



GEF-7 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Project Title: | Inclusive Conservation Initiative | | |
| Country(ies): | Global | GEF Project ID: | |
| GEF Agency(ies): | CI, IUCN | GEF Agency Project ID: | |
| Project Executing Entity(s): | TBD | Submission Date: | 10/11/2019 |
| GEF Focal Area(s): | BD | Project Duration (Months) | 60 |

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | (in \$) | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | GEF Project Financing | Co-financing |
| BD 1-5 | GEFTF | 22,535,780 | 68,500,000 |
| Total Project Cost | | 22,535,780 | 68,500,000 |

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

| Project Objective: Enhance Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) capacity and influence to deliver global environmental benefits. | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|--|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Project Components | Component Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | (in \$) | |
| | | | | | GEF Project Financing | Co-financing |
| Component 1: Local IPLC Action to Deliver Global Environmental Benefits (GEB): Established on-the-ground projects led by IPLC organizations. | INV | Outcome 1.1: Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) Projects, led by IPLC organizations, have delivered global environmental benefits. <i>Indicator 1.1.1: Area of landscapes and marine habitat under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas). [Target: at least 3,000,000 ha]</i> <i>Indicator 1.1.2: IPLC terrestrial and marine protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares) verified by the Management Effectiveness Tracking</i> | Output 1.1.1: ICI Project Steering Committee launched and supported. Output 1.1.2: IPLC organizations engaged in ICI Priority Geographies. Output 1.1.3: Impact Strategies developed to guide project design and implementation. Output 1.1.4: ICI Grant Portfolios developed and managed for implementation of Impact Strategies. Output 1.1.5: Activities implemented for enhancing IPLC rights and governance of natural resources. | GEFTF | 18,045,148 | 33,500,000 |

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| | <p><i>Tool (METT) adapted for ICI. [Target: at least 480,000 ha]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of ICI Impact Strategies delivering IPLC-led conservation in areas of high-biodiversity. [Target: at least 8]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4: Area of land restored (hectares). [Target: at least 75,000 ha]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.5: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (Metric tons of CO₂). [Target: at least 12M tons]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.6: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment. [Target: 60,000]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.7: Percentage of beneficiaries of ICI projects that report increased livelihood benefits to the communities (gender disaggregated). [Target: ≥50%]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.8: Percentage of ICI Projects integrating Gender Responsive strategies. [Target: 100%]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.9: Percentage of funding leveraged by subgrantees to sustain project activities. [Target: 30%]</i></p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Project implementation capacity of IPLC partner</p> | <p>Output 1.1.6: Activities implemented for improving management of natural and cultural resources.</p> <p>Output 1.1.7: Activities implemented for addressing the drivers of environmental degradation affecting IPLC sustainable development.</p> <p>Output 1.1.8: Activities implemented to support the economic and financial sustainability of IPLC-led conservation.</p> | | | |
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| | | <p>organizations substantially increased.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of IPLC partner organizations that show at least 20% improvement in capacity assessment scorecards. [Target: 6-18]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2: Percentage of ICI supported projects that receive an overall project rating of “satisfactory” or better. [Target: ≥75%]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3: Percentage of awardees from the Experiential Learning Program for IPLC Young Project Implementers who report increased skills and capacities to deliver their project outcomes. [Target: 75%]</i></p> | <p>Output 1.2.1: Capacity assessments and capacity building plans of IPLC partner organizations prepared.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2: Project implementation capacities of IPLC partner organizations substantially strengthened.</p> <p>Output 1.2.3: Experiential Learning Grants for IPLC Young Project Implementers awarded.</p> | | | |
| <p>Component 2: Global IPLC Capacity Building: IPLC capacity strengthened and increased access to long-term sustainable financing mechanisms.</p> | TA | <p>Outcome 2.1: IPLC capacity strengthened within and beyond ICI priority geographies.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1: Number and percentage of IPLC trainees who successfully complete Learning Academy training modules (disaggregated by gender, person-hours of capacity building,</i></p> | <p>Output 2.1.1: ICI Learning Academy Curricula designed.</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy established.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Organizational development and capacity building of IPLC organizations strengthened.</p> | GEF TF | 1,535,000 | 12,250,000 |

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|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | <p><i>affiliation, country, theme). [Target: at least 400, 50% women]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2: Capacity building modules developed with support of IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy (ICLA) from which 100% include a Gender section. [Target: ≥10-15]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3: Ratio of trainer to trainee committed by ≥75% of people who participated in capacity building delivered with support of IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy. [Target: 1:25]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4: Percentage of ICI partner organizations certified in project management. [Target: ≥70%]</i></p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Cross-regional IPLC organization partnerships and networks strengthened through ICI Learning Exchanges.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of partnerships established in each Inclusive Conservation Priority Geographies (ICPG) to strengthen collaboration outside priority geographies and build linkages with the ICI Community of Practice. [Target: ≥2-5]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2: Percentage of IPLC</i></p> | <p>Output 2.1.4: ICI Certification established and implemented.</p> <p>Output 2.1.5: Learning Evaluation completed of IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy.</p> | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|

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|---|----|---|--|--------|---------|------------|
| | | <p><i>Organizations who report greater collaboration after participating at Learning Exchanges (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme). [Target: ≥75%]</i></p> <p>Outcome 2.3: IPLC organizational capacity increased to formulate sustainable financing strategies.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of ICI partner organizations that show at least 10% improvement in sustainable financing organizational capacity assessment scorecards. [Target: 4-16]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.2: Percentage of ICI partner organizations that report greater capacity in proposal development and fundraising skills. [Target: 60%]</i></p> | <p>Output 2.2.1: IPLC organizations mapped to strengthen collaboration within and beyond priority geographies.</p> <p>Output 2.2.2: Inclusive Conservation Learning Exchanges delivered.</p> | | | |
| | | | <p>Output 2.3.1: Financial Opportunity Analysis completed.</p> <p>Output 2.3.2: Capacity Building in sustainable financing delivered.</p> | | | |
| Component 3 – IPLC Leadership in International | TA | Outcome 3.1: Strengthened influence of IPLCs in relevant regional and | Output 3.1.1: ICI Policy Coordination Mechanisms developed to support IPLC | GEF TF | 826,500 | 12,750,000 |

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| <p>Environmental Policy: Building the pathway from local action to global impact built through targeted engagement in international environmental policy fora and relevant international platforms.</p> | | <p>international decision-making processes.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of IPLC leaders who report greater opportunity to influence international environmental policy with support of ICI (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, IPLC status, county, convention, and accreditation). [Target: ≥40, 50% women]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of ICI partners engaging with and providing technical support to national delegations. (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, convention) [Target: 10]</i></p> | <p>engagement across Rio Conventions and other fora.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: ICI International Environmental Policy Negotiations Curricula developed and delivered.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: ICI International Environmental Policy Fellows Program established and supported.</p> <p>Output 3.1.4: IPLC representation and recognition increased at the Rio Conventions and other relevant international conventions and platforms.</p> | | | |
| <p>Component– 4 - ICI Knowledge to Action: Transforming Inclusive Conservation Knowledge and Lessons Learned into demonstration models that expand support and advance field of IPLC-led conservation.</p> | TA | <p>Outcome 4.1: The field of IPLC-led conservation advanced with improved knowledge management.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1: Publications, reports, communication materials or tools that advance the field of IPLC-led conservation [Target: ≥36]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2: Number of partnerships identified in each region to strengthen collaboration outside priority geographies and build linkages with the ICI Community of Practice. [Target >2-5 partnerships]</i></p> | <p>Output 4.1.1: ICI Knowledge Management Platform established-</p> <p>Output 4.1.2: ICI Knowledge Products developed with IPLC organizations in multiple languages and culturally appropriate formats-</p> <p>Output 4.1.3: ICI Community of Practice established and supported.</p> | GEF TF | 1,056,000 | 8,500,000 |

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|-------------------------------|--|--|---------------|------------|------------|
| | <p><i>Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of IPLC organizations who report greater collaboration after participating in Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme). [Target >75% IPLC Organization]</i></p> <p>Outcome 4.2: Expanded audience engaged in IPLC-led conservation.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2.1: Number of average monthly visits to ICI Knowledge Platform. [Target: 500]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2.2: Number of members of ICI Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, IPLC status, county, field of expertise). [Target: ≥900]</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2.3: Percent increase in project communications performance scorecard (disaggregated by priority geography). [Target: 10%]</i></p> | <p>Output 4.2.1: ICI communications needs assessed, and communications strategy developed.</p> <p>Output 4.2.2: ICI Communications Program executed.</p> | | | |
| Subtotal | | | GEF TF (selec | 21,462,648 | 67,000,000 |
| Project Management Cost (PMC) | | | GEF TF (selec | 1,073,132 | 1,500,000 |
| Total Project Cost | | | | 22,535,780 | 68,500,000 |

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized | Amount (US\$) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| GEF Agency | Conservation International | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 18 million |
| GEF Agency | Conservation International | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 7 million |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 3 million |
| Others | National Geographic | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 5 million |
| Others | Global Wildlife Conservation | In-kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 5 million |
| Donor agency | The Tenure Facility | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 5 million |
| Donor agency | BMU-IKI | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 2.5 million |
| Donor agency | NICFI | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 3 million |
| GEF Agency | IUCN | Grant | Investment Mobilized | 10 million |
| GEF Agency | IUCN | In-Kind | Recurrent Expenditures | 10 million |

Describe how any “Investment Mobilized” was identified.

“Investment Mobilized” refers to additional funding that will be deployed over GEF’s seven-year investment period to support Inclusive Conservation, catalyzed by GEF’s investment. This includes both public and private co-financing and grant funding to support the delivery of the investment strategy. It is expected that, by the end of the GEF investment period in 2025, circa US\$100 million will have been mobilized. CI through its campaign will assist in identifying donors to support its commitment and will also leverage recent commitments to the developing Amazon Fund. During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase as investment sites are being selected, CI and IUCN will conduct an assessment of donor opportunities for each of the ICI sites in order to mobilize further investment. For example, the leadership of Nia Tero, a new organization working with indigenous peoples sustain large-scale ecosystems within their collective territories, sees “significant potential for Nia Tero and Inclusive Conservation to co-finance Indigenous Peoples’ efforts within geographies and at the global scale.” They have indicated that they would like to engage in the PPG phase to better align investments.

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

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country/ Regional/ Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | (in \$) | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | GEF Project Financing (a) | Agency Fee (b) | Total (c)=a+b |
| CI | GEFTF | Global | (select) | (select as applicable) | 11,267,890 | 1,014,110 | 12,282,000 |
| IUCN | GEFTF | Global | | | 11,267,890 | 1,014,110 | 12,282,000 |
| Total GEF Resources | | | | | 22,535,780 | 2,028,220 | 22,564,000 |

Principles for CI and IUCN Implementing Agencies Partnership:

- CI and IUCN have entered into partnership on the Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) on the basis that they are co-equal Implementing Agencies (IAs) and will jointly manage the initiative as equal partners. This agreement is grounded in a foundation of mutual trust, respect and recognition of the strengths both Agencies bring to the Initiative.
- CI and IUCN will work together to establish the project working arrangements that are most conducive to successful delivery of project results, taking account of the specific skill sets and capacities of each institution.

Parameters for project implementation and budgets

In line with the above Principles, as part of the more detailed project design that will take place during the PPG, CI and IUCN will consider:

- Organizational skill sets, expertise, efficiencies, and geographical experience and priorities in determining the specific roles and responsibilities of each Agency.
- Leveraging of other institutional initiatives and co-financing.
- Aiming for an overall balance in the allocation of project roles and responsibilities between the two Agencies, recognizing that CI and IUCN bring complementary strengths.
- Allocating project budgets in line with actual levels of effort and roles and responsibilities as defined by the two previous parameters.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

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

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 (b) | Total c = a + b |
| CI | GEFTF | Global | BD | (select as applicable) | 200,000 | 18,000 | 218,000 |
| IUCN | GEFTF | Global | BD | | 200,000 | 18,000 | 218,000 |
| Total PPG Amount | | | | | 400,000 | 36,000 | 436,000 |

The Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) is a global project designed to assist Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in their efforts to safeguard a significant fraction of Earth’s natural ecosystems by enabling organizations and communities on the ground to face the growing drivers of global environmental degradation. Given the global nature of the project, CI and IUCN will need to conduct extensive consultations with IPLC stakeholders in order to refine geographies for the identification of investments, as well as to identify IPLC partners who will be responsible for executing GEF funding within the selected geographies. CI and IUCN are requesting that the PPG investment is increased to US\$400,000. The main deliverables include consultation with stakeholders, GEF CEO Project Endorsement Package, Analysis of Priority Geographies, and ICI Governance and Operational Framework.

It is expected that there will be consultation meetings at the international scale but also regional inception meetings through the site selection process. In addition, in order to ensure full and effective participation in the process by indigenous peoples, materials will need to be developed in multiple

languages and interpretation will be required during some of the consultation meetings. Finally, the CI and IUCN Agencies, will also convene the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) at the inception of the PPG and toward the end to verify and approve the final project design.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex II and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

| Project Core Indicators | | Expected at PIF |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) | 300,000 |
| 2 | Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) | 180,000 |
| 3 | Area of land restored (Hectares) | 75,000 |
| 4 | Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares) | 2,600,000 |
| 5 | Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) | 400,000 |
| | Total area under improved management (Hectares) | 3,555,000 |
| 6 | Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e) | 12 million |
| 7 | Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management | |
| 8 | Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons) | |
| 9 | Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced) | |
| 10 | Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ) | |
| 11 | Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment | 70,000 |

Project activities will be based on self-determined initiatives by IPLCs. The proposed targets are based on the following assumptions: at least 80% of GEF Project Financing (Section D) will be directly invested in projects within priority geographies. The total area under improved management (3,555,000 ha) is estimated at a cost of \$5 USD per hectare. This includes 300,000 ha of terrestrial protected areas with improved management effectiveness; 180,000 ha of marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness; 37,500 ha of degraded agricultural land restored; 37,500 ha of forest and forest land restored; 1,600,000 ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity; 1,000,000 ha of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems; and 400,000 ha of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity. Estimated GHG emissions mitigated by the project are the sum of avoided emissions and carbon sequestration. For avoided emissions we assume a forest cover of 50% of the total area reported under core indicator 4, with a baseline annual

deforestation rate of 0.25% and an average carbon stock of 150 tons CO₂eq, and – due to the project – deforestation fully avoided over a period of 20 years. For land restoration activities we conservatively estimate a total of 30 tons of CO₂eq sequestered per hectare on average over a period of 20 years for the total area reported under core indicator 3. In terms of direct beneficiaries, there will be an estimated 60,000 beneficiaries under Component 1 and at least 10,000 beneficiaries under project Components 2-4. All the indicator targets are subject to further refinement according to the priority geographies and scope of on-the-ground activities prioritized in ICI projects.

G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Please fill in the table below for the taxonomic information required of this project. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex III to help you select the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describe this project. (See Annex III)

| Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Influencing Models | Demonstrate innovative approaches | (multiple selection) | (multiple selection) |
| Stakeholders | Indigenous peoples | (multiple selection) | (multiple selection) |
| Capacity, Knowledge and Research | Capacity Development | (multiple selection) | (multiple selection) |
| Gender Equality | Gender results areas | (multiple selection) | (multiple selection) |
| Focal Area/Theme | Biodiversity | (multiple selection) | (multiple selection) |
| Rio Marker | (multiple selection) | | |

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description.

The Inclusive Conservation Initiative is designed to assist IPLCs in their efforts to safeguard a significant fraction of Earth’s biodiversity. The ICI will provide capacity building to IPLC organizations on-the-ground facing the growing drivers of global environmental degradation. While other initiatives exist to assist IPLCs, they tend to be small and of limited scope. The Inclusive Conservation Initiative, approved as part of the GEF-7 Programming Directions, will empower IPLCs to deliver global environmental benefits through access to larger volumes of resources required for larger-scale biodiversity conservation and natural resource management activities.

The ICI on-the-ground IPLC-led project portfolios have the potential to improve the management of 3,555,000 ha of landscapes and seascapes in biodiversity hotspots where indigenous peoples and local communities hold areas of high biodiversity under customary or statutory tenure rights. ICI Impact Strategies will expand on contributions to several of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 15, which focuses on conservation of biodiversity and critical ecosystems (See Annex I) underpinning the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework and Sustainable Development Goals (see Annex V), mitigating at least 12 million metrics tons of CO₂ (carbon dioxide) and directly benefiting at least 60,000 people from on-the-ground project activities as well as 10,000 beneficiaries from capacity building and global component project activities.

The ICI will increase the volume of investment available to assist IPLCs and will invest directly in IPLCs, enabling them to address the growing drivers of environmental degradation impacting their lands and resources. By combining substantial investments in specific locations with support to magnify local

results through global capacity-building, policy influence and demonstration of large-scale impacts, the ICI will catalyze the transformational changes needed to secure and enhance support for the contributions of IPLCs to biodiversity and other global environmental benefits.

1a) Global Environmental Problems:

The 2019 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services¹, prepared by 145 leading experts from 50 countries tells us that nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history — and the rate of species extinctions is accelerating at an alarming rate with 1 million species at risk of extinction — more than ever before in human history.

Yet, nowhere else on Earth does action on-the-ground have more global impact than in the lands and territories owned or managed by indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC). Indigenous peoples own or have tenure rights over at least 25% of the world's land surface, including approximately 40% of terrestrial protected areas and 37% of ecologically intact landscapes.² The IPBES Global Assessment³ highlights a wide range of local communities, including farmers, fishers, herders, hunters and forest users hold and manage significant areas of land under diverse tenure regimes. Forests managed by IPLCs are critical for global climate mitigation, as they contain at least 24% of the total carbon stored above-ground in tropical forests.⁴ In the marine realm, 12% of the most biodiverse marine areas in the world and 20% of coral reefs are under IPLC management.⁵

Indigenous and community stewardship of these lands and waters conserves biodiversity, sequesters carbon, supplies local livelihoods benefits, and sustains cultures and traditional knowledge proven to effectively maintain both local and global environmental benefits. A review of experience from 14 forest-rich countries around the world concluded that the lands of IPLCs with recognized forest rights and government protection of those rights have lower deforestation and correspondingly lower carbon emissions than surrounding areas.⁶ Several studies have found that indigenous land management has equal or greater impacts on reducing deforestation than state managed protected areas.⁷ The IPBES Global Assessment highlights that IPLCs are often better able to contribute knowledge on local biodiversity and environmental changes than scientists and highlights the important and differentiated contributions of IPLC women and men to biodiversity conservation at multiple levels. The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report also emphasizes that climate decision-making is enhanced by the inclusion of groups including women and IPLCs.⁸

Nature managed by IPLCs is under increasing pressure, including from resource extraction, commodity production, mining, and transport and energy infrastructure. The IPBES Global Assessment documents that while nature is generally declining less rapidly in IPLCs land than on other lands, it is declining there as well. The negative impacts of these pressures include continued loss of subsistence and traditional livelihoods, impacts on health and well-being and loss of economic development opportunities from the sustainable use of natural resources. These impacts also impede traditional management practices, the transmission of indigenous and local knowledge, and the ability of IPLCs to effectively manage natural resources that are relevant to the broader society.⁹ Indigenous peoples and local communities are also experiencing increasing violence and harassment as they seek to defend their lands and environments in the face of these threats.¹⁰

1b) Root Causes:

- ***Unsustainable development pressures:*** Threats to lands and territories owned and managed by IPLCs are increasing from infrastructure developments¹¹ such as hydropower¹² and roads, and

extractive industries such as oil, gas¹³ and mining, as well as large-scale agricultural production. The Global Land Matrix¹⁴ showed global land acquisitions totaling approximately 70 million hectares. Lack of full legal recognition and unequal power dynamics mean that land acquisitions for concessions often involve IPLC lands, which generate conflicts and negative impacts on IPLCs.¹⁵

- ***Insecure Land Tenure:*** Tenure security is a critical foundation for achieving global environmental benefits from the significant lands, territories and resources held by IPLCs.¹⁷ Over 2.5 billion people around the world depend on collectively held land for their livelihoods.¹⁸ However, there is a significant global gap between land that is held under IPLC customary rights and that which is recognized under statutory law.¹⁹ Pressures from powerful development interests, lack of political will, and insufficient government capacity mean that even if land rights are formally recognized, they may not be supported or enforced.²⁰
- ***Exclusive conservation approaches:*** Misguided government policies and conservation approaches in many countries have historically and continue to relegate IPLCs to the sidelines of conservation or directly exclude them from their traditional lands. Unsurprisingly, indigenous peoples are often opposed to protected areas. All conservation policies and programs that work with IPLCs to protect biodiversity or carbon on their lands must ensure that they have strong local support, align with self-determined priorities and motivations, and do not create risks to IPLCs without provision of adequate land tenure security, resources and support.^{21 22}
- ***Lack of recognition of traditional knowledge systems and practices in resource management:*** While there has been an increase in the number of studies affirming the role of indigenous and traditional knowledge systems and practices in the sustainable governance of territories, there are still policy gaps in terms of acknowledging and supporting these systems. In fact, there have been instances where traditional practices were criminalized, e.g. rotational farming in upland communities. There is a need for a more systematic presentation of evidence linking the biodiversity benefits of utilizing indigenous knowledge systems.

1c) Barriers:

- ***Lack of Investment in IPLC-led Conservation:*** Globally, about US\$20 billion per year is spent on conservation, about US\$1.5 billion of which flows through mainstream conservation organizations.²³ Studies and IPLC consultations, including by the GEF, highlight significant limitations in the level of funding reaching IPLC organizations, particularly in light of their important roles in management of globally significant lands and waters. A recent evaluation of GEF engagement with indigenous peoples²⁴ identified that IPOs face barriers even in accessing the Small Grants Programme (SGP) funding due to limited capacity in administrative management skills and communications technology, as well as language barriers. Medium and full-sized investments in IPLC-led projects that would deliver GEBs at a scale commensurate with the amount of land under IPLC management have remained virtually out of reach to IPLC organizations.
- ***Limited capacity to access and manage financing for IPLC-led conservation:*** In 2015, Norway funded two capacity needs assessments of a wide range of indigenous peoples' organizations, which found gaps in capacity to formulate projects and to meet the rigorous financial management standards and review processes of funding institutions such as the GEF; thus limiting IPLC access to more direct financing.²⁵
- ***Limited access to technology and capacity needs for territorial governance:*** IPLCs are often under severe threats from infrastructure and extractive projects; however, their unequal access to technologies for monitoring and mapping their territories limits their ability to detect and report

threats. The wide-ranging needs of IPLC territorial management demands diverse and often new forms of capacity for self-determined activities ranging from development of sustainable development visions, spatial planning, establishment of conservation areas, and income-generation from local enterprises or sustainable financing mechanisms.

- **Lack of inclusion in environmental programs and solutions:** IPLC-led initiatives often continue to be overlooked in national environmental programs - for example, in 2015 only 21 Nationally Designated Commitments (NDCs) included community-based tenure or natural resource management strategies as part of their climate change mitigation plans.²⁶
- **Lack of meaningful participation in environmental decision-making:** National, regional and global decision-making processes continue to lack sufficient pathways for full and effective participation of IPLCs.²⁷ IPLCs face social, political, cultural, language and financial barriers to participating in decision-making spaces at these multiple levels, and often face discrimination and lack of recognition of their rights to participation and the importance of including their voices in decision-making.
- **Gender Barriers and Inequalities:** Barriers to women’s systematic engagement in environmental decision-making and leadership spaces are complex and are intertwined with their more limited access to productive resources as well as education and technical assistance. These limitations increase the risks of negative impacts from environmental degradation on women and girls and also that the knowledge, interests and priorities women bring to conservation are lost.
- **Barriers to enhancing tenure security:** Complex procedures and gaps in legal, policy and technical support create barriers to IPLC efforts to enhance tenure security.²⁸ For example, procedures for formalizing community land rights are often much more complex and time consuming than procedures for other actors such as the private sector, putting IPLCs at a disadvantage.

Table 1. Project approaches towards global environmental problems, root causes and barriers

| GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS | ROOT CAUSES | BARRIERS | PROJECT APPROACH |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Habitat Loss & Degradation of Ecosystems • Biodiversity Loss • Pollution • Depletion of Natural Resources • Deforestation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable infrastructure, development and extractives • Expansion of agricultural frontier • Lack of recognized land rights • Exclusive conservation approaches • Poverty • Gender barriers and inequalities • Hostile environment for policy dialogue between governments and IPLCs | Limited access to direct funding Lack of inclusion in environmental programs Complex procedures for land tenure recognition | C1: On-the-ground IPLC-led Conservation |
| | | Limited capacity to manage funding Lack of mechanism for effective technology transfer Women’s limited access to capacity building, economic empowerment and leadership | C2: Global IPLC Capacity Building |
| | | Limited representation in international environmental policy | C3: IPLC Leadership in International Environmental Policy |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPLC exclusion in decision-making at global environmental governance • Loss of traditional systems • Lack of recognition of IPLCs knowledge | <p>Limited access to technical information</p> <p>Limited access to communication technology</p> | C4: Knowledge to Action |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|

2) Baseline Scenario

- The above root causes and barriers create a baseline scenario in which the significant global biodiversity, carbon and cultural and social values of IPLC lands, territories and resources risk being lost without increased concerted action and investment.
- There is a growing body of evidence that demonstrates the significant contributions that IPLC are making in biodiversity conservation of all kinds.²⁹ Yet the connection between achieving indigenous rights and interests through IPLC participation in biodiversity conservation and climate mitigation strategies must be more clearly reinforced and financed.
- Safeguarding the rights of IPLCs and their relationship to traditional territories, and facilitating IPLC-led planning, management or stewardship activities, are fundamental to indigenous peoples' full participation in decision-making on their lands, and has been formalized in such frameworks as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- IPLCs have repeatedly asserted in numerous science and policy forums that this connection should be explicitly made (e.g. in REDD+, protected areas, Indigenous Community Conserved Areas - ICCAs).
- In the context of forest management, partnerships that have been negotiated by indigenous peoples with governments, non-governmental organizations, corporations and other stakeholders may all be critical to supporting IPLC's forest management aspirations.
- If IPLCs are expected to help prevent the environmental degradation as part of the global effort to combat climate change, projects and partnerships need to more effectively integrate IPLCs into biodiversity and carbon emission goals.
- This demonstrates a clear need and opportunity for the GEF to stimulate transformational change through restoring, strengthening, or establishing sound and inclusive community-based governance of traditional "commons" to achieve global environmental benefits.³⁰
- Also relevant to the baseline situation are a range of project investments from GEF and other donors and international initiatives that are helping to support this transformational change.

Associated Baseline Projects

On-the-ground IPLC-led Conservation and Global IPLC Capacity Building

The GEF (administered by UNDP) Small Grants Programme³¹ the GEF-Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP) was established in 1992, it provides financial and technical support to projects that conserve and restore the environment. In its 25-year history, the SGP has invested US\$600 million to civil society organizations (CSOs). SGP works in 125 countries and has provided funds of up to US\$50,000 to indigenous and local communities as well as civil society organizations. The SGP has adopted innovative methodologies for grant applications and reporting to reflect the cultures and on-the ground realities of the communities with which it works. It has also launched a fellowship program that allows fellows to be embedded in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) national offices to learn and participate in UNDP field activities. It ensures that a capacity building component is built into every

project. The Inclusive Conservation Initiative will work to cooperate and leverage the experience, networks and lessons from the GEF Small Grants Programme, implemented by UNDP in the following ways:

- Seek recommendations from IPLC partners who are SGP grantees and graduate organizations that may be potential candidates for Inclusive Conservation investments in selected geographies and territories;
- Engage with the SGP during the formation of the Steering Committee envisaged as part of the PPG Phase of the ICI;
- Build on and coordinate with SGP's existing mechanism and experiences with IPLCs for consultation and coordination in target ICI geographies and territories;
- Engage in policy initiatives with SGP in ICI countries, including appropriate recognition of indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs), and post-2020 United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) negotiations;
- Collaborate on SGP's CSO-Government Dialogues in ICI countries with respect to IPLCs land, territories and resources; and,
- Develop and collaborate on learning and capacity building initiatives, including the Indigenous Peoples fellowship programmes.

The ICI will engage with SGP and explore opportunities to scale up thematic outputs from the SGP Innovation Programmes, including work on youth and climate change, indigenous peoples' access to energy, artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), and the blue economy.

GEF-7 Sustainable Forest Management Impact Programs³² is addressing the long-term health of three, high priority biomes: the Amazon, Congo Basin, and some important drylands landscapes. The Congo, for example, is the global region with the lowest level of recognition of IPLC land tenure.³³ ICI will also engage with the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Programs to identify synergies and opportunities to collaboration with IPLCs in areas of investment.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)³⁴: FAO's Schools of Life is focusing on traditional knowledge and indigenous livelihoods. This concept, built on FAO's Junior Farmers and Life Schools programs, offers a unique methodology for teaching vulnerable children and young people. This methodology been adapted to address the needs of indigenous peoples and is inclusive of traditional knowledge and practices. Through ICI, we will conduct outreach to the FAO's Schools of Life Program to explore synergies and potential applications with IPLC partners.

The ICCA Consortium³⁵ is an international association that helps countries to meet CBD Aichi Targets as part of a broad focus on improving the diversity and quality of governance for protected areas. The ICCA Consortium promotes and supports sustainable livelihoods, wellbeing and self-determination of IPLCs. Of special relevance to the GEF7 Inclusive Conservation Initiative will be the Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI) implemented by the SGP in 26 countries. The ICCA-GSI has supported the networking and creation of CSO coalitions in support of protected and conserved areas at national, regional and global levels. Notable results relevant to the ICI may include: (i) analysis of threats and opportunities for ICCAs in target geographies; (ii) assessment of legal and policy frameworks required to enhance ICCA recognition; and (iii) development and field-testing of tracking tools including the ICCA Security Index, self-strengthening methodology for territories of life, and protected area governance scorecards.

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)^{36 37} is a unique climate action partnership governed and implemented by IPLCs. Between 2015 and 2019, the DGM included an IPLC governance network of 12 steering committees with 231 IPLC leaders, including 54 women; eight active country projects with US\$50 million in approved budgets; more than 400 community-led subprojects and over 200,000 beneficiaries. DGM subprojects are helping improve livelihoods, tenure security and rights-based approaches through non-timber forest production, agroforestry, land titling, community enterprise support, capacity building, and value chain development.

IUCN Indigenous Peoples' Organization (IPO) Members platform³⁸: Indigenous Peoples' Organization Members of IUCN works collectively to implement an IPO self-determined strategy for conservation, with a focus on institutional strengthening, on-the-ground conservation and influencing global environmental policy. Members will be engaged through the PPG phase in consultation on priority geographies, site selection, portfolio development and identifying IPLC partners, as well as on policy development and capacity-building.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)³⁹: Since CEPF's inception in 2000, more than US\$232 million in grants has been given to more than 2,300 civil society organizations and individuals in more than 93 countries and territories around the globe, leveraging more than US\$371 million in additional funds from other donors. Through its granting process, CEPF has supporting capacity building efforts of IPLCs and well as work around land tenure and environmental defenders. CEPF will be operating in East Melanesia, the Tropical Andes and Indo-Burma during the operation of the Inclusive Conservation Project and is open to leverage resources, skills and learning opportunities with Inclusive Conservation. In addition, with the final selection of investment geographies, CEPF would like to explore potential for co-investment geographies.

The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation,⁴⁰ Andes Amazon Initiative: The goal of the Andes-Amazon Initiative is to ensure the long-term ecological integrity and climatic function of the Amazon basin. According to current estimates, achieving that goal will require that at least 70% of historic forest cover remains intact. To date, the Moore Foundation has invested more than US\$350 million in conservation and supporting strategies, helping to bring over 170 million hectares — or nearly one-third of the original forest cover of the Amazon — under sustainable management. ICI will seek to coordinate with the Andes Amazon Initiative, in conjunction with GEF-7 Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program Landscapes, on investments related to IPLCs lands and territories as well as capacity building.

The Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) 2016-2020⁴¹ and 2020-2025 program of support to civil society organizations includes rights of Indigenous Peoples and other Local Populations as one of its focal themes and has provided direct grants to indigenous peoples' organizations in Indonesia, Southeast Asia, and several countries in the Amazon region. In 2019 NICFI granted EUR10.3 million to help secure land rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in tropical forest areas through the Tenure Facility. ICI will pursue co-financing through the next round of NICFI proposals and will also seek to collaborate with other grantees in the current and next round.

Nia Tero⁴² is a new foundation that works in areas where indigenous peoples sustain large-scale ecosystems within their collective territories, supporting governance that can secure their successful guardianship through durable, long-term financial and technical support.

The Tenure Facility⁴³ provides grants to enhance the security of land and forest rights of IPLCs in targeted developing countries and has improved collective tenure security over more than 4.2 million hectares of land and forest to date. ICI will collaborate with the Tenure Facility in on-the-ground activities where project geographies align with Tenure Facility investments as well as in relation to global learning and capacity building activities.

Ford Foundation International Program⁴⁴ supports a network of Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) to gain more secure rights over land and forests and increase the visibility of their contributions to conservation and climate change mitigation. ICI will engage the Ford Foundation to build synergies with their work both in geographies and on global capacity building, learning and communication.

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Capacity Building Program (CBP)⁴⁵ works to enhance the understanding of forest peoples and Southern CSOs about Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) and their ability to engage more meaningfully in REDD+ Readiness activities. ICI will utilize lessons learned from this program.

Conservation Agreements Private Partnership Platform (CAPPP),⁴⁶ created in 2015, catalyzes private-sector support for biodiversity conservation and maintenance of ecosystem services in globally important sites. ICI will engage with the CAPPP to evaluate lessons-learned in order to inform private sector engagement with IPLC-led businesses related to biodiversity conservation.

Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC),⁴⁷ launched in 2016, IUCN's CPIC aims to create new opportunities for return-seeking private investment in conservation. Coinciding with the launch of CPIC, the Natural Capital Coalition (NCC) released a new Natural Capital Protocol, a framework aiming to generate credible and actionable information for private sector decision makers.

While all these are valid initiatives, there is still a huge gap in terms of indigenous communities being able to access and manage funds directly to implement their self-determined development goals and ensure that their territories retain the ability to sustain generations of communities. There is a need to scale-up the lessons learned from these initiatives and bring the benefits to a broader range of communities.

IPLC Leadership in International, Regional and National Environmental Policy

Advocacy by IPLC organizations has led to significantly increased formal recognition of indigenous peoples and local communities in global policy, regional and national spaces. For example, key bodies include:

The International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC)⁴⁸ is a caucus for IPs participating in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes.

The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)⁴⁹ established under the UNFCCC to strengthen IPLC knowledge related to climate change, facilitate the exchange of experience and enhance engagement of IPLCs in the UNFCCC process.

The International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Biodiversity (IIPFB)⁵⁰, which facilitates the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).

The Working Group on Article 8(j)⁵¹ established under the CBD to promote and support implementation of the Articles to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the conservation of biological diversity.

The Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) was formed in 1998 during the 4th Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The objective of the IWBN is to bring the issues of indigenous women to the forefront of international discussions while emphasizing the vital role they play in biodiversity conservation. The network facilitates a community of practice relating to the themes of this project – Indigenous Women, Traditional Knowledge, Policy, and Biodiversity Conservation. The network has members from seven (7) regions of the world – Africa, Asia, Arctic, North and Latin America, Pacific and Russia.

Indigenous and Civil Society Roundtables at national and local levels engage processes related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), NDCs, REDD+, and NBSAPS, among others. For example, in Guatemala, with the establishment of the Indigenous Roundtables on Biodiversity and Climate, work has been done to ensure IPLC engagement and voice in national level biodiversity and climate implementation.

Engagement at the National Level to articulate the important roles that IPLCs have in supporting national efforts to deliver on the post 2020 framework. Moving towards 2030 requires enhanced collaboration across broad sectors of society, and IPLCs have an integral role in achieving SDGs and other global targets related to biodiversity and well-being. This work could include the legal designation of lands, recognition and support for IPLC-led efforts to manage natural resources and also through the allocation of financial resources.

Knowledge to Action

- UNDP Equator Initiative⁵² brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses and grassroots organizations to recognize and advance local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities.
- UNESCO Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS)⁵³ promotes local and indigenous knowledge and its inclusion in global climate science and policy processes.
- Climate Land Use Alliance⁵⁴ supports policies, practices, and partnerships that halt and reverse forest loss, advance sustainable land use and development, and secure the rights and livelihoods of indigenous and forest communities.

ICI will address gaps in IPLCs' ability to access environmental funding, especially for larger scale initiatives that increase impact. Beyond access to finance, the new approach to conservation must be inclusive, recognizing the right to self-determination in decisions surrounding sustainable development, including governance, fair distribution of responsibilities, and fair distribution of benefits. This work must occur concurrently with local action and a defined pathway to global influence.

3) The Proposed Alternative Scenario

The ICI will increase the volume of investment available to assist IPLCs in their continuing efforts to safeguard a significant part of the Earth's natural ecosystems. It will invest directly in IPLCs, enabling them to address the growing drivers of environmental degradation impacting their lands and resources.

By combining substantial investments in specific locations with support to magnify local results through global capacity-building, policy influence and demonstration of large-scale impacts, the ICI will catalyze the transformational changes needed to secure and enhance support for the contributions of IPLCs to biodiversity and other global environmental benefits.

Conservation International (CI) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) propose to serve as joint Implementing Agencies to bring their decades of collective experience working with IPLCs and regional and global expertise to the implementation of the GEF Inclusive Conservation Initiative. This joint proposal addresses the priorities established for the GEF-7 ICI by working inclusively with IPLCs, their regional and local organizations, governments, NGOs, civil society and others to strengthen the capacity of IPLCs to conserve globally significant biodiversity and to achieve target contributions to global biodiversity benefits as defined by the GEF.

ICI Objective: Enhance Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) capacity and influence in delivering global environmental benefits.

The Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) project will support IPLCs to secure and enhance their stewardship over an estimated area of 3,555,000 hectares of landscapes and seascapes with high biodiversity and irreplaceable ecosystems. It will provide resources, enhance capacities, and support 'hands-on' experiential learning that will enable IPLCs to define and demonstrate an inclusive model for conservation where IPLC women and men are recognized and empowered as decision-makers and key actors at all levels of conservation action, from local action on-the-ground, to national policies that impact their rights, to global fora that define conservation and sustainable development targets and approaches for environmental action (See Annex V and Annex VI).

In all components of the project, IPLC organizations will take the lead in designing strategies, developing inclusive, culturally appropriate and equitable processes for decision-making, and implementing action. The four components, with interconnected outputs that mutually support outcomes from local to global levels, are:

Component 1: Local IPLC Action to Deliver Global Environmental Benefits (GEB): This component will provide direct financial support to IPLC-led initiatives in priority areas that achieve global environmental benefits through improved large-scale management of IPLC lands, territories and resources.

Component 2: Global IPLC Capacity Building: This component will establish the platforms, peer learning networks and knowledge resources for enhanced IPLC capacity, focusing on project and financial management skills and design of sustainable financing mechanisms.

Component 3: IPLC Leadership in International Environmental Policy: This component will enable IPLC representatives (women, men and youth) to amplify their voices and influence in the international policy decisions that create either enabling or constraining conditions for on-ground inclusive conservation efforts.

Component 4: ICI Knowledge to Action: This component will support IPLC organizations to distil and share knowledge regarding inclusive conservation models to demonstrate large-scale impact and generate support for IPLC-led conservation.

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

Component 1 will establish on-the-ground projects in approximately 7-10 Inclusive Conservation Priority Geographies (ICPG), representing a diverse range of contexts and ecosystems (landscapes and seascapes) with high biodiversity value and potential to deliver GEBs. At least 80% of ICI project component funds will support IPLC organizations under Component 1. All ICI project grants will integrate gender responsive strategies. Funds will flow to IPLC-led activities through a three-tiered flexible and adaptable granting portfolio, as described below.

Opportunities to advance IPLC-led conservation are present across a wide range of regions and ecosystems. Priority geographies in which to demonstrate the potential of IPLC-led conservation are those where indigenous peoples and local communities hold large areas of high-biodiversity land under traditional governance systems (which may or may not have formal legal recognition). These include large areas of tropical forest as well as mountain, temperate and boreal forest, drylands and grasslands, and coastal and marine ecosystems.

Priority geographies for the ICI project will be identified during the PPG phase through an inclusive consultation process with IPLC organizations, grounded in and guided by a clear and transparent set of selection criteria. For this PIF stage, a set of Candidate Geographical Regions has been identified based on broad, initial criteria and consultations with the GEF's Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) and GEF Secretariat (see Table 5 below). These Candidate Geographical Regions will provide the basis for the further definition of specific project sites during the PPG phase, using progressively more refined criteria and broader consultations.

Criteria used to identify the universe of Candidate Geographical Regions at this PIF stage are:

- GEF eligibility: regions falling primarily or entirely in countries or territories of countries that are not GEF eligible have not been included.
- High biodiversity and/or high carbon storage: this has been broadly assessed with reference to global level spatial data on High Biodiversity Hotspots, High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas [see Map 1 in Annex I], global carbon storage⁵⁵ [see Map 2 in Annex I], and global marine species richness (using data available for fish species)⁵⁶ [see Map 3 in Annex I].
- Large areas of IPLC lands and/or waters: regions with large (terrestrial and marine) areas under traditional IPLC governance have been broadly identified drawing on existing global and regional data sources⁵⁷ [see Map 4 in Annex I] and expert inputs from the IPAG and the Project Agencies.
- Diversity of regions and ecosystem types: Candidate Geographical Regions have been identified for Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific and have been reviewed to check that they span multiple ecosystem types.

As described under Institutional Arrangements, an Interim Steering Committee will be created during the PPG phase to guide on full project development, including the selection of priority geographies. The selection process will combine analytical work and wide outreach and consultative process with IPLC organizations, as well as other experts and stakeholders, using a further set of clear and transparent criteria. Proposed criteria for narrowing the initial list of Candidate Geographical Regions and defining specific project geographies within them are:

- Clear delivery potential of Global Environmental Benefits (biodiversity, climate, irreplaceable ecosystems);
- Significant (terrestrial and marine) areas held by IPLCs under traditional governance systems – more detailed analysis drawing on regional data sources and consultations;
- Vulnerability of these IPLC lands/waters to threats – in keeping with the GEF-7 strategy for Inclusive Conservation;
- Presence of IPLC organization(s) with capacity and interest to take on leadership and management of IC work in that geography;
- Enabling conditions for ICI results – including enabling policy conditions for IPLC-led conservation and the presence of IPLC-led conservation initiatives that provide a foundation for project activities;
- Diversity of regions, ecosystems, cultures, and ways of life (e.g., forest, coastal/marine, pastoralist livelihoods) across the portfolio;
- Potential for co-financing to magnify project results; and,
- Complementarity with other major initiatives (including GEF initiatives) on IPLC-led conservation – with consideration to building synergies, avoiding duplication of effort and supporting underserved areas in keeping with project goals.

Table 2. Candidate geographical regions (designated with the GEF IPAG during consultation meeting)

| World Region | Candidate Geographies |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| Africa | East Africa Drylands |
| Africa | Coastal East Africa |
| Africa | Congo Basin |
| Americas | Andes/Amazon |
| Americas | Mesoamerica |
| Americas | Southern Cone |
| Americas | Gran Chaco |
| Asia | Himalayas |
| Asia | South East Asia (mainland) |
| Asia | South East Asia (islands) |
| Pacific | Melanesia |

In addition to selection of a diverse set of priority geographies, the process of full project development, to be finalized during the PPG, will generate the following foundations for delivery of Component 1:

- **Selection of IPLC Executing Agencies**, based on a robust consultative process, guided by transparent criteria and overseen by the ICI Interim Steering Committee. An Organizational Capacity Assessment will evaluate each organization’s ability to function as an Executing Agency (EA) and to meet GEF fiduciary standards (see Institutional Arrangements in section 6 for details).

- **Identification of the specific activities needed to generate GEBs:** Once locations and partners are selected, a participatory process will be conducted in each geography with the IPLC EA to define the contributions in that geography to GEF global targets, broadly assess threats, opportunities and priority actions, and identify and establish the fuller range of partnerships needed for work in that area. A first stage of work will be conducted during the PPG phase to develop the full project proposal, and this work will be deepened as part of project implementation, for example through Impact Strategies (Output 1.1.3).

Outcome 1.1: Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI) Projects, led by IPLC organizations, have delivered global environmental benefits.

Within each Priority Geography, ICI investments will flow to IPLC organizations or communities to carry out on-the-ground activities that generate GEB and benefits for indigenous and local community women and men.

All the target indicators are subject to further refinement according to the priority geographies and scope of on-the-ground activities prioritized in ICI projects. The targets and indicators for this outcome are as follows:

| Indicators | Targets |
|--|--|
| Indicator 1.1.1: Area (hectares) of landscapes and marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas). | Target 1.1.1: >3,000,000 hectares |
| Indicator 1.1.2: Area (hectares) of IPLC terrestrial and marine protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. | Target 1.1.2: >480,000 hectares |
| Indicator 1.1.3: Number of ICI Impact Strategies delivering IPLC-led conservation in areas of high-biodiversity under IPLC customary or statutory tenure rights. | Target 1.1.3: > 8 impact strategies |
| Indicator 1.1.4: Area (hectares) of land restored. | Target 1.1.4: >75,000 hectares |
| Indicator 1.1.5: Metric tons of CO ₂ Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated. | Target 1.1.5: >12M metric tons of CO ₂ |
| Indicator 1.1.6: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender. | Target 1.1.6: 60,000 direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender |
| Indicator 1.1.7: Percentage of beneficiaries of ICI projects that report increased livelihood benefits to the communities. (gender disaggregated) | Target 1.1.7: ≥50 % of beneficiaries of ICI projects that report increased livelihood benefits (50 % of those beneficiaries will be women) |
| Indicator 1.1.8: Percentage of ICI projects integrating Gender Responsive strategies. | Target 1.1.8: ~100% of ICI projects integrating gender responsive strategies |
| Indicator 1.1.9: Percentage of funding leveraged to sustain project activities. | Target 1.1.9: ~30% of funding leveraged |

Output 1.1.1: ICI Project Steering Committee launched and supported.

At project inception, the ICI Steering Committee will be launched as the governing body for the inclusive Conservation Initiative to leverage strong IPLC partnerships for transparent, inclusive and effective project governance (see Part II, Section 4a Institutional Arrangements and Coordination). The ICI Project Steering Committee (SC) will be selected through a gender inclusive consultative process, conducted during the PPG and guided by the members of the GEF's Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG). The SC will provide guidance and advice to the Executing Agencies and other IPLC partners as they implement their work in each geography. The SC will also provide guidance, advice and direction to the development of components 2-4 of the project.

Output 1.1.2: IPLC organizations engaged in ICI Priority Geographies.

Building on consultations and project development under the PPG, IPLC Executing Agencies for each Priority Geography will lead a process of further outreach to engage with IPLC organizations and communities through inception meetings within priority geographies. This work will provide a basis for facilitating the inclusion of this wider set of local IPLC actors in the development of the ICPG Impact Strategy (Output 1.1.3) and for engaging them in the ICI Grant Portfolios (Output 1.1.4).

Output 1.1.3: Impact Strategies developed to guide project design and implementation.

Building on the PPG project design and with support from the Steering Committee and Implementing Agencies (IA), each Executing Agency will work with IPLC partners to further refine an Impact Strategy to guide the grant portfolios in each ICPG. The Impact Strategy will sharpen priority areas for the project grant portfolios, ensuring they achieve transformational impact that generate the global environmental benefits targeted for the project and connect to the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework and Sustainable Development Goals (see Annex V). Strategies will emphasize transformative impact such as strengthening land management systems; addressing barriers to recognition of land tenure and equitable access; establishing new indigenous and community conserved areas; improving benefit sharing; enhancing women's economic empowerment, leadership and access to productive resources; and promoting intergenerational knowledge transfer and social inclusion. Strategies would also identify opportunities for partnerships and long-term financial mechanisms. Each Impact Strategy will be reviewed and approved by the ICI Steering Committee and evaluated and adapted annually as part of annual planning and budgeting for the ICPGs. Impact Strategies will be gender inclusive and will include monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans to track and ensure the implementation of key results through grant activities

Output 1.1.4: ICI Grant Portfolios developed and managed for implementation of Impact Strategies.

Within each priority geography, ICI investments will flow to IPLC organizations or communities to carry out on-the-ground activities that generate GEBs through three, flexible grant instruments that will be adapted according to the IPLCs organizational capacities and portfolio needs as described below:

- **Transformative Impact Portfolio** with grants greater than US\$1,000,000 to improve delivery of GEBs through large-scale and high-impact potential projects designed and implemented by the IPLC Executing Agencies in collaboration with local IPLC organizations and other partners.
- **Thematic Innovation Portfolio** with grants between US\$100,000-US\$999,000 enabling equitable access to funding for a broader group of IPLC organizations with potential to deliver targeted contributions to ICI goals and GEBs in priority geographies; and
- **Catalytic or Responsive Grants Portfolio** with grants between US\$50,000-US \$99,999 provided through an expedited access process to successful ICI projects seeking seed funding to unlock financial sustainability or to respond to emergent issues or needs in priority geographies.

It is anticipated that in each ICPG, investments will include one central Transformative Impact Grant that may be complemented by Thematic Innovation or Catalytic or Responsive Grants to respond to needs and opportunities that emerge over the course of the project. The Transformative Impact projects will generally be led by the Executing Agency (EA), in partnership with other IPLC and technical organizations as needed to achieve project results and will focus on larger-scale and longer-term actions to deliver core elements of the Impact Strategies. Innovation Grants will be allocated through either direct selection or a competitive selection process as determined by the EA, while Catalytic Seed Grants will be awarded through a competitive selection process. The combination of these grant portfolios will harness the combined power of fully designed impact initiatives and responsive grants, engaging a wide range of IPLC partners and responding flexibly to emerging innovations and needs. Grant decisions will be guided by the Impact Strategies developed through Output 1.1.3 and will support implementation of Outputs 1.1.5 to 1.1.8.

Output 1.1.5: Activities implemented for enhancing IPLC rights and governance of natural resources.

In line with the Impact Strategies for each project geography, ICI grants will invest in measures to enhance the security of IPLC land and resource tenure, and respect for traditional governance and knowledge systems. Depending on the context, these measures may focus on actions to address national policy and institutional enabling conditions for increased security and site-based measures such as mapping. Indicative activities include support for policy and legal services to address rights issues or support to implement the procedures required for recognition of land, territorial or resource rights under national legislation. Ensuring the equitable rights and access of IPLC women to resources will be an integral part of these activities.

Output 1.1.6: Activities implemented for improving management of natural and cultural resources in IPLC Lands and Territories.

Depending on needs defined through Impact Strategies for each ICPG, ICI Transformative Impact activities may include the community-based management of natural resources, transfer and application of traditional knowledge systems relevant for environmental stewardship, spatial and land use or territorial planning (including social and natural resource mapping), development of “life plans” and other sustainable community visions, technical support for sustainable productive activities and conservation measures such as forest restoration, and monitoring and enforcement measures. Recognition and support for indigenous and local knowledge and practices for conservation and sustainable use will be a key focus across these activities, along with inclusion of indigenous women in leadership and decision-making regarding land and natural resources.

Output 1.1.7: Activities implemented for addressing the drivers of environmental degradation affecting IPLC sustainable development.

The ICI grants portfolio will support IPLC initiatives to address emergent issues driving environmental degradation, including deforestation, in priority geographies such as potential impacts of infrastructure, extractives and large-scale agriculture investments. Focal sectors and approaches will be identified through the Impact Strategies, but may, for example, include support for increased IPLC presence and influence in national policy and planning for large-scale development, measures to strengthen Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) or precedent-setting benefit-sharing agreements. The project will seek to support innovative approaches that enable IPLC land holders to engage in dialogue and decision-making with national governments on development agendas relevant to their lands.

Output 1.1.8: Activities implemented to support the economic and financial sustainability of IPLC-led conservation.

ICI grants will support activities that unlock or generate the financial resources IPLCs need to sustain their livelihoods and roles as environmental stewards. This may include income-generating sustainable production activities or innovative and culturally appropriate financing mechanisms such as IPLC trust funds and payments for ecosystem services. Other illustrative measures include business incubators for small and medium IPLC enterprises that support enterprise development and connect owners to mainstream financing. Activities will include a focus on women’s economic empowerment. Activities will be oriented to benefit IPLC women and men through long-term approaches that enable self-determined land and resource governance and help reduce dependence on external donor support (See Gender equality and Women’s empowerment section).

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

All grants to IPLC partners in Priority Geographies will include a capacity building component, focused on skills to strengthen technical and management skills needed for the effective implementation of grant activities. A capacity building plan will be customized for organizations based on a comprehensive assessment of existing capacity and needs. Performance will be monitored and evaluated through performance scoring of both project implementation results and completion of learning modules leading to a Certification of Competencies for qualifying organizations. The ICI will provide Learning Grants to support IPLC Young Project Implementers to include their perspective and to provide opportunities for inter-generational transfer of traditional knowledge and practice. Efforts will be made to ensure gender inclusiveness in all trainings.

All the target indicators are subject to further refinement according to the priority geographies and scope of on-the-ground activities prioritized in ICI projects. The targets and indicators for this outcome are as follows:

| Indicators | Targets |
|---|---|
| Indicator 1.2.1: Number of ICI partner organizations show improvement in organizational capacity assessment scorecards. | Target 1.2.1: ~6-18 ICI partner organizations show at least 20% improvement |
| Indicator 1.2.2: Percentage of ICI projects which receive an overall project rating of “satisfactory” or better. | Target 1.2.2: ≥75% of ICI projects |
| Indicator 1.2.3: Percentage awardees from the Experiential Learning Program for IPLC Young Project Implementers who report increased skills and capacities to deliver their project outcomes. | Target 1.2.3: ~75% awardees |

Output 1.2.1: Capacity assessments and capacity building plans of IPLC partners prepared.

A capacity building plan will be customized for each IPLC organization grantee, based on an assessment of their capacity and needs. These needs may relate to technical competencies and skills, or to capacities to secure and manage grant funding and successfully manage projects. The assessments will include a gender analysis and the plans will include means to mainstream gender inclusivity. For this work, IPLC Executing Agencies and partners will be able to draw on assessment tools, action plan design

tools, and support from the IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy (established under Output 2.2.1 of the project).

Output 1.2.2: Project implementation capacities of IPLC partner organizations substantially strengthened.

IPLC Executing Agencies will support or facilitate implementation of customized capacity building plans designed through Output 1.2.1 to strengthen the capacity of IPLC organizations to implement projects funded by the ICI. Experiential learning will link hands-on experience to capacity building topics, significantly increasing IPLCs opportunities to build skills in project management and implementation and in technical topics related to their grant's focus. ICI will develop, adapt and test a modified Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) as well as governance scorecards to measure improved management and results of indigenous and community conserved areas. IPLC partners will have access to and support from the Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy (ICLA), for capacity building using methods best suited to the context and organization, including through workshops, online courses, learning exchanges, or sessions conducted by local experts.

Output 1.2.3: Experiential Learning Grants for IPLC Young Project Implementers awarded. An IPLC Young Project Implementers (YPI) program will expand the pool of skilled IPLCs trained in technical and/or management skills needed for IPLC-led conservation initiatives. IPLC Young Project Implementers could serve as the EA or be attached to specific projects according to the needs of the different geographies. The YPI program provides an effective mechanism to build skills needed to include future leaders and knowledge managers of all genders into decision-making that impacts IPLC-led conservation. Young Project Implementers will also participate in intra-regional exchange sessions to build connections and encourage large-scale collaborative actions. The YPI will be gender inclusive and will seek 50% female participants.

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

Capacity building will ensure ICI project outcomes and the long-term sustainability of IPLC-led conservation from local to global levels. Component 2 focuses on increasing the sustainability of capacity-building investments and magnifying their reach by:

- Creating the tools, knowledge resources and platforms that will support and increase IPLC access to learning at all levels of the ICI.
- Involving a wider range of IPLC organizations and networks, from within and beyond project geographies.
- Building and certifying the organizational capacity of IPLC institutions in order to grow and secure financing for future work beyond the project term.

To serve as the learning and knowledge hub of the project, the ICI will establish the IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy (ICLA), a cross-cutting virtual learning center. As in Component 1, much of the cross-cutting capacity building under Component 2 will be delivered by IPLC organizations, including EAs leading work in the geographies, IPLC organizations with extensive experience in capacity building, and individuals with specialized expertise. A particular focus of work under this Component will be the learning exchanges.

All the target indicators are subject to further refinement according to the priority geographies and scope of on-the-ground activities prioritized in ICI projects. The targets and indicators for this outcome are as follows:

| Indicators | Targets |
|--|---|
| Indicator 2.1.1: Number and percentage of IPLC trainees who successfully complete ICI Learning Academy training modules (disaggregated by gender, person-hours of capacity building, affiliation, country, theme). | Target 2.1.1: at least 400 from which ~50% are women |
| Indicator 2.1.2: Capacity building modules developed with support of GEF Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy from which a percent includes a Gender section. | Target 2.1.2: ≥10-15 capacity building modules from which ~100% include a Gender section. |
| Indicator 2.1.3: Ratio of trainer to trainee committed by a percentage of people who participated in capacity building delivered with support of GEF Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy. | Target 2.1.3: 1:25 Ratio of trainer to population committed by ≥75% of participants |
| Indicator 2.1.4: Percentage of ICI partner organizations certified in project management. | Target 2.1.4: ≥70% of partner organizations certified |

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

To achieve this outcome, the project will establish an IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy to support all technical and organizational aspects of capacity building for the ICI, including tools for assessing capacity needs, program design and delivery, and a competency certification for IPLC project implementors under Component 1 and organizational development and technical capacity building in Component 2. It will build upon existing, successful platforms and activities. A learning evaluation of the ICLA will be conducted at project mid-term to evaluate impacts and build the evidence to expand the ICI model.

Output 2.1.1: ICI Learning Academy Curricula designed.

The project will conduct Capacity Needs Assessments and design the Capacity Building Plans needed for all ICI participating IPLC organizations, drawing on ICPG partner needs assessments in Output 1.2.1. It will also assess capacities and design capacity building for ICPG EAs where needed to strengthen their ability to manage the ICPGs. Social inclusion and gender components will be included in all capacity building programs.

Output 2.1.2: IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy established.

The ICLA, a virtual learning center, will house the tools, modules and programs to support and expand organizational and technical global capacity-building across the project. The ICLA will also serve as a repository for project publications, documents and communication initiatives of the Knowledge to Action work under Component 4, building upon existing successful IPLC learning platforms and activities such as the IUCN Panorama. The ICLA will provide a platform for global dissemination of the ICI methodology and results beyond priority geographies. It will standardize the quality of content delivered in ICI and include the spectrum of topics, formats and learning methods suitable to address the capacity building needs of IPLCs according to the findings from Output 2.1.1., ensuring use of culturally

appropriate formats and languages. ICLA will also make core content available offline if possible where internet access is limited.

Output 2.1.3: Organizational Development and Capacity Building of IPLC organizations strengthened.

Supported by the resources of ICLA, the project will design and deliver capacity building plans for ICI IPLC organizations based on capacity assessments conducted in Output 2.1.1. A combination of contracted professionals, IPLC organizations with capacity building expertise or EA staff will deliver the capacity building plans. Executing Agencies will participate in organizational and professional development, based on their needs assessment, throughout the life of the project. All capacity building will utilize methods best suited to the context of the ICPG and IPLC organizations, including workshops, online courses, learning exchanges, or sessions conducted by local experts. The EAs will reach out to IPLC organizations who are not directly involved with ICI grant portfolios to participate in the capacity building program and expand the influence of ICI models.

Output 2.1.4: ICI Capacity Certification established and implemented.

The project will work with experts on organizational development to formalize a certification process to validate improvement and competencies in project management and organizational development through the activities in Components 1 and 2. The capacity building assessment will provide the baseline for measuring progress using a performance scorecard system. Certification will improve compliance with donor operational and fiduciary requirements and increase ability to secure funding beyond the term of the ICI.

Output 2.1.5: Learning Evaluation completed of IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy.

The project will evaluate the results of ICI capacity building and its effect on enhancing the performance of on-the-ground conservation projects. This output will be conducted during the mid-term of ICI project, documenting the achievements and challenges of the ICI capacity building objectives and building the evidence of how IPLC-led conservation works in practice.

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

To achieve this outcome, mapping of IPLC organizations will be conducted during early stages of project implementation. Identified IPLC organizations will participate in learning exchanges to strengthen IPLC network collaboration across and beyond the ICPGs.

All the target indicators are subject to further refinement according to the priority geographies and scope of on-the-ground activities prioritized in ICI projects. The targets and indicators for this outcome are as follows:

| Indicators | Targets |
|--|---|
| Indicator 2.2.1: Number of partnerships established in each ICPG to strengthen collaboration outside priority geographies and build linkages with the ICI Community of Practice. | Target 2.2.1: ≥2-5 Partnerships identified |
| Indicator 2.2.2: Percentage of IPLC Organizations who report greater collaboration after participating at Learning | Target 2.2.2: ≥75% IPLC organizations reporting greater collaboration |

| | |
|---|--|
| Exchanges (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme). | |
|---|--|

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

Building on the mapping of IPLC organizations conducted early on in each ICPG, the project will build linkages, strengthen collaborations and provide a baseline for ensuring inclusive outreach and communications to partners and networks through Learning Exchanges and the ICI Community of Practice. The project defines “inclusive” to include gender mainstreaming.

Output 2.2.2: Inclusive Conservation Learning Exchanges delivered.

Learning Exchanges provide opportunities for peer-to-peer cross learning, recognizing the expertise of IPLC organizations across multiple aspects of inclusive conservation. ICPG EAs will consult with participating IPLC organizations (from the geographies and as identified through wider mapping) to define topics for the exchanges. Approximately up to 20% of Learning Exchanges participants will represent IPLCs beyond ICI priority geographies to draw on and link to their wider experience and areas of expertise, and strengthen the ICI Community of Practice. Sessions linked to IPLC-led project objectives, such as livelihoods development, sustainable forest management, or rights and inclusion will provide opportunities to share results and learning from these activities. The Learning Exchanges will be designed and organized to be gender inclusive.

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

Work under this Outcome will support the capacity of partner organizations in and beyond the ICPGs to design and establish sustainable financing mechanisms for IPLC-led conservation, such as payments for ecosystem services, trust funds or access to credit facilities for IPLC enterprises. This specialized capacity building will be supported by an Opportunity Analysis in each ICPG to define which financial mechanisms are appropriate to the ICPG context and to identify potential partners and sustainable finance investors to support the development of long-term financing mechanisms.

All the target indicators are subject to further refinement according to the priority geographies and scope of on-the-ground activities prioritized in ICI projects. The targets and indicators for this outcome are as follows:

| Indicators | Targets |
|---|---|
| Indicator 2.3.1: Number of ICI partner organizations that show at least [%] improvement in sustainable financing organizational capacity assessment scorecards. | Target 2.3.1: 4-16 ICI partner organizations show at least 10% improvement. |
| Indicator 2.3.2: Percentage of ICI partner organizations report greater capacity in proposal development and fundraising skills. | Target 2.3.2: ~60% ICI partner organizations |

Output 2.3.1: Financial Opportunity Analysis completed.

An Opportunity Analysis will be conducted to identify long-term finance mechanisms and impact investment opportunities in priority geographies.

Output 2.3.2: Capacity Building in Sustainable Financing delivered.

The project will support capacity building of IPLC partners to understand sustainable financing options, how different mechanisms function, and the types of investors, partners or government agencies who will fund them. As part of each Impact Strategy, EAs will conduct outreach to establish collaborations and put an appropriate mechanism in place. Existing expertise at the Implementing Agency (IA) organizations will contribute to this output.

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

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

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

Work under this Outcome will enhance IPLC influence on global policy and increase global awareness of IPLC-led conservation and its contribution to global biodiversity and GEBs in Rio Conventions and other relevant conventions (such as the Minamata Convention) and international platforms.

All the target indicators are subject to further refinement according to the priority geographies and scope of on-the-ground activities prioritized in ICI projects. The targets and indicators for this outcome are as follows:

| Indicators | Targets |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Indicator 3.1.1: Number of IPLC leaders who report greater opportunity to influence international environmental policy with support of ICI (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, IPLC status, county, convention, and accreditation). | Target 3.1.1: ≥40 IPLC leaders |
| Indicator 3.1.2: Number of ICI partners engaging with and providing technical support to national delegations. (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, convention). | Target 3.1.2: ~10 Country delegations |

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

The project will work with existing and emerging IPLC policy platforms to enhance engagement and coordination across conventions with a focus on increasing synergies on the Rio Conventions agenda items that affect IPLCs. The project will carry out this work in conjunction with platforms and forums actively engaged at the Rio Conventions and other global fora, including recognized constituencies such as the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Biodiversity (IIPFB) and the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC).

Output 3.1.2: ICI International Environmental Policy Negotiations Curricula developed and delivered. Capacity building to enhance negotiation skills will be delivered through this Output. Attendance at the conventions will also take an Experiential Learning Approach and provide hands-on experience of the workings of the Rio Conventions and other policy for a such as the Minamata Convention. ICI capacity building resources in the ICLA will support delivery of this output, as will training offered by IPLC policy forums and caucuses. The focus will be on targeted engagement working in conjunction with the above-mentioned bodies based on clear policy objectives and communication goals.

Output 3.1.3: ICI International Environmental Policy Fellows Program established and supported. IPLC International Environmental Policy Fellows will focus on building the next generation of female and male leaders in IPLC policy advocacy, building on experiences such as CI’s Indigenous Leaders Conservation Fellowship.⁵⁸ Policy Fellowships will expand the group of skilled IPLC policy advocates able to influence environmental policy. Selection of the Fellows will be managed by CI and IUCN, with final selection made by the ICI Steering Committee. The selection process will ensure gender inclusivity.

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

The ICI IAs and EAs will work with existing IPLC Policy platforms and caucuses and other partners to organize high-level events and networking opportunities at policy meetings (*for example the Minamata Convention, Rio Conventions, Equator Initiative, New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF), DGM, IUCN, ICCA Consortium*). IPLC representatives from the ICPGs will share lessons from project activities related to biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation or sustainable livelihoods, highlighting the relevance of large-scale on-ground action by IPLCs to international environmental policy. EAs will select representatives from the ICPGs, ensure gender inclusivity throughout their participation, as well as manage and budget the cost of attendance.

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

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

All the target indicators are subject to further refinement according to the priority geographies and scope of on-the-ground activities prioritized in ICI projects. The targets and indicators for this outcome are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Indicators | Targets |
|-------------------|----------------|

| | |
|---|---|
| Indicator 4.1.1: Publications, reports, communication materials or tools that advance the field of IPLC-led conservation. | Target 4.1.1: ≥36 publications, reports, communication materials or tools |
| Indicator 4.1.2: Number of partnerships identified in each Region to strengthen collaboration outside priority geographies and build linkages with the ICI Community of Practice. | Target 4.1.2: ≥2-5 partnerships |
| Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of IPLC Organizations who report greater collaboration after participating in Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme). | Target 4.1.3: ≥75% IPLC Organizations |

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

A comprehensive Knowledge Management Platform will be established to distill, disseminate and communicate the lessons and results of the ICI for both internal and external audiences. The Knowledge Management Platform will increase the evidence base for large-scale impacts from IPLC roles as stewards of the global environment, distill and disseminate Inclusive Conservation results to local and global audiences in culturally appropriate and inclusive formats and languages, host an ICI Community of Practice, and develop and manage communication channels to reach and inform key audiences. At project mid-term, ICI will capture results to review the impact strategy and document learning progress. The Knowledge Management Platform will also link to other important knowledge products and hubs such as the ICCA Registry⁵⁹, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s (NASA’s) Earth Observations for Indigenous-led management⁶⁰, the DGM Global Network⁶¹, IUCN Panorama⁶² among others.

Output 4.1.1: ICI Knowledge Management Platform established.

This Output will enable a platform for Virtual Knowledge Management that will help consolidate and disseminate the evidence of ICI project impacts and build global awareness of Inclusive Conservation models. Building on experience such as IUCN’s Panorama, the Platform will be established in at least three languages within the Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy.

Output 4.1.2: ICI Knowledge Products developed with IPLC organizations in multiple languages and culturally appropriate formats.

The project will generate evidence, lessons learned, best practices and innovative solutions to deliver GEBs. It will also explore and pursue opportunities for global analysis to fill knowledge gaps and marshal impactful evidence. Information will be disseminated through a variety of methods and platforms, including written publications, video storytelling, blogs, webinars and social media. IPLC organizations, Young Project Implementers and Global Leader Fellows will be encouraged to organize community meetings to share project activities and results, and to engage government, private sector and other stakeholders and partners to enable sharing and expansion of ICI models.

Output 4.1.3: ICI Community of Practice established and supported.

The Community of Practice will strengthen the networks built through ICI Learning Exchanges (Outcome 2.2) and will help create a platform among project sub-grantees and other organizations and networks working to achieve common goals. ICPG EA organizations can discuss management methods and

progress toward their impact targets for improving IPLC-led biodiversity conservation. The ICI Community of Practice will also serve as a mechanism to disseminate the results of the Inclusive Conservation Initiative.

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

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

All the target indicators are subject to further refinement according to the priority geographies and scope of on-the-ground activities prioritized in ICI projects. The targets and indicators for this outcome are as follows:

| Indicators | Targets |
|---|--|
| Indicator 4.2.1: Number of average monthly visits to ICI Knowledge Platform. | Target 4.2.1: ~500 average monthly visits |
| Indicator 4.2.2: Number of members of ICI Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, IPLC status, county, field of expertise). | Target 4.2.2: ≥900 members (disaggregated by gender, IPLC status, county, field of expertise) |
| Indicator 4.2.3: Percent increase in project communications performance scorecard (disaggregated by Regional Node). | Target 4.2.3: 10% increase in project communications performance scorecard (disaggregated by (Priority Geography)) |

Output 4.2.1: ICI communications needs assessed, and communications strategy developed.

A communication needs assessment will be conducted for the overall ICI to understand key audiences and address communication gaps. A communications strategy will be developed in line with Impact Strategies (Output 1.1.3). The messages and communications channels identified will help expand support for gender-responsive ICI models.

Output 4.2.2: ICI Communications Program executed.

Based on the Communications Strategy, the ICI will execute a comprehensive and consistent Communications Program to address communications needs across all four components at ICPG and global levels and ensure the flow of information within the project and to outside audiences and stakeholders. ICI standard communications products (logo, guidelines, templates, photography), communication channels (website, social media, blogs, press releases), and trainings on program communications (messaging, social media management, crisis communications, performance analytic tools) will be provided to project partners. All ICPG Executing Agencies will identify a communications lead who will act as point person for ICI communications and receive training on the implementation of the Communications Program.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

The Inclusive Conservation Initiative is a Focal Area Investment under the GEF Biodiversity Strategy Framework. ICI project investments will align with the GEF’s focal area investment strategy by selecting

project geographies in vulnerable IPLC lands and territories with high biodiversity and potentially significant carbon stocks. ICI project investments will align the investment focus for IPLC lands and territories as follows:

- Site-based conservation and sustainable use: Investment through grants to IPLC organizations for projects that deliver GEBs in Component 1.
- Sustainable financing of IPLC-driven conservation: Capacity building and development of sustainable financing mechanisms in Component 2.
- Capacity development for IPLC organizations and integration of diverse knowledge systems to achieve conservation and sustainable natural resource management outcomes: Capacity building to strengthen IPLC organizations’ management and implementation capacity and knowledge management to expand the ICI model across Components 1-4.

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

Indigenous peoples remain limited beneficiaries of funding from the GEF. ICI will help move forward the IPLC agenda in the GEF, increasing and encouraging mainstreaming of IPLC issues into environmental programming. It will be a pioneer GEF project addressing IPLCs’ requests to establish and strengthen dedicated funding opportunities for IPLC projects or organizations.⁶³ ICI will also address the following GEF STAP recommendations to GEF programs and projects that involve lands and resources managed by IPLCs:⁶⁴

- Projects include institutional drivers (such as insecure or weak tenure) in problem analyses, and consider how shifting the rights, incentives, and capacities facing IPLCs could lead to transformative change; and,
- Projects to strengthen or establish community-based management incorporate fundamental design characteristics such as: encouraging the establishment of secure land and resource tenure for IPLCs; supporting inclusive, equitable, and effective community governance; and enhancing the financial and non-financial benefits that communities can gain from the sustainable use of wild resources and ecosystem services.

The GEF incremental investment will generate additional global environmental benefits by demonstrating the effectiveness of IPLC management systems and enhancing the financial and non-financial benefits that communities can gain from culturally appropriate and self-determined forms of sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services (see Table 2 below and Section E of this document). Further details will be completed during the PPG phase when priority geographies will be determined in consultation with the GEF’s IPAG and other IPLC organizations.

Table 3. Project baseline, alternative scenarios and global environmental benefits.

| Baseline | Alternative Scenario | Global Environmental Benefits |
|---|---|--|
| Huge gap in terms of IPLCs being able to access and manage funds directly to implement their self-determined sustainable development goals. | The project will invest directly in IPLCs, enabling them to address the growing drivers of environmental degradation impacting their lands and resources. | Strengthened IPLC-led management of landscapes and seascapes for conservation and sustainable development. |
| Weak interaction between IPLCs and national governments in the | ICI will combine substantial investments in specific locations with | Demonstrated effectiveness of IPLC management systems to deliver GEB. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| implementation of international policies related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. | support to magnify local results through global capacity-building, policy influence and demonstration of large-scale impacts. | Strengthened local cultures, economies and livelihoods. Support of traditional knowledge systems. |
| Limited access to technical information and communication of IPLC-led conservation initiatives | ICI will catalyze the transformational changes needed to secure and enhance support for the contributions of IPLCs to biodiversity and other global environmental benefits. | Expand the audience and advance the field of IPLC-led conservation. |

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

The Inclusive Conservation Initiative’s on-the-ground IPLC-led project portfolios described in Component 1, have the potential to directly improve the management of approximately 3,555,000 hectares of landscapes and seascapes in biodiversity hotspots where indigenous peoples and local communities hold areas of high biodiversity under customary or statutory tenure rights. This includes the following:

- Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness: 300,000 hectares
- Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness: 180,000 hectares
- Agricultural and forest land restored: 75,000 hectares
- Landscape under improved practices: 2,600,000 hectares
- Marine habitat under improved practices: 400,000 hectares

ICI Impact Strategies (Output 1.1.3) will expand on contributions to several of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 15, which focuses on conservation of biodiversity and critical ecosystems (See Annex I). Impact Strategies will be based on self-determined initiatives and will guide project design and implementation of the ICI portfolio in priority geographies. Activities will encompass the following:

- Enhancing IPLC rights and governance of natural resources (Output 1.1.5),
- Improving management of natural and cultural resources in IPLC Lands and Territories (Output 1.1.6),
- Addressing the drivers of environmental degradation affecting IPLC sustainable development (Output 1.1.7), and
- Supporting the economic and financial sustainability of IPLC-led conservation (Output 1.1.8).

The IPLC-led conservation models will demonstrate the effectiveness of IPLC-led conservation in delivering global environmental benefits, underpinning the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework and Sustainable Development Goals (see Annex V), mitigating at least 12 million metrics tons of CO₂ and directly benefiting at least 60,000 people from on-the-ground project activities as well as 10,000 beneficiaries from capacity building and global component project activities. The capacity built with this project will equip IPLC partners to access larger conservation finance opportunities, influence decision-making of international environmental policy, and move forward the IPLC agenda of the GEF.

All these benefits will be further assessed and refined during the PPG phase once priority geographies are identified and scope of project sites are defined.

7) Innovation, sustainability, and potential for scaling up

Innovation: From a conservation perspective, there is a plethora of studies showing that community-based institutions and local governance regimes led by IPLCs can be equal or more effective than traditional Protected Areas (PAs) in buffering against deforestation.^{65 66 67} The GEF has a history of working with IPLCs and has actively involved indigenous peoples in 220 medium and full-size projects and more than 2,300 projects under the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) between 1991 and 2014. While these engagements have yielded positive results and the GEF Small Grants Programme continues to innovate in their role, the GEF has yet to create a pathway for IPLC organizations to gain the necessary capacity to access medium- and full-size grants at the scale necessary to deliver the greatest GEBs. IPLCs are currently looking for direct access to financial resources and have repeatedly emphasized this in global fora and through the GEF IPAG.

In general, IPLCs are achieving at least equal conservation results with a fraction of the budget of PAs, making investments in indigenous peoples themselves an efficient means of protecting biodiversity. ICI, therefore, creates an innovative opportunity for the GEF to support the critical role of IPLCs in stewarding the world's biodiversity and forests by enhancing the evidence base and funding leading edge action in IPLC-led GEBs.

Sustainability: Within the last decade there has been a strong push to increase IPLC's direct access to conservation finance. Pioneering platforms began less than a decade ago, followed by a second generation of grant facilities targeting specific IPLC issues. The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM) represents one of these innovative programs for fighting forest loss by putting project design and funding decisions in the hands of IPLCs and there is much to be learned from this mechanism. These lessons include IPLC governance, decision-making, project and grant management, policy influence, adaptability and IPLC leadership while delivering on forest investment strategies. ICI provides an opportunity to expand similar experiences and build on foundational programs like the GEF Small Grants Programme to continue to move beyond small grants to larger investments that will yield the recognition IPLCs deserve and protect GEBs at a greater scale. The ICI will build on the achievements of the DGM, GEF Small Grants Programme, CEPF, and other related programs and mechanisms, contributing to more inclusive conservation practices and large-scale investments in IPLC-led conservation and representation in global environmental decision-making.

Within the ICI, actions to secure sustainability are built into each project component, encompassing policy, social capital, capacity and financial dimensions of sustainability. For example, under Component 1 the project will support transformational foundations such as increased tenure security and the strengthening of community governance and "life plans" that will persist beyond the project term. Components 1 and 2 will both invest in building capacities of IPLC organizations that will enable them to further implement and secure financial resources for IPLC-led conservation into the future. In particular, the ICI will directly support financial and administrative capacity building with IPLCs to enable their direct access to sustainable financing. Component 3 will promote enabling international policy conditions that support the ongoing practice and expansion of IPLC-led conservation, while Component 4 provides an evidence base and engages wider constituencies to support inclusive conservation approaches beyond the project term.

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

to scale up from past or current IPLC SGP grantees and graduate organizations that may be good candidates for IC investments in selected geographies and territories.

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

1b. Project Map and Coordinates.

See Annex I and the draft criteria for ICI Priority Geographies in Section 6b.

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

- INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES;**
- CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS;**
- PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES;**
- IF NONE OF THE ABOVE, PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY.**

The objective of ICI is to enhance IPLCs capacity and influence to deliver GEBs by safeguarding a significant fraction of the Earth's ecosystems through access to resources required for large-scale conservation and natural resource management activities. Thus, IPLCs are primary stakeholders for engagement in the entire process from PIF development, through the PPG phase and project implementation. While IPLCs are the primary stakeholders for ICI, the Agencies have begun and will continue to engage with local organizations, national governments and donors throughout the process to ensure coherence and relevance, mitigate conflict and leverage financial or technical resources. The goal of stakeholder engagement is to involve all project stakeholders, as early as possible in the design and implementation and to make sure their views and input are received and taken into consideration.

In all cases, IPLC-led organizations will be the primary decision makers. FPIC will be a guiding principle in the selection of ICI-supported projects. Proponents will be asked to demonstrate how FPIC was obtained with the targeted communities.

Engagement with the GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG)

Upon selection of the ICI Implementing Agencies, a two-day consultation meeting was held with GEF's IPAG to review the Agency proposal and consult on further inputs specifically pertaining to geographies, traditional knowledge and overall project scope. The Implementing Agencies, CI and IUCN, have incorporated comments and feedback from the IPAG into the PIF. Once the PIF is approved, CI and IUCN will work with the IPAG to design the consultation process for the project preparation phase. This will include the terms of reference and formation of the ISC.

The IPAG also clarified and outlined their role in relation to ICI. The role of the IPAG regarding the ICI is to provide advice and guidance rather than to serve as a decision-making group; IPAG views such an advisory role to provide important input to effective ICI implementation; and the role of IPAG should be kept under review over the course of the PPG and beyond. This role will be reviewed at each IPAG Steering Committee meeting.

Engagement with IPO Networks

CI and IUCN have initiated and will continue engagement with CI's Indigenous Advisory Group and IUCN's member IPOs to further facilitate discussions with regional, national and international organizations and networks. CI and IUCN will also hold virtual discussions, and where possible have in-person meetings with regional organizations, such as the Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon (COICA), Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC), Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and others, as well as with international caucuses such as the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBNI), International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC), IP Major Group on the SDGs, and with other international organizations and networks such as the DGM Global Steering Committee and the ICCA Consortium. These organizations and fora have their own dynamics and priorities that will be taken into consideration when developing the full project. IUCN and CI have had discussions via our in-country offices working with IPLCs to get input from our partners on ICI. Further work will be done with these groups and many others during the PPG phase as part of the formal consultation process.

Engagement with other Stakeholders

Given that ICI investments will take place at sites located in countries where other stakeholders such as national and subnational governments, communities, NGOs and donors will be present, ICI will conduct outreach with stakeholders in and around proposed ICI sites as part of the site selection process during the PPG phase. This will ensure broad engagement, additional technical inputs, reduce or mitigate any potential conflicts and explore leverage of financial or technical resources. During the PIF stage, initial outreach was conducted with select organizations on leverage opportunities such as the GEF's SGP, Nia Tero, The Tenure Facility, NICFI, National Geographic, Climate Investment Funds, Global Wildlife Conservation, the World Bank and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Stakeholder Engagement in the PPG Phase

In accordance with the CI and IUCN Agencies' discussions with GEF's IPAG, all consultations during the stakeholder engagement process should be clear, open and transparent. During the PPG phase, the CI and IUCN GEF Agencies will work with the ISC to prepare an action plan to conduct broad-range global consultations to refine selection of the project geographies. There will be a particular emphasis in the global consultations with regional IPLC organizations. CI and IUCN will also work with the ISC to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and conduct a complete safeguards screening analysis during the PPG phase.

Once priority geographies are confirmed, CI and IUCN will engage IPLCs, local organizations, and national and subnational governments as prescribed in the ICI SEP and consultation process developed during the PPG phase.

In instances where regional organizations are present, both the leadership council and secretariat will be consulted to ensure buy-in by members. In cases where there is more than one IPLC organization willing and able to act as an executing partner, organizations should be given the time and space to discuss and come up with a solution.

Once sites are defined and EAs are selected, the EAs will also call upon their indigenous and non-indigenous partners' field offices to provide insights and inputs on the potential areas of focus and site level project design. Care will be taken to ensure that the consultations will include groups that are not often part of regional or international gatherings.

Key events in 2020 will be used opportunistically as part of the PPG consultation process. These include the IUCN World Conservation Congress in France, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the CBD COP15 in China and regional meetings held by IPLC organizations. It is expected that several IPAG Members will attend these meetings and could be included as part of the consultative process. The possibility of launching the ICI at one or more of these meetings could also be considered.

The Role of the Interim Steering Committee (ISC)

The SC will assume authority at the inception of the project.

An ISC will be created during the PPG phase to inform and advise on the structure and membership of the SC and on full project development, including selection of priority geographies. The ISC will guide the final membership and selection of the SC through the development of a terms of reference. The ISC will be composed of five members: two indigenous members of the GEF IPAG, two additional indigenous representatives and one member of the GEF Secretariat. The addition of two non-GEF IPAG members will allow for a broader regional balance of the ISC. The ISC will convene twice during the PPG phase, once at the beginning and a second time at the end of the PPG to review the final project design. The ISC will be called upon during the PPG phase for technical advice and to discuss targets.

Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM)

ICI will design, during the PPG phase, a tiered complaints redress mechanism and complaints handling structure, with an appeals procedure and escalation provisions. The ICI GRM will be consistent with the GEF requirements. These should apply at local and global levels and should draw from experience with similar mechanisms. The project GRM must be independent and transparent.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? yes /no / tbd ; if possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes /no / tbd

Gender is one of the most fundamental social characteristics that contributes to one's use and knowledge of natural resources, one's ability to control and make decisions about resources, and one's ability to participate, and ultimately benefit, in natural resource management. Gendered use of natural resources is often even more apparent among IPLCs, who rely so heavily on natural resources in their day-to-day lives. General conclusions from extensive research and observation include that women tend to depend more on natural resources than men, their access and control of resources is more limited, and their ability to participate and make decisions about natural resources is restricted by gender norms

and structural constraints. The ecological knowledge that men and women hold can be highly gendered as well.

Against that backdrop, this project – one that focuses on *inclusive* conservation – will take proactive and strategic steps to ensure that women and men can participate equitably and make decisions and benefit from the project activities equitably. To this end, the ICI will develop a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP), based on a gender analysis, during the PPG phase of the project that will be fully aligned with the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan. This will help create a gender-responsive project that closes gender gaps in IPLC natural resource management and mitigates potentially adverse effects of the project on women and men.

Table 4. Examples of areas to be addressed within the GMP.

| |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ All activities of the project will integrate gender considerations, including relevant and specific gender indicators, to make the activities gender responsive to women’s and men’s needs and interests, and provide opportunities for men and women’s organizations to participate and benefit from ICI project activities.✓ The ICI Steering Committee and all aspects of project governance will include equitable representation of both men and women.✓ The Terms of Reference and selection process for the IPLC organizations considered for the Executing Agency role in each project region will include a minimum set of gender requirements (e.g. policy, staff capacity, etc.) to ensure effective gender mainstreaming within the organization.✓ Executing Agencies and other IPLC organizations involved in the project will be provided technical support and tools to evaluate and address their own gender mainstreaming policies or guidelines.✓ The ICI will mainstream gender considerations into the the project’s grant portfolio.✓ All capacity building tools and modules produced for the project will integrate gender considerations. Capacity building programs designed for the project will include a gender component, aim for equitable participation of men and women with specific efforts made to ensure they are accessible and safe for women to participate.✓ All publications and communications tools resulting from the project will use gender sensitive language, highlight gender-related outcomes (where applicable) and be made equally accessible to men and women. Likewise, lessons related to gender will also be collected and communicated. |
|--|

In addition, all projects funded through the ICI grants portfolio will be required to include a gender responsive strategy and will be tagged using a gender-marker system aligned with the GEF’s three gender areas of interest. In terms of project monitoring, all indicators related to capacity building, grant-making and participation will require data disaggregated by sex and will contribute ICI efforts to monitor gender mainstreaming in:

Component 1

Indicator 1.1.6: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment. [Target: 60,000]

Indicator 1.1.7: Percentage of women beneficiaries of ICI projects that report increased livelihood benefits to the communities. [Target: ≥50%]

Indicator 1.1.8: Percentage of ICI Projects integrating Gender Responsive strategies. [Target: 100%]

Component 2

Indicator 2.1.1: Number and percentage of IPLC trainees who successfully complete ICI Learning Academy training modules (disaggregated by gender, person-hours of capacity building, affiliation, country, theme). [Target: 400, 50% women]

Indicator 2.1.2: Capacity building modules developed with support of IPLC Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy (ICLA) from which 100% include a gender section. [Target: ≥10-15]

Indicator 2.2.2: Percentage of IPLC Organizations who report greater collaboration after participating at Learning Exchanges (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme). [Target: ≥75%]

Component 3

Indicator 3.1.1: Number of IPLC leaders who report greater opportunity to influence international environmental policy with support of ICI (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, IPLC status, county, convention, and accreditation). [Target: ≥40, 50% women]

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of ICI partners engaging with and providing technical support to national delegations. (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, convention). [Target: 10]

Indicator 4.2.2: Number of members of ICI Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, IPLC status, county, field of expertise). [Target: ≥900]

Component 4

Indicator 4.2.2: Number of members of ICI Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, IPLC status, county, field of expertise). [Target: ≥900]

4. Private sector engagement. Will there be private sector engagement in the project? (yes x /no). Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

The ICI will seek to engage the private sector in project activities that will support IPLC-led businesses within and around territories. Engagement with the private sector should support both capacity and economic development in IPLC territories. Such engagements would be with impact investors, ecotourism entities, and small agricultural businesses that support business such as coffee and cocoa production as well as engagement with the sustainable seafood industry. The CI and IUCN GEF Agencies in conjunction with the ICI Global Steering Committee will develop a due diligence process to evaluate and assess private sector engagement in ICI sites. The GEF IPAG has advised the project not to engage with private sector actors who are in, or risk, conflict with the communities the project aims to serve. While situations vary around the world, in many places this would limit engagement with the extractive industry and large agribusiness actors.

5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project implementation, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Key project risks and mitigation measures are summarized below:

Table 5. Project risks and mitigation measures

| Risk | Level (low- moderate- substantial) | Mitigation Measure |
|---|---|--|
| Stakeholder Expectations too high | Substantial | ICI will develop a consultation process that will include CI and IUCN, and will also hold a consultation process with the main IPLC regional organizations as well as the international caucuses (see Stakeholders section). |
| Lack of transparency | Moderate to Substantial | IPLC organizations may favor specific constituencies in the allocation of resources. To mitigate this, the ICI SC (Output 1.1.) will set rules of procedure of project governance to avoid conflict of interest in the selection of subprojects and beneficiaries. |
| Ambition of Target Indicators too high | Substantial | Some of the project targets may appear ambitious given the spectrum of priority geographies available for project selection. To mitigate this, progress of ICI Impact Strategies (Output 1.1.3) will be aligned with annual workplans and budgets in each project site. |
| Lack of financial sustainability | Substantial | ICI Project portfolios will include an Opportunity Analysis (Output 2.3.1) to identify long-term finance mechanisms and impact investment opportunities in each geography as well as provide capacity building to formulate sustainable financing strategies (Output 2.3.2). |
| Fiduciary capacity of subproject recipients is low | Substantial | ICI will strengthen the project management capacity of IPLC partner organizations through the life of the project following an experiential learning approach. One of the core project objectives is building the capacity of IPLC organizations in project management. |
| Identifying qualified staff can be difficult | Low | CI and IUCN will begin internal process for hiring as early as possible to quickly identify candidates. |
| Weak institutional capacity for planning, management and governance in targeted areas | Low | CI and IUCN and our partners have already been actively working in the identified candidate counties and are well aware of the capacity of local and regional government as well as IPLC partners. This capacity level was accounted for in the project design and capacity development is a specific component of the project with IPLCs. Furthermore, there are several other projects focused specifically on increasing capacity which the proposed project will coordinate with (these projects have been highlighted in elsewhere in the PIF). |
| Coordination of many partners becomes unmanageable | Low | The project will require substantial coordination among many partners, which could be a risk to project delivery. To counter this the project proponents have made significant efforts to build coordination into the overall results framework. Significant time and resources will be directed to ensuring coordination and building on successes and will also be built into the PPG phase. |
| Government and civil instability | Moderate | CI and IUCN will assess risks with government or civil society as final sites are selected. There are inherent tensions between governments and IPLCs with respect to recognition and respect for rights as well as tenure and resource rights. The |

| Risk | Level (low- moderate- substantial) | Mitigation Measure |
|---|---|--|
| | | proponents of the project are knowledgeable on these issues and will work to understand risk and engage both IPLC and government partners to ensure that the project is developing in the appropriate manner. |
| Partner agencies in the government move too slowly | Low | The project will identify means to incentivize participation by the government agencies, where appropriate. CI, IUCN and our partners have worked with the agencies in question on other projects and have developed a trusting relationship that has created a desire on the part of the government to work in collaboration. |
| Local level partners are slow to participate or refuse | Low | During the PPG phase a clear mechanism for broader stakeholder engagement to expedite the process will be identified. |
| County-level governments conflict with national-level governments | Low | CI and IUCN will engage with the local government and key community stakeholders, which should assist in avoiding conflict at the site level of the ICI project. |
| Private Sector does not wish to participate in project | Moderate | Engagement with the private sector can have both positive and negative impacts with respect to IPLCs. The project will engage the ICI steering committee and the selected EAs to assess and plan for private sector engagement as well as create a due diligence process for evaluating private sector partners. The project will likely not engage with the extractive sector given the nature of their relationships with IPLCs. |
| Natural disaster (and climate change impacts) delays project work | Substantial | Given that Inclusive Conservation is a global project and will engage in 7-10 sites around the world, natural disasters and climate change impacts will affect this work. We will likely be working with IPLCs in marine, forest and dryland ecosystems. Given these biomes there is potential for natural disasters such as forest fires or major storms (hurricanes, typhoons or cyclones). Climate is one of the greatest risks to IPLCs impacting their lands, resources and territories contributing to drought, floods, and causing migration. The project aims to introduce an adaptive management approach, giving local communities the tools, capacity and information to adapt to change, and to be able to overcome challenging conditions. ICI will also support IPLC efforts to both mitigate and adapt to climate change to build more resilient communities. |
| Local social tensions | Low | It should be anticipated that social tensions could arise from this project; however, all partners are deeply involved in the mitigation of social impacts and in assisting IPLCS. A grievance mechanism will be developed to allow anyone to voice their concerns or opinions on any aspect of the proposed project. |
| Tenure issues | Low | Indigenous peoples often live on lands governed by customary tenure and other community agreements. Securing access to these natural resources and formalizing land tenure rights is an essential foundation for vulnerable indigenous peoples to |

| Risk | Level (low-moderate-substantial) | Mitigation Measure |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>maintain their livelihoods; exercise their civil, social, cultural, political, and economic rights; and contribute to local, national, and global sustainable development. Legal recognition and demarcation of tribal areas, territories, or domains are the key means for empowering indigenous peoples. However, legal protection often does not exist. Reasons include weak states, land acquisition for agriculture, infrastructure developments, biodiversity conservation, inappropriate tenure instruments, agrarian reforms, climate change, extractive industries, and an inability to work effectively with remote indigenous peoples. Given that this project is directed to IPLCs, supporting tenure issues are part of the project design.</p> <p>All project interventions will follow FPIC and ensure that any issues related to land tenure are addressed as thoroughly as possible in collaboration with the Land Authority.</p> |
| Youth and Migration issues | Low | The project seeks to support IPLCs in their territories, especially youth. It will do so by ensuring that sustainable economic development and training is targeted at communities and youth in particular that support of IPLC-led businesses and innovation. |
| Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities not included in the Inclusive Conservation Initiative | Moderate | ICI will only be able to support between 7-10 geographies in GEF-7 and there is a risk that IPLCs will feel excluded from the project, particularly the trainings and the opportunities for funding. We will work to manage expectations around the project and invite other IPLCS to learn from our experience in ICI. We will also seek to leverage additional funding that could help expand the geographic scope of ICI. |

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

6a. Institutional Arrangements and Coordination

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

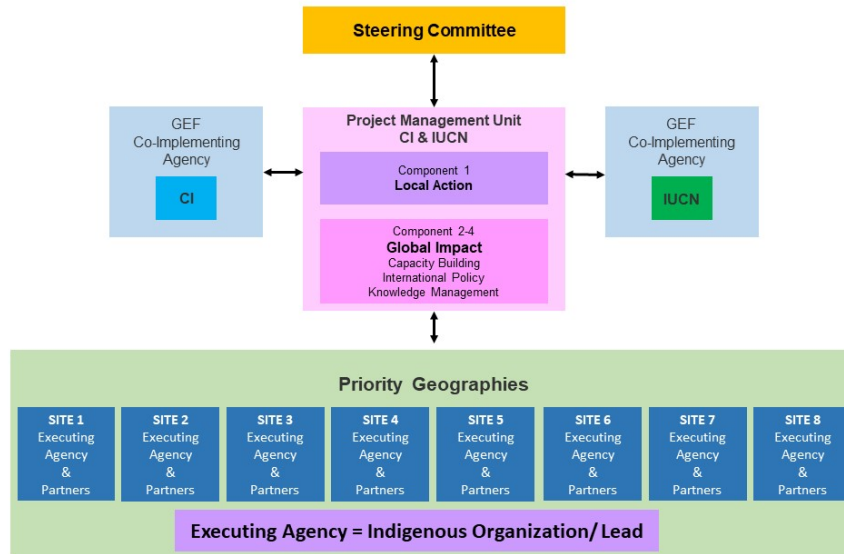
The project will be managed jointly by two GEF Implementing Agencies – Conservation International and IUCN – who will establish a Project Management Unit for global management and coordination of the project. The project will be governed by a Steering Committee primarily composed of IPLC representatives (See Figure 1).

IPLC Executing Agencies will be identified as part of the project development process with primary responsibility for leading work in the ICPGs (see Criteria and Process). In a case where an otherwise qualified IPLC organization may not have the necessary financial systems in place to act as Lead Partner and manage the level of funding needed for project activities, another organization – agreed to by the IPLC Partner – may serve as Executing Agency (EA) to provide the required financial systems and support.

In all cases, IPLC organizations will strengthen their organizational capacity (e.g., in terms of financial management structures) to serve as an EA. Part of project implementation (under Outcome 1.2 and 2.1) will include measures to build that capacity. Execution of all project components will be done in collaboration with a range of local and global partners with specific areas of expertise needed for delivery of project outcomes.

These institutional arrangements for the project are summarized in the diagram and further described in the text below:

Figure 1. ICI institutional arrangements



Steering Committee: A Steering Committee (SC) will lead the governance of the ICI. The governing Steering Committee will be composed of senior IPLC representatives, along with at least one GEF staff member, and IPLC members of the GEF’s Indigenous People’s Advisory Group. Final membership and selection of the SC will be guided by an Interim Steering Committee (ISC) through the development of a terms of reference. Key roles and responsibilities of the SC will include providing strategic guidance on the Inclusive Conservation Initiative’s approaches, partnerships and public profile; serving as “ambassadors” for the Initiative with key audiences and supporting global or cross-cutting capacity and

policy engagement activities in accordance with their interests and areas of expertise. As part of its role, the SC will also engage in outreach and communication to leading global IPLC organizations, and other global institutions, think tanks, foundations and other funders to maintain an ongoing engagement and form future partnerships to support IPLC action in their lands and territories.

The SC will assume authority at the inception of the project; therefore, an Interim Steering Committee (ISC) will be created during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) period to inform and advise on the structure and membership of the SC and on full project development, including selection of priority geographies. It is anticipated that this ISC will include IPAG members and other IPLCs, supported by GEF and Implementing Agency staff. (See “The Role of the Interim Steering Committee (ISC)” for more information on the role of the ISC.)

Project Management Unit: The project will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU). This PMU will have day-to-day responsibility for the global management of the project, including oversight of sub-grants to the Executing Agencies and coordination of the global, cross-cutting project components. Coordination of the cross-cutting components will focus on creating and facilitating a platform for the IPLC Executing Agencies and other IPLC project partners to engage in global capacity-building, global policy processes, communities of practice and knowledge development and communications. Delivery of cross-cutting component activities will also be undertaken with a range of IPLC and technical partners who bring skills, experience and areas of expertise, such as expertise in policy negotiations, financing systems, research on IPLC-led conservation, capacity-building and communications.

Linking management of sub-grants and facilitation of cross-cutting activities through the PMU will maximize synergies and efficiency in project management and delivery of project outcomes. For example, direct contacts and engagement with the Executing Agencies and other IPLC partners in project geographies (landscapes or seascapes) will enable a consistent flow of information to shape cross-cutting capacity building activities under Component 2 and facilitate links to partners with relevant specialist expertise in those areas. Similarly, the work of the PMU to roll up results and evidence of global environmental benefits from activities in the project geographies will link directly to cross-cutting efforts to document models and build the case for IPLC-led conservation approaches under Component 4. This work of the PMU will build on the experience of both IUCN and CI in facilitating responsive platforms to advance the rights, agendas and roles of indigenous peoples and local communities in conservation.

Executing Agencies (EAs):

The activities and Thematic grants portfolios articulated under ICI Component 1 will be led by a project EA in each priority geography. For the purposes of the ICI, an Executing Agency refers to an indigenous organization or lead partner.

IPLC organizations leading work in each priority geography will develop a full range of partnerships needed for delivery of project activities in those areas. In cases where the selected lead IPLC organization does not yet have financial mechanisms sufficient for the management of GEF funds, a fiduciary organization agreed by the IPLC lead may serve that role as part of the partnership group for that geography.

During the PPG, and with guidance from the ISC, the project will also select Executing Agencies for each priority geography – understood here as lead IPLC organizations for that geography. Draft criteria for the selection of Executing Agencies are:

- IPLC organization with leadership, presence, partnerships and track record of successful work in the identified priority geography or geographies.
- Capacity to take on the large-scale actions and GEB outcomes required by the ICI project.
- Direct and substantial involvement in the implementation of at least some aspects of the ICI project for that geography (not a pass-through).
- Capacity to manage funding levels associated with the priority geography project, or to develop this capacity over the project term (with support from the ICI).
- Potential to bring co-financing and build synergies with the work of related initiatives.

While the primary role of these IPLC Executing or lead organizations will be to manage and deliver Component 1 activities in the priority geographies, they will also play key roles in Components 2-4. For example, these leading organizations will play a central role in the design and implementation of cross-cutting activities, such as on capacity-building, financial mechanisms, global policy engagement, IPLC communities of practice and communications. They will also act as key intermediaries between local IPLC organizations and wider regional and global networks in order to promote broader engagement and dissemination of results.

7. 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:

The importance of community-based management of lands and resources has been recognized in relevant international conventions that provide the framework for the GEF’s work, with the emergence of new approaches and tools⁶⁸. The ICI will help build a vertical connection between international environmental policy and evidence of IPLC-led conservation.

In general, the ICI project will analyze and engage in national level priorities, fostering relationships with national governments related to strategies and programs under relevant conventions, promote IPLC participation in planning and development, and provide the evidence-base for IPLC contribution to national level biodiversity benefits as well as GEBs. Given that final site selection will take place for the GEF ICI Project during the PPG phase, we have provided indicative information for the alignment with national level priorities.

Table 6. Consistency with national priorities

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

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>the CBD for IPLCs – Article 8(j) and Article 10(c) – and represents a cross-cutting theme for the entire Strategic Plan as well as being important to national level commitments and implementation.</p> |
| CBD Post 2020 Framework | <p>The CBD COP15 in 2020 is expected to update the Convention's strategic plan and adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as a follow-up for the next decade. This will be a critical momentum to inform with evidence how knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are an essential consideration for the structure of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework.</p> <p>The GEF ICI project will support efforts to ensure representative decision-making and including content in the framework that advocates for wider application of traditional knowledge in conservation, with consent from, involvement of and equitable benefit sharing for knowledge holders.</p> |
| National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) | <p>Signatory countries are responsible for the development of national strategies, plans or programs or NBSAPs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programs which reflect the measures set out in CBD. NBSAPs are in various stages of implementation and compliance at the national level.</p> <p>The GEF ICI will provide the evidence base demonstrating IPLCs contribution to the protection of biodiversity within NBSAPs in support of country level commitments.</p> |
| United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) | <p>The climate change negotiations related to the Paris Agreement have recognized the need “to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change.”</p> |
| Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) | <p>When the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, only 21 NDCs included clear commitments to implement community-based land tenure or natural resource management strategies as part of their climate change mitigation plans.⁶⁹ Reviewing natural climate solutions in current NDCs provides governments with the opportunity to address the transparency and complexity of current land rights processes. Appropriately engaging indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in this revision process will also provide an opportunity to strengthen their potential contribution to climate goals and access to climate finance.</p> <p>The GEF ICI Project will open opportunities to engage with governments in reviewing NDCs and also articulate the importance of IPLC’s contribution to natural climate solutions.</p> |
| UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP or LCIP Platform) | <p>In accordance with the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21, climate change is a common concern of humankind. When taking action to address climate change, the respective obligations on, <i>inter alia</i>, the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities should be respected, promoted and considered.</p> <p>The COP has recognized the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change. In this context, the LCIPP was established, for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | The GEF ICI Project will contribute case studies and evidence based on traditional knowledge and practices in support of national level commitments to the Paris Agreement as well as contributing directly to the LCIPP. |
| National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) | The GEF ICI project will contribute to enhancing NAPs by providing vital data and information related to traditional knowledge systems and roles of IPLC in NAPs aimed at assisting the country to make decisions and monitor implementation of the NAP. |
| United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) | The UNCCD recognizes the critical role of land tenure and rights for improved land management. |
| Bonn Challenge | The project also responds to international and national commitments for implementation of forest restoration initiatives under the Bonn Challenge, in light of evidence showing the importance of IPLC-led initiatives grounded in secure tenure for forest restoration outcomes. |
| Minamata Convention: Assessments, Action Plans Implementation | <p>The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. This impact of mercury extends to IPLCs and adversely affect the lands, territories and the health of these communities.</p> <p>The GEF ICI project will support the engagement of IPLCs at the national level to engage with governments on assessments, action plans and implementation to ensure that their communities and territories can be a greater part of the solution.</p> <p>ICI will also support thematic studies of the impact of mercury on participant communities. For example, the biomagnification of mercury and contamination of traditional foods, and the concerns held by indigenous communities with respect to the effects of mercury.</p> |

8. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the “Knowledge Management Approach” for the project and how it will contribute to the project’s overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

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

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

The Knowledge Management Platform will also link to other important knowledge products and hubs such as the ICCA Registry⁷⁰, NASA’s Earth Observations for Indigenous-led management⁷¹, the DGM Global Network⁷², IUCN Panorama⁷³, among others, where we can showcase impact as well as share lessons learned from the ICI.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S)

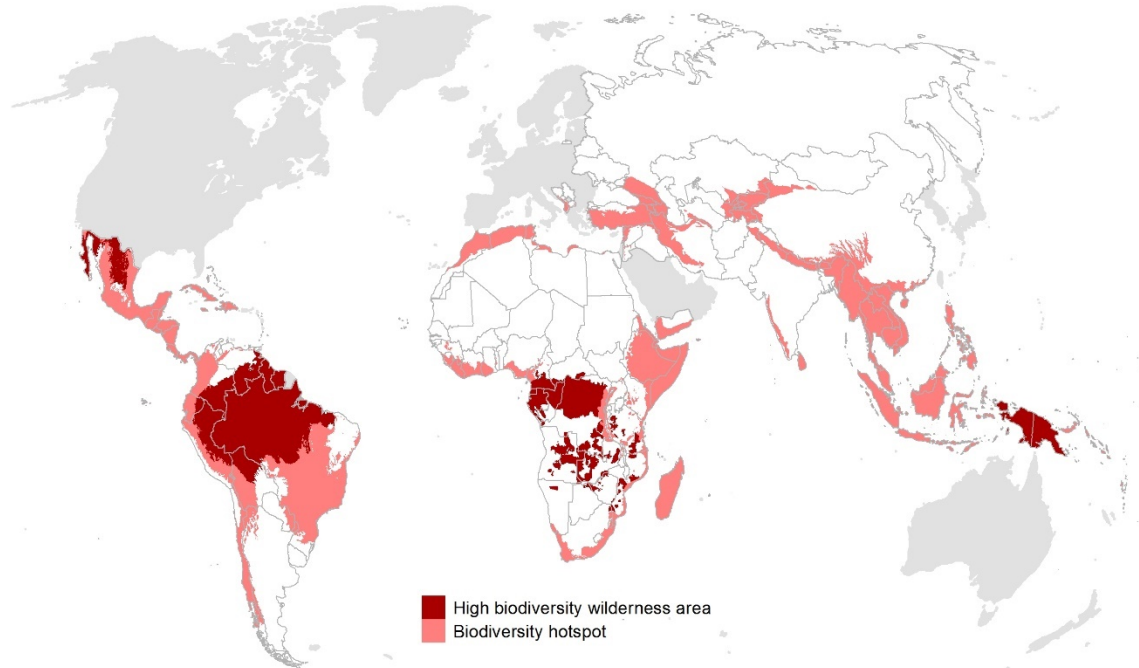
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(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) |
|------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | | | |

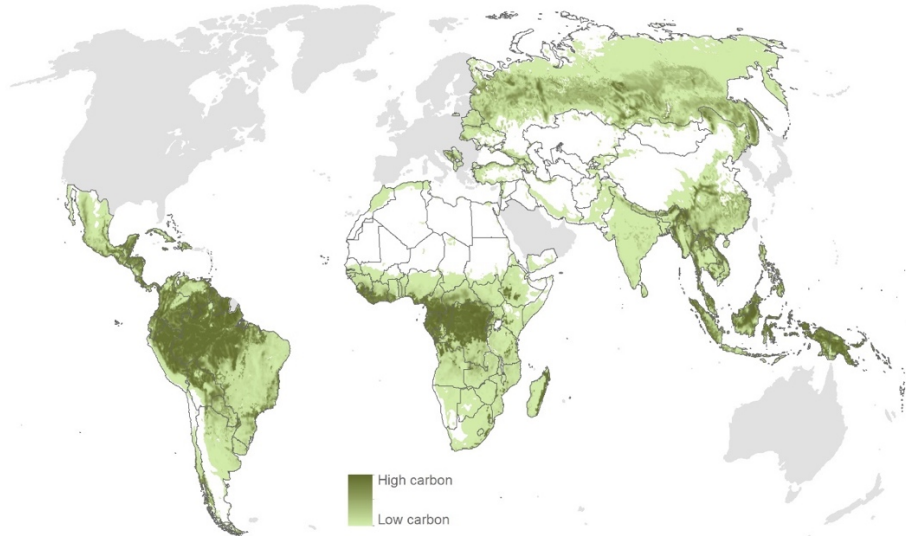
Program/project map and geographic coordinates (when possible)

Map 1: High Biodiversity Areas



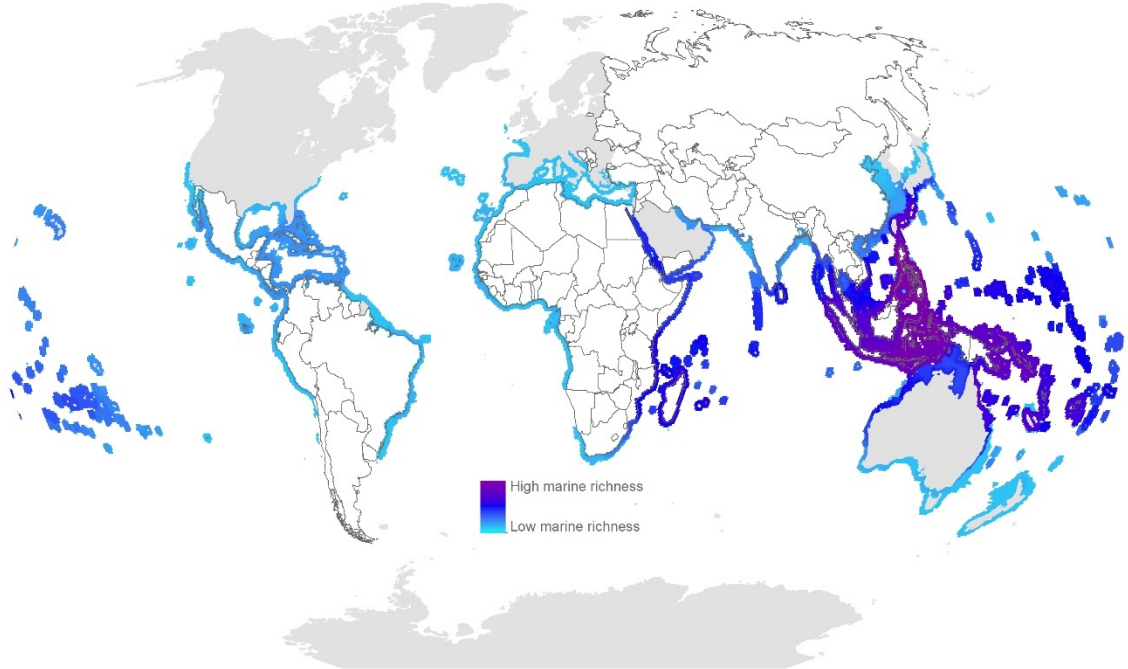
Myers, N., Mittermeier, R. A., Mittermeier, C. G., da Fonseca, G. A. B. & Kent, J. Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature* 403, 853–858 (2000)
Brooks, T. M. et al. Global biodiversity conservation priorities. *Science* 313: 58-61 (2006)

Map 2: High above-ground biomass carbon areas



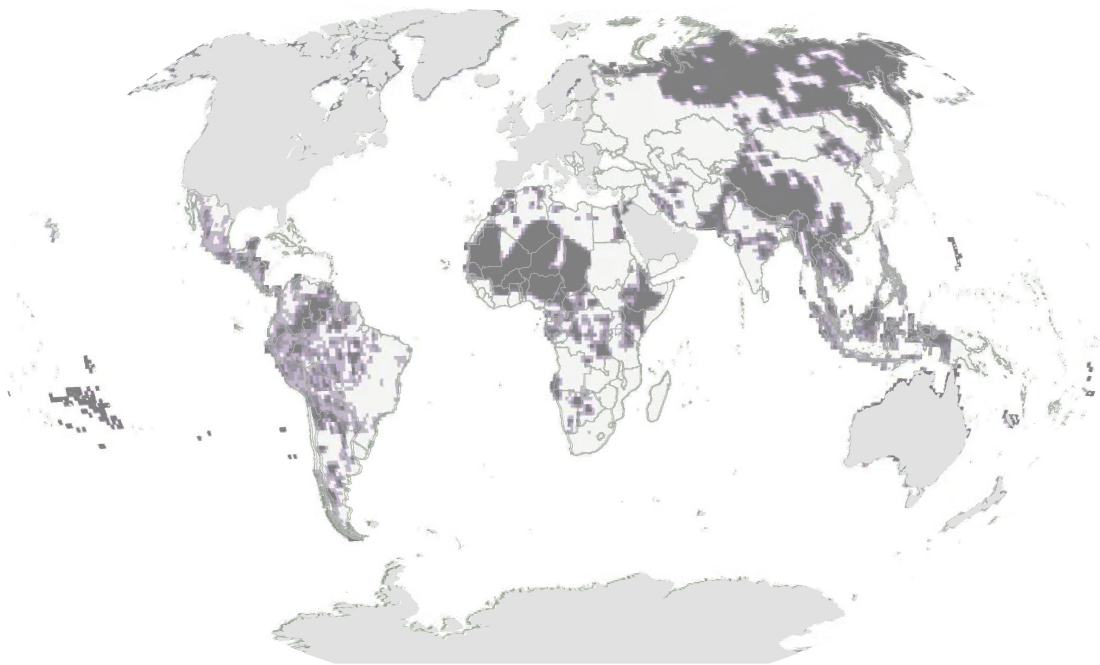
Global estimates of annual average above-ground biomass carbon (ABC) for 2012. Liu, Y.Y., A.I.J.M. van Dijk, R.A.M. de Jeu, J.G. Canadell, M.F. McCabe, J.P. Evans and G. Wang (2015) Recent reversal in loss of global terrestrial biomass, *Nature Climate Change* 5

Map 3: Marine Biodiversity Areas (only fish diversity)



Jenkins, C.N. & K. Van Houtan. (2016). Global and regional priorities for marine biodiversity protection. *Biological Conservation*

Map 4: Lands managed or controlled by IPs



Garnett et al. (2018) Global map of lands managed and/or controlled by Indigenous Peoples.

GEF-7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, item F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the project will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

| Core Indicator 1 | Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use | | | | | (Hectares) | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----|--|
| | <i>Hectares (1.1+1.2)</i> | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Expected</i> | | | <i>Achieved</i> | | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | | | |
| | <i>300,000</i> | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.1 | Terrestrial protected areas newly created | | | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | | (select) | | | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1.2 | Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness | | | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | METT Score | | | | |
| | | | | Baseline | | Achieved | | |
| | | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | Other | <i>300,000</i> | | | | | |
| | | Sum | <i>300,000</i> | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 2 | Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use | | | | | (Hectares) | | |
| | <i>Hectares (2.1+2.2)</i> | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Expected</i> | | | <i>Achieved</i> | | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | | | |
| | <i>180,000</i> | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.1 | Marine protected areas newly created | | | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | | (select) | | | | | | |
| | | Sum | | | | | | |
| Indicator 2.2 | Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness | | | | | | | |
| Name of Protected Area | WDPA ID | IUCN category | Hectares | METT Score (Scale 1-3) | | | | |
| | | | | Baseline | | Achieved | | |
| | | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | |
| | | Other | <i>180,000</i> | | | | | |
| | | Sum | <i>180,000</i> | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 3 | Area of land restored | | | | | (Hectares) | | |
| | <i>Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)</i> | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Expected</i> | | | <i>Achieved</i> | | | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | | | |
| | <i>75,000</i> | | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.1 | Area of degraded agricultural land restored | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | | | <i>37,500</i> | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.2 | Area of forest and forest land restored | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | 37,500 | | | |
| Indicator 3.3 | Area of natural grass and shrublands restored | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3.4 | Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 4 | Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) | | | | | (Hectares) |
| | | | Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4) | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Expected | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | 2,600,000 | | | |
| Indicator 4.1 | Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | 1,600,000 | | | |
| Indicator 4.2 | Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations | | | | | |
| | Third party certification(s): | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4.3 | Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | 1,000,000 | | | |
| Indicator 4.4 | Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided | | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 5 | Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity | | | | | (Hectares) |
| Indicator 5.1 | Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations | | | | | |
| | Third party certification(s): | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Indicator 5.2 | Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial | | | | | |
| | | | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | 400,000 | | | |
| Core Indicator 6 | Greenhouse gas emission mitigated | | | | | (Tons) |
| | | | Tons (6.1+6.2) | | | |
| | | | Entered | | Entered | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | Expected CO2e (direct) | 12,000,000 | | | |
| | Expected CO2e (indirect) | | | | |
| Indicator 6.1 | Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector | | | | |
| | | | Tons | | |
| | | | Entered | | Entered |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | Expected CO2e (direct) | 12,000,000 | | | |
| | Expected CO2e (indirect) | | | | |
| | Anticipated Year | | | | |
| Indicator 6.2 | Emissions avoided | | | | |
| | | | Hectares | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | Expected CO2e (direct) | | | | |
| | Expected CO2e (indirect) | | | | |
| | Anticipated Year | | | | |
| Indicator 6.3 | Energy saved | | | | |
| | | | MJ | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved |
| | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | Expected CO2e (direct) | | | | |
| | Expected CO2e (indirect) | | | | |
| | Anticipated Year | | | | |
| Indicator 6.4 | Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology | | | | |
| | | Technology | Capacity (MW) | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved |
| | | (select) | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR |
| | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 7 | Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management | | | | |
| | (Number) | | | | |
| Indicator 7.1 | Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR |
| | | | | | TE |
| | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.2 | Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR |
| | | | | | TE |
| | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.3 | Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR |
| | | | | | TE |
| | | | | | |
| Indicator 7.4 | Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products | | | | |
| | | Shared water ecosystem | Rating (scale 1-4) | | |
| | | | Rating | | Rating |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR |
| | | | | | TE |
| | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 8 | Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels | | | | |
| | (Tons) | | | | |
| | | | Metric Tons | | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR |
| | | | | | TE |
| | | | | | |

| Core Indicator 9 | Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products | | | | | (Tons) |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| | Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3) | | | | | |
| | Expected | | | Achieved | | |
| | PIF stage | PIF stage | MTR | TE | | |
| Indicator 9.1 | Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POPs containing materials and products removed or disposed | | | | | |
| | Metric Tons | | | | | |
| | Expected | | | Achieved | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| | (select) | (select) | (select) | | | |
| | (select) | (select) | (select) | | | |
| | (select) | (select) | (select) | | | |
| Indicator 9.2 | Quantity of mercury reduced | | | | | |
| | Metric Tons | | | | | |
| | Expected | | | Achieved | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| Indicator 9.3 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste | | | | | |
| | Number of Countries | | | | | |
| | Expected | | | Achieved | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| Indicator 9.4 | Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities | | | | | |
| | | Technology | Number | | | |
| | | | Expected | | Achieved | |
| | | | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE |
| | | | | | | |
| Core Indicator 10 | Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources | | | | | (Grams) |
| Indicator 10.1 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air | | | | | |
| | Number of Countries | | | | | |
| | Expected | | | Achieved | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| Indicator 10.2 | Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented | | | | | |
| | Number | | | | | |
| | Expected | | | Achieved | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| Indicator 10.3 | Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste | | | | | |
| | Number of Countries | | | | | |
| | Expected | | | Achieved | | |
| | PIF stage | Endorsement | MTR | TE | | |
| Core Indicator 11 | Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment | | | | | (Number) |
| | | | Number Achieved | | | |
| | | | | MTR | TE | |
| | | | Female | 35,000 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-------|--------|--|
| | | | | Male | 35,000 | |
| | | | | Total | 70,000 | |
| | | | | | | |

Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

| Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|--|---|---|---------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models | | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders | | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> SMEs | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Academia | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality | | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (¹ Good Growth Partnership) | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Green space |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Species | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS) |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes | |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mangroves |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Lakes |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasslands |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Paramo |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Desert |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration | |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+ |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amazon |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congo |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drylands |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> International Waters | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ship | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> River Basin |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastics |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Biomes | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mercury | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Cement | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ozone | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Emissions | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastics | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate information |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation | |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Financing |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers) | <input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2 |









Project Implementation Plan

| Inclusive Conservation Initiative | Implementation Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | |
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Component 1: Local Action for Global Environmental Benefits (GEB) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 1.1.: ICI [Experiential Learning] Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.1: IPLC Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.2.: Priority Geographies Mapping and Outreach | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.3.: Impact Strategy Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.4.: ICI Portfolio Established | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transformative Impact Grants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thematic Innovation Grants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Catalytic/ Responsive Grants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.5: IPLC Rights and Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.6: Resource Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.7: Drivers of Environmental Degradation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.8.: Economic and Financial Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 1.2.: Local Project Management Capacity Building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2.1.: Assessments and Development Plans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2.2.: Capacity Building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2.3.: IPLC Young Project Implementers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Component 2: Global Capacity Building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 2.1.: Global Technical & Organizational Capacity Building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1.1.: Capacity Needs Assessment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1.2.: ICI Learning Academy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Inclusive Conservation Initiative | Implementation Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | Year 4 | | | | Year 5 | | | |
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Output 2.1.3: Technical and Organizational Capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1.4: Certification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1.5: Learning Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 2.2.: Cross-regional IPLC Partnerships and Networks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.2.1: Mapping of IPLC Organizations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.2.2: South-South Learning Exchanges | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 2.3.: Sustainable Financing Strategies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.3.1.: Opportunity Analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.3.2.: Capacity Building Sustainable Finance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Component 3: IPLC Global Leadership | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 3.1.: Representation in Global Environmental Policy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1.1.: ICI Global Env Policy Coordination Forum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1.2.: Negotiations Capacity Building Program | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1.3.: IPLC Leaders Fellowship Program | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1.4.: Rio Conventions & Intl Platforms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Component 4: Knowledge Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 4.1.: Advancing the field of IPLC-led Conservation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4.1.1.: Knowledge Management Platform | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4.1.2.: Knowledge Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4.1.3.: Community of Practice | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 4.2.: Expanding the audience engaged in IPLC-led Conservation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4.2.1: Communications Needs Assessment & Strategy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4.2.2.: Communications Program | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

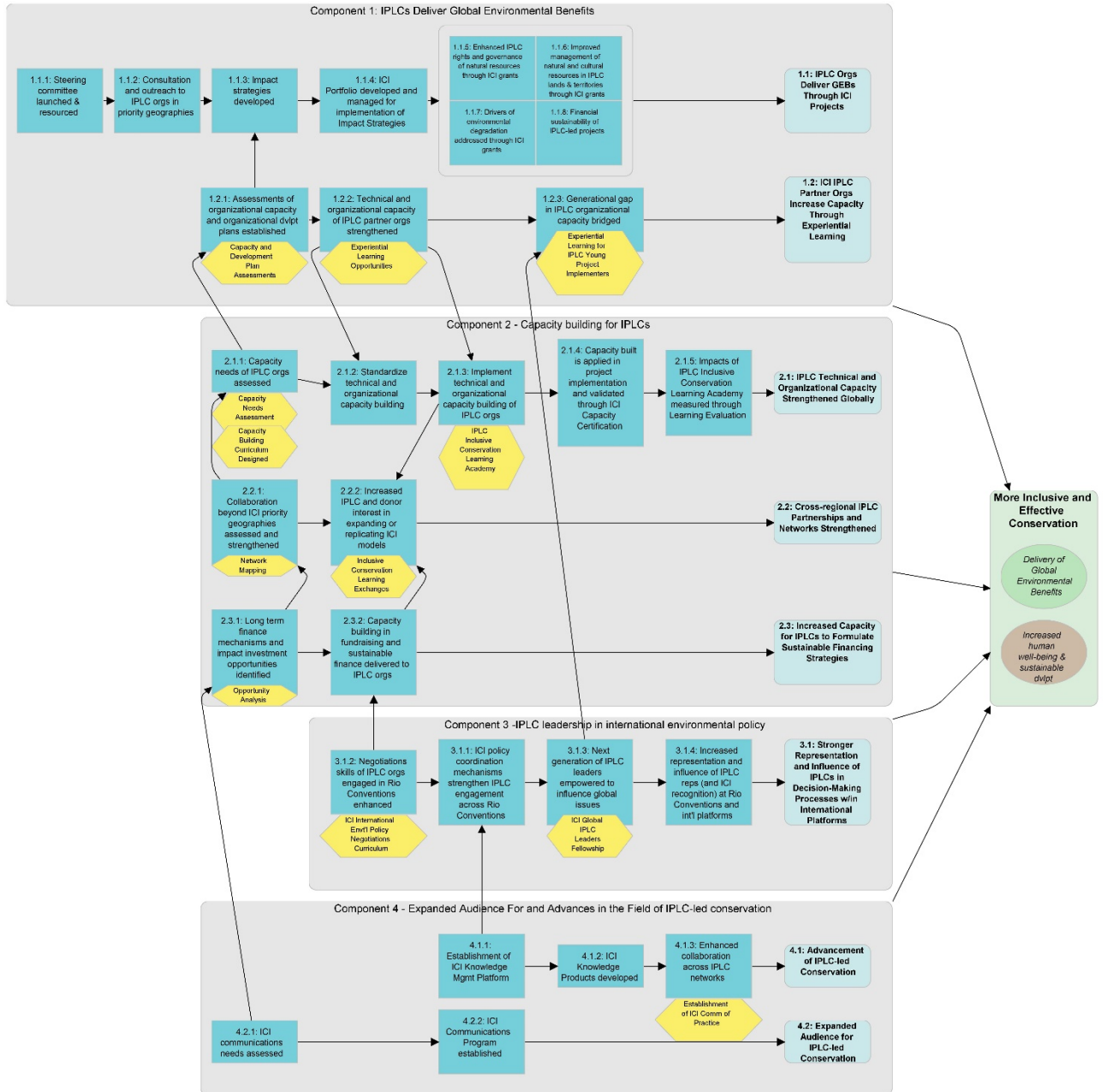
Summary of ICI Targets and Indicators and linkage with SDGs.

| INDICATORS | TARGETS | SDG |
|--|--|-----|
| Indicator 1.1.1: Area (hectares) of landscapes and marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas). | Target 1.1.1: >3,000,000 hectares | |
| Indicator 1.1.2: Area (hectares) of IPLC terrestrial and marine protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. | Target 1.1.2: >480,000 hectares | |
| Indicator 1.1.3: Number of ICI Impact Strategies delivering IPLC-led conservation in areas of high-biodiversity under IPLC customary or statutory tenure rights. | Target 1.1.3: > 8 impact strategies | |
| Indicator 1.1.4: Area (hectares) of land restored. | Target 1.1.4: >75,000 hectares | |
| Indicator 1.1.5: Metric tons of CO ₂ Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated. | Target 1.1.5: >12 million metric tons of CO ₂ | |
| Indicator 1.1.6: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender. | Target 1.1.6: 70,000 direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender | |
| Indicator 1.1.7: Percentage of beneficiaries of ICI projects that report increased livelihood benefits to the communities. (gender disaggregated) | Target 1.1.7: ≥50 % of beneficiaries of ICI projects that report increased livelihood benefits | |
| Indicator 1.1.8: Percentage of ICI projects integrating Gender Responsive strategies. | Target 1.1.8: ~100% of ICI projects integrating Gender Responsive strategies | |
| Indicator 1.1.9: Percentage of funding leveraged by subgrantees to sustain project activities. | Target 1.1.9: ~30% of funding leveraged | |
| Indicator 1.2.1: Number of ICI partner organizations show improvement in organizational capacity assessment scorecards. | Target 1.2.1: ~6-18 ICI partner organizations show at least 20% improvement | |
| Indicator 1.2.2: Percentage of ICI supported projects that receive an overall project rating of "satisfactory" or better. | Target 1.2.2: ≥75% of ICI projects | |
| Indicator 1.2.3: Percentage awardees from the Experiential Learning Program for IPLC Young Project Implementers who report increased skills and capacities to deliver project outcomes. | Target 1.2.3: ~75% awardees | |
| Indicator 2.1.1: Number and percentage of IPLC trainees who successfully complete ICI Learning Academy training modules (disaggregated by gender, person-hours of capacity building, affiliation, country, theme). | Target 2.1.1: ~400 IPLC trainees | |
| Indicator 2.1.2: Capacity building modules developed with support of GEF Inclusive | Target 2.1.2: ≥10-15 capacity building modules from which ~100% include a Gender section. | |

| INDICATORS | TARGETS | SDG |
|--|---|---|
| Conservation Learning Academy from which a percent includes a Gender section. | | |
| Indicator 2.1.3: Ratio of trainer o trainee committed by a percentage of people who participated in capacity building delivered with support of GEF Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy. | Target 2.1.3: 1:25 Ratio of trainer to population committed by ≥75% of participants | |
| Indicator 2.1.4: Percentage of ICI partner organizations certified in project management. | Target 2.1.4: ≥70% of partner organizations certified | |
| Indicator 2.2.1: Number of partnerships established in each ICPG to strengthen collaboration outside priority geographies and build linkages with the ICI Community of Practice. | Target 2.2.1: ≥2-5 Partnerships identified |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2: Percentage of IPLC Organizations who report greater collaboration after participating at Learning Exchanges (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme). | Target 2.2.2: ≥75% IPLC organizations reporting greater collaboration |  |
| Indicator 2.3.1: Number of ICI partner organizations that show at least [%] improvement in sustainable financing organizational capacity assessment scorecards. | Target 2.3.1: 4-16 ICI partner organizations show at least 10% improvement. |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2: Percentage of ICI partner organizations report greater capacity in proposal development and fundraising skills. | Target 2.3.2: ~60% ICI partner organizations |  |
| Indicator 3.1.1: Number of IPLC leaders who report greater opportunity to influence international environmental policy with support of ICI (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, IPLC status, county, convention, and accreditation). | Target 3.1.1: ≥40 IPLC leaders |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2: Number of ICI partners engaging with and providing technical support to national delegations. (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, convention). | Target 3.1.2: ~10 Country delegations |  |
| Indicator 4.1.1: Publications, reports, communication materials or tools that advance the field of IPLC-led conservation. | Target 4.1.1: ≥36 publications, reports, communication materials or tools | |
| Indicator 4.1.2: Number of partnerships identified in each Region to strengthen collaboration outside priority geographies and build linkages with the ICI Community of Practice. | Target 4.1.2: ≥2-5 partnerships |  |
| Indicator 4.1.3: Percentage of IPLC Organizations who report greater collaboration after participating in Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, affiliation, country, theme). | Target 4.1.3: ≥75% IPLC Organizations |  |

| INDICATORS | TARGETS | SDG |
|---|--|-----|
| Indicator 4.2.1: Number of average monthly visits to ICI Knowledge Platform. | Target 4.2.1: ~500 average monthly visits | |
| Indicator 4.2.2: Number of members of ICI Community of Practice (disaggregated by gender, IPLC status, county, field of expertise). | Target 4.2.2: ≥900 active members (disaggregated by gender, IPLC status, county, field of expertise) | |
| Indicator 4.2.3: Percent increase in project communications performance scorecard (disaggregated by Regional Node). | Target 4.2.3: 10% increase in project communications performance scorecard (disaggregated by (Priority Geography)) | |

Conceptual Model of Inclusive Conservation Initiative.



Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIPP: Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
 ASGM: artisanal and small-scale gold mining
 CAPP: Conservation Agreements Private Partnership Platform
 CBD: United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
 CEPF: Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund
 CI: Conservation International
 CO₂: carbon dioxide
 COICA: Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon
 COP: Conference of the Parties
 CPIC: Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation
 CSO: Civil Society Organization
 DGM: Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
 EA: Executing Agency
 FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
 FCPF: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
 FPIC: Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
 GEB: Global Environmental Benefits
 GEF: Global Environment Facility
 GEF-SGP: GEF Small Grants Programme
 GMP: Gender Mainstreaming Plan
 GRM: Grievance and Redress Mechanism
 Ha: Hectare
 IA: Implementing Agency
 ICCA: Indigenous Community Conserved Areas
 ICCA-GSI: Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas
 ICI: Inclusive Conservation Initiative
 ICLA: Inclusive Conservation Learning Academy
 ICPG: Inclusive Conservation Priority Geography
 IIFB: International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
 IIPFCC: International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change
 IIPFB: The International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Biodiversity
 IPACC: The Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee
 IPAG: GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group
 IPBES: Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
 IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
 IPLC: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
 IPO: Indigenous Peoples Organization
 ISC: Interim Steering Committee
 IUCN: International Union for the Conservation of Nature
 IWBN: Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network
 LCIPP: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

LINKS: UNESCO Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems
M & E: Monitoring and Evaluation
METT: Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
NAPs: National Adaptation Plans
NASA: The US National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBSAPs: National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NDCs: Nationally Determined Contributions
NYDF: New York Declaration on Forests
PIF: Project Information Form
PMU: Project Management Unit
PPG: Project Preparation Grant
REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
SC: Steering Committee
SDG: Sustainable Development Goal
SEP: Stakeholder Engagement Plan
UNCCD: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC: United National Framework for the Convention on Climate Change
YPI: Young Project Implementers

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Endnotes

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