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KBF Project Document

I. Basic Information			
Fund Name	Kunming Biodiversity Fund		
Project Title	United for the Forest: Community Restoration and Conservation in the Colombian Amazon region		
Project Number	01005351		
Thematic area	The primary thematic area the project supports is: 1. Restored and protected ecosystems to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services As secondary thematic areas, the project supports: 2. Biodiversity effectively mainstreamed into policies, regulations, planning and strategies 3. Sustainable use of biodiversity enhanced		
Project Description	The project advances Global Biodiversity Framework implementation by enhancing multifunctional ecosystem restoration, biodiversity protection, and sustainable landscape management. It strengthens governance with gender-responsive and inclusive mechanisms, engaging local communities, and mobilizing innovative financing. Outcomes contribute directly to deforestation reduction, climate resilience, and SDG-aligned biodiversity conservation with replicable, scalable models.		
Timeframe	*Anticipated start date: 02/01/202c*		
	Duration (in months): [24 months]		
Participating Organization(s) and Project Focal Points (No more than 3, with a preference for 1-2)	*UNDP Colombia – Lead organization* *Amazonian Community-based nurseries Network (TBC)*	**Primary project focal point:** Alexandra Fischer *Senior Technical Advisor* alexandra.fischer@undp.org **Secondary project focal point:** Jimena Puyana Head of Sustainable Development of UNDP Colombia jimena.puyana@undp.org	
Geographical scope	*Geographical scope*	*Region(s)*	*Country/countries*
	Country	*LAC*	*Colombia*
Beneficiary Country/Countries and Focal Points (No more than 3, with a preference for 1-2)	*Colombia*	*Focal point name:* *Irene Velez* *Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development Pro tempore* *despacho@minambiente.gov.co* *Daniela Duran* *Chief of the Foreign Affairs Office*	

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		Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development *DDuranG@minambiente.gov.co*
Gender Equality Marker[1]	GEN-2: GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent	
SDG Targets	The project will address the following SDG targets: **SDG 1:** No Poverty **SDG 6:** Clean Water and Sanitation **SDG 13:** Climate Action **SDG 15:** Life on Land	
Total budget (USD)	**Budget Requested**	
	[UNDP Colombia]	$ 1,000,000
	Total Budget Requested	$ 1,000,000
	Other Sources (Parallel Funding)	
	Total parallel funding	$0.00
Signatures of Requesting Participating Organization(s)		
Participating Organization(s)	**Name/Title**	
UNDP Colombia	Signed by: E0B4D5EFB16444A... Carla Zacapa Resident Representative a.i. 30-Dec-2025	
Executive Council Approval		
Date of Executive Council Approval: Doreen Lynn Robinson, co-chair of the KBF Executive Council **Signature**:		

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II. Situation Analysis

Colombia is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, hosting approximately 10% of global biodiversity, making it a key player in ecosystem conservation. Its geographic location and the variety of its ecosystems, which include rainforests, moors, wetlands and marine ecosystems, are fundamental to global environmental stability.

However, the country faces significant challenges in terms of its biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, mainly due to human activities that transform and degrade ecosystems, including deforestation, the expansion of the agricultural frontier, illegal mining and crops, urban growth and invasive species. Between 2001 and 2021, Colombia lost more than 3.2 million hectares of forests, with 2016 being the year with the highest deforestation rate (178,597 ha) (Ideam, 2024). Despite a recent decrease in deforestation, especially between 2022 and 2023, significant threats persist, particularly in key areas such as the Amazon region and natural national parks. The transformation of natural ecosystems into agricultural and livestock lands has reduced the connectivity of landscapes crucial for biodiversity maintenance, affecting water regulation and rainfall regimes throughout the country, as observed with the effects of the El Niño phenomenon in 2024.

[1] https://gendercoordinationandmainstreaming.unwomen.org/building-block/gender-equality-marker

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In response to these challenges, Colombia has put in place a series of policies and strategic frameworks that include the Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services (PNGIBSSE)[2], the Biodiversity Action Plan for 2030 (NBSAP) [3], the National Determined Contribution (NDC)[4], the National Restoration Strategy for 2026[5], among others. In addition to the above, the country has managed to consolidate the National System of Protected Areas, which protects around 16% of the continental territory and 13% of the marine territory.

However, the implementation of these policies and plans faces serious obstacles, including insufficient financial resources[6] to implement strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (Ministry of Environment, 2023). Additionally, armed conflict and illicit economies (e.g., illegal mining and illicit crops) remain a persistent challenge that increases pressure on ecosystems and territorial development.

To move towards reversing these trends, Colombia must actively identify, and leverage opportunities aligned with the global 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the Goals of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). This includes investing in innovative conservation strategies, restoring degraded ecosystems, improving landscape connectivity, and promoting sustainable land-use practices. By doing so, Colombia can contribute meaningfully to the achievement of the four long-term goals by 2050 and the 23 action targets of the GBF by 2030, thus supporting the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols. These efforts will require strengthening inter-institutional collaboration, mobilizing financial resources, and integrating biodiversity considerations into all sectors of development.

III. Project Objectives

The project aims to contribute to landscape socio-ecological connectivity and biodiversity conservation in the Colombian Amazon by advancing innovative multifunctional restoration business models that enhance multi-stakeholder governance and community-based livelihoods. This will be delivered through the following outcomes:

- Multistakeholder governance strengthened to integrate multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans ensuring ecosystem connectivity and environmental sustainability in the Colombian amazon region.
- Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration implemented, involving partnerships among community-based nurseries, public and private actors.
- Increased awareness and knowledge sharing on community-based multifunctional restoration, enabling replication and scaling.

The project adopts a participatory and gender-responsive approach that strengthens collective action to address environmental degradation. By promoting multifunctional restoration and advancing innovative community-based business models, it restores ecological functions, improves landscape connectivity, and generates socio-economic opportunities for local populations[7]. Embedding restoration within

[2] https://www.minambiente.gov.co/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Poli%CC%81tica-Nacional-de-Gestio%CC%81n-Integral-de-la-Biodiver.pdf

[3] https://www.minambiente.gov.co/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Plan-Accion-Biodiversidad-Colombia-2030.pdf

[4] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20actualizada%20de%20Colombia.pdf

[5] https://www.minambiente.gov.co/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/ENR_3032025-1.pdf

[6] Estimated at 76.5 billion Colombian pesos (approximately 19.435 billion dollars)

[7] Chazdon, R. L., Brancalion, P. H. S., Lamb, D., Laestadius, L., Calmon, M., C Kumar, C. (2017). *A Policy-Driven Knowledge Agenda for Global Forest and Landscape Restoration*. Conservation Letters, 10(1), 125–132. https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12220.

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governance frameworks creates synergies between biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and territorial planning, contributing to halting deforestation and enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Aligned with GBF Targets 2, 3, 9–10, 12, 22–23, and Colombia's NDC, the project delivers ecosystem restoration, sustainable livelihoods diversification, and generates lessons for Amazon-wide replication.

IV. Theory of change

The project aims to contribute to landscape socio-ecological connectivity and biodiversity conservation in the Colombian Amazon by advancing innovative multifunctional restoration business models that enhance multi-stakeholder governance and community-based livelihoods.

The Theory of Change (see Annex 3) rests on the identified change pathways, which note that:

If inclusive participatory planning processes are established and strengthened to embed multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans, ensuring conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem connectivity become integral parts of territorial governance in the department of Caquetá;
If local communities are empowered, actively engage and have the capacities needed in multifunctional restoration, sustainable production systems, and participatory governance processes; and
If institutions at national, departmental, and municipal levels are provided with technical, political, and regulatory support (Output 1.1; Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2).

Then, multistakeholder governance will be strengthened, environmental policies and land-use plans will integrate multifunctional restoration, and restoration initiatives will gain legitimacy, continuity, and scale.

Furthermore, **if** community-based nurseries are strengthened with technical, organizational and entrepreneurial capacities to produce genetically viable native plant material (Output 2.1; Activities 2.1.1-2.1.2);
If innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration are established through partnerships among nurseries, public and private actors, fostering local entrepreneurship and long-term economic viability (Output 2.2; Activities 2.2.1- 2.2.3);
If multifunctional and innovative restoration techniques respond to partnerships' needs and benefit men and women equally (Output 2.3; Activities 2.3.1-2.3.3); and
If public, private, and community stakeholders commit to investing in long-term outcomes, and biodiversity-based products and services access viable markets.

Then, innovative and sustainable multifunctional restoration business models centered around community-based nurseries will evolve and present scalable models for public and private habitat restoration initiatives, reducing pressures driving deforestation and ecosystem degradation.

Also, **if** local communities (including youth, women, and vulnerable groups), public institutions, and private actors are engaged in knowledge sharing and communication strategies promoting multifunctional restoration and biodiversity-based livelihoods (Output 3.1; Activities 3.1.1-3.1.3).

Then, knowledge-based community-driven multifunctional restoration will be demonstrated and enable replication and scaling.

This **because** barriers—weak governance, insufficient technical knowledge, lack of coordination, dependence on unsustainable practices, and limited knowledge exchange—will have been effectively addressed.

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Underlying assumptions are:
- Local communities willingly participate in restoration, production, and governance.
- National, departmental, and municipal institutions remain committed to providing support.
- Actors invest in long-term outcomes.
- Biodiversity-based products access markets.
- Territorial conditions enable scaling.

Risks:
- Weak governance and land tenure conflicts
- Security issues
- Limited funding and market failures
- Climate shocks
- Institutional turnover
- Community disengagement
- Gender inequality

The project will conserve biodiversity and restore connectivity in the Colombian Amazon through 300 hectares of multifunctional restoration with 400 direct beneficiaries while contributing to SDGs 1, 6, 13, 15 and GBF targets 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 14, 19, 22 and 23.

V. Coordination, complementarities and value added

The proposed project builds on a strong foundation of national and regional initiatives, ensuring that the Kunming Biodiversity Fund (KBF) investment delivers tangible added value while accelerating transformative outcomes for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Colombia. The country has already established enabling frameworks such as the National Biodiversity Policy and Action Plan (PNGIBSE 2024–2030), the National Restoration Plan, and its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commitments.

KBF investment will be complementary to the Government of Colombia resources through the Strategic Investment Program for the Amazon – Fund for Life and Biodiversity, that includes funds up to COP 100 billion (USD 25 million, 21% of the portfolio) for biodiversity and climate action, complemented by COP 172 billion (USD 43 million, 35% of the portfolio) invested in Development Hubs for the Forest and Biodiversity Economy—a flagship strategy to curb deforestation, conserve biodiversity, and diversify sustainable livelihoods (MinAmbiente, 2023).

In Caquetá, major investments already support restoration and sustainable production. These include the macroproject *Restoration of Areas Degraded by Deforestation in the Municipalities of Caquetá* with COP 147.28 billion (USD 36.8 million), alongside community-led initiatives to restore Andean-Amazonian connectivity and revitalize Amazonian mosaics in the Caguán and Orteguaza basins. KBF financing will bridge critical governance gaps, scaling restoration, reinforcing ecosystem connectivity, and fostering biodiversity-based economies, ensuring complementarity and synergy with national strategies.

Implementation will align with Colombia's National Environmental System (SINA) and will be coordinated through inter-institutional biodiversity committees. UNDP's convening role will strengthen collaboration with MinAmbiente, IDEAM, regional authorities, civil society, women's and youth groups, and private actors, ensuring coherence, ownership, and sustainability.

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The project contributes directly to the Sustainable Development Goals—notably SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG 1 (No Poverty). It also advances GBF Goals A and B, with emphasis on Targets 2 (restoration), 3 (conservation), 9–10 (sustainable use and agriculture), 12 (nature-based solutions), and 22–23 (participation, equity, and rights).

Through this integrative approach, KBF financing will catalyze a transformational shift toward inclusive, nature-positive development, positioning Colombia as a global leader in advancing the GBF and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

VI. Lessons Learned s Innovation

Past programmatic experiences in Colombia provide critical lessons that inform this project's design, ensuring catalytic results. Initiatives such as the GEF-funded *Amazonia Sostenible para la Paz* demonstrated the importance of landscape-level planning and ecological connectivity as foundations for peacebuilding and biodiversity conservation. The lessons learned from the GEF-funded project *"Amazonia Sostenible para la Paz"* informed both the design and the risk management strategy of the *"United for the Forest"* project. While the previous project achieved important results, it also faced challenges related to contextual risks such as the presence of armed conflict, threats, and displacement of local leaders in these territories. In several cases, these conditions led to temporary interruptions of field activities.

To mitigate these challenges, continuous context and risk analyses were carried out with the active participation of local communities and the UN Department of Safety and Security Office. Clear and effective communication channels were established between various stakeholders to manage expectations and maintain trust. Interinstitutional coordination mechanisms were activated with the National Ombudsperson, the UN Human Rights Office, and other relevant entities to respond to emerging security situations. Importantly, local organizations were strengthened to ensure that, in cases where technical teams could not access certain areas, community partners could implement project actions under the strategic guidance of the technical team. These lessons have been integrated into the new proposal through enhanced security protocols, stronger coordination with local authorities, and participatory mechanisms that increase local ownership and resilience in the face of contextual risks.

Projects like *Restaurando la Esperanza* and *Naturalpaz* reinforced the approach that ecosystem restoration is transformative when rooted in community-driven processes, intergenerational knowledge exchange, and sustainable economic alternatives that reduce pressures on ecosystems.

The *Climate Promise* initiative emphasized integrating climate action into biodiversity and productive landscape strategies, ensuring coherence with national and global commitments. Complementary efforts led by MinAmbiente reinforced the importance of participatory governance platforms, institutional coordination, and technical capacity building to achieve long-term environmental and social sustainability.

Building on these lessons, this project introduces innovation by integrating biodiversity-based business models with restoration, leveraging community-led monitoring of ecological recovery, and applying nature-based solutions to strengthen ecosystem services and climate resilience. By bridging restoration, peacebuilding, and sustainable livelihoods, the project creates replicable models aligned with GBF targets and SDGs, positioning biodiversity conservation as a driver of territorial development and reconciliation with nature.

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VII. Sustainability, exit strategy and replication

The project's sustainability strategy is anchored in environmental/institutional/social and financial dimensions to ensure long-term impact. Environmentally, restoration will focus on ecological functionality, recovery of native species, and nature-based solutions that strengthen ecosystem services and climate resilience. These actions will be maintained through multistakeholder restoration schemes, ensuring local ownership. Institutionally, the project strengthens governance agreements, inter-institutional coordination, and multi-stakeholder platforms, embedding multifunctional restoration into territorial planning and aligning with national frameworks such as the National Restoration Plan and MinAmbiente's macro-project on degraded areas in Caquetá. Public-private-community alliances will promote the institutionalization and scaling of multifunctional restoration outcomes. Financial sustainability will be fostered through innovative biodiversity-based business models, partnerships with private/public actors, and the strengthening of community-based nurseries and enterprises.

Thus, tailored training will build the technical, entrepreneurial, organizational, and financial capacities of local communities, enabling them to sustain restoration services, diversify livelihoods, and access public and international funding. Exit strategies include formally transferring multifunctional restoration into land-use and environmental plans, governance mechanisms, and monitoring tools for municipalities, environmental authorities, and community organizations.

The project will pilot scalable innovations such as multistakeholder restoration schemes, creating replicable and sustainable models that integrate conservation, livelihoods, and peacebuilding across Amazonian landscapes.

Please refer to Annex 5.

VIII. Social Impact

The project fully aligns with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) by adopting a rights-based, inclusive, and gender-responsive approach to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and restoration. Gender equality is a cross-cutting priority, ensuring that women and girls are empowered as environmental leaders and decision-makers. All components integrate gender-responsive actions—such as leadership training for women in restoration and technical capacity building in sustainable livelihoods—to overcome structural barriers to participation and guarantee equal opportunities. This approach is consistent with UNDP's Gender Equality Marker (GEN2), ensuring equitable benefit-sharing and enhancing women's roles as stewards of biodiversity.

The project will primarily engage rural-farming families and landowners linked to Civil Society Natural Reserves (RNSC) across four municipalities in Caquetá. These communities are strongly connected to Amazonian landscapes through agricultural and cattle-raising practices, which currently provide livelihoods but also drive degradation. By working directly with local actors, the project aims to transform production practices into biodiversity-friendly models that reconcile restoration with improved social and economic well-being, without undermining cultural practices.

Youth and vulnerable groups are central to the design. Intergenerational learning and inclusive capacity-building strategies will strengthen environmental leadership. Partnerships with schools, universities, and youth networks will foster environmental education (component 3) and active participation in restoration (component 1). Accessibility guidelines will ensure meaningful engagement of people with disabilities.

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Engagement of Local Communities (LCs) is a core pillar. The project builds on participatory planning processes (component 1), with activities co-designed alongside LCs while respecting governance systems and local knowledge. Restoration and biodiversity-based livelihood initiatives will be implemented under community-based leadership, ensuring ownership and cultural relevance.

Strengthening inclusive, multi-level governance mechanisms (component 1) will serve as the backbone for sustainable biodiversity outcomes. Local decision-making will be enhanced to guarantee balanced participation of women, men, and youth, with clear rules for representation and leadership.

Through these approaches, the project advances GBF considerations by institutionalizing inclusion, equity, and social justice as fundamental drivers of environmental action. By amplifying women's voices, engaging youth, and prioritizing LC leadership, the project fosters a transformative model where conservation and restoration contribute to human well-being, cultural integrity, and territorial peace. This participatory model supports Colombia's commitments under the GBF and ensures biodiversity recovery is co-owned by those most affected, enabling long-term resilience, sustainability, and replication across Amazonian landscapes.

Please refer to Annex 5.

IX. Communications, outreach and learning

The project will implement a comprehensive communication, outreach, and learning strategy to showcase results, promote replication, and strengthen restoration efforts. It will emphasize the leadership of local communities, particularly Civil Society Natural Reserves and farmers' organizations —demonstrating how community-driven restoration and biodiversity-based livelihoods generate ecological, social, and economic benefits. Materials will be produced in Spanish for accessibility, with selected outputs translated into English for international visibility.

Key products will include multimedia storytelling (short videos, infographics, and podcasts) illustrating restoration impacts, alongside policy briefs and technical guidelines to inform decision-makers and practitioners. The project will use digital platforms to host interactive maps, georeferenced data, and lessons learned, enhancing transparency and replicability. A practical community restoration toolkit will also be produced for Civil Society Natural Reserves, farmers' organizations, and other conservation actors.
Outreach activities will engage local, departmental, and national institutions—including environmental authorities, MinAmbiente, municipal governments, and academia—strengthening multi-level dialogue on environmental governance. A learning series of webinars, workshops, and knowledge exchanges will consolidate project experiences, combining evidence-based communication with stakeholder engagement to catalyze scaling and policy integration.

This strategy ensures that project results are not only communicated but also translated into actionable knowledge, fostering wider adoption and long-term impact.

X. Budget

Please refer to the annex budget

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XI. Results Framework

Outcome 1: Multistakeholder governance strengthened to integrate multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans ensuring ecosystem connectivity and environmental sustainability in the Colombian amazon region.					
		Baseline (2025)	**Target** (12-2027)	**Means of verification**	**Responsible Org**
Outcome Indicators	1.1 Number of environmental public policy instruments (municipal, departmental, or regional) in the Colombian Amazon that integrate provisions for multifunctional restoration, ecosystem connectivity, and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, developed and endorsed through multi-stakeholder governance processes.	0	At least 2	• Environmental policies, and/or strategies with explicit restoration/connectivity provisions. • Records of participatory governance processes (committee meeting minutes, stakeholder attendance lists, consultation reports). • Signed agreements validating the inclusion of restoration criteria.	UNDP-Colombia
Output Indicators	1.2 Number of land use plans established in a participatory manner within prioritized landscapes that explicitly incorporate multifunctional restoration, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem connectivity criteria, developed through inclusive participatory planning processes with the active involvement of women and youth.	0	At least 2	• Land-use plans or documents with explicit references to restoration, connectivity, and biodiversity. • Records of participatory processes: meeting minutes, attendance lists disaggregated by gender, age, and affiliation; consultation reports. • Project monitoring reports validating the participatory nature of the planning processes.	UNDP - Colombia

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	1.3. % of participants in planning processes (policy dialogues, consultations, and technical roundtables) that are women and youth, with documented evidence of their active contribution to decision-making on multifunctional restoration, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem connectivity in Caquetá.	0	40%	• Attendance lists from planning meetings and policy dialogues, disaggregated by gender, age, and ethnicity. • Meeting minutes and consultation reports documenting contributions and decisions influenced by these groups. • Stakeholder satisfaction surveys confirming meaningful participation (not just presence). • Photographic and audiovisual records of participatory processes.	UNDP - Colombia
Outcome 2: Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration implemented, involving partnerships among community-based nurseries, public and private actors.					
		Baseline (2025)	**Target** (12-2027)	**Means of verification**	**Responsible Org**
Outcome Indicators	2.1. Number of innovative and financially sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration co-developed and operationalized through partnerships between community-based nurseries, public institutions, and private sector actors.	0	At least 2	• Signed partnership agreements among nurseries, public, and private actors. • Business model documentation • Monitoring data on hectares restored, species propagated, and survival rates. • Socioeconomic surveys/interviews with community members on income and employment generated.	UNDP - Colombia
Output Indicators	2.2. Number of the targeted community-based nurseries in Caquetá that demonstrate improved technical, organizational and entrepreneurial capacities and ensure that a % of trained	0	At least 5 of targeted community-based nurseries	• Nursery production records and technical assessments (e.g., seedling survival rates).	UNDP - Colombia

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	participants are women and youth who are actively engaged.		At least 30% of women and youth	• Training attendance records, disaggregated by gender, age, and ethnicity. • Capacity development scorecards or evaluations applied to participating nurseries. • Project progress reports and site visit records validating both technical improvements and inclusive participation. • Interviews with nursery members and local stakeholders.	
	2.3. Number of hectares of prioritized areas under multifunctional restoration processes that are implemented through active public–private–community partnerships, with equal participation and benefit-sharing between men and women.	0 ha	300 ha	• Georeferenced maps and satellite imagery documenting hectares under restoration. • Signed partnership agreements with public, private, and community actors. • Participation records and beneficiary lists disaggregated by gender. • Stakeholder interviews confirming equal access and benefits for men and women.	UNDP - Colombia
Outcome 3: Increased awareness and knowledge sharing on community-based multifunctional restoration, enabling replication and scaling.					
		Baseline (2025)	**Target** (12-2027)	**Means of verification**	**Responsible Org**
Outcome Indicators	3.1 Number of direct beneficiaries with increased awareness and knowledge of multifunctional restoration	0	At least 400	• Pre- and post-training surveys • Training attendance records • Feedback forms and interviews	UNDP - Colombia
Output Indicators	3.2 Number of communication and knowledge products that promote multifunctional restoration and sustainable livelihoods.	0	at least 5 communication and knowledge products	• Published documents • Distribution lists or records • Event records	UNDP - Colombia
Outcome 4. Risk Management, MsE and Quality Assurance					

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		Baseline (2025)	**Target** (12-27)	**Means of verification**	**Responsible Org**
Outcome Indicators	4.1 Completion of all planned Monitoring and Evaluation (MCE) activities, as outlined in the Project MCE Plan, including baseline data collection, regular progress monitoring, with 100% of activities completed by their scheduled deadlines.	0	100%	• Project MCE Plan. • MCE reports • Data collection instruments and databases. Minutes of MCE review meetings.	UNDP - Colombia
Output Indicators	4.2 A comprehensive Project Monitoring and Evaluation (MCE) Plan, including a detailed log frame, indicator reference sheets, data collection methods, and a clear reporting schedule, is developed	0	1	Project MCE Plan	UNDP - Colombia

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XII. Implementation schedule/timeline

Project Activities		M 1	M 2	M3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M G	M 10	M 11	M 12	M 13	M 14	M 15	M 16	M 17	M 18	M 1G	M 20	M 21	M 22	M 23	M 24
Output 1.1 Inclusive participatory planning processes established and strengthened to embed multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans, ensuring that conservation,	**Activity 1.1.1** – Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues and technical roundtables to co-develop policy recommendations integrating multifunctional restoration into local planning instruments.																								
sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem connectivity become integral parts of territorial governance in the department of Caquetá.	**Activity 1.1.2 -** Identify and co-design – with an inclusive and multistakeholder approach, landscape interventions for multifunctional restoration in alignment with environmental and land-use planning instruments of target municipalities.																								
Output 2.1 - Community-based nurseries strengthened with the technical, organizational and entrepreneurial capacities needed to produce genetically viable native plant material for multifunctional restoration.	**Activity 2.1.1** - Map and assess community-based nurseries to identify technical and business capacity needs for multifunctional restoration.																								
	Activity 2.1.2 - Co-design and implement improvement plans to enhance community-based nurseries capacities in genetically diverse and viable native plant production, management, and																								

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	service delivery for restoration efforts.																								
Output 2.2. Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration established, built through partnerships among community-based nurseries, public institutions, and private sector actors, fostering local entrepreneurship and long-term economic viability of restoration efforts.	**Activity 2.2.1 -** Conduct a value chain and stakeholder analysis to identify needs, opportunities, and partnerships for multifunctional restoration.																								
	Activity 2.2.2 - Co-design business models for multifunctional restoration involving community nurseries, public institutions, and private actors.																								
	Activity 2.2.3. - Implement business models for multifunctional restoration through partnerships that promote sustainable production, technical assistance, and market access.																								
Output 2.3. Prioritized areas under multifunctional restoration processes that adopt innovative techniques and respond to the public, private and community partnerships, benefiting men and women equally.	**Activity 2.3.1.** Conduct participatory land-use planning at the property level to identify and spatially reference multifunctional restoration areas																								
	Activity 2.3.2. - Establish and maintain 300 ha under multifunctional restoration to enhance connectivity, biodiversity, and local livelihoods.																								
	Activity 2.3.3 - Co-design and implement a community-based monitoring scheme for																								

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	multifunctional restoration.																								
Output 3.1. Local communities (including youth, women and vulnerable groups), public institutions and private actors actively engaged in knowledge sharing and communication strategies that promote multifunctional restoration practices and biodiversity-based sustainable livelihoods.	**Activity 3.1.1** – Co-design and implement a communication and knowledge-sharing strategy, including multimedia products and printed materials.																								
	Activity 3.1.2. - Develop community-driven communication products (videos, radio, and social media campaigns) with youth, women, and local organizations.																								
	Activity 3.1.3. Share lessons and best practices through regional and international platforms to foster replication and scaling**.**																								
Output 4.1. Prepare, implement and monitor an integrated Risk management system for the project in line with UNDP and national policies (including stakeholder engagement, gender mainstreaming, social and environmental standards and accountability to stakeholders)	**4.1.1.** Develop and operationalize the project's risk management system aligned with UNDP safeguards.																								
	4.1.2. Monitor and report on safeguard implementation, stakeholder engagement, gender integration, and accountability measures.																								
Output 4.2 - Monitoring C Evaluation and Quality Assurance Systems	**4.2.1 -** Establish and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation system with clear indicators and reporting tools.																								
	4.2.2 - Provide quality assurance for technical outputs, knowledge																								

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	products, and safeguards to ensure reliability and compliance																								

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XIII. Risk management framework

Risk category	Description
Contextual risks	Risks related to conflicts, safety and political insecurity jeopardizing the delivery of the project outputs
Institutional risks	Risks related to the beneficiary country's institutions´ participation in the project activities
Project level risks	Risks that may negatively affect the delivery of the project outputs.

Category of Risk	Risks	Likelihood	Impact	Level	Implications for project/ programme	Mitigation measures
Contextual / Programmatic / Institutional	High priority risks for project/ programme	☐ Very improbable (1) ☐ Improbable (2) ☐ Possible (3) ☐ Probable (4) ☐ Very probable (5)	☐ Negligible (1) ☐ Low (2) ☐ Moderate (3) ☐ Significant (4) ☐ Catastrophic (5)	[calculate likelihood x impact] (1-3 negligible, 4-6 low, 8-12 medium, 15 high, 16-25 very high)	Analysis of the implications for the project/programme	Measures being taken and/or proposed to mitigate risk
Contextual risk	Presence of illegal armed groups, narcotrafficking, and illicit economies (coca cultivation, illegal mining) in Caquetá	4	4	16	Restricted access for project staff, threats to community leaders, possible suspension of fieldwork	• Conduct **security risk assessments** before missions. • Follow **UNDSS protocols** and coordinate with local authorities. • Avoid high-risk zones; use remote engagement where needed. • Implement conflict-sensitive and community-led approaches to avoid

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						exposing local partners. • Develop secure communication and data protection protocols for field teams and community monitors. • Coordinate with humanitarian, peacebuilding, and security actors to update risk mapping in real time. • Integrate flexible delivery modalities, adaptive planning, and contingency budgeting for field disruptions.
Project level	Livelihood alternatives promoted by the project may compete with illegal activities, creating resistance or sabotage.	3	4	12	Low adoption of sustainable practices, reputational risk.	• Align with **government security programs**. • Offer **viable, market-linked alternatives** and ensure early buy-in from local actors.
Project level	Informal tenure and overlapping claims between	3	4	12	Conflicts during restoration or land-use planning	• Integrate **land tenure screening** into participatory planning. • Document **voluntary agreements** for restoration activities.

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	settlers and private owners					
Institutional	Weak local governance and limited technical capacity to manage restoration and SES compliance.	3	3	9	Delays, poor quality control, sustainability risks	• Strengthen local environmental authorities and community organizations through Outcome 1 capacity-building. • Include SES/OHS/SEA-SH modules in training.
Project-level (SES, - Standard 2 - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation)	Floods, droughts, and wildfires (exacerbated by El Niño events) can affect nurseries´ production of native plant species and damage restoration sites	3	4	12	Low availability of plant material to support restoration, loss of planted areas, increased costs.	• Select climate-resilient species and design fire prevention plans. • Include contingency funds for replanting.
Contextual	Shifts in government priorities or budget	3	3	9	Reduced resources, delays in scaling	• Secure formal agreements with MinAmbiente and local authorities.

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	allocations could affect co-financing and institutional support					• Align project outputs with national restoration strategies for continuity.
Project level	Women may face barriers to participating and benefiting equally	3	3	9	Discriminatory impacts on women, including restrictions on their ability to access, use, protect or benefit from natural resource management	• Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan (see SESP for details) • SEA/SH Code of Conduct and risk mitigation (See SESP)
Project level	Social and environmental safeguards risks (See SESP, Annex 5)	3	3	9	Disruptions to implementation and potential failure to deliver intended social and environmental outcomes	Described in Annex 5, Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

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Annexes (optional)

Please attach the following information (when applies) as a separate annex document. Kindly enumerate the included attachments for reference.

A. Result-based Budget

A1. Broader baseline and situation analysis - Please refer to the attached document

A2. Relevant Maps of the project intervention area and/or relevant region/area - Please refer to the attached document

A3. Full Theory of Change (ToC) Diagram -Please refer to the attached document

A4. Detailed description of outcomes, outputs, and activities.

A5. Social and Environmental Safeguards: Social and Environmental Screening, Stakeholder analysis and engagement framework, Gender Framework

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Outcome	Output	Activities	Expenditure category	Description of expenditure	Estimated amount	PSC	% of Funding
Outcome 1 - Multi-stakeholder governance strengthened to integrate multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring ecosystem connectivity and sustainability in the Colombian Amazon	*Output 1.1 - Inclusive participatory planning processes established and strengthened embed multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans, ensuring that conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem connectivity become integral parts of territorial governance in the department of Caquetá*	*Activity 1.1.1 - Facilitate multistakeholders dialogues and technical roundtables to co-create policy recommendations for existing planning instruments, allowing multifunctional restoration practices to be institutionalized and scaled through public policy, thereby enhancing long-term governance and sustainability.*	*4. Contractual services*	Multistakeholder participatory dialogues and technical round tables, including rental of the meeting venue, materials, meals and facilitation costs.	$10,000.00	$700.00	1%
			5. Travel	Transportation, accommodation and food costs for professionals and representatives of institutions and communities attending the workshops	$7,000.00	$490.00	1%
			1. Staff and other personnel	Environmental technical expert to lead the participatory design process, facilitate stakeholder engagement, support the co-design of the landscape for implementation and the public policy and land-use plans recommendations and advocacy Technical advisory support by CTA	$50,305.00	$3,521.35	5%
			7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	Delivery enabling services - Operations support to Procurement, Finance, Connectivity and admin related services	$3,115.00	$218.05	0%
		Activity 1.1.2 - Co-designing the implementation landscape for multifunctional restoration through an inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach, considering the needs and opportunities of the territory in coherence with environmental and land-use planning instruments of the prioritized municipalities of Caquetá.	*4. Contractual services*	Mutistakeholder participatory workshops to co-design the implementation landscape, including rental of the meeting venue, materials, meals and facilitation costs.	$10,000.00	$700.00	1%
			1. Staff and other personnel	GIS (Geographic Information Systems) expert for the collection of spatial data, cartography and technical support to co-design the implementation landscape	$28,000.00	$1,960.00	3%
			7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	Delivery enabling services - Operations support to Procurement, Finance, Connectivity and admin related services	$3,115.00	$218.05	0%
			5. Travel	Transportation support for local participants from remote areas.	$7,000.00	$490.00	1%
	Output 2.1 - Community-based nurseries strengthened with the technical, organizational and entrepreneurial capacities needed to produce genetically viable native plant material for multifunctional restoration.	*Activity 2.1.1 - Mapping and assessment of community-based nurseries to identify technical, organizational and entrepreneurial needs and gaps to strengthen their capacity to act as hubs of innovation that supports multifunctional restoration*	*5. Travel*	Field visits (logistics, transportation and food) for the project team and local actors to carry out the napping and assessment.	$15,000.00	$1,050.00	1%
			1. Staff and other personnel	Social professional to lead the mapping, assesments and stakeholder engagement	$34,000.00	$2,380.00	3%
		Activity 2.1.2 - Co-design and implement improvement plans with community-based nurseries to strengthen their capacities to produce and provide genetically diverse and viable native plant	*4. Contractual services*	Organization to co-design and implement improvement plans with community based nursuries	$60,000.00	$4,200.00	6%
			5. Travel	Transportation support to local participants to training sessions.	$10,000.00	$700.00	1%
			6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	Low value grant agreements with community-based organizations	$200,000.00	$14,000.00	20%
	Output 2.2. Innovative and sustainable business models	*Activity 2.2.1 - Conduct an analysis of the key stakeholders that could potentially be involved in the multifunctional restoration value chain to identify their needs, interest, capacities and*					

Activities	Total	Leading organization - UNDP	Participating organization 2 - Amazonian Community-based nurseries Network (TBC)
Activity 1.1.1 - Facilitate multistakeholders dialogues and technical roundtables to co-create policy recommendations for existing planning instruments, allowing multifunctional restoration practices to be institutionalized and scaled through public policy, thereby enhancing long-term governance and sustainability.	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	
	$7,000.00	$7,000.00	
	$50,305.00	$50,305.00	
	$3,115.00	$3,115.00	
Activity 1.1.2 - Co-designing the implementation landscape for multifunctional restoration through an inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach, considering the needs and opportunities of the territory in coherence with environmental and land-use planning instruments of the prioritized municipalities of Caquetá.	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	
	$28,000.00	$28,000.00	
	$3,115.00	$3,115.00	
	$7,000.00	$7,000.00	
Activity 2.1.1 - Mapping and assessment of community-based nurseries to identify technical, organizational and entrepreneurial needs and gaps to strengthen their capacity to act as hubs of innovation that supports multifunctional restoration	$15,000.00	$15,000.00	
	$34,000.00	$34,000.00	
Activity 2.1.2 - Co-design and implement improvement plans with community-based nurseries to strengthen their capacities to produce and provide genetically diverse and viable native plant material and multifunctional	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	
	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	
	$200,000.00		$200,000.00
Activity 2.2.1 - Conduct an analysis of the key stakeholders that could potentially be involved in the multifunctional restoration value chain to identify their needs, interest, capacities and			

Outcome 2 - Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration that involves partnerships among community-based nurseries, public and private actors.	*for multifunctional restoration established, built through partnerships among community-based nurseries, public institutions, and private sector actors, fostering local entrepreneurship and long-term economic viability of restoration efforts.*	*Activity 2.2.2 - Co-design bussinness models for multifunctional restoration engaging community-based nurseries, public and private actors.*	*4. Contractual services*	Contract with a local organization to conduct an analysis of the key stakeholders, co-design and business models	$85,000.00	$5,950.00	8%	*Activity 2.2.2 - Co-design bussinness models for multifunctional restoration engaging community-based nurseries, public and private actors.*	$85,000.00	$85,000.00	
		Activity 2.2.3. - Implement business models for multifunctional restoration through the establishment of partnerships among community-based nurseries, public and private actors.						*Activity 2.2.3. - Implement business models for multifunctional restoration through the establishment of partnerships among community-based nurseries, public and private actors.*			
	Output 2.3. Prioritized areas under multifunctional restoration processes that adopt innovative techniques and respond to the public, private and community partneships, benefiting men and women equally.	*Activity 2.3.1. Implement participatory land use plannnig at the property level to Identify and spatially reference areas for multifunctional restoration from an ecosystem coinnectivity and sustainable production approach.*	*1. Staff and other personnel*	Environmental expert to facilitate community participatory land use planning at the property level	$68,300.00	$4,781.00	7%	*Activity 2.3.1. Implement participatory land use plannnig at the property level to Identify and spatially reference areas for multifunctional restoration from an ecosystem coinnectivity and sustainable production approach.*	$68,300.00	$68,300.00	
			5. Travel	Transportation, accommodation and travel expenses for field visits Transport and food assistance for local actors involved in participatory mapping.	$7,000.00	$490.00	1%		$7,000.00	$7,000.00	
		Activity 2.3.2. - Establishment, isolation and maintenance of 300 ha under multifunctional restoration processes that enhance connectivity, biodiversity and economic productivity	*7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs*	Delivery enabling services - Operations support to Procurement, Finance, Connectivity and admin related services	$3,115.00	$218.05	0%		$3,115.00	$3,115.00	
			6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	Low value grant agreements with community-based organizations	$50,000.00	$3,500.00	5%	*Activity 2.3.2. - Establishment, isolation and maintenance of 300 ha under multifunctional restoration processes that enhance connectivity, biodiversity and economic productivity*	$50,000.00		$50,000.00
		Activity 2.3.3 - Co-design and implement a community monitoring scheme for multi-functional restoration processes	*1. Staff and other personnel*	Technical advisory support by CTA	$5,305.00	$371.35	1%	*Activity 2.3.3 - Co-design and implement a community monitoring scheme for multi-functional restoration processes*	$5,305.00	$5,305.00	
			7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	Delivery enabling services - Operations support to Procurement, Finance, Connectivity and admin related services	$3,115.00	$218.05	0%		$3,115.00	$3,115.00	
			3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (incl. depreciation)	Equipment for geospatial data collection, including: GPS. GIS software licenses and access to remote sensing data.	$20,000.00	$1,400.00	2%		$20,000.00	$20,000.00	
		Activity 3.1.1 - Co-design and implement a communication and knowledge sharing strategy (e.g. radio/video products and printed materials), to document and disseminate restoration practices,	*1. Staff and other personnel*	Communication expert to co-design the communication and knowledge sharing strategy	$45,000.00	$3,150.00	4%	*Activity 3.1.1 - Co-design and implement a communication and knowledge sharing strategy (e.g. radio/video products and printed materials), to document and disseminate restoration*	$45,000.00	$45,000.00	
			7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	Delivery enabling services - Operations support to Procurement, Finance, Connectivity and admin related services	$6,358.00	$445.06	1%		$6,358.00	$6,358.00	

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Outcome 3: Increased awareness and knowledge sharing on community- based multifunctional restoration, enabling replication and scaling.	*Output 3.1 - Local communities (including youth, women and vulnerable groups), public institutions and private actors actively engaged in knowledge sharing and communication strategies that promote multifunctional restoration practices and biodiversity-based sustainable livelihoods.*	*success stories led by youth, women, vulnerable groups, and public institutions, enabling replication and scaling of community-based multifunctional restoration initiatives.*	*5. Travel*	Transportation for staff and local communities	$7,000.00	$490.00	1%	*and success stories led by youth, women, vulnerable groups, and public institutions, enabling replication and scaling of community-based multifunctional restoration initiatives.*	$7,000.00	$7,000.00	
		Activity 3.1.2. - Develop community-driven communication products (videos, radio programs, and social media campaigns) co-developed by youth, women, and local communities to share restoration successes, lessons learned, and best practices for replication at the regional	*4. Contractual services*	Company to develop communication products	$42,000.00	$2,940.00	4%	*Activity 3.1.2. - Develop community-driven communication products (videos, radio programs, and social media campaigns) co-developed by youth, women, and local communities to share restoration successes, lessons learned, and best practices for replication at the regional level.*	$42,000.00	$42,000.00	
		Activity 3.1.3. - Lessons learned shared through regional and international platforms that allows the project to amplify its impact and foster replication in the Amazon region						*Activity 3.1.3. - Lessons learned shared through regional and international platforms that allows the project to amplify its impact and foster replication in the Amazon region*			
Outcome 4 - Risk Management, M&E and Quality Assurance	Output 4.1 - Prepare, implement and monitor an integrated Risk management system for the project in line with with UNDP and national policies (including stakeholder engagement, gender mainstreaming, social and environmental standards and accountability to stakeholders)	*Activity 4.1.1 Implementation and monitoring of safeguards risk framework*	*1. Staff and other personnel*	Undertake social and environmental risk screenings and assessments, and prepare appropriate management measures, in line with UNDP's SES Policy and applicable national requirements. At a minimum, this will include development of Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan and other frameworks or plans as indicated in the SESP. Indigenous Peoples Plans and FPIC will be required where project affected IP&LC are present in the targeted landscapes.	$20,000.00	$1,400.00	2%	*Activity 4.1.1 Implementation and monitoring of safeguards risk framework*	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	
		Activity 4.1.2 Developing a Risk Management system for the project	*1. Staff and other personnel*	To implement, monitor and maintain the project Risk Management Matrix and related mitigation measures.	$10,000.00	$700.00	1%	*Activity 4.1.2 Developing a Risk Management system for the project*	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	
	Output 4.2 - Monitoring & Evaluation and Quality Assurance Systems	*Activity 4.2.1 Establishing a Monitoring and Evaluation system for the project*	*1. Staff and other personnel*	Development of M&E framework	$15,000.00	$1,050.00	1%	*Activity 4.2.1 Establishing a Monitoring and Evaluation system for the project*	$15,000.00	$15,000.00	
		Activity 4.2.2: Providing quality assurance of technical outputs, knowledge products, M&E and SES implementation	*1. Staff and other personnel*	Quality assurance of results, knowledge sharing, compliance support, reporting	$24,610.00	$1,722.70	2%	*Activity 4.2.2: Providing quality assurance of technical outputs, knowledge products, M&E and SES implementation*	$24,610.00	$24,610.00	
Project management			***1. Staff and other personnel***	Staff cost	$68,041.44	$4,762.90	7%	***1. Staff and other personnel***	$68,041.44	$68,041.44	
			5. Travel	Travel	$17,200.00	$1,204.00	2%	***5. Travel***	$17,200.00	$17,200.00	
Programme support cost (7%)						$65,420.56	7%	***Programme support cost (7%)***	$65,420.56	$65,420.56	
Project Total					$1,000,000.00		100%				

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Aligment with KBF Outcomes			
Project's Outcome & Outputs		**KBF's Outcome**	**Budget**
Outcome 1 - Multi-stakeholder governance strengthened to integrate multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring ecosystem connectivity and sustainability in the Colombian Amazon	*Output 1.1 - Inclusive participatory planning processes established and strengthened embed multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans, ensuring that conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem connectivity become integral parts of territorial governance in the department of Caquetá*	*Outcome 2: Biodiversity effectively mainstreamed into policies, regulations, planning and strategies*	*$ 118,535.00*
Outcome 2 - Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration that involves partnerships among community-based nurseries, public and private actors.	*Output 2.1 - Community-based nurseries strengthened with the technical, organizational and entrepreneurial capacities needed to produce genetically viable native plant material for multifunctional restoration.*	*Outcome 3: Sustainable use of biodiversity enhanced.*	*$ 319,000.00*
	Output 2.2. Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration established, built through partnerships among community-based nurseries, public institutions, and private sector actors, fostering local entrepreneurship and long-term economic viability of restoration efforts.	*Outcome 1: Restored and protected ecosystems to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services*	*$ 85,000.00*
	Output 2.3. Prioritized areas under multifunctional restoration processes that adopt innovative techniques and respond to the public, private and community partneships, benefiting men and women equally.	*Outcome 1: Restored and protected ecosystems to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services*	*$ 156,835.00*
Outcome 3: Increased awareness and knowledge sharing on community-based multifunctional restoration, enabling replication and scaling.	*Output 3.1 - Local communities (including youth, women and vulnerable groups), public institutions and private actors actively engaged in knowledge sharing and communication strategies that promote multifunctional restoration practices and biodiversity-based sustainable livelihoods.*	*Outcome 1: Restored and protected ecosystems to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services*	*$ 100,358.00*
Outcome 4 - Risk Management, M&E and Quality Assurance	Output 4.1 - Prepare, implement and monitor an integrated Risk management system for the project in line with with UNDP and national policies (including stakeholder engagement, gender mainstreaming, social and environmental standards and accountability to stakeholders)	*Outcome 1: Restored and protected ecosystems to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services*	*$ 30,000.00*
	Output 4.2 - Monitoring & Evaluation and Quality Assurance Systems	*Outcome 1: Restored and protected ecosystems to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services*	*$ 39,610.00*
Project Management	*Staff and personnel*	*Outcome 1: Restored and protected ecosystems to*	*$ 68,041.44*
	Travel	*Outcome 1: Restored and protected ecosystems to*	*$ 17,200.00*
		PSC	*$ 65,420.56*
		Project Total Cost	*$ 1,000,000.00*

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United for the Forest: Community Restoration and Conservation in the Colombian Amazon region

A1. Broader baseline and situation analysis

Colombia is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, hosting approximately 10% of global biodiversity, making it a key player in ecosystem conservation. Its geographic location and the variety of its ecosystems, which include rainforests, moors, wetlands and marine ecosystems, are fundamental to global environmental stability.

Particularly, the Colombian Amazon region located in the southern part of Colombia is part of the larger Amazon rainforest, one of the most ecologically vital and diverse ecosystems in the world. This region has an area of 483,164 km^2, which is equivalent to 42.3% of the continental area of Colombia and 6.0% of the total area of the greater Amazon. 22.9% of the region, corresponding to 11,106,090 ha, is part of the National System of Protected Areas of the country, distributed in: National Natural Parks (18.4%), Natural Reserve (4.1%), Regional Natural Parks (0.2%), Flora Sanctuaries, Recreation Areas, among others. It is important to emphasize that 6.7% of the protected areas overlap with Indigenous Reserves, which have 26,799,342 ha, equivalent to 55% of the Amazon region (Murcia, et al., 2017).

From a political-administrative division, the Amazon region is made up of ten departments, of which Caquetá, Putumayo, Amazonas, Guainía, Guaviare, and Vaupés are entirely part of it, and the departments of Meta, Vichada, Cauca, and Nariño are partially part of it. In total, there are 61 municipalities (43 complete and 18 partial) and 18 non-municipalized areas (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Location of the Colombia Amazon Region
Source: https://siatac.co/la-amazonia-colombiana/

Specifically, the Department of Caquetá, covers approximately 8.896.500 hectares, of which 96.6% are areas of special environmental importance. Caquetá's landscape ranges from the

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eastern slopes of the Andes to vast Amazonian plains, featuring a tropical and humid climate with abundant rainfall. The region is rich in biodiversity and natural resources, hosting protected areas such as the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Park. Its economy is primarily based on cattle ranching, agriculture, and forestry, with growing opportunities for sustainable development and ecotourism.

Deforestation in the Amazon region

Despite its biodiversity richness and contribution to the global climate regulation the country faces significant challenges in terms of the conservation of its biodiversity and ecosystem services, mainly due to human activities that transform and degrade ecosystems, including deforestation, the expansion of the agricultural frontier, illegal mining and crops, urban growth and invasive species. Between 2001 and 2021, Colombia lost more than 3.2 million hectares of forests, with 2016 being the year with the highest deforestation rate (178,597 ha; Figure 2) (Ideam, 2024).

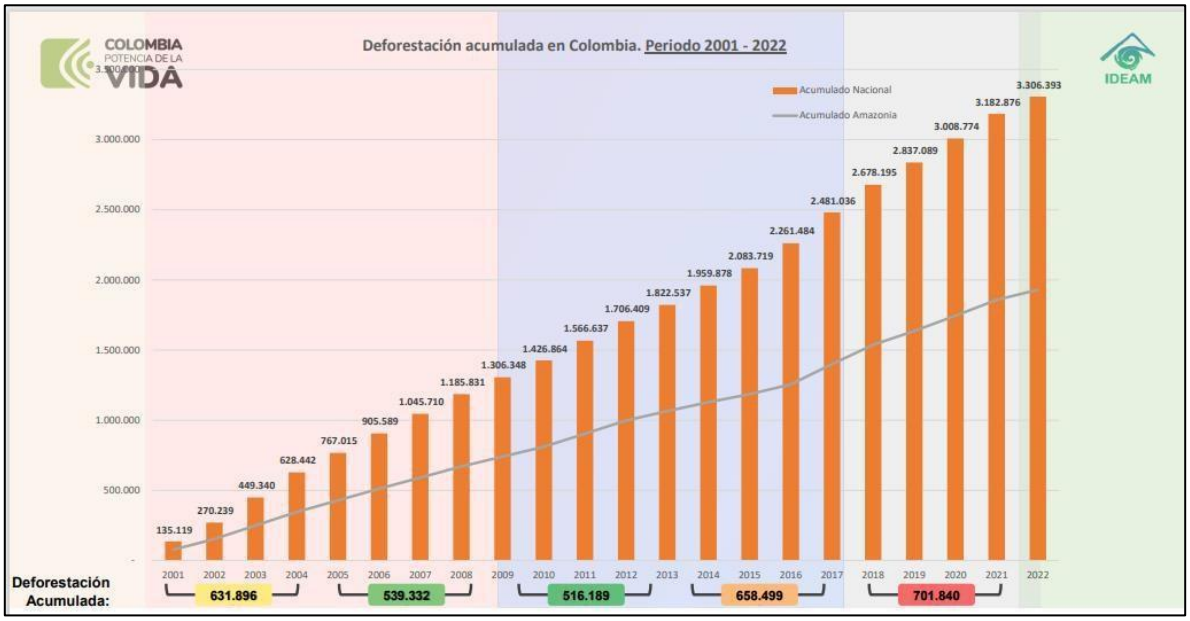


Figure 2. 2001-2022 deforestation figures in Colombia
Source: IDEAM, 2023

Despite a recent decrease in deforestation, especially between 2022 and 2023, significant threats persist, particularly in key areas such as the Amazon and natural national parks. The transformation of natural ecosystems into agricultural and livestock lands has reduced the connectivity of landscapes crucial for biodiversity, affecting water regulation and rainfall regimes throughout the country, as observed with the effects of the El Niño phenomenon in 2024.

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In 2023, Caquetá was among the five departments with the highest loss of natural forest, with 15,270 hectares deforested. For the last quarter of 2023, 3,464 hectares were deforested, and the region continues to face significant problems due to pressure on natural resources, increased environmental degradation, and deforestation. Specifically, figure 3 shows the deforestation trend for the four municipalities of intervention, highlighting that Florencia is the one with the highest rate of deforestation.

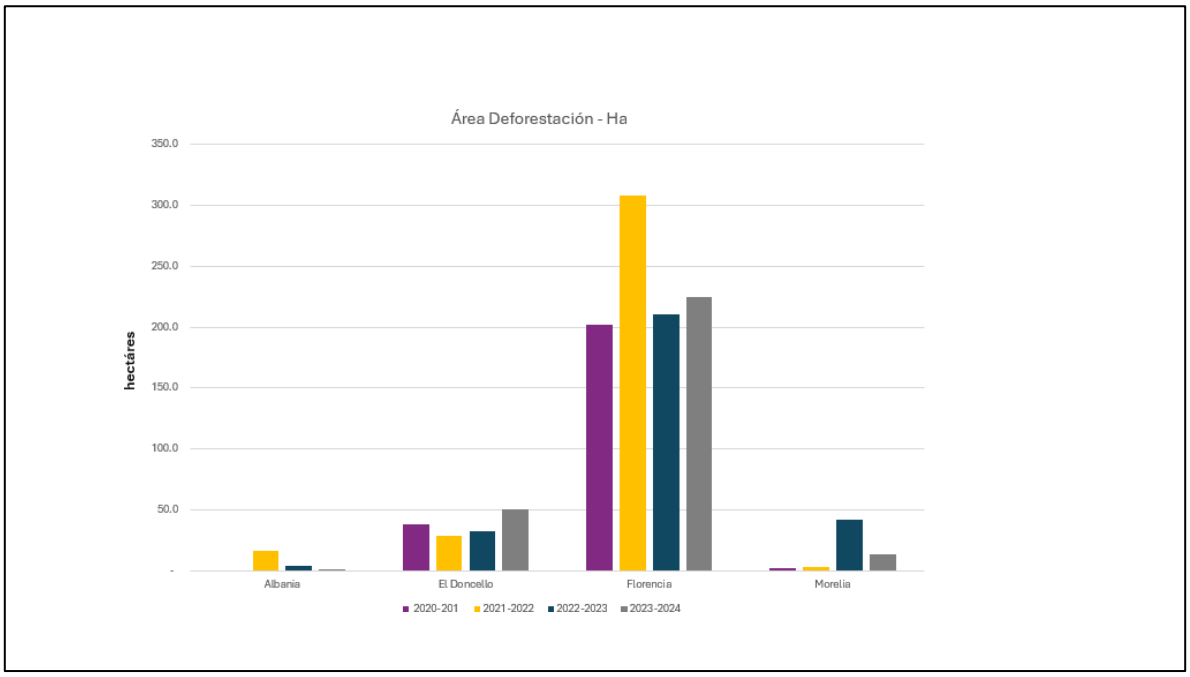


Figure 3. 2020-2024 deforestation figures for the four municipalities of intervention
Source: IDEAM, 2024

Among the main drivers of deforestation and degradation of the Amazonian forests are mining, the expansion of livestock farming and the agricultural frontier, and finally the expansion of the extractivist oil frontier. These phenomena have favored the development of socio-economic dynamics of inequality and conflict that not only affect the well-being of indigenous peoples and the local population, but the prosperity of all humanity. The opening and expansion of roads, the illegal appropriation of land, the planting of illicit crops, extensive livestock farming, mining and illegal extraction of timber, are among the main drivers of deforestation in the country, many of which are associated with large incomes generated by networks of illegal economies, which are intertwined with legal economies (McSweeney et al. 2017).

On the other hand, the dynamics of socio-ecological deterioration are evident in the profound economic and social gaps existing in the Amazon that are reflected in: i) Its precarious infrastructure, limited access to public goods and land, marginality, high levels of poverty, barriers to commercialization and association, constant pressure from armed groups, and a historical presence of the State where the use of public force prevails over economic and social programs; which makes communities highly vulnerable, leaving them at the mercy of large

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capital and war; ii) the existing correlation between municipalities with higher rates of deforestation and lower living conditions for their inhabitants; iii) the poverty indicators that are maintained over time and that show that the percentage of people in a situation of multidimensional poverty in the departments of the Amazon region, for 2021 exceed 40% for the departments of Guanía and Vaupés, and for the departments of Putumayo, Caquetá, Meta and Guaviare remain between 30% and 40% (DANE 2022).

Normative and Policy Framework

The *National Development Plan 2022-202c "Colombia, a world power of life"*, approved by Law 2294 of May 2023, constitutes the main policy framework of the current Government. This Plan is structured around 5 transformations, with their respective catalysts, which contain the public policy commitments of the different sectors for these 4 years. In the case of the environmental sector, the commitments are mainly focused on the following transformations: Transformation 1 related to land management around water and environmental justice; transformation 4 that refers to productive transformation, internationalization and climate action; and transformation 5 related to regional convergence.

Sentence STC 43c0 - 2018, which considers the Amazon as a subject of rights, obliges, through four orders, to take prompt and effective actions to prevent greater damage derived from climate change, for which the protection of the Amazon forests constitutes an imperative with nature and future generations, which cannot wait and to which various institutions and society in general must contribute. This recognition makes the Amazon "holder of protection, conservation, maintenance and restoration in charge of the State and the territorial entities that comprise it".

Similarly, CONPES 4021 of 2020 "Control of Deforestation and Sustainable Forest Management" proposes policy guidelines to counter deforestation and promote sustainable forest management. Four strategic lines are established to lead the country to meet the goal of zero net deforestation by 2030. Particularly in its Action Plan, it proposes the following strategies:

1. Consolidate sustainable productive alternatives that affect rural development and the stabilization of the agricultural frontier, based on promoting productive bets based on natural capital to boost the forest economy, promote processes of conservation and sustainable management of forests, and develop extension mechanisms, technical assistance and research for the sustainable use of biodiversity.
2. Strengthening the mechanisms of articulation and cross-sectoral management for the effective reduction of deforestation and forest management, developing comprehensive interventions for land management, generating technical capacities to develop instruments for sectoral planning and management that avoid deforestation.
3. Territorial control and reduction of illegal dynamics that drive deforestation, articulating command and control instruments and strengthening the administrative,

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technical and legal capacities of the authorities involved in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and control of environmental crimes.

4. Strengthen monitoring and follow-up systems for efficient management of forest resources, implementing strategies to strengthen technical, operational and financial capacities for the control of deforestation and the generation of monitoring and follow-up schemes for territorial interventions associated with the control of deforestation.

Within the framework of the National Development Plan 2022-2026, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is developing the two Policy instruments that also constitute the frame of reference for the implementation of the plans, programs and projects of the components proposed in this Program.

1. The Comprehensive Deforestation Containment Plan (PICD), as a framework instrument for institutional management through which the National Government establishes the guidelines aimed at complying with the reduction target, while allowing the transition of active deforestation centers into forest and biodiversity development centers, based on the signing of social agreements, the development of an environmental agenda for peace, land management, institutional strengthening and criminal investigation.
2. The National Restoration Strategy 2023-2026; "Together to recover lost nature", as an instrument that seeks to guide the processes of restoration of landscapes and their biodiversity, as a national commitment to recover the functionality of ecosystems, increase resilience to climate change, generate economies, revitalize territories and improve the well-being of communities. Recognizing restoration as an integral process of socio-ecological and cultural transformation, capable of reconciling the diversity of visions of nature and pressing human needs, with long-term territorial sustainability, within the framework of a great social agreement to recover lost nature.

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United for the Forest: Community Restoration and Conservation in the Colombian Amazon region

A2. Maps of the project intervention area

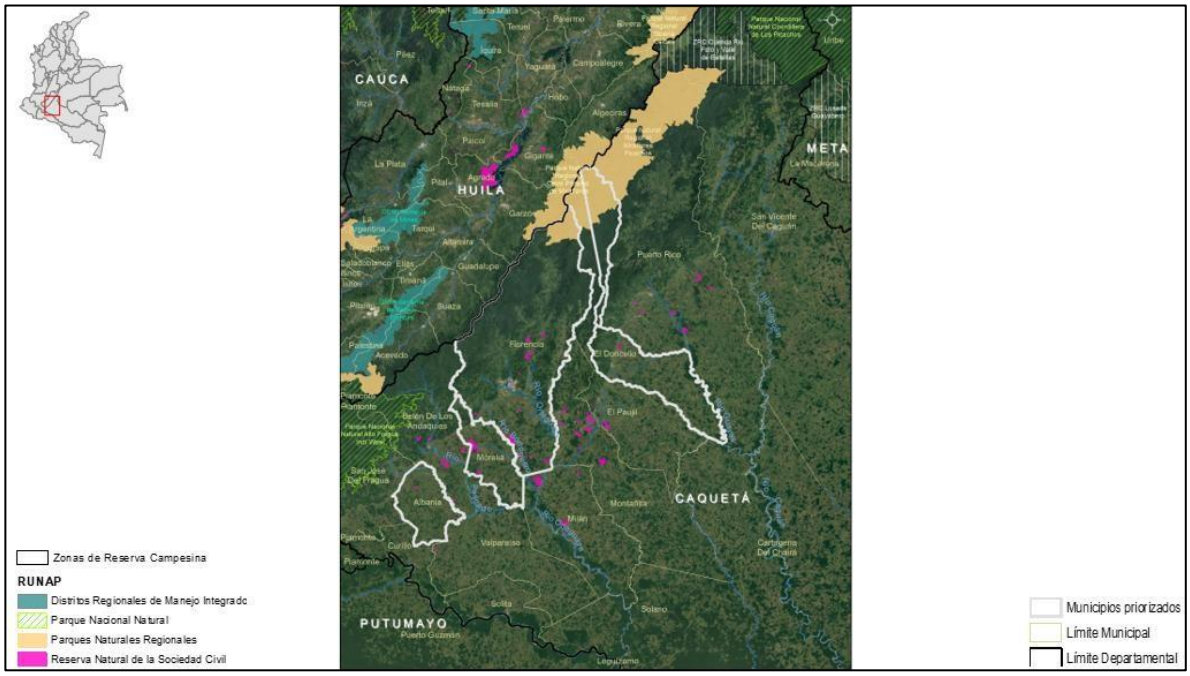


Figure 1. Location of the four municipalities (Florencia, Doncello, Morelia and Albania) in the department of Caqueta

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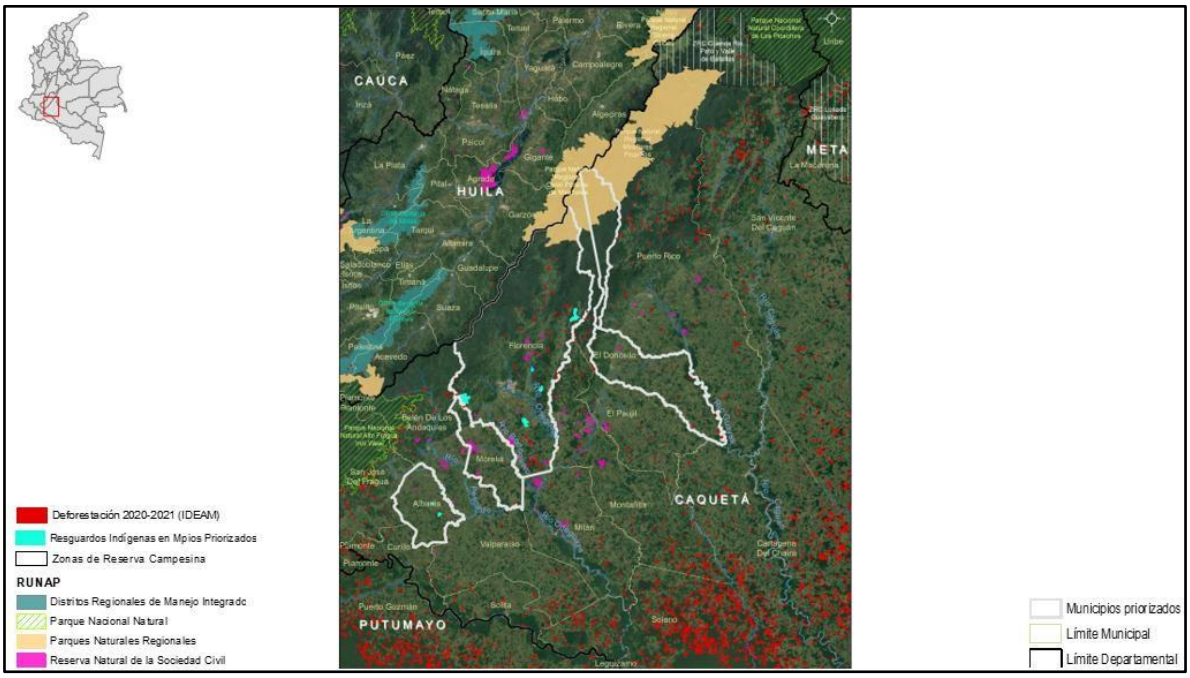


Figure 2. Deforestation 2020-2021 in the department of Caqueta

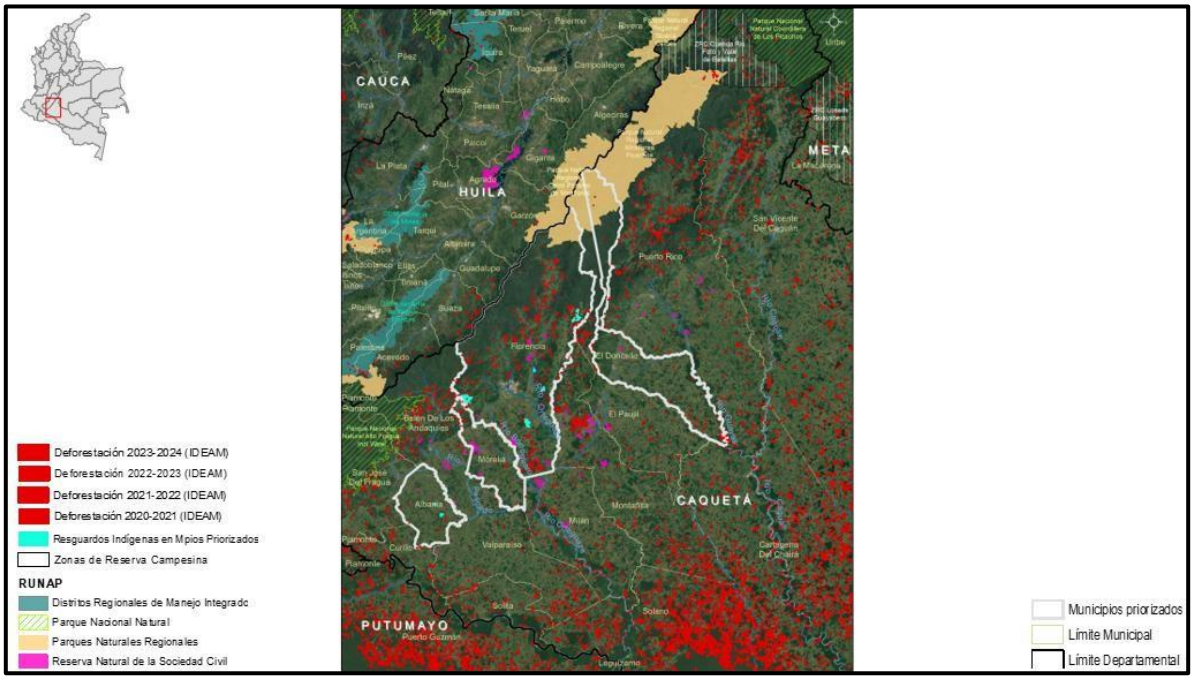


Figure 3. Deforestation: 2020-2024 in the department of Caqueta

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Theory of Change (ToC)

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The project objective is to contribute to socio-ecological connectivity and biodiversity conservation in the Colombian Amazon by advancing innovative, sustainable, and multifunctional restoration business models that strengthen multi-stakeholder governance and community-based livelihoods. This intervention addresses the structural challenges that threaten Caquetá—one of the Amazonian departments with the highest historical deforestation rates—where extensive cattle ranching, illicit crop cultivation, land grabbing, wildfires, and extractive activities have degraded over 2.2 million hectares. These pressures, compounded by persistent poverty, weak institutional capacity, and limited economic alternatives, continue to erode ecosystem integrity and resilience, undermining biodiversity and climate commitments.

The Theory of Change (Figure 1) responds to the acute threats of deforestation and biodiversity loss in the department of Caquetá as one of the departments with the highest historical deforestation rates in the Colombian Amazon. Of the 9.1 million hectares of the Amazon with some degree of intervention, Caquetá alone accounts for more than 2.2 million hectares of highly degraded areas. Between 2000 and 2021, the Amazon lost an average of 171,996 hectares of forest annually, largely converted to pastures, fragmented forests, and secondary vegetation (SINCHI, 2021)[1]. The expansion of extensive cattle ranching, illicit crops, and illegal land grabbing are the principal drivers of this transformation. In 2021, 43,418 fire hotspots were reported in the Amazon, with Caquetá among the top three departments affected. Forest fires, often linked to the use of fire in land clearing, destroyed over 7,600 hectares of forest in Caquetá in 2021 alone. Structural poverty compounds these pressures: multidimensional poverty rates range from 30% to 40% across Caquetá, limiting alternatives for local families and perpetuating cycles of degradation and inequality (MinAmbiente, 2023)[2].

The department of Caqueta faces escalating pressures that threaten its ecological integrity. Deforestation, largely driven by extensive cattle ranching, illicit crop cultivation, and unsustainable land-use practices, wildfires and extracting activities (oil and minerals extraction), has resulted in widespread habitat loss and ecosystem fragmentation. Soil degradation, declining water quality, and the growing impacts of climate change—including extreme weather events and forest fires—further undermine the region's ecological resilience. These pressures are compounded by limited economic alternatives, leaving local communities dependent on extractive practices that accelerate environmental degradation.

Efforts to reverse these trends are hindered by systemic barriers. Institutional and technical capacities at local and regional levels remain insufficient to effectively plan, implement, and monitor

[1] SIATAC, 2021. Dinámica de paisajes en la Amazonia colombiana. Sistema de Información Ambiental SIA-AC. Bogotá: SINCHI. https://siatac.co/

[2] Programa Estratégico de Líneas de Inversión en la Amazonía Fondo para la Vida y la Biodiversidad Versión 1.0. Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Colombia. 2023.

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restoration initiatives. Governance is fragmented, with limited coordination between environmental authorities, territorial entities, and communities, while Indigenous and traditional knowledge remains underutilized in decision-making processes. Financial mechanisms to incentivize biodiversity-based livelihoods are scarce, and there is a lack of scalable models that integrate restoration with climate resilience, social inclusion, and economic development. These barriers perpetuate a cycle of environmental degradation and poverty, weakening Colombia's ability to meet its biodiversity and climate goals.

Despite the scale of the problem, solutions face significant barriers. Weak institutional and community capacities limit the effectiveness of environmental governance and coordinated territorial planning. Restoration and sustainable production efforts remain fragmented, rarely reaching the scale needed to restore ecological connectivity. Communities lack technical knowledge, financial resources, and access to markets that would enable them to transition from extractive and unsustainable practices. The absence of diversified, sustainable livelihoods keeps pressure on forests high, while governance platforms often fail to effectively integrate local, departmental, and national efforts.

The Kunming Biodiversity Fund (KBF) investment will tackle the direct drivers of deforestation and degradation in the department of Caquetá, specifically in the municipalities of Florencia, El Doncello, Morelia, and Albania; catalyzing transformational change by simultaneously tackling direct drivers of degradation and dismantling systemic barriers that hinder sustainable alternatives. In this context, the impact pathway is articulated through the following four outcomes:

1. Strengthened multi-stakeholder governance: The project will institutionalize multifunctional restoration within environmental public policies and land-use plans, embedding ecosystem connectivity and biodiversity conservation into territorial governance. Participatory platforms—engaging local governments, environmental authorities, women, youth, Indigenous and rural communities—will co-create governance agreements that ensure inclusivity, transparency, and accountability. This outcome establishes the enabling conditions for systemic, long-term change by bridging local actions with national commitments under Colombia's National Restoration Plan and GBF targets.
2. Restored ecological and functional connectivity through community-led multifunctional restoration and sustainable production models: Restoration will transcend traditional approaches by integrating ecological recovery with sustainable land-use systems such as agroforestry, silvopastoral practices, and biodiversity-based enterprises. Community nurseries will be consolidated as hubs of technical and entrepreneurial innovation, producing genetically viable native plant material and offering restoration services. Innovative business models—co-designed through partnerships among community organizations, the private sector, and public institutions—will diversify livelihoods, reduce deforestation drivers, and ensure equitable benefit-sharing across men, women, and youth.
3. Enhanced awareness and knowledge-sharing for replication and scaling: Knowledge management will ensure that multifunctional restoration becomes a sustained and adaptive process. Communication strategies, designed with active participation from women, youth, and vulnerable groups, will disseminate best practices, lessons learned, and success stories. These will be shared through regional, national, and international platforms, positioning Caquetá as a model landscape for replication across the Amazon. By embedding knowledge exchange in community structures, the project secures the continuity and upscaling of results beyond its duration.

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4. Integrated risk management, monitoring, and quality assurance: A robust safeguards and MCE framework will guarantee compliance with environmental and social standards, gender equity, and accountability to stakeholders. Continuous monitoring will provide evidence of ecological, social, and economic benefits, informing adaptive management and generating data to guide scaling and replication efforts.

The Theory of Change rests on the assumptions that **if** local communities are empowered, actively engage and have the capacities needed in multifunctional restoration, sustainable production systems, and participatory governance processes, and **if** institutions at national, departmental, and municipal levels are provided with consistent technical, political, and regulatory support, **then** governance platforms will be strengthened and restoration initiatives will gain legitimacy, continuity, and scale. Also, **if** public, private, and community stakeholders commit to investing in long-term outcomes, and **if** biodiversity-based products and services are able to access viable markets, **then** innovative business models will generate sustainable livelihoods and reduce the pressures driving deforestation and ecosystem degradation. Furthermore, **if** territorial conditions—such as security, land tenure, and effective governance—enable the implementation and replication of restoration and sustainable land management practices, **then** these efforts will expand ecological connectivity, enhance biodiversity conservation, and strengthen climate resilience. Together, these conditions provide the enabling environment for the project to deliver transformative results, ensuring that socio-ecological connectivity, community well-being, and biodiversity protection are achieved and sustained in the Colombian Amazon.

The activities and outputs—ranging from participatory land-use planning and the establishment of 300 hectares under restoration, to the strengthening of nurseries and the creation of biodiversity-based value chains—are strategically aligned to deliver these outcomes. By addressing fragmented governance, financial and technical gaps, and the absence of scalable models, the project establishes the foundations for a transformational shift toward inclusive, nature-positive development.

In doing so, the project directly advances the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), contributing to Targets 2 (ecosystem restoration), 3 (protected areas), 9 and 10 (sustainable use and agriculture), 12 (nature-based solutions), and 22–23 (inclusive governance). Fully aligned with Colombia's National Biodiversity Strategy, National Restoration Plan, and NDC commitments, the project will demonstrate how governance reform, multifunctional restoration, and biodiversity-based business models can converge to halt deforestation, recover ecological connectivity, and empower communities.

Through this integrated approach, the project positions Caquetá as a living laboratory for transformational change in the Amazon, creating a replicable model that bridges biodiversity conservation with climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and human well-being—triggering the accelerated implementation of the GBF at national and regional scales.

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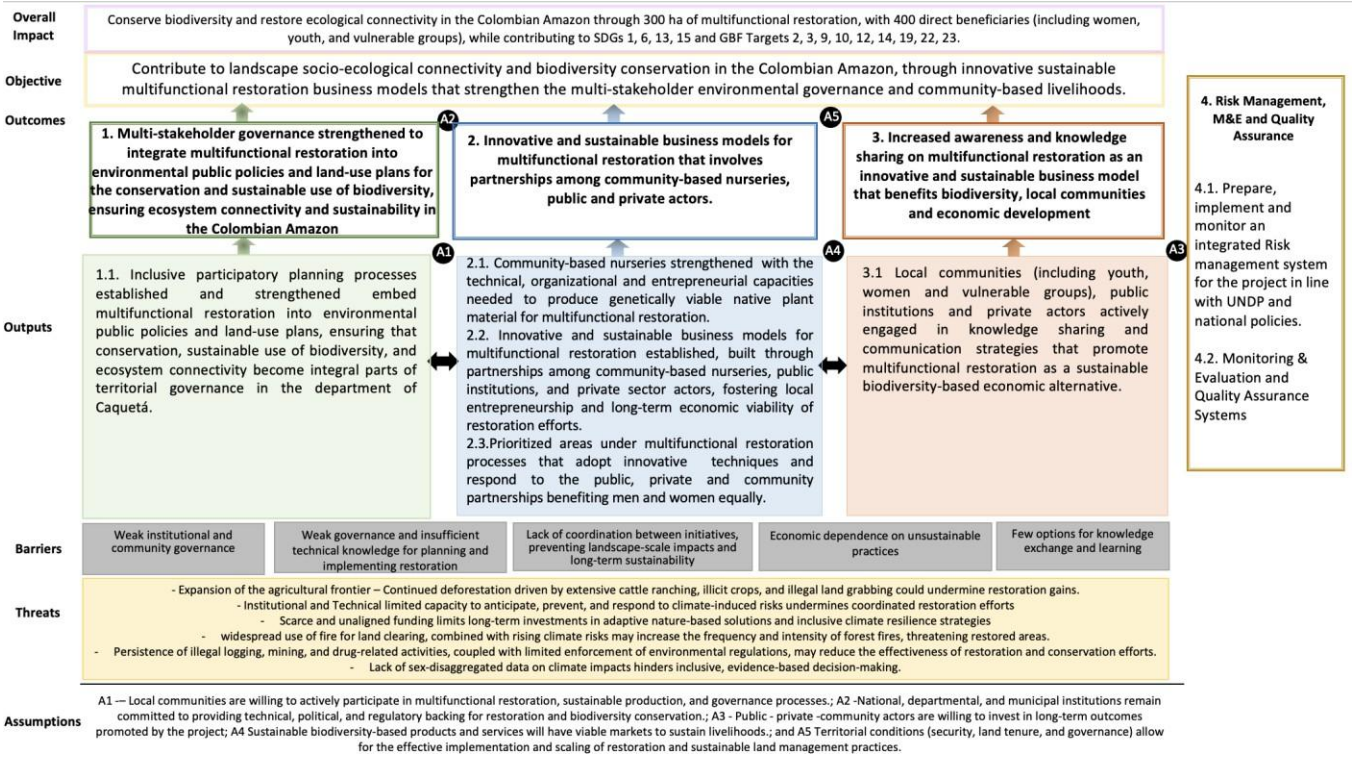


Figure 1. Theory of Change Diagram.

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United for the Forest: Community Restoration and Conservation in the Colombian Amazon region

A4. Detailed description of outcomes, outputs, and activities.

The project "United for the Forest: Community Restoration and Conservation in the Colombian Amazon region" seeks to restore ecological integrity and strengthen inclusive governance in prioritized landscapes of the Colombian Amazon, aligning with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). By combining community-led multifunctional restoration, biodiversity conservation, and rights-based governance, it addresses the twin challenges of ecosystem degradation and social inequality. The initiative will empower local communities, women, and youth as central actors in decision-making, ensuring that restoration efforts also generate sustainable livelihoods and reinforce cultural values. Through participatory land-use planning, multifunctional restoration practices, innovative community nurseries, and strong partnerships across public, private, and civil society sectors, the project will not only reconnect ecosystems but also foster long-term resilience. Communication, knowledge sharing, and risk management strategies will amplify lessons and catalyze replication across the Amazon, positioning the project as a scalable model for biodiversity recovery and human wellbeing.

Outcome 1: Multistakeholder governance strengthened to integrate multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans ensuring ecosystem connectivity and environmental sustainability in the Colombian amazon region

This outcome focuses on strengthening multi-stakeholder governance as the foundation for embedding multifunctional restoration into the environmental policy and planning frameworks of the department of Caquetá, located in the Amazon region. Through participatory dialogues, technical roundtables, and inclusive planning processes, diverse actors — including government institutions, local communities, civil society, and private sector representatives — will co-create policy and land-use plans recommendations that align conservation priorities with local development needs. The technical approach emphasizes policy coherence, territorial planning, and institutional capacity-building, ensuring that multifunctional restoration practices are not only effective at the site level but also recognized within public policies. By integrating ecosystem connectivity, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use into governance instruments, this outcome transforms restoration into a long-term territorial strategy that enhances ecological integrity while empowering communities to play an active role in decision-making and resource management.

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Output 1.1. Inclusive participatory planning processes established and strengthened to embed multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans, ensuring that conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem connectivity become integral parts of territorial governance in the department of Caquetá.

This output ensures that multifunctional restoration is firmly embedded within the public policy and land-use planning frameworks of Caquetá through inclusive and participatory processes. By convening government institutions, local communities, civil society organizations, and private sector actors, the project will create dialogue spaces and technical roundtables where restoration priorities are translated into actionable policy instruments. The approach emphasizes co-design, transparency, and equity — ensuring that the voices of women, youth, and vulnerable groups are actively represented. In doing so, this output seeks to transforms restoration from a project activity into a long-term governance priority, institutionalized within territorial planning and capable of guiding future sustainable development in the Colombian Amazon. This output will be achieved through the implementation of the following activities:

Activity 1.1.1 – Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues and technical roundtables to co-develop policy recommendations integrating multifunctional restoration into local planning instruments.

Activity 1.1.2 - Identify and co-design – with an inclusive and multistakeholder approach, landscape interventions for multifunctional restoration in alignment with environmental and land-use planning instruments of target municipalities.

Outcome 2: Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration implemented, involving partnerships among community-based nurseries, public and private actors.

This outcome seeks to position multifunctional restoration as both an ecological necessity and a viable economic opportunity for the Colombian Amazon. By fostering partnerships among community-based nurseries, public institutions, and private sector actors, the project will co-create innovative and sustainable business models that link biodiversity conservation with local entrepreneurship. Technically, the approach strengthens nurseries with the organizational, technical, and entrepreneurial capacities needed to supply genetically diverse, high-quality native plant material, while embedding them in restoration value chains that generate income and jobs. At the same time, the establishment of business models anchored in public–private–community collaboration ensures long-term financial sustainability, reduces dependence on external funding, and supports the scaling of restoration across the region. This

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outcome transforms restoration into a driver of resilient local economies, empowering communities — particularly women and youth — to become leaders in biodiversity-based business ventures that restore degraded lands while securing sustainable livelihoods.

Output 2.1 - Community-based nurseries strengthened with the technical, organizational and entrepreneurial capacities needed to produce genetically viable native plant material for multifunctional restoration.

This output focuses on transforming community-based nurseries into dynamic hubs for both ecological restoration and local development in Caquetá. By strengthening their technical, organizational, and entrepreneurial capacities, these nurseries will be equipped to produce genetically viable, high-quality native plant material essential for multifunctional restoration. The technical approach includes capacity assessments, specialized training in propagation techniques, and the introduction of innovative technologies to improve efficiency and genetic diversity. At the same time, organizational and business development support will enable nurseries to operate as sustainable enterprises, offering services and products that contribute to restoration while generating income for local families. By positioning nurseries at the center of restoration value chains, this output ensures that communities — particularly women and youth — not only lead biodiversity recovery efforts but also secure long-term economic opportunities from their stewardship of the territory. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

Activity 2.1.1 - Map and assess community-based nurseries to identify technical and business capacity needs for multifunctional restoration.

Activity 2.1.2 - Co-design and implement improvement plans to enhance community-based nurseries capacities in genetically diverse and viable native plant production, management, and service delivery for restoration efforts.

Output 2.2. Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration established, built through partnerships among community-based nurseries, public institutions, and private sector actors, fostering local entrepreneurship and long-term economic viability of restoration efforts.

This output aims to consolidate multifunctional restoration as a viable and sustainable economic pathway in the Colombian Amazon. By bringing together community-based nurseries, public institutions, and private sector actors, the project will co-design and establish innovative business models that strengthen local entrepreneurship and ensure the long-term economic viability of restoration.

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This output will operationalize sustainable business models by establishing commercial partnerships between community-based nurseries, private companies, and public institutions engaged in restoration and nature-positive value chains. This includes supply agreements for native plant material with entities such as regional environmental authorities, restoration programs from national institutions (e.g. MinAmbiente, National Parks of Colombia), as well as private sector actors investing in ecological compensation and nature-based solutions, reforestation investment firms, and carbon and conservation finance initiatives. The models will integrate contracted services for seedling production, restoration implementation, maintenance, and ecological monitoring, supported by long-term procurement agreements and co-investment schemes. By linking nurseries to public procurement, private compensation markets, and blended finance mechanisms, the project ensures predictable demand, strengthens local enterprise capacities, and generates sustained green employment, embedding restoration into resilient, market-driven economic systems.

Additionally, the technical approach includes conducting value chain analyses, identifying market opportunities for biodiversity-based products and services, and developing financial and organizational strategies that enhance competitiveness and sustainability. These business models will not only support the production and sale of native plant material but also generate new services such as technical assistance, monitoring, and sustainable land-use practices. By embedding restoration within public–private–community partnerships, this output creates resilient economic mechanisms that reduce dependency on external funding, stimulate green jobs, and ensure that conservation and ecosystem connectivity are sustained over time. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

Activity 2.2.1. Conduct a value chain and stakeholder analysis to identify needs, opportunities, and partnerships for multifunctional restoration.

Activity 2.2.2. Co-design business models for multifunctional restoration involving community nurseries, public institutions, and private actors.

Activity 2.2.3. Implement business models for multifunctional restoration through partnerships that promote sustainable production, technical assistance, and market access.

Output 2.3. Prioritized areas under multifunctional restoration processes that adopt innovative techniques and respond to the public, private and community partnerships, benefiting men and women equally.

This output ensures that restoration in Caquetá moves from plans into practice, with prioritized areas actively restored using plants from the nurseries strengthened with the project, through

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innovative, multifunctional techniques that combine ecological recovery with sustainable production. Using approaches such as agroforestry mosaics, silvopastoral systems, and enrichment planting, the project will reconnect fragmented ecosystems while generating tangible benefits for local families. Restoration will be guided by participatory land-use planning at the property level, ensuring alignment with territorial priorities and environmental instruments. Public–private–community partnerships will provide technical expertise, financing, and market access, guaranteeing that restoration efforts are both inclusive and sustainable. By deliberately engaging women and men equally in the design, implementation, and monitoring of restoration activities, this output strengthens equity and ensures that all community members benefit from the ecological and economic gains of restored landscapes. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

Activity 2.3.1. Conduct participatory land-use planning at the property level to identify and spatially reference multifunctional restoration areas

Activity 2.3.2. - Establish and maintain 300 ha under multifunctional restoration to enhance connectivity, biodiversity, and local livelihoods.

Activity 2.3.3 - Co-design and implement a community-based monitoring scheme for multifunctional restoration.

Outcome 3: Increased awareness and knowledge sharing on community-based multifunctional restoration, enabling replication and scaling.

This outcome positions knowledge and communication as powerful drivers to replicate and scale multifunctional restoration across the Colombian Amazon and beyond. By capturing lessons from community-led initiatives and translating them into accessible knowledge products, the project will strengthen awareness among local stakeholders, decision-makers, and broader audiences. The technical approach combines participatory documentation, co-creation of communication products, and dissemination through regional and international platforms, ensuring that restoration practices are recognized as both ecologically effective and socially transformative. Engaging women and youth as storytellers and knowledge-holders makes the process inclusive while amplifying diverse voices. Through media production and knowledge exchange, this outcome builds a culture of learning and sharing that ensures restoration efforts are not isolated events but models that can be adapted, replicated, and scaled across the Amazon region of Colombia.

Output 3.1. Local communities (including youth, women and vulnerable groups), public institutions and private actors actively engaged in knowledge sharing and communication

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strategies that promote multifunctional restoration practices and biodiversity-based sustainable livelihoods.

This output ensures that knowledge sharing, and communication become central tools for promoting multifunctional restoration and biodiversity-based sustainable livelihoods in Caquetá. By engaging local communities — especially women, youth, and vulnerable groups — alongside public institutions and private actors, the project will co-create strategies that document, disseminate, and amplify restoration practices and success stories. The technical approach includes developing multimedia products such as radio programs, videos, and social media campaigns, as well as organizing knowledge exchanges at local and regional levels. These activities will not only raise awareness but also provide practical guidance for replication, enabling restoration models to spread beyond project sites. Importantly, by positioning communities as both producers and beneficiaries of knowledge, the output strengthens ownership, ensures inclusivity, and builds a shared narrative that multifunctional restoration is not only about conserving biodiversity but also about improving livelihoods and securing the Amazon's future. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

Activity 3.1.1 – Co-design and implement a communication and knowledge-sharing strategy, including multimedia products and printed materials.

Activity 3.1.2. - Develop community-driven communication products (videos, radio, and social media campaigns) with youth, women, and local organizations.

Activity 3.1.3. Share lessons and best practices through regional and international platforms to foster replication and scaling.

Outcome 4. Risk Management, MsE and Quality Assurance

This outcome establishes the safeguards, monitoring, and quality assurance systems needed to ensure that the project delivers its objectives with transparency, accountability, and resilience. Technically, it applies UNDP's risk management and safeguard frameworks, along with national policies, to identify, assess, and mitigate social, environmental, and institutional risks throughout the project cycle. A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (MCE) system will track progress against indicators, validate results, and enable adaptive management, while quality assurance mechanisms will ensure that all technical outputs, knowledge products, and governance processes meet the highest standards. Beyond compliance, this outcome is about building confidence: communities, institutions, and partners will know that restoration is not only achieving ecological and social goals but also being managed responsibly and inclusively. By embedding learning, safeguards, and accountability into every

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stage, this outcome strengthens the project's credibility and positions it as a replicable model for effective, rights-based multifunctional restoration governance in the Amazon.

Output 4.1. Prepare, implement and monitor an integrated risk management system for the project in line with UNDP and national policies (including stakeholder engagement, gender mainstreaming, social and environmental standards and accountability to stakeholders)

This output focuses on establishing and operationalizing a comprehensive risk management system that safeguards both people and ecosystems while ensuring the project's long-term integrity. The system will be designed in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and national policies, integrating safeguards on gender equality, stakeholder engagement, and accountability. By embedding accountability mechanisms, grievance redress procedures, and gender-sensitive safeguards, the system guarantees that multifunctional restoration activities not only avoid harm but also actively contribute to resilience, equity, and trust among stakeholders. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

4.1.1. Develop and operationalize the project's risk management system aligned with UNDP safeguards.

4.1.2 Monitor and report on safeguard implementation, stakeholder engagement, gender integration, and accountability measures.

Output 4.2 - Monitoring & Evaluation and Quality Assurance Systems

This output establishes a robust Monitoring C Evaluation (MCE) and Quality Assurance system to ensure that the project delivers measurable, transparent, and high-quality results. The system will be designed with clear indicators, data collection tools, and reporting schedules aligned with UNDP and national standards, enabling rigorous tracking of progress across ecological, social, and governance dimensions. Quality assurance mechanisms will be applied to validate technical outputs, safeguard implementation, and knowledge products, guaranteeing their credibility and usefulness for replication. By embedding accountability and adaptive learning into every stage, this output not only ensures compliance but also strengthens decision-making, transparency, and trust among stakeholders, positioning the project as a model for effective and inclusive multifunctional restoration. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

4.2.1 - Establish and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation system with clear indicators and reporting tools.

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4.2.2 - Provide quality assurance for technical outputs, knowledge products, and safeguards to ensure reliability and compliance

The project outcomes, outputs, and activities are fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Targets (Table 1). By leveraging targeted investments from the KBF, the initiative will deliver transformative impact through multifunctional restoration, inclusive governance, sustainable livelihoods, and strengthened knowledge systems. This integrated approach simultaneously addresses biodiversity loss, climate resilience, and inclusive development, while ensuring coherence with Colombia's national priorities and international commitments. Furthermore, it offers a replicable model that maximizes synergies across ecological, social, and economic dimensions, positioning KBF financing as a catalytic driver of systemic change in the Amazon region.

Table 1. Project contributions to SDGs and GBF Targets.

Project Outcomes s Outputs		**SDG Goals**	**GBF Targets**
Outcome 1: Multi-stakeholder governance strengthened to integrate multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans.	Output 1.1: 1.1. Inclusive participatory planning processes established and strengthened embed multifunctional restoration into environmental public policies and land-use plans, ensuring that conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem connectivity become integral parts of territorial governance in the department of Caquetá.	**SDG 13** (Climate Action): Integrates climate and restoration in planning. **SDG 15** (Life on Land): Promotes ecosystem governance.	**Target 2:** Mainstreams restoration in subnational plans. **Target 23:** Strengthens participation of local communities, women, and youth.
		SDG 6 (Clean Water): Protects watersheds via ecosystem-based approaches. **SDG 15:** Enhances long-term ecosystem resilience.	**Target 3:** Expands effective conservation and restoration areas. **Target 22:** Ensures equitable governance and rights recognition.
Outcome 2: Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration established through partnerships.	Output 2.1: Community-based nurseries strengthened with the technical, organizational and entrepreneurial capacities needed to produce genetically viable native plant material for multifunctional restoration.	**SDG 1** (No Poverty): Creates green jobs and income sources. **SDG 15:** Supplies native species for restoration.	**Target G:** Supports sustainable use and livelihoods. **Target 1G:** Mobilizes resources through local-private partnerships.
	Output 2.2: Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration established, built through partnerships among community-based nurseries, public institutions, and private sector actors, fostering local entrepreneurship and long-term economic viability of restoration efforts.	**SDG 13:** Promotes climate-resilient economies. **SDG 15:** Reduces pressure on forests.	**Target 10:** Integrates sustainable agriculture/forestry. **Target 12:** Scales nature-based solutions for resilience.

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Project Outcomes s Outputs		SDG Goals	GBF Targets
	Output 2.3: Prioritized areas under multifunctional restoration processes that adopt innovative techniques and respond to the public, private and community partnerships benefiting men and women equally.	**SD1:** restoration-based business models and partnership generates sustainable income opportunities for men and women, reducing poverty and promoting equitable livelihoods. **SDG 6:** Multifunctional restoration enhances water regulation, soil protection, and watershed health, supporting clean water access and resilience. **SDG 13:** Restored areas increase carbon sequestration, reduce vulnerability to climate risks, and strengthen ecosystem-based adaptation. **SDG 15:** supports the conservation and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems, halts land degradation, and strengthens biodiversity.	**Target 2:** Contributes by establishing 330 ha of prioritized areas under restoration, advancing ecological connectivity and ecosystem recovery. **Target G:** Promotes biodiversity-friendly production systems through innovative restoration techniques and land-use practices. **Target 10:** Reduces pressures from unsustainable agricultural expansion by demonstrating productive, sustainable land management models. **Target 12:** Positions restoration as a scalable nature-based solution to climate, water, and biodiversity challenges. **Target 1G:** Leverages public-private-community partnerships, mobilizing resources and investment for long-term restoration. **Target 22:** Ensures equal participation and benefits for women and men in restoration initiatives and partnerships. **Target 23:** Strengthens community ownership and inclusivity in decision-making, aligning with rights-based approaches.

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Project Outcomes s Outputs		SDG Goals	GBF Targets
Outcome 3: Increased awareness and knowledge sharing on multifunctional restoration as a sustainable business model.	Output 3.1: Training programs for local communities, women, and youth on restoration practices and entrepreneurship.	**SDG 1:** Builds human capital for livelihoods. **SDG 13:** Strengthens adaptive capacity.	**Target 14:** Promotes knowledge transfer and capacity building. **Target 22 s 23:** Ensures equity and inclusion in learning.
	Output 3.2: Knowledge platforms and communication campaigns to disseminate lessons at local, national, and Amazon regional levels.	**SDG 15:** Enhances biodiversity awareness.	**Target 1G:** Facilitates resource mobilization and scaling up. **Target 14:** Disseminates knowledge for replication.

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United for the Forest: Community Restoration and Conservation in the Colombian Amazon region

Annex 5: Comprehensive Safeguards Framework

This comprehensive Safeguards Framework has been prepared in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) requirements for Kunming Biodiversity Fund (KBF) proposals. It provides a rapid, gender-responsive assessment to identify key stakeholders, analyse their interests and influence, and prioritize their participation. The analysis also highlights ways in which the project will meaningfully involve vulnerable and historically marginalized groups—including women, local communities, campesino/rural farmer communities, older persons, and people with disabilities.

The results inform the Safeguards Strategy, Section VIII on Social Impact, and the Stakeholder Engagement Framework.

To strengthen the analysis and ensure a gender perspective is being applied, a gender analysis has also been submitted alongside this rapid stakeholder analysis presented at the proposal development stage.

COMPREHENSIVE STAKEHOLDERS' ANALYSIS

1. Identification of relevant stakeholders

In this section, this analysis seeks to identify the relevant stakeholders, as specifically as possible, with the available information and considering UNDP's work in the prioritised area, considering the Mujeres Cuidadoras de la Amazonía (Guardians of the Amazon) and the Amazonía Sostenible para la Paz project (2017-2024) that also worked in parts of Caquetá.

The questions to be considered during the identification of stakeholders' stage respond to the "Guidance for conducting stakeholder analysis in KBF proposals".

(a) Who are the key stakeholders?
(b) Which stakeholders are the key beneficiaries? (direct and indirect)
(c) Who might be adversely impacted by the project?
(d) Will the project affect any vulnerable and/or marginalized groups
(e) How will the project affect women and men
(f) Who will be the key agents of change involved in implementing project activities?
(g) Who might be opposed to the project?

It should be noted that the Stakeholder identification process is **a process that is open to update and refinement** as the project becomes implemented, and the full scope of project activities is better understood.

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According to UNDP's stakeholder engagement guidance note (UNDP, 2022: 31), the analysis can be divided into three broad stakeholder categories: core decision makers, directly affected groups and those who may have an interes in the project or who may influence it, as shown in Figure 2. It should be noted that there might be an overlap between categories; therefore, Table 1 defines the stakeholders included within each category.

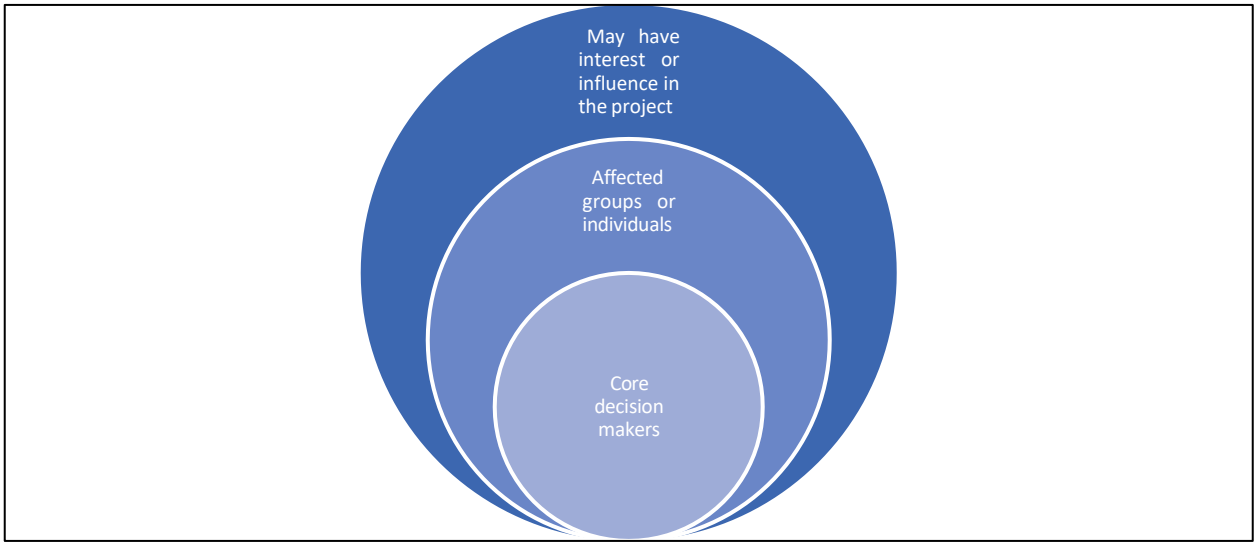
Table 1 Types of stakeholder groups

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS	DEFINITION
Core decision makers: responsible for management and decision making	Main decision-making and management category that includes national government and local authorities, implementing agencies and consultants, agencies contracted for project activities, other donor institutions, contractors and subcontractors, and other project committee members.
Directly affected *(Positive or negative)*	The direct beneficiaries affected by the project are: people hired by the project and their representatives, local leaders, elderly people, communities in the project area, community organizations and groups of rural farmers, local communities, women, youth, children (UNDP, 2022: 31)
May have an interest or influence on the project *(indirect)*	This is the group at the edge of the stakeholders, who may have an interest in or could influence the project, such as: other agencies or institutions contributing to the project (e.g. extension services, sub-national and local authorities), civil society groups (community-based organizations, local and international NGOs, religious groups, women's organizations, youth, media), academia and research, organized interest groups (business associations, trade unions, farmers' associations, tourism, private sector), relevant private sector companies operating in the project area or expected to have a role in the project (UNDP, 2022: 31).

Source: (UNDP, 2022: 31)

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Figure 1: Stakeholder groups identified with the project



Source: (UNDP, 2022: 31)

1.1. International stakeholders

Table 2 presents a classification of international stakeholders linked to or interested in the project, differentiating between those directly responsible for management and decision making, and those who, without having an operational participation, could influence or show interest in project activities and results. This distinction makes it possible to understand the dynamics in the development and implementation of planned initiatives.

Table 2 International stakeholders

GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUP	STAKEHOLDERS	DESCRIPTION
Directly responsible for management and decision making	International cooperation **Direct**	Kunming Biodiversity Fund - KBF	The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KBF) is an international agreement adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. It provides a strategic roadmap with global goals and targets aimed at protecting ecosystems, promoting sustainable use of natural resources, and integrating biodiversity into all sectors of society. The KBF serves as a guiding framework for coordinated action among governments, communities, and stakeholders worldwide.
		United Nations Development Programme - UNDP	International organization with presence in Colombia for five decades. Its strategic plan (2022-2025) works on 3 enablers and 6 emblematic solutions, including poverty reduction, placing nature at the center of development plans, gender equality, and strengthening governance. In its most updated Strategic Plan, gender equality is considered a cornerstone and an accelerator for development.

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GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUP	STAKEHOLDERS	DESCRIPTION
May have an interest or influence on the project (indirect)	International cooperation **Direct/Indirect – To be confirmed during implementation period.**	Other agencies that are part of the United Nations.	These agencies will be identified and confirmed during project implementation.
		International cooperation group – Gruc	The UNDP is the technical secretariat for the environment group of the GRUC – This space serves as a technical group for all members of international cooperation with actions related to the environment. This serves as a platform to involve actors.

1.2. National stakeholders

Stakeholders at the national level are presented in Table 3 classified into two main categories: those directly responsible for management and decision making and those who, without direct operational involvement, could influence or show interest in the project's objectives and results. This identification includes government entities, research institutes, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and private sector actors.

Table 3 National stakeholders

GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUP	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Directly responsible for management and decision making	Government	**Minambiente - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development**	Public entity in charge of defining national environmental policy, promoting the conservation, protection, planning, management, use and exploitation of renewable natural resources and guaranteeing the right of citizens to enjoy and inherit a healthy environment.
May have an interest or influence on the project	Local government – Mayor's office **Direct**	**Caquetá Regional Government**	The Caquetá Regional Government is the administrative authority of the Caquetá Department in Colombia. It is based in the city of Florencia. It is responsible for coordinating public policies, managing territorial development, and delivering essential services across its 16 municipalities. As a gateway to the Amazon region, the government plays a key role in promoting sustainable development, protecting biodiversity, and supporting rural and Indigenous communities.
	Local government – Mayor's office **Direct**	**Albania municipality**	The Municipality of Albania is a small administrative division located in the southwestern region of the Caquetá Department, Colombia.
	Local government – Mayor's office **Direct**	**Morelia municipality**	Morelia is a rural municipality located in the southwestern region of Caquetá, Colombia.
	Local government – Mayor's office	**Florencia Municipality**	The municipality of Florencia is located in the region of Caquetá.

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	Direct		
	Local government – Mayor's office **Direct**	**Doncello Municipality**	El Doncello, located in northern Caquetá, is known as the "Commercial Capital of Caquetá".
	SINAP **Indirect**	**NNP - National Natural Parks**	Special administrative unit in charge of the administration of the National Natural Parks System and coordination of the National System of Protected Areas.
		Fund for Life and Biodiversity *(Minambiente)*	This is the first fund of its kind created by the National Government to articulate, focus and finance the execution of plans, programs and projects, of a national or territorial nature, aimed at the recovery, conservation and protection of natural resources.
	Environmental Authority **Direct**	**CORPOAMAZONÍA - Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Southern Amazonia**	Environmental authority, which is responsible for granting permits, sustainable development, and control and surveillance.
	Research Institutes **Direct/Indirect – To be confirmed during implementation period.**	**SINCHI Institute - Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research.**	High-level scientific research entity, committed to the generation of knowledge, innovation and technology transfer, dissemination and social appropriation of the biological, cultural, ecological and social reality of the Colombian Amazon. They work in agro-environmental planning processes, forest use and research topics.
		Instituto Humboldt - Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Research on Biological Resources	Colombian entity, linked to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, governed by private law, which carries out research on biodiversity and the relationship between biodiversity and human well-being.
	Educational Institutions **Indirect – To be confirmed during implementation period.**	**Universities. These may include Universidad de los Andes, UNAD - Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, and Universidad de la Amazonía, amongst others.**	Universities that have had research, education and governance strengthening processes in the work areas in which the project is involved.

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		National Learning Service - SENA	The Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA) is Colombia's leading public institution for technical and technological education, operating under the Ministry of Labor. It provides free, high-quality vocational training to millions of Colombians, aiming to strengthen workforce skills, promote entrepreneurship, and improve access to employment across the country.
	Local community networks	**Red de viveros de la Amazonía**	The Amazon Nursery Network is a regional initiative in Colombia that promotes ecological restoration and sustainable development across key Amazonian departments, including Caquetá, Putumayo, Meta, and Guaviare. It is part of the Sustainable Amazon for Peace project, led by Colombia's Ministry of Environment and UNDP, with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
	Rural farmer organisations and local organisations **Direct**	**These will be confirmed during the implementation period.**	
	Women lead organisations **Direct**	**These will be confirmed during the implementation period.**	The Guardians of the Amazon project (PPD-UNDP; 2020-2023) worked in the Caquetá department with 12 organisations led by women. These will be considered during the project implementation phase.
	Non-Profit – Organizations – NPO **Direct**	**Amazonía Emprende**	Social enterprise founded in 2020 that focuses on restoring degraded ecosystems in the Amazon region while generating sustainable economic opportunities for local communities. Based in Florencia, Caquetá, the organization combines environmental restoration with entrepreneurship, education, and innovation.
		These will be confirmed during the implementation period.	
	Private **Direct/Indirect - To be confirmed during implementation period.**	**ANDI National Association of Colombian Businessmen.**	Colombia's most important non-profit business association, whose objective is to disseminate and promote the political, economic and social principles of a healthy free enterprise system.
		Financial entities	Financial groups whose business is to offer financial services in the area of banking, securities and insurance.

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		FINAGRO - Agricultural Sector Financing Fund	It is a development bank that promotes the Colombian rural sector, with financing instruments that stimulate investment. Organized as a credit institution, with a special regime, linked to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and supervised by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia.

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2. Mapping of key stakeholder interests in the project

The following section seeks to map stakeholder interests in the project based on existing information at the early project design phase. Key questions to be addressed will be: What are the stakeholder expectations of the project? ; What will each stakeholder group stand to gain/loss as a result of the project? ; Would the rights of any stakeholders be affected (and if so, how)?; Will some stakeholders be more impacted than others (and if so how)? ; What can each stakeholder group contribute to the project?

Table 4 Identification of key interests and expectations

Stakeholder Group	Expectations of the Project	Potential Gains	Potential Risks / Losses	Rights potentially affected	Relative Impact	Contributions to the Project	Possible Opposition / Risks
International partners (KBF, UNDP, UN agencies, GRUC)	Alignment with Kunming-Montreal GBF; biodiversity outcomes; SDG; gender equality; transparent reporting and high levels of participation.	Global visibility, funding leverage, evidence of progress toward SDGs/GBF	Loss of credibility if project fails to deliver results	None directly, but reputational	Very high	Funding, technical support, global advocacy	NA
National government (MinAmbiente, CORPOAMAZONÍA, SINAP)	Stronger biodiversity policy and implementation capacity; strengthen institutional capacities; strengthen trust between communities and institutions.	Policy strengthening, institutional legitimacy, knowledge generation	Political/financial pressure if expectations not met	Participation	High	Policy frameworks, institutional support, monitoring	Limited if aligned with policy
Local governments (Caquetá dept., Albania, Morelia, Florencia, Doncello)	Territorial support for biodiversity and livelihoods; alignment with local planning plans.	Access to resources, institutional strengthening, visibility	Increased expectations with limited budgets	Rights risks if planning excludes vulnerable groups	High	Territorial governance, implementation support	Opposition if excluded from decision-making
Local communities (Rural farmers, local	Inclusion in decisions; recognition of	Income generation,	Risk of exclusion; resource use	High risk if proper participation	Very High	Traditional knowledge,	Possible if project

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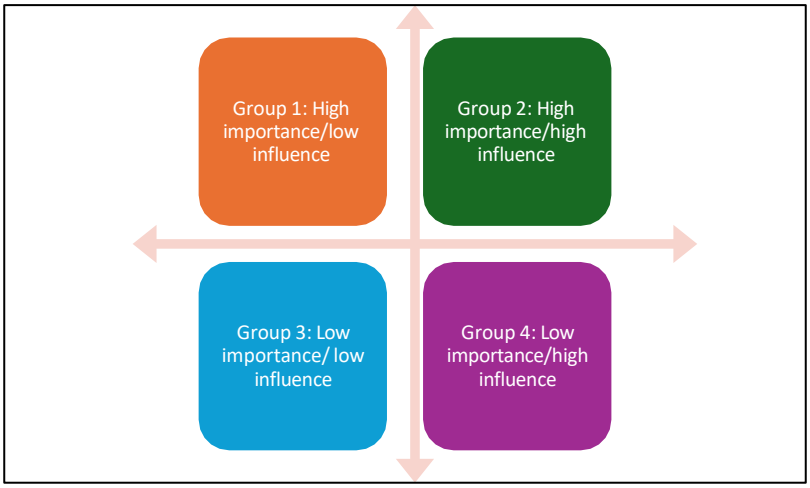
Stakeholder Group	Expectations of the Project	Potential Gains	Potential Risks / Losses	Rights potentially affected	Relative Impact	Contributions to the Project	Possible Opposition / Risks
communities, women, youth)	traditional knowledge; livelihood opportunities.	land security, empowerment, ecosystem services, improved governance capacities.	restrictions; unequal benefits	mechanisms are not included; gender-based exclusion		conservation actions, social mobilization	restricts resource access without alternatives
Community organizations C women/youth groups	Inclusion in decisions, livelihood opportunities, active voice in decision-making, gender-responsive measures	Empowerment, leadership roles, targeted support	Risk of tokenistic inclusion	Risk of reinforcing existing inequalities if poorly designed	High	Local leadership, advocacy, gender expertise	Opposition if not resourced adequately
Private sector (ANDI, FINAGRO, local businesses, financial entities)	Opportunities for green investment, access to sustainable markets	Reputational benefits, new business models, financing opportunities	Compliance costs, restrictions on unsustainable practices	None directly	High	Co-financing, value chain development, sustainability, job creation	A shift in priorities from green investing could limit support.
Academia C research (SINCHI, Humboldt, universities, SENA)	Opportunity to generate and apply research, exposure.	Knowledge, data, innovation	Limited if excluded from implementation	None directly	Medium	Technical expertise, training, monitoring	None that are significant
Civil society C NGOs (Amazonía Emprende, Red de viveros, CBOs, NPOs)	Project alignment with community priorities, advocacy space	Increased capacity, restoration, funding	Exclusion or duplication of efforts	None directly	High	Local mobilization, restoration, advocacy	Opposition if excluded from decision-making.

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3. Prioritization of participation of stakeholders

For the following section, prioritization was carried out following the guidelines established in the UNDP's *Handbook for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Results*. A matrix was used to assess the importance and influence of the stakeholders identified, where *importance* is linked to the project's target audience and *inffuence* reflects the potential impact of each stakeholder on the success of the activities. Based on this assessment, the stakeholders were classified into one of four groups, as detailed in Figure 4, thus facilitating more strategic and equitable planning

Figure 4 Stakeholder importance and influence matrix



Source: UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results, 200S.

Group 1: This group includes stakeholders who are critical to the success of the activity but have limited influence on the process. In this case, they are very important, but not very influential. A special approach is needed to ensure that their interests are protected, and their voices are heard.

Group 2: This group is crucial to the planning process, as it combines importance and significant influence. These stakeholders should be considered key partners in the creation of strategic alliances, most of them are rural, productive, youth, women, and rural farmer organizations.

Group 3: These stakeholders are not central to the initiative and have little influence on its success or failure. They are unlikely to play a relevant role in the overall process.

Group 4: Although not essential to the activity, these stakeholders can exert considerable influence. In certain cases, these stakeholders may represent an obstacle to program

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implementation or even bring activities to a halt. Therefore, even if they are not directly involved in planning, it is crucial to design strategies to communicate with them and gain their support.

Table 5 Prioritization of participation

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	NATURE OF INTEREST (+ OR -)	IMPORTANCE (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	INFLUENCE (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	PRIORITIZATION GROUP
Kunming Biodiversity Fund - KBF	+	5	5	Group 2
United Nations Development Programme - UNDP	+	5	5	Group 2
Other agencies that are part of the United Nations	+	3	3	Group 4
International cooperation group - Gruc	+	3	3	Group 4
Minambiente - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	+	5	5	Group 2
Caquetá Regional Government	+	3	4	Group 4
Albania municipality	+	3	2	Group 1
Morelia municipality	+	3	2	Group 1
Florencia Municipality	+	3	2	Group 1
Doncello Municipality	+	3	2	Group 1
NNP - National Natural Parks	+	3	4	Group 4
Fund for Life and Biodiversity (Minambiente)	+	4	1	Group 1
CORPOAMAZONÍA - Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Southern Amazonia	+	3	4	Group 4
SINCHI Institute - Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research.	+	4	3	Group 1
Instituto Humboldt - Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Research on Biological Resources	+	4	3	Group 1
Universities	+	2	3	Group 3
National Learning Service - SENA	+	3	2	Group 1
Amazonía Emprende	+	4	2	Group 1

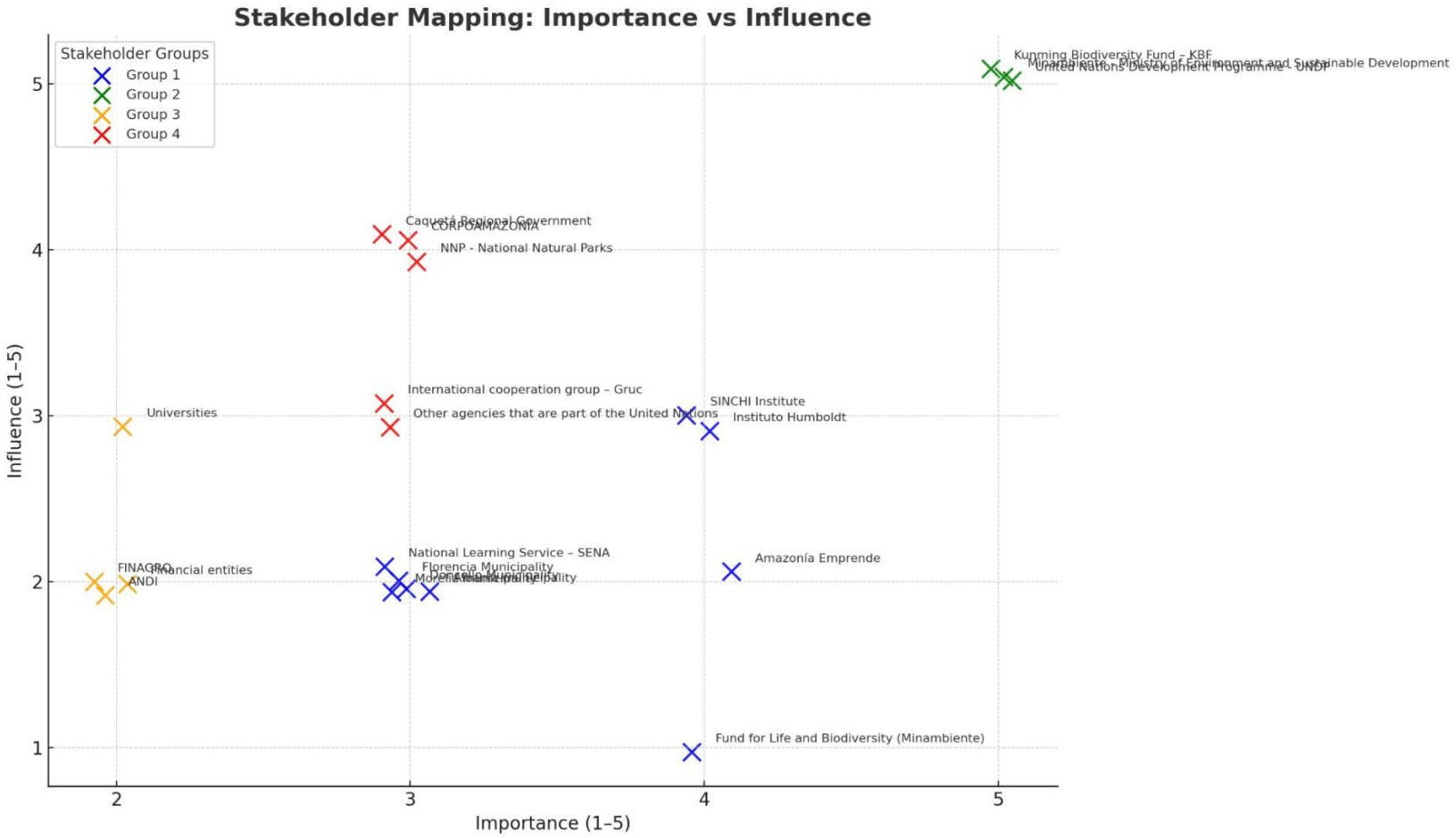
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STAKEHOLDER GROUP	NATURE OF INTEREST (+ OR -)	IMPORTANCE (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	INFLUENCE (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	PRIORITIZATION GROUP
ANDI National Association of Colombian Businesspeople.	+	2	2	Group 3
Financial entities	+	2	2	Group 3
FINAGRO - Agricultural Sector Financing Fund	+	2	2	Group 3

Impact of stakeholder on project success: 1=Not important; 2 = Some importance; 3=Moderate importance; 4=Very important; 5=Critical stakeholder.
Stakeholder's level of influence on the project: 1=Small/no influence 2 = Some influence 3=Moderate influence 4=Significant influence 5=Very influential

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Figure 5: Stakeholder mapping



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GENDER ANALYSIS AND PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

This document analyses the importance of incorporating a gender perspective into the *United for Forests - Community Restoration and Conservation project in the Colombian Amazon region,* recognizing that gender equality is an accelerator for sustainable development (UNDP Strategic Plan 2026-2029). Integrating this perspective not only improves the effectiveness of achieving project objectives but also promotes social justice and guarantees equal opportunities, consistent with the principle of "leaving no one behind."

In this regard, the first section of the document presents a gender analysis that supports the incorporation of this perspective, addressing the structural gaps and inequalities between women and men, with an emphasis on the strategic aspects of the project. From this perspective, the needs, benefits, impacts, and interests, as well as access to and control of resources by women and men belonging to rural communities, are identified. It is worth noting that the analysis is based on primary and secondary sources, which recognize relevant structural aspects, especially regarding the differentiated dynamics of men and women in conservation management and nature-based production initiatives.

The second part of the document details the gender strategy, which, through a relational and gender-transformative approach, guarantees equal opportunities for women and men to participate in, benefit from, and contribute to environmental sustainability. Furthermore, the strategy aligns with social and environmental standards, minimizing, mitigating, and managing adverse impacts on both people and the environment. It also ensures the active participation of stakeholders.

II. METHODOLOGY

This project is based on UNDP's experience and presence in the department of Caquetá. A recent in-depth gender analysis was conducted in this department, which was considered at this stage of the project design.

Thus, the methodology developed combined both secondary and primary data, integrating aspects related to gender equality and key environmental factors linked to the project's outcomes. This process was carried out using a rigorous and detailed approach, based on data collection and analysis at three stages:

Moment I: Understanding context according to population groups (rural farmer communities) and **identification of gender elements,** through **secondary sources**

Moment II: Gender analysis based on the identification of gender gaps, taking as a reference the conceptual approach on **social equity recognized at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2018** (COP - CBD) [1], which proposes an interpretation based on three structural elements [2]:

- **Recognition** refers to the recognition of the rights and diversity of knowledge systems, identities,

[1] CBD 2018. Decision CBD/COP/14/L.19
[2] Gender Action Plan, OF THE NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY. Costa Rica 2018

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values, and governance structures of the participants.

- **Procedure** contemplates the knowledge, actions, contributions to conservation and inclusion in the spaces of participation and governance in a full, efficient and substantive manner, as well as in the norms and decision-making at the territorial level in an equitable manner.
- **Distribution** implies that the decision-making dynamics (distribution of power) and the benefits generated by the sustainable management and handling of natural resources must be shared equitably.

Stage III: Construction of the gender strategy, based on the results of the analysis according to the gaps and inequalities mentioned (recognition, procedure and distribution) and the opportunities and preferences to improve actions from a gender perspective.

IV. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1. INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	REFERENCE ON GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1GG2.	Principle 20: "Women play a fundamental role in environmental management and development"
Johannesburg Earth Summit 2002.	The need to ensure equal participation of women and men in environmental policies was reaffirmed, as well as to incorporate a gender perspective into development actions and strategies.
Rio+20 Summit.	The contribution of women to sustainable development was highlighted, and the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment was emphasized.
Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development Goal 5.	Aimed at "achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls" (gender equality is reflected in 45 SDG targets and 54 indicators)
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework 2022	It states that "the successful implementation of the framework will depend on ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as well as reducing inequalities." Target 22 states: Ensure the full, equal and effective representation and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making, as well as their access to justice and information on biodiversity and Target 23 Ensure gender equality in implementing the Framework by applying a gender-responsive approach according to which all women and girls have the same opportunities, including recognition of their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equal, meaningful participation and leadership.
Gender Action Plan, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), (2023 – 2030)	It has results, objectives and actions associated with achieving the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, taking into account gender issues, as an effective action in the area of biological diversity.

2. NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	REFERENCE ON GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT	COHERENCE WITH THE PROJECT
Rural Women's Law, 731 of 2002	Standards for equality between men and women	Positive actions with measures focused on gender equality (Components 1, 2 and 3)
Law 823 of 2003 - Equal Opportunities for Women	Promotes access to land ownership and agricultural credit, technical assistance, training and agricultural technology	Products that promote access to training opportunities and technical assistance in agri-food production and sustainable nature-based initiatives (Component 3)
Public Policy on Gender Equality for Women for Sustainable Development. CONPES Document 4080 - 2022	It proposes actions in: (1) Increasing opportunities for economic autonomy (2) parity in elected positions (3) interventions for physical and mental health (4) Strengthening mainstreaming	Inclusion of women in environmental governance exercises (Component 1)
Biodiversity Action Plan 2024-2030 (NBSAP)	Contributions from population groups of women, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, Black communities, Raizales, Palenqueros, rural farmer communities, adolescents and young people	Strategy to promote the participation and inclusion of women's prospective territorial vision in participatory property planning spaces and in agreements for community participation in active and passive restoration processes (Component 2)
Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGCC)	Plan that identifies opportunities from the voices of women, to ensure the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures included in the NDC	Mobilizing conservation actions by rural women's groups

3. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	REFERENCE ON GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT	HARMONIZATION WITH THE PROJECT
UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025	Working with countries to expand people's options for a more just and sustainable future	Gender equality considering the gaps between men and women and mainstream actions (Component 1,2,3)
the Global Gender Strategy 2022-2025	Equality facilitators: Ensuring women's participation in interventions, defining transformative objectives and outcomes, and providing thought leadership	Women's participation in environmental and local governance. Initiatives for income generation and thought leadership are promoted (Components 1, 2, 3).
UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2023-2025 for Latin America and the Caribbean	It pursues three directions of change: Driving structural transformations, understanding setbacks and addressing their impacts, and reimagining the future	Gender equality considering the gaps between men and women, with actions for inclusion and the elimination of discrimination against women (Component 1, 2, 3)
Gender and equality mainstreaming strategy	Guidelines for the renewal of the gender agenda in the country through guidance in the planning processes for mainstreaming	Gender equality is promoted by addressing gender gaps and cross-cutting actions. (Components 1, 2, 3)

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Colombia 2023-2025		

III. PROJECT CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION

The overall objective of this project is to contribute to biodiversity conservation and the recovery of strategic ecosystems in the Colombian Amazon by strengthening multi-stakeholder environmental governance, community-based multifunctional restoration, and promoting sustainable living neighborhoods.

The project will adopt a participatory, socio-institutional approach (considering ethnic and gender dimensions), promoting coordinated efforts to address socio-environmental challenges such as the climate crisis and biodiversity loss. This includes restoration, recovery, rehabilitation, and nature-based solutions that increase the supply of ecosystem services for the benefit of local communities and contribute to controlling deforestation.

This proposal seeks to generate transformative changes by reducing the degradation and loss of natural ecosystems in the Colombian Amazon, through the following specific objectives:

1. Strengthening institutional and community capacity in the exercise of environmental governance and management, with emphasis on restoration
2. Recovering the ecological and functional connectivity of degraded areas of special environmental importance in the Colombian Amazon
3. Promote the sustainability of community productive initiatives based on the use of biodiversity

The project will be implemented in the Colombian Amazon ecoregion, in the municipalities of Florencia, Doncello, Morelia and Albania, in the department of Caquetá.

V. PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL DATA ON RURAL POPULATION

The national data related to gender inequalities presented are linked to the project themes and are a reference on the situation of women in terms of gaps.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RURAL POPULATION

In Colombia, according to DANE data for 2020, the total female population corresponds to 51.2%. Rural areas of Colombia account for 23.9% of the total population, where there is a differentiated distribution from the national average, of which 48.1% are women and 51.9% are men [3]. **Rural Women:** In rural areas, 74.6% of women aged 15 and over (approximately 3.2 million women) and 77.9% of men aged 15 and over (equivalent to 3.5 million men) subjectively identify as rural people.

2. DYNAMICS OF GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN SPACES OF POWER AND PUBLIC DECISION-MAKING

In Colombia, only 19.7% of congresspeople are women, and at the local level, women hold 17% of seats in departmental assemblies, 18% of municipal councils, 12% in mayoralties, and 15% in governorships, even though more women graduate from higher education. The quota law, which establishes that women must have at least 30% representation in management positions in public entities, has been key to increasing their participation. The sectors close to the regulatory threshold are: Interior (30%), Transportation (32%), Science, Technology and Innovation (33%), Sports (33%), Mining and Energy

[3] Situation of Rural Women in Colombia DANE Statistical Note, Colombia 2023

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(33%), Labor (34%), Presidency (37%), Housing (38%), and Commerce (38%). In the Colombian Congress, women's representation is 19.7% (UN Women, 2019c), 10 percentage points below the Latin American and Caribbean average of 29.7%. Currently, of the 171 seats in the House of Representatives, only 32 are held by women (18.7%). In the Senate, the representation rate is not much different; of the 108 seats, only 23 are held by women (21.3%) [4].

It's important to note that when participation depends on the popular vote, women face significant barriers in terms of funding, place on the ballot, access to the media, and other factors, leaving them significantly underrepresented. This limits decision-making in public life and the demand for transparency.

3. SITUATION AND EFFECTS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change and biodiversity loss accentuate gender inequalities, with groups and women in precarious economic situations, rural farmers and ethnic communities being the most vulnerable. Likewise, when populations face climate change and environmental degradation, there is a tendency for men to prefer to emigrate, while women choose to remain assuming new responsibilities without sufficient opportunities (UNDP, 2023) [5]. Among the impacts identified by women at the national level, the following stand out [6]: **(1) Impacts on the economy** : 88.4% of women identify that their family and regional economy has been affected by the increase in prices of some basic products; (2) **Increased rainfall and droughts:** 78.4% of women identify an increase in rainfall and droughts and, therefore, a greater frequency of landslides and mudslides; (3) **Impacts on health** : 81.9% of women identify health impacts due to drastic climate changes in increasingly shorter seasons; and (4) **Abrupt changes in river flow:** 93.8% of women identify an unexpected increase or decrease in the flow of rivers in their territory.

As a response mechanism, women in Colombia have developed practices to address the impacts. Sixty-six percent of women surveyed during the 2022 regional climate dialogues stated that the main adaptation activity carried out in their area is tree planting, and 31.5% and 30.7% said they are saving energy and changing farming methods, respectively. For other women, adaptation has involved reducing water consumption (23%) and changing their diet (13.8%).

Regarding access to land at the national level, only 36% of land ownership is in the hands of women [7]. Of the properties used in rural areas for agricultural production, 24.7% are managed exclusively by women producers, and 73.2% are managed solely by men.

The above allows us to conclude that degradation, loss of biodiversity and climate change are not gender neutral and the knowledge of both women and men is key in a differentiated way.

4. ECONOMIC SITUATION AND LIVELIHOODS OF RURAL WOMEN IN COLOMBIA

In rural areas of Colombia, by 2022, 29.8% of female-headed households were living in multidimensional poverty, a higher rate than male-headed households, which reported 19.3%. Regarding their own income, approximately 3 out of 10 Colombian women do not have their own income, compared to 1 in 10 men. According to DANE data, for 2023, 12.1% of women receive 12.1% less income than men from their work. Women represent 48.1% of the working-age population and 51.9% of men. The Total

[4]Source: Civil Service. Report on the effective participation of women in decision-making positions in the Colombian State, 2019.
[5]Situation of Rural Women in Colombia DANE Statistical Note. Colombia, 2023
[6]Regional Climate Dialogues with Women's Organizations: Women of Colombia in Climate Change Management, Ministries of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia 2022
[7] https://es.mongabay.com/2023/12/acceso-a-la-tierra-deuda-historica-con-mujeres-rurales-colombia/#:~:text=Hay%20un%20dato%20que%20muestra,en%20manos%20de%20las%20mujeres .

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Participation Rate (TPR) in 2022 for rural women was 39.1%, and for men, 79.8%. Likewise, in 2022, the unemployment rate for rural women was 13.8%, while that of rural men was 5.4% [8]. In this sense, women continue to face multiple economic barriers.

Additionally, data from DANE, through the National Time Use Survey, indicates that women in rural areas of Colombia spend on average, twice as many hours per week on unpaid domestic work and care work in the food supply sector compared to men in rural areas. In 2021, of the hours dedicated to unpaid domestic work and care work in rural areas, 79.8% were contributed by women [9].

According to Finagro, between 2023 and 2024, rural men will have an advantage in accessing credit products compared to rural women. In this regard, consumer credit approval rates for rural women are 49.8%, while for rural men, the rate is 56.8%. Rural women face economic, educational, and perception barriers when considering credit. In this regard, debt aversion stands out, cited by 51.8% of rural women. 28.8% believe they cannot respond due to their low income.

VI. GENDER ANALYSIS AT THE LOCAL AND TERRITORIAL LEVEL

The gender analysis presented below serves as the basis for the project's Gender Strategy. It corresponds to qualitative information collected in the department and quantitative information based on the availability of information at the country level.

It is important to emphasize that the results of the analysis reflect an interpretation geared toward the themes raised, based on the project's results, as well as the social dynamics of the rural communities in the targeted areas for project implementation. This allows for a better understanding of the realities in terms of gaps and the establishment of effective actions to address them.

1. GENDER ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE DYNAMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE CONNECTIVITY OF PRIORITY LANDSCAPES IN THE COLOMBIAN AMAZON.

- **Roles and practices of women and men at the family and community levels**

Rural farmer women primarily perform roles associated with household chores, such as childcare, gardening, and caring for small animals, which are essential for family nutrition. Gender roles are clearly defined; women are seen as responsible for caring for the home, where they are more closely tied to domestic tasks and are responsible for maintaining food crops. These roles are essential not only for contributing to food security but, in some cases, for income generation. Men, for their part, are responsible for providing economic resources through agricultural production or seasonal work in the region. In addition, they have historically held decision-making positions in the Community Action Boards (JAC) and community assemblies.

- **Access and use by women and men of the spaces where territorial governance, environmental monitoring and community decision-making take place**

Currently, thanks to the momentum of women's movements, some women have begun to participate in public community spaces, achieving representative positions as presidents of Community Action Boards and members of assemblies. These advances represent a significant step toward equality, although their participation is still lower compared to that of men.

[8] Ibid

[9] Situation of Rural Women in Colombia DANE Statistical Note. Colombia, 2023

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Likewise, according to the information obtained, the main barriers and limitations that women have faced are:

- A belief structure persists that associates women primarily with household chores, limiting their ability to participate in community and public spaces.
- Lack of personal recognition of one's own leadership abilities, which leads to self-imposed pressure due to fear of failure.
- This fear is manifested in the reluctance to present proposals that contribute to territorial planning.
- They lack greater community support because they carry the stigma of not being good representatives, which makes them work harder to prove otherwise.
- At the family level, there are the responsibilities assumed regarding caregiving, which prevent them from attending the recurring meetings that take place at times that are not feasible for women.

- **Decision-making and control dynamics of governance spaces**

Despite the increasing openness of decision-making spaces and the increased participation of women, according to the information obtained, men continue to dominate discussions and, in most cases, are the ones making the most important decisions, as they hold the most influential positions. Thus, roles in implementing restoration actions continue to be gendered, with skills more conducive to men. Similarly, for women to be heard and their proposals considered in decisions that affect the environment of their territories, they often must argue and justify their ideas with greater emphasis. This hinders their participation and neglects the contribution they can make to territorial planning processes related to the recovery of ecological functions and biodiversity conservation.

- **Recognition of the knowledge, expertise and contributions of women and men in the dynamics of environmental planning, community monitoring and territorial planning**

The recognition of women's contributions and knowledge also influences cultural perceptions, where men are still considered the most suitable to represent and lead. Many women's lack of self-confidence in expressing themselves in public has significantly impacted their passive attitude, limiting their initiative to generate proposals within community spaces. In contrast, men tend to adopt a more active attitude, as they develop representative capacities within the family and social spheres from an early age. In more dispersed rural areas, the belief that women should occupy a subordinate position to men persists.

- **Gender-sensitive considerations in institutional public dynamics**

Currently within the National Policy on Gender Equity for Women, adopted by CONPES 4080 of 2022 and the Rural Women's Policy that seeks to promote female leadership to improve the living conditions of women in the countryside, addressing discrimination, poverty and exclusion and recognizing their fundamental role in sustainability. However, despite this, some institutional dynamics require strengthening through clearer guidelines and understandings so that the approach and expansion of opportunities for women are more efficient, so that there are more incentives, and so that the development of public competencies has a greater impact on the matter, especially in local public settings associated with environmental management.

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2. GENDER ANALYSIS OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION DYNAMICS AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

- **Roles assumed by women and men in the care, conservation and restoration of biodiversity**

According to the information collected, it can be determined that there is a differential relationship in this regard. In general terms, and due to the influence, they have had based on traditional roles, women have been more emphatic in their support and are more closely tied to the role of caretakers of the natural environment (access to water, food, and health issues), generating a certain environmental empathy.

Men, on the other hand, have established a more marked relationship of benefit and utility, considering that they are highly concentrated in the production of agricultural farms, according to access to natural resources and income-generating opportunities.

- **Knowledge, practices and uses of care, conservation and restoration of biodiversity**

Regarding knowledge and practices related to biodiversity conservation, the testimonies indicate that women, by being linked to family food security through the dynamics of self-production (home gardens) and by focusing on caregiving activities, have developed specialized knowledge in the management and preservation of traditional seeds, enabling them to secure some food supplies, especially during times when climate fluctuations affect their supply. Likewise, in all three territories, they have specialized in agroforestry nurseries, fertilizers, and seed resistance.

Likewise, they have been responsible for highlighting the conflicts between production processes and environmental protection, primarily around water source protection (waste and river pollution). Water-related issues are becoming more prominent in women's spaces. In this sense, they have become environmental agents and mediators in regulatory matters.

In most cases, men possess knowledge about the flora and fauna species present in their territories, which allows them to understand the state of ecosystems and gain a broader understanding of the impact of extensive livestock farming, considering that men travel beyond family plots in their income-generating activities. This differentiated knowledge is more recognized at the family level; however, women identify the need to value this knowledge more and strengthen it within the everyday family context, and even more so at the community and social levels, where it is less visible.

- **Benefits and impacts of biodiversity conservation**

According to the information provided in the interviews, it is observed that women have become more emphatically involved in caring for water sources, considering that they are the ones most frequently involved with this resource through access, use, and benefits from caregiving, cleaning, food preparation, and gardening. They also directly recognize the impacts of climate change on water quantity, quality, and, depending on its potability, its effects on human health, increasing their efforts to maintain basic family conditions.

Men, for their part, feel the effects of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, reflected in the decrease in paid employment opportunities due to climate variability. Thus, in some areas of the municipalities prioritized by the project, droughts make it difficult to sustain livestock farming.

- **Differential impacts on men and women related to biodiversity conservation and climate resilience**

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Among the problems arising from the increase in monocultures, spraying, and climate variability are soil sterilization, water scarcity, and crop failure. According to testimonies, these dynamics affect men and women differently. Women face greater challenges in terms of food security and water scarcity, as they struggle to maintain a balance in household care. In some cases, primarily rural women, they have been forced to take on traditionally male tasks, such as livestock management, due to the migration of men in search of employment opportunities, increasing their workload.

3. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF TERRITORIAL LIVELIHOODS BASED ON THE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

- **Roles, practices and knowledge of men and women from the dynamics of livelihoods**

In the dynamics of access to livelihoods among rural populations, men are primarily responsible for providing income, which is obtained through paid work based on the area's agricultural production (livestock raising, monoculture production of potatoes, corn, among others). In this sense, families predominantly have smallholdings that are passed down from generation to generation, creating a productive dynamic associated with the development of family plots with vegetable gardens and the raising of small animals that sustain part of their food security. In this regard, there are some experiences of women who, based on their traditional knowledge, focus on the commercialization of small animals, managing to generate surpluses and engage in local exchanges with an economic return that contributes to the family economy.

In this way, men and women have developed differentiated knowledge: women in the production of staple foods and men in large-scale production, a task that enjoys greater recognition considering that, at the monetary level, it is more visible and therefore acquires greater social value.

- **Access and use of livelihood opportunities for women and men**

Family plots have been essential for women to generate income, supplemented by the sale of chickens, eggs, cheese, pigs, and handicrafts. However, their primary function has been to ensure food security and family survival through agroecological practices.

According to the information collected, women face significant economic barriers, largely due to their caregiving role, which keeps them tied to the home and limits their access to financial empowerment, savings, and specialized training programs. This situation restricts their ability to further their economic development. Furthermore, many women, especially in remote rural areas, are financially dependent on their partners, which limits their autonomy in decision-making and entrepreneurship.

In contrast, men have greater opportunities, particularly in terms of land ownership. They are the ones who typically access harvest invitations and negotiate with intermediaries, which facilitates their integration into marketing opportunities and access to financial resources.

However, the presence of cooperation organizations, NGOs, and government initiatives has created some opportunities for women to integrate into productive activities, from tourism to agriculture, promoting changes in traditional roles and strengthening their capacities and family livelihoods. Thus, access to economic opportunities and financial inclusion has improved, especially for rural women, but to a lesser extent than for men.

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4. OPPORTUNITIES AND PREFERENCES TO STRENGTHEN THE PROJECT'S STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Based on the information obtained and community experiences and processes, women and men in rural communities have expressed their ***practical needs***, which derive from material conditions and ***strategic needs***. This recognizes the potential, preferences, and interests to strengthen the project's strategies and actions.

- **Opportunities and preferences in governance and environmental management for the connectivity of priority landscapes in the Colombian Amazon.**

PRACTICAL NEEDS OF MEN AND WOMEN	STRATEGIC INTERESTS OF MEN AND WOMEN
Improve capacities of JACs and organizations in gender and equality	Consider the competition that is generated between women
	Make visible the results of rural farmer women leaders in environmental management
Workshops on rights and shared responsibility in care	Including gender in environmental policies
Exercises to overcome shyness and improve communication skills	
Expanding the use of governance spaces for women	
Training in gender and GBV, in self-governance, for the impact of women	Have parity in decision-making. Have the right to participate at the same level as men.
Technical capabilities to plan strategically and generate documents	Linking women's environmental contributions to territorial planning
Training public officials on gender for implementation capacity	Expand women's participation in institutional spaces for environmental management
Expand knowledge of environmental legislation, associativity, and the promotion of economic initiatives	Have schools of political empowerment and qualify leadership and participation knowledge
	Training in biodiversity monitoring and conservation
Building our own agendas with women	Identify key women leaders and multiply actions.
Be part of governance structures and participate in representative positions	Participate in environmental oversight and monitoring, management and realization of women's environmental rights
Training families on the importance of redistributing care burdens	Strengthening women's rights and decision-making power in the family space

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- Opportunities and preferences in biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration

PRACTICAL NEEDS OF MEN AND WOMEN	STRATEGIC INTERESTS OF MEN AND WOMEN
Continuity with the nurseries, making exchanges and generating networks	Build networks that promote the exchange of native seeds
the transformation of extensive livestock farming, as well as the promotion of biodiverse planting	Have public policy that links women with territory and care
Healthy, clean crops, with organic fertilizers, ecological management of pests and diseases,	Generate meetings of women for planning, environmental legislation and personal aspects
Strengthening women's contributions to expand impact	Expand coverage of biodiversity conservation from gardens
Strengthening environmental actions from dispersed areas	

- **Opportunities and preferences for sustainable livelihoods based on the use of biodiversity**

PRACTICAL NEEDS OF MEN AND WOMEN	STRATEGIC INTERESTS OF MEN AND WOMEN
Strengthening environmental knowledge and awareness	Participate in scenarios that make them visible as farmers' markets
Tools for women to develop productive activities	Support ongoing Women's initiatives
Generate ventures associated with the topic of minor species and agri-food production	Prioritize ongoing projects
Implement financial incentives with equal benefits	Extending the nursery experience to more strategic areas
	Training in marketing and production in orchards
Training for savings and identification of financial sources	Connect to existing production chains
	Generate mechanisms independent of their male colleagues

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VII. PROJECT GENDER PLAN

This gender strategy is based on the results of the analysis of gender inequalities and gaps and proposes an approach based on the opportunities and interests of women and men who are part of rural territories. It also includes strategic actions based on social equity through **recognition, procedures, and distribution** [10]. It is important to highlight that each of the outcomes and activities are linked to the project's results framework.

GENDER RESULTS		ACTIVITIES		INDICATORS
RG1	**inclusion and participation** of rural women **in environmental governance and management** for the connectivity of priority landscapes in the Colombian Amazon.	A1	To build with **women a proposal for a prospective environmental vision of the territory, as a mechanism for effective participation, considering the socio-institutional vision of the territory** and the prioritization of areas for conservation, restoration, and sustainable production actions. Associated with Activity A 1.1.1 of the MR	At least 30% of the people involved in governance and environmental management for the connectivity of priority landscapes in the Colombian Amazon are women.
		A2	Develop a training strategy for women aimed at strengthening capacities in: (a) Territorial **planning** (environmental management, environmental planning and regulations) (b) Knowledge in **the development of agendas with a** territorial vision (c) **Strategic thinking and decision-making** (d) **Environmental leadership and** social participation (e) Strengthening **communication skills for public speaking** , recognizing their own worth based on the knowledge and expertise they possess in the effective management of biodiversity. (f) Recognition of women's rights, **gender-based violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).** As well as local-level care measures (Comprehensive care routes for victims of municipal gender-based violence). All of this, considering the availability of time and allocation of household tasks for women. Associated with activity A 1.1.1 of the MR	
		A3	Co-design and implement **a community care strategy** that facilitates women's caregiving work and allows them access to	

[10] CBD 2018. Decision CBD/COP/14/L.19

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			spaces for environmental, governance, and livelihood action. Associated with Activity A 1.1.1 of the MR	
		A4	**Co-design and implement a process to raise awareness and expand the capacity** of public officials with tools **for gender-sensitive planning** that strengthens the connectivity of priority landscapes in the Colombian Amazon. Associated with Activity A 1.1.2 of the MR	
RG2	Areas with **restoration processes** at the landscape scale, which integrate **gender-focused guidelines and environmental actions associated with the territorial vision** proposed by women.	A5	Develop a strategy to promote women's **participation and inclusion of their prospective territorial vision in participatory land planning spaces and in agreements for community participation** in active and passive restoration processes using different landscape management tools. Associated with activities A. 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 of the MR.	At least 40% of landscape-scale restoration processes involve women's initiatives.
		A6	Support the establishment and maintenance of landscape-scale restoration processes through the **implementation of new or ongoing actions by women's groups and organizations** . Associated with Activity A. 2.1.5 of the MR	
		A7	Support and guide **the community monitoring system with gender guidelines,** promoting women's participation under equal conditions and opportunities. Associated with Activity A. 2.1.6 of the MR	
		A8	Design and implement a strategy that encourages the **incorporation of women's knowledge for the propagation of native plant material** that supports restoration processes at the municipal level. Associated with Activity A 2.2.2 of the MR.	
RG3	Designed and/or strengthened sustainable nature-based **business models that expand income opportunities for** rural **women.**	A9	Identify **local women's producer organizations/groups and production units** and **strengthen their technical, organizational, administrative, and commercial capacities** to improve the quality of their products and services, enhance production practices, and facilitate their integration into inclusive and sustainable markets. Associated with Activity A 3.1.2 of the MR	At least 30% of business models focused on biodiversity-based products and services are led by women.
		A10	**Design and implement women-led business models** focused on biodiversity-based products and services to promote the	

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			sustainability of productive initiatives. Associated with Activity A 3.1.3 of the MR	

UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (Offline Template)

Project Information

Information	
Title	United for the Forest: Community Restoration and Conservation in the Colombian Amazon Region
Number	Quantum project ID
Location	Global/Region/Country
Project stage	Full proposal
Date	20 September 2025

SES Questionnaire - Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

What measures should be taken to further mainstream the UNDP Programing Principles into the project?
Mainstreaming the human rights-based approach
The project adopts a rights-based, socially-inclusive, and gender-responsive approach to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and restoration. The principal agents of change in the project will be local communities - rural Campesino farming families and landowners associated with Civil Society Natural Reserves in the municipalities of Florencia, Morelia, Albania and Doncello (department of Caquetá). These communities are characterized by their strong dependence on and connection to the land, with a rich cultural heritage including unique gastronomy, crafts, and traditional practices. They have historically faced complex vulnerabilities and challenges in gaining recognition and protection of their rights, lands and practices, but under current pro-campesino policies are playing an increasing role in agroecology, rural tourism and community-led solutions to improving natural resource management. Working directly with these local actors the project seeks to transform production practices through biodiversity-friendly models that reconcile ecological restoration with improved social and economic well-being, without eroding cultural practices or local knowledge. The project will mainstream the human rights-based approach by identifying vulnerable and marginalized groups and applying engagement strategies that overcome the barriers they face to participating and benefiting equitably from project-led activities. Under Component 1, participatory land-use planning will include land tenure screening to ensure that biodiversity gains (achieved through landscape restoration) do not come at the cost of economic displacement due to restrictions on access to land or resources. Procedures and community agreements will include voluntary agreements for restoration activities. Where access restrictions or unavoidable, a Process Framework approach will be embedded into the planning framework to ensure that communities are actively involved in all decision making about land use that affects them,

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and that they have fair opportunity to participate in identifying appropriate mitigations. Under this component the project will also invest in building community capacities for inclusive and multi-level environmental governance systems, and institutionalizing inclusion, equity and social justice as fundamental underpinnings of conservation action.

Under Component 2, communities will be the lead agents of change for achieving equitable and sustainable environmental and social outcomes. Tree nursery and restoration activities will be co-designed with local communities, and these will be implemented with direct leadership from community-based organizations, ensuring ownership, respect for traditional knowledge and cultural relevance.

Investments in capacity building and training (under Components 1 and 2), and knowledge sharing (components 3) will further promote a rights-based approach by equipping communities to lead transformative environmental action in ways that promote equity, contribute to human well-being and territorial peace-building.

Improving gender equality and women's empowerment

Colombia has a robust legal and policy framework for advancing gender equality, including laws to increase women's representation in politics and public administration (including through quotas), and to prohibit discrimination in the workplace and provide other protections. However, entrenched disparities to persist, including lower rates of representation in the labour force, a significant burden of unpaid domestic work, vulnerability to gender-based violence (despite efforts to combat it) and other persistent cultural, social and systemic barriers to equality.

Gender equality and women's empowerment is central to the project strategy, with measures for improving the situation of women and girls and advancing their full and fair participation in delivery of project outcomes embedded in the design of all activities (See Table 1, below). Building on the preliminary gender analysis undertaken during project development, the project will conduct a comprehensive gender analysis and develop a succinct and actionable Gender Mainstreaming Plan, including: a summarized analysis of gender issues as they pertain to the project; a risk-opportunity matrix; participation targets, safe access measures and benefit-sharing rules and each output; SEA/SH risk mitigation measures (including an SEA/SH Code of Conduct), sex disaggregated indicators to be built into the M&E Framework; budget and responsibilities.

The project will ensure gender-sensitive facilitation in planning processes (to facilitate women's inputs in shaping site selections and activity choices); provide leadership coaching for women to address power asymmetries (to enhance environmental governance); promote gender-responsive business models (with targets/quotas for women's participation in nurseries and restoration activities, and address intersectional barriers); and ensure safe participation.

The project's Grievance Redress Mechanism will include a confidential grievance process for women, with survivor-centred referrals.

Mainstreaming sustainability and resilience

Environmentally, restoration efforts will prioritize ecological functionality, native species recovery, and multi-functional restoration solutions that enhance ecosystem services and climate resilience over the longer term, supported by robust community-led monitoring systems. Land use management plans will provide the longer-term framework and spatial priorities to guide scaling up of positive outcomes achieved through the project.

Institutionally, the project will strengthen governance platforms and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, directly linking local actions with national policies such as the National Restoration Plan, and aligning with Colombia's commitments under the GBF and NDCs. These structures will enable integration of project outcomes into existing

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government programs post-project, ensuring continuity. Significant investments in building the technical skills and leadership capacities of community organizations will embed capacity for sustaining positive environmental outcomes at the local level. Exit strategies include the formal transfer of restoration plans, monitoring tools, and governance mechanisms to local environmental authorities, municipalities, and community organizations, fostering ownership and reducing dependency on external support. The project will also pilot innovative approaches, such as community-led schemes for restoration promoters restoration monitoring platforms, designed for replication in other Amazonian landscapes.
Strengthening accountability to stakeholders
The project will promote all aspects of accountability to stakeholders, by: (i) enabling active, culturally-appropriate and gender-sensitive engagement and participation in project planning and decision-making, particularly targeted at those at risk of being left behind; (ii) ensuring transparency through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding supported activities, including on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and measures for their management; (iii) ensuring stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to a rights-compatible complaints-redress process; and (iv) ensuring effective results monitoring—and, where appropriate, participatory monitoring with stakeholders —and reporting on implementation of social and environmental safeguard risk management measures. The project's key instruments for strengthening accountability include: a project-level **Grievance Redress Mechanism**, **Gender Mainstreaming Plan**, **Stakeholder Engagement Plan and an Environmental, and quarterly assessment of environmental and social performance.** **During implementation the Project Steering Committee** will monitor the project's accountability measures at intervals during the lifespan of the project and will also report on project progress, at intervals, to project stakeholders. Project stakeholders will have access to **UNDP's Accountability Mechanism** (including a Stakeholder Response Mechanism and Compliance Review) and will the project will make project documentation available as appropriate in line with UNDP's policies on **public disclosure of information**.

Risk Screening: Table 1 – mapping risks to project activities/outputs

***Note: The complete SESP Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist is attached.*

Question 1: What outputs/activities are proposed in the project	Question 2: What are the potential S&E risk events associated with the outputs/activities? (from SESP Checklist)	Risk Treatments
Output 1.1: Inclusive participatory planning processes		
Activity 1.1.1: Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues and technical roundtables to co-develop policy recommendations integrating multifunctional restoration into local planning instruments.	• Landscape management plans may restrict people's access to land or resources – e.g. for grazing (**Human Rights**, P6; **Standard 5**: Displacement and Resettlement)	• Develop a **streamlined Stakeholder Engagement Plan** ('SEP-Lite') to ensure full social inclusion (with participation quotas for all vulnerable and marginalized groups)

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Activity 1.1.2: Identify and co-design – with an inclusive and multistakeholder approach, landscape interventions for multifunctional restoration in alignment with environmental and land-use planning instruments of target municipalities.	• Unequal participation of women in governance structures and planning bodies, leading to limitations in women's ability to access, manage and protect natural resources (**GEWE**: P10, P11) • Some stakeholders (e.g. youth) may be excluded from land use planning processes and decision making that affects them or from training programmes, leading to grievances (**Accountability**; P13, P14)	• **Gender-sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism** • Undertake **a Gender Analysis** and develop a succinct **Gender Action Plan**, incorporating SEA/SH risk mitigation, participation targets, gender-sensitive facilitation, sex-disaggregated indicators for tracking benefits and roles)**;** • **Early land tenure and use screening during participatory land-use planning**; document participation and no-restriction design bias; and switch on a **light, embedded Process Framework** if restrictions are unavoidable • **Whilst impacts on indigenous lands are NOT anticipated, adopt an exclusion/trip-wire protocol to application of Standard 6 and FPIC** – if it emerges later that IPs may be project-affected, pause and apply FPIC procedures).
Output 2.1: Community-based nurseries strengthened		
Activity 2.1.1: Map and assess community-based nurseries to identify technical and business capacity needs for multifunctional restoration.	• Community mapping and capacity strengthening may leave out some communities/groups, especially those from more vulnerable or marginalized sectors of society (**Accountability**: P13) • Women may face barriers to their participation in nurseries due to established social norms (**GEWE**: P10) • Nursery establishment may have impacts on adjacent habitats (**Standard 1 Biodiversity**: 1.2, 1.3, 1.8) • Survival of trees may be affected by climate and disaster risks **(Standard 2: 2.2)** • Disturbance caused to cultural heritage artefacts during nursery expansion **(Standard 4 Cultural Heritage: 4.3)** • Workers in nurseries may face occupational health and safety risks or be subject to working conditions that do not meet national or international standards (**Standard 7 Labour**: 7.1; 7.6) • Nurseries will use agricultural inputs that may release pollutants into the environment or result in	• **Ensure full social inclusion** in the mapping process (the stakeholder engagement plan will identify all groups who should be mapped), but give careful consideration to mapping any vulnerable groups and ensure provisions are in place to ensure data protection • **Mainstream gender by** ensuring women have equal opportunity to be involved in nursery establishment, operations and management, and apply gender-responsive business design (e.g. women-friendly shift planning and facilities); the Gender Action Plan will include specific activities, indicators and targets • **Mitigate climate impacts** through selection of climate-resilience species, allocating contingency budget for replanting and irrigation, site selection (in less vulnerable locations) • Include **Chance Find Procedures** in all community agreements and vendor contracts; **carry out pre-activity walkovers** with local knowledge holders/landowners
Activity 2.1.2: Co-design and implement improvement plans to enhance community-based nurseries capacities in genetically diverse and viable native plant production, management, and service delivery for restoration efforts.		

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	build-up of wastes – such as plastics, fuel, wastewater (**Standard 8 Pollution:** 8.1, 8.2, 8.5)	• **Adopt fair and safe labour practices** in line with national laws and international standard**s** – no forced or child labour, equal opportunities, appropriate OHS measures in place, workers made aware of GRM • **Develop/adopt best-practice integrated chemical or pesticide management procedures –** e.g. biocontrol as a first option; have a hazardous chemical negative list), ensure safe handling, storage, labelling and disposal • **Manage wastes and ensure resource-use efficiency**: control/manage wastewater, leachates, solid wastes and recycle plastics , glass and other recyclables
Output 2.2 Innovative and sustainable business models for multifunctional restoration		
Activity: 2.2.1: Conduct a value chain and stakeholder analysis to identify needs, opportunities, and partnerships for multifunctional restoration. Activity 2.2.2: Co-design business models for multifunctional restoration involving community nurseries, public institutions, and private actors. Activity 2.2.3: Implement business models for multifunctional restoration through partnerships that promote sustainable production, technical assistance, and market access.	• Limitations on the ability of women and other vulnerable groups to access, use, develop and protect natural resources, or be involved in restoration (**GEWE:** P10, P11; **Accountability**: P13) • **Generic Sustainability and Resilience Risks** that cannot be determined yet as not all activities are fully designed – P16 • Biodiversity risks resulting from poor species selection, seed provenance, invasive species or planting in sensitive habitats **(Standard 1 Biodiversity**: 1.3, 1.6, 1.77) • Climate and disaster risks (fire, drought, floods) may affect plant survival and safety of field teams (**Standard 2 Climate:** 2.2) • Access restrictions may arise (e.g. for grazing) when land is set aside for restoration, leading to economic displacement (**Standard 5 Displacement and resettlement**: 5.2) • Occupational health and safety risks for field workers (**Standard 7 Labour**: 7.6)	• **Monitor participation of women and youth** in restoration activities– include criteria such as representation, leadership roles, access to resources; female focal point is available for all field missions • **Prepare a 1-page environmental screening report per restoration site** to flag areas of risk and identify appropriate mitigation measures – e.g. identify no-go sites or mitigation measures in critical habitats and riparian buffer zones; native species and seed provenance protocol; invasive species exclusion list • **Community participation agreements** to include voluntary entry/exit clauses, no involuntary restrictions, benefit-sharing arrangements, links to the GRM • **Conduct early land tenure and use screening during site selections**; document participation and no-restriction design bias; and switch on a **light, embedded Process Framework** if restrictions are unavoidable • **Address climate and disaster risks** through hazard screening during site selection, development of fire prevention and control SOPs; using a climate-resilient species mix; reserving contingency budget for replanting and irrigation • **Develop and implement a 'Lite' Labour Management Plan,** covering worker GRM, road

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		safety, OHS, first-aid, heat-stress guidance, SEA/SH Code of Conduct and toolbox
Output 2.3. Prioritized areas under multifunctional restoration		
Activity 2.3.1: Conduct participatory land-use planning at the property level to identify and spatially reference multifunctional restoration areas Activity 2.3.2.: Establish and maintain 300 ha under multifunctional restoration to enhance connectivity, biodiversity, and local livelihoods. Activity 2.3.3 - Co-design and implement a community-based monitoring scheme for multifunctional restoration.	• Land and resource tenure disputes may arise if land-use planning overlaps with areas of unclear or contested ownership (Human Rights, P6; Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement). • Women, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized groups may be underrepresented in land-use planning processes, limiting equitable participation and benefit-sharing (GEWE: P10, P11; Standard 2: Access and Equity). • Changes in land zoning or use restrictions could generate local grievances if community members perceive loss of access to traditional areas (Accountability; P13, P14). • Use of non-native or fast-growing species could alter ecosystem composition and affect local biodiversity (Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources). • Unequal access to restoration incentives (inputs, payments, or labor) may reinforce local power asymmetries or lead to elite capture (GEWE: P10, P11; Accountability; P13). • Fieldwork could expose workers and community participants to occupational safety hazards or use of agrochemicals (Human Health and Safety; Standard 4). • Data ownership and control may generate tensions if community members are not adequately consulted on monitoring data use or sharing (Accountability; P13, P14). • Monitoring in remote or conflict-affected areas may expose participants to security risks or unexploded ordnance (Human Health and Safety; Standard 4).	• Conduct participatory mapping with recognized authorities and communities to clarify tenure; align planning with cadastral data and existing land-use plans. • Provide capacity-building and facilitation to enable effective participation of women and vulnerable groups. • Maintain transparent communication on land-use decisions; establish community feedback and grievance mechanisms in accessible formats. • Prioritize native species and agroforestry systems that maintain biodiversity and ecological connectivity. • Establish inclusive selection criteria and mentoring for underrepresented groups; ensure gender balance in monitoring committees. • Develop data-sharing agreements with communities; ensure informed consent and respect for traditional knowledge. • Coordinate with UNDSS for movement clearances; apply “do no harm” and conflict-sensitive approaches in all field monitoring activities.
Output 3.1: Participatory knowledge sharing and communication strategies to promote multi-functional restoration		
Activity 3.1.1: Co-design and implement a knowledge-sharing strategy Activity 3.1.2: Develop community-driven communication products	• Unequal participation by vulnerable and marginalized groups (Accountability: P13)	• **Ensure full social inclusion** – Stakeholder Engagement Plan to identify vulnerable and marginalized groups and specific measures to overcome barriers to inclusion faced by them

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Activity 3.1.1: Share lessons learned through regional and international platforms to amplify impact	• Intersectional barriers limiting participation of women, and GBV/SEA-SH risks linked to gatherings, travel and power asymmetries (GEWE: P10, P12)	• **Mainstream and monitor gender participation**: ensure gender-sensitive facilitation, recognize knowledge and lessons contributed by women, ensure safe participation • **Facilitate equitable access to and benefits from knowledge-sharing** through participatory development of culturally-sensitive knowledge products that take traditional knowledge into account
Output 4.1: Prepare, implement and monitor an integrated risk management system for the project		
4.1.1: Implementation and monitoring of the safeguards framework 4.1.2: Develop and monitor a Risk Management system	• Potential exclusion of project affected stakeholders (Accountability: P13) • Adverse impacts on gender equality (GEWE: P9) • Generic sustainability and resilience risks (P16)	• Report against an **Environmental and Social supervision checklist** (quarterly) covering OHS, SEA/HS, gender mainstreaming, social inclusion (youth, gender-responsiveness), biodiversity, land use, pollution, incident reporting with corrective action log • Follow **security procedures** aligned with UNDSS guidance and observe no-go field sites
Output 4.2: M&E and Quality Assurance Systems		
4.2.1: Establish an M&E system 4.2.2: Provide QA of technical outputs, knowledge products, M&E and SES implementation	• Adverse impacts on gender equality (P9) • Potential exclusion of project-affected stakeholders (P13)	• **SES and gender indicators to be included in the M&E Plan** – e.g. %grievances resolved in less than 30 days; number of people trained on SEA/SH and OHS; % women participating/leading governance structures; number of sites passing environmental screening; survival and diversity of plantings • **Apply robust data ethics**: anonymize sensitive data, avoid mapping vulnerable individuals/groups, ensure fair attribution if traditional knowledge is used

(*) adapted for the level of available information

Risk screening Table 2: Summarized Risks (risks from Table 1 mapped to the UNDP SES Principles and Standards)

UNDP SES Principles and Standards	S&E Risk Events (from Part A, Question 2)	Risk Rating	Risk Level (KBF, see Sect. XIII main proposal)	Associated outputs/activities

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		(UNDP SES)		
Human Rights Principle	**Risk 1**: Risks of inequitable or discriminatory impacts, including restrictions on access to land or resources (P5, P6)	Substantial I=4, L=3	Possible, with significant impacts Level 12: Medium	Outputs 1.1 (1.1.1: Land Use and Management Plans) and Output 2.2 (2.2.2: 2.2.2, 2.2.3: restoration)
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Principle	**Risk 2:** Risks of reproducing existing gender discriminations (P10), limiting women's ability to use, manage, protected and benefit from natural resources (P11)	Substantial I=4, L=3	Possible, with significant impacts Level 12: Medium	Cross-cutting, all outputs and activities
	Risk 3: Risks of increased gender-based violence (P12	Substantial I=4, L=3	Possible, with significant impacts Level 12: Medium	Cross-cutting, but especially field-based activities, travel
Accountability Principle	**Risk 4:** Exclusion of stakeholders (especially vulnerable and/or marginalized groups) from decision-making that affects them (P13)	Moderate I=3, L=3	Possible, with Moderate impacts Level 9: Medium	Cross-cutting, all outputs and activities
	Risk 5: Risks of grievances (P14)	Moderate I=3, L=2	Improbable, with moderate impacts Level 9: Medium	Cross-cutting
Sustainability and Resilience Principle	**Risk 6**: Unspecified risks under project-level standards which cannot be assessed due to activities that are not yet fully designed	Moderate I=3, L=3	Possible, with Moderate impacts Level 9: Medium	Output 2.2 (2.2.2, 2.2.3: Restoration), Output 4.1 (Integrated Risk Management)
Project-level Standards				
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sust. Nat. Resource Mgmt.	**Risk 7**: Risks to habitats and ecosystems arising from reforestation (S1.1, 1.3, 1.4, S1.8)	Moderate I=3; L=3	Possible, with Moderate impacts Level 9: Medium	Output 2.2 (Reforestation)
2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**Risk 9:** Project outcomes that are sensitive to climate change impacts or disasters (S2.2)	Substantial I=4, L=4	Probable, with significant impacts Level 16: high/very high	Output 1.2 (Tree nurseries) and 2.2 (multi-functional restoration)

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3. Community Health, Safety and Security	Currently not triggered – health and safety risks are captured under Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions			
4. Cultural Heritage	**Risk 10:** Impacts on tangible or intangible cultural heritage (S4.3)	Low I=2, L=2	Improbably, with low impacts Level 4: low	Output 1.2 – nursery establishment and expansion
5. Displacement and Resettlement	**Risk 11**: Economic displacement risks and disruptions to land tenure arrangements (5.2 and 5.4)	Substantial I=4, L=3	Possible, with significant impacts Level 12: Medium	Output 1.1 (1.1.1: land use and management planning); Output 2.2 (2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3 – restoration)
6. Indigenous people	**Risk 12**: Currently not triggered: but maintain an exclusion/trip-wire approach; if it becomes apparent later that project activities may impact on indigenous communities or their lands, impacting activities will be paused and Standard 6 and FPIC provisions will be implemented			
7. Labour and Working Conditions	**Risk 13:** Risks of sub-standard working conditions and occupational health and safety risks (7.1, 7.6)	Moderate I=3, L=3	Possible, with Moderate impacts Level 9: Medium	Output 1.2 (Tree nurseries); Output 2.2 (Restoration)
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**Risk 14**: Risks associated with release of pollutants, generation of wastes and use of pesticides/herbicides (8.1, 8.2, 8.6)	Moderate I=3, L=3	Possible, with Moderate impacts Level 9: Medium	Output 2.2, 2.1.2: tree nurseries

Conclusions

Overall Risk Rating (UNDP SES)

QUESTION 5: What is the overall Social and Environmental risk categorization?		
S&E Risk rating	Check if applicable	Comments (optional)
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	☐	
Substantial Risk	X	Substantial categories selected due to gender, climate change and economic displacement risks. These will need targeted measures to address them, whereas other risks can be effectively managed by embedding best practices into the delivery of project outputs and activities.
High Risk	☐	

Triggered Risk Management Requirements (under UNDP SES Policy):

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QUESTION 6: Triggered Requirements: summary of assessment or management measures required under the UNDP SES to address the identified S&E risks and impacts? (applies only for Moderate, Substantial and High-Risk projects)		
Further assessment or management measures	Check if applicable	Comments (optional)
ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	☐	A lightweight ESMF could be developed at project start, including: site screening forms; native species and seed provenance protocol; IPM/ICM; waste and wastewater management SOPs; Chance Find procedures; OHS and wildlife SOPs; security guidelines; trip-wire protocol for Standard 6
Targeted assessment(s)	X	• Rapid environmental screening reports (Output 2.2) • Land tenure and land-use assessments (embedded in planning processes and site selection under Output 1.1 and Output 2.2) • Climate/disaster hazard screening (embedded in Output 2.2) • Stakeholder Analysis, Gender Analysis (cross-cutting, stand-alone)
ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	☐	
SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	☐	
ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	☐	
Targeted management plans	X	• Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP 'Lite'), with Grievance Redress Mechanism – cross-cutting, stand-alone • Gender Action Plan (including SEA/SH Code of Conduct) – cross-cutting, stand-alone • Native species and genetic provenance protocol (embedded under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2) • Labour Management Procedures (LMP 'Lite') – stand-alone
Other measures (please specify)	X	To be confirmed after land-tenure screening and where adverse impacts are anticipated: Process Framework ('Lite') – embedded under Output 1.1

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Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in completing the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to identify potential risks related to programming activities. Identified risks require further review in the screening process. Refer to the SES toolkit, including Guidance Notes for various SES Standards, for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Risk Events**	**Y/N**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the portfolio MYWP/project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	P1.1 Risk of human rights infringements	N
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the portfolio MYWP/project?	P1.2 Limited capacities of duty bearers to meet human rights obligations	N
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. persons affected by programming activities) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	P1.3 Limited capacities of rights-holders to claim their rights	N
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	P1.4 Risk of adverse impacts on civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights	N
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? *Note: Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.*	P1.5 Risk of inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations	Y
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	P1.6 Risk of restricting access to resources or basic services	Y

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P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals?	P1.7 Risk of exacerbating conflicts	Y
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the portfolio MYWP/project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	P2.8 Gender equality concerns raised by women's groups/leaders	N
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	P2.9 Risk of adverse impacts on gender equality	N
P.10reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	P2.10 Risk of discrimination against women	Y
P.11limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	P2.11 Risk of limiting women's access to natural resources	Y
P.12exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	P2.12 Risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse	Y
Accountability		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders	Y
P.14grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	P3.14 Risks of stakeholder grievances	Y

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P.15risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project/portfolio?	P3.15 Risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders	N
Sustainability and Resilience (Note: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are generally encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below. Where there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding potential risks of programming activities, the following question may assist with further risk identification)		
P.16Does the portfolio MYWP/project include activities with unknown design parameters for which potential SES risks cannot yet be determined and will require further activity-level screening and potential assessment for risks associated with sustainability and resilience?	P4.16 Generic sustainability and resilience risks	Y
Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	S1.1 Risks to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services	Y
1.2activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	S1.2 Risks to critical habitats	N
1.3changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	S1.3 Biodiversity risks associated with land-use/ecosystem changes	Y
1.4risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	S1.4 Risks to endangered species	N
1.5exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	S1.5 Illegal wildlife trade risks	N

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1.6introduction of invasive alien species?	S1.6. Risks of introducing or spreading invasive alien species	Y
1.7adverse impacts on soils?	S1.7 Risks of soil degradation	N
1.8harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	S1.8 Forestry/plantation-related risks to biodiversity	Y
1.9significant agricultural production?	S1.9 Agriculture-related risks to biodiversity	N
1.10animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	S1.10 Animal husbandry or fish harvesting risks to biodiversity	N
1.11significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	S1.11 Surface or ground water use risks	N
1.12handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? *Note: See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.*	S1.12 Risks of release/spread of genetically modified organisms	N
1.13utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)? *Note: See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources*	S1.13 Genetic resources benefit sharing risks	N
1.14adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	S1.14 Transboundary environmental risks	N
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project/portfolio MYWP potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	S2.1 Hazard/disaster-related risks	N
2.2outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disasters	Y

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2.3increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	S2.3 Maladaptation risks	N
2.4increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	S2.4 Risks of increased GHG emissions	N
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance programming activities that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	S3.1 Construction-related risks	N
3.2air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and efluent risks	N
3.3harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the programming activities (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	S3.3 Safety risks due to failure of project structural elements	N
3.4risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	S3.4 Risks of water/vector-borne diseases	N
3.5transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	S3.5 Risks associated with hazardous or dangerous materials	N
3.6adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	S3.6 Health risks due to impacts on ecosystems/ecosystem services	N
3.7influx of portfolio MYWP/project workers to targeted areas?	S3.7 Risks associated with influx of project workers.	N
3.8engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support portfolio MYWP/project activities?	S3.8 Risks associated with engagement of security or enforcement personnel	N

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Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	S4.1 Risks to cultural heritage sites	N
4.2significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	S4.2. Risks of unknown archaeological heritage damage	N
4.3adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: portfolio MYWPs/projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	S4.3 Risks to tangible and intangible forms of cultural heritage	Y
4.4alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	S4.4 Risks to landscapes with cultural significance	N
4.5utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	S4.5 Risks of inappropriate utilization of intangible and tangible cultural heritage	N
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	S5.1 Physical displacement risks	N
5.2economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	S5.2 Economic displacement risks	Y
5.3risk of forced evictions? *Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.*	S5.3 Risk of forced evictions	N

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5.4impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	S5.4 Risks of impacts on community-based rights to land, territories or resources	Y
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	S6.1 Risks associated with activities taking place where indigenous peoples are present	N
6.2activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	S6.2 Risks associated with activities taking place on lands, territories claimed by indigenous peoples	N
6.3impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, territories, natural resources and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the programming activities are located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.*	S6.3 Risks to rights, lands, territories natural resources and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples	N
6.4the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	S6.4 Risk that activities will take place without meaningful, effective informed participation of indigenous peoples	N
6.5the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	S.6.5 Risk of utilizing/developing indigenous peoples resources without agreement and/or agreed benefit sharing	N
6.6forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	S6.6 Risk of forced eviction or physical/economic displacement of indigenous peoples	N

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6.7adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	S6.7 Impacts on development priorities of indigenous peoples	N
6.8risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	S6.8 Risks to physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples	N
6.9impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	S6.9 Risks of impacts on cultural heritage of indigenous peoples	N
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to portfolio MYWP, project and contractor workers)		
7.1working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	S7.1 Risks of substandard labour & working conditions	Y
7.2working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	S7.2 Risks to freedom of workers association and collective bargaining	N
7.3use of child labour?	S7.3 Child labour risks	N
7.4use of forced labour?	S7.4 Forced labour risks (incl. in supply chains)	N
7.5discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	S7.5 Risks of discriminatory working conditions	N
7.6occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the portfolio MYWP/project life-cycle?	S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks	Y
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		

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8.1the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	S8.1 Risks of pollutants release	Y
8.2the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	S8.2 Risks of inadequate waste management	Y
8.3the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	S8.2 Risks associated with handling of hazardous materials	N
8.4the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	S8.4 Risks associated with materials subject to international bans or phase-outs	N
8.5the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health	S8.5 Risks associated with pesticide use	Y
8.6significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	S8.6 Risks associated with consumption of raw materials, energy, and water	N

IX. Contextual Conflict analysis and Risk management Plan

Caquetá remains one of Colombia's most strategic yet fragile territories, combining high biodiversity value with persistent security challenges. Despite ongoing peace dialogues between the Government of Colombia and the Estado Mayor de Bloques y Frentes (EMBF) the department continues to experience localized armed confrontations, particularly with the Estado Mayor Central (EMC) and, in some areas, the Ejercito de Liberación Nacional (ELN). According to *Fundación Pares* and *Vivamos Humanos (May 2025)*, conflict incidents concentrate along the **Caquetá–Guaviare–Meta–Cauca corridor.**

Among the key drivers of conflict are the territorial disputes among illegal armed groups over the control of corridors, illicit crops, and extortion networks; the limited presence of state institutions in rural areas, which enables non-state governance and social control; and socio-environmental pressures such as deforestation, land grabbing, and disputes over access to natural resources.

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- Implications for Project Implementation

Operational access and mobility in Caquetá may be temporarily constrained due to security incidents, the presence of illegal checkpoints, or armed clashes between non-state actors. These conditions can limit field activities, delay implementation schedules, and increase logistical costs. Community participation may also be affected by intimidation and unequal representation. At the same time, conflict-sensitive restoration and inclusive governance approaches offer significant potential to strengthen local resilience, promote licit and sustainable economies, and contribute to peace dividends. These outcomes are achievable if interventions are implemented transparently, with strong accountability mechanisms and in close coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners.

- Existing Coordination and Risk-Mitigation Mechanisms

Security and risk management are supported through several coordination mechanisms. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) provides official travel clearances, advisories, and emergency communication systems for UN staff and implementing partners. The *Defensoría del Pueblo* issues Early Warning Alerts related to displacement or confrontation risks, while the Protection Cluster and OCHA monitor humanitarian access constraints and protection needs among conflict-affected populations. In addition, local coordination with departmental risk management offices ensures updated situational awareness and facilitates timely adjustments to operational plans.

Risk Management and Mitigation Strategies:

- Strengthening Resilience and Capacity Building

Risk mitigation in the areas of intervention in Caquetá will prioritize strengthening local capacities to ensure long-term resilience in complex and dynamic environments. The project will build technical, organizational, and adaptive capacities of community partners, local institutions, and implementation teams through security-sensitive field operations, participatory monitoring, conflict-sensitive environmental governance, and resilient business and restoration planning. Community-based organizations, including nurseries and producer associations, will receive support in risk anticipation, emergency preparedness, and financial and operational continuity planning. Technical personnel are required to undergo training on UN security protocols, gender-responsive risk management, and culturally sensitive engagement for field-work implementation, ensuring preparedness to operate safely and ethically under high-risk conditions while sustaining project implementation and community trust.

- Collaboration with Stakeholders

A structured multi-stakeholder collaboration model will enable coordinated risk mitigation and collective decision-making. The project will maintain permanent coordination with national and local authorities, including the Ministry of Environment, Corpoamazonia, municipal administration, and Community Action Boards, ensuring timely exchange of security alerts, knowledge on current territorial dynamics, and governance decisions. Strategic dialogue with local rural organizations, women's associations, and youth networks will strengthen social legitimacy

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and support conflict-sensitive implementation and do-no-harm alignment. Where relevant, coordination with security and access entities under UNDSS guidance will ensure compliance with risk protocols without compromising social leaderships and community relations. Additionally, multi-actor partnerships will enhance transparency, strengthen social cohesion, and foster joint territorial stewardship to proactively mitigate emerging risks.

- Operational Flexibility Measures

Given the mobility of risk drivers in Caquetá, the project will adopt adaptive operational modalities to maintain implementation continuity. This includes flexible scheduling of field activities aligned to real-time security assessments, decentralized implementation through local community partners to reduce exposure, and rapid transition to remote engagement and digital monitoring when necessary. Contracts, budgets, and fieldwork plans will integrate contingency mechanisms, allowing geographic or temporal adjustments without compromising results. The project will maintain communication channels, deploy early-warning tracking for territorial risks, and integrate adaptive management reviews to adjust activities according to evolving contexts. This operational flexibility safeguards teams, protects community participants, and ensures sustained delivery under dynamic conditions.

For complementary Risk Management and Mitigation Strategies, please refer to the full proposal section: Risk Management Framework.

Monitoring and Adaptive Response.

The project will implement a continuous, risk-informed monitoring system designed to track contextual dynamics, operational performance, and emerging threats that may affect implementation of the project in the prioritized intervention areas in Caquetá. This system will integrate data collection and participatory monitoring inputs from local partners, enabling early identification of environmental, social, security, and operational risks. A set of risk indicators linked to governance conditions, security alerts, stability for restoration-based businesses, community participation, and access constraints will be systematically monitored through field reports and multi-actor verification mechanisms.

Adaptive response protocols will ensure that identified risks trigger timely and proportionate mitigation actions. These include rapid operational adjustments, activation of contingency measures, modification of implementation timelines, reallocation of non-critical resources when necessary, and transition to remote or community-led implementation modalities when access is restricted. Adaptive decision-making will be guided by a structured escalation pathway linking field teams, project management, UNDSS, and relevant institutional partners to ensure coordinated and compliant responses.

Adaptive management reviews will be validated with key stakeholders including community organizations, local authorities, and implementing partners to verify risk trends, update mitigation strategies, and adjust workplans without compromising project objectives or safeguards.

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Additionally, lessons learned and evolving risk scenarios will be documented and systematically integrated into planning cycles, procurement decisions, and field operations to strengthen institutional responsiveness and resilience.

This approach will ensure that project implementation remains dynamic, conflict-sensitive, and context-aware, safeguarding both personnel and community partners while preserving continuity, delivery quality, and long-term sustainability of restoration outcomes.