GEF-8 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

GENERAL CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Child Project Title:	From conflict to coexistence, safeguarding wildlife corridors in Mexico for sustainable development		
Country(ies):	Mexico	GEF Child Project ID:	
		Type of Child Project	FSP
GEF Agency(ies):	WWF-US	GEF Agency Child Project ID:	G0044
Anticipated Executing Entity(s) and Type:	SEMARNAT through NAFIN's Sustainability Fund	Government	
GEF Focal Area(s):	BD, LD, CCM	Submission Date:	03/30/23
Type of Trust Fund:	GEFTF	Child Project Duration (Months)	60 months
GEF Child Project Grant: (a)	11,932,416	GEF Child Project Non-Grant (b)	0
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	1,073,915	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)	0
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	13,006,331	Total Co-financing:	33,329,215
PPG Amount (e):	300,000	PPG Agency Fee(s) (f):	27,000
Total GEF Resources (a+b+c+d+e+f)	13,333,331		
Project Sector (CCM only)	N/A		
Program	Wildlife Conservation for Development		

CHILD PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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	Agency Fee	Total GEF Financing
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IP	8,349,852	751,486	9,101,338
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IP	599,460	53,951	653,411
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentive	2,783,284	250,495	3,033,779
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentive	199,820	17,983	217,803
Total GEF Resources					11,932,416	1,073,915	13,006,331

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes: fill in PPG table (incl. PPG fee)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional /Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG	Agency Fee	Total PPG Funding
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IP	205,001	18,450	223,451
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IP	20,000	1,800	21,800
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentive	68,333	6,150	74,483
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentive	6,666	600	7,266
Total PPG Amount					300,000	27,000	327,000

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GFEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	BD	BD STAR Allocation	9,324,789
WWF-US	GEFTF	Mexico	LD	LD STAR Allocation	675,211
Total GEF Resources					10,000,000

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-1-1 Wildlife IP	GEFTF	11,932,416	33,329,215
Total Project Cost		11,932,416	33,329,215

Indicative Co-financing[1]

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	SEMARNAT, CONANP, CONABIO & PROFEPA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	7,019,215
Recipient Country Government	States' Ministries of Environment and Sustainable Development (Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Campeche and Yucatán).	In-kind	Recurrent expenditure	5,400,000
Civil Society Organization	World Wildlife Fund-Mexico	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	12,000,000
Private Sector	SIG Combibloc	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,800,000
Private Sector	Inditex	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,500,000
Private Sector	DIOR	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000
Private Sector	H&M	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000

---

[1] The figures will be adjusted during the PPG phase.

Foundation	Bezos Earth Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,500,000
GEF Agency	World Wildlife Fund	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	1,600,000
Total Co-financing				33,329,215

During the PPG phase, the project will actively seek additional co-financing from the Private Sector and other sources.

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

- **Private Sector:** The total co-financing was estimated based on WWF partnerships with the private sector to secure critical species habitats, promote sustainable productive practices, strengthen community conservation enterprises, and support Protected Area effective management, amongst others, in WWF's priority landscapes during the past years; based on this, the potential investment to be mobilized from the private sector into the target geographies in the next five years was estimated.

- **NGOs, academia, and local relevant stakeholders:** The figure refers to ongoing and planned projects in intervention landscapes aiming to achieve the Protected area's effective management, conservation of key corridors, and strengthening of critical value chains, amongst others.

TABLE ON CORE INDICATORS

Core Indicators[2]

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare)	500,000 ha
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (hectare)	400,000 ha
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric ton of CO_2e)	TBD
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments **disaggregated by sex** (count)	10,000 direct beneficiaries (4000 women, 6000 men)

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators *(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)*

Core Indicator 1. The four intervention landscapes include more than 5,000,000 ha of Federal and State Protected Areas (PAs). The project will improve the effective management of, at least, 10% of the total

---

[2] Core Indicator Targets estimates will be re-assessed and validated during PPG, through field work, desktop assessments and consultations with project stakeholders.

Protected Areas, in approximately 500,000 ha. This target will be confirmed during the PPG phase, once the specific PAs to benefit from the project are selected.

Core Indicator 4. Through this project, at least 400,000 ha of key areas for connectivity will be placed under improved management, by promoting human-wildlife conflict management, promoting sustainable productive practices, including silvopastoral livestock production, biodiversity conservation strategies, and establishment and management of Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), amongst other activities.

Core Indicator 6. Core Indicator 6 target will be estimated using the Ex ACT tool during Project Preparation, when specific project sites and project activities will be defined; results from Ex ACT will be validated by relevant authorities.

Core Indicator 11. As for the direct project beneficiaries, an estimate of 10,000 (60% men, 40% women, approximately) people will benefit from the project and will use resources that the project will maintain or enhance. This figure includes PAs and state environment ministries personnel, livestock producers, small landowners who depend on subsistence agriculture, community vigilance groups, community members from Areas Voluntarily Destined to Conservation (ADVC)s, and wildlife managers. In some of the targeted groups (e.g. livestock producers) men far outnumber women, but the project will try to engage women at the highest possible rate.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. **Country Context (**maximum 500 words**)**

   Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

   In Mexico, habitat loss and fragmentation have led to wildlife decline and increased contact between wildlife and humans, resulting in negative interactions and perceptions (Human-Wildlife Conflict - HWC) and leading to loss of community support for wildlife conservation, retaliatory killings, and opportunistic illegal trade, particularly of apex predators[3,4].

   As HWC increases, the perceived value to communities of apex predator species and their prey erodes, decreasing their tolerance for coexistence, sometimes resulting in lethal control practices and retaliatory killings, affecting top predators.[5] Furthermore, herbivores also face negative consequences upon interactions with humans. Exacerbating this problem, up to 40% of livestock

---

[3] AMMAC, WWF (2022). Diagnosis of illegal jaguar trafficking in the Yucatan Peninsula, Executive Summary. (Sosa-Escalante J.E., Masés-García C. A., Aguilar-Cordero W., Cruces-Casellas A., González-Bernal A., González-Saucedo Z., Martínez-Meyer E., Pech-Canché J.M. & Bautista-González J.E.). Mexico City, Mexico.

[4] Connolly, E. & Nelson, H. (2023). Jaguars in the borderlands: Multinatural conservation for coexistence in the Anthropocene. Frontiers in Conservation Science 4. doi: 10.3389/fcosc.2023.851254

[5] Jędrzejewski, W., Carreño, R., Sánchez-Mercado, Schmidt, K., Abarca, M., Robinson, H. S., et al. (2017). Human-jaguar conflicts and the relative importance of retaliatory killing and hunting for jaguar (Panthera onca) populations in Venezuela. Biol. Conserv. 209, 524–532. doi: 10.1016/j.biocon.2017.03.025

predation events are caused by feral dogs and blamed on wildlife; additionally, predators might attack dogs posing zoonotic spillover risks.[6]

Additionally, in recent years, an increase in the supply of jaguar parts in illegal domestic and international markets has been documented in some countries, and evidence shows that these parts mainly come from jaguars killed due to human-jaguar conflicts[7].

Mexico has several policies relevant to wildlife conservation including the Sectoral Program of Environment and Natural Resources 2020-2024, PROFEPA's Environmental Justice Procurement Program (2021-2024), the General Law of Wildlife, General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environment Protection, National Vision for Integrated Landscape Management and Connectivity, CONANP's Program of Action for Species Conservation (PACE) for Jaguar, Mexican Wolf and Black Bear, NBSAP, state-level biodiversity strategies, and the existing protocols to address HWC with key species. In addition, Mexico is signatory of several multilateral environmental commitments including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Jaguar Conservation Roadmap, Nationally Determined Contributions under UNFCCC, the Sustainable Development Goals and UN General Assembly resolution to fight against illicit trafficking in wildlife. However, at the national level, there is no support mechanism nor policies to reduce conflict and address the imbalance between the costs and benefits of living next to wildlife. Mexico has partially tackled this challenge with a compensatory mechanism, the Livestock Insurance Fund, by paying lost livestock to producers and thus reducing retaliatory killings. Despite its benefits, the fund operates reactively and does not proactively codesign mechanisms with those affected to reduce and prevent conflict.

By addressing HWC, both wildlife and humans will benefit. Through the strengthening of wildlife-based economies and the preservation of the habitats of key species, the project will deliver environmental, climate change, socioeconomic and one-health co-benefits, such as: i) increased connectivity of critical habitat for wildlife species, ii) enhanced Protected Areas (PAs) management, iii) increased adaptive capacities in local communities to face climate hazards, iv) reduced land degradation as a result of wildlife habitat conservation and improved land management practices, v) strengthened livelihoods of rural communities and vulnerable groups including women, vi) reduced opportunistic IWT of jaguar parts, and vii) reduced risk of zoonotic spillover risk.

2. Project Overview and Approach (*maximum 1250 words*)

a) Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;

The project will work at national (Component 1) and landscape levels (Component 2). Component 1 aims to develop a National Coexistence Strategy, whereas Component 2 proposes site-based interventions to achieve Human-Wildlife Coexistence (HW-Co) in four landscapes with potential to generate GEBs:

---

[6] WWF (2021). Complementation of the Baseline of Predator Livestock Conflict through the Analysis of the CNOG Livestock Predator Attack Insurance (2009-2020). Unpublished internal report.
[7] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, 2021). The Illegal Trade in Jaguars, *Panthera onca*. (Arias, M.).

- Pacific Sierra (Coast of Nayarit, Jalisco and Michoacan): holds globally significant mangroves, low deciduous and temperate forests, and the second most important jaguar population in Mexico. Predator attacks on livestock are common, increasing negative perceptions of wildlife among local communities.

- Yucatan Peninsula (Campeche and Yucatan): holds the largest tropical forest of the continent, 60% of the country's mangroves, and the most important jaguar population in the northern hemisphere. Deforestation is significant due to changes in land use; an increase in illegal trade of jaguar parts linked to HWC has been documented.

- Northern Sierra Madre Occidental (Sonora and Chihuahua): Northern range limit of the jaguar, key for connectivity with southern United States. This region holds the only remaining population of Mexican wolf; it has few PAs, stressing the need of developing conservation mechanisms with local people to address land use change and deploying HW-Co strategies. Livestock production is a key economic activity and HWC has been a recurrent problem affecting ranchers.

- Northern Sierra Madre Oriental (Coahuila and Nuevo León): Holds the greatest density of black bears in Mexico; pressures for land use change for agriculture and housing have increased HWC.

Landscape intervention target sites within and outside PAs will be identified during project development based on an analysis of jaguar, black bear, and/or Mexican wolf populations and HWC incidence (including other potential species causing conflict).

Systemic challenges start with the lack of recognition of HWC as a key factor on wildlife decline and livelihoods quality, resulting in a lack of HWC policies and HW-Co incentives to enhance biodiversity conservation and to benefit local communities. This adds to the weak compliance and capacities to enforce environmental regulations. Transformational change will be achieved by developing and advocating national HW-Co policies, building capacities at the three government levels, promoting behavioral shifts, strengthening governance, and creating wildlife-based economies to sustain long-term conservation outcomes at landscape level.

b) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;

The project complements federal and state government-led efforts, accelerating action and resource mobilization towards Mexico's environmental priorities and international commitments. The project will support the Sectoral Program of Environment and Natural Resources 2020-2024, PROFEPA's Environmental Justice Procurement Program 2021-2024, the General Law of Wildlife and General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environment Protection, the National Biodiversity Strategy, and the ENAREDD+. It will contribute to the National Vision of Integrated Landscape Management and Connectivity by ensuring critical biodiversity areas remain connected through better management of corridors, increased climate change resilience, and promotion of sustainable practices and wildlife-based economies; and the state-level biodiversity strategies and natural resources and PA management programs, based on an integrated and multilevel approach stressing the linkages between biodiversity and climate goals.

GEF funding will build on existing multilateral and bilateral cooperation-funded programs, including USFWS projects, GEF-5 projects Biodiversity Conservation in the Tarahumara and Strengthening Management of PA to Conserve Endangered Species, and GEF-7 project Fostering sustainable, legal and traceable use and trade of wild native species in Mexico.

Project stakeholders and their contributions and roles will be assessed and confirmed during the project development phase. The project will adhere to the WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement (aligned to the GEF's Stakeholder Engagement Policy) and will use an inclusive approach to stakeholder engagement and consultations (at national and site level) through project development and implementation. At a minimum, the project will engage with the following indicative stakeholders:

- Federal level: SEMARNAT, CONANP, PROFEPA, CONABIO, and SADER.
- State-level: State environmental and agriculture ministries.
- CSOs, NGOs, and grassroots: local co-executors.
- Indigenous and afromexican peoples and local communities (rural and semi-urban) in the intervention sites.
- Academic institutions.
- Private sector: banks, businesses, community conservation enterprises.

In Mexico, men and women have unequal opportunities regarding access to information, decision-making spaces, environmental justice, and patrimonial resources to shift away from unsustainable practices. The project will follow a gender-based and inclusive conservation approach to allow for effective participation, which is fundamental for safeguarding vulnerable groups. It will adhere to WWF Gender Policy (aligned to the GEF Policy on Gender Equality) and will facilitate the conditions to enhance and ensure women and youth's participation, engagement, and equal access to benefits in its design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. During project development, an in-depth assessment will identify gender issues and barriers relevant to Mexico and the project sites, identify and confirm gender roles and responsibilities in the landscapes. A Gender and Youth Action Plan will identify project entry points to ensure gender-responsive project activities and ensure empowerment and just conservation transitions. The project will consider the creation of a gender advisory group, resulting in a framework for effective women's participation in consultations and decision-making, gender-sensitive indicators and budget, and sex-disaggregated data where relevant. A safeguards process will be carried out during the development and implementation of the project to identify and mitigate social-environmental risks.

c) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and

This project will contribute to WCD IP by securing the populations of globally significant species: jaguar, Mexican wolf, black bear, and their prey. The project directly addresses priority threats identified by the WCD IP including the loss of wildlife habitat, the killings of animals that cause or are perceived to cause loss to humans and the consumption, use of/or legal trade in wildlife species at a rate faster than needed for replacement.

The project will develop and implement an integrated, holistic HW-Co approach (nationally and at landscape level), that will improve habitat connectivity, reduce wildlife poaching, enhance wildlife-based economies, change perceptions and attitudes towards wildlife using behavioral sciences and a gender focus, while improving PA and corridor effective management. The project's integrated approach to wildlife loss is aligned to the WCD IP strategy, with a focus on WCD pillar 1 (human

wildlife coexistence), including HWC management, habitat management and reducing poaching of prey for domestic consumption; and WCD pillar 3 (building wildlife-based economies). Additionally, the strategy will lead to reduced incidental trafficking of jaguar parts (opportunistic) and reduced risk of zoonotic spillover (WCD pillar 2).

This project will drive system's change by applying the four GEF 8 levers of transformation:

- Governance and Policy – including the development of a National Mexican HW- Co Strategy, that will bring opportunities for intersectoral coordination and will include recommendations for policy coherence and a gender approach.

- Financial leverage – developing financial mechanisms to incentivize coexistence and to ensure increased domestic resource mobilization towards the implementation of practices to reduce and mitigate HWC while increasing productivity and creating benefits for producers through a preventive approach.

- Innovation and learning – developing an innovative HW- Co approach that can be scaled across the country through a preventive and systematic approach.

- Multi-stakeholder dialogue – inclusive approach to stakeholder consultation and engagement (at national and site level) through project development and implementation.

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.

The project's objective is to halt and reverse iconic wildlife populations' decline (jaguar, black bear, and Mexican wolf) and the loss of their habitat and prey in key sites in Mexico. The project will achieve this by promoting a HW-Co approach, resulting in reducing HWC, poaching, retaliatory killings, and opportunistic illegal trade, whilst increasing socioeconomic benefits through sustainable and wildlife-based livelihoods promotion to generate prosperous, resilient, and connected landscapes. It addresses HWC for the benefit of wildlife and its habitat, while safeguarding the lives, livelihoods, and assets of people.

The following components will deliver the project's objective (indicative strategic interventions below):

Component 1. Enabling conditions at the national level to address HWC and retaliatory poaching.

Outcome 1.1. Governance, policy and regulatory framework is strengthened to address HWC.

- Co-creation of a multi-stakeholder Mexican Wildlife Coexistence Strategy.
- Development of HW-Co public policies.
- Community stewardship for coexistence.
- Strengthened institutional government capacity to address HWC.

Outcome 1.2. Sustainable financial incentives increased to incentivize HW-Co.

- Development of incentives and/or financial mechanisms to unlock benefits for communities coexisting with wildlife.

Component 2. Integrated, holistic HW- Co plan in four landscapes

Outcome 2.1. Human-wildlife conflict reduced.

- Implementation of conflict management measures (e.g., prevention, mitigation, response actions and monitoring) with community engagement to reduce costs to local livelihoods.
- Improvement of domesticated animal keeping and tackle feral fauna to reduce vulnerability to zoonotic diseases.
- Environmental awareness raising and behavior change.

Outcome 2.2. Sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies increased, with special attention on vulnerable groups (women, youth and socially marginalized groups). This outcome will provide incentives for coexistence.

- Sustainable productive practices and wildlife-based economies.
- Strengthening and establishment of wildlife management units.

Outcome 2.3. Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats are well connected, effectively managed and restored.

- Increased effective management inside and outside PAs to tackle unsustainable harvesting, poaching, and wildlife trafficking.
- Participation of local communities on environmental surveillance committees and monitoring brigades.

Component 3. Knowledge management, learning, monitoring and evaluation

Outcome 3.1 Project monitoring and evaluation data contributes to efficient decision making and to adaptive project management.

Outcome 3.2 Project knowledge sharing and management and coordination with global WCD IP.

3. **Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (***maximum 500 words***)**

Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

During the project development phase, project knowledge management and learning activities will be designed, to improve the quality and impact of the project and to generate, capture, transfer and promote the use of knowledge at local, national, regional and global levels. The knowledge management activities will build capacity and foster collaboration between key stakeholders in Mexico, and scale-up project achievements through demonstration and learning. In addition, during the Project Development Phase, a comprehensive stakeholder analysis and stakeholder engagement plan will be designed, identifying project stakeholders and their role in project activities, and defining specific activities to ensure relevant stakeholders are engaged throughout the life of the project. Both the stakeholder engagement and the knowledge management and learning strategies will be closely coordinated, to ensure the right voices, specially representing local and traditional knowledge, are brought to the table during multi stakeholder dialogues and any other knowledge management and learning activities.

The project knowledge management activities will align with the WCD program coordination project that will lead knowledge management and learning exchange activities among the participant

countries. Project funding will support participation of project's stakeholders in coordination and knowledge management activities of the IP, such as learning communities, field visit and experience exchanges, annual, and regular technical meetings, amongst others.
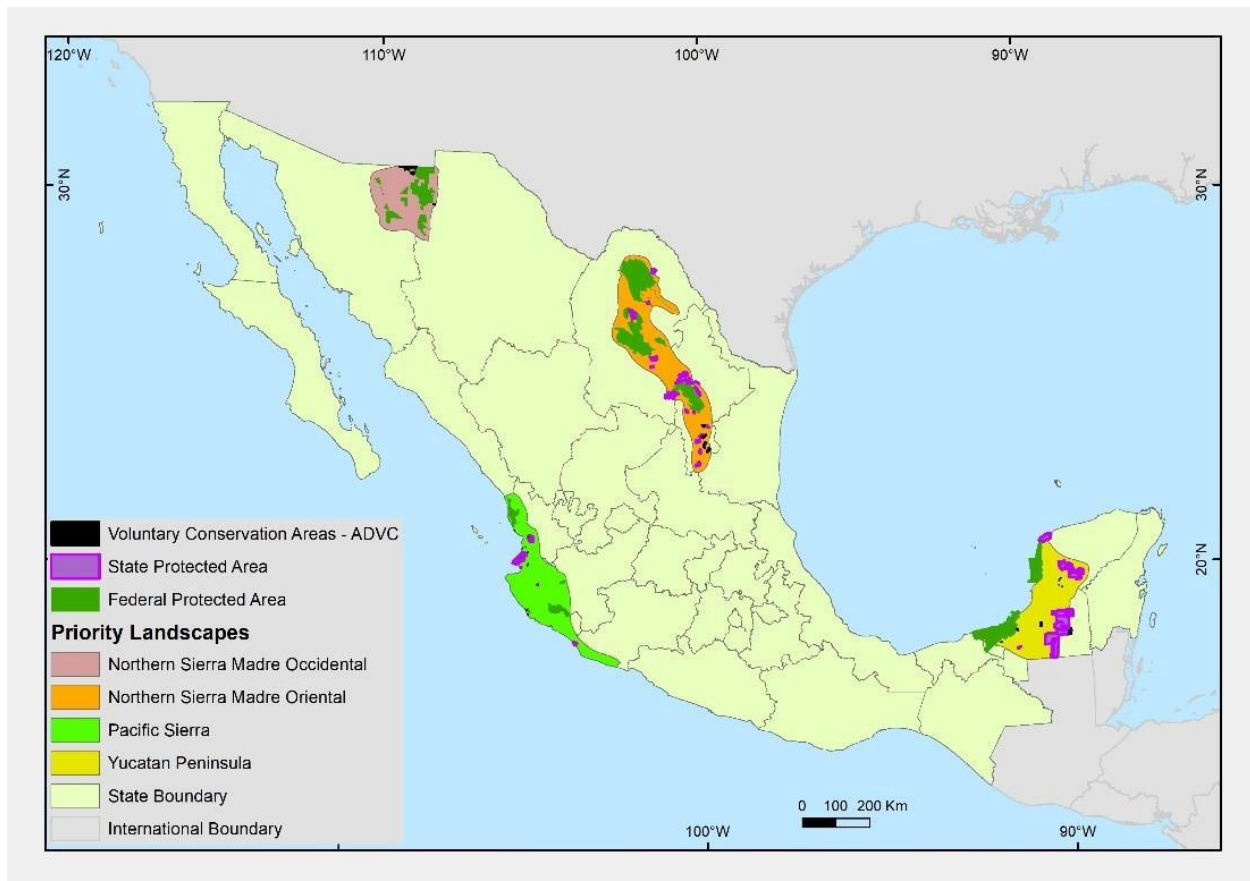
Other regional platforms in which the project will participate include:

- The Jaguar 2030 Roadmap, a regional platform that includes jaguar range governments, UN agencies, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, local communities and the private sector around a shared vision to conserve jaguars and their habitats. Collaboration under the Roadmap will facilitate lesson learning exchange as well as continue leveraging technical and financial resources for jaguar conservation.
- Efforts to conserve the Mexican wolf in the corridors of North America have recently achieved reintroductions to the region which are of binational (Mexico and US) interest.
- RedParques, a technical cooperation network integrated by systems of Protected Areas in Latin America and the Caribbean seeking to improve the management of PAs, will escalate Results and lessons learned from this project at a regional scale.

Annex: Additional information requested for Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program

1.   Project location

Please provide geo-referenced information and a map (if available) of where the project interventions will take place.

2. Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective:	The project's objective is to halt and reverse iconic wildlife populations' decline (including jaguar, black bear, and Mexican wolf) and the loss of their habitat and prey in Mexico					
Project Components	**Component Type**	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs (if known at this stage)**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1. Enabling conditions at national level to address HWC and retaliatory poaching.	TA	Outcome 1.1. Governance, policy and regulatory framework is strengthened to address HWC.		GEFTF	1,079,599	4,348,879
		Outcome 1.2. Sustainable financial incentives developed to incentivize HW-Coexistence.				
Component 2. Integrated, holistic HW- Co plan in four landscape.	INV	Outcome 2.1. Human-wildlife conflict reduced.			8,636,798	19,001,059
		Outcome 2.2. Sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies are increased, with special attention on vulnerable groups (women, youth and socially marginalized groups).				
		Outcome 2.3. Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats are well connected, effectively managed and restored.				
Component 3. Knowledge management, and learning.	TA	Outcome 3.1 Project knowledge sharing and management.			1,079,599	4,348,879

		Outcome 3.2 Coordination with global WCD IP.				
M&E	TA	M&E Outcome: Project monitoring and evaluation data contributes to efficient decision making and to adaptive project management.			568,210	2,815,199
Subtotal					11,364,206	30,514,016
Project Management Cost (PMC) (if this is an MTF project, please report separate PMC lines for each TF).					568,210	2,815,199
Total Project Cost					11,932,416	33,329,215

3. Alignment with WCD IP programmatic strategy

Briefly describe how this project's proposed interventions will complement and contribute to WCD IP components. (*Additional information about each WCD IP component, the Theory of Change for the program, and the overall approach for achieving transformational impact are provided separately*)

WCD IP Component	Expected project contributions
1. Coexistence of People and Wildlife in Connected Habitats	**The project will contribute to WCD Component 1 by** supporting the long-term outcome of healthy, stable, or increased populations of threatened wildlife across the globe. The project will tackle key drivers underlying wildlife habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation. In key Mexican wildlife landscapes, the project will promote improved management of PA and non-PA areas and restoration of degraded lands, to promote connectivity among key wildlife habitats. The project will implement HWC management policy measures (e.g., prevention, mitigation, response actions and monitoring) with community engagement to reduce costs to local livelihoods. The project will also improve domesticated animal keeping and will include environmental awareness raising and behavior change activities to reduce HWC.
2. Illegal, Unsustainable and High Zoonotic Risk Wildlife Use and Trade	The project will indirectly contribute to combating opportunistic illegal wildlife trade by reducing retaliatory killings, and zoonotic spillover risk by improvement of domesticated animal keeping and feral fauna control. Awareness raising will be central.
3. Wildlife for Prosperity	The project will contribute to WCD Component 3 by supporting the long-term Aoutcome that community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation. The project will tackle key barriers to community and societal support for wildlife conservation in key Mexican wildlife landscapes. Project activities will promote sustainable livelihoods in wildlife-based economies, with special attention to vulnerable groups (women, youth and socially marginalized groups) and will promote incentives to communities and livelihood alternatives compatible

	with wildlife conservation, including honey production, establishment and support to wildlife conservation units, identification and support to other productive practices.
4. Coordination and Knowledge Exchange for Transformational Impact	The project knowledge management strategy will align with the WCD program coordination project that will lead knowledge management and learning exchange activities among the participant countries. Project funding will support participation of project's stakeholders in coordination and knowledge management activities of the IP, such as learning communities, field visit and experience exchanges, annual, and regular technical meetings, amongst others. The project will connect with other WCD IP countries to advance the project wildlife conservation agenda.

4.   Environmental and Social Safeguards

Has the GEF Agency carried out an Environmental and Social Safeguards screen to review the potential impacts and risks related to this project?

If yes, which overall Environmental and Social Safeguards risk category was assigned to this project:

WWF GEF Agency conducted a preliminary Environmental and Social Safeguards screen and determined that the risk rating for this project is likely medium (Category B) as there are landscape interventions which have triggered safeguards standards. Additionally, the presence of drug traffickers and the prevalence of gender-based violence in the landscapes need to be considered when designing the project. A more in-depth safeguards screening will be conducted during the ProDoc phase, and an Environmental and Social Management Framework will be prepared for this project to assess and mitigate the environmental and social risks and impacts.

_____

If no, please estimate, based on the best available information at this stage, which Environmental and Social Safeguards risk category should be applied to this project:

_____