Policy Coherence and Political Consistency to achieve tangible and durable results in conservation areas and for people?s livelihoods

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
   CBIT **No**
   NGI **No**

Project Title
Policy Coherence and Political Consistency to achieve tangible and durable results in conservation areas and for people?s livelihoods

Countries
Global

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)	**Executing Partner Type**
Conservation Council of Nations	CSO

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Beneficiaries, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation

Sector

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration
24 In Months

Agency Fee($)
190,000.00

Submission Date
1/27/2022

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1	GET	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)		**2,000,000.00**	**2,000,000.00**

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

The objective of this project is to use the tools and assessment methos of Policy Coherence and Political Consistency to identify and promote mutually reinforcing legal frameworks among government departments for durable and sustainable area-based biodiversity conservation in target countries.

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
1. Compilation, review and analysis of the legal frameworks relevant to Protected Area creation and management in search for policy in-coherences.	Technical Assistance	1.1. The coherence and incoherence of the policy frameworks of sectors with potential conflicts with Biodiversity Conservation with emphasis on Protected Area Creation and Management.	1.1.1 Research of key policy, laws, regulations, programs, plans, norms and directives. 1.1.2 Data organized around four types of information: Normative, Institutional, Operational and Financial. 1.1.3 A comparison and an analysis of the data at the following levels: a) Horizontal (across sectors); b) Vertical (at different levels of Government); c) Inter-donor; d) Inter-organizational. 1.1.4 Identification of the policies, laws and regulations that are incoherent (i.e., undermine each other).	GET	850,000.00	800,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
2. Addressing Policy in-coherence.	Technical Assistance	2.1. Policy makers engaged in the discussion on policy coherence and addressing the policy incoherencies identified in the project.	2.1.1 Draft guidance on how to address the policy frameworks that were identified as in-coherent. 2.1.2. Guiding the legislature drafting policies and amending the legal frameworks of sectors affecting the creation and management of Protected Areas. 2.1.3. The Executive is invited by the Legislature to understand the changes in policies and legislation (new and amended) that affect protected area creation and management and the productive sector.	GET	800,000.00	800,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
3. Knowledge Management	Technical Assistance	3.1. Adoption of the tools and assessment methods of Policy Coherence by other countries where CCN?s Conservation Caucuses have been established.	3.1.1 Printed and digital documents on the tools and assessment methods of Policy Coherence used in the project	GET	118,182.00	118,182.00
			3.1.2 In-person and virtual events to disseminate lessons learned in the target countries.			
			3.1.3 Design and implementation of a website to disseminate lessons learned.			
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	M&E		GET	50,000.00	100,000.00
			Sub Total ($)		1,818,182.00	1,818,182.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET		181,818.00		181,818.00
Sub Total($)			**181,818.00**		**181,818.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Total Project Cost($)	**2,000,000.00**	**2,000,000.00**

Please provide justification

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Civil Society Organization	CCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Legal Atlas	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
			Total Project Cost($)	**2,000,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000.00
			Total GEF Resources($)		**2,000,000.00**	**190,000.00**	**2,190,000.00**

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required   **true**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Global	Biodiversity	BD Global/Regional Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	**54,750.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Core Indicators

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	360			
Male	840			
Total	1200	0	0	0

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

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Policy Coherence and Policy Consistency (PC&PC) is the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies to create synergies to deliver tangible and durable results for the benefit of the environment and people?s livelihoods. Policy Coherence is a ?whole of government? approach for an in-depth review of the legal frameworks to identify interactions between different sectors that either undermine or reinforce each other. This approach allows: a) ensuring that the interactions among various policies in the economic, social, and environmental domains support countries on their pathway towards sustainable environmental objectives; b) putting in place institutional mechanisms, processes, and tools to produce effective, efficient, sustainable, and coherent policies in all sectors; c) developing evidence-based analysis, sound data, and reliable indicators to inform decision making and help translate political commitments into practice; and d) fostering multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to identify and break down the barriers for durable change. https://www.oecd.org/gov/pcsd/ It is now widely recognized that for policy work to be sustainable, it is best conducted at the legislative level, where there is far less turnover and greater longevity than at the executive level.

This project, the first of its kind at the GEF, will examine the legal frameworks governing the creation and management of conservation areas along with the policies, laws and regulations of the productive sectors that have traditionally been in conflict with biodiversity conservation. The end goal of this pilot project is to identify the pieces of legislation that either undermine or reinforce the biodiversity objectives of conservation areas, and for policy makers to take notice and action to adjust the situation accordingly. This project will contribute to the GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy and SDG 15: *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*.

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

A large number of policies affect the economic, environmental, and social domains of all sectors. Indeed, policies aimed at achieving different goals tend to be made in isolation from each other, raising the risk of divergent objectives, activities, and outcomes. This incoherence in policy making and implementation undermines the effectiveness and efficiency of goals set by different sectors. In contrast, different policies can reinforce each other, creating Policy Coherence.

Policy and Legal frameworks governing different productive sectors, including agriculture, cattle-ranching, fresh water and marine industrial fisheries, plantation forestry, logging of native forest,

extractive industries (gas, oil, and mining) and the development of linear infrastructure (road, rails, and power lines), can negatively affect the objectives of biodiversity conservation in an around protected area. Impact of these activities, under an inconsistent laws and regulations, includes deforestation, habitat degradation and species losses among others. For instance, agricultural subsidies have allowed the expansion of agri-business in areas that are already under legal protection but with insufficient law enforcement, or onto areas that have high biodiversity (i.e., Key Biodiversity Areas or High-Conservation Value Forests) but without means of protection. Another example on how in-coherent legal framework affect biodiversity conservation is land acquisition and speculation. In many countries in Latin America, land can only be acquired and maintained if it is not actively used (i.e., The ?*Mejoras*?). Land that is not actively being used can be expropriated by the government for land reform. The short-term solution? To clear the forests for 1-2 crops and then prepare the land for extensive cattle ranching. This mechanism that is widely used is among the simplest and cheapest forms of ?demonstrating economic use? to establish occupancy rights. The long-term solution? A legal framework that allows the development and implementation (with proper enforcement) for spatial and land-use planning. This practice allows the allocation of lands for maximizing the productive sector (including intensifying beef production) without undermining or degrading biodiversity. Having an adequate legal framework for land-use planning is condition sine qua non for long-term investment in sustainable agriculture and beef production. Environmental degradation could be mitigated by means of enacting or amending the legal frameworks associated with destructive practices and by providing incentives for biodiversity-positive land and resource use that remains productive but that does not degrade biodiversity.

Regardless of the sector and economic activity, the impacts of government and parliamentarian decisions spill over into other arenas. Sometimes this is an advantage: reducing subsidies for agriculture usually results in reducing the pressure on natural ecosystems and on the local communities that have to deal with the consequences of environmental degradation. However, policies can also work at cross-purposes, like countries expanding palm oil production in areas covered by High-Value Tropical Forests, might be incompatible with the objective of environmental and social sustainability. Policy incoherence can be easily seen in many countries with plans for renewable energy and reduced greenhouse gas emissions that still subsidize fossil fuels. The key question is how to reconcile the objectives of conservation and development while avoiding policies that cancel each other out. Conflicting policies are more often than not a root cause of many of today?s environmental problems, and Policy Coherence is a solution for breaking the barriers that impede sound, lasting, and stable environmental solutions.

The Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation have been the central organizing framework of the GEF since its inception. For each focal area, eligible countries have an allocated budget and a series of options for programming their resources. In an effort to assist countries pursuing integrating the objectives of the focal areas and in line with their national development priorities, the GEF introduced the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) program in GEF-6. This program would allow countries combining resources of the focal areas and receive an incentive to carry out this integration. In addition to the SFM program, the GEF introduced two pilots on ?Integrated Approach Programs? (IAPs): Sustainable Cities: Harnessing Local Action for Global Commons. and Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains. Continuing with this effort to bringing together the implementation of the Rio Conventions, and to reconcile competing social, economic, and environmental objectives of

land management and moving away from unsustainable sectoral approaches, the GEF-7 Programming Directions Document introduced the ?Impact Programs? (IPs). There are three Impact Programs: The Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program (FOLUR), the Sustainable Cities Impact Program, and the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program.

Implementing the objectives of the different environmental conventions as an integrated and coherent set of activities represents a major challenge to all countries. Addressing interactions among economic, social, and environmental goals in a balanced manner, with the ultimate objective of doing good for the wellbeing of people, has been recognized by many countries as one of the greatest challenges to fulfilling their obligations under the different environmental conventions and protocols. The project will actively promote affirmative action throughout the different activities in pursuit of gender equality. Policies aiming to achieve different goals tend to be made in isolation from each other, raising the risk of divergent policy objectives, activities, and outcomes. Sustained changes cannot be achieved through one-dimensional or single-sector goals. A coherent strategy must ensure that the implementation of one goal reinforces (or at least does not undermine) the achievement of other goals. And that is why pursuing Policy Coherence is one of the most advanced solutions to tackle these issues.

This project will focus on the legal frameworks ruling the creation and management of area-based conservation, and how they conflict or re-enforce each other with the legal framework of productive sectors that are commonly in conflict with biodiversity conservation. The target areas of this project include, the seven IUCN system of protected area management categories (Strict Nature Reserve, Wilderness Area, National Park, Natural Monument or Feature, Habitat/Species Management Area, Protected Landscape/Seascape and Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources), regional/municipal protected areas, conservancies, and private reserves.

The long-term solution sought by the project is to use the tools and assessment methods of Policy Coherence and Political Consistency to promote mutually reinforcing legal frameworks for durable and sustainable area-based biodiversity conservation. Adequate legal frameworks that are consistent across sectors, is a necessary part of the solution to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. It is an essential component of a complex set of solutions. Laws need to be enacted or amended and have the means for full implementation through enforcement and financial incentives. However, the following barriers are preventing this solution.

Barrier 1. Policies, laws, and regulations can be enacted or amended in light of the needs of one or a few productive sectors. This silo approach to policy making is fertile ground for inconsistencies among different pieces of legislation. This can happen without the full knowledge of parliamentarians, until issues emerge during implementation and use by the Executive, Government Agencies and the private sector.

Barrier 2. Enacting and amending legal frameworks may be subject to political forces with vested interest in the final outcome when these laws get implemented on the ground. This reality, in combination with law making in silos (one sector at a time), creates the perfect storm for in-consistent laws that work against each other, especially in light of the legal frameworks in support of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Barrier 3. Legislators, working in silos and under the pressure of political and economic interests, may not be fully aware of the long term environmental, social, and economic consequences of their legislative agenda.

2)   The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects,

This pilot project will be carried out in three target countries. These countries will be selected as part of a GEF sponsored international conference titled ?Policy Coherence and Political Consistency Conference? to be held in early 2022. The countries to be selected will most likely be those where there is a Parliamentary Conservation Caucus established by CCN and there where there is political will to address issues on the legal frameworks.

ICCF and CCN will be working closely with the GEF Secretariat to host a policymaker conference in the first quarter of 2022. The conference will convene key representatives (2/country, one female and one male) from parliamentary caucuses that ICCF supports worldwide to provide advice and direction to GEF leaders to complement and guide planning for GEF-8. The ICCF Group now supports more than 600 legislators around the globe, comprising parliamentary conservation caucuses in Botswana, Colombia, France, Gabon, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Peru, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. We are also working with parliamentarians in Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Brazil, Dominica, Grenada, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, and South Africa and are in discussions to establish caucuses in several additional countries

Discussions will focus on Policy Coherence and Political Consistency and how through this approach at the national, regional, and global levels, the GEF can reduce the pressure on the environment, including by addressing perverse subsidies leading to environmental degradation of biodiversity, climate change, land, oceans, and increased pollution. Country representatives will share insights into their respective countries, including policy areas in which they think activities are most likely to lead to successful outcomes. Representatives will present examples of success stories at the national level as well as the legislative and enforcement gaps hindering policy implementation. Representatives of neighbouring countries will discuss the transboundary issues that require bilateral cooperation on mutually reinforcing legal framework and how best to enforce the law. Representatives will also need to identify and present practical solutions to the regional challenges that will require the engagement of multiple countries in large landscapes (i.e., Amazon, Congo, and Mekong Basins) and seascapes (Large

Marine Ecosystems). Regional issues will most likely include the harmonization of the relevant legal frameworks and the capacity for law enforcement.

In addition to the GEF projects, there is significant legislation in the three target countries that would be used to identify and promote mutually reinforcing legal frameworks in area-based biodiversity conservation. For each country, the project will review the legislation governing biodiversity conservation as well as the legislation ruling the economic activities of sectors that have showed conflicting objectives with those of the conservation areas.

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

Component 1. Compilation, review, and analysis of the legal frameworks relevant to Protected Area creation and management in search for policy in-coherences. Outcome: The coherence and incoherence of the policy frameworks of sectors with potential conflicts with Biodiversity Conservation with emphasis on Protected Area Creation and Management. This outcome should shed light on how these laws affect gender equality and/or women?s empowerment/rights and the organizations from government, civil society, and the private sector where they are represented. Outputs: 1.1.1 Research of key policy, laws, regulations, programs, plans, norms, and directives. This will be done by literature reviews, interviews, workshops, and ?text mining? in policies of sectors like agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, infrastructure development, and energy. All of the above will be done and information systematized using key words associated with the dimensions that encompass Policy Coherence: Economic (i.e., productivity, consumption), Social (poverty, food security), and Environment (biodiversity). Output 1.1.2 Data will be organized around four types of information: 1) Normative (which includes the objectives of the focal areas in the Impact Programs, and how they are codified in legal and policy frameworks); 2) Institutional (governance structure around the specific policies and laws); 3) Operational (which includes program and project guidelines in order to examine how the objectives are implemented, monitored, and evaluated); 4) Financial (funding sources, payment structures, and other financial instruments). Output 1.1.3: A comparison and an analysis of the data at the following levels: 1) Horizontal: The comparison of laws, regulations, and programs that affect the objectives of the Projects and Impact Programs across sectors (i.e., agriculture, forestry, and infrastructure development); 2) Vertical: The comparison of federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations within relevant sectors; a look at how legal frameworks at different levels of government may undermine or reinforce the objectives of the Projects and Impact Programs; 3) Inter-donor: The comparison of the policies of donor organizations, including multilateral and philanthropic organizations, that may be working across purposes on activities related to the objectives of the Projects and Impact Programs; 4) Inter-organizational: The comparison of policy objectives of governments and national and international NGOs. Output 1.1.4. Identification of the policies, laws and regulations that are incoherent (i.e., undermine each other). The identification of these policies should allow the project to check on those that undermine the achievement of women?s empowerment and gender equality.
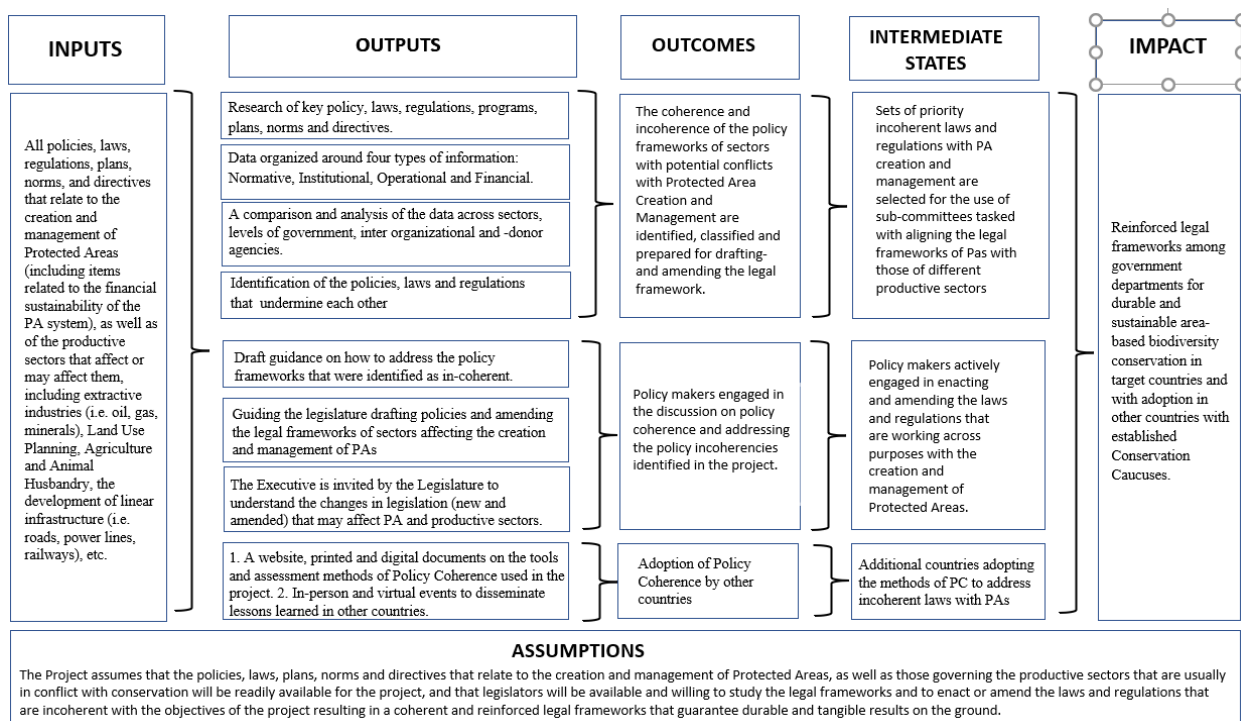
Component 2. Addressing Policy in-coherence. Outcome. Policy makers engaged in the discussion on policy coherence and addressing the policy incoherencies identified in the project. Note: The engagement of male- and female-policy makers from the different political parties will be critical, as many of the laws and regulations that should be enacted will have direct and indirect impact on the ground. Output 2.1.1 Draft guidance on how to address the policy frameworks that were identified as in-coherent. Output 2.1.2. Guiding the legislature drafting policies and amending the legal frameworks of sectors affecting the creation and management of Protected Areas. Output 2.1.3. The Executive is invited by the Legislature to understand the changes in policies and legislation (new and amended) that affect protected area creation and management.

Component 3. Knowledge Management. Outcome: 3.1. Adoption of the tools and assessment methods of Policy Coherence by other countries where CCN?s Conservation Caucuses have been established. Output 3.1 Printed and digital material on the tools and assessment methos of Policy Coherence used in the project. This output will summarize the experiences of the pilot project and describe the methods that were finally used to carry out the exercise as well as those that could not be used and why. In short, a document on the experiences of the pilot project with a synthesis of the do?s and don?ts on carry-out Policy Coherence; Output 3.2. In-person and virtual events to disseminate lessons learned in the target countries. These events will be organized following the ample experience of CCN in using these platforms for disseminating knowledge https://www.internationalconservation.org/multimedia; Output 3.3. Design and implementation of a website to disseminate lessons learned. Note: See details on Page 14. Item 8 Knowledge Management.

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

This project is aligned with the objectives of the GEF-7 BD Focal Area Strategy and the CBD Guidance for GEF-7: Four Year Framework of Program Priorities ?to improve biodiversity policy, planning, and review?. Although the objective of this project is somewhat related to the Objective 1-1 of the BD Strategy (Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors), there is an important difference that needs to be noted. While the GEF defines ?Mainstreaming? as ?*the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally*?, Policy Coherence is defined for the purpose of this project as ?The systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies to create synergies to deliver tangible and durable results for the benefit of the environment and people?s livelihoods on the ground?. Although there are differences between the two concepts, it should be possible to find the respective correlation in selected projects. GEF has invested heavily to broker innovation, sound science and technology options to support environmentally friendly decision making and policy development. Policy Coherence is just an additional step along the same lines. It is a tier above the previous work but could use previous policy work as part of its baseline.

 Theory of Change

INPUTS	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	INTERMEDIATE STATES	IMPACT
All policies, laws, regulations, plans, norms, and directives that relate to the creation and management of Protected Areas (including items related to the financial sustainability of the PA system), as well as of the productive sectors that affect or may affect them, including extractive industries (i.e. oil, gas, minerals), Land Use Planning, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the development of linear infrastructure (i.e. roads, power lines, railways), etc.	Research of key policy, laws, regulations, programs, plans, norms and directives. / Data organized around four types of information: Normative, Institutional, Operational and Financial. / A comparison and analysis of the data across sectors, levels of government, inter organizational and -donor agencies. / Identification of the policies, laws and regulations that undermine each other	The coherence and incoherence of the policy frameworks of sectors with potential conflicts with Protected Area Creation and Management are identified, classified and prepared for drafting- and amending the legal framework.	Sets of priority incoherent laws and regulations with PA creation and management are selected for the use of sub-committees tasked with aligning the legal frameworks of Pas with those of different productive sectors	Reinforced legal frameworks among government departments for durable and sustainable area-based biodiversity conservation in target countries and with adoption in other countries with established Conservation Caucuses.
	Draft guidance on how to address the policy frameworks that were identified as in-coherent. / Guiding the legislature drafting policies and amending the legal frameworks of sectors affecting the creation and management of PAs / The Executive is invited by the Legislature to understand the changes in legislation (new and amended) that may affect PA and productive sectors.	Policy makers engaged in the discussion on policy coherence and addressing the policy incoherencies identified in the project.	Policy makers actively engaged in enacting and amending the laws and regulations that are working across purposes with the creation and management of Protected Areas.	
	1. A website, printed and digital documents on the tools and assessment methods of Policy Coherence used in the project. 2. In-person and virtual events to disseminate lessons learned in other countries.	Adoption of Policy Coherence by other countries	Additional countries adopting the methods of PC to address incoherent laws with PAs	

ASSUMPTIONS

The Project assumes that the policies, laws, plans, norms and directives that relate to the creation and management of Protected Areas, as well as those governing the productive sectors that are usually in conflict with conservation will be readily available for the project, and that legislators will be available and willing to study the legal frameworks and to enact or amend the laws and regulations that are incoherent with the objectives of the project resulting in a coherent and reinforced legal frameworks that guarantee durable and tangible results on the ground.

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

This project will be executed making use of several sources of background material including, the laws and regulations on protected areas and the productive sectors that are commonly in conflict with biodiversity conservation including extractive industries (mining, oil, gas and energy), linear infrastructure (roads and power lines), and agriculture and livestock. It will also rely on the searchable databases at Legal Atlas https://www.legal-atlas.com/, the existing reviews of the legal frameworks in the target countries, https://thelawreviews.co.uk/titles, and the chapters on Legal Frameworks of the CBD National Biodiversity Strategies Actions Plans (NBSAPs) and National Reports. The financial resources being requested from the GEFTF will be used to cover the costs of the data gathering, review and analysis, and addressing the inconsistencies in policies with parliamentarians. Co-financing will be used to cover the cost of the expert opinion of local counsels (when their services cannot be done pro-bono). Because this a pilot project that is first of its kind at the GEF,

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

The successful execution of the project, leading to the drafting of coherent legal frameworks for the development and execution of area-based conservation projects, has the potential to contribute to durable conservation results for all future area-based projects in the three target countries. Furthermore, this project could also strengthen the conservation objectives of previously established conservation areas supported by GEF in so far as the legislations of all government sectors get aligned with the primary goal of biodiversity conservation. A key difference with previous projects where there were components of elements on policy reform, is that this project on Policy Coherence is about a ?whole of government? approach for an in-depth review of the legal frameworks to identify interactions between different sectors that either undermine or reinforce the BD objectives. The use of this approach will improve the chances of the GEBs to last longer because the policies, laws, and regulations that were responsible for them to become a reality will not be undermined by others of the same government.

7)   Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

This project on Policy Coherence is highly innovative because this is the first time the GEF embarks on a comprehensive analysis of the legislature looking at the policy arena from different sectors that affect the objectives of the Focal Areas and Impact Programs. The project is sustainable to the degree that once the project has been completed and the recommendations passed on to the Congress, Parliamentarians get to enact them into Law and the recommendations drafted by the corresponding agencies. Additionally, the project could be easily replicated for the rest of country projects in the Impact Programs or for multifocal area projects when combining two or more focal area objectives.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

N/A

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

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

The key stakeholders of this project are Policy Makers in charge of legislation. Civil Society Organizations will be called to provide input and recommendations on the policies that in their opinion are in-coherent with the creation and effective management of conservation areas. Private sector will be consulted to address concerns regarding potential changes in the legal frameworks affecting their economic activities.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

The project is mindful of the disproportionate impact of the unsustainable management of natural resources on women and the unbalanced representation of men in positions of power in decision-making bodies on environmental issues. CCN Conservation Caucuses already reflect the importance of women?s leadership in environmental policy; Co-Chairs of Conservation Caucuses in relevant countries, all include women, some comprising more women than men. The project will coordinate with other CCN projects to continue to support women?s membership and leadership in caucuses, a critical way to ensure that women?s rights are represented at the decision-making table. Additionally, project outputs will highlight and reinforce examples of female environmental champions in activities and knowledge dissemination, reinforcing to wider society the success of women in policy-making roles.

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

closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

N/A

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

RISKS	MITIGATION MESURES
Risk 1: Not being able to identify all the relevant policies, laws and regulations of the productive sectors that may affect the adequate funding and management of the Protected Area Systems in the target countries.	Mitigation Measures. ICCF and Legal Atlas, will work with local counsels at the PPG phase, to start the research of key policy, laws, regulations, programs, plans, norms and directives that are related to the issues of the project. Assistance will be requested to start organizing the information around the issues listed in the Results Framework
- Risk 2. Not being able to create sufficient Political Commitment on the part of the Parliamentarians to engage in the discussion on Policy Coherence and Political Coherence	- Mitigation Measures. The project will be carried out in some of the countries where ICCF has an Affiliate or an established Conservation Caucus here there is already political will to engage on issues related to the Legislature
Risk 3. Not being able create the political will for parliamentarians to request the leadership of the project drafting guidance and policies to address incoherencies in the legal framework.	Mitigation measures. Engage parliamentarians in the project as early as possible and show them ICCF?s work on protected area creation and management.
- Risk 4. The preparation of the Project Document and the implementation of the project may be delayed if the COVID situation does not improve in the target countries	Mitigation Measures. The preparation of the Project Document during PPG phase will start with gathering the information by the partners at Legal Atlas, and the Members of the Conservation Caucus staff, and Legal Counsellors hired in the target countries.

Risk 5. The implementation of the enacted and amended policy and legal frameworks in the target countries may be slowed down due to the time necessary for the new set of coherent laws and regulations to be passed, and executed by the Executive (Ministers of the Environment) and PA Agencies,	Mitigation Measures: The Executive and Government Agencies will be invited to participate in the project so they can start preparing and passing the information along the command lines from the Ministries to those on the ground in charge of enforcing the provisions (i.e., Park Ranger, Police).

6. Coordination

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

UN Environment will be the GEF Implementing Agency and will be responsible for the overall oversight of the Project to ensure consistency with GEF and UN Environment policies and procedures and will provide guidance on linkages with GEF and UN Environment funded activities that are related to the Project. UN Environment will also be part of the Project's National Steering Committee (NSC) and in charge of monitoring and evaluation including overseeing the mid-term review and final evaluation, and reviewing and approving the quarterly, semi-annual and annual technical and financial reports.

The Conservation Council of National (CCN), will be the Executing Agency. This institution, in its role of administrative support, will be in charge of the administration and accounting of the Project funds, contracting the technical team of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and consultants for the implementation of activities in the Project components. This institution will also be in charge of the procurement of all goods and services required to meet the Project's objectives.

The project will have one Coordinator in each of the participating countries (N=3-4). This Coordinator will engage with Local Counsellors, Parliamentarians, Protected Area Agencies and Ministries to acquire the relevant policies, laws, and regulations pertinent to Protected Area Creation and Management as well as the known and potential conflicting legislation ruling activities in other Ministries and Productive Sectors. The coordinator will also engage with CCN and Legal Atlas staff to develop and implement the activities leading to the expected outputs and outcomes described in the Results Framework. The coordinator will also engage with other GEF funded projects in the target countries that have relevant policy components that may be relevant to this PC&PC project. The coordinator of the project will ensure having at his/her disposal, an expert responsible for gender mainstreaming, male and female representatives of institutions, as well as representatives of gender equality and/or women?s empowerment/rights organizations from government and civil society in the national steering committees.

For the selected countries, to be defined as the Global Conference on Policy Coherence and Political Consistency to be organized by ICCF and the GEF Secretariat in the first quester of 2022, the following GEF projects will be used to gather information to prepare a baseline for the relevant policy frameworks: 1) the projects on Protected Areas (creation, management, and financial sustainability of the system) as well as those on Biodiversity Mainstreaming that were approved since the inception of Mainstreaming as part of the GEF BD Strategy; 2) the GEF projects in the three focal areas (BD, CC, and LD) in three target countries; 2) the experiences of the Global Platforms of the ?Integrated Approach Programs? (GEF 9182; Generating Responsible Demand for Reduced-Deforestation Commodities), and 3) the experiences of the Global Platforms of the Impact Programs (GEF 10206 Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland; GEF 9272 Sustainable Landscapes; Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program; GEF 1021 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program. Communications will be established with those in charge of the country-based projects in the IPs to ensure coordination and cross-fertilization on the proposed policy change interventions, because the legal frameworks related to the activities on the ground are among the most complex and at the same time offer the most opportunities to align the legal frameworks related to: a) Forest conservation, rand sustainable use; b) restoration of degraded landscapes for sustainable production and to maintain ecosystem services c) deforestation-free agricultural supply chains. Respective consultation processes will be held during the project preparation phase amongst the relevant representatives and related stakeholder groups to ensure that the drivers, risk assessment and gender issues are adequately taken into consideration.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

Yes

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

During the PPG phase, the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) and CBD National Reports of the target countries will be reviewed to check the alignment of the project with the legislative agenda. This screening will allow to: a) identify the sectoral policies and laws that deal with environmental and biodiversity issues, and listed as been inadequate, not well harmonized and sometimes in direct conflict; b) The recommendations for the reform of the legal frameworks on matters related to the environment and biodiversity; c) statements recognizing that although the use of ecosystems approach is among the best for conserving biodiversity, the country has inadequate environmental and biodiversity related laws, policies and instructional frameworks towards this end; d) the recognition that political commitment, cohesive policies, and coordination at the line level is key to assuring the protection of biodiversity and its sustainable use for the welfare of the community, biodiversity as a resource pillar for economic development has called for.

8. Knowledge Management

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

ICCF will develop, implement and disseminate the Knowledge Management products to share the lessons learned of this project to neighbouring countries and in the regions where the target countries sit. ICCF will ICCF will organize hybrid in-person and video-conference briefings (with simultaneous translations to Spanish, Portuguese) to take place three times in calendar year 2022 consistent with parliamentary calendars of the target countries. Upon request, ICCF could bring to the briefings and field visits, parliamentarians from the donor countries (including US, UK, and France where ICCF has operations), to exchange ideas and discuss existing and potential new projects to address the issues and solutions discussed.

ICCF will develop and run a dedicated website to start building a ?Community of Practice? on Policy Coherence and Policy Consistency. The digital platform will be used to inform on the activities of the project and to post brochures, newsletters, and any relevant publications from third parties. The idea will be to have a platform that soon enough will be identified as ?the place to go? to learn, comment and shared lessons on PC&PC cases from around the world.

For the communication and knowledge management activities a gender sensitive approach will be used, and the following principles will be taken into account. A) the use of male and female knowledge products and public education material developers for diversity of perspectives and approaches, as well as male and female reviewers of these products; b) the use of gender sensitive language and gender balanced images; c) checking context and content (use gender analysis; use convincing gender arguments based on reliable sources and qualitative and quantitative data including sex disaggregated data); d) Refer to (inter-) national policy framework, policies, strategies and plans, as applicable and appropriate.

9. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE

Low

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

Policy Coherence and Policy Consistency (PC&PC) is the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies to create synergies to deliver tangible and durable results for the benefit of the environment and people?s livelihoods. Policy Coherence is a ?whole of government? approach for an in-depth review of the legal frameworks to identify interactions between different sectors that either undermine or reinforce each other. This approach allows: a) ensuring that the interactions among various policies in the economic, social, and environmental domains support countries on their pathway towards sustainable environmental objectives; b) putting in place institutional mechanisms, processes, and tools to produce effective, efficient, sustainable, and coherent policies in all sectors; c) developing evidence-based analysis, sound data, and reliable indicators to inform decision making and help translate political commitments into practice; and d) fostering multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to identify and break down the barriers for durable change. https://www.oecd.org/gov/pcsd/ It is now widely recognized that for policy work to be sustainable, it is best conducted at the legislative level, where there is far less turnover and greater longevity than at the executive level.

This project, the first of its kind at the GEF, will examine the legal framerowks governing the creation and management of conservation areas along with the policies, laws and regulations of the productive sectors that have traditionally been in conflict with biodiversity conservation. The end goal of this pilot project is to identify the pieces of legislation that either undermine or reinforce the biodiversity objectives of conservation areas, and for policy makers to take noctice and action to adjust the situation accordingly. This project will contribute to the GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy and SDG 15: *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.*

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Submitted

Title	Submitted
SRIF_PIF_PC & PC	

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

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

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

(when possible)