



# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR ONE-STEP MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECT APPROVAL

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Generating Enhanced Political Will for Natural Resource Management and Conservation		
Country(ies):	Colombia, Mexico, Peru	GEF Project ID:	9678
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project	01481
Other Executing Partner(s):	Conservation Council of Nations (CCN)	Resubmission Date:	December 1, 2016
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration	24 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program:		Agency Fee (\$)	\$189,525

### A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND PROGRAM<sup>1</sup>:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
BD4-Program 9	Managing the human-biodiversity interface	GEFTF	900,000	1,100,000
BD4-Program 10	Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development and Finance Planning	GEFTF	1,095,000	1,100,000
<b>Total project costs</b>			1,995,000	2,200,000

### B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Components	Fin Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Build and enhance political will in support of decisions informed by biodiversity valuation	TA	1.1 Self-sustaining legislative caucuses with the capacity to support conservation legislation  1.2 Enhanced cooperation between the legislative members and the Executive Branch agencies of their respective countries is	1.1.1 Increased caucus membership at start of grant by 10% in Colombia, 20% in Mexico, 10% in Peru. 1.1.2 Outreach to and recruitment of conservation opinion leaders in the target countries 1.1.3 Established sustainable conservation councils in each target country  1.2.1 Widespread and detailed consultations among stakeholders to better define	GEFTF	900,000	890,000

<sup>1</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

		<p>promoted.</p> <p>1.3 Broader knowledge of the importance of good conservation management is increased through adoption of conservation best practices(i.e proposal/adoption of model conservation legislation by the legislatures in the target countries)</p>	<p>conservation needs as perceived in the countries themselves.</p> <p>1.2.2 Legislative Members to take stock of opportunities and needs in their countries' conservation systems and policies, by means of workshops, dialogues, briefings, and field visits.</p> <p>1.3.1 Study of regional and global models of conservation legislation and fiscal reform measures</p> <p>1.3.2 Adoption of appropriate resolutions and declarations during the policymaker Summit, and their wide publicity</p> <p>1.3.3 Preparation and introduction of new legislation, as necessary and appropriate, in the view of the Members themselves</p>			
<p>2. Policy reforms: Integrate best practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p>	TA	<p>2.1 Links between best conservation practices in national parks and sustainable tourism are improved.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Legislative Members are engaged on issues of best practices to prepare for and implement sustainable tourism in Parks and Protected Areas</p> <p>2.1.2 Wide variety of stakeholders, including indigenous, women, local people and landowners are engaged in preparation of park management plans</p> <p>2.1.3 Conservation Council in each country address interactions among parks, biodiversity and tourism.2.1.4 Members of the caucuses encourage actions regarding the implementation of these best practices (Col: Support adoption of a sustainable</p>	GEFTF	913,636	1,146,364

			development plan for the Orinoco region, Mex: Develop a Plan of Action for PAs, Peru: integrate valuation of BD and ecosystem services stressing outreach to the existing Commission for Andean-Amazonian-Afro Peruvian People, Environment and Ecology)			
			Subtotal		1,813,636	2,036,364
			Project Management Cost (PMC)		181,364	163,636
			<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>1,995,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>

**C. SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE**

Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Other	ICCF Conservation Council	Cash	200,000
Other	ICCF Conservation Council	In-Kind	100,000
Other	ICCF Advisory Council	In-Kind	200,000
Other	ICCF	Cash	700,000
Other	ICCF	In-kind	1,000,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>2,200,000</b>

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee <sup>(a)</sup> (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNEP	GEF	Regional	Biodiversity	(select as applicable)	1,995,000	189,525	2,184,525
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>					<b>1,995,000</b>	<b>189,525</b>	<b>2,184,525</b>

**E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>2</sup>**

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: 3

<sup>2</sup> Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF and/or CBIT.

**F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? (Select)**

(If [non-grant instruments](#) are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex B.

N/A

**G. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>3</sup>**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If , skip item G.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS\***

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>4</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
UNEP	GEF TF	Regional	Biodiversity		50,000	4,750	54,750
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					<b>50,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>54,750</b>

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**1. Project Description.**

***a) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed.***

Mexico, Colombia and Peru, the three countries identified in the current project, each possess a high percentage of global biodiversity, yet share with most others in the developing world shortcoming with respect to investing in conservation of biodiversity and natural resources. This shortfall has been partially met through international assistance, but the lack of secure domestic support leaves conservation subject to the grant cycle and fashions in international assistance. Published research indicates that up to 90% of conservation funding in developing world countries comes from foreign sources. For further background see, The Global Review of Protected Area Budgets and Staff produced by WCMC - <https://www.cbd.int/financial/expenditure/g-spendingglobal-wcmc.pdf>). Conservation in the target countries will not be secure until it depends primarily on domestic sources of support.

**Broader Issues to Address:**

**Parks, Protected Areas and Tourism**

Parks and protected areas are a major component to protect biodiversity in Colombia, Mexico and Peru. Parks and biodiversity have long been draws to international tourists engaging in ecotourism, which impacts local economies with an input of international capital. Dialogues about protecting biodiversity would be remiss if they did not include allocations towards mitigating any impacts that international tourism would have upon the protected areas being discussed. As these three (and similar) progress economically into the ranks of middle-income countries, foreign assistance already shows signs of decline, yet the domestic political constituency for conservation leadership remains limited. There is a danger of a “funding and support gap” growing in coming years, in which the condition of national parks and biodiversity might actually decline despite the higher per capita income at national levels.

<sup>3</sup> PPG of up to \$50,000 is reimbursable to the country upon approval of the MSP.

<sup>4</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

**Tourism is an opportunity and threat to biodiversity.** As noted in The Nature Conservancy's paper, "The Threshold of Sustainability for Protected Areas", The Peruvian government reports that 71% of the international visitors to Peru in 2007 came to visit a protected area and injected \$800 million into the Peruvian economy. But without proper management and investment, tourism can damage or destroy the natural capital that draw tourists to each of the countries. A balance must be struck between the management and protection of biodiversity. If such a balance can be found, then sustainable revenue can be established and domestic funding for the protection of biodiversity, protected areas and parks can be secured.

**Barriers to progress in defending biodiversity, and how the components of the project would help:**

The obstacles to effective protection of biodiversity are in large measure common among the three countries, and indeed among developing countries globally. The values of biodiversity are often distributed and longer-term whereas the economic benefits of converting or abusing habitat are relatively prompt and concentrated. There exists an inevitable tension between competing goals. The illegal logger who cuts over a forested watershed offers immediate jobs, a profit to himself and his partners, and the possibility of land use for crops or grazing afterwards. The conservation benefits of preserving the forest, like downstream water quality, are by contrast widely distributed, long-term, and may seem speculative or unproven by comparison. The process of resolving such tensions in a manner that serves the best interests of the natural and human environments is usually neither simple nor easy, as witnessed by the fact that these issues persist even in rich countries. **But a key step toward good solutions is to foster enhanced political will for conservation among persons and institutions that have actual power to affect outcomes.**

The proposed project seeks to help consolidate political conservation leadership in national legislatures and to encourage the newly emergent conservation leaders to cooperate across parties, by starting with political leaders already interested in conservation and attracting others by association with issues that they find important such as sustainable economic development, clean air, and clean water.

### **Colombia:**

**Colombia** is one of the world's "megadiverse" countries, hosting close to 10% of the planet's biodiversity. Globally, it is first in bird and orchid species diversity and second in plants, butterflies, freshwater fishes and amphibians. With its vast diversity of terrain and climate (314 ecosystems), Colombia possesses a rich complexity of ecological, climatic, biological and ecosystem components. Colombia aquatic richness is explained in part by the fact that the country's large watersheds feed into the separate massive sub-continental basins of the Amazon, Orinoco, Caribbean, Magdalena-Cauca and Pacific. The Andean ecosystems are especially characterized by significant variety of endemic species, followed closely by the Amazon rainforests and the humid ecosystems in the Chocó area.

Colombia's biodiversity is not only important for the country's natural heritage and the preservation of unique species in the world, it is also essential for guaranteeing basic conditions for the improvement of human welfare, social equality and economic development today and in the future. Biodiversity provides direct-use goods and services, such as food, medicines, fuel, wood and water as well as indirect-use services, such as climate regulation, prevention of disasters, soil formation, water purification and recreation.

**Main pressures on and drivers of change to biodiversity (direct and indirect):** The main threats to the conservation of biodiversity include, among others: increasing social inequality; internal armed conflicts; over emphasis on exports of primary commodities; the illegal drug trade; weak access policy and titling; implementation of extensive livestock and agricultural models. Such factors contribute to habitat degradation,

changes in land use, increased presence of invasive species, climate change, overconsumption of services and general pollution dynamics. There are intrinsic elements that threaten biodiversity protection in **Colombia**, some of which include a lack of political priority of environmental issues in national and sectorial policies, undesired effects of macroeconomic policies, conflict with indigenous rights and traditional knowledge, and conflicts due to a lack of coordination regarding land-use planning that takes place at various state levels.

Colombia participates in the Convention on Biological Biodiversity and have proclaimed extensive networks of national parks and reserves, but the level of actual protection at many of these parks and PAs remains challenging, as do public access and sustainable benefits to local people. The urgency of other immediate priority human needs (especially education, health, transport, and infrastructure) has meant countries even when well-intentioned, **consistently under-invest in conservation**. For detailed budget figures see below in Section B) *The baseline Scenario, or any associated baseline projects*.

Such tendencies have led to substantial problems of environmental degradation from deforestation and of contamination from mining, of loss of biodiversity, and of a broad deterioration in the natural goods sustainably provided to human use. To the extent that active, managed conservation is carried out (mainly in the parks and protected areas), there is a tendency to depend to a high degree upon conservation-directed Official Development Assistance (ODA) and on private NGO contributions to perform conservation tasks. Government documents including national strategies and NBSAPs for Colombia.

The GEF project “Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program” cites a number of factors and “key barriers to achieving environmentally, economic and socially sustainable development of the Amazon basin can be identified. These revolve around the shortcomings in national policy and legal frameworks for land and natural resources access and utilization, inefficient enforcement of these regulatory frameworks at the national level, limited collaboration and learning from best practices across borders, inappropriate technical capacity incentives for responsible resource utilization.”

Specifically,

- “Effective Management of Protected Areas. Many conservation areas and indigenous areas have now been legally classified and demarcated but still lack adequate long-term management capacity and funding to ensure that biodiversity is supported and deforestation is controlled
- Competing Land Uses. Access to land is still open in certain regions of the Amazon. There are land use conflicts between traditional rights and other types of uses or occupation. There is competition to get access to lands from different development, environmental and social sectors.
- Policies for Protected and Productive Landscapes. Some government and private sector policies for the development of certain sectors, particularly coffee, cacao, cattle and oil palm, have increasingly become significant drivers of deforestation. Environmentally harmful subsidies raise the opportunity cost of conservation, requiring that any effective payments for ecosystem services be higher than they would otherwise need to be and increasing pressure on protected areas.”

The Colombian National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) states that the country lives in a state of accelerated change in its habitats and ecosystems due to inadequate policies related to territorial occupation especially on the agricultural front. About one-third of original forest cover has been destroyed, with agriculture (73 percent), wood consumption for fires (12 percent) and lumbering (11 percent) the largest factors. These trends are owing to weak institutional capacity and the traditionally low presence of the government in zones of high biodiversity.

A recent study done by the Colombian national parks administration noted, for example, that while the budget for environmental protection has risen in the years since 2000, it had actually fallen as a percentage of GNP, from 0.51 percent to 0.27 percent.

**Threats to Colombian biodiversity:** This varied richness represents a significant challenge when implementing development. A considerable part of the natural ecosystems already has been transformed for agriculture, primarily in the Andean and Caribbean regions. It has been estimated that almost 95% of the country's dry forests have been reduced from their original cover, including close to 70% of Andean forests. Despite such changes, 53% of the mainland is still covered with forests, which provide habitat for more than half of the terrestrial animals and plants, and more than two-thirds of terrestrial net primary production. About 2% of the Colombian mainland is covered by moorlands, which are considered one of the most important ecosystems for human well-being because of the water they provide to more than three-quarters of the population. The Amazon and Andean regions have the highest number of plant species, followed by the Pacific, the Caribbean region and the Orinoquía.

The central problem for Colombian biodiversity, is not the need to declare additional parks and preserves, but rather to raise the effective level of protection for those already existing. The actual conservation field work at these parks and preserves remains almost entirely dependent upon foreign assistance. The trend of such foreign assistance is downward. For example, USAID assistance to the National Parks will end at the end of 2017. Yet, the National Parks Office [PNN] has been informed that their already limited national budget will be cut by a further 20% next year. Hence, the core issue for conservation in Colombia remains the creation of a domestic popular and political constituency willing to support conservation from domestic resources.

**Current Political will in Colombia:** Colombia's management of its natural resources falls short in several areas, but efforts are under way to address these issues, to which the current project will contribute. The new Conservation Caucus is already playing a role and this will increase under the project:

1) Illegal, unregulated mining is a severe threat to the environment and biodiversity. The Congress, led by members of the Conservation Caucus formed with CCN help, recently passed a law which increases the penalties for illegal use of mercury in such mining. A more comprehensive law against illegal mining has been introduced in both Chambers and is being pushed by the Caucus.

2) The national park system (PNN) is not funded at a level that allows for proper services and enforcement. Furthermore, in view of falling oil revenues, PNN has been warned that its budget for next year is likely to be cut by 20 percent. In recent meetings between CCN in Bogota and PNN, Colombian officials have noted that the current government budget barely covers core salaries. Actual field operations at the parks remain heavily dependent on donated resources from outside. A fund is being created as part of the peace process, which they hope will attract donated resources for the parks (to boost such items as alternative development and eco-tourism in or near parks) from the IADB/BID, World Bank, and major foreign conservation NGOs. But, recognizing that this foreign help is not a long-term solution, PNN is crafting a 25-year strategic budget whose goal is to make the park system independent of donated foreign resources by the end of the first 10 years. The legislative Conservation Caucus can and should become a vehicle to support this goal and trend.

3) Colombia has announced plans to affiliate to the OECD. This will require Colombia to bring about 30 percent of its domestic laws into OECD compliance, which currently are not. Among these are laws regarding environmental and biodiversity protection. CCN is in touch with responsible Colombian officials and intends to

cooperate to this end with the caucus over the next several years. CCN has worked in Colombia for more than four years. The Caucus there is among the most active globally, with 12 members in the Senate and 45 in the Camara. Panels and workshops on conservation topics are held frequently, The Members are among the most senior and respected, including the Chair of the Senate Environment Committee and the Vice President of the Camara.

**Some special factors:** Colombia has had traditions of rural unrest even more persistent and violent than in Mexico. Politics at the national level has been pre-occupied with maintaining national unity in the face of the narco and guerrilla wars. Now that the guerrillas and para-militaries have been in large measure defeated, or driven back to smaller areas, and with the prospect of a formal peace accord in the near future, a large increase in domestic tourism is anticipated (served by Component 2), much of it directed at national parks that have until recently been too dangerous to visit. The quick response of Colombian legislators to the Conservation Caucus there (Component 1) suggests that in the more open political atmosphere of the immediate future, a strongly political will for conservation is feasible and desired.

### **Mexico:**

**Mexico** in biodiversity terms is among the most important countries globally, taking as it does the first place in reptile biodiversity with over 740 described species, second (to Indonesia) in species of mammals (526), fourth in amphibians (290), third in vascular plants (26,000) and tenth in birds (1,150). Mexico contains 10% of all known species living on the Earth, many of them found only here – for example, some 574 of the reptile species are endemic to Mexico. Mexico ranks behind only Brazil and Colombia (and ahead of Indonesia, Australia, Zaire and Madagascar) in plant diversity. It is generally accepted that there are between 20,000 and 50,000 species of vascular plants. The last estimation of the Mexican Institute of Ecology, at 26, 000, is considered low by many scientists. Mexico is rightly termed a megadiverse country on a global scale, and the preservation of its biological richness is a global benefit.

**Main pressures on and drivers of change to biodiversity (direct and indirect):** The main threats to the conservation of biodiversity include, among others: increasing social inequality; internal armed conflicts; over emphasis on exports of primary commodities; the illegal drug trade; weak access policy and titling; implementation of extensive livestock and agricultural models. Such factors contribute to habitat degradation, changes in land use, increased presence of invasive species, climate change, overconsumption of services and general pollution dynamics.

Mexico participates in the Convention on Biological Biodiversity and have proclaimed extensive networks of national parks and reserves, but the level of actual protection at many of these parks and PAs remains challenging, as do public access and sustainable benefits to local people. The urgency of other immediate priority human needs (especially education, health, transport, and infrastructure) has meant countries even when well-intentioned, **consistently under-invest in conservation**. For detailed budget figures see below in Section B) *The baseline Scenario, or any associated baseline projects*.

Such tendencies have led to substantial problems of environmental degradation from deforestation and of contamination from mining, of loss of biodiversity, and of a broad deterioration in the natural goods sustainably provided to human use. To the extent that active, managed conservation is carried out (mainly in the parks and protected areas), there is a tendency to depend to a high degree upon conservation-directed Official Development Assistance (ODA) and on private NGO contributions to perform conservation tasks. Government documents including national strategies and NBSAPs for Mexico.



In Mexico, barriers have been identified in GEF project documentation to be:

- Inadequate instruments at systemic level for operational and financial planning and management hinder the effective conservation of threatened species in PAs and adjoining priority conservation zones;
- Inadequate capacities and instruments at field level for the effective conservation of threatened species in PAs and adjoining priority conservation zones;
- Public and private programs support land-use change with adverse effects on biodiversity;
- Key stakeholders are unaware of the benefits of conserving biodiversity.

The national biodiversity strategy of Mexico notes that it possesses 12 percent of global biota and crosses six principal terrestrial habitats. It calls for improved financing of conservation, in particular through adoption of payments for ecological services, but domestic investment in conservation still falls short.

**Threats to Mexican biodiversity:** the pressures of economic development and population growth have already significantly impacted Mexican biodiversity for the worse. Conversion of important habitat, fragmentation of habitats, pollution, and climate change have all taken a toll. While forests continue to cover approximately 30 percent of the country, only about 17 percent are primary forests. Rainforests have lost 90 percent of their original area. Illegal logging and poaching, including in proclaimed parks and protected areas, are a serious national problem. Rural disorder from criminal gangs and occasionally from political movements makes enforcement of environmental and wildlife laws difficult in many regions. About 80 percent of forest areas are legally under some form of community control, but only about 5 percent of those forests are sustainably and effectively managed. Local people often see few benefits when forested areas are cut and converted. Pollution from industrial development affects many rivers and groundwater.

**Current political will in Mexico:** Under leadership of the co-chair of the newly established legislative Conservation Caucus in Mexico and the Chair of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee of the Senate, Mexico recently completed a major study of its environmental laws and regulations published in association with the OAS as the *Work Plan* for the environment committee of the Mexican Congress. It sets as a principal goal the strengthening of legal norms for protection of biodiversity and ecological services. A bill for improved sustainable management of Mexico's forests has also been introduced. On October 25, 2016, the Mexican Caucus hosted a meeting in Mexico City of 20 chairmen of congressional environment committees from throughout the hemisphere, to discuss how measures and conclusions from this study could be more widely applied. As the current project proposal is implemented, CCN anticipates further actions along these lines, supported by the Caucus members. The detailed content of such actions will of course be defined in large measure by the Members themselves.

**Some special factors:** Mexican legislators have traditionally been barred from re-election, which prevented them as individuals from becoming experts on particular legislation or from developing a constituency for their policy ideas. The Congress was weak in comparison to the Executive. But recent constitutional changes allow for legislators to be re-elected. Members of the Camara may now serve up to nine years, while Senators may serve up to twelve. This change has created an opening for the growth of groups in the Congress supportive of particular topics, such as the Conservation Caucus whose establishment and activity are a principal goal (Component 1) of this project. This will create for the first time a center of political will in the legislature to boost legal protections and budgets for conservation.

Mexico has also traditionally had a substantial degree of rural unrest, from criminal gangs and occasionally

with a political motive. This has made enforcement of laws difficult in some regions, and has additionally given leaders many other priorities ahead of conservation. Recently, some of these unfavorable trends have shown improvement. To build on this progress, it is helpful to be able to monetize the economic benefits from conservation, for example by linkage to water and by enhanced tourism in or near national parks. The Mexican tourism industry is already large, especially in beach regions. Component 2 of the project would directly address better implementation of tourism in the parks and PAs. Initial discussions have been held with members of the new legislative caucus and CCN anticipates coordinating closely with the UNEP office in Mexico

### **Peru:**

**Peru** is also a megadiverse country of global significance. Because of continued research, the total number of species in Peru continues to rise, with the numbers of species of wild flora and fauna currently totaling 20,585 and 5,585, respectively. The IUCN Red List however indicates that there has also been an increase in the number of threatened species. The ecosystems of greatest importance to the country are mountains, coastal hills located in the piedmont regions, rainforests, dry forests, followed by wetlands and moors. Plains ecosystems, particularly tropical forests, occupy the largest portion of the national territory, covering over 94% of the country's forested territory. These forests possess a high diversity of species of flora and fauna, including economically important resources, such as timber. They are however seriously impacted by the advancement of the agricultural frontier, logging and hunting, and the degradation of some ecosystems. Deforestation is largely driven by road construction, agriculture and mining. Overall, 73 million hectares of natural forests still exist. Forest species of greatest interest are mahogany and cedar, which have higher prices in national and international markets, yet around 50% of their populations are being cut down through unsustainable practices.

Fishing is one of the most important sectors for the Peruvian economy. In terms of volume landed, the country is ranked among the main fishing nations in the world, though there are signs that some species are being overexploited. Resource overexploitation has been identified as one of the main threats to marine biodiversity, to which can be added pollution and urban and agricultural development in the coastal zone. In addition, a change in the use of coastal land for aquaculture has caused irreversible damage, particularly to mangroves.

The biological communities of inland waters have not been adequately studied however there is a trend to increase knowledge in this area. Today, Lake Titicaca is most severely impacted by a loss of quality resulting from illegal mining (pollution), with three basins indicating the presence of introduced and invasive fish and algae. In the Peruvian Amazon, there is clear indication of the intensive exploitation and trade in fish known as "rays", of the Potamotrygonidae family, that are unique to these inland waters.

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Specifically,

- “Effective Management of Protected Areas. Many conservation areas and indigenous areas have now been legally classified and demarcated but still lack adequate long-term management capacity and funding to ensure that biodiversity is supported and deforestation is controlled
- Competing Land Uses. Access to land is still open in certain regions of the Amazon. There are land use conflicts between traditional rights and other types of uses or occupation. There is competition to get access to lands from different development, environmental and social sectors.
- Policies for Protected and Productive Landscapes. Some government and private sector policies for the development of certain sectors, particularly coffee, cacao, cattle and oil palm, have increasingly become significant drivers of deforestation. Environmentally harmful subsidies raise the opportunity cost of conservation, requiring that any effective payments for ecosystem services be higher than they would otherwise need to be and increasing pressure on protected areas.”

It is further noted that “... in Peru, a significant barrier to biodiversity and forest ecosystem protection in Peru is underfunding of protected areas. Insufficient funding means that many protected areas in the Peru system have inadequate staff, equipment, and other management necessities. The extent of protected areas in the Amazon has grown enormously over the last 30 years, but funding for these systems has not kept pace. Although government budgetary allocations for the National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE) have increased in recent years, expenditures are still not sufficient. Current investment currently covers only around 60% of the core budget of the PA system – to ensure adequate personnel, benefits, and infrastructure. Additional funding is needed to bring management effectiveness up to a standard, consolidated, level that ensures each PA receives the investment required by its management plan. There is also a need to better incorporate gender issues, work with surrounding communities to improve their livelihoods, and address emerging threats such as illegal mining. Long-term financial sustainability for SINANPE needs to be secured to sustain the biodiversity and ecosystem services these protected areas provide to Peruvian society and the world.”

The work of the to be established Peruvian Conservation Caucus could help to bridge the gap in funding noted above in the core funding of the Protected Area system. A goal of CCN’s project would be to clarify the

challenges the management system faces and the financial gaps which need to be addressed in order to adequately resolve these issues.

The national biodiversity policy of Peru notes that contamination from mining, oil, and industrial activity constitutes a great threat to conservation in the country, especially as regards clean water. The Peruvian constitution mandates in Articles 66 and 69 that the state must promote the conservation of biodiversity and of natural areas, but serious gaps remain in both the existing fundamental law on protected areas and in its implementation.

**Threats to Peruvian biodiversity:** The main threats to Peru's mountain and forest ecosystems are land use change, climate change, deforestation, and extractive activities. The main threats to its continental water ecosystems relate to pollution, degradation, damming and overfishing.

**Current Political will in Peru:** Peru's new NBSAP entitled *Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2021 y Plan de Acción 2014-2018* was developed in accordance with the 1997 Law on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and adopted by decree in 2014. Its development featured a broad, regionally-balanced and participatory process, including representatives from five national organizations of Indigenous Peoples, including the National Organization of Indigenous Andean and Amazonian Women, the private sector and civil society. The new Strategy contains 6 strategic objectives to 2021 focused on: biodiversity status and ecosystem services; national development; reducing pressures; strengthening capacity at the three levels of government; improving knowledge and technologies and re-valuing traditional knowledge associated with the biodiversity of Indigenous Peoples; and strengthening cooperation and the participation of all actors in biodiversity governance. Thirteen national targets have been set (and mapped to the global targets), along with 2013 baselines and indicators. In addition, 147 actions are prioritized, scheduled and assigned entities responsible for implementation (a decentralized approach is promoted with regional and local governments assigned responsibilities). With regard to the objective "reducing pressures": according to a study done by the Convention of Biological Diversity, the main threats to Peruvian biodiversity are land use change, climate change, deforestation and extractive activities. The United States Embassy USAID) has recently stated that the revenues from hundreds of illegal gold mines (nearly all of which use mercury) actually exceed the revenues from illegal drugs.

We anticipate that the Conservation Caucus will build upon this existing work to improve the political and financial support in the implementation of these national targets for protection of biodiversity.

**Some special factors:** Peru since the defeat of Sendero Luminoso has not been as troubled by rural unrest as Colombia or Mexico. Nonetheless, it has wide regions where because of geographic or cultural isolation, legal norms have not always been observed. The country has also been highly dependent at a national level upon exports of primary commodities, especially minerals. This has led to pressure to develop mines in areas where proper environmental controls were difficult to implement, hence to land and water pollution, to degradation of biological habitats, and to protests by affected communities. Responding to such popular concerns, more than 70 Peruvian congressmen have already indicated interest (during preliminary contacts) in joining a new Conservation Caucus that would serve as a center and rallying point for legislative political will (Component 1) for conservation legislation and budgetary support and support for increased tourism to the parks (Component 2).

### **National strategies and plans:**

The project would contribute to the achievement of the NBSAP goals of all three countries:

**Colombia:** “The socio-ecological structuring of the territory resulting from the GIBSE (management of biodiversity and ecosystem services) also requires **strengthening processes of participation and governance**, based on the acknowledgment not only of the biophysical differences between territories but also the different systems of knowledge and ancestral use of those territories -- which also should be incorporated into such management – in order to optimize the capacity of management from local scales to higher ones of a regional, national or global kind and allow for **the creation of strategies for the transformation of socio-environmental conflicts** and facilitate the development of processes which culminate in an effective conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services. **Strengthen alliances between the public and private sectors, as well as intra- and inter- institutional and inter- sectorial linkage**, in order to position biodiversity as a strategic element in the country’s economic and sectorial policies.”

**Mexico:**

Mexico adopted its first NBSAP in 2000. Its implementation contributed to increasing the level of biodiversity knowledge, including status and threats, institutional capacity and social awareness. Mexico is currently updating its NBSAP along six strategic lines (knowledge, conservation and restoration, sustainable management and use, factors related to pressures and threats, environmental education and culture, mainstreaming and governance), first identified in the document Natural Capital of Mexico: Strategic Actions for Valuation, Preservation and Restoration (2012), on which the revised NBSAP is based.

Since 2002, through the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), the development of State Biodiversity Strategies has been promoted to improve human and institutional local capacities in planning and managing biodiversity activities. Positive incentives have been developed for the environmental sector to achieve the 2020 Aichi biodiversity targets. Even though a comprehensive analysis of incentives offered by other sectors has yet to be developed, the merging of common agendas between the environmental sector and the forestry, agricultural, fisheries and tourism sectors is currently underway in order to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within their plans, programs and policies. In 2005, efforts were initiated to identify and assess areas of priority for conservation in three environments (terrestrial, marine, epicontinental aquatic). Results revealed that a significant portion of these areas was not contained within a protected area or protection scheme. In 2012, a proposal aimed at addressing conservation priorities for the most vulnerable species and areas in an integrated manner, and in the context of sustainable territorial development strategy, resulted in the designation of priority sites for conservation in the three environments.

Today, this classification serves to guide implementation of various *in situ* conservation tools, such as protected areas, biological corridors, social and private reserves, integrated management programs, payment for environmental services, management units for the conservation of wildlife and sustainable forest management programs. Between 2009 and 2015, 11 new protected areas were established bringing the total number to 176, increasing coverage by 1.44 million hectares, for a total current coverage of 25.63 million hectares (12.96% of the country). Likewise, the past five years have been very important in developing management programs for protected areas; currently 76% of the protected areas under federal jurisdiction have management programs.

Despite such progress, the Government of Mexico’s Fifth National Report to the CBD notes that conservation has lacked adequate funding because “the environmental public agenda has not had

appropriate realization of government agendas or coverage and sufficient budget has also lacked transverse support; generally, it has been a relative .5% of total federal funds” and major challenges exist to correcting this situation. Recently, CONANPO (the Mexican parks agency) was obliged to fire 88 employees from its staff of about 1500, because of budget cuts. According to a former director of CONANPO, the agency needs at least one employee for each 25,000 acres of land administered; it currently has less than one per 42,000 acres.

**Peru:** Peru is known as one of the world’s 10 “megadiverse” countries, for its rich diversity in ecosystems, species, genetic resources and culture. Peru’s biodiversity is one of the pillars of its national economy, plays a direct role in sustaining a large part of the population, has an important role for culture, science and technology and provides essential environmental services in terms of soil fertility, air quality and water supply. Peru hosts about 25,000 plant species (10% of the world total) with 30% endemism. Of these, 4,400 species have known properties and are used by the population. In terms of fauna, Peru is first in number of fish species (close to 2,000 species, 10% of the world total); second in bird fauna (1,736 species); third in amphibians (332 species); third in mammals (460 species); and fifth in reptiles (365 species). There are about 5,528 plant species and 760 animal species endemic to Peru. There are a total of 222 endangered species, of which 31 are facing extinction, 89 are classified as vulnerable, 22 are rare species and 80 have an indefinite status. Peru is also rich in ecosystem biodiversity with the major biomes being marine, mountain, forest, freshwater and agricultural ecosystems.

The vision of the NBSAP strategy is that by 2021, Peru will have the best benefits for its population from its conserved and sustainably used biodiversity, as well as having **restored all its biodiversity components in order to meet the basic needs and well-being for present and future generations**. The overall objectives of the NBSAP are the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use, adequate access to those resources, appropriate transfer of pertinent technologies, taking into account the rights to those resources and technologies, as well as appropriate financing. There are 8 strategy lines, which have specific objectives and actions defined for each one. These are: the conservation of biodiversity in Peru; integrating sustainable use of biodiversity into the management of natural resources; establishing special measures for the conservation and restoration of biodiversity faced with external processes; **promoting participation and engagement from the Peruvian society in the conservation of biodiversity**; improving knowledge of biodiversity; perfecting the instruments needed for management of biodiversity; enhancing Peru’s image at the international level; and implementing immediate actions. The Peruvian NBSAP also calls for creating in the near future a situation in which there will be **“adequate incentives and coordinated across sectors and between levels of government to involve the private sector in biodiversity conservation initiatives.”**

The Peru NBSAP states that “... by 2021, the sustainable and effective management of biodiversity shall be consolidated on at a minimum 17 percent of the terrestrial territory and 10 percent of the marine area, under various modalities of conservation and management in situ.”

Broadly, these recent activities by the authorities responsible for conservation in Mexico, Colombia and Peru show that conservation issues are being taken seriously and with good intentions, but actual performance is conceded to fall short of aspirations. This shortfall reflects the genuine difficulty of carrying out conservation in developing countries where rural poverty is still common, pressures for development are great, populations are growing, and competing national priorities are large and strongly supported. No single solution, no set of plans however expert, will resolve all these conservation problems, especially not in the short term. **But strengthening political will, through the greater knowledge and engagement of**

**legislators, who have real power to affect decisions on resources and policies, can be a key element in achieving progress and building for a sustainable future.**

The proposed project is consistent with UNEP's Ecosystem Management Sub-Program of Work for 2014-2017. This project specifically addresses UNEP's expected accomplishment of "use of the ecosystem approach in countries to maintain ecosystem services and sustainable productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems is increased" and "services and benefits derived from ecosystems are integrated with development planning and accounting and the implementation of biodiversity and ecosystem related multilateral agreements." The proposed projects prospective contributions to Aichi Targets are outlined in Section c) below.

***b) The baseline Scenario, or any associated baseline projects:***

The International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) is an educational foundation which has assembled a powerful collection of corporate and NGO leaders committed to achieving market-oriented solutions in conservation and sustainability worldwide, to educate the world's political and business leaders on the vital links between good natural resource management and sustainable economic development, and to attract legislative leaders into conservation caucuses where they can make their influence felt on national conservation policies and investments.

The ICCF brings together leaders at the highest level of government, business, and the NGO community. ICCF sets the conservation and environmental agenda by coordinating people with scientific expertise, organizations that support and manage programs on the ground, and policymakers who shape legislation. ICCF prioritizes water, forests, mining regulations and implementation, biodiversity, and food security.

The ICCF has extended its collaboration by forming a "**Conservation Council of Nations**" (CCN) within its organizational structure which comprises memberships of national governments. The Conservation Council of Nations provides a unique opportunity for all nations – both donor and developing – that believe in the critical importance of conservation and the link between good natural resource management and sustainable economic growth to collaborate with like-minded and concerned corporate and NGO members to help forge new solutions.

The Conservation Council of Nations is not only creating a strong network for its members to establish, foster, and grow relationships from a base of corporate and NGO partners, government leaders, and other partner nations, but is working to prioritize and build consensus on issues that affect natural resource management and its links to poverty alleviation, sustainable economic development, and conflict avoidance in the developing world. With the strength and diversity of its NGO and corporate partner base, the CCN has unprecedented opportunities to become an active global force in conservation as a means of global development.

The CCN works to create or expand inter-parliamentary dialogue on these critical issues on a bilateral and multilateral basis between member nations and, where desired, to assist Council nations in developing legislative conservation caucuses within their governments. Building on our existing contacts among current and recently retired U.S. Senators and representatives (many of whom are known and respected by their international counterparts), CCN in recent years reached out to legislators in many countries who indicated some interest in conservation, especially if they are well-positioned in their national congress, to take pro-conservation actions. Eleven such caucuses have already been created in Latin America and Africa and are

showing good results, for example by adoption of the multi-government Arusha Declaration against wildlife trafficking. An especially active conservation caucus was formed in Colombia, where it now has a professional secretariat and a calendar of activities. Exploratory work for future caucuses has been conducted in Mexico, Peru and Paraguay.

At the country level:

**The policy baseline in Colombia.** In the 1991 Constitution, management and protection of natural resources and the environment (biodiversity) was lifted to the category of constitutional regulation, underlining the obligation of the State and people to protect the natural and cultural wealth (Art. 8), and positioning sustainable development as the driving force for economic growth and the social welfare, whilst safeguarding the natural resource base. The Constitution notes the duty of the State to protect the diversity and integrity of the environment. The National Environmental System (SINA) of Colombia is defined as the set of guidelines, rules, activities, resources, programs and institutions that allow the implementation of environmental principles contained in the Constitution of Colombia of 1991 and Law 99 of 1993. The SINA is comprised of the Ministry of Environment Sustainable Development, Autonomous Regional Corporations, Local Authorities and the affiliated research institutes linked to the Ministry and providing the scientific and technological support required for the formulation of environmental policies. The role of the National Environment Council is to ensure inter-sectoral coordination in the public policies, plans and programs and advises the national government in the formulation of environmental policies.

The Parques Nacionales Naturales [PNN] budget has increased modestly in recent years: 2014 – COL\$66.8B, 2015-COL\$74.3B, 2016-COL\$91.6B. But the inflation rate has increased as well undercutting these increases in budget: 2014-3.29%, 2015-5.89%, 2016-7.27%. These increases in budget will be undercut next year, when the PNN budget is likely to be cut by 20%.

**The policy baseline in Mexico.** There are two main government agencies that have an impact on priority regions for conservation: the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), which is responsible for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA), which supports production and productivity in agriculture and fisheries. Between 2012-2016, the budget for the management and conservation of PAs has been declining by an average of 5% per year, particularly for the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP), which is dependent on SEMARNAT. CONAFOR is establishing a National Program for “Payment for Ecosystem Services” to recover the functionality of various basins and forests through the conservation of ecosystem services, the restoration and sustainable use of natural capital, and the integration of forest cover. The Sistema Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas appropriated Budget has been (as outlined above) small in relation to the size of the areas to be conserved: 2014-\$203.9M, 2015-\$203.9M, and a sharp decline in 2016 to \$163.7M.

**The policy baseline in Peru.** In Peru, from Amazon Sustainable Landscapes GEF project documentation: “Previous GEF support for protected areas in Peru has promoted the development of financial mechanisms, participatory management tools, and policy frameworks that provide the enabling conditions for the system-wide approach to PA financial sustainability proposed through this project. ....Since 2003, funds have been provided by the GEF and through bi-lateral debt swaps to help improve the financial sustainability of the National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE). A conservative estimate of 6 percent return on these funds administered by PROFONANPE would produce a revenue stream of approximately US\$2 million. As noted in the World Bank’s ICR report for the GPAN project, this still means a



significant annual shortfall in what is needed to manage SINANPE without additional foreign donor funding. .... The early stages of a public-private partnership for long-term financing and management of the Peru Protected Area System has been developed. ....The Peru Government over the last 5 years has increased the budget for protected areas at an average rate of 7% per year annually .....

The UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) based in Panama as well as the UNEP’s Sub-regional office based in Mexico will support the promotion and integration of the outcomes from this project in the Planning Processes and UNDAFs of target countries, as well as provide a platform for dissemination of results, and provision of technical support to countries. Project contribution to relevant sections of the UNDAF:

Country	Project Contribution to relevant sections of the UNDAF
<p><b>Colombia</b></p>	<p><a href="http://undg.org/home/country-teams/latin-america-the-carribean/colombia/">http://undg.org/home/country-teams/latin-america-the-carribean/colombia/</a> (2007-2012): States ... through the UNDAF, we expect that by 2012 we will have contributed to the attainment of “national, regional and local capacities to enable the integral management of the territory thus assuring a sustainable development process.” The System has defined three priority areas in this regard: i) the strengthening of the national capacity for the conservation and use of biodiversity; ii) the strengthening of the national, regional and local capacities – with emphasis on the population and territorial aspects – for a competitive and sustainable development process, able to identify the regional particularities and their comparative advantages; iii) understanding alternative development as the more complete and sustainable proposal for the communities linked to the illicit crops, the UNS will decisively support governmental programmes in this area, such as the Forest Protection Families programme.</p> <p><b>The proposed project will contribute to the achievement of the above UNDAF priority areas, by building capacity at the Parliamentarian level to effectively link biodiversity valuation with fiscal reform and policy development.</b></p>
<p><b>Mexico</b></p>	<p><a href="http://undg.org/home/country-teams/latin-america-the-carribean/mexico/">http://undg.org/home/country-teams/latin-america-the-carribean/mexico/</a> (2014-2019): (traslación) Outcome 6 The capacity of the three branches of Government, the private sector and civil society will be strengthened to reverse environmental degradation, and ensure sustainable and equitable use of natural resources through the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability, the development of low emission policies and the green economy legislation, programming and decision-making processes.</p> <p><b>The proposed project will contribute to the achievement of the above UNDAF priority areas, by building capacity at the Parliamentarian level to effectively link biodiversity valuation with fiscal reform and policy development.</b></p>

<b>Peru</b>	<p><a href="http://undg.org/home/country-teams/latin-america-the-caribbean/peru/">http://undg.org/home/country-teams/latin-america-the-caribbean/peru/</a> (2012-2017): ... will seek to strengthen the institutional and technical capabilities of the actors involved in the national environmental management system, as for example the sectors, regional and local governments, civil society and the private sector. UNS will facilitate the creation and implementation underway of strategic alliances among diverse stakeholders to promote the sustainable management of natural resources and the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p><b>The proposed project will contribute to the achievement of the above UNDAF priority areas, by building capacity at the Parliamentarian level to effectively link biodiversity valuation with fiscal reform and policy development.</b></p>
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A number of GEF financed initiatives are also important considerations for the proposed project's complementary/incremental scenario:

- GEF-6 Programmatic Framework (*from which barrier analysis and baseline has largely been drawn*) (Brazil, Colombia, Peru) Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program

Colombia approved GEF Biodiversity Projects:

- IADB: Consolidation of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) at National and Regional Levels.
- UNDP: Designing and Implementing a National Sub-System of Marine Protected Areas (SMPA)
- World Bank: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon
- FAO: Implementing the Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity Approach to Conserve and Sustainable Use Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia

Mexico approved GEF projects

- UNDP: Strengthening Management of the PA System to Better Conserve Endangered Species and their Habitats

Peru approved GEF Biodiversity Projects:

- IFAD: Conservation and Sustainable Use of High-Andean Ecosystems through Compensation of Environmental Services for Rural Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion
- World Bank: Strengthening Sustainable Management of the Guano Islands, Isles and Capes National Reserve System (RNSIIPG)
- World Bank: Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through the National Protected Areas Program
- UNDP: Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience

***c) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project:***

**Component 1: Build and enhance political will in support of decisions for conservation, informed by biodiversity valuation**

Under the proposed project, CCN will build on these foundations. Legislative Members will be encouraged to form an active Conservation Caucus of Members (Peru) or to strengthen it if one already exists (Colombia, Mexico). CCN staff in each country will act as a secretariat for the caucus, arranging for a series of events (briefings, workshops, VIP speakers, field visits, etc.) that will consolidate pro-conservation sentiment. Members will be brought to Washington for meetings with their US counterparts, and join in one or more sub-regional meetings that will expose them to conservation best practices. Model legislation will be discussed and as necessary prepared on such topics as fundamental legislation for parks and PAs. The goal will be to create self-sustaining legislative caucuses with the capacity to favorably support conservation legislation (on topics self-initiated by the legislators themselves) and budget actions. The secretariats of the three caucuses and CCN will actively promote enhanced cooperation between the legislative members and the Executive Branch agencies of their respective government, especially the offices responsible for parks and for natural resource management and planning. The anticipated outcomes include a broader knowledge of the importance of good conservation management; enhanced support for adequate domestic funding of priority conservation tasks; increased adoption of conservation best practices; adoption of innovative conservation tactics including public-private partnerships and payment for ecological services; and proposal/adoption of model conservation legislation by the various legislatures. As the work of the conservation caucuses builds and consolidates, we anticipate that they will look beyond parks and protected areas to involve themselves in other aspects of conservation, such as the interaction with the growth of agriculture, clean water, and minerals.

**To catalyze greater commitment by governments to conservation, it is of great value to engage national legislators in organized groupings, called caucuses, where they can be exposed to expert advice and best practices, gain personal knowledge of relevant issues, and a better appreciation of the values of conservation.**

**The planned *outcomes* for this component are:**

- 1.1 Self-sustaining legislative caucuses with the capacity to support conservation legislation
- 1.2 Enhanced cooperation between the legislative members and the Executive Branch agencies of their respective countries is promoted.
- 1.3 Broader knowledge of the importance of good conservation management is increased through adoption of conservation best practices (i.e proposal/adoption of model conservation legislation by the legislatures in the target countries)

Planned *outputs* include:

- 1.1.1 Increased caucus membership at start of grant by 10% in Colombia, 20% in Mexico, 10% in Peru.
- 1.1.2 Outreach to and recruitment of conservation opinion leaders in the target countries
- 1.1.3 Established sustainable conservation councils in each target country
- 1.2.1 Widespread and detailed consultations among stakeholders to better define conservation needs as perceived in the countries themselves.
- 1.2.2 Legislative Members to take stock of opportunities and needs in their countries' conservation systems and policies, by means of workshops, dialogues, briefings, and field visits.
- 1.3.1 Study of regional and global models of conservation legislation and fiscal reform measures
- 1.3.2 Adoption of appropriate resolutions and declarations during the policymaker Summit, and their wide publicity
- 1.3.3 Preparation and introduction of new legislation, as necessary and appropriate, in the view of the Members themselves

Activities for Component 1 include:

- As a result of the formation of the caucuses and their activities (briefings, workshops, field visits and regional meetings), the level of knowledge and engagement of key legislators will increase substantially. They will dialogue with a broad range of stakeholders including indigenous groups, landholders, small farmers, private investors, and women. They will be exposed to best practices and model legislation.
- Caucus briefings from conservation experts on biodiversity and other conservation issues
- Caucus briefing which discusses the specific needs/roles/interests of women and men in relation to conservation
- Research the financial data on public financing of Protected areas and biodiversity, discuss points of action with members of the Caucuses
- Hold a legislative policymakers' Summit in Washington to promote regional cooperation and adoption of best practices.

### **Target Goals for each Country:**

**Colombia:** Expand the existing caucus membership by at least 10 percent. Recruit additional groups to the Conservation Council, which brings together a wide range of stakeholders in support of broad national conservation priorities. Enhance legislators' knowledge of, and engagement in, preparations for expected ecologically sustainable increases in tourism to parks and PAs as rural security improves with the peace process. Support adoption of a comprehensive sustainable development plan for the Orinoco region, integrating valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

**Mexico:** Confirm the new legislative conservation caucus, expand its initial membership, and establish a Conservation Council of stakeholders. Develop and begin implementation of a Plan of Action for PAs.

**Peru:** Create an active legislative conservation caucus, expand its initial membership, and establish a Conservation Council of stakeholders. Engage legislators in issues of possible reforms to fundamental environmental laws, integrating valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and stressing outreach to the existing Commission for Andean-Amazonian-Afro Peruvian People, Environment and Ecology.

### **Component 2. Policy reforms Integrate best practices for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.**

Currently, half the national parks in Colombia are closed. Serious shortfalls of protection and of visitor services exist widely in the Colombian, Mexican and Peruvian systems. With economic development and improved rural rule of law, large increases in tourism, especially domestic tourism, are inevitable. To make this trend into an opportunity rather than a risk for biodiversity, political engagement with the interplay of tourism and conservation and the need for popular support for conservation from parks visitors, is imperative.

The planned *outcomes* for this component are:

2.1 Links between best conservation practices in national parks and sustainable tourism are improved.

Planned *outputs* for this component include:

2.1.1 Legislative Members are engaged on issues of best practices to prepare for and implement sustainable tourism in Parks and Protected Areas

2.1.2 Wide variety of stakeholders, including indigenous, women, local people and landowners are engaged in preparation of park management plans

2.1.3 Conservation Council in each country addresses interactions among parks, biodiversity and tourism.

2.1.4 Members of the caucuses encourage actions regarding the implementation of these best practices (Col: Support adoption of a sustainable development plan for the Orinoco region, Mex: Develop of a Plan of

Action for PAs, PER: integrate valuation of BD and ecosystem services stressing outreach to the existing Commission for Andean-Amazonian-Afro Peruvian People, Environment and Ecology)

*Activities for Component 2 include*

- On the basis of their increased knowledge from such events and visits, caucus members are expected to generate amended or model legislation to increase government support for (and investment in) conservation and to address areas of perceived weakness, such as lack of compensation for traditional owners when parks and PAs are proclaimed.
- 4 expert workshops, field visits or briefings of caucus members, PA managers and other stakeholders on PAs and tourism in each country.

**How this program will contribute to BD4, Program 9: Managing the human-biodiversity interface and Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development and Finance Planning and Focal Area Set Aside criteria.**

Despite the conceptual framework provided by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) partnership, The Natural Capital Project, TEEB, the LAC Biodiversity Superpower initiative and numerous other respected efforts, a mismatch remains between biodiversity valuation and development policies. Valuation is not leading to the firm domestic political support which could mitigate the drivers of biodiversity loss and encourage sustainable development through the better management of biodiversity and natural capital, nor is it triggering changes in the use and scale of public and private finance flows on the scale necessary.

**This proposed project will for the first time create strong domestic legislative constituencies in the three target countries (and later perhaps in more) for conservation, providing an element that has been missing from all previous efforts to achieve and implement the necessary policy and investment actions.** The outcome from this proposed project will directly contribute to Program 10 by introducing and strengthening biodiversity valuation into the development and adoption of policy instruments and fiscal reforms designed to mitigate perverse incentives leading to biodiversity loss. These may be linked to larger policy reforms being undertaken as part of the development policy dialogue, development policy operations, or other efforts, especially as regards land rights and mining contamination. Under the auspices of Program 9, the proposed project will support the development and adoption of sustainable tourism practices into management of parks.

The proposed project is requesting Focal area set aside resources in the context of having met the following overarching criteria:

- Supports priorities identified by the COP, and in particular the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi targets (see below);
- Is relevant to Program 9 and 10 of the GEF-6 strategy, but contributes to other GEF-6 programs, particularly programs 1 and 2;
- Has high potential for replication in the region and globally; and
- Has global demonstration value (as well as high North-South and South-South demonstration value)

Through national level interventions and regional harmonization of model legislation which link biodiversity valuation, the proposed project will contribute specifically on Aichi Target 2, which states that by 2020 at the latest biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty

reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems; and Aichi Target 3 , which states that by 2020 at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

***d) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline:***

The baseline contribution is to bring about the creation and strengthening of activist conservation caucuses including respected and powerful legislative Members, willing to raise the profile of conservation as a national issue through engagement with the respective Executive Branches, private partners, and the general public. Those activities will progressively increase support for protection of biodiversity and natural resources, while also improving the efficiency by which available funds serve their conservation goals.

This project will provide a more informed view within the governance structure of how to sustainably manage the human-biodiversity interface, through a strengthened neutral arena for dialogue for conservation issues which transcend political barriers. By targeting specific areas of globally significant biodiversity, the proposed project will deliver multiple conservation outcomes, mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable development with positive economic benefits through enhanced tourism opportunities for one. Complementing these efforts will be a broader understanding and integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation into policy making. **The outcome of the proposed project is to influence policy and fiscal reforms through this lens, with tangible reforms through informed and effected policy instruments and lasting awareness and capacity strengthening created through the momentum of caucus building.**

A table of potential partnerships for the project is included in section 3 below.

***e) Global environmental benefits:***

A perennial problem in the target countries, and more generally in the developing countries, has been the lack of political will to seriously consider the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the making of policy. This has led to over-reliance on help from foreign sources including ODA and international NGOs. This lack translates not only into inadequate financial support but also to an inability by governments to respond effectively to a broad range of policy threats to the integrity of the PAs including unsustainable conversions into commercial agriculture, deforestation, contamination from mining, and poaching.

The awareness and capacity built through briefings, workshops, field visits, and regional interactions created as part of the outputs in this program are designed to significantly raise levels of knowledge and engagement about key issues, including not only direct threats to the biodiversity but also about the need to mainstream conservation in landscapes with other issues including employment, public access, local land rights especially of indigenous peoples, and effects of changes upon women. These increases will occur among political elites who have actual ability to affect these trends for the better, as follows:

***BD 1: Sustainability of Protected Area Systems: Greater national-level budgetary support to PA systems; greater knowledge and sophistication about long-term support (including infrastructure investment) using public-private partnerships.***

**BD 2: Reduction of Threats:** Greater willingness on the part of political elites to deal effectively with threats such as illegal deforestation, poaching, wildlife trafficking, and contamination from mining; greater knowledge about how best to respond to anticipated increased tourism to parks and PAs; as appropriate, reform and revision of national fundamental laws on parks, protected areas and environmental protection.

**BD 4: Mainstreaming:** Creating venues for a broader national dialogue extending beyond legislators and traditional park officials, to include all significant stakeholders, which over time can lead to major policy reforms that better balance conservation of biodiversity and other natural resources with the necessities of national economic development.

The proposed project will deliver GEBs through enhanced awareness and capacity which will promulgate National-level interventions (policy instruments or fiscal reforms) which link biodiversity valuation, as well as development planning which integrates sustainable consideration of ecosystem services. GEBs will be targeted to have a positive impact on areas of high global biodiversity value, e.g., Protected Areas.

**f) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up:**

Intended fiscal reforms included opening up opportunities for increased park income both directly (through park fees) and through public-private partnerships in which private companies build and run park infrastructure, whereby financial sustainability is increased. Institutional capacity is augmented through the creation and momentum of conservation caucuses as an instrument for informed dialogue, discussion and change. The creation of conservation caucuses is in of itself an innovation in the countries of intervention and through their engagement will further engender innovative change. The caucus model has demonstrated by its worldwide spread that it is completely scalable. The successful implementation of the caucus strategy in these three large countries will serve as a model for further engagement by such sub-regional bodies as the Andean Parliament, Pacific Alliance, CARICOM, and the OAS. By the second year of the proposed grant, initial contacts for such enhanced engagement are anticipated.

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

N/A

2. **Stakeholders.** Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes  /no ) and indigenous peoples (yes  /no )? If yes, elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.

Engagement with current and potential stakeholders varies from country to country; not all relationships are currently at the same stage. But cooperation with stakeholders is anticipated to become broad and deep, especially given the active engagement of influential and engaged national legislators. The precise manner in which stakeholders' various interests are incorporated into implementation of the project will involve an iterative process, depending upon the interests, laws and social/economic/cultural situation in each country. It can only be precisely defined based on future experiences. In particular cases, involvement of certain stakeholders may be formalized by annual or even more frequent meetings and mechanisms of formal consultation. We are prepared to support such roles. Other potential stakeholders may turn out to have limited interest or capacity for engagement, and may fall by the wayside.

In Mexico, for example, 80 percent of forests are legally under the control of local communities, so any

marked improvement in management of the forest sector will require extensive, respectful coordination between government Ministries, the new legislative caucus, and the communities in question. In Colombia, there is a clear desire and intent (under the peace process) among political elites to reach out to areas that have long been isolated from the nation, such as the Orinoquia. In Peru, it would not surprise of the legislators in the new caucus give a high priority to engaging local stakeholders including indigenous groups on issues of mining and its effects on nature and communities. It is the hope and deliberate intent of the project that within a few years, the legislative caucuses will prove so useful and important not only to the Congresses but to other stakeholders, that they attract substantial funding and become self-supporting.

Partner Organization	Country	Category	Role
National Planning Department	Colombia	Government Partner	Cooperation and guidance on Orinoco regional plan
Secretariat for Environment and Natural resources SEMARNAT	Mexico	Government Partner	Cooperation and broad guidance on national policies and on priority issues for attention in caucus workshops
Servicio Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado SERNANP	Peru	Government Partner	Cooperation and guidance on national policies regarding the natural protected áreas and the National Parks
Presidential Agency for International Cooperation	Colombia	Government Partner	Advice on governmental priorities in planning for anticipated increase in domestic tourism to parks and PAs
Colombian Ministry of the Environment	Colombia	Government Partner	Liaison to other agencies and stakeholders; broad strategic guidance
Reforestamos Mexico	Mexico	National NGO	Cooperation regarding terrestrial parks and possible REDD
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Retirees Association	Colombia/Mexico/Peru	ConsCorps Experts	Serves as resources to recruit volunteers from within their network for the ConsCorps
Global Parks	Colombia/Mexico/Peru	ConsCorps Experts	Parks management
National Association of Forest Service Retirees	Colombia/Mexico/Peru	ConsCorps Experts	Serves as resources to recruit volunteers from within their network for the ConsCorps
International Senior Lawyers Project	Colombia/Mexico/Peru	NGO	Study of current national legislation and possible reforms
Coca Cola	Colombia	Civil Society Stakeholder	Cooperation and expert workshops on clean water issues
Anglo Gold Ashanti	Colombia	Civil Society Stakeholder	Cooperation on engagement with rural communities
TNC	Colombia	NGO	Cooperation on biodiversity goals
Pronatura	Mexico	NGO	Advice on sustainable biodiversity-friendly development themes
UNEP Office for Mexico	Mexico	Executing Partner	Advise and facilitate events and resource participants in Mexico.

The project intends to reach out to national-level indigenous and women's organizations (additional to



those referenced above) in each target country as technical resource partners to Conservation Caucuses.

**4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account (yes /no)? If yes, elaborate how it will be mainstreamed into project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.**

CCN is mindful of the particular importance of natural resources to women, especially rural women, who may have different appreciation of the natural resources value and usefulness based on their experience in using and preserving such resources. The project will continue to incorporate women into leadership roles within the caucus structure. Currently, the Colombian Conservation Caucus has 2 women Senators and 3 women Representatives in leadership roles, and CCN is engaging women members of Congress in Mexico in the formation of the Conservation Caucus there. The project has set a goal of having at least one woman as a co-chair of the caucus in each country, such that they can contribute to these groups with their knowledge of the importance and usefulness of the natural resources, and be part of the political sphere that discuss this issues. Additionally, the project will look to bring in stakeholder organizations with women leadership and incorporate them into the program structure of briefings and field visits that form a major element in the stated outputs. (In the log-frame gender indicator can be found, and in the budget resources have been assigned to address gender issues. Look for budget lines marked with (\*))

**3. Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and/or adaptation to climate change?**

Rapid biodiversity decline across all nations of the world is evidenced by extinction, loss of habitat, and dominance of invasive alien species. We are only just beginning to understand how altering nature's web of interdependent species will affect human life on earth. Climate change is believed to risk species survival on a grand scale. Scientists estimate that deforestation produces a fifth of all human-caused carbon emissions. Loss of forests and land desertification undermine ecosystem services provided by wilderness – clean water and air, nutrient-rich soil, plants and animals for food, wood for fuel and shelter, and other products of nature upon which human communities (and especially poor rural peoples) depend. Human conflicts increasingly erupt amid heightened competition over dwindling natural resources, with national and regional security implications.

Booming populations over the next several decades will exponentially increase the need for additional electrical power (leading to pressure for hydroelectric dams), for mineral resources, and for food production. The challenge will be to meet these increased demands without destroying natural resources and habitat. The potential of development to benefit or harm the environment is enormous, and a general consensus is required among nations, development agencies, private foundations, and multinational corporations that economic growth is essential but must not be attained at the cost of damaging natural resources upon which all life depends.

Parks and protected areas are the place to begin better management of such resources. Such management will bring substantial benefits in the form of direct and indirect jobs and income to local people. A country that cannot manage its parks effectively is unlikely to manage its wider landscapes well. Currently, parks in the target countries generally fall short (despite decades of foreign assistance) in such basic areas as physical protection and visitors' experience. They lack adequate infrastructure: ranger stations, visitor welcoming and interpretation centers, water and toilet facilities, food, and overnight accommodations.

Legislative caucus members will be exposed to briefings about the effects of these shortcomings on local people, and workshops in which they can hear directly from representatives of such people about what they want and need. As appropriated park budgets increase (through appropriated funds and through such means as park access fees), and as investments are made into infrastructure (often through the medium of public-private partnerships), the caucus members will be encouraged to press for the periodic gathering and reporting by responsible government agencies of reliable data on biodiversity trends through use of imagery and ground surveys, and data on employment and other benefits to local people.

**6. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental future risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:**

RISK		Risk Mitigation Strategy
Lack of Country Ownership	M	<p>Project design and funded GEF activities are based on participation and outreach, and building country ownership of the precept and impact of Conservation Caucuses.</p> <p>Caucuses and strong legislator support already exist in several Latin American countries; these will be leveraged as examples.</p>
Failure of buy-in from legislators	M	Caucus leaders will be encouraged and supported through GEF funded activities to develop a conservation agenda broader than that proposed by the project, to reflect national concerns and priorities.
Inability of legislators to form sufficient numbers to form caucuses	M	In countries with less functional legislatures, CCN will identify and engage with key leaders—heads of state, ministers, etc. – who can commit to and enact appropriate legislation in concert with caucuses
Turnover in legislatures due to election cycles	M	Establish caucuses with the strength and numbers to ensure longevity despite election cycles.
Failure of buy-in from Senior Park Management Officials; tourism and PA officials and local communities	L	Prospect of this project and its work have been welcomed by officials in all target countries. However, the project will work in collaboration with local partners and seek their support in raising awareness about the project activities and possible areas of work.

		If needed concept notes to explain the activities and or issues supported by the project will be produced and shared with key partners and stakeholders to ensure clear communication and buy-in
Economic troubles beyond the scope of the project leading to decline of tourism in the target countries	L	In the event that economic troubles begin to manifest, we will adjust the work to reflect the new realities. Regular meetings with local partners will facilitate recognition of this problem at an early stage if it occurs, enabling the project team to adapt.
Drafted and proposed legislation is not passed into law	M	<p>Project activities tap the right expertise through CCN's extensive partnerships to inform and justify needed policy changes.</p> <p>Caucus-building and/or executive-level engagement activities create the necessary political will, momentum, and leadership for change.</p> <p>Legislation is the ideal to which the project will aspire, but where immediately feasible, regulatory responses may be sought in the interim.</p>

Co-financing will be obtained over the span of this project to ensure its continuity following the conclusion of GEF funding.

**7. Cost Effectiveness. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:**

Human capital empowerment is a critical component of cost-effective capacity building. Transferring and connecting existing capacity and knowledge directly to build human capital is a direct approach. In the absence of this funding from GEF, parliamentarians from the three target countries would not have adequate opportunities to network, engage, share experiences and enhance their understanding and decision making capacity in the arena of conservation. The CCN has shown the ability to bring together public and private sector representatives, NGOs and corporations and international policy makers to collaboratively engage on the topics of natural resource conservation. This project seeks to create and expand conservation caucuses in order to facilitate better legislation, programs, policies, and practices. Maximizing the impact of the CCN requires: 1) an expansion of membership and engagement, in tandem with 2) an expansion in tackling both emerging and critical issues of natural resource management. Completion of the work plan of the proposed project will, taking into account co-financing and anticipated results on national support levels to conservation, leverage much larger investments in a highly cost-efficient manner.

**8. Coordination.** Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will benefit from the participation of UNEP's ROLAC office on the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to ensure coordination with GEF and non GEF financed initiatives in the three project countries. This document refers frequently to the GEF financed Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, currently under development, which benefits both Colombia and Peru. This program, other GEF financed efforts and new GEF-6 projects under development such as the "Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Blue Carbon Enhancement Criteria in Mexico's Tourism" will be targeted to benefit from project's strengthening of enabling environments and awareness at the Parliamentary levels. As part of coordination efforts, CCN project staff will ensure that the respective country GEF Operational Focal Points are invited to participate in all project supported activities in country and provide channels of communication to guide project activities, such as the effective "dashboard" updates developed under previous projects. Relevant GEF agencies will also be kept informed through these channels and direct outreach facilitated by CCN, UNEP and the GEF Secretariat. In the particular case of Mexico, where UNEP also has a sub-regional office, personnel from this office will also be invited to contribute to and participate in project events. In the case of Colombia, the project will meet monthly with the national coordination committee within the MADS to ensure alignment with national priorities, and will have bi-annual meetings for presentation of progress reports and up-dates on the project. In Peru, the coordination mechanisms will also be through the local designated authorities, and frequency of meetings will be defined during inception phase.

**9. Institutional Arrangement.** Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

UNEP is acting as the GEF Implementing Agency. The Conservation Council of Nations (CCN) will serve as Executing Agency. CCN will provide overall management and oversight of the Project from its headquarters in Washington, DC. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be convened bi-annually and made up of representatives from UNEP, GEF and CCN. GEF Operational Focal Points from the target countries will be invited to participate in the Project Inception Workshop(s) and semi-annual Steering (PSC) Committees to provide guidance and adaptive management in the work in each country. CCN's management role will be to administer, oversee, and implement all project activities; provide financial management; monitor project implementation and outcomes; and ensure that the project is delivered on time and on budget.

The project will be managed in a structure as denoted in Annex E: Decision Making Flowchart. The Project Coordinator, in collaboration with the Senior Political Advisor, Operations Manager & Senior Policy Adviser, will supervise the programs and initiatives in the respective country based operations.

**10. 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

To grow awareness and engender replication efforts, CCN will broadly disseminate results of the project's approach together with the tools and materials developed for its execution. Materials and modules on particular themes can be made available for key groups, including the conservation community. Through [internationalconservation.org](http://internationalconservation.org), interested parties will be able to access materials, information about the project, together with project progress reports. The project team will include CCN communications experts who have a rich experience in awareness building through networks. CCN's communications experts will electronically communicate project updates on a regular basis to its extensive network of email subscribers. CCN will work broadly with the press and media channels at large.

**11. Consistency with National Priorities.** Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or

reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

See PROJECT Justification 1 (a) above regarding NBSAPs.

**12. M & E Plan. Describe the budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan.**

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures, with substantive technical and financial project reporting requirements. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed by the executing agency and UNEP.

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether expected project results are being achieved. The means of verification of these elements are summarized in the Project Result Framework.

UNEP will be responsible for managing the evaluation process. The Project Steering Committee (PSC), UNEP Task Manager, CCN Project Management Team GEF Operational Focal Points (OFPs) and partners will participate actively in the process (see page 33). Given the accelerated pace of delivery and timing of the project, 2 years, the first annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) will serve as the project Mid-Term Review (MTR). A Mid-Term Review (MTR) or Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) would only be conducted in case of substantial extension of the project duration and if called for by the PSC or EA. If undertaken, the PSC will participate in the MTR or MTE and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. An MTR is managed by the UNEP Task Manager.

In-line with UNEP Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation.

The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) and will liaise with the Task Manager and Executing Agency(ies) throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP, the GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal. Terminal Evaluations must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will

be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget.

The Project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Project Steering to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the Task Manager. The Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Task Manager will develop a project supervision plan at the inception of the project which will be communicated to the project partners during the inception workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring. Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

The estimated cost of M&E activities is USD 135,000 (GEF and Co-finance), fully integrated into the project budget, as shown below:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Co-finance	Time Frame
Inception and introductory Meetings	Project Coordinator & Project Team	35,000	70,000	Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Report	Project Coordinator	N/A		1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project indicators (outcome, progress and performance indicators, GEF tracking tools) at national and global level	Project Coordinator & Project Team	N/A		Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project Progress/perform. Indicators: annually (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Semi-annual Progress/Operational Reports to UNEP	Project Coordinator	N/A		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e. on or before 31 January and 31 July (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Project Steering Committee meetings	Project Coordinator	N/A		At least once a year, and via electronic media per request and need
Reports of PSC meetings	Project Coordinator	N/A		Within 1 month after PSC meeting
PIR	Project Coordinator	N/A		Annually, part of reporting routine (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Monitoring visits to field sites	UNEP TM	Inc. in IA fee		As appropriate
Terminal Evaluation	UNEP EO	35,000		Within 6 months of end of project implementation
Audit	Project Coordinator	10,000		Annually

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Co-finance	Time Frame
Project Final Report	Project Coordinator	N/A		Within 2 months of the project completion date (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Co-financing report	Project Coordinator	N/A		Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July (Cost incorporated in project components and management budget)
Publication of Lessons Learnt and other project documents	Project Coordinator	N/A		Annually, also part of Semi-annual reports & Project Final Report
<b>Total M&amp;E Plan Budget</b>		<b>80,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	


### **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\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ms. Claudia Vasquez MARAZZANI Tel:+571 3323400 ext 2311 or 2478 / <a href="mailto:cvasquez@minambiente.gov.co">cvasquez@minambiente.gov.co</a> , <a href="mailto:lbermudez@minambiente.gov.co">lbermudez@minambiente.gov.co</a>	GEF Operational Focal Point Head of the Office of International Affairs	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia	09/09/2016
Mr. Carlos Raul DELGADO Tel:+52 55 3688 2608 <a href="mailto:Carlos_delgadoa@hacienda.gob.mx">Carlos_delgadoa@hacienda.gob.mx</a>	GEF Council Member, Operational and Political Focal Point and Deputy General Director	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico	09/23/2016
Mr. Jose Antonio GONZALEZ NORRIS Tel:+ 511 611-6000 ext. 1432 Email: <a href="mailto:agonzalez@minam.gob.pe">agonzalez@minam.gob.pe</a> <a href="mailto:agonzaleznorris@gmail.com">agonzaleznorris@gmail.com</a>	GEF Operational Focal Point and Director of the International Cooperation and Negotiations Directorate	Ministry of Environment, Peru	05/18/2016

### **B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Brennan Van Dyke Director, GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		December 1, 2016	Marianela Araya Task Manager	+507 3053169	Marianela.araya@unep.org

## **ANNEXES**

<b>Annex A:</b>	<b>Project Logical Framework</b>
<b>Annex B:</b>	<b>Response to GEF Reviews</b>
<b>Annex C:</b>	<b>Terms of Reference</b>
<b>Annex D-1</b>	<b>Detailed GEF Budget (separate Excel file)</b>
<b>Annex D-2:</b>	<b>Detailed Co-finance Budget (separate Excel file)</b>
<b>Annex E:</b>	<b>Decision-Making Flowchart and Organizational chart</b>
<b>Annex F:</b>	<b>M and E Plan/Summary of Reporting Requirements and Responsibilities</b>
<b>Annex G:</b>	<b>Project Workplan and Timetable</b>
<b>Annex H:</b>	<b>Key Deliverables and Benchmarks</b>
<b>Annex I:</b>	<b>GEF OFP Endorsement Letters (separate PDF file)</b>
<b>Annex J:</b>	<b>Co-financing Letters (separate PDF File)</b>
<b>Annex K:</b>	<b>Environmental And Social Safeguards Checklist - UNEP</b>
<b>Annex L:</b>	<b>Acronyms and Abbreviations</b>
<b>Annex M:</b>	<b>Implementation arrangements</b>
<b>Annex: N:</b>	<b>Tracking tools</b>



	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS			VERIFICATION METHODS	ASSUMPTIONS	
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> Create and strengthen conservation caucuses of Members in national congresses of Mexico, Colombia and Peru to build political will for enhanced management of natural resources for development and conservation.						
Outcomes	Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators			Verification Methods	Assumptions
		Indicator	Baseline	Target		
<b>Component 1: Build and enhance political will in support of decisions informed by biodiversity valuation</b>						
1.1 Self-sustaining legislative caucuses with the capacity to support conservation legislation	<p>1.1.1 Increased caucus membership at start of grant by 10% in Colombia, 20% in Mexico, 10% in Peru.</p> <p>1.1.2 Outreach to and recruitment of conservation opinion leaders in the target countries</p> <p>1.1.3 Established sustainable conservation councils in each target country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment and membership lists of national caucuses.</li> <li>Conservation Council membership numbers increase in each country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new national caucuses.</li> <li>40 members of the Colombian Conservation Caucus.</li> <li>Currently, the Colombian Caucus has 2 women Senators and 3 women Representatives in leadership roles, and CCN is engaging women members of Congress in Mexico</li> <li>Caucuses take no legislative actions in support of conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caucuses established and growing in Peru and Mexico.</li> <li>Increased membership in the Colombian Caucus by 10% to 44.</li> <li>Increased membership in the Peru and Mexico caucuses by 10% and 20% respectively.</li> <li>Recruit 4 additional Conservation Council Members in Colombia, Create Conservation Council in Mexico and Peru</li> <li>Caucus leadership put forward a new national level interventions to stem biodiversity loss in each country</li> <li>At least one woman as a co-chair of the caucus in each country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual reports detailing membership, activities and achievements.</li> <li>Caucus Membership lists.</li> <li>Caucus Agendas for addressing conservation priorities.</li> <li>Documented action of intervention to stem biodiversity loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest and cooperation of foreign nations.</li> </ul>
1.2 Enhanced cooperation between the legislative members and the Executive Branch agencies of their respective countries is promoted.	<p>1.2.1 Widespread and detailed consultations among stakeholders to better define conservation needs as perceived in the countries themselves.</p> <p>1.2.2 Encourage legislative Members to take stock of opportunities and needs in their countries' conservation systems and policies, by means of workshops, dialogues, briefings, and field visits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women representation in the leadership of the caucuses</li> <li>Participation by caucus leadership in Policymaker Summit.</li> <li>1 national level intervention which links biodiversity valuation to policy and fiscal reform per country.</li> </ul>				
1.3 Broader knowledge of the importance of good conservation management is increased through adoption of conservation best practices (i.e proposal/adoption of model conservation legislation by the legislatures in the target countries)	<p>1.3.1 Study of regional and global models of conservation legislation and fiscal reform measures</p> <p>1.3.2 Adoption of appropriate resolutions and declarations during the policymaker Summit, and their wide publicity</p> <p>1.3.3 Preparation and introduction of new legislation, as necessary and appropriate, in the view of the Members themselves</p>					

OUTCOMES	Outputs	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS			VERIFICATION METHODS	ASSUMPTIONS
		INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET		
<p><b>Component 2: Policy Reforms:</b> <b>Integrate sustainable tourism and best practices in National Parks.</b></p> <p>2.1 Links between best conservation practices in national parks and sustainable tourism are improved.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Legislative Members are engaged on issues of best practices to prepare for and implement sustainable tourism in Parks and Protected Areas</p> <p>2.1.2 Wide variety of stakeholders, including indigenous, women, local people and landowners are engaged in preparation of park management plans</p> <p>2.1.3 Conservation Council in each country address interactions among parks, biodiversity and tourism.</p> <p>2.1.4 Members of the caucuses encourage actions regarding the implementation of these best practices (COI: Support adoption of a sustainable development plan for the Orinoco region, Mex: Develop of a Plan of Action for PAs, PER: integrate valuation of BD and ecosystem services stressing outreach to the existing Commission for Andean-Amazonian-Afro Peruvian People, Environment and Ecology)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caucuses incorporate parks, protected areas, and tourism in their agendas through briefings, workshops and other activities.</li> <li>• Active leadership in pursuit of new and enhanced policies by legislators on the issue of parks, protected areas, and tourism.</li> <li>• 1 national level intervention which links sustainable tourism to best practices in national parks per country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No changes in policies, laws or practices on the issue of parks, protected areas, and tourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 activities on parks, protected areas, and tourism in each of the target countries.</li> <li>• At least three positive changes in policies, laws or practices on the issue of parks, protected areas, and tourism in each of the target countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual reports detailing informative briefings and events, replicable thematic programs, and new relationships between individuals from corporations, NGOs, and institutions.</li> <li>• Published policies or practices addressing conservation outcomes.</li> <li>• Documented action of interventions which link sustainable tourism to best practices in national parks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest and participation of briefing and event invitees.</li> <li>• Participation in replicable thematic programs.</li> </ul>

**Annex B: Response to GEF Reviews**

(N/A)

## **Annex C: Terms of Reference for Project Personnel**

### **Project Coordinator (PC) for the Generating Enhanced Political Will for Natural Resource Management and Conservation – Conservation Council of Nations (CCN) Project (based at headquarters of Executing Agency, CCN – Washington DC)**

The project coordinator will be responsible for planning, organizing, and administration of personnel, administration of goods and services, budgeting, organizing events, organizing field missions, implementing projects, conducting follow ups, taking corrective actions and achieving desired outcomes. He will be in charge of the overall project implementation, project planning and management, monitoring of project implementation and outcomes, technical components, managing the project budget, and ensuring that the project is delivered on time and on budget.

The PC will, in collaboration with national and international partners, carry out the following activities:

#### **1. Project Steering Committee (PSC) Formation**

- Work with UNEP to establish a PSC
- Facilitate PSC meetings by preparing draft agendas and draft minutes of all meetings
- Act as *ex officio* secretary of PSC and maintain regular communication with the responsible officer of the UNEP Division for GEF coordination, the project partners in the participating countries, and the international partners

#### **2. Partnership management**

- Liaise with project partners to arrange their support for and participation in project activities, including subject-matter expertise and resources
- Ensure that contact with appropriate GEF/UNEP representatives in partner countries is maintained during the process of project development and implementation
- Liaise with national and international representatives of CCN project partner nations (Mexico, Colombia and Peru) during project development and implementation
- Facilitate and support communication between and among CCN partner nations
- Arrange for relationship building between policymakers of CCN partner nations and members of the U.S. Congressional International Conservation Caucus, as well as mentorship of partner nations in the area of conservation policy development

#### **3. Project implementation**

- Provide steering for all activities to expand the CCN partner nation base

- Oversee the planning, implementation, and follow-up activities related to all project programs and events, including educational briefings, anchor events, regional hub events, inter-parliamentary staff events, and mentorship exchanges
- Oversee all international caucus-building activities
- Regularly review implementation to ensure that all activities will result in measurable impact in line with the project proposal M&E plan and provide maximum benefit to GEF beneficiaries and stakeholders

#### 4. Monitoring and evaluation

- Assist in the design of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) component for the full project including agreement on quantitative baseline indicators to be used to monitor full project implementation and achievement of project objectives

#### 5. Information and communication strategy

- Review the progresses made in the implementation of the work plan through the evaluation of reports, records of meetings and other relevant documents
- Assist in the design of communication strategies for the full project
- Oversee establishment and maintenance of a communications network to facilitate communication between CCN member nations' policymakers
- Oversee design and maintenance of electronic system to provide access to program videos and other resources

#### 6. Management and reporting

- Manage the project and project staff to perform their duties effectively and efficiently
- Manage the budget consistently with implementation of the approved work plan
- Provide timely progress and financial reporting

## Senior Political Advisor (SPLA)

This is a part time position.

The SPLA will be based at The CCN Global HQ offices, in advisement to the Project Coordinator.

Profile:

Person should have either commensurate experience towards the completion of stated tasks or at least 10 years' experience in international conservation, politics and natural resource management.

The responsibilities of the SPLA will be of technical and advisement capacity.

Main Duty	Output	Timing
<b>Technical and Advisement Tasks (100 % of the time)</b>		
<b>Provide Guidance for Activities of Project Staff:</b> Provide guidance and expertise to all project staff, as requested by the Project Coordinator, including Project Coordinator, Project Officers, Senior Policy Advisor, Communications and Outreach Officer, Operations Officer, Colombia & Peru Coordinator and Mexico Coordinator	Overall project outcomes including legislation introduced, event outcomes and achievement of project outcomes and outputs.	Activities will be realized during the 2 years of project management and in accordance with the provisions of the project work plan.
<b>Broadening Project Impact:</b> Network with Caucus Members, diplomat community, government officials and other stakeholders to encourage stakeholders and political representatives of project countries to participate in CCN briefings and programs; Maintain communications at the highest levels of government in project countries to share and gather information and ensure optimal engagement and cooperation; Assist in planning and preparation of strategy for all caucus-building and caucus-strengthening activities	Overall project outcomes including legislation introduced, event outcomes and achievement of project outcomes and outputs.	Idem
<b>Event Planning, Preparation, Implementation and Follow-Up:</b> Provide guidance in the design of events and briefings, including content, format and participants; Liaise with project partners and stakeholders to facilitate their involvement in project activities including subject-matter expertise and resources; Ensure participation of U.S. and donor nation policymakers in project activities as appropriate.	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs, increased participation of pertinent stakeholders.	Idem

## Senior Policy Advisor (SPA)

This is a full time position.

The SPA will be based at CCN Global HQ offices, in advisement to the Project Coordinator.

Profile:

Person should have a degree or pertinent experience in areas such as: conservation, natural resources, politics or related fields. At least 5 years of experience in international conservation, politics and conservation policy.

The responsibilities of the SPA will be of technical and advisement capacity.

Main Duty	Output	Timing
<b>Technical and Advisement Tasks (100 % of the time)</b>		
<b>Provide Guidance for Activities of Project Staff:</b> Provide policy guidance and expertise to project staff, as applicable, as requested by the Project Coordinator; Engage with Caucus Members, embassies and other stakeholders to build relationships with diplomatic and political representatives to engage in discussions on biodiversity and National Parks issues; Assist in planning and preparation strategy for all caucus-building and caucus-strengthening activities.	Overall project outcomes including legislation introduced, event outcomes and achievement of project outcomes and outputs.	Activities will be realized during the 2 years of project management and in accordance with the provisions of the project work plan.
<b>Policy Analysis and Guidance:</b> Oversee and conduct indepth analysis of biodiversity and National Parks issues in the project countries (Colombia, Mexico and Peru) and utilize expertise to shape policymaking discussions; Provide guidance on strategies for educational programs as outlined in the Project Document; Coordinate research by other staff regarding opportunities and best practices on project topics for the purpose of advising the leadership of the Caucuses.	Overall project outcomes including legislation introduced, event outcomes and achievement of project outcomes and outputs.	Idem

## Communications and Outreach Officer (COO)

This is a full time position.

The COO will be based at CCN Global HQ offices, under the supervision of the Project Coordinator.

Profile:

Person should have a degree in areas such as: politics or communications. At least 3 years technical experience in electronic communications and has skills such as Adobe Creative Suite, html coding and video editing.

The responsibilities of the COO will be of technical and communications nature, outlined in the table below:

Main Duty	Output	Timing
<b>Administrative duties (15 % of the time)</b>		
Prepare and implement a specific communication strategy for the target countries. Included should be strategies for outreach to Caucus Members and all pertinent stakeholders	Detailed work plan and time table	Activities will be realized during the 2 years of project management and in accordance with the provisions of the project work plan.
<b>Technical tasks (85 % of the time)</b>		
<b>Website:</b> Maintain and update the websites for the Caucus countries (Colombia, Mexico and Peru); work with Program Officers, Country Coordinators and the Project Coordinator to develop web materials to be published on the website and distributed via the communications network; Website management includes set-up and operation of news alerts, e-newsletter.	Maintained internet presence and up-to-date reporting on project activities	Idem
<b>Communications Database:</b> Maintain lists and monitor the electronic distribution of communications.	Communications database is updated and increased in size over the duration of the project	Idem
<b>Communication Materials and Inputs:</b> Coordinate with the Technical Writer and team members to develop all communications materials through the development process – planning, content development, lay-out design and dissemination. Examples could include newsletters, press releases, public relations materials, event materials, other published documents.	Materials drafted and finalized over the course of the project	Idem



## National Project Coordinator – Colombia (NPCC)

This is a full time position. The NPC-Colombia will be based in Bogota, Colombia under the supervision of the Project Coordinator. Office to be determined.

### Profile:

Person should have a degree in areas such as: conservation, natural resources, politics or related fields. At least 2 years technical experience in conservation and politics and 2 years experience in project management. The responsibilities of the NPC will be of technical and administrative nature. The following table describes the main duties and the outputs expected.

Main Duty	Output	Timing
<b>Administrative duties (15 % of the time)</b>		
Assist in the preparation of a specific work plan and time table that includes the methodology to achieve the expected results (outcomes) and products (outputs) of the current project in Colombia.	Detailed work plan and time table	Activities will be realized during the 2 years of project management and in accordance with the provisions of the project work plan.
<b>Technical tasks (85 % of the time)</b>		
<b>Event Planning, Preparation, Implementation and Follow-up:</b> Supervise Program Officers in the implementation of project programs and events in Colombia; Liaise with project partners based in Colombia to facilitate their involvement in project activities, including subject-matter expertise and resources; Perform activities relating to the scheduling, preparation, implementation, and follow-up for all project briefings and events; Liaise with appropriate GEF/UNEP representatives in Colombia during the process of program development and implementation.	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem
<b>Network with stakeholders:</b> Network with Caucus members, embassies, domestic and international stakeholders to ensure that representatives of Colombia are invited and encouraged to participate in CCN briefings and programs; Assist in planning and preparation of all caucus-building activities, as directed by the Project Coordinator and Senior Advisors.	Expanded list of stakeholders for communications and expanded participation in events	Idem
<b>Information and Communication Strategy:</b> Provide relevant information and collaborate with the Communications and Outreach Officer to develop materials to be communicated in print and electronically to Caucus Members and stakeholders; Coordinate with the technical writer on all printed/web-based products to coordinate writing support, as necessary, and to ensure that products are properly edited/proofread before printing or disseminating electronically.	Documented communications sent to the stakeholder network	Idem
<b>Travel Coordination:</b> Direct Program Officers to assist with activities related to travel planning for CCN project team members and for relevant project programming such as delegations or regional programs.	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem

## National Project Coordinator – Mexico (NPCM)

This is a full time position. The NPC-Mexico will be based in Mexico City, Mexico under the supervision of the Operations Manager and the Project Coordinator. Offices to be determined.

### Profile:

Person should have a degree in areas such as: conservation, natural resources, politics or related fields. At least 2 years technical experience in conservation and politics and 2 years experience in project management.

The responsibilities of the NPC will be of technical and administrative nature. The following table describes the main duties and the outputs expected.

Main Duty	Output	Timing
<b>Administrative duties (15 % of the time)</b>		
Assist in the preparation of a specific work plan and time table that includes the methodology to achieve the expected results (outcomes) and products (outputs) of the current Project in Mexico.	Detailed work plan and time table	Activities will be realized during the 2 years of project management and in accordance with the provisions of the project work plan.
<b>Technical tasks (85 % of the time)</b>		
<b>Event Planning, Preparation, Implementation and Follow-up:</b> Supervise Program Officers in the implementation of project programs and events in Mexico; Liaise with project partners based in Mexico to facilitate their involvement in project activities, including subjectmatter expertise and resources; Perform activities relating to the scheduling, preparation, implementation, and followup for all project briefings and events; Liaise with appropriate GEF/UNEP representatives in Mexico during the process of program development and implementation.	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem
<b>Network with stakeholders:</b> Network with Caucus members, embassies, domestic and international stakeholders to ensure that representatives from Mexico are invited and encouraged to participate in CCN briefings and programs; Assist in planning and preparation of all caucus building activities, as directed by the Project Coordinator and Senior Advisors.	Expanded list of stakeholders for communications and expanded participation in events	Idem
<b>Information and Communication Strategy:</b> Provide relevant information and collaborate with the Communications and Outreach Officer to develop materials to be communicated in print and electronically to Caucus Members and stakeholders; Coordinate with the technical writer on all printed/web-based products to coordinate writing support, as necessary, and to ensure that products are properly edited/proofread before printing or disseminating electronically.	Documented communications sent to the stakeholder network	Idem
<b>Travel Coordination:</b> Direct Program Officers to assist with activities related to travel planning for CCN project team members and for relevant project programming such as delegations or regional programs.	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem

## National Project Coordinator – Peru (NPCP)

This is a full time position. The NPC-Peru will be based in Lima, Peru under the supervision of the Project Coordinator. Office to be determined.

Profile: Person should have a degree in areas such as: conservation, natural resources, politics or related fields. At least 2 years technical experience in conservation and politics and 2 years experience in project management. The responsibilities of the NPC will be of technical and administrative nature. The following table describes the main duties and the outputs expected.

Main Duty	Output	Timing
<b>Administrative duties (15 % of the time)</b>		
Assist in the preparation of a specific work plan and time table that includes the methodology to achieve the expected results (outcomes) and products (outputs) of the current project in Peru.	Detailed work plan and time table	Activities will be realized during the 2 years of project management and in accordance with the provisions of the project work plan.
<b>Technical tasks (85 % of the time)</b>		
<b>Event Planning, Preparation, Implementation and Follow-up:</b> Supervise Program Officers in the implementation of project programs and events in Peru; Liaise with project partners based in Peru to facilitate their involvement in project activities, including subject-matter expertise and resources; Perform activities relating to the scheduling, preparation, implementation, and follow-up for all project briefings and events; Liaise with appropriate GEF/UNEP representatives in Peru during the process of program development and implementation.	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem
<b>Network with stakeholders:</b> Network with Caucus members, embassies, domestic and international stakeholders to ensure that representatives of Peru are invited and encouraged to participate in CCN briefings and programs; Assist in planning and preparation of all caucus-building activities, as directed by the Project Coordinator and Senior Advisors.	Expanded list of stakeholders for communications and expanded participation in events	Idem
<b>Information and Communication Strategy:</b> Provide relevant information and collaborate with the Communications and Outreach Officer to develop materials to be communicated in print and electronically to Caucus Members and stakeholders; Coordinate with the technical writer on all printed/web-based products to coordinate writing support, as necessary, and to ensure that products are properly edited/proofread before printing or disseminating electronically.	Documented communications sent to the stakeholder network	Idem
<b>Travel Coordination:</b> Direct Program Officers to assist with activities related to travel planning for CCN project team members and for relevant project programming such as delegations or regional programs.	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem

## Country Program Officer Colombia (CPOC)

This is a full time position.

The CPO - Colombia will be based in Bogota, Colombia, under the supervision of the Country Coordinator – Colombia. Offices to be determined.

Profile: Person should have a degree in areas such as: conservation, natural resources, politics or related fields. At least 1 year experience with event planning and coordination.

The responsibilities of the CPO will be of technical and administrative nature. The following table describes the main duties and the outputs expected.

<b>Main Duty</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Timing</b>
<b>Administrative duties (15 % of the time)</b>		
Provide input, where relevant, to the Project Coordinator and Colombia Coordinator on discussions with members of the Caucus and stakeholders to assist in developing project timetables and work plans.	Detailed work plan and time table	Activities will be realized during the 2 years of project management and in accordance with the provisions of the project work plan.
<b>Technical tasks (85 % of the time)</b>		
<b>Network with stakeholders:</b> including embassies, members of the Colombian Parliament, and domestic and international stakeholders to ensure all stakeholders are invited and encouraged to participate in briefings and programs	Expanded list of stakeholders for communications and expanded participation in events	Idem
<b>Event Planning, Preparation, Implementation and Follow up:</b> Liaise with project partners to facilitate their involvement in project activities, including subject-matter expertise and resources; Perform activities relating to scheduling, preparation, implementation and follow-up for all project briefings and events; Liaise with appropriate GEF/UNEP representatives during the process of program development and implementation	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem
<b>Information and Communications Strategy:</b> Develop updates and relevant information with the Communications and Outreach Officer to maintain constant back-and-forth with the Caucus Members and other relevant stakeholders; Coordinate with the technical writer and Communications and Outreach Officer on all printed/web-based products to coordinate writing support, as necessary, and to ensure that products are properly edited/proofread before printing or disseminating electronically.	Documented communications sent to the stakeholder network	Idem
<b>Travel Planning:</b> Conduct all activities related to travel planning for CCN project team members and others as directed by the Project Coordinator and the Colombia Coordinator; Coordinate international foreign ministry and Congressional delegations	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem

### Country Program Officer Peru (CPOP)

This is a full time position.

The CPO-Peru will be based in Lima Peru, under the supervision of the Country Coordinator – Peru. Offices to be determined.

Profile: Person should have a degree in areas such as: conservation, natural resources, politics or related fields. At least 1 year experience with event planning and coordination.

The responsibilities of the CPO will be of technical and administrative nature. The following table describes the main duties and the outputs expected.

<b>Main Duty</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Timing</b>
<b>Administrative duties (15 % of the time)</b>		
Provide input, where relevant, to the Project Coordinator and Peru Coordinator on discussions with members of the Caucus and stakeholders to assist in developing project timetables and work plans.	Detailed work plan and time table	Activities will be realized during the 2 years of project management and in accordance with the provisions of the project work plan.
<b>Technical tasks (85 % of the time)</b>		
<b>Network with stakeholders:</b> including embassies, members of the Peruvian Parliament, and domestic and international stakeholders to ensure all stakeholders are invited and encouraged to participate in briefings and programs	Expanded list of stakeholders for communications and expanded participation in events	Idem
<b>Event Planning, Preparation, Implementation and Follow up:</b> Liaise with project partners to facilitate their involvement in project activities, including subject-matter expertise and resources; Perform activities relating to scheduling, preparation, implementation and follow-up for all project briefings and events; Liaise with appropriate GEF/UNEP representatives during the process of program development and implementation	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem
<b>Information and Communications Strategy:</b> Develop updates and relevant information with the Communications and Outreach Officer to maintain constant back-and-forth with the Caucus Members and other relevant stakeholders; Coordinate with the technical writer and Communications and Outreach Officer on all printed/web-based products to coordinate writing support, as necessary, and to ensure that products are properly edited/proofread before printing or disseminating electronically.	Documented communications sent to the stakeholder network	Idem
<b>Travel Planning:</b> Conduct all activities related to travel planning for CCN project team members and others as directed by the Project Coordinator and the Colombia & Peru Coordinator; Coordinate international foreign ministry and Congressional delegations	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem

## Country Program Officer Mexico (CPOM)

This is a full time position.

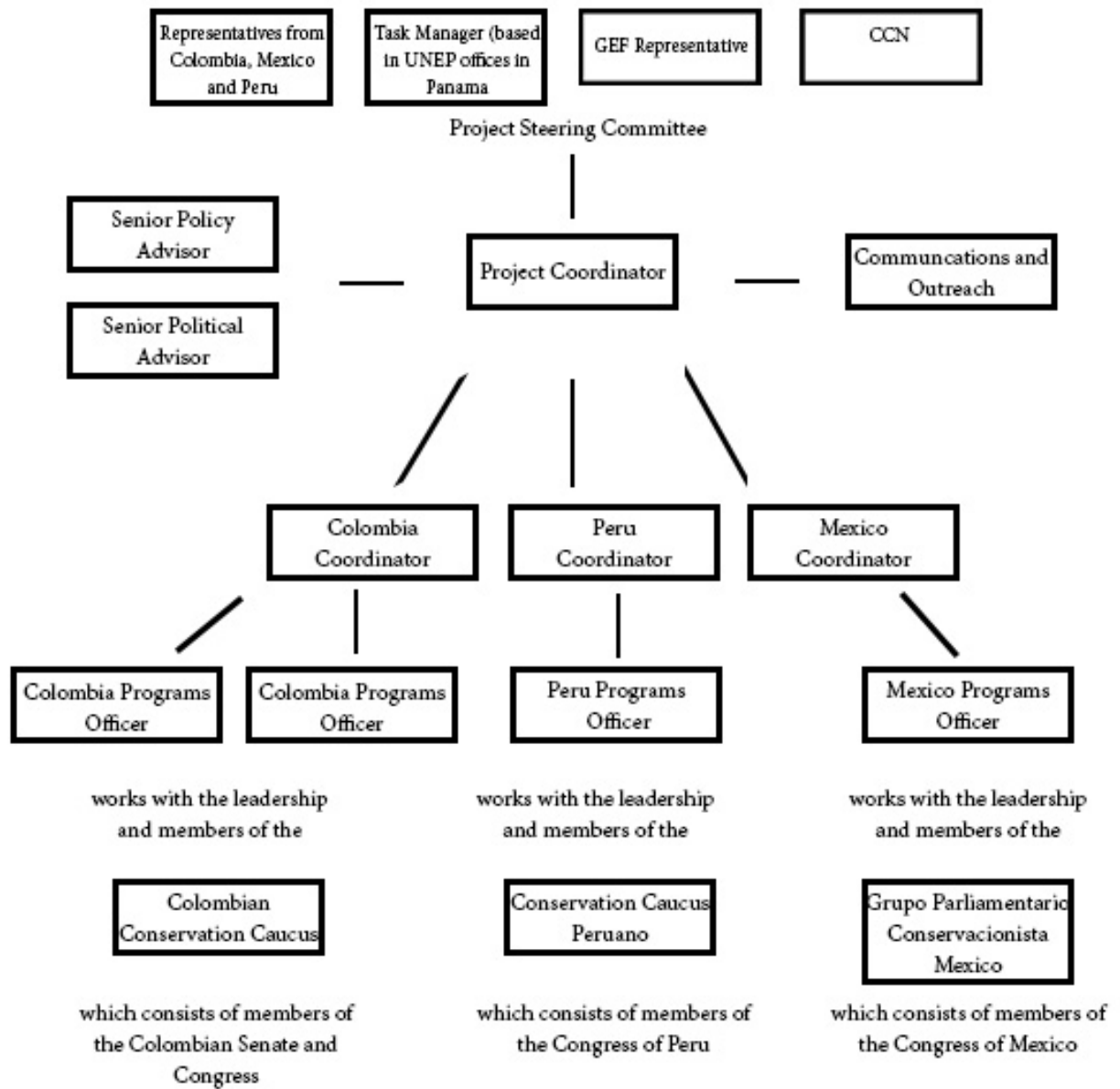
The CPO - Mexico will be based in Mexico City, Mexico, under the supervision of the Operations Manager and the Country Coordinator - Mexico. Offices to be determined.

Profile: Person should have a degree in areas such as: conservation, natural resources, politics or related fields. At least 1 year experience with event planning and coordination.

The responsibilities of the CPO will be of technical and administrative nature. The following table describes the main duties and the outputs expected.

<b>Main Duty</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Timing</b>
<b>Administrative duties (15 % of the time)</b>		
Provide input, where relevant, to the Project Coordinator and Mexico Coordinator on discussions with members of the Caucus and stakeholders to assist in developing project timetables and work plans.	Detailed work plan and time table	Activities will be realized during the 2 years of project management and in accordance with the provisions of the project work plan.
<b>Technical tasks (85 % of the time)</b>		
<b>Network with stakeholders:</b> including embassies, members of the Mexican Parliament, and domestic and international stakeholders to ensure all stakeholders are invited and encouraged to participate in briefings and programs	Expanded list of stakeholders for communications and expanded participation in events	Idem
<b>Event Planning, Preparation, Implementation and Follow up:</b> Liaise with project partners to facilitate their involvement in project activities, including subject-matter expertise and resources; Perform activities relating to scheduling, preparation, implementation and follow-up for all project briefings and events; Liaise with appropriate GEF/UNEP representatives during the process of program development and implementation	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem
<b>Information and Communications Strategy:</b> Develop updates and relevant information with the Communications and Outreach Officer to maintain constant back-and-forth with the Caucus Members and other relevant stakeholders; Coordinate with the technical writer and Communications and Outreach Officer on all printed/web-based products to coordinate writing support, as necessary, and to ensure that products are properly edited/proofread before printing or disseminating electronically.	Documented communications sent to the stakeholder network	Idem
<b>Travel Planning:</b> Conduct all activities related to travel planning for CCN project team members and others as directed by the Project Coordinator and the Mexico Coordinator; Coordinate international foreign ministry and Congressional delegations	Event reports detailing the workshops and activities as described in the project outputs	Idem

## Annex E: Decision Making Flowchart



**Please see Part II, section11: M & E Plan.**

The Results Framework is the logical framework that was developed to define the structure of the project, the relationship between the components, and connects components with activity-specific indicators to track process and achievements. Building on the Results Framework, the M&E Plan is the tool to be used for quarterly, mid-term, and end-of-project monitoring and evaluation.

Responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation are assigned to the various participating institutions, which are identified above, and to different project officers, according to their management functions and responsibilities. Day-to-day management and monitoring of project activities, and any consultants and subcontractors recruited to undertake them, will be the responsibility of the CCN Project Coordinator. The timely preparation and submission of mandatory reports forms an integral part of the monitoring process.

The CCN Project Management Team will be responsible for developing the system based on the Capacity Development Scorecard outlined in the Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF projects and for gathering and maintaining the data related to the different indicators included in the Results Framework.

In order to also evaluate effective operations of the project, the M&E plan will be used simultaneously with the Project Agreement Document signed by UNEP and CCN which includes indicators related to timeliness of progress reports; achievement of performance targets, outputs and outcomes; promptly implementation of corrective actions when required; timely disbursements; and evidence of sound financial practices in audits reports.



## Summary of Reporting Requirements and Responsibilities

	<b>Due Date</b>	<b>Format appended to legal instrument as</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Procurement plan	2 weeks before project inception meeting	N/A	CCN
Inception report	1 month after project inception meeting	N/A	CCN
Expenditure report accompanied by explanatory notes	Quarterly on or before the following dates each year – 30 April, 31 July, 31 October, and 31 January	Annex	CCN
Cash advance request and details of anticipated disbursements	Quarterly as indicated above for expenditure report or as required	Annex	CCN
Progress report	Yearly on or before 31 January	Annex	CCN
Audited report for annual expenditures ending 31 December of each year	Yearly on or before 30 June	N/A	CCN
Inventory of non-expendable equipment	Yearly on or before 31 January	Annex	CCN
Co-financing report	Yearly on or before 31 July	Annex	CCN
Project implementation review (PIR) report	Yearly on or before 31 August	Annex	CCN
Minutes of Advisory Group meetings	Yearly or as relevant	N/A	CCN
Final report	2 months following project completion date	Annex	CCN
Final inventory of non-expendable equipment		Annex	CCN

Equipment transfer letter		Annex	CCN
Final expenditure statement	3 months following project completion date	Annex	CCN
Final audited report for project expenditures	6 months following project completion date	N/A	Contracted auditor providing report to CCN
Independent terminal evaluation report	6 months following project completion date	Standard TORs	UNEP Evaluation and Committee Unit (EOU)

Annex G: Work plan and timetable

Tasks	Year 1				Year 2			
	QTR1	QTR2	QTR3	QTR4	QTR1	QTR2	QTR3	QTR4
<b>Management and M &amp; E</b>								
Recruitment and Staffing	X							
Project Inception Workshop	X							
Project Steering Committee Meetings		X		X		X		
Baseline Report	X							
Communications Strategy	X							
Progress Reports					X			
Terminal Report								X
Independent Evaluation								X
<b>Project Components</b>								
<b>Component 1: Build and enhance political will in support of decisions informed by biodiversity valuation</b>								
<b>Outcome 1.1: Self-sustaining legislative caucuses with the capacity to support conservation legislation</b>								
<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Increased caucus membership at start of grant by 10% in Colombia, 20% in Mexico, 10% in Peru.			X				X	
<b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Outreach to and recruitment of conservation opinion leaders in the target countries	X	X	X					
<b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Established sustainable conservation councils in each target country	X	X	X	X				
<b>Outcome 1.2: Enhanced cooperation between the legislative members and the Executive Branch agencies of their respective countries is promoted.</b>								
<b>Output 1.2.1:</b> Widespread and detailed consultations among stakeholders to better define conservation needs as perceived in the countries themselves.	X	X	X	X	X			
<b>Output 1.2.2:</b> Legislative Members to take stock of opportunities and needs in their countries' conservation systems and policies, by means of workshops, dialogues, briefings, and field visits.		X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Outcome 1.3: Broader knowledge of the importance of good conservation management is increased through adoption of conservation best practices(i.e proposal/adoption of model conservation legislation by the legislatures in the target countries)</b>								

<b>Output 1.3.1:</b> Study of regional and global models of conservation legislation and fiscal reform measures		X	X	X	X			
<b>Output 1.3.2:</b> Adoption of appropriate resolutions and declarations during the policymaker Summit, and their wide publicity						X	X	X
<b>Output 1.3.3:</b> Preparation and introduction of new legislation, as necessary and appropriate, in the view of the Members themselves					X	X	X	X
<b>Component 2:</b> Policy reforms integrate best practices in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use								
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Links between best conservation practices in national parks and sustainable tourism are improved.								
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Legislative Members are engaged on issues of best practices to prepare for and implement sustainable tourism in Parks and Protected Areas		X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Output 2.1.2:</b> Wide variety of stakeholders, including indigenous, women, local people and landowners are engaged in preparation of park management plans	X	X	X	X				
<b>Output 2.1.3:</b> Conservation Council in each country address interactions among parks, biodiversity and tourism.			X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Output 2.1.4:</b> Members of the caucuses encourage actions regarding the implementation of these best practices(Col: Support adoption of a sustainable development plan for the Orinoco region, Mex: Develop of a Plan of Action for PAs, PER: integrate valuation of BD and ecosystem services stressing outreach to the existing Commission for Andean-Amazonian-Afro Peruvian People, Environment and Ecology)					X	X	X	

**Annex H: Key deliverables and benchmarks**

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Deliverables</b>
Outcome 1.1: self-sustaining legislative caucuses with the capacity to support conservation legislation	Output 1.1.1: Increased caucus membership at start of grant by 10% in Colombia, 20% in Mexico, 10% in Peru.	Caucus lists
	Output 1.1.2: : Outreach to and recruitment of conservation opinion leaders in the target countries	Membership lists and commitments of Conservation Council partners; Expanded Contact lists of stakeholders; Record of conservation updates
	Output 1.1.3: Established sustainable conservation councils in each target country	Membership lists and commitments of Conservation Council partners
Outcome 1.2: Enhanced cooperation between the legislative members and the Executive Branch agencies of their respective countries is promoted.	Output 1.2.1: Widespread and detailed consultations among stakeholders to better define conservation needs as perceived in the countries themselves.	Incorporation of Stakeholder partners in caucus events; feedback documents on the issues/caucus event reports
	Output 1.2.2: Legislative Members to take stock of opportunities and needs in their countries' conservation systems and policies, by means of workshops, dialogues, briefings, and field visits.	Event Summaries, involvement of Policymakers and Stakeholder community (NGOs, corporations)
Outcome 1.3	Output 1.3.1: Study of regional and global models of conservation legislation and fiscal reform measures	Feedback documents on the issues/caucus event reports
	Output 1.3.2: Adoption of appropriate resolutions and declarations during the policymaker Summit, and their wide publicity	Drafted resolutions and declarations
	Output 1.3.3: Preparation and introduction of new legislation, as necessary and appropriate, in the view of the Members themselves	Drafted proposed legislation

<p>Outcome 2.1: Links between best conservation practices in national parks and sustainable tourism are improved.</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1 Legislative Members are engaged on issues of best practices to prepare for and implement sustainable tourism in Parks and Protected Areas</p>	<p>Caucus event/briefing reports</p>
	<p>Output 2.1.2: Wide variety of stakeholders, including indigenous, women, local people and landowners are engaged in preparation of park management plans</p>	<p>Caucus event/briefing reports, stakeholder feedback</p>
	<p>Output 2.1.3: Conservation Council in each country address interactions among parks, biodiversity and tourism.</p>	<p>Incorporation of Stakeholder partners in caucus events; feedback documents on the issues/caucus event reports</p>
	<p>Output 2.1.4: Members of the caucuses encourage actions regarding the implementation of these best practices (Col: Support adoption of a sustainable development plan for the Orinoco region, Mex: Develop a Plan of Action for PAs, Peru: integrate valuation of BD and ecosystem services stressing outreach to the existing Commission for Andean-Amazonian-Afro Peruvian People, Environment and Ecology)</p>	<p>Drafted proposals, legislation actions, Drafted plans</p>

## Annex K - Checklist for Environmental and Social issues

Please note that as part of the GEFs evolving Fiduciary Standards that Implementing Agencies have to meet is the need to address 'Environmental and Social Safeguards'.

To address this requirement UNEP-DGEF have developed this checklist with the following guidance:

1. Initially filled in during concept development to help guide in the identification of possible risks and activities that will need to be included in the project design.
2. A completed checklist should accompany the PIF
3. Check list reviewed during PPG phase and updated as required
4. Final check list submitted with Project Package clearly showing what activities are being undertaken to address issues identified

<b>Project Title:</b>	Generating Enhanced Political Will for Natural Resource Management and Conservation		
<b>GEF project ID and UNEP ID/IMIS Number</b>	<b>GEF ID to be advised ADDIS -</b>	<b>Version of checklist</b>	<b>PIF stage</b>
<b>Project status (preparation, implementation, MTE/MTR, TE)</b>	<b>PIF/PPG</b>	<b>Date of this version:</b>	<b>3/21/2016</b>
<b>Checklist prepared by (Name, Title, and Institution)</b>			

*In completing the checklist both short- and long-term impact shall be considered.*

### **Section A: Project location:**

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	Yes/No/N.A.	Comment/explanation
- Is the project area in or close to -		
- densely populated area	n/a	
- cultural heritage site	n/a	
- protected area	n/a	Project aims to actually improve protection despite anticipated increase of tourism
- wetland	n/a	
- mangrove	n/a	
- estuarine	n/a	
- buffer zone of protected area	n/a	
- special area for protection of biodiversity	n/a	
- Will project require temporary or permanent support facilities?	n/a	
<i>If the project is anticipated to impact any of the above areas an Environmental Survey will be needed to determine if the project is in conflict with the protection of the area or if it will cause significant disturbance to the area.</i>		

### **Section B: Environmental impacts, i.e.**

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Are ecosystems related to project fragile or degraded?	N/a	As incomes and population rise in the three target countries for this project, pressure on parks and protected areas will inevitably increase. It is the goal and object of the project to PROTECT parks and protected areas from adverse effects.
- Will project cause any loss of precious ecology, ecological, and economic functions due to construction of infrastructure?	No	
- Will project cause impairment of ecological opportunities?	No	
- Will project cause increase in peak and flood flows? (including from temporary or permanent waste waters)	No	
- Will project cause air, soil or water pollution?	No	
- Will project cause soil erosion and siltation?	No	
- Will project cause increased waste production?	No	
- Will project cause Hazardous Waste production?	No	
- Will project cause threat to local ecosystems due to invasive species?	No	
- Will project cause Greenhouse Gas Emissions?	No	
- Other environmental issues, e.g. noise and traffic	No	
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

### **Section C: Social impacts**

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does the project respect internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness and rights of indigenous people?	yes	
- Are property rights on resources such as land tenure recognized by the existing laws in affected countries?	yes	Varies by country
- Will the project cause social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and access to resources?	no	
- Does the project incorporate measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation?	yes	
- Will the project affect the state of the targeted country's (-ies') institutional context?	possibly	It is possible that the institutional management of parks and protected areas may be changed for the better as a result of the activities under the project
- Will the project cause change to beneficial uses of land or resources? (incl. loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?	no	
- Will the project cause technology or land use modification that may change present social and economic activities?	no	
- Will the project cause dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?	no	
- Will the project cause uncontrolled in-migration (short- and long-term) with opening of roads to areas and possible overloading of social infrastructure?	no	
- Will the project cause increased local or regional unemployment?	no	



- Does the project include measures to avoid forced or child labour?	n/a	
- Does the project include measures to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for workers employed as part of the project?	n/a	
- Will the project cause impairment of recreational opportunities?	No	
- Will the project cause impairment of indigenous people's livelihoods or belief systems?	No	
- Will the project cause disproportionate impact to women or other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups?	No	All the contrary the project through component 1 will seek to engage women in the conservation caucuses, allowing their participation in this important groups.
- Will the project involve and or be complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage?	No	
- Does the project include measures to avoid corruption?	N/a	
<i>Only if it can be carefully justified that any negative impact from the project can be avoided or mitigated satisfactorily both in the short and long-term, can the project go ahead.</i>		

### **Section D: Other considerations**

If negative impact is identified or anticipated the Comment/Explanation field needs to include: Project stage for addressing the issue; Responsibility for addressing the issue; Budget implications, and other comments.

	<i>Yes/No/N.A.</i>	<i>Comment/explanation</i>
- Does national regulation in affected country (-ies) require EIA and/or ESIA for this type of activity?	no	
- Is there national capacity to ensure a sound implementation of EIA and/or SIA requirements present in affected country (-ies)?	yes	
- Is the project addressing issues, which are already addressed by other alternative approaches and projects?	Yes to some degree	Similar issues are addressed in a variety of ways. The project, by building political will for conservation and by wide consultations among stakeholders, will improve performance.
- Will the project components generate or contribute to cumulative or long-term environmental or social impacts?	n/a	The project's goals are protective and positive
- Is it possible to isolate the impact from this project to monitor E&S impact?	n/a	

## Annex L: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCN	Conservation Council of Nations
CD	Capacity Development
EOU	Evaluation Office of UNEP
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICCF	International Conservation Caucus Foundation
MTE	Mid Term Evaluation
MTR	Mid Term Review
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PA	Protected Areas
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PSC	Project Steering Committee
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/RONA	United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for North America

## **ANNEX M: Implementation Arrangements**

### **Roles and responsibilities of each institution:**

#### **UNEP's Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) –Implementing agency**

- Provide consistent and regular Project oversight to ensure the achievement of Project objectives
- Liaise between the Project and the GEF Secretariat,
- Ensure that both GEF and UNEP policy requirements and standards are applied to and are met (reporting obligations, technical, fiduciary, M&E)
- Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment of funds to the EA
- Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds
- Organize mid- and end-term evaluations and audit
- Provide technical support and assessment of the execution of the Project
- Provide guidance if requested to main TORs/MOUs and subcontracts issued by the Project
- Follow-up with EA for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports
- Certify project operational completion
- Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC)

#### **CCN – Executing agency:**

- Oversee Project execution in accordance with the project results framework and budget, the agreed work plan and reporting tasks.
- Support the Project personnel in coordinating project activities at national and local levels.
- Provide technical expertise through its personnel and networks.
- Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables, including reports to UNEP.
- Provide guidance and coordination to project staff and stakeholders.
- Facilitate access to sites and locations.
- Support logistical issues, e.g. through organization of meetings and provision of relevant facilities.
- Support the project staff in regular Project reporting, incl. progress, financial and audit reporting to IA.
- Chair the project steering committee.

**Participating Countries:**

Participating countries will be part of the steering committee along with the executing and implementing agencies, and will be part of project execution at all times.

The project will have national officers who will be the link between the project and the local groups, institutions and representatives. The national officers will also be on the ground discussing the agenda of interest of each of the participating countries.

National officers and country representatives will have the technical support of the project staff (i.e policy officer, communication expert, etc).

Countries will also be part of all the monitoring and evaluation activities of the project through the steering committee and the evaluation processes.