100,000	USD 200,000
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1</b>	<p>1.1. Strategic information on jaguar population and threats generated and / or updated, for decision making regarding jaguar conservation.</p> <p>1.2 National jaguar conservation strategy reviewed and updated,</p> <p>1.3. Knowledge about the importance of jaguar conservation and of combating the illegal trafficking of this species disseminated among relevant audiences.</p> <p>1.4. Technical standard of the Environmental Law and guidelines developed for processes to incorporate measures of biodiversity impact in the evaluation of development projects that take place in Jaguar Conservation Units</p> <p>1.5. Financing sources secured (among others, from mechanisms of corporate social and environmental responsibility) to capitalize the specific line in the FIAS (Sustainable Environmental Investment Fund) for wildlife conservation.</p>			

<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Implementation of a landscape approach in prioritized landscapes.</b>			
<b>Direct outcome 2:</b> Management strategies that include a landscape approach and synergy between sustainable livelihoods and wildlife conservation implemented in priority landscapes	Indicator 7: % increase in relevant CATS metrics for jaguars	Baseline CATS metrics to be calculated at project outset (see Annex 3).	20%	50%
	Indicator 8: % decrease in the number of human-wildlife conflicts at intervention sites (officially reported or informally detected)	Baseline number of human-wildlife conflicts to be estimated at project outset (see Annex 3).	10%	25%
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2</b>	<p>2.1. A vision for landscape and wildlife management in environmental management instruments (Spatial Planning, Management Plans) included in three priority landscapes.</p> <p>2.2 Community wildlife management plans developed and implemented and initiatives for alternative protein sources established in three prioritized communities (one in each of the landscapes), incorporating the needs and interests of men and women differentially</p> <p>2.3. Measures adopted to reduce the negative impacts of human-jaguar conflicts in three communities and their surrounding areas, one in each landscape.</p>			
<b>Component 3</b>	<b>Combatting wildlife crime</b>			
<b>Direct outcome 3:</b> Enhanced institutional capacity to combat wildlife trafficking as a serious crime.	Indicator 9: Number of investigations into wildlife crimes (traffic and commerce) successfully completed (data provided to competent authorities for prosecution and punishment of crimes)	0	0	3

	Indicator 10: Number of staff, of public institutions, disaggregated by gender, who have increased their access to knowledge, equipment and instruments for the control of illegal wildlife trafficking	0	50	140 (30% women)
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3</b>	<p>3.1. Priority actions of the Action Plan for Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Ecuador implemented, including identifying training priorities, equipment and exchange of experiences and coordinating actions among the relevant institutions through a multi-agency working group.</p> <p>3.2. Officials of agencies for regulation and control of wildlife crimes trained and provided with equipment and information for the necessary tasks for Output 3.3.</p> <p>3.3. Investigations into wildlife crimes (traffic and commerce) completed, yielding necessary data so that competent authorities can prosecute and punish crimes.</p>			
<b>Component 4</b>	<b>Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation</b>			
<b>Direct Outcome 4:</b> Knowledge Management, monitoring and evaluation implemented to support learning and upscaling	Indicator 11: Number of good practices (in monitoring, communication, training, gender, spatial planning, sustainable livelihoods practices, conflict management, crime investigation) based on lessons learned, implemented by project stakeholders, systematized and disseminated in the region	0	2	8
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 4</b>	<p>4.1. Monitoring, evaluation and cross-sectoral advisory system for the project implemented.</p> <p>4.2. Knowledge exchange about jaguars and project lessons carried out with other countries in the jaguars? distribution area</p>			

**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).**

STAP review of Global Wildlife Program (23 May 2019)		
<b>Overall Assessment</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Reference in UNDP/GEF Prodoc and/or CEO Endorsement Request</b>



<p>Notably, STAP finds that the newly expanded GWP proposal has gained valuable insight from the GEF-6 program and that these lessons have been well integrated into the GEF-7 program. The GWP would benefit further by delving deeper into the experiences of the prior program to share insights gleaned from working with current partners and experts with the new countries planning to join.</p>	<p>In the present child project has considered several of the STAP comments on the GWP Impact Program document that are relevant to the present Child Project (GWP Jaguars Ecuador). Specific responses: ? A clear linkage was made to a GEF-6 project implemented in Ecuador between 2014 and 2019. This project, <i>Proyecto Paisajes y Vida Silvestre</i> (PPVS) aimed at integrating a landscape approach in the protected areas system for the conservation of endangered wildlife. The proposed project builds on the practices and lessons of PPVS and applies them to the case of jaguars. In addition, the project will ensure communication with other countries participating in the GWP Program to take advantage of lessons learned.</p>	<p><i>CEO endorsement request:</i> Part I (Project Description), Part II (Project Justification), 1a Project description; Item 1a-2 (baseline scenario)</p>
<p><b>Project justification.</b> The TOC narrative and diagram is good and clear. The text makes very clear the interrelated nature of these outcomes. It could be helpful to convey this more clearly in Fig 2 by adding a few arrows e.g. the Activities/Outputs of components 2, 3 (and probably 4) will directly contribute to the Short-term Outcomes of Component 1. Adding these arrows would help highlight the integrated nature of the program</p>	<p>A Theory of Change diagram is presented in the GEF UNDP Prodoc and the direct causal relationship between outputs, direct outcomes and indirect outcomes is depicted through arrows.</p>	<p><i>Prodoc:</i> Section III <i>CEO endorsement request:</i> Part II (Project Justification), 1a Project description; Item 1a-3 (alternative scenario)</p>
<p><b>1. Project description.</b> the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects. This is country and context specific and would need to be determined by carefully reviewing each Child Project which is beyond the scope of this screen.</p>	<p>In the current Child Project, the baseline, both in terms of the landscape and jaguar population and in terms of what the programs, agencies and the country are doing to address wildlife issues are included in the description of the development challenge, partnerships, stakeholder analysis and description of the landscapes of the GEF UNDP project document.</p>	<p><i>Prodoc:</i> Section II and III, Annex 7 and 11  <i>CEO endorsement request:</i> Part II (Project Justification), 1a Project description; Item 1a-2 (baseline scenario),</p>

Comments	Response	Reference in UNDP/GEF Prodoc and/or CEO Endorsement Request
<p>(Canada) While CITES is not a GEF supported MEA, the reduction in illegal wildlife trade would be complementary to the goals of CITES. In terms of the illegal wildlife trade component, ECCC enforcement should review and provide their input in relation to existing initiatives associated with illegal wildlife trade (ICCWC, WENS, INTERPOL, etc.)</p>	<p>In order to better understand the problem of trafficking and trade of (parts of) jaguars, an international wildlife crime consultancy will be hired, and coordination will be sought with relevant initiatives of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime to ensure coordination in law enforcement and criminal justice training.</p>	<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Section IV (results and partnerships)</p>
<p>(USA) There are multiple efforts in combatting wildlife trafficking across the countries involved in this program, particularly within South Africa. It will be critical that the child projects coordinate and de-conflict with ongoing work.</p>	<p>? As a child project of the GWP, this project plans to make full use of GWP's coordination processes and structures to stimulate action across the entire range of jaguar distribution. This project, together with other GWP jaguar conservation projects (in Panama and Belize) are expected to be a cornerstone of these efforts. Program coordination ensures the exchange of information, regular meetings between all supported countries, training and monitoring.</p>	<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Section IV (<u>Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation</u>)</p> <p><i>CEO endorsement request</i>: Part II (Project Justification), 6 Institutional Arrangement and Coordination</p>

<p>(USA) Gender. The project components related to gender mainstreaming are similarly vague, and we look forward to greater clarity as the projects develop</p>	<p>The project will internalize the gender dimension to contribute to greater equality in society, and in particular in the management of natural resources. Based on a gender analysis carried out during the project design phase (see Annex 9 of Project Document), the project identifies and integrates the principal foci for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. The activities for mainstreaming gender in the project and their monitoring are guided by the Gender Action Plan. For example, the project design consider contribution to economic empowerment and access and control of resources for women; equal participation of men and women in decision-making spaces promoted by the project; and strengthening the capacities of project stakeholders through awareness of the importance of mainstreaming the gender approach, among other elements.</p>	<p><i>Prodoc: Annex 9 (Gender Action Plan)</i></p> <p><i>CEO Endorsement Request Part II (Project Justification), 4 (Gender and Women Empowerment)</i></p>
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**Responses to Comments from Global Wildlife Program Steering Committee**

The GWP Steering Committee (SC) kindly provided comments on the draft results framework and Theory of Change (March 16, 2020). Most of the suggestions provided by the SC on the ToC and RF were text edits on the formulation of impact, assumptions, outcomes and outputs. The suggestion to adapt and better explain the CATS metrics (for Indicator 7) has been accepted in the results framework and also in the Prodoc text (paragraph 33 and footnote 4). Some suggestions were not included because the context of jaguar conservation is different than in other countries with big cats. Among others, wildlife ecotourism related to jaguars is presently not a real opportunity in Ecuador and a suggestion to add an output on 'Incorporation of wildlife ecotourism into national planning processes' is not a priority. Also, in Ecuador evidence of illegal activities is poorly reported and therefore, the PPG team would consider increased evidence as a good result (investigation activities in component 3 will create more evidence). Therefore, the suggested additional indicator on decreasing evidence is not relevant for the output as it would not necessarily reflect a decline in illegal activities. Finally, the suggestion to actually monitor measurable changes in jaguar population trends was not accepted because for jaguar, several censuses distributed over at least 10 years are needed to assess trends. This MSP only allows for one population assessment. Finally, suggestions to include two other outputs (on communication and on training of prosecutors and the judiciary) are covered by Outputs 1.3 and 3.1 and Output 3.2, respectively.

**Responses to GEFSec comments on draft Concept note for Ecuador proposal**

Output	GEF Comments	Adjustments made (concept note)	Comments (concept note)	Adjustments made (CEO Endorsement)	Comments (CEO Endorsement)	Reference in UNDP/GEF Prodoc and CEO Endorsement Request
1.1	Is it possible to effectively enhance the management effectiveness of the three priority landscapes, covering at least 1.54 million ha considering the GEF funding (less than US \$0.30/ha assuming all GEF \$434,222 will be used to deliver this output) and time allowed for this project?	A more focused area has been identified covering less than half of the initial area and covering 700,000 ha		After the selection of more precise intervention sites within the targeted landscapes, the total area of direct project influence is now 482,981 hectares (sum of indicators 1 and 4)	Intervention sites were identified with the targeted landscapes to further focus the project intervention. The landscape approach (planning, policy) targets the entire three landscapes, but direct project activities with local communities will be done in these sites.	<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Annex 1, 11, Section V (Results framework)</p> <p><i>CEO endorsement request</i>: Part II (Project Justification), 1a (Project description)</p>

1.1	<p>All proposed interventions are on Technical Assistance (i.e. Consolidation of Jaguar Conservation Units, identify priority areas for connectivity between protected areas in Jaguar Conservation Units and provide support for the establishment of sub-national protected areas therein), and none on investment.</p>	<p>Components 2 and 3 have now been identified as TA/INV. Examples of investments that will be made under Components 2 and 3 have been added within Table B.</p>	<p>In fact, significant elements under Components 2 and 3 can be characterized as investments that will contribute to global environmental benefits. Examples of investment include: building of infrastructure (in the form of wooden barns, for example) to keep cattle fenced in and reduce human-jaguar conflicts, building of small-scale chicken and fish farms to promote alternative protein sources (as part of the implementation of community wildlife management plans), and acquisition of equipment to improve capacities in fixed wildlife trafficking control posts. Component 1 is mainly oriented towards strengthening the enabling environment through TA</p>			
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1.1	<p>Furthermore, it is very unlikely that the funding for this component will be sufficient to also evaluate the presence / absence and estimate the population size of jaguars in the proposed areas (they are massive! Just consider Ecuador Amazon).</p>	<p>We have reduced the scope of the output as follows: "Evaluate the presence / absence and estimate the population size of jaguars in: (1) Cotacachi-Cayapas, Pambilar and its buffer areas, Mountain Range Chongón-Colonche and Palma Real, (2) Andean foothills and (3) Kutuk? and Condor Mountain Ranges."</p>	<p>We are proposing to implement two different types of jaguar surveys: occupancy surveys and capture-recapture surveys. Occupancy surveys will cover the entire area of the landscapes (a proven methodology that we have applied before in very large areas), which will provide information on the distribution and relative abundance of jaguars. Capture-recapture surveys will give us an estimate of the population size of core populations in well preserved areas. Both methodologies are complementary.</p>	<p>One complete survey (a combination of occupancy or capture-recapture studies) will be done in each targeted landscape, to obtain actual population figures (no population trends)</p>	<p>After consultation with wildlife survey specialists during PPG, it was observed that in a three year project period it is impossible to carry out different surveys or to establish trends. However, given that currently available figures are likely imprecise and outdated, a well-executed survey with validated techniques will generate important data to inform decision making</p>	<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Section IV (Output 1.1)  <i>CEO endorsement request</i>: Part II (Project Justification), 1a (Project description)</p>
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1.1	<p>The GEF will not support the development of a monitoring system for jaguar populations and for protected area management effectiveness. Aren't there any established and tested monitoring systems for Jaguars that can be used without having to develop a new one? Please use the METT for management effectiveness of PAs. What is the CAT metrics? Please provide references of its use.</p>	<p>The idea is not to create a new monitoring system from scratch or to replace existing management tools like the METT which is applied by the Ministry of the Environment. The wording has been adjusted to make this clearer: "Apply CATS metrics in order to gain a more detailed understanding of jaguar population dynamics to enable enhanced management". Footnote has been added with link to information on CATS.</p>		<p>As an indicator for Outcome 2, the % increase in relevant CATS metrics is used</p>	<p>Additional to the comment made at concept note, at CEO endorsement it is explained that WWF is currently implementing a process to adapt the CATS tool for jaguar areas (CAJS). For this indicator, a selection of metrics will be applied because some of the total of 17 metrics are not relevant to the project landscape or would be impossible to measure.</p>	<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Section IV (Output 2.1), Section V (Results framework)</p>
1.2	<p>The GEF will not support the development of a national strategy for <i>ex situ</i> jaguar management, including animal welfare considerations, and the preparation of a studbook. Please remove.</p>	<p>This has been removed</p>				

1.2	<p>What does it mean to <i>?Articulate?</i> and <i>?integrate?</i> biodiversity information (with emphasis on the jaguar) into the national biodiversity database (SINMBIO)??</p> <p>This is too vague. What will result out of that investment?</p>	<p>We have removed this item since it will not need additional investment/financing</p>			<p>INABIO will provide co-financing to Components 1 and 4 of the project to ensure that the biological information generated is being integrated into the national biodiversity database and that data from Jaguars (generated by the project) are included.</p>	<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Section IV (Outputs 1.1 and 4.2 and partnerships)</p>
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1.2	<p>The evaluation, revision and updating of the National Conservation Plan for Jaguars in Ecuador and the update of the map of anthropogenic pressures for the area of the jaguar distribution, are likely to be a desk jobs and will render reports and a revised NCP for Jaguars. Who is going to implement the Plan and with what funds? Plans without implementation is like the law without enforcement.</p>	<p>Wording of Output 1.2 (ii) revised to read as follows: "Evaluate the state of implementation of the National Conservation Plan for Jaguars in Ecuador (2013) to facilitate adaptive management." Also, footnote added identifying implementing agencies.</p>	<p>In a context of financial limitations, adaptive management and prioritization will result from this Output and Output 1.3, which will together help to focus conservation actions on priority areas.</p>	<p>The current wording of Output 1.2 remains ?National jaguar conservation strategy reviewed and updated.?, as had been the case at the PIF stage.</p>	<p>Priority actions of the Jaguar Conservation Plan will start to be implemented through this project by the project team. These include communication (Output 1.3 and 3.1), human-jaguar conflict management (Output 2.3), increased capacity for control of wildlife trafficking (Output 3.2), and knowledge management on jaguar conservation (Output 4.2). Other responsibilities are beyond the scope of the project team, such as law enforcement but will need to be undertaken by the Wildlife Unit, the Ministry of Environment and other government agencies. The project?s sustainability plan will outline resources and define roles and responsibilities for further implementation of the Plan.</p>	<p><i>ProDoc, Section IV Output 1.2 (paragraph 27).</i></p>
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1.3	What companies are supposed to trigger funds for wildlife conservation through the socio-environmental responsibility?	See footnote 4	There are a series of organizations (government and non-government) approaching private companies for funding for implementation of endangered species conservation plans, through their socio-environmental responsibility plans. Colombia has been very successful in attracting private funds for endangered species using the National Conservation Plans. The companies that could trigger funds will be determined once the project starts and the respective contacts are made, but the profile of companies that could potentially contribute to this purpose are large enterprises interested in using biodiversity images for marketing purposes, for example.	Renumbered as 1.5	There is possible funding for FIAS from private sector socio-environmental corporate responsibility. For instance, FIAS has recently established a direct agreement with private sector (textile company) to capitalize the wildlife account (in the amount of \$50,000)	<i>Prodoc</i> : Section IV (Output 1.5, Partnerships, Innovativeness)  <i>CEO endorsement request</i> : Part II, 1b-4 (private sector)
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1.4	What are the Sustainable Environmental Investment Funds (FIAS) that will be used in Ecuador for this purpose?	See footnote 4	<p>FIAS is a fiduciary fund created to channel funds towards sustainable environmental initiatives. FIAS has a specific account for funds obtained from socio-environmental responsibility plans of private companies. The purpose of output 1.3 is to capitalize and use this account.</p>	<p>FIAS is included as Responsible Partner for Output 1.5. A strategy will be developed and implemented to capitalize a specific wildlife management account in FIAS.</p>	<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Section IV (Output 1.5, Innovativeness)</p> <p><i>CEO endorsement request</i>: Part II, 1b-6 (implementation arrangements)</p>
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2.3	<p>Is the development and implementation of community management plans for wildlife in priority areas of the JCUs, a reasonable output considering the number of communities (very different from one another) and the geographic range of the project (1.54 million hectares)? Plans have been designed over and over for the generation of alternative sources of protein to wild meat including by the co-financiers of this project. Suggest taking one of these plans and run a pilot.</p>	<p>We have changed the phrasing of this output in order to reflect a more realistic scope of action: "Develop and implement community management plans for wildlife in three prioritized indigenous communities in one of the JCUs, incorporating lessons learned from previous efforts. (These plans should include the generation of alternative sources of protein to wild meat)."</p>		<p>Renumbered as Output 2.2. and reworded as ?Community wildlife management plans developed and implemented and initiatives for alternative protein sources established in three prioritized communities (one in each of the landscapes), incorporating the needs and interests of men and women differentially?</p>	<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Section IV (Output 2.2), Section V (Results framework)</p> <p><i>CEO endorsement request</i>: Part II (Project Justification), 1a (Project description)</p>
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2.4	The GEF request removing this output. Strengthening the value chains of products generated by sustainable productive initiatives is a separate project, and unlikely to be delivered with the funding and time allocated to it. The development of a national certification standard, marketing strategies, and strengthening sustainable productive initiatives are way beyond the means of this project.	Ok, output removed.				
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2.5	<p>Is it viable, considering the geographic target of the project and the funds available for this component to <i>?Implement good/ sustainable agricultural practices to reduce negative interactions between people - jaguar, with local governments and / or associations of local producers in prioritized areas??</i> This is a Sustainable Land Management Project in itself. Please reduce geographic scope for intervention or remove output.</p>	<p>Renumbered as 2.4. Scope reduced as follows: "Reduce the negative impacts of people-jaguar conflicts in three communities and their surrounding areas, one in each landscape, using cooperative and participatory approaches"</p>		<p>Renumbered as Output 2.3, and reworded as <i>?Measures adopted to reduce the negative impacts of human-jaguar conflicts in three communities and their surrounding areas, one in each landscape?</i></p>		<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Section IV (Output 2.2), Section V (Results framework)</p> <p><i>CEO endorsement request</i>: Part II (Project Justification), 1a (Project description)</p>
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<p>3.2</p>	<p>Is it necessary to generate technical/legal tools that guarantee the effective prosecution of crimes associated with wildlife trafficking, when there are several toolkits already available? Suggest adopt/adapt and implement some of the tools already available for this type of intervention.</p>	<p>We have changed the phrasing, as the idea is not to create new tools, but to implement them. The new wording is: "Apply existing technical / legal tools and frameworks that guarantee the effective prosecution of crimes associated with wildlife trafficking (expert reports, chain of custody, evidence gathering, etc.)"</p>		<p>Renumbered as Output 3.3 and reworded as ?Investigations into wildlife crimes (trafficking and commerce) completed, yielding necessary data so that competent authorities can prosecute and punish crimes?</p>	<p>After consultation with wildlife trafficking and crime experts at WCS and IUCN, the project refined the activities leading to this output and reworded the output accordingly. The project will implement a study on currently available data that will be supplemented by research to gain greater knowledge about illegality and crime. Through this, existing data on wildlife crime related to jaguars will be systematized, gaps identified and, in collaboration with MAE and national law enforcement agencies, existing data will be supplemented through specific investigations into wildlife crime, in order to fill in the gaps at the national and international levels. This might or might not include application of existing technical/legal tools and frameworks but will not generate new tools.</p>	<p><i>Prodoc</i>: Section IV (Output 3.3), Section V (Results framework) <i>CEO endorsement request</i>: Part II (Project Justification), 1a (Project description)</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:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$45,872			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To Date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Project preparation grant to finalize the project  Integrating Landscape Considerations in Wildlife Conservation, with Emphasis on Jaguars	45,872	30,334	15,538
Total	45,872	30,334	15,538

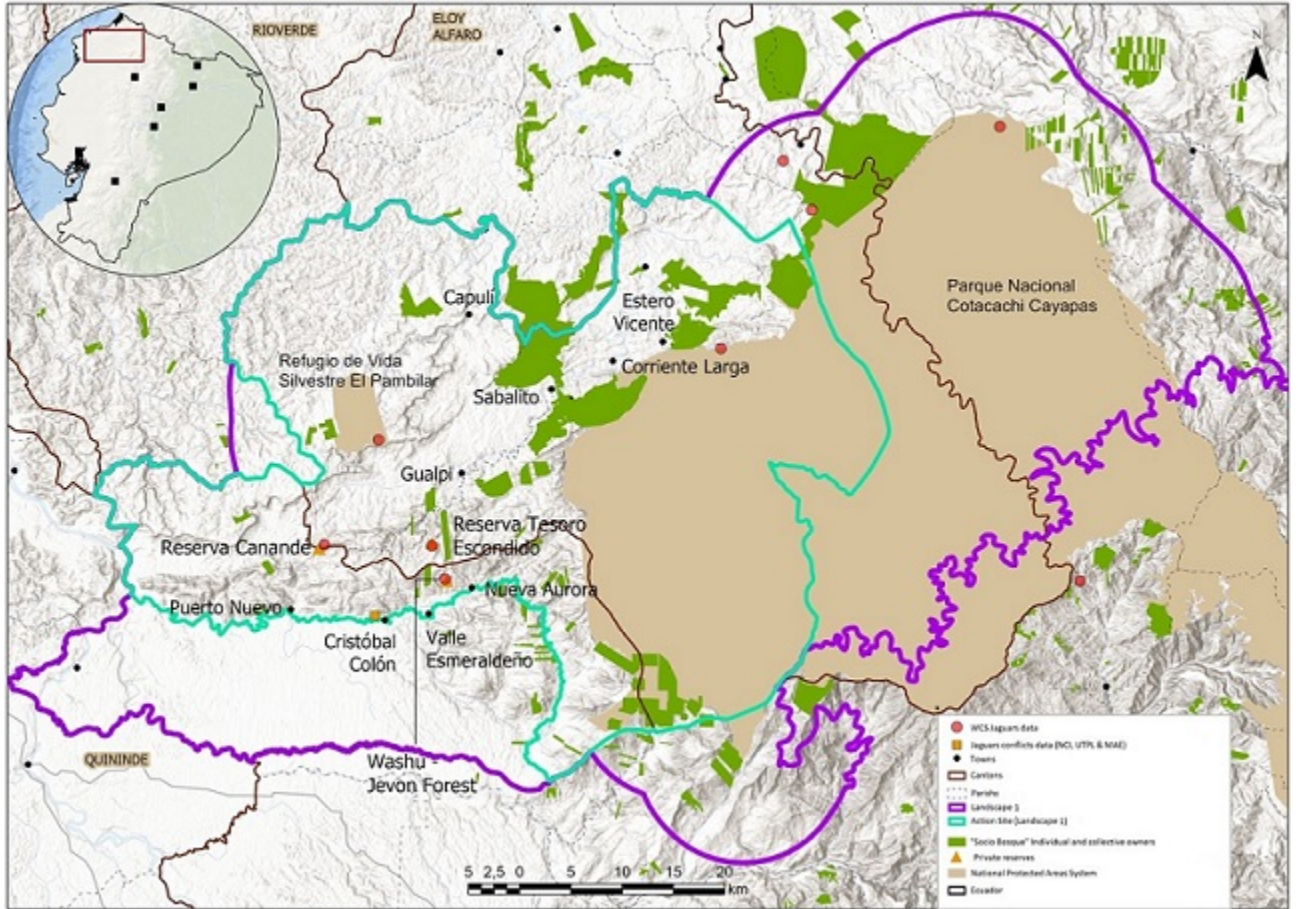
**ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

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

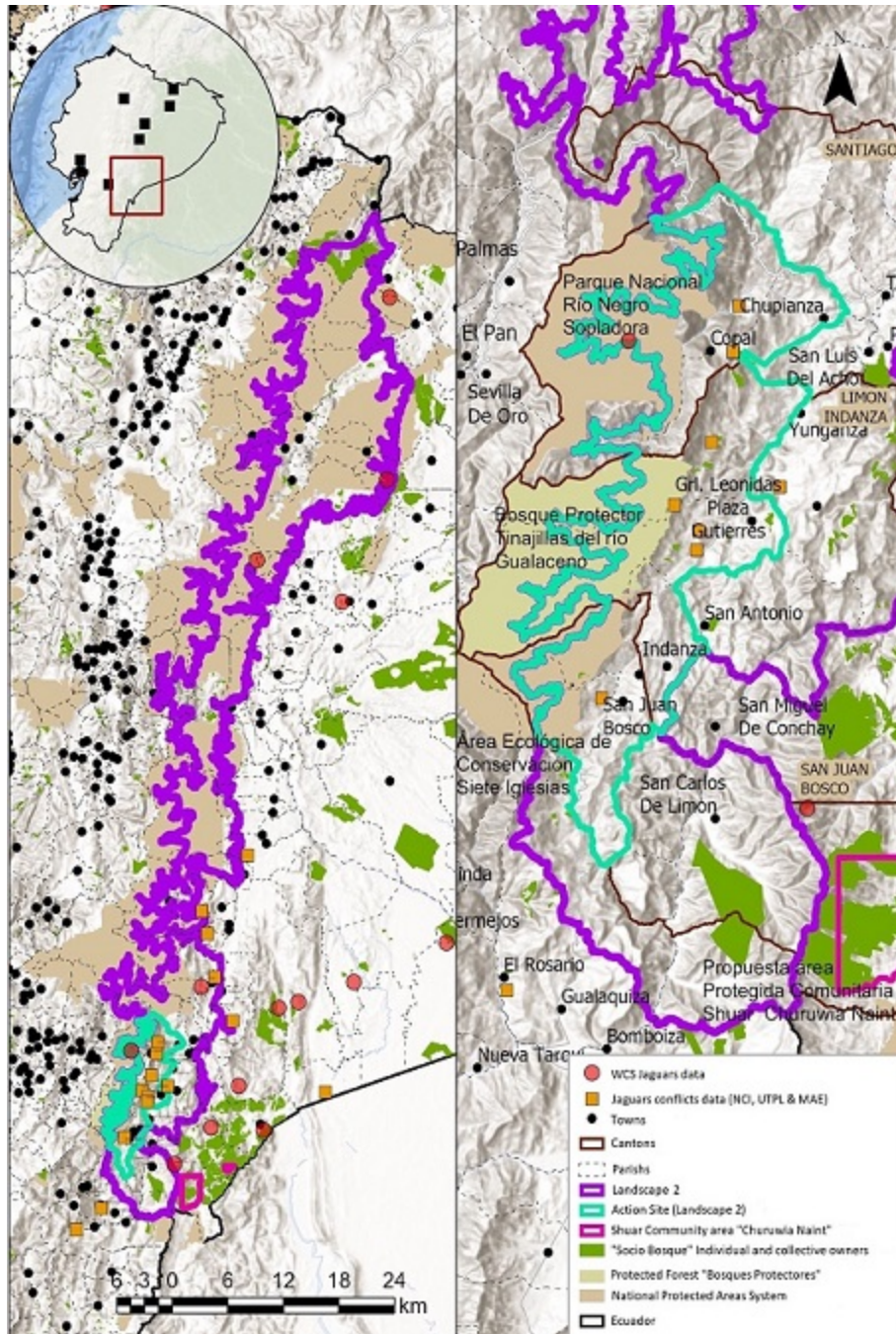
Geographical coordinates of intervention sites in the three prioritized landscapes.

<b>Coordinates</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
Esmeraldas intervention site		
<b>North</b>	0°50'34.53"N	78°56'54.80"W
<b>South</b>	0°18'49.79"N	79° 0'50.01"W
<b>East</b>	0°36'57.12"N	78°43'0.88"W
<b>West</b>	0°33'44.13"N	79°24'57.22"W
Andean ? Amazonian Foothills intervention site		
<b>North</b>	2°37'56.45"S	78°25'28.00"W
<b>South</b>	3°16'4.15"S	78°31'58.75"W
<b>East</b>	2°45'9.47"S	78°17'59.55"W
<b>West</b>	3° 5'7.76"S	78°37'18.81"W
Condor-Kutuk? intervention site		
<b>North</b>	2°54'32.96"S	78° 9'42.14"W
<b>South</b>	3°18'44.95"S	78°13'16.51"W
<b>East</b>	3° 0'38.42"S	77°50'32.15"W
<b>West</b>	3° 8'53.02"S	78°28'44.74"W

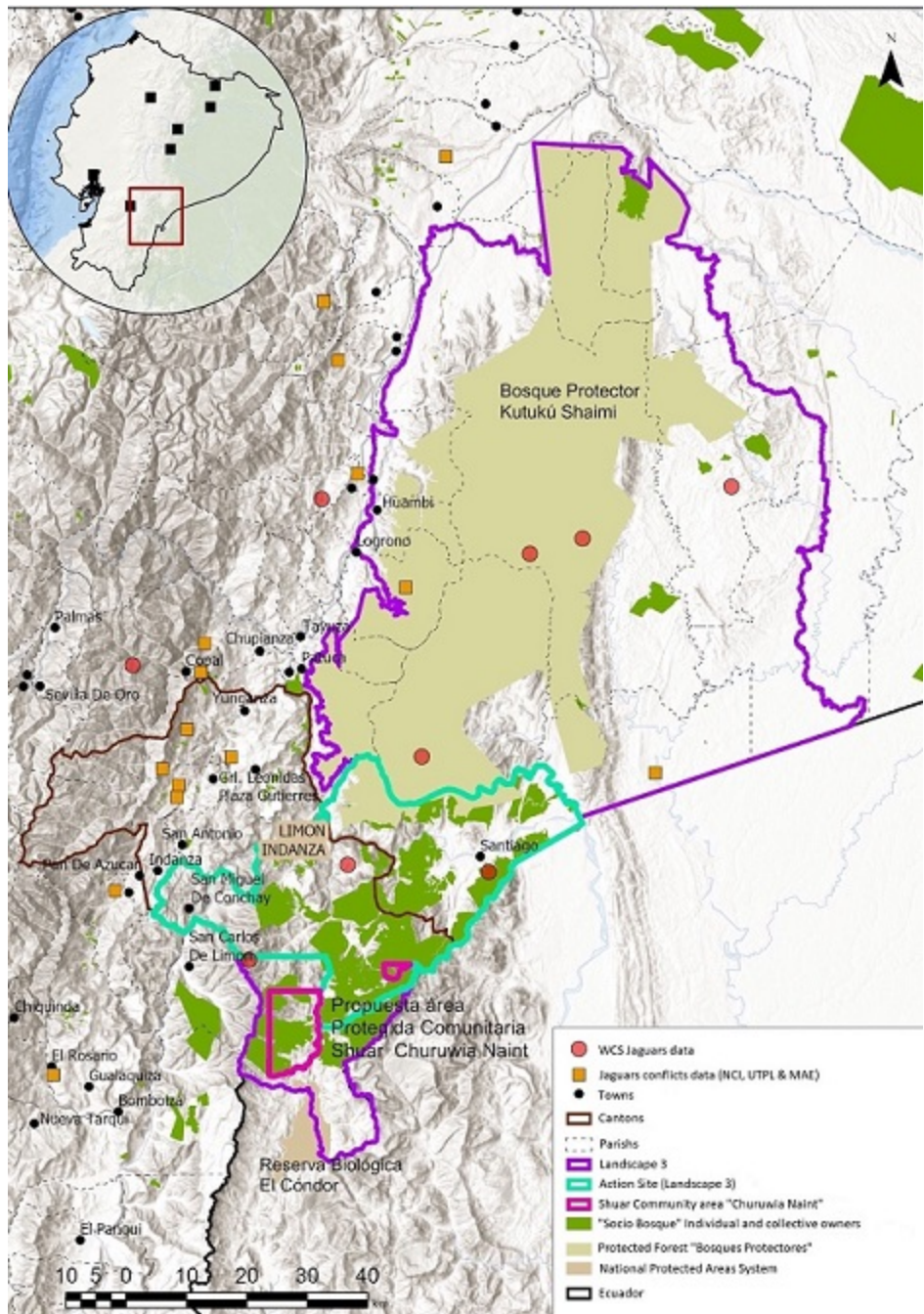
**Figure 1-1.** Map of Esmeraldas Landscape and intervention site (area between the Pambilar Wildlife Refuge and Cotacachi Cayapas National Park (Quinind? and Eloy Alfaro municipalities) [1]



**Figure 1-2:** Map of Andean Foothills landscape: area between Rio Negro and RM Siete Iglesias (Western part of the municipalities of Santiago, Lim?n Indanza and San Juan Bosco) [2]



*Figure 1-3: Map of Southern Amazon/Condor Kutuk? mountain ranges landscape and intervention site: area between RB El Condor and Bosque Protector Kutuk?-Shaimi (Tiwiza canton and the eastern part of Limon Indanza canton) [3]*



[1] The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

[2] The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

[3] The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

# GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Equipment	72300 Materials & Goods Insurance for wildlife monitoring equipment (equipment provided by MAE, project will cover insurance; \$34/camera trap year 1, \$35/camera trap year 2 and \$36/camera trap year 3; 100 camera traps = \$10,500 total)	10,500			10,500			10,500	WCS
Equipment	72300 Materials & Goods Research equipment for wildlife traffic control agencies to improve research, data management and prosecution (part of Output 3.2; = \$30,211 total (\$9,775 year 1 + \$10,067 year 2 + \$10,369 year 3)			30,211	30,211			30,211	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Equipment	72800 Information Technology Equipmt IT equipment for wildlife traffic control agencies to improve research, data management and prosecution; part of Output 3.2 = \$11,356 total (\$5,594 year 2 + \$5,762 year 3)			11,356	11,356			11,356	WCS
Equipment	72400 Communic & Audio Visual Equip Mobile internet service provision, radio communication, video communication platform license(s), website hosting to support knowledge management and information dissemination, especially while Covid measures are in place = \$6,844 total (\$2,281 year 1 + \$2,281 year 2 + \$2,282 year 3)				-	6,844		6,844	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Contractual services-Individual	71800 Contractual Services-Impl Partner WCS Project manager/Conservation Specialist to lead planning, coordination, and execution of activities for updating Ecuador's Jaguar Conservation Action Plan, supervise communication campaign, and to coordinate and supervise FIAS activities; Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5; 70% of Project manager/Conservation Specialist time and associated salary will be charged to this project divided between the different project components; for component 1 = \$48,276 total (\$1,341/month * 36 months). Technical assistant to implement the WCS's awareness program ?Jaguares para siempre? in areas with high level of human-wildlife conflict; Output 1.3; 100% of Technical	173,517			173,517			173,517	WCS



Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Contractual services-Individual	71800 Contractual Services-Impl Partner Project manager/Conservation Specialist to lead planning, coordination and execution of activities spatial planning, corridor identification, application of CATS, and wildlife management plans for protected areas and local communities territories; Output 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3; 70% of Project manager/Conservation Specialist time and associated salary will be charged to this project divided between the different project components; for component 2 = \$25,911 total (\$719.75/month * 36 months). Technical assistant to support the implementation of wildlife management plans with local stakeholders, including the initiatives for protein alternatives, the		94,029		94,029			94,029	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Contractual services-Individual	71800 Contractual Services-Impl Partner Project manager/Conservation Specialist to lead planning and coordination of activities with the different actors involved in the combat of illegal wildlife trafficking in Ecuador. The Project manager will be also responsible to articulate with other ongoing WCS projects related to combat illegal wildlife trafficking; Output 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3; 70% of Project manager/Conservation Specialist time and associated salary will be charged to this project divided between the different project components; for component 3 = \$7,569 total (\$210.25/month * 36 months). Technical assistant will be responsible for the identification of training and equipment needs and to deliver training content			27,168	27,168			27,168	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Contractual services-Individual	71800 Contractual Services-Impl Partner Project manager/Conservation Specialist to lead project monitoring and reporting, including long-term sustainability, scaling and replication plans and knowledge sharing among all relevant actors; Output 4.1 and 4.2; 70% of Project manager/Conservation Specialist time and associated salary will be charged to this project divided between the different project components; for component 4 = \$5,526 total (\$153.50/month * 36 months). Technical assistant will be responsible to promote knowledge sharing among all stakeholders involved in the project and to share experiences and lessons learned with other projects related to species conservation at a				-	19,956		19,956	WCS



Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Contractual services-Company	72100 Contractual Services-Companies Subcontract to FIAS for the execution of activities to generate Output 1.5 (Financing sources secured to capitalize the specific line in the FIAS for wildlife conservation; \$20,000 to develop financing strategy, \$59,999 to implement strategy = \$79,999 total including all personnel, material, travel and meeting costs). Subcontract to two local organizations to hire and support community jaguar research assistants (one in Esmeraldas, one in MS; \$39,999 total). Service provider to produce communication materials for Output 1.3 (Knowledge about the importance of jaguar conservation and of combating the illegal trafficking of this species disseminated	159,997			159,997			159,997	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Contractual services-Company	72100 Contractual Services-Companies Subcontract to three local organizations for the execution of the activities leading to Output 2.2 (Community wildlife management plans developed and initiatives for alternative protein sources established in three prioritized communities) and Output 2.3 (Measures adopted to reduce the negative impacts of human-jaguar conflicts in three communities and their surrounding areas, one in each landscape), including all personnel, material, travel and meeting costs - including stakeholder engagement in meetings and planning) = \$750,003 total (\$242,649 year 1 + \$249,928 year 2 + \$257,426 year 3).		750,003		750,003			750,003	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
International Consultants	71200 International Consultants International consultant for development of Technical standard of the Environmental Law and guidelines developed for processes to incorporate measures of biodiversity impact in the evaluation of development projects that take place in Jaguar Conservation Units (Output 1.4, \$500.56/day; 50 days; + \$5,000 logistics; + = \$30,028 total lump sum)	30,028			30,028			30,028	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
<b>International Consultants</b>	71200 International Consultants International consultant to generate information on illegal wildlife trade (Output 3.3: Investigations into wildlife crimes (traffic and commerce)) = \$29,988 lump sum total (50 days * average \$499.76/day + \$5,000 logistics).			29,988	29,988			29,988	WCS
<b>International Consultants</b>	71200 International Consultants International consultant for terminal evaluation (\$500.25/day; 40 days; + \$4,999 logistics = \$25,009 lump sum total)				-	25,009		25,009	WCS



Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Local Consultants	71300 Local Consultants National consultant to support MAE in the updating of protected areas management plans and METT assessment; part of Output 2.1; \$9,840 year 1 (\$246/day * 40 days) + \$10,136 year 2 (\$253.40/day * 40 days) = \$19,976 total.		19,976		19,976			19,976	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Training, Workshops, Meetings	75700 Training, Workshops and Confer Workshops for ?Jaguars para Siempre? (three workshops per intervention site; 9 total; Output 1.3.); meetings of interinstitutional network of organizations that work with jaguars (Output 1.1, and also functioning as technical advisory to the project): \$15,634 year 1; \$14,871 year 2; \$10,663 year 3 = \$41,168 total)	41,168			41,168			41,168	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
<b>Training, Workshops, Meetings</b>	75700 Training, Workshops and Confer Training workshops for staff of different wildlife trafficking control agencies; part of Output 3.2; 11 trainings in total; \$5,203 year 1 (\$2,601.50/training * 2 trainings) + \$13,688 year 2 (\$2,737.60/training * 5 trainings) + \$8,118 year 3 (\$2,029.50/training * 4 trainings) = \$27,009 total.			27,009	27,009			27,009	WCS
<b>Training, Workshops, Meetings</b>	75700 Training, Workshops and Confer Inception workshop, incl validation of workplan, livelihoods plan and ESMF in Yr 1 = \$3,066; Final workshop for dissemination of project results for national/international audience = \$8,036 in Yr 3. \$11,102 total				-	11,102		11,102	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Travel	71600 Travel Travel for field research on jaguar population and conflict mapping; Output 1.1; 20 trips/year for each of two field technicians, 6/year for science director, 2/year for project manager and 2/year for assistant = \$50,000 total (calculated on standard price of \$500/trip * 50 trips/year * 2 years)	50,000			50,000			50,000	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Travel	71600 Travel Travel for working with GAD for Output 2.1 and for support to local organizations for Outputs 2.2 and 2.3; 11 trips/year for project manager and 14/year for technical assistant; \$11,673 year 1 (\$466.92/trip * 25 trips) + \$11,598 year 2 (\$463.92/trip * 25 trips) + \$11,976 year 3 (\$479.04 *25 trips) = \$35,247 total.		35,247		35,247			35,247	WCS
Travel	71600 Travel Travel costs: trips to national and international knowledge exchange events on wildlife conservation = \$30,000 total (\$10,002 year 1 + \$10,000 year 2 + \$9,998 year 3)				-	30,000		30,000	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[ 1]
Office Supplies	72500 Supplies Minor supplies for field research (bags, tape, markers, output 1.1) and protective equipment for project staff and meeting participants in case COVID-19 measures remain (Outputs 1.2, 1.2 and 1.4); \$3,205 year 1, \$3,496 year 2 and \$4,467 year 3 = \$11,168 total)	11,168			11,168			11,168	WCS
Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses Miscellaneous expenses (banking costs, insurance = \$8,228 total (\$3,249 year 1 + \$3,009 year 2 + \$1,970 year 3)	8,228			8,228			8,228	WCS
Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses Miscellaneous expenses (banking costs, insurance) = \$5,630 total (\$1,753 year 1 + \$1,791 year 2 + \$2,086 year 3)		5,630		5,630			5,630	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Comp .1	Comp .2	Comp .3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses Miscellaneous expenses (banking costs, insurance) = \$5,117 total (\$1,652 year 1 + \$1,712 year 2 + \$1,753 year 3)			5,117	5,117			5,117	WCS
Other Operating Costs	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses Miscellaneous expenses (banking costs, insurance) = \$3,172 total (\$780 year 1 + \$1,191 year 2 + \$1,201 year 3)				-	3,172		3,172	WCS
Other Operating Costs	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs Publications of systematization of project lessons and experiences = \$10,000 total (4 publications * average \$2,500/publication)				-	10,000		10,000	WCS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity	
		Comp . 1	Comp . 2	Comp . 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]	
Other Operating Costs	74100 Professional Services Professional Services - \$22,600: 3 Audits and HACT assurance activities: micro assessment, spot check and programmatic visits. These activities will be in charge of UNDP.				-			22,600	22,600	WCS
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>484,606</b>	<b>904,885</b>	<b>130,849</b>	<b>1,520,340</b>	<b>106,083</b>	<b>162,568</b>	<b>1,788,991</b>		

#### ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

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

#### ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

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



with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

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

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