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United Nations Development Programme

Project title: BioSouth: The Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Ecological and Cultural Connectivity Corridor		
Country: Colombia	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Corporación Paisajes Rurales	**Execution Modality:** non-Governmental Organization (NGO)
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD): By 2027, Colombia will have made progress in adapting to and mitigating the effects of the triple planetary crisis – climate change, the loss and degradation of biodiversity, and the reduction of pollution.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective): 2	
Quantum Award ID: 1379248	**Quantum Project ID:** 01005476	
UNDP PIMS ID number: 9708	**GEF Project ID number:** 11432	
LPAC meeting date: *November 25, 2025*		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: 09 February 2025 June 2025 (1st. resubmission) July 2025 (2nd. resubmission)		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 09 August 2025		
Project duration in months: 84		
Planned start date: February 2026	**Planned completion date:** February 2033	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: August 2029	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF:** August 2033	
Expected Operational Closure Date: November 2033	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** May 2034	

Brief project description:

The project's objective is to strengthen the ecological and cultural connectivity of the BioSouth Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor through enhanced environmental governance and sustainable production landscapes. This approach will bring benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience, and local communities, ensuring gender equity and contributing to building peace. This will be achieved through five interrelated components: 1) strengthening governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience; 2) improving the conservation and restoration of biodiversity through ecological and cultural connectivity; 3) supporting biocultural sustainable production landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilience; 4) promoting knowledge management and learning using an intercultural approach; and 5) monitoring and

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evaluation. The project will overcome the following barriers: 1) weak interinstitutional governance for the consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor; 2) limited capacity for conservation based on the effective management of protected areas; 3) lack of models to promote a nature-based economy and sustainable and climate-resilient production systems; and 4) few options for knowledge-sharing and learning related to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. This strategy will be implemented in five biodiversity-rich landscapes and will deliver the following global environment benefits: 157,287.48 hectares (ha) of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management; 192,129.44 ha of marine protected areas under improved management; 5,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration; 150,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices; and 3,106,014 tCO2e of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigated, with 13,000 people benefiting from this GEF and Colombian investment (50% women and 50% men). The project will last 7 years with a total investment of $55,078,118, $13,736,697 of which will be provided by the GEF.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 13,736,697
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 0
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0
Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 13,736,697**
Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 41,341,421**
Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 55,078,118**

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: *print name below* Firmado por: 79D4E779DBAB49E... 05-mar.-2026	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*
Signature: *print name below* Firmado por: EB992BA5BC114A7... 05-mar.-2026	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*
Signature: *print name below* Signed by: E0B4D5EFB16444A... 05-Mar-2026	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*

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ACRONYMS

BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BPPS/NCE	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Nature, Climate and Energy
CAR	Regional Autonomous Corporation (Spanish acronym)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
Corpoamazonia	Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Amazon (Spanish acronym)
Corponariño	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño (Spanish acronym)
CSO	Civil society organization
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FFS	Fauna and Flora Sanctuary
FINAGRO	Agricultural Sector Financing Fund (Spanish acronym)
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FSP	Full Sized Project
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GEBs	Global environmental benefits
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHG	Greenhouse gas
Ha	Hectares
HQ	UNDP headquarter
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMND	Integrated Management National District
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples Afro-descendants, and communities
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LVG	Low-value grant
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MinAmbiente	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Spanish acronym)
MTR	Mid-term Review
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIM	National Implementation
NNPC	National Natural Parks of Colombia (Spanish acronym)
NP	National Park
NPFR	National Protective Forest Reserve

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OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measure
OFP	GEF Operational Focal Point
PA	Protected area
PDET	Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (Spanish acronym)
PIGCCT	Territorial Integrated Climate Change Management Plan (Spanish acronym
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNGIBSE	National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and Its Ecosystem Services (Spanish acronym)
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PRF	Project Results Framework
PES	Payment for environmental services
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat
RNP	Regional Natural Park
RNSC	Civil Society Nature Reserves (Spanish acronym)
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Sexual abuse
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SH	Sexual harassment
SIDAP	Departmental Systems of Protected Areas (Spanish acronym)
SINAP	National System of Protected Areas (Spanish acronym)
SIRAP	Regional Subsystem of Protected Areas (Spanish acronym)
SSC/TrC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TBWP	Total Budget and Work Plans
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToC	Theory of Change
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollars

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DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Global Environmental Problem

1. Colombia is recognized as one of the most biologically diverse countries in the world, hosting nearly 10% of the planet's biodiversity. Colombia ranks first in diversity of bird, orchid and butterfly species, and second in plants, amphibians and freshwater fish. With 314 types of ecosystems including tropical rainforests, wetlands, páramos - unique high-altitude ecosystems that regulate water supply- and mangroves, Colombia has areas of high biological diversity such as the Andean ecosystems, characterized by a significant variety of endemic species, followed by the Amazon rainforests and the humid ecosystems of the biogeographic Chocó. These ecosystems are home to Colombia's vast biodiversity, amounting to more than 56,000 registered species, of which more than 9,000 are endemic, highlighting its extraordinary levels of species richness and endemism, and its critical importance for global conservation efforts.

2. In particular, the Department of Nariño and Alto Putumayo in southwestern Colombia is a landscape of remarkable biological and cultural diversity that brings together these three natural areas resulting from the convergence of the Chocó biogeographic zone, the Pacific coastal plains, the mountains of the northern Andes, and the upper foothills of the Amazon. The region contains a broad diversity of ecosystems that consist of mangrove ecosystems and marine-coastal areas, with the largest extent of mangrove ecosystems in the country (149,735.75 hectares [ha]); three páramo complexes (207,569 ha); more than 25 types of natural wetlands (24,438.43 ha), including the Laguna de La Cocha Ramsar wetland; dry forest ecosystems (93,449.73 ha); and tropical and Andean forests (1,484,131 ha).[1] These strategic ecosystems are essential not only because they serve as carbon sinks and stocks, but also because they provide other essential ecosystem services. These services include storing and regulating water, regulating climate, sustaining biodiversity, serving as drivers of livelihoods for local communities, and as sacred sites for ancestral cultures.[2]

3. A high percentage of the country's biodiversity is distributed throughout this variety of ecosystems, representing 19% of plants, 11% of amphibians, 13% of reptiles, 68% of birds, 38% of mammals, 12% of butterflies, 19% of ants, and 1.5% of beetles, of the total number of species in Colombia[3], and is home to key species such as the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus)* and the mountain tapir (*Tapirus pinchaque*).[4] This region accounts for at least 11,175 (14%) of the 79,828 species present in Colombia; it is visited by 114 migratory species of the 154 recorded for Colombia. In addition, it presents high levels of endemism including 606 endemic species for Nariño and nearly 345 endemic species for Putumayo, of the 6,337 recorded for the country, which makes it a biodiversity hotspot of global importance.[5] In addition, the intersection of the Pacific, Andean, and Amazon regions as part of the landscape of Nariño and Alto Putumayo represents the confluence of diverse cultures, traditions, and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs) that inhabit them.

4. The natural capital is the basis for diverse lifestyles and sustains the rural and urban populations as well as the different production sectors. This region is recognized for its economy associated with the agricultural sector, which includes cultivation of potato, coffee, banana, heart of palm, cacao, coconut, sugarcane, and palm oil. Nariño is ranked as the country's fourth-highest department with the greatest milk production in the country. Forestry and fishing are also characteristic production activities in Nariño.[6] In the Alto Putumayo, crops of blackberry, potato, avocado, pea, as well as poultry and livestock production stand out.[7]

5. This ecologically important region faces multiple environmental challenges. One of the main problems in this region is deforestation, which is driven by agricultural expansion, illegal logging, forest fires, mining, unplanned

[1] Government of Nariño, 2020. Departmental Development Plan "Mi Nariño, en Defensa de lo Nuestro" 2020-2023.

[2] Corponariño, 2016. Regional Environmental Management Plan of the Department of Nariño (PGAR) 2016-2036.

[3] Evolutionary Ecology Research Group of the University of Nariño, 2019. In: Departmental Development Plan "Mi Nariño, en Defensa de lo Nuestro" 2020-2023.

[4] Grupo de Investigación en Ecología Evolutiva de la Universidad de Nariño, 2019. En: Plan Departamental de Desarrollo "Mi Nariño, en Defensa de lo Nuestro" 2020-2023.

[5] SiB Colombia, 2023. "Biodiversidad en Cifras", Colombian Biodiversity Information System. Retrieved from: https://biodiversidad.co/cifras

[6] Government of Nariño, 2019. Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plan of Nariño 2019-2035.

[7] Gobernación de Putumayo. 2024. Plan Departamental de Desarrollo 2024-2027 "Somos el Gobierno de la Gente".

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infrastructure development, overexploitation of natural resources, and the presence of illicit crops linked to the armed conflict. Recent data indicate that in the period 2010-2013 the area of the Sibundoy Valley in Upper Putumayo lost 491 ha due to deforestation, where in general for the Department of Putumayo the annual average of deforestation for the period from 2012 to 2021 was approximately 11,834 ha, with 142 ha lost in 2022 due to forest fires.[8] The department of Nariño lost a cumulative 366,121 ha of natural forest between 1990 and 2021, placing the department among the top 10 departments with the highest deforestation in the country in 2016, with a total of 2,833 ha deforested. Approximately 85% of this total and its associated emissions came from the municipalities that are part of the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET), with a total of 41,900 ha used for illicit crops in 2018[9]. The PDETs programs were created as a special planning and management tool that aims to stabilize and transform the territories most affected by violence, poverty, illicit economies, and institutional weakness[10]. All of the latter related to deforestation leads to habitat and species loss, fragmentation of ecosystems, and soil erosion, among other impacts. It is worth noting that this region has been highly affected by the armed conflict.

6. The region's biodiversity is also impacted by contamination from the oil industry, including spills, direct discharges, runoff, and leaks. Accidents during the transportation and loading of crude oil have caused significant environmental impact, with hydrocarbon residues affecting the Tumaco region, surrounding waters, and the Mira and Patía Rivers.[11] Oil spills also result from illegal activities, such as the bombing of the Trans Andean pipeline, crude oil theft, and illegal refining. The most affected ecosystems include coastal areas (mangroves, mudflats, and shallow coastal waters) and freshwater ecosystems (rivers, lakes, and inland wetlands). The inappropriate use of agrochemicals (pesticides, fungicides, and herbicides) also negatively affects freshwater ecosystems through their contaminated runoff.[12]

7. The region is also threatened by climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) 6th Assessment Report, the Pacific-Andes-Amazon region is already suffering adverse effects from climate change, which impact marine, coastal, and terrestrial ecosystems. Climate change is altering the distribution of species and water flows degrading ecosystems such as high-altitude wetlands. This in turn, negatively impacts agricultural production, traditional fisheries, food security, and human health.[13] The Department of Nariño has a vulnerability rating of 85.31% and a medium threat index for climate change, being the food security dimension the one with the greatest impact for the department (55.5%), given the impacts on the surface area of optimal agro-climatic zones for rice, sugarcane and bean crops, and areas suitable for mangrove species and fishery resources.[14] According to the Departmental Inventory of Greenhouse Gases, Nariño ranked 14th among Colombia's 32 departments in 2012 with a net emission of 6.08 $MtCO_2$-eq, and 11th in gross emissions with 8.39 $MtCO_2$-eq. A large part of the total emissions corresponds to the agricultural sector (44%), with 35% of the emissions coming from the dairy sector. Next is the forestry sector, which contributes 33.5% of the emissions, with land used for forestry and palm oil cultivation accounting for 69.5% of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) category of emissions.[15]

Project area

[8] SINCHI & WWF, 2015. Identification of drivers, agents and underlying causes of deforestation in the Department of Putumayo: Sibundoy Valley, municipalities of Villagarzón and Puerto Leguízamo.

[9] Government of Nariño, 2019. Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plan of Nariño 2019-2035

[10] Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET). Retrieved from: https://centralpdet.renovacionterritorio.gov.co/conoce-los-pdet

[11] Delgado, A. et al. 2008. Biodiversity Action Plan of the department of Nariño 2006 - 2030

[12] Corponariño, 2016. Regional Environmental Management Plan of the Department of Nariño (PGAR) 2016-2036

[13] IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

[14] GGGI, 2019. Evaluation of green growth potential Nariño. In: Departmental Development Plan "Mi Nariño, en Defensa de lo Nuestro" 2020-2023.

[15] IDEAM, UNDP, MADS, DNP, CHANCELLERY (2016). National and Departmental Inventory of Greenhouse Gases - Colombia. Third National Communication on Climate Change. IDEAM, UNDP, MADS, DNP, CHANCELLERY, GEF. In: Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plan of Nariño 2019-2035

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8. The BioSouth Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor, with an approximate area of 951,482 ha, will be implemented across the regions of Nariño and Alto Putumayo (refer to Annex 4). Specifically, the project will be implemented in the following five prioritized biodiversity landscapes: the Pacific landscape, the Coastal Piedmont landscape, the Andean landscape, the Galeras-La Cocha landscape, and the Sibundoy Valley landscape. These landscapes are described in the table below. The corridor covers portions of 34 municipalities ranging from the Pacific and coastal piedmont, through the Andean region, to the upper Amazon, thus connecting the three different natural regions, as well as the different institutional and social stakeholders.

Biodiversity Landscape	Description
Sibundoy Valley Landscape	**Ecological attributes:** Mountain ecosystems (cloud forests, high Andean forests), páramos, Andean-Amazonian foothills, rivers, and wetlands support high biodiversity and connectivity. They extend through páramos, montane and subtropical forest to the base of the mountain range, where they connect with the humid forests of the western Amazon. **Threats**: Deforestation from extensive cattle ranching and expansion of agricultural borders; increase in monocultures; gold and coal mining; population growth because of internal displacement; soil and water contamination from poor waste management practices and excessive use of agrochemicals.
Galeras-La Cocha Landscape	**Ecological attributes:** A mountain landscape that connects the Galeras Flora and Fauna Sanctuary (FFS), originating in the Atríz Valley to the west, and meeting the La Cocha Lagoon to the east. These areas are part of the western mountain range dominated by Andean and high Andean forests, high Andean plateaus and wetlands, and the La Cocha Lagoon is a Ramsar Wetland that connects the Andean region with the Amazonian slope. It has substantial biodiversity and endemism and is highly important for the provision of water supply. **Threats**: Deforestation of primary and secondary forests, páramos, and geological reserve zones for charcoal production and expansion of the agricultural and livestock borders; water contamination from wastewater discharge and eutrophication from agrochemicals.
Andean Landscape	**Ecological attributes:** The landscape is dominated by the western cordillera and the Nariño highlands, with high mountain forest (high Andean Forest), wetlands, and savanna ecosystems that converge with montane forest and connect with the páramos and volcanic mountains. **Threats**: Deforestation and overexploitation of natural resources because of population migration to páramos; fires in native vegetation cover for agricultural expansion; mining activities; and soil and water contamination from agrochemicals.
Coastal Piedmont Landscape	**Ecological attributes:** This area forms part of the Pacific transition zone, encompassing the western strip extending to the Andean foothills. It includes tropical rainforest ecosystems, premontane rainforests, and premontane moist forests that form a matrix of dense forests interconnecting with the Andean forests (cloud forests) of the western cordillera. This area is rich in water resources and hosts a high diversity of species of flora and fauna. **Threats**: Deforestation from cattle ranching; extensive cultivation of sugarcane, palm oil, and bananas; open-pit and large-scale gold mining; illegal logging; illicit crops (coca); and contamination from glyphosate fumigation.
Pacific Landscape	**Ecological attributes:** This area includes marine-coastal ecosystems, mangrove swamps, wetlands (including estuarine deltas), islands, low cliffs, and rainy plains, which

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	interconnect with the tropical rainforests up to the coastal piedmont. These ecosystems generate a plentiful water supply and high levels of biodiversity. **Threats**: Deforestation and transformation of mangrove ecosystems and rainforests for domestic land use; illegal timber extraction; illegal mining; extensive monoculture of oil palm; illegal crops in tropical forest ecosystems; contamination from oil spills from the Trans-Andean Pipeline due to the installation of illegal valves and bombing of the pipeline; overexploitation of fisheries resources.

Baseline

9. Colombia has created an environmental legal framework to conserve its biodiversity, ensure sustainable development, and address environmental challenges. This framework emphasizes the protection and sustainable use of natural resources as well as the mitigation of the impacts of climate change through the following set of laws:

- Law 99 of the 1993 National Environmental Policy creates the Ministry of the Environment and organizes the National Environmental System, establishing the principles for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and environmental integration in territorial planning.
- Law 165 of 1994 ratifies the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), focusing on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits derived from their use.
- Law 2 of 1959 and Decree 1791 of 1996 establishes the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture to declare National Natural Parks in areas specially delineated by the national government; this law also provides the Forest Harvesting Plan for the sustainable use and conservation of forest resources.
- Decree 3272 of 2010 (compiled in the Sole Regulatory Decree 1076 of 2015) creates the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP, acronym in Spanish) and defines the categories of protected areas (PAs) and procedures for their designation, management, and conservation.
- Decree No. 3572 of 2011 creates the Colombian National Natural Parks unit that is responsible for managing the National Natural Parks System and coordinating the SINAP.
- Law 1931 of 2018 creates the National Policy on Climate Change, which establishes the guidelines for climate change management.
- Law 2169 of 2021 promotes the country's low-carbon development through the establishment of minimum goals and measures for carbon neutrality and climate resilience.
- Law 1930 of 2018 dictates provisions for the conservation and comprehensive management of the Páramos in Colombia.
- Law 21 of 1991 (ILO Convention 169, Art.7) and Law 1551 of 2012 (Art. 3) ensure the incorporation of Indigenous People's management and life plans that consider their processes for economic, cultural, and land use development, as a reference point for harmonizing actions that prioritize development in and around ethnic groups' territories; these laws articulate the active participation of these groups.[16]
- The Organic Law of Territorial Planning (Law 1454 of 2011 Art. 2) which establishes the general policy of territorial planning in matters of national interest including areas of national parks and protected areas, recognizing the distribution of competencies between the Nation and the territorial entities to achieve an adequate political and administrative organization that facilitates institutional development, the strengthening of cultural identity and territorial development, understood as economically competitive, socially just, environmentally and fiscally sustainable, culturally relevant development, taking into account the cultural and physical-geographical diversity of Colombia.
- Decree 1275 of 2024, of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, which establishes the "necessary measures for the functioning of indigenous territories in environmental matters and the development of the environmental competencies of indigenous authorities and their effective coordination

[16] National Planning Department, 2020. Ethnic Differential Approach Guidelines - Territorial planning kit. Retrieved from: https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co

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with other authorities and/or entities"[17]. This regulatory novelty is relevant for the execution of the project, since it is expected to strengthen the territories, organizations and communities of Indigenous Peoples in environmental matters.

- Public Policy on Agroecology, adopted on November 28, 2024 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Colombia, which strengthens the synergy between food production and environmental conservation, whose objective is to "promote agroecology and other agricultures for life towards the construction of sustainable, resilient and equitable territorial food systems, which contribute to productive transformation, food sovereignty, biodiversity conservation and the good living of Colombian society."[18]

10. In line with the National Biodiversity Policy (PNGIBSE), Colombia has defined as a priority the promotion and advancement of comprehensive management of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, as a key strategy to guarantee the conservation of its enormous biological wealth and establishing biodiversity as a fundamental component in land use planning processes. Guided by the principles of the Ecosystem Approach of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Law 165 of 1994), it seeks the holistic and systemic management of territories by promoting comprehensive management of the heterogeneous mosaic that contributes to territorial sustainability and its biodiversity[19]. Nearly 15% of Colombian territory is protected by the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP), which includes national parks, reserves, and private conservation areas, and constitutes one of the main strategies to protect biodiversity. Currently, the region of Nariño and Alto Putumayo has 12 PAs registered in the SINAP: (i) Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera Integrated Management National District (IMND); (ii) Galeras Fauna and Flora Sanctuary (FFS); (iii) Isla Corota FFS; (iv) Páramo de Paja Blanca Territorio Sagrado del Pueblo de los Pastos Regional Natural Park (RNP); (v) Páramo de las Ovejas-Tauso RNP; (vi) Volcan Azufral Chaitan RNP; (vii) Cuenca Alta del Rio Nembi National Protective Forest Reserve (NPFR); (viii) La Planada NPFR; (ix) Laguna La Cocha Cerro Patascoy NPFR; (x) Río Bobo y Buesaquillo NPFR; (xi) Orito-Ingi Ande Medicinal Plants Flora Sanctuary; and (xii) Cuenca Alta del Río Mocoa NPFR. In addition, the declaration of the Cerro Negro San Francisco Regional Andean Amazonian Natural Park is currently underway, with a total area of 16,998.7 ha. This region also has complementary international conservation strategies such as Ramsar Wetlands, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs); as well as other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) that include approximately 196 Civil Society Nature Reserves (RNSC, Spanish acronym) and Community and Ethnic Reserves. Therefore, to achieve the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, the BioSouth Corridor should be based on collaboration between institutions and communities to enable connectivity between the PA network making use of the different conservation figures and management instruments, and as an opportunity to involve and articulate public, private and community partners in the conservation and management of PAs, OEMCs and other conservation strategies.

11. Colombia has strengthened its environmental governance structure to protect national resources and globally important biodiversity through policies and action plans, such as the National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services; the National Plan for Ecological Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Recovery of Degraded Areas; and the National Water Plan, which implements the National Policy for the Integral Management of Water Resources in its strategic lines of action. These guidelines are aligned and integrated through the 2022-2026 National Development Plan, which lays the foundation for Colombia to become a leader in the protection of life, promoting peace and overcoming injustices and conflict, and changing the way humans relate to the environment. In addition, Colombia is strongly committed to global climate action, as reflected in its National Climate Change Policy and National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, and its E2050 Long-term Climate Strategy to comply with the Paris Agreement; which contain general and sectoral territorial strategies to manage climate change in a comprehensive

[17] Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Colombia. 2024. Recuperado de: https://www.bu.com.co/sites/default/files/2024-10/01.%20Decreto%201275%20de%202024.pdf

[18] Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural de Colombia. 2024. Recuperado de: https://www.minagricultura.gov.co/Normatividad/Resoluciones/Anexo%20Técnico%20-%20Lineamientos%20de%20Pol%C3%ADtica%20Pública.pdf

[19] Mendoza, J.E., Solano-Gutiérrez, C. L., Gutiérrez-Chacón, C., Moncaleano, A.M., Franco, O. (Eds).2024. Parques Nacionales Cómo Vamos - PNCV: "Parques Nacionales Naturales colombianos y su aporte a la paz con la naturaleza. Informe 2024". Fundación Natura, Bogotá. D.C. 213pp. https:// parquescomovamos.com/

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manner, increasing the resilience of ecosystems, communities and economies to anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from the adverse effects of climate change, while adapting to new climatic conditions.

12. In line with these objectives, the National Natural Parks (NNPC also manages the Research and Monitoring Plan for the SINAP, and land cover monitoring to verify the status of PAs. Colombia's National Natural Parks unit (PNNC) is implementing a program known as Local Sustainable Development in Protected Areas that contributes to the implementation of the National Sectoral Policy for Sustainable Development, particularly the Green Growth strategy, and the Social Participation in Conservation Policy called "Parks with the People" which involves the LCPs located in national protected areas or their areas of influence in conservation management. The PNNC unit also manages the SINAP Research and Monitoring Planland cover monitoring to verify the status of protected areas.

13. At the departmental level, Nariño has consolidated public policy instruments to guide environmental management of the territory through the department's 2006-2030 Biodiversity Action Plan, the 2016-2036 Regional Environmental Management Plan, the Ten-Year Environmental Education Plan. More recently, the Nariño Development Plan 2024-2027 recognizes the importance of the connectivity of the three natural regions: Biogeographic Chocó, Andes, and Amazon, which converge in its territory, and therefore proposes plans, projects and programs for the conservation of biodiversity, water resources and culture. It also proposes adaptation strategies, such as the efficient use of water, the implementation of climate-resistant agricultural practices, and the strengthening of value chains to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector by promoting crop diversification and supporting small, medium and associated farmers in the adoption of traditional methods adapted to regional conditions and the implementation of agroecological, organic, intensive and semi-intensive processes, agroforestry, silvopastoral and silviculture systems, and the conservation of ancestral seeds. These plans incorporate the topics of biodiversity, risk management, climate change, and peace building to strengthen actions aimed at the prevention and control of forest fires, ecological restoration of strategic ecosystems for the conservation of water resources, ecological rehabilitation in areas of environmental interest, protection of vegetation cover on land that supplies sources for local aqueducts, among others. The Department of Putumayo has its 2024-2027 Development Plan, which contains a strategic environmental and sustainable development line. This includes sustainable environment programs, protection and conservation of water resources, and climate change management for low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The plan defines actions for developing products and services derived from biodiversity, agricultural training and environmental monitoring at the technical and professional level, and the acquisition of land for the preservation of water resources. The Department of Putumayo has its Departmental Development Plan 2024-2027 which contains components of sustainable development and climate action that includes strategic plans for biodiversity conservation programs, water resources, and climate change management for a low carbon and climate resilient development. It also has a component for strengthening the rural sector that defines actions for the productive inclusion program for small rural producers, the development of products and services derived from biodiversity, agricultural training and environmental monitoring at the technical and professional level, and the acquisition of land for the preservation of water resources.

14. At the subnational level, the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs) have action plans, valid for between four and six years, which are essential tools to guarantee sustainable development, the preservation of ecosystems and the quality of life of local communities, adapting to the environmental and socioeconomic particularities of each region. These plans establish objectives, strategies and projects that guide their actions in line with national and regional policies. The BioSouth corridor project will be implemented in the jurisdiction of two CARs: the Autonomous Regional Corporation of Nariño (Corponariño, Spanish acronym) and the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon (Corpoamazonia, Spanish acronym). The action plans of these autirities include the implementation of activities aimed at restoring strategic ecosystems while promoting water conservation, strengthening territorial governance, supporting agroforestry systems, generating green jobs and developing environmentally sustainable tourism that generate economic income for local communities, payment for environmental services (PES) programs for farmers and landowners who conserve forest areas or restore ecosystems, strengthening production chains for products derived from biodiversity, management plans for threatened ecosystems and species (e.g., mangroves, Andean bear), and the establishment of biological corridors that connect protected areas and biodiversity monitoring. mangroves, Andean bear), and the establishment of biological corridors connecting protected areas and biodiversity monitoring.

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15. The baseline investments from national and subnational institutions amount to USD $41,341,421 for a period of 7 years. These investments are directly related to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation within the BioSouth Corridor. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development will invest USD $22,115,385 to support programs aimed at reducing deforestation and implementing restoration actions, as well as for providing technical and political support for the implementation of climate change management strategies. In addition, the National Park System will invest USD $9,125,992 to strengthen PA management effectiveness within the BioSouth Corridor.

16. At the sub-national level, an estimated investment of USD $3,726,460 from the Departmental Government of Nariño and $2,775,292 USD from the municipalities of Nariño and Putumayo, contemplated in their four-year investment plans, is projected for the protection of ecosystems, water and forest resources management, environmental education, and land use planning. Finally, the Regional Autonomous Corporations Corponariño and Corpoamazonia, Spanish acronym will invest approximately USD $250,000 and USD $370,263, respectively, over the next four years. These investments will be directed towards supporting water resource management, conservation of ecosystems and their associated services, ecological restoration, climate change mitigation, nature-based business development, land use planning, and control and surveillance, among others.

17. Additionally, civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and communities involved in the co-design of this project present estimated investments of USD$ 2,978,029 in actions that directly promote biodiversity conservation and climate resilience within their territories.

Long-term solution

18. The long-term solution consists of a strategy that will strengthen intercultural and institutional governance for decision-making, territorial planning, management and financing for the protection of biodiversity and climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor; improve biodiversity conservation based on the effective management of public and private areas of high ecological value present in the BioSouth Corridor; implement sustainable production systems that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and protect biodiversity with benefits for the family economy and regional food autonomy; and implement knowledge management actions that will facilitate learning at the local and regional level, as well as the dissemination of information for replication and learning. Despite these efforts to reduce threats to biodiversity and promote resilience to climate change in the BioSouth Corridor, the following barriers persist:

19. Barrier 1: Weak interinstitutional governance for the consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor. There is an absence of biodiversity conservation and climate resilience objectives in the land use plans of the municipalities and in the management plans of the lands titled to Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and communities living within the BioSouth Corridor. This weakness also exists in sectoral development plans whose actions result in threats to biodiversity and contribute to GHG emissions. In addition, there is limited participation by local communities (particularly women and youth) in decision-making and distrust of national and regional environmental authorities. There is a need for intercultural agreements and governance structures, protocols that consider local/traditional knowledge, transparent information exchange, and participatory environmental monitoring for effective biodiversity conservation and to address climate change in the BioSouth Corridor. There continues to be a weak institutional and financial capacity for implementing operational and work plans of governance structures (Regional Subsystem of Protected Areas [SIRAPs, Spanish acronym] and Departmental Systems of Protected Areas [SIDAP, Spanish acronym]) to support in situ conservation and protect strategic ecosystems and PAs within the jurisdictions of the BioSouth Corridor. Finally, there is limited information on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services to support decision-making, as well as limited skills and knowledge among the different stakeholders in the corridor for its integrated management.

20. Barrier 2: Limited capacity for conservation based on the effective management of public and private areas. The capacity for biodiversity conservation based on the management of areas with high ecological value is limited by the lack of management plans for both public and private PAs. This limited capacity is also reflected by the lack of strategies for medium and long-term financing and the limited participation of local stakeholders in their management. In addition, strategies to restore degraded ecosystems within PAs and surrounding landscapes that have been affected by unsustainable production and development activities are still limited, and there are no defined

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mechanisms for financing restoration actions or coordination among the different stakeholders in the corridor to define priorities and action plans.

21. Barrier 3: Lack of models to promote a nature-based economy and sustainable and climate-resilient production systems with local benefits. There is an absence of agricultural production models that consider resilience to climate change and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services as essential elements for their sustainability and nature-based development. Likewise, there are few business models that promote agrobiodiversity and nature-based entrepreneurship and tourism, as well as biodiversity-friendly public-private and community investments that contribute to biodiversity protection while generating economic income for the local population, including women and IPLCs. Improved knowledge and technical capacity are required for small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, business owners, and tour operators in organizational, administrative, financial, and business topics in order to participate and benefit from a biodiversity-friendly economy and to promote climate resilience.

22. Barrier 4: Few options for knowledge-sharing and learning related to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation limit replication and scaling-up. There are few educational initiatives in the target landscapes that consider interculturalism or have developed pedagogical curricula that favor learning to promote biodiversity conservation and climate resilience, particularly among children and youth. In addition, the traditional scenarios and means of communication used by local communities to generate knowledge about their natural environment are not used to promote intercultural learning. Finally, there is a lack of mechanisms that could contribute to knowledge management and learning beyond the BioSouth Corridor, including information about biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the corridor that could be incorporated into national and subnational systems for environmental monitoring.

23. Colombia ratified the CBD on February 26, 1995. The project is consistent with Colombia's Biodiversity Action Plan (2016-2030), which was developed to implement the National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and Its Ecosystem Services (2012-2020) (PNGIBSE, Spanish acronym). The main objective of the PNGIBSE is to promote the integrated management of biodiversity conservation and its ecosystem services so that the resilience of socioecological systems is maintained at the national, regional, and local scales, taking into account scenarios of climate change and disturbances due to human and natural activities and ecological interactions, and through the joint, coordinated, and concerted action of the government, the productive sector, and civil society. The project is fully aligned with the PNGIBSE and will make important contributions to its implementation.

24. The project is aligned with the Biodiversity Action Plan 2024-2030, specifically with Target 2 (By 2030, Colombia will have 5 million hectares converted to sustainable production models and with multifunctional restoration processes that guarantee the recovery of the functionality of ecosystems and the revitalization of territorial economies); Target 3 (By 2030, 3% of the national GDP will be contributed and 522,000 jobs will be generated from the implementation of economy models that guarantee sustainable productive alternatives based on knowledge and technological innovation to generate added value); Target 5 (By 2030, Colombia will have achieved 34% of the conservation and management of terrestrial areas, continental waters and marine-coastal areas, through protected area systems, OECMs, and IPLCs territories, which will consolidate ethnic territorial rights, as well as protection measures for environmental defenders); and Target 6 (By 2030, Colombia will have implemented sustainable financing models that mobilize resources from all sources and in the long term, which guarantee transformational impacts in the territories through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in co-responsibility and under effective and equitable governance).

25. Colombia has also adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) on December of 20202; the project is fully consistent with the GBF and will make important contributions to its goal: "ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 percent of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed." More specifically the project will contribute to the achievement GBF targets 1-5, 7-11, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, and 23.

26. Colombia is also a signatory of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and ratified the Paris agreement on July 2, 2018. The consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor will play a key role in maintaining healthy forests and regulating carbon storage, which contributes to climate change mitigation. Addressing deforestation in the project target landscapes and restoring degraded forest areas will contribute to the Paris Agreement's goal of reducing GHG emissions and promoting sustainable forest management. Similarly, the

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project will make contributions to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets and to Colombia's Long-Term Climate Strategy - E2050 to meet the Paris Agreement.

27. Colombia is also a member of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands since October 18, 1998. The project's target landscapes include a wide variety of wetland habitats such as mangroves, rivers, marshes, lagoons, and páramos. Protecting these habitats through the Ramsar Convention promotes the conservation of wetland ecosystems.

28. Colombia signed the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) on April 10, 2013. The project's target landscapes serve as stopover sites for migratory bird species and for local species that move along altitudinal gradients, all of which require connectivity between their habitats to disperse, feed, and breed. The conservation of the corridor is critical for implementing the CMS's provisions aimed at conserving migratory species and their habitats.

29. Colombia ratified the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation, and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (better known as the Escazú Agreement) in November 2022. In line with the Escazú Agreement, the project will ensure the fair and effective participation of communities to prevent environmental conflicts through access to information in a clear, timely, and adequate manner.

30. In addition, the project responds to the following national and regional priorities:

- The 2022-2026 National Development Plan, which establishes a participatory restoration strategy for ecosystems, PAs, and other environmentally strategic areas, prioritizing degraded ecosystems and targeting those whose loss threatens biodiversity integrity, climate resilience, and human well-being.
- The Colombian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan "National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services," which outlines the country's strategic framework for biodiversity conservation and sets specific targets, priorities, and actions for preserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable use.
- The National Plan for Ecological Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Recovery of Degraded Areas.
- The National REDD+ Strategy, which aims to reduce deforestation and increase incentives for the adequate management of flora and fauna and improve landscapes.
- The National Climate Change Policy (2017), which aims to incorporate climate change management into public and private decisions to advance climate-resilient and low-carbon development.
- The NDC, which includes a mitigation target of not emitting more than 169.4 $MtCO_2eq$ by 2030, embraces carbon neutrality by 2050, and includes a target to reduce black carbon by 40% in 2030 (below 2014 levels), and includes a goal to reduce deforestation to 50,000 ha/year by 2030 as well as a commitment to generate carbon budgets in 2023. In addition, the NDC encompasses sectoral and territorial targets that include a reduction in deforestation, an increase in restoration and conservation, the implementation of good practices in the agricultural sector, and nature-based solutions.
- Colombia's Long-Term Climate Strategy - E2050, a State policy instrument that seeks to define socioeconomic development objectives and realistic long-term goals to reduce GHG emissions in order to strengthen Colombia's climate resilience by building a carbon-neutral development with high adaptability
- Environmental determinants for regional planning (2021).
- The 2006-2030 Biodiversity Action Plan for the Department of Nariño and the 2016-2036 Regional Environmental Management Plan for the Department of Nariño.
- The 2019-2035 Territorial Integrated Climate Change Management Plan (PIGCCT, Spanish acronym) of Nariño.
- The 2020-2049 Territorial Integrated Climate Change Management Plan (PIGCCT, Spanish acronym) of Putumayo.

STRATEGY

31. The project objective (development challenge) is to strengthen the ecological and cultural connectivity of the BioSouth Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor through environmental governance and sustainable production landscapes, with benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience, and local communities, ensuring gender equity and contributing to building peace. The GEF investment will address and reduce direct threats to biodiversity and will

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reduce GHG emissions in five biodiversity-rich landscapes along the BioSouth Corridor. This will be achieved through the following five interrelated components:

- Component 1: Governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience
- Component 2: Conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the BioSouth Corridor through ecological and cultural connectivity
- Component 3: Biocultural sustainable production landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilience
- Component 4: Knowledge management and learning with an intercultural and ecological approach
- Component 5: Monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

32. The Theory of Change (ToC; Figure 1) describes the strategy to deliver GEBs through four impact pathways: a) territorial governance pathway; b) area-based conservation and restoration pathway; c) sustainable production pathway; and d) knowledge management pathway. A central aspect to achieving the project objective will be to directly collaborate with key public, private sector, and civil society stakeholders, including women and IPLCs. This is an aspect of the project that is integrated into all the impact pathways and that will also be promoted through a Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF, which will guide the Indigenous Peoples Plans [IPPs]) and a Gender Action Plan, developed during the PPG phase. The four barriers identified and described above, and the causal pathways are as follows:

33. Barrier 1: Weak interinstitutional governance for the consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor. *Causal pathway 1*: Territorial and sectoral planning with conservation and climate resilience objectives together with the strengthening of institutions and dialogue mechanisms between the state, the private sector, and local communities lead to greater governance and sectoral policies that favor connectivity in the BioSouth Corridor.

34. Barrier 2: Limited capacity for conservation based on the management of public and private areas. *Causal pathway 2:* Improved management effectiveness of key SINAP PAs as well as private and lPLC OECMs through the implementation of innovative participatory action plans and financing mechanisms, along with the rehabilitation of ecosystems and degraded lands, improves the conservation of biodiversity and enhances ecological and cultural connectivity.

35. Barrier 3: Lack of models to promote an economy based on the protection of nature and sustainable and climate-resilient production systems with local benefits. *Causal pathway 3*: Sustainable agricultural systems that contribute to the food security of the local population and to peace building, together with nature-based tourism and businesses, NTFP ventures, and agrobiodiversity, lead to biocultural sustainable productive landscapes low in GHG emissions and contributing to the conservation of biodiversity.

36. Barrier 4: Few options for knowledge sharing and learning related to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation limit replication and scaling-up. *Causal pathway 4:* Educational processes that favor learning at the local level about the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience, strengthened communication mechanisms of communities and their organizations, and the systematization and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices resulting from the project, are conducive to better informed national and regional environmental institutions and IPLCs, and to the replication and expansion of knowledge in other biodiversity-rich landscapes nationally and internationally.

37. This desired change will be possible to the extent that the following assumptions are met: (i) there is continuous political and institutional support for the project; (ii) there is availability of land/areas conducive to consolidating ecosystem connectivity along the altitudinal gradient; (iii) there are markets available for the nature-based products and services promoted; (iv) the value of the BioSouth Corridor, of ecosystem services, and interculturality are recognized by multiple stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society; and (v) environmental variability remains within normal ranges.

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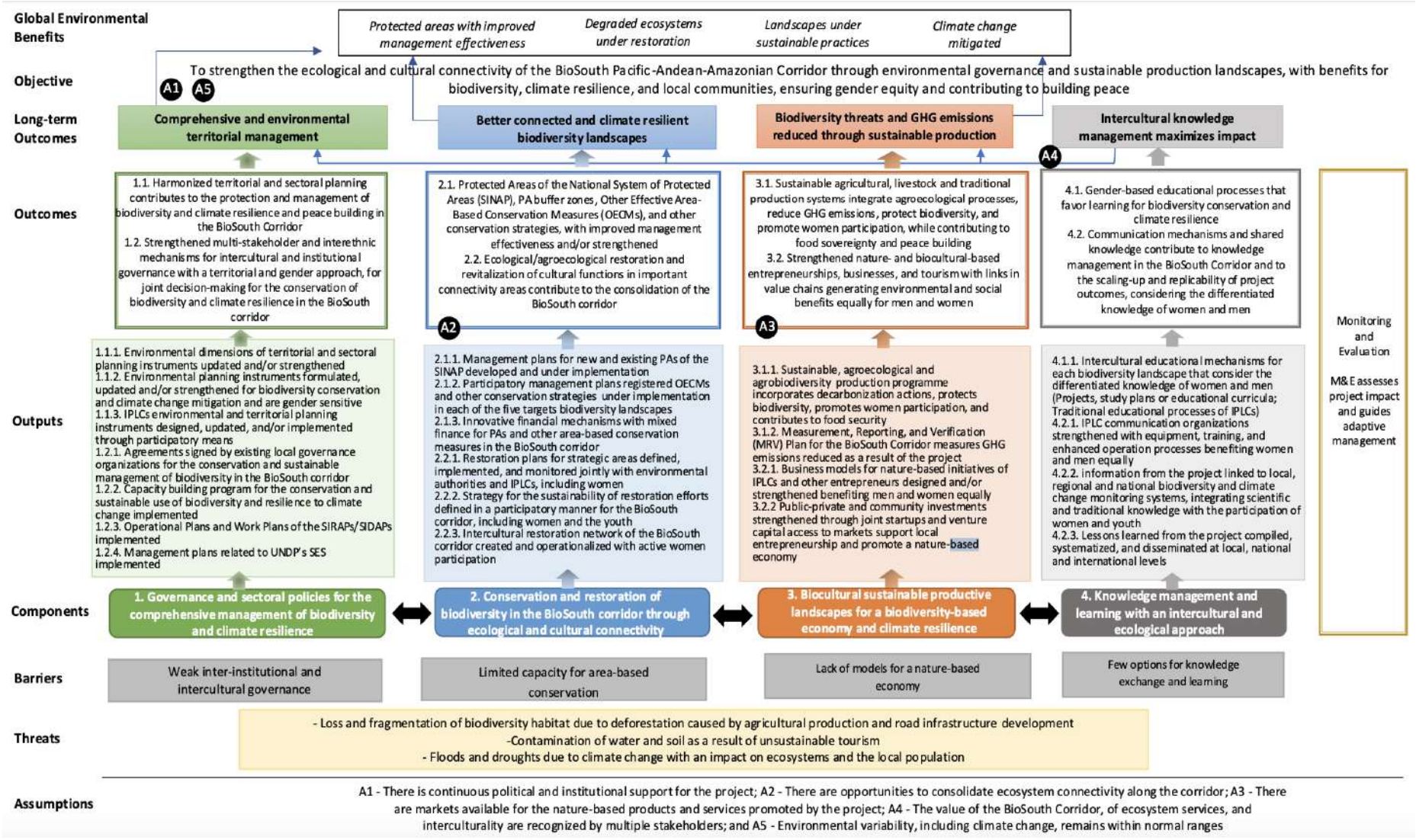


Figure 1. Theory of Change Diagram.

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38. The identified causal pathways are based on the analysis of threats, underlying causes, and barriers identified and validated during the PPG phase of the project. The supporting outputs and outcomes for each pathway, and the assumptions that they are built upon, will properly address the problems and barriers described above, thereby reducing threats to biodiversity and strengthening resilience to climate change in the BioSouth Corridor. The project's ToC considers the active participation of public, private, and civil society stakeholders, as well as actions to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and the active participation of IPLCs living in the corridor. The proposed option of biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation through integrated landscape management that considers PAs as an integral part of a wider landscape is considered more cost-effective and realistic to achieve as opposed to the management of PAs and their surrounding landscapes separately. The ToC is a dynamic framework that will be assessed again during implementation.[20] This strategy will deliver GEBs as well as social and economic benefits at the local level. The interrelated components described above will be the means through which this is achieved.

39. The expected GEBs are:

- 157,287.48 ha of terrestrial protected areas created and under improved management
- 192,129.44 ha of marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness
- 5,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration
- 150,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices
- 3,106,014 tCO2e of GHG emissions mitigated
- 13,000 people benefiting from GEF-financed investments (50% women; 50% men)

40. The project has been designed to ensure resilience to future changes by addressing drivers of biodiversity loss and forest and habitat fragmentation, in particular deforestation due to the expansions of agricultural expansion and cattle ranching, illegal logging, and climate change. The project design considers different future scenarios with changes in climate change and changes in demand for land and forest resources. The future with accelerated climate change is likely to see a significant increase in forest fires, shifting rainfall patterns, flooding, and increase in coastal water levels. Together with higher demand for land and forest resources, which will result in increased ecosystem fragmentation and deforestation, this scenario could also result in an increase in social conflicts. These changes could undermine government and civil society's planning and investment capacity in biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation efforts. A future with accelerated climate change and slower demand for forest resources will lead to uncertain livelihoods for IPLCs, increasing pressure on intact forest and existing PAs (e.g., encroachment leading to forest and species loss) as local communities seek alternatives and rapid economic solutions and occupy sensitive ecosystems such as páramos and mangroves. This scenario would also result in heightened social conflict over access to forest resources and land. A future with slower climate change and higher demand for forest resources and sustainable economic growth will create opportunities to enhance ecosystem resilience through increased investment in effective management of PAs, in enhancing governance and participatory landscape/corridor management, and strengthening connectivity, along with investments through innovative financial mechanisms and incentives to promote sustainable production and value chains, and build resilience to climate change. In addition, there is a real opportunity for increased multi-stakeholder and intercultural dialogues for enduring outcomes.

41. The project is aligned with the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area, more specifically with Objective 1: To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems. This objective includes an integrated and complementary approach to PA management, the sustainable use of biodiversity, and management of production landscapes/seascapes for more durable results in conservation, sustainable use, and restoration. In addition, it

[20] The ToC was constructed following the recommendations of the Theory of Change Primer (STAP document 2019).

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contributes to Goals A (The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15% in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90% of genetic diversity within all species maintained) and B (Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use, supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all) of the GBF.

42. The project is also aligned with the GEF-8 Climate Change focal area strategy that aims to support participating countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate-resilient development pathways. More specifically, it is aligned with Objective 1.4: Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential (Pillar I: Promote innovation, technology development and transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts), which seeks to reduce the emissions from deforestation and ecosystem degradation within the broader goal of achieving net zero emissions by around mid-century.

43. The outcomes and longer-term impact of the project would also contribute to the achievement of national and global environmental objectives, including Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets (1-5, 7-11, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, and 23.); NDC targets (reduced GHG emissions and reduced deforestation); and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16).

RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

Component 1: Governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience.

44. This component will strengthen intercultural and institutional governance and dialogue mechanisms for decision-making, management, and financing for biodiversity protection and climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor. Governance will also be strengthened through intercultural agreements that promote public-private-community partnerships for the design and management of sustainable productive and conservation landscapes subscribed to by existing local governance schemes. This component will strengthen multi-stakeholder governance for increased policy coherence at the corridor level.

Outcome 1.1: Harmonized territorial and sectoral planning, considering biocultural and gender perspectives, contributes to the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience with a peace-building approach in the BioSouth Corridor.

Output 1.1.1. Environmental dimensions of territorial and sectoral planning instruments updated and/or strengthened that include an impact analysis of socio-environmental conflicts and gender aspects and considering the Colombian Development Program with a Territorial Approach (PDET, Spanish acronym).

45. This output will harmonize territorial planning instruments such as Territorial Management Plans [POTs, Spanish acronym] and Municipal Territorial Schemes [EOTs, Spanish acronym]) of selected municipalities including PDET municipalities[21], and sectoral planning instruments (e.g., agriculture and tourism) related to the BioSouth Corridor, by incorporating biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation objectives. This will be an important contribution to building policy coherence locally and in line with GEF-8 guidelines. To this end, the following activities will be conducted.

1.1.1.1. Update the socio-territorial characterization that recognizes the potentialities and socio-environmental conflicts, differentiated by gender.

[21] PDETs are a management and planning instrument of the Colombian government whose objective is to promote economic, social, and environmental development in those areas of the country most affected by the internal armed conflict.

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1.1.1.2. Update the analysis performed during the PPG phase of public policy, programs, plans, projects, and sectoral and institutional planning instruments considering their environmental context and from a gender perspective for prioritization and alignment of the different instruments.

1.1.1.3. Define the steps for the development, updating, and/or strengthening of territorial and sectoral planning instruments with biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation objectives and the participation of women.

1.1.1.4. Develop a participatory mechanism for following up and monitoring the development, updating, and/or strengthening the prioritized territorial and sectoral planning instruments, promoting women´s participation.

Output 1.1.2. Environmental planning instruments formulated, updated, and/or strengthened for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation, incorporating gender considerations.

Activities

1.1.2.1 Perform an analysis of the management status, conflicts, and/or gaps of the prioritized environmental planning instruments in the BioSouth corridor, including gender considerations.

1.1.2.2 Develop, update, and/or strengthen the prioritized environmental planning instruments with the participation of multiple stakeholders ensuring alignment with the environmental and territorial governance context and integrating gender aspects.

1.1.2.3 Strengthen governance agencies and schemes for monitoring the effective implementation of the prioritized environmental planning instruments for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation, while promoting the substantive participation of women.

1.1.2.4 Make the new and/or updated environmental planning instruments accessible to the general public.

Output 1.1.3. Environmental and territorial planning instruments of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and Communities (IPLCs) designed, updated, and/or implemented through participatory means and considering interculturality and gender aspects.

46. Working in coordination with the Indigenous Peoples (Awá, Los Pastos, Quillasinga, Kametzá, and Inga) and Afro-descendants (Bajo Mira y Frontera, Alto Mira y Frontera, La Nulpa del Rio Caunapi, Cortina Verde Mandela among others) living in the corridor, this output will allow designing, updating, and/or implementing their environmental planning instruments (Life Plans, Ethno-Development Plans, and Ethno-Territorial Environmental Management Plans). Extensive consultations were conducted in the five biodiversity landscapes during the PPG to jointly identify the necessary steps to achieve this objective and considering free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) requirements as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) (refer to Annex 9), as follows.

1.1.3.1 Update the analysis of the environmental and territorial planning and management instruments of IPLCs.

1.1.3.2 Support the design of environmental and territorial planning instruments of IPLCs through a consultation process, including gender-responsive guidelines.

1.1.3.3 Support the implementation of the environmental aspects and gender-responsive guidelines of the environmental and territorial planning instruments of IPLCs.

Outcome 1.2. Strengthened multi-stakeholder and inter-ethnic mechanisms for intercultural and institutional governance with a territorial- and gender-based approach, for joint decision-making for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor.

Output 1.2.1. Intercultural and inter-ethnic agreements that promote public-private-community partnerships and/or mechanisms and that are gender-sensitive, signed by existing local governance organizations for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity in the BioSouth corridor.

47. This output will allow establishing intercultural and inter-ethnic agreements to promote public-private-community partnerships for the design and management of sustainable production and conservation landscapes. These agreements are expected to be long-term commitments for the conservation of biodiversity and for mitigating climate change.

1.2.1.1 Perform a participatory analysis, with a gender focus, of the agreements already in place that promote public-private-community partnerships in the target landscapes (including stakeholder

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mapping), and determine additional agreements needed for designing and managing landscapes for sustainable production, restoration, and conservation.

1.2.1.2 Design and implement a strategy for intercultural and inter-institutional dialogue, which includes the environmental vision of women, to share experiences and to harmonize and implement established agreements in line with the environmental and territorial planning instruments.

1.2.1.3 Implement a participatory and multi-stakeholder mechanism, with a gender focus, to monitor the compliance with the established agreements and to reinforce commitments as needed.

Output 1.2.2. Organizational capacity-building program for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and resilience to climate change implemented in the five biodiversity landscapes of the BioSouth Corridor with the participation of women, youth, and the elderly.

48. This output will implement a capacity-building program using training plans, based on a needs analysis conducted during the PPG phase. The impacts of the capacity-building program will be periodically evaluated using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard. The following activities will be conducted:

1.2.2.1. Perform stakeholder mapping and a participatory analysis, differentiated by gender and inclusive, of the organizational capacities of IPLCs, to identify capacity strengthening needs and gaps.

1.2.2.2. Co-design and implement a capacity-building program with a gender perspective (e.g., training-the-trainer methodology), considering ethnic-territorial particularities, to effectively manage biodiversity and promote climate change resilience in the five biodiversity landscapes of the BioSouth Corridor.

1.2.2.3. Promote dialogue at the corridor level for exchanging experiences and knowledge about biodiversity in a differentiated manner (i.e., gender, ethnic, intergenerational).

Output 1.2.3. Operational Plans and Work Plans of the Regional Systems of Protected Areas and the Departmental Systems of Protected Areas (SIRAPs/SIDAPs, Spanish acronyms) supported in their implementation, considering different financing sources and gender aspects.

49. This output will support the implementation of Operational Plans and Work Plans of the SIRAP Pacífico and the SIRAP Macizo, and of the SIDAP of Nariño and Putumayo. The following activities will be implemented:

1.2.3.1. Perform an analysis of the implementation status of the SIRAPs/SIDAPs' operational plans/work plans, including the identification of gender gaps.

1.2.3.2. Formalize SIDAP/SIRAPs structures by biodiversity landscape and for the BioSouth Corridor, considering elements of gender-responsiveness and including a funding mechanism to support the implementation of their operational plans/work plans.

Output 1.2.4. Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), and other management plans related to the SES implemented.

50. To ensure minimal risk of adverse social or environmental impacts, this component will allow for the development and implementation of all assessments and management plans related to UNDP's SES. A risk assessment was carried out during the PPG using UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and the overall risk categorization of the project is moderate. Risks will continue to be monitored and mitigated during project implementation through the following activities:

1.2.4.1. Review the SESP annually and update as needed.

1.2.4.2. Conduct a participatory revision and refinement of the ESMF and develop the IPP in line with the IPPF (Annex 9).

1.2.4.3. Update the Gender Action Plan and Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, as needed.

1.2.4.4. Fully design, operationalize, and disseminate the project Grievance Redress Mechanism.

1.2.4.5. Revise the need for a Livelihood Action Plan focusing on the potential impacts resulting from the creation of a new PA (Output 2.1.1).

1.2.4.6. Openly disclose and disseminate the ESMF.

1.2.4.7. Periodically monitor and evaluate all risk management measures as part of the project's M&E Plan (Section VII).

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Component 2: Conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the BioSouth corridor through ecological and cultural connectivity.

51. This component will contribute to the delivery of GEBs using a strategy to improve biodiversity conservation based on the improved management of private and public areas of high ecological value present in the BioSouth Corridor. This will include improving management effectiveness of 12 existing PAs and of selected OECMs, as well as support for the creation of a new sub-national level PA for the protection of an Andean mountain area of high ecological value and as part of the project's strategy to strengthen ecosystem connectivity along an altitudinal gradient. In addition, Component 2 will implement a strategy with the active participation of environmental authorities and IPLCs for the restoration of degraded ecosystems, prioritizing sites within five biodiversity-rich landscapes that are key for enhancing ecological and cultural connectivity.

Outcome 2.1. Protected Areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP, Spanish acronym), PA buffer zones, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) registered and other conservation strategies strengthened.

Output 2.1.1. Management plans for a new PA and existing PAs of the SINAP developed, approved, and/or under implementation, considering the needs and perspectives of IPLCs, women, and youth.

52. This output will strengthen the management effectiveness of 12 PAs that are part of SINAP, covering 332,418.22 ha: (i) Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera IMND; (ii) Galeras FFS; (iii) Isla Corota FFS; (iv) Páramo de Paja Blanca Territorio Sagrado del Pueblo de los Pastos RNP; (v) Páramo de las Ovejas-Tauso RNP; (vi) Volcan Azufral Chaitan RNP; (vii) Cuenca Alta del Rio Nembi NPFR; (viii) La Planada NPFR; (ix) Laguna La Cocha Cerro Patascoy NPFR; (x) Río Bobo y Buesaquillo NPFR; (xi) Orito-Ingi Ande Medicinal Plants Flora Sanctuary; and (xii) Cuenca Alta del Río Mocoa NPFR). The project will support the development and/or updating of the management plan of these PAs as well as the implementation of prioritized aspects of the plans. During the PPG, the baseline management effectiveness of the PAs was assessed using the GEF-8 Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). In addition, support will be provided for the creation of a new PA in coordination with Corponariño and other environmental authorities.

2.1.1.1. Perform an analysis of the status of the management plans of the PAs that are part of SINAP, identify actions to strengthen the quality and implementation of the plans, prioritizing the actions to be supported through the project, and considering gender gaps. ~~s~~

2.1.1.2. Under the leadership of PA authorities (NNPC and CARs), formulate and/or update the management plans of the PAs in a participatory manner; this will include consultations with IPLC leaders and women.

2.1.1.3. Design a participatory and dissemination strategy, promoting the substantive inclusion of women, for articulating the PA management plans with other conservation initiatives and stakeholders in the biodiversity landscapes in the BioSouth Corridor.

2.1.1.4. Apply the METT to each of the project's national and regional PAs at the mid-point and end of the project.

2.1.1.5. Support the declaration of a new PA – the Andino Amazónico Cerro Negro San Francisco Regional Natural Park – covering 16,998.7 ha for the protection of Andean forest, sub-paramo, and paramo ecosystems, and that will serve as an Andean-Amazonian ecological corridor.

Output 2.1.2. Participatory management plans for registered OECMs and other conservation strategies (IBAs, KBA, TICCA, RNSC not registered in the National Registry of Protected Areas - RUNAP) designed and under implementation in each of the five biodiversity landscapes, considering the needs and perspectives of IPLCs, women, and youth.

53. The project will support the development and implementation of the management plans of selected OECMs and other conservation strategies, including those located in the buffer zones of PAs of the SINAP (Output 2.1.1) and in strategic areas for ecosystem connectivity. Management plans will be developed and implemented with the active participation of landowners, IPLCs, and managers of these areas, considering the following activities:

2.1.2.1. Perform a participatory analysis, including women and youth, to identify the registered OECMs, assess their current status, and identify new OECMs that would be supported in the process of their formalization and registration. Additionally, the analysis will encompass other conservation

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strategies (Important Bird Areas [IBA], Key Biodiversity Areas [KBA], Conserved Territories by Indigenous Peoples and Traditional and Local Communities [TICCAS], Private Reserves, and other conservation areas not registered in the National Registry of Protected Areas [RUNAP]) for each biodiversity landscape present in the BioSouth Corridor, conducted through community, institutional, and academic partnerships.

2.1.2.2. Establish a process for prioritizing the registered OECMs and other conservation strategies existing in the BioSouth corridor that will be supported by the project.

2.1.2.3. Develop, through participatory means (e.g., private owners, IPLCs), the management plans of the registered OECMs and other conservation strategies (prioritized, including women's environmental vision as applicable).

2.1.2.4. Implement the management plans of the registered OECMs and other prioritized conservation strategies, including the support of actions led by women.

Output 2.1.3. Innovative financial mechanisms with mixed finance (e.g., community funds, payment for environmental services-PES, habitat banks, public and/or private resource funds) implemented in PAs and other area-based conservation measures in the BioSouth corridor, considering gender equality and contributing to the conservation of biodiversity, climate resilience, and the sustainability of project outcomes.

54. This output will put in place a strategy to support the financial sustainability of PAs (public and private). Innovative financial mechanisms will be identified and implemented jointly with PA managers to generate additional resources covering PA management and investment costs in the medium and long term. The following activities will be implemented:

2.1.3.1. Identify, validate, and structure financial solutions to support conservation efforts through national and regional level PAs in the BioSouth corridor, based on the proposed solutions by UNDP's Initiative for Financing Biodiversity (BIOFIN) for managing biodiversity at the national, regional, and local levels. The specific needs of each PA will be assessed based on their management needs, financial feasiability, and taking into consideration gender equality.

2.1.3.2. Identify and design pilots of financial mechanisms for regional PAs that complement the schemes defined for the national-level PAs, taking into consideration gender equality.

2.1.3.3. Carry out training in the use of innovative financial mechanisms (e.g., community funds, payment for environmental services [PES], habitat banks, funds for public and/or private resources) for sustainability of the potential or registered OECMs and other conservation strategies (i.e., IBAs, KBAs, TICCAS, and Private Reserves not registered in the RUNAP).

2.1.3.4. Identify and prioritize financial mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and climate change resiliency strategies in each of the biodiversity landscapes of the BioSouth corridor, in accordance with the needs and interests of the local communities and other managers in the conservation areas.

2.1.3.5. Implement, with the local communities and other managers in the conservation areas, the prioritized financial mechanisms, with gender equality, for biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience in each of the biodiversity landscapes of the BioSouth corridor.

Outcome 2.2. Ecological/agroecological restoration and revitalization of cultural functions in important connectivity areas contribute to the consolidation of the BioSouth corridor.

Output 2.2.1. Restoration plans for strategic areas defined, implemented, and monitored jointly with environmental authorities and IPLCs, including women and integrating their perspectives, to enhance connectivity and improve local livelihoods.

55. This output will develop restoration plans for the recovery of strategic areas for ecosystem connectivity. Plan implementation will be monitored with the support of IPLCs, including women and youth. Native plant materials for restoration activities will be supplied by nurseries established under Output 3.1.1 and will adhere to the National Plan for the Prevention, Management and Control of Introduced, Transplanted and Invasive Species in Colombia, ensuring that restoration efforts prioritize the use of native species and avoid introducing or propagating potentially invasive species that could harm local ecosystems, as per UNDP SESP (Annex 5). Passive and active restoration strategies will be agreed upon with IPLCs. The following activities will be conducted:

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2.2.1.1. Identify and prioritize the strategic areas for the ecological/agroecological restoration and revitalization of cultural functions, recognizing the actions led by women, and considering the territorial vision of IPLCs and the long-term connectivity of the BioSouth Corridor.

2.2.1.2. Carry out knowledge exchanges with IPLCs around ecological restoration processes and revitalization of cultural functions that recognize ancestral, traditional, and local knowledge, differentiated by gender.

2.2.1.3. Co-design strategies for ecological/agroecological restoration and revitalization of cultural functions for each of the biodiversity landscapes in the BioSouth corridor, including women's understanding the landscapes.

2.2.1.4. Co-design the monitoring plan for ecological/agroecological restoration in the BioSouth corridor with indicators (e.g., biodiversity, water resources, connectivity, socioeconomic, among others), promoting women's substantive participation.

2.2.1.5. Implement the restoration plan for the strategic areas that contribute to consolidating the BioSouth Corridor, promoting women's substantive participation.

2.2.1.6. Implement the monitoring plan in the strategic areas that contribute to consolidating the BioSouth corridor, promoting women's substantive participation.

Output 2.2.2. Strategy for the sustainability of restoration efforts defined in a participatory manner for the BioSouth corridor, including local training and technical assistance, innovative financing, and participatory community monitoring, involving women and youth.

56. To ensure the sustainability of restoration efforts, a strategy will be developed that will include training of the stakeholders to be involved in restoration (IPLCs, environmental authorities, women and youth, among others); providing technical assistance, and identifying innovative financing (in line with Outputs 2.1.3 and 3.2.2), and monitoring with the active participation of IPLCs.

2.2.2.1. Conduct training in innovative financial mechanisms with a gender-based approach for ecological restoration sustainability and monitoring.

2.2.2.2. Identify and prioritize financial mechanisms for ecological restoration sustainability and monitoring, with a gender-based approach.

2.2.2.3. Co-design and implement the prioritized financial mechanisms with IPLCs to ensure the sustainability of restoration processes and their monitoring, considering gender equality.

Output 2.2.3. Intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth corridor created and operationalized with women's active participation.

57. An intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth Corridor will be established, with women's substantive participation, which will serve as an advisory body to prioritize and implement restoration actions both during the life of the project and after its completion. To this end, the following will be achieved:

2.2.3.1. Design and jointly implement with IPLCs training courses and other activities for ecological restoration and revitalization of cultural functions in the corridor, using a gender approach.

2.2.3.2. Create, consolidate, and strengthen the intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth corridor.

2.2.3.3. Plan exchanges within the intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth corridor.

2.2.3.4. Co-design a digital platform for the intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth corridor.

2.2.3.5. Conduct training in the management and operation of the digital platform of the intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth corridor.

Component 3: Biocultural sustainable productive landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilience.

58. This component will promote biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient production systems and will strengthen the business skills of producers and IPLCs for their successful implementation. In addition, nature-based entrepreneurship, businesses, and tourism with value chain links will be supported, including public-private and community investments and marketing strategies for their sustainability and success. This strategy will result in biocultural sustainable productive landscapes and a biodiversity-based economy with improved incomes for producers and small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, including women and IPLCs.

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Outcome 3.1. Sustainable agricultural, livestock and traditional production systems integrate agroecological processes, reduce GHG emissions, protect biodiversity, and promote women´s participation, while contributing to food sovereignty and peace building.

Output 3.1.1. Sustainable, agroecological and agrobiodiversity production program supported in its implementation, in line with the PIGCCTs, incorporating decarbonization actions, protecting biodiversity, promoting women´s participation, and contributing to food sovereignty and security.

59. This output will allow the implementation of sustainable, agroecological and agrobiodiversity production systems that will contribute to decarbonization actions, the conservation biodiversity, and food security of IPLCs. This will include climate-resilient land management plans in line with the PIGCCTs of the Departments of Nariño and Putumayo where the BioSouth corridor is located; agroecological production plans for decarbonization and food sovereignty and security; and agricultural production systems with good practices linked to value chains that will reduce GHG emissions and protect biodiversity. These actions will be guided by a socio-ecological analysis to identify impacts associated with sectoral development, in particular for agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. The following activities will be implemented:

Activities

3.1.1.1. Update the analysis of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and other degradation factors that affect sustainable production systems, differentiated by gender, with emphasis on agriculture, livestock, and fisheries for each biodiversity landscape.

3.1.1.2. Identify, characterize and prioritize the productive units per biodiversity landscape where agroecological practices will be implemented for sustainable and climate-resilient production, differentiated by gender.

3.1.1.3. Develop an intercultural program, with a gender-based approach, for training in climate-resilient sustainable production, agroecology, and agrobiodiversity using participatory methodologies (e.g., Field Schools [ECAs], Peasant Promoters, and Training Schools for trainers).

3.1.1.4. Co-design management plans for climate-resilient production systems, with a gender-based approach, in coordination with key stakeholders (e.g., departmental climate/agroclimatic roundtables, UMATA, AGROSAVIA, producers, among others), that are culturally appropriate and consider local communities' ancestral/traditional knowledge and practices and sustainable innovative technologies.

3.1.1.5. Implement management plans for sustainable and climate-resilient production systems, with a gender-based approach, and considering productive practices in coordination with producers (e.g., farmers, ranchers) that include actions for decarbonization (e.g., intensive livestock farming, pasture rotation, reduced use of agrochemicals, Landscape Management Tools) and supported by technical assistance with a differentiated gender approach.

3.1.1.6. Define and implement agroecological production strategies (e.g., agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, syntropic agriculture, and traditional production), promoting equal participation by gender, including establishing nurseries or strengthening existing native species nurseries to supply plant material. The nurseries will also supply plant material for the restoration actions in Output 2.2.1.

3.1.1.7. Implement actions that promote the conservation of agrobiodiversity and hydrobiological production resources (e.g., shrimp, *piangua* and white fish), which include native seed banks, strengthening family and traditional agri-food systems (e.g., mixed gardens, home gardens and *chagras*) that contribute to food sovereignty and security as well as gender equality.

Output 3.1.2. Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Plan for the BioSouth Corridor designed and implemented, measuring the amount of GHG emissions reduced as a result of the project.

60. A MRV plan will be designed and implemented to measure the amount of GHG emissions reduced due to project activities to curb deforestation and forest degradation and to report these findings to third parties, including reporting NDCs under the Paris Agreement. During the PPG, initial estimates of carbon benefits were made using the spatial and temporal dynamics of deforestation, forest fires, and forest degradation in the BioSouth Corridor and using FAO's EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (Ex-ACT; Annex 12). The MRV plan will allow for annually monitoring GHG

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emissions reductions and more accurately assessing climate change mitigation benefits as a result of the project. To this end, the following activities will be conducted:

3.1.2.1. Measure GHG emissions in the production systems of the BioSouth corridor to establish an updated baseline.

3.1.2.2. Identify, characterize, and evaluate the carbon sequestration capacity of sustainable production systems and of restoration activities to be implemented in the BioSouth corridor.

3.1.2.3. Create and implement a platform for recording, reporting, and analyzing the amount of GHG emissions mitigated as a result of the project.

3.1.2.4. Carry out annual measurement and monitoring of the productive systems and restoration activities of the BioSouth corridor in relation to GHG emissions.

3.1.2.5. Assess and report carbon mitigation benefits resulting from the project.

Outcome 3.2. Strengthened nature- and biocultural-based entrepreneurships, businesses and tourism, with links to value chains, generating environmental and social benefits equally for men and women.

Output 3.2.1. Business models for nature-based initiatives (e.g., tourism, non-timber forest products [NTFP] and agrobiodiversity products, ventures, recognized or certified biodiversity-friendly companies, among others) of IPLCs and other entrepreneurs designed and/or strengthened, benefiting men and women equally and considering a biocultural approach.

61. This output will develop and implement business models for enterprises, NTFPs, agrobiodiversity products, and nature-based tourism that include IPLCs and other producers and entrepreneurs. To ensure the success of the business models, the technical, organizational, administrative, financial, and commercial capacities of the entrepreneurs and business owners will be strengthened. To incentivize the development of nature-based initiatives, access to green and sustainable certification will be enabled, as well as to markets and partnerships with the private and/or public sector. The following activities will be carried out:

3.2.1.1. Identify and characterize initiatives led by men and women to evaluate the feasibility of promoting biodiversity-friendly businesses and ventures based on natural and biocultural wealth (e.g., tourism, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), agrobiodiversity products, handicrafts, and companies recognized or certified as biodiversity-friendly, among others).

3.2.1.2. Conduct market studies for entrepreneurial initiatives and/or initiatives based on nature and related cultural wealth (e.g., tourism, NTFPs, and agrobiodiversity, among others) led by men and women to determine the target market and potential customers.

3.2.1.3. Design and/or strengthen a strategic improvement plan (productive, socio-business, and commercial) that allows equal gender access to the identified markets for biodiversity-friendly products and services promoted by the project.

3.2.1.4. Develop and implement a capacity-building program (including training and technical assistance) with a gender focus that allows local businesses and entrepreneurs to access sustainability certifications (e.g., environmental, regional brand, organic, green seal, among others).

3.2.1.5. Identify and create strategic partnerships with the private and/or public sector to promote and boost businesses and enterprises based on nature and biocultural wealth (e.g., nature-based and ecotourism, NTFPs, agrobidiversity products, handicrafts, companies recognized or certified as biodiversity-friendly, among others) that benefit men and women equally, using a self-management model for their sustainability.

3.2.1.6. Create a business management strategy (e.g., Canvas Methodology, External Factor Evaluation and External Factor Evaluation [EFE and EFI Matrices], among others) for ventures and/or initiatives based on nature and/or biocultural wealth, which benefit men and women equally and that will serve as a guide for their implementation.

3.2.1.7. Create a sustainable tourism network that encourages the substantive participation of women and youth in the BioSouth corridor, including: a) co-create a sustainable tourism product of the BioSouth corridor that promotes the value chain (handicrafts, traditional medicine, rural lodging, gastronomy, among others); b) Develop a carrying capacity analysis and implement an ecotourism management

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plan in the areas with the greatest tourist influx; and c) Define a plan to promote the sustainable tourism product of the BioSouth corridor.

Output 3.2.2. Public-private and community investments strengthened through joint startups and venture capital (e.g., Low Value Grants), access to markets, and equipment and materials procurement to support local entrepreneurship and promote a nature-based economy and biocultural richness.

62. This output will promote public-private collaboration to increase public and private sector investment in sustainable production (particularly companies representing the agricultural and tourism sectors) as part of the project's strategy to reduce impacts on the ecosystems of the BioSouth Corridor and promote an economy based on biodiversity. This will include joint startups and venture capital and facilitating access to markets to products and services. Finally, supporting the purchase of equipment and materials so that IPLCs can also participate in ventures where there is collaboration with the public and private sectors will strengthen community investments. The following activities will be implemented:

3.2.2.1. Identify sources of financing and possible public, private, and community alliances considering gender equality, which allow expanding market channels for products and services developed through initiatives based on nature and biocultural wealth, facilitating entry into regional and national markets.

3.2.2.2. Design a financing mechanism that combines public, private, and community resources considering gender equality, providing low-value grants (LVG) following UNDP's policy on LVG (Annex 16), low-interest loans, and equity investments to support community initiatives based on nature and biocultural wealth in the acquisition of essential equipment and materials for the development of sustainable business practices.

3.2.2.3. Implement a financing mechanism, with emphasis on initiatives led by women and youth, promoting an economy based on nature and the biocultural wealth of the BioSouth corridor.

Component 4: Knowledge management and learning with an intercultural and ecological approach

63. This component will favor learning at the local level for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience using an intercultural educational approach. In addition, it will enhance the communication mechanisms of IPLCs and their organizations, contributing to sharing experiences and learning that considers traditional knowledge. The systematization and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices resulting from the project will enhance the potential for scaling-up and replicating its outcomes nationally and internationally.

Outcome 4.1. Gender-based formal and traditional educational processes that favor learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

Output 4.1.1. Intercultural educational mechanisms for each biodiversity landscape that consider the differentiated knowledge of women and men implemented and/or supported, include:

64. This output will include working closely with selected rural educational institutions (schools, colleges, etc.) for children and youth, for which intercultural educational projects will be developed in each biodiversity target landscape. This will include capacity building for managers and teachers to adapt educational strategies in the processes of teaching biodiversity and climate resilience, as well as in the development of complementary pedagogical curricula and working with the wider education community, including parents. In addition, special events, field visits, and traditional educational learning will be promoted focusing on knowledge exchange related to biodiversity conservation and environmental management. This will be achieved through the following activities:

a) Projects (Institutional Educational Project [PEI, Spanish acronym], Environmental School Projects [PRAE, Spanish acronym], cross-cutting community projects or others), study plans or educational curricula, that emphasize and promote learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience, with the participation of the Educational Community.

4.1.1.1. Update the characterization developed during the PPG and prioritize the Educational Institutions (EI) that decide to strengthen or implement environmental training lines or processes that emphasize learning for the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience.

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4.1.1.2. Design a capacity-building program for teachers and principals in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the prioritized institutions, with a gender focus.

4.1.1.3. Define pedagogical and didactic approaches that promote learning about biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and resilience and incorporate the differentiated knowledge of men and women as well as traditional knowledge, using an intercultural approach and according to how the institutions are characterized.

4.1.1.4. Update projects (PEI, PRAE, cross-cutting community projects or others), study plans or educational curricula, with themes, teachings, and learning strategies (e.g., teaching nurseries) on biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and resilience, considering the differentiated ancestral knowledge of men and women. Incorporate, in the cases of educational institutions with an indigenous population or PEI with an ethno-educational approach, traditional knowledge related to biodiversity conservation from an intercultural approach, at the discretion of the educational institutions.

4.1.1.5. Design and implement a plan to improve the Projects (PEI, PRAE, Cross-Cutting Community Projects, or others), study plans or educational curricula in the prioritized institutions, including pedagogical and didactic approaches that strengthen teaching and learning about biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. For the relevant PEIs, include exchanges of knowledge, ancestral knowledge, and intercultural aspects, with the participation of IPLC wise men and women.

4.1.1.6. Create educational special days, assemblies, and/or community meetings, among others, that strengthen the participation of the Educational Community (fathers, mothers, principals, teachers, students, and other organizations associated with the educational institutions) in topics that promote learning and men's and women's actions in the community in a differentiated way for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience, and that include children and youth.

4.1.1.7. Socialize the Projects (PEI-PRAE, cross-cutting community Projects, or others), study plans, or educational curricula driven by the project and articulate the actions with local, municipal, or departmental education organizations to strengthen learning and biodiversity conservation and climate resilience actions; as well as the traditional educational processes of IPLCs that will be ~~a~~ designed and supported to enhance the sustainability of these actions in the territories.

b) Traditional educational processes of IPLCs

4.1.1.8. Identify educational processes and strategies of IPLCs, developed by men and women in a differentiated manner, as well as the manner and expressions by which knowledge about biodiversity and environmental management of the territories is transmitted (e.g., art, murals, dance, folk music, poetry), promoting the participation of the men and women possessing the knowledge.

4.1.1.9. Prioritize and support traditional educational processes of Indigenous Peoples (e.g., *mingas de pensamiento, mentideros, chagras, and fogón*, among others) that strengthen the transfer of intergenerational knowledge, the preservation of cultural identity, and the sustainability of ancestral knowledge and learning about biodiversity conservation and climate resilience, considering the scenarios and contributions of men and women in a differentiated manner.

Outcome 4.2. Communication mechanisms and shared knowledge contribute to knowledge management in the BioSouth Corridor and to the scaling-up and replicability of project outcomes, considering the differentiated knowledge of women and men.

Output 4.2.1. IPLC communication organizations strengthened with equipment, training, and enhanced operational processes benefiting women and men equally, contributing to the systematization and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices for the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience.

65. This output will strengthen the communication mechanisms of the communities and their organizations in the BioSouth Corridor. Existing community communication units will be strengthened to contribute to knowledge management through the dissemination of lessons learned and best practices at the local level as a result of the project, and will be supported with equipment, training, and updating of their mechanisms for information and knowledge sharing and dissemination.

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4.2.1.1. Update the identification of organizations and/or communication collectives of IPLCs present in the BioSouth corridor that was carried out during the PPG with the substantive participation of women.

4.2.1.2. Prioritize organizations and/or communication collectives of IPLCs in the BioSouth corridor, with emphasis on organizations led by women and youth, to identify the needs and gaps in capacities for the systematization, production, and dissemination of environmental content.

4.2.1.3. Design and implement a capacity-building program with a gender focus in documentation and data management methods, storytelling techniques and development of environmental content, and the use and management of information and communication technologies (social networks, audiovisual media [video, audio, photography], and marketing).

4.2.1.4. Provide communication organizations and/or groups with communication tools (e.g., cameras, audio recorders, software, other multimedia tools) to document, systematize, and disseminate the information generated during the project.

Output 4.2.2. Information from the project linked to local, regional, and national biodiversity and climate change monitoring systems, integrating scientific and traditional knowledge with the participation of women and youth.

66. This output will ensure that the status of biodiversity and climate change mitigation in the BioSouth corridor is shared with national and subnational monitoring systems such as the Environmental Information System of Colombia (SIAC), the SINAP Monitoring Information System (SIM-SINAP), the Territorial Environmental Information System of the Colombian Pacific (SIAT-PC), the Biodiversity Information System of Colombia (SIB]), and the Forest and Carbon Monitoring Systems. In addition, it will promote inter-scientific dialogue and monitoring between key stakeholders from IPLCs and the scientific community (academia, research institutes, NGOs, others). This will be achieved thought the following:

4.2.2.1. Identify and define existing biodiversity and climate change monitoring systems at the local, regional, and national levels, with a gender-based approach, to exchange, collect, and integrate project information with these systems.

4.2.2.2. Create institutional, academic, and community partnerships to develop and implement a collaborative research program that integrates scientific knowledge with ancestral knowledge and practices differentiated by men and women, and promotes co-research and co-authorship with IPLCs, generating knowledge for the monitoring and sustainable management of biodiversity and resilience to climate change in the BioSouth corridor.

4.2.2.3. Identify key stakeholders from IPLCs and the scientific community (academia, research institutes, NGOs, others) to create and implement protocols for the collection and exchange of information that respect both the protection and ownership of traditional knowledge, differentiated by men and women, and focused on consent and transparency.

4.2.2.4. Co-design and implement a unified monitoring system for the BioSouth corridor, ensuring the substantive participation of women and youth in the management and exchange of information, linking and strengthening community monitoring systems for biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and climate resilience (e.g., Indigenous Guards, “earth protectors”, among others) to facilitate the exchange of information between the communities and the SINA institutions present in the corridor for decision-making on biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

Output 4.2.3. Lessons learned from the project compiled, systematized, and disseminated at local, national and international levels through a gender-based communication and knowledge management strategy, generating social appropriation and contributing to the scaling-up and replicability of outcomes.

67. This output will operationalize an interactive, culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and intergenerational knowledge management platform (e.g., website or portal) to share knowledge and information within the BioSouth Corridor allowing for greater appropriation of knowledge locally and increasing the sustainability of the project. In addition, it will identify and share lessons learned through existing networks and information platforms at the national, regional, and global levels (e.g., Andean Forest Network and Panorama – Solutions for a Healthy Planet, and Exposure).

4.2.3.1 Design an interactive, culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and intergenerational knowledge management platform (e.g., website or portal) for storing, regularly updating, and disseminating project results (case studies, success stories, lessons learned) organized into thematic categories

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such as biodiversity conservation and restoration strategies, actions for climate resilience, traditional knowledge, and biocultural community initiatives, among others.

4.2.3.2 Create intercultural dialogue spaces for exchanging knowledge, practices, and biocultural experiences, with the participation and recognition of the knowledge of women, young people, and the elderly, to strengthen strategies and initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by IPLCs in the BioSouth corridor.

4.2.3.3 Identify potential allies and establish partnerships with local, national, regional, and international biodiversity conservation networks to disseminate biocultural conservation outcomes, lessons learned, and practices, making the contributions of women visible in the BioSouth corridor as a model for integrating biocultural connectivity into biodiversity conservation and climate resilience efforts.

Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome 5.1. Project impact is assessed through effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E), guiding adaptive management to enhance outcomes

Output 5.1.1. M&E plan implemented.

68. Project monitoring will be guided by the project's M&E Plan included in Section VII of this Project Document, which was developed in compliance with UNDP requirements for project-level M&E. The implementation of the Project will be launched through an Inception Workshop with the participation of the key project stakeholders from the national and local government, the private sector, academia, NGOs, and IPLCs, among others. Project results as described in the Project Results Framework (PRF; Section VI) will be monitored annually and periodically evaluated during project implementation to ensure that the project achieves these results, including gender-related indicators. The M&E Plan will inform adaptive management by integrating experiences and lessons learned resulting from the implementation of activities into the annual project programming, including the adaptation of the PRF (including indicators and targets), organizational structure and/or Project Management Unit (PMU), gender and stakeholder participation approach, timelines and work plans, and priorities as a result of changes in context and needs, including evolving and/or new social and environmental risks or other risks.

69. Annual GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) will allow for periodic monitoring of project progress toward its development objective/outcomes and implementation, including gender mainstreaming. In addition, PIRs will allow identifying difficulties as they arise during implementation and ensuring that the required corrective actions are taken. An independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) will be conducted at mid-point and end of project implementation, respectively, with all tracking tools, core indicators, financial indicators, and gender indicators assessed, among other aspects.

70. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of the logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To properly acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will be displayed alongside the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, written materials like project publications, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed per relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[22] and the GEF policy on public involvement[23].

Resources required to achieve the expected result:

71. The PMU will have a full-time Project Manager (PM), a full-time Project Manager (PM), a Financial Officer and an Administrative Assistant, in addition to technical staff. Indicative terms of reference (ToR) of the project staff are included in Annex 7. In addition, individual consultants and consulting firms will be contracted to implement specific aspects of the project. The Total Budget and Work Plan (TBWP; Section X) includes a detailed description of all people, purchases, and expenses needed for the successful implementation of the project. These costs will be reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate, in alignment with the contractual rates and operational modalities of the executing entities to be selected for project implementation. Finally, a procurement plan for the first year of implementation is included

22 See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
23 See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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as Annex 11, which details a list of goods and services required for implementation and budget; procurement will follow a competitive contracting process as per MDP and UNDP requirements and standards.

Partnerships:

72. To achieve the planned outputs and outcomes of this Project, it will be necessary to engage various stakeholders and establish multiple partnerships at the national and local levels. The responsibility of these partners in project implementation and their support for the Project's development challenge, including the co-financing contributions of those partners supporting the project financially, are presented below:

Stakeholder	Role in the Project
National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC)	Public entity in charge of the administration and management of the NNP system and coordination of the SINAP. The NNPC will be the project's Implementing Partner. In addition, the role includes supporting technical and operational activities for the integrated management of the prioritized PAs and ensuring coordination with other conservation strategies within the intervention area.
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente)	Public entity in charge of defining national environmental policy and promoting the recovery, conservation, protection, planning, management, use, and exploitation of renewable natural resources, ensuring sustainable development. MinAmbiente will act as the Project Executive in the Project Board to ensure that the project's objectives and activities are in line with national environmental policies, strategies, and priorities.
Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs) –Regional Environmental Authorities	Regional public corporate entities responsible for managing, within their jurisdictions, the environment and renewable natural resources, in accordance with MinAmbiente's legal provisions and policies. The CARs will play a key role in the implementation of the project including PA management, updating regional environmental planning instruments, and providing technical assistance for implementing biodiversity-friendly production practices in the target landscapes. The CARs with presence in the BioSouth Corridor are the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon (Corpoamazonia) and the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño (Corponariño).
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)	Public entity responsible for formulating, coordinating, and evaluating policies that promote the competitive, equitable, and sustainable development of agricultural, forestry, fishing, and rural development processes. MADR will play a role in providing rural extension services for sustainable production and the promotion of sustainable value chains. MADR will have a seat in the Project Board.
Research institutes	Research institutes that will participate in the project include the Institute of Environmental Research of the Pacific (IIAP, Spanish acronym), which will provide technical assistance and guidance in project implementation though their participation in the Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the Pacific landscape. Other Research institutes include the Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research (SINCHI, Spanish acronym) which may provide technical assistance regarding the management and biodiversity conservation in the Orito Ingi Ande PA; and the Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Research on Biological Resources (IAvH, Spanish acronym), which may provide technical assistance for the conservation of biodiversity in paramo areas shared with GEF-7 *Paramos for Life* currently under implementation in the Nariño region.
Departmental Governments	Decentralized public entities in charge of governing the country's departments. They will play a role in the development and implementation of management plans for priority conservation areas, for example mangroves in the Pacific coast, and to incorporate biodiversity protection and management and climate resilience measures into regional planning.

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Municipalities	Public entities in charge of creating and adopting land use plans under the Organic Law of the Development Plan and Law 388 of 1997, as well as regulating land use in the municipality. They will play a role in the development and implementation of territorial management plans for priority conservation areas and to incorporate biodiversity protection and management and climate resilience measures into local planning instruments.
Local Communities	These are the landowners/users who inhabit and use the natural resources in the project target landscapes, and include IPLCs, which were extensively consulted during the PPG phase with local community leaders and community organizations as part of the Stakeholder Analysis and project design activities. Their role is defined in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Initial FPIC consultations will be carried out with IPLCs residing in the area of intervention to ensure their effective participation in project implementation and an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed.
Private Sector	The private sector includes companies from the agricultural, livestock, and tourism sectors present in the project target landscape. During the PPG, consultations were held with the Pasto Chamber of Commerce (Department of Nariño) to engage the private sector in the project for supporting local entrepreneurship and green business (tourism, apiculture in paramos areas). The private sector will be further consulted and engaged in during project implementation.
Financial and Banking Institutions	Financial and Banking Institutions (e.g., Banco Agrario, FINAGRO) will be instrumental in the development of innovative financial mechanisms with mixed finance to support biodiversity conservation, climate change resilience, sustainable agricultural and livestock systems, nature-based business models for nature, and the sustainability of project outcomes.

73. The associated relevant projects and initiatives are:

Project	Agency	Main relevance for this Project
GEF-7 *Life Amazon: Forest and biodiversity conservation and community-led sustainable management in the Colombian Amazon* (GEF Project ID 10300).	World Bank/ MinAmbiente	Recently approved for implementation, this project will support the implementation of the management plan of the Orito Ingi Ande Flora Sanctuary. Coordination between the two projects will be key to ensure complementarities and avoid duplication of efforts, with the BioSouth Corridor focusing in monitoring biodiversity, including jaguar populations, and building ecosystem connectivity.
GEF-7 *Paramos for Life* (GEF Project ID 10361).	UNDP/ MinAmbiente	Currently under implementation, this project is working in two páramo complexes in the Department of Nariño for the conservation of biodiversity, improved connectivity, restoration of degraded areas, and promoting biodiversity-friendly production practices within the páramo landscapes. Synergies and complementarities will be sought, and lessons and best practices will be shared regarding these and other topics that are common key aspects of both projects.
GEF-6 *Integrated Management of Water Resources of the Mira-Mataje and Carchi-Guaitara, Colombia–Ecuador*	UNDP/ MinAmbiente/ National Water Secretariat of Ecuador (SENAGUA)	Currently under implementation, this project overlaps with the GEF BioSouth Corridor landscape in the municipality in the Department of Nariño. Thus, articulation and coordination will be essential

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Binational Basins (GEF Project ID 9566).		for complementarity and joining efforts for greater impact.
GEF-5 *Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace* (GEF Project ID 9441).	FAO, MinAmbiente	Completed in 2023, this project had the objective of mainstreaming the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services in vulnerable landscapes of Colombia's Pacific region in view of generating GEBs and local environmental benefits and supporting the peace-building process. Lessons learned and best practices regarding biodiversity conservation in the Pacific region of Nariño will be considered.
Building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security and peacebuilding actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Colombia, Ecuador)	UN World Food Programme/Corponariño, Gran Familia del Pueblo Awá Binacional	Currently under implementation, this Adaptation Fund project aims to strengthen food security and nutrition through climate change adaptation measures in two watersheds on the Colombia-Ecuador border area in accordance with the binational working groups', and Awa and Afro community´s priorities. The project will contribute, among other things, to the conservation and recovery of 3,000 hectares of forest and 2,000 hectares of mangroves; lessons learned will be shared and actions will be coordinated between the two projects.
Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) *Biomanglar: Empowering Collective Territories through Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Restoration Initiatives of Mangroves to Contribute to Colombia's National Biodiversity Strategy* (GEF Project ID 11797)	Development Bank of Latin American and the Caribbean/ MinAmbiente	The project, approved in 2024 with a duration of four years, aims to contribute to the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems by strengthening the collective territories of Afro-Colombian communities in Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, and Nariño. In Nariño, the intervention area overlaps with the Pacific landscape of the BioSouth corridor.

Co-financing source	**Co-financing type**	**Co-financing amount**	**Included in project results?**	**If yes, list the relevant outputs**
National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC)	In kind	$1,302,264	No	
National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC)	Grant	$7,823,728	No	
Ministry of Environment	In-kind	$186,340	No	
Ministry of Environment- Fund for Life	Grant	$21,929,045	No	
Regional Environmental Authority - Corpoamazonia	In-kind	$370,262	No	
Regional Environmental Authority - Corponariño	In-kind	$250,000	No	
Departmental Government Nariño	In-kind	$3,726,460	No	

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Empopasto	In-kind	$88,942	No	
Municipality of Tuquerres	In-kind	$160,064	No	
Municipality of Sapuyes	In-kind	$81,071	No	
Municipality of Cumbal	In-kind	$2,253,466	No	
Municipality of Sibundoy	In-kind	$132,781	No	
Municipality of San Francisco	In-kind	$58,968	No	
Association for Peasant Development-ADC	In-kind	$162,272	No	
Suyusama Foundation	In-kind	$1,267,125	No	
RECOMPAS	In-kind	$1,204,994	No	
FELCA	In-kind	$170,000	No	
Indigenous Reservation of Gran Tescual	In-kind	$73,326	No	
CAMAWARI	In-kind	$13,342	No	
UNIPA	In-kind	$7,280	No	
Indigenous Reservation Refugio del Sol	In-kind	$34,135	No	
Indigenous Reservation Cabildo Inga Colon	In-kind	$7,179	No	
Indigenous Reservation Inga San Pedro	In-kind	$11,905	No	
Indigenous Reservation Kamentsa Inga San Francisco	In-kind	$26,471	No	

* In addition to the aforementioned co-financing, there is a letter from the Agricultural Sector Financing Fund [FINAGRO, Spanish acronym] (added to the co-financing letters) stating that the project has the possibility of accessing loans of up to USD $1.4 billion (i.e., COP 6.5 billion) to be invested through loans to support activities such as sustainable agricultural and livestock systems development, agroecology, regenerative agriculture and other techniques that promote efficiency in agrifood systems, aligned with the project's objectives in the municipalities where it is implemented.

Risks and Assumptions*:*

74. The overall project risk categorization is moderate. The project activities are designed to ensure that there is minimal or no risks of adverse social or environmental impacts. During the project design stage, the social and environmental screening (UNDP SESP) was updated (see Annex 5) and an ESMF was developed (see Annex 9), which includes an IPPF (at project implementation stage, IPPs will be developed and FPIC for project intervention will be achieved, based on this IPPF); in addition, a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 8) was developed. During the project inception phase, the ESMF will undergo a participatory revision and refinement process to ensure that all affected Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, communities and other local stakeholders are fully consulted before the implementation phase. Additionally, during project implementation, the need for a Livelihood Action Plan will be assessed, specifically focusing on potential impacts arising from the creation of a new protected area. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk register. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks, as well as environmental and social grievances will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR. The detailed risk management strategy for the project is included in Annex 6.

75. Climate Risks: The BioSouth Corridor is prone to be impacted by extreme weather events such as floods, landslides, and droughts associated with climate change. Below are the main risks associated with climate change for each of the five biodiversity landscapes of the corridor.

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Department	Biodiveristy landscape	Municipalities part of the landscape	Risk associated with climate change[24]	Hydroclimatic events (UNGR) [25]
Nariño	Andes	Contadero, Córdoba, Cumbal, Funes, Guachucal, Guaitarilla, Gualmatán, Iles, Imués, Ipiales, Ospina, Potosí, Puerres, Pupiales, Santa Cruz, Sapuyes, Túquerres	According to the Third National Communication (TNC), it is evident that most of the municipalities that make up the landscape present a very high vulnerability and climatic risk for the dimensions of water resources and biodiversity. In general, most municipalities in the corridor that makes up the department of Nariño have been experiencing and will continue to experience droughts, mainly due to rising temperatures, which are expected to show temperature increases of up to 2.1°C on average by the end of the century. The main impacts of climate change could be seen mainly in the agricultural sector, given the possible increase in pests and diseases for crops in the mountainous region. The road sector could be affected by an increase in landslides and mass removal for those communities settled in territories with high slopes. The livestock sector could be affected given the gradual increase in temperature. The biodiversity associated with the coastal foothills (Piedmont Landscape core) could present altitudinal shifts due to thermal stress.	Significant presence of forest fires (the municipality of Cumbal being the most affected), mass movements (the most affected municipalities are: Pupiales, Gualmatan, and Iles), and floods (reported in the municipalities of Aldana and Guaitarilla).
	Galeras-La Cocha	Pasto, Consacá, Florida, Nariño, Sandona, Tangua, Yacuanquer		All the municipalities that make up this landscape have been affected by forest fires (the municipality that reported the most was Pasto, followed by Tagua). In this landscape, mass movements were also reported in the municipalities of Pato, La Florida and Tangua . In this landscape, torrential floods were also reported in the municipalities of Tangua and Pasto.
	Pacific	Tumaco		Hydroclimatological events.
	Piedmont	Barbacoas, Ricaurte, Mallama		Barbacoas was the municipality that reported the most flooding, the only hydrometeorological event reported.
Putumayo	Sibundoy Valley	Colon, Sibundoy, San Francisco, Santiago	Specifically, this landscape presents high levels of vulnerability and risk. The dimensions established in the TNC that present a high climate risk are food security, water resources, infrastructure and biodiversity. On average, this landscape could increase rainfall by 6.7% by 2040 over the current value. Particularly, the municipalities of Sibundoy, Colón and Santiago (Sibundoy landscape) could experience increases of up to 20%.	The municipalities of Sibundoy, San Francisco and Colón only reported the hydrometeorological event of flooding.

[24] IDEAM, PNUD, MADS, DNP, Cancillería. 2017. 3rd National Climate Change Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Bogotá D.C., Colombia.

[25] National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD, Spanish acronym). https://portal.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/Paginas/Consolidado-Atencion-de-Emergencias.aspx

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			At this landscape, the main effects could occur in the agricultural sector, due to gradual increases in temperature throughout the century. The municipalities in this landscape could see effects on road infrastructure due to increases in precipitation. The health sector could see possible effects due to nutritional deficiencies associated with effects on subsistence crops impacted by high temperatures.	

- Vulnerability and exposure. The vulnerability of the project to the impacts of climate change and viability is mainly related to the increase in temperature and changes in rainfall patterns, which can affect agricultural productivity, promote pests and diseases, and alter crop cycles. This puts both the local economy and the food security of the population at risk. Changes in rainfall patterns that are expected for the years 2040, 2070, and 2100) can intensify soil erosion. [26] This can cause landslides, loss of agricultural areas and the degradation of ecosystems. Climate change could affect water sources in the mountain areas of the corridor, on which both agriculture and local communities depend. A decrease in water availability (the water resource is at high risk due to climate change), together with drought events, can put the supply of drinking water and agricultural irrigation at risk. The corridor is home to a great diversity of ecosystems, from páramos to rainforests. Climate change can affect biodiversity, which is at high risk due to climate change, causing species migration, habitat loss and extinction of species sensitive to changes in temperature and precipitation. The corridor is also exposed to phenomena such as increased frequency of torrential rains, floods, droughts and landslides, which are exacerbated by climate change. [27]
- The likelihood of the occurrence of climate-related events has been rated as moderate (Likelihood = 3; Impact = 3, on a scale of 1 to 5 according to UNDP SES rating scale to assess the impact of risk)[28]. This rating is related to the vulnerability and risk of the region where the BioSouth corridor is located, which is prone to being impacted by extreme weather events. According to the TNC, most of the municipalities in the corridor have been experiencing and will experience droughts, mainly due to rising temperatures, which are is expected to show temperature increases of up to 2.1°C on average by the end of the century; in addition, most of the municipalities that make up the corridor have a very high vulnerability and climate risk related to the availability of water resources and for their biodiversity
- The mitigation measures considered in the project are: a) Harmonized territorial and sectoral planning that incorporate climate mitigation objectives; b) Intercultural and institutional governance with strengthened dialogue mechanisms for joint decision-making for the protection, management of biodiversity and the construction of climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor; (iii) PAs and OECMs with include climate change mitigating measures in their management plans;) Ecological restoration that will contribute to building resilience to climate change and to improving carbon stock in the BioSouth Corridors; (v) Agricultural and livestock systems considering agroecological principles that will reduce GHG emissions; and (vi) Educational processes that promote learning for climate resilience. In addition, the project will strengthen community capacities through technical assistance and training processes within the framework of comprehensive climate change management.

[26] IDEAM, PNUD, MADS, DNP, Cancillería. 2017. 3rd National Climate Change Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Bogotá D.C., Colombia.
[27] National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD, Spanish acronym).
https://portal.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/Paginas/Consolidado-Atencion-de-Emergencias.aspx
[28] Guidance Note. UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES): Social and Environmental Screening Procedure. 2019.

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Stakeholder engagement:

76. The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure their participation in project's activities. The key national and sub-national stakeholders include MinAmbiente, NNPC, Corponariño, Corpoamazonia, and the departmental governments of Nariño and Putumayo, among others. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are the municipal governments, PA managers, small and medium producers, women's groups, local communities, regional indigenous organizations, IPLCs, NGOs, and civil society organizations (CSOs), among others.

77. During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which served as the basis for the development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8), where the main stakeholders of the project, participation mechanisms and consultations during project formulation, governance aspects of the project, the communication and information management strategy, dispute resolution mechanisms, among others, are identified. In addition, the role of each stakeholder in project implementation is detailed. Various mechanisms depending on the degree of involvement required of the stakeholders and their role in the project will be used, these may include workshops, meetings, field visits, interviews, and social media, among others.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC):

78. The project will support regional coordination with other countries in South America, in particular with Ecuador to achieve common transnational conservation objectives. To present opportunities for south-south and triangular cooperation and for replication in other countries and facilitate dissemination through on-going South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform, the Good Growth Community of Practice[29], and PANORAMA Solutions[30].

79. In addition, to bring the voice of Colombia to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on participatory territorial governance, PA management effectiveness, sustainable production and climate-resilient production systems, among other topics. The project will provide regional cooperation opportunities with countries implementing initiatives on biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Colombia.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

80. According to the UNDP Gender Marker Rating, the project is categorized as GEN2: gender equality as a significant objective; results address differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights, but do not address root causes of inequalities in their lives. In addition, with positive outcomes and actions for women and transformative gender strategies based on: a) Recognition of the political role of women as environmental agents and their differentiated contribution to the protection and management of ecosystems; b) Procedures that promote the full and substantive participation of women in governance and in sectoral policies that promote the conservation and restoration of biodiversity, considering their capacity to promote biodiversity management and climate resilience; and c) Equitable distribution of resources and benefits, promoting financial inclusion and income opportunities for women from entrepreneurial and sustainable initiatives based on nature and the biocultural value of the BioSouth corridor.

81. To ensure gender mainstreaming within the project, a detailed Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan was developed during the PPG (Annex 10) considering the needs, benefits, impacts, interests, and opportunities according to the social and cultural particularities of women and men in the project target landscape. Specific gender indicators will be used to monitor the Gender Action Plan; in addition, the Project Results Framework (Section VI)

[29] http://goodgrowthpartnership.com
[30] https://panorama.solutions/en

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includes gender-sensitive indicators (disaggregated by sex). There will be participation of women in all phases of the project: design, execution, and monitoring and evaluation.

Knowledge:

82. The project will create visibility for knowledge and lessons learned generated from its implementation through Component 4. The project's knowledge management strategy will serve to disseminate internal and external technical reports, policy summaries, and case studies, which will be available to the nationally and internationally. The project results framework includes indicators for measuring the impact of the project's knowledge management strategy.

83. In addition, communication mechanisms will emphasize those of IPLCs and their organizations in the BioSouth Corridor in order to share lessons learned and good practices for the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience. This mechanism will also favor learning at the local level for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and resilience. The project will effectively communicate to larger audiences about project implementation progress and key lessons and best practices in order to promote replication of successful approaches. Communication will also contribute to stakeholder engagement in line with the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8). Specific knowledge and communication products may include videos, books, photographs, webinars/e-learning, and radio guidelines, communication platforms, among others.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

84. Innovation will be achieved through the development and implementation of innovative financial mechanisms to strengthen the management effectiveness of national and subnational PAs and to finance restoration activities. In addition, the project will promote climate-resilient production systems that will include practices and innovative sustainable technologies.

85. Environmental sustainability will be achieved primarily by building a multi-stakeholder coalition (government, private sector, IPLCs, NGOs, academia, etc.) for the consolidation of the BioSouth corridor connecting PAs and other strategic biodiversity areas through sustainable production landscapes. In addition, environmental sustainability will be supported by updating and implementing long-term PA management strategies with PA managers, IPLCs, and private landowners, joining conservation efforts within PAs of the SINAP and their buffer areas. The participatory restoration of degraded ecosystems will be part of the project's strategy to buil lasting ecological connectivity.

86. Socioeconomic sustainability will be achieved principally by supporting, at the local level, sustainable agroecological and agrobiodiversity production and nature-based initiatives, and by contributing to the recovery of IPLCs´ traditional sustainable food production practices and highlighting the biocultural richness of the project target landscapes. This will contribute to food sovereignty and security of IPLCs and of other local communities, incentivizing long-term commitment to sustainable production. The project will give special attention to empowering women and making them active participants of project implementation ensuring benefits for women and their long-term commitment to protecting the biodiversity landscapes where they reside.

87. Financial sustainability will be achieved through the design and implementation of innovative financial mechanisms for the sustainability of national and subnational PAs. Business models for nature-based initiatives of IPLCs and other local entrepreneurs, including access to markets, business partnerships, and green and sustainable certification of products and services will promote durable sustainable production.

88. Institutional sustainability will be achieved by enhancing IPLC and institutional governance capacities for the sustainable management of the BioSouth corridor after project completion. This will include mainstreaming biodiversity and climate change mitigation objectives into territorial, sectoral, and IPLCs land use and natural resource planning instruments, which will contribute to building policy coherence for the durability of the project's GEBs. Also, it entails enhanced capacities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and resilience to climate change in the five biodiversity landscapes ensuring institutional sustainability by building the skills needed for achieving conservation objectives at the subnational and local levels. Finally, IPLC's communication organizations will be strengthened so that they will become actively involved in the dissemination of lessons learned and best practices at the local level contributing to learning and behavioral change with environmental benefits.

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89. Because the BioSouth Corridor runs along an altitudinal gradient (from sea level to over 4,000 meters) with a variety of landscapes and stakeholders from different institutions, sectors, and ethnicities, the integrated landscape management approach for the consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor has the potential to provide multiple lessons learned and knowledge related to the conservation of biodiversity, enhancing carbon stocks, raising environmental awareness and promoting behavioral change among producers, and improving local community wellbeing and their resilience to climate change. The project's replication potential also lies in its focus on innovative practices, stakeholder engagement, and knowledge sharing. The project's emphasis on community engagement and the integration of traditional knowledge also enhances the potential for replication, as local communities can serve as catalysts for change in their respective landscapes. Moreover, the project promotes multi-stakeholder platforms and collaborative governance mechanisms, fostering partnerships and knowledge exchange, which can facilitate the replication of successful practices and approaches.

90. The scalability of the project is reflected in its emphasis on landscape-scale approaches that take into account the broader socio-ecological context and the interconnectivity of different landscapes and land uses. By demonstrating the feasibility and effectiveness of sustainable environmental management and biodiversity conservation practices at the landscape scale in the BioSouth Corridor, the project could serve as a model that can be replicated in other landscapes facing similar challenges at the national and regional levels.

Digital Solutions**:**

91. The project will use advanced technologies such as satellite imagery and remote sensing, as well as other cutting-edge technologies, and enhance field surveys to collect data on biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and socio-economic benefit indicators. The project will develop an interactive knowledge management platform (e.g. website or portal) that is culturally appropriate and has a gender and intergenerational focus, for the storage, periodic updating, and dissemination of project results. Finally, social media (e.g. WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, etc.) and websites will be used to share project-related information electronically.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

92. The proposed option of biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation through integrated management of the BioSouth Corridor, which includes five biodiversity landscapes, is considered more cost-effective and realistic to achieve than managing these landscapes separately. The project will create a coalition of multiple stakeholders at the national, subnational, and local levels that will allow for the coordinated implementation of the project's actions considering a comprehensive and participatory territorial management approach.

93. The project will seek opportunities to use a portfolio management approach to enhance cost effectiveness and learning by leveraging activities and partnerships with other initiatives/projects, including through joint operations (e.g. follow-on or procurement) with other partners. This will include cost sharing with the GEF-8 project *The Jaguar Corridor* (GEF Project ID 11336), which will also be implemented by UNDP during the period 2026-2031 with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia as Implementing Partner.

Project Management

94. The project will be operationalized in five biodiversity landscapes (Pacific landscape, Coastal Piedmont landscape, Andean landscape, Galeras-La Cocha landscape, and Sibundoy Valley landscape; Annex 4) in the departments of Putumayo and Nariño in southwestern Colombia, covering 951,482 ha and including 12 PAs (national and regional) and multiple indigenous territories. The project´s main office will be located in the city of Pasto, Nariño.

95. The project will work in close collaboration with ongoing GEF initiatives as follows:

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- GEF-8 *Life Amazon: Forest and biodiversity conservation and community-led sustainable management in the Colombian Amazon* (GEF Project ID 11432). Its objective is to improve biodiversity conservation, connectivity, and forest governance in selected Colombian Amazon landscapes.
- GEF-8 *The Jaguar Corridor* (GEF Project ID 11336), with the objective of improving the socio-ecological connectivity for the long-term conservation of jaguar populations through environmental management and restoration, strengthening sustainable livelihoods of communities, and the design and implementation of mechanisms and instruments that enhance community and institutional governance capacities.
- GEF-8 *Biomanglar: Empowering Collective Territories through Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Restoration Initiatives of Mangroves to Contribute to Colombia's National Biodiversity Strategy* (GEF Project ID 11797), which aims to contribute to the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of mangrove ecosystems by strengthening the collective territories of Afro-Colombian communities in Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, and Nariño.
- GEF-7 *Paramos for Life* (GEF Project ID 10361), which aims to conserve páramo ecosystems through the promotion of sustainable systems for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem and agro-biodiversity services, and socio-environmental conflict management within páramo complexes.
- GEF-7 *Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (AF2)* (GEF Project ID 11432). Its objective is to improve governance and promote sustainable land use activities in order to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the Project area.
- GEF-6 *Integrated Management of Water Resources of the Mira-Mataje and Carchi-Guaitara, Colombia–Ecuador Binational Basins* (GEF Project ID 9566), this International Waters project (aims to promote integrated water resources management (IWRM) in the Mira Mataje and Carchi Guaitara river basins shared by Colombia and Ecuador by strengthening the institutional and managerial capacities at the regional, local, and community levels to achieve environmental and socio-economic benefits.

96. Coordination mechanisms will be established with these and other ongoing initiatives in order to maximize the project impact and to build links with other national and local efforts. Previous experiences have demonstrated that such mechanisms are successful in empowering local stakeholders, further strengthening institutional capacity for implementation and monitoring, and fostering opportunities for sustainability.

97. The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. The project Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity) is the MPD; audits will be conducted annually and audit costs have been charged to the Project Management Costs in line with GEF and UNDP guidelines (refer to Section X. Total Budget and Work Plan).

98. The project will be implemented under the modality of non-Governmental Organization (NGO).

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PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16							
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: By 2027, Colombia will have made progress in adapting to and mitigating the effects of the triple planetary crisis – climate change, the loss and degradation of biodiversity, and the reduction of pollution.							
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: A.4.2.3 Natural resources managed under sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit sharing							
Project title and Quantum Project Number: 01005476							
Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)		**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Project Objective:	To strengthen the ecological and cultural connectivity of the BioSouth Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor through environmental governance and sustainable production landscapes, with benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience, and local communities, ensuring gender equity and contributing to building peace.						
	Indicator 1 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 11): # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Sum of stakeholders that will participate in different activities differentiated by sex	0	4,550 (50% women, 50% men)	13,000 (50% women, 50% men)	Stakeholder participation databases GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The project team and Implementing Partner fail to involve all key project partners and stakeholders. Assumptions: Willingness on the part of decision-makers to promote biodiversity conservation in the BioSouth Corridor. There is willingness on the part of the inhabitants of the target biodiversity landscapes to reduce pressures on ecosystems and biodiversity
	Indicator 2 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 1): Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	METT and official documents provided by NNPC and CARs	Terrestrial PA Created: 0 ha Terrestrial PAs under improved management: 0 ha	Terrestrial PA Created: 16,998.7ha Terrestrial PAs under improved management: 140,288.78 ha	Terrestrial PA Created: 16,998.7ha Terrestrial PAs under improved management: 140,288.78 ha	GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet METT spreadsheets Official gazette	Risks: Environmental authorities fail to implement actions to improve terrestrial PA management effectiveness Assumptions: Interest is maintained on the part of the national and subnational governments and local communities to improve the management of terrestrial PAs. Political will and local agreement to establish a new PA

	Indicator 3 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 2): Marine protected areas under improved management (hectare	METT and official documents provided by NNPC and CARs	Marine PA under improved management: 0 ha	Marine PA under improved management 192,129.44 ha	Marine PA under improved management 192,129.44 ha	GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet METT spreadsheets	Risks: Environmental authorities fail to implement actions to improve marine PA management effectiveness Assumptions: Interest is maintained on the part of the national and subnational governments and local communities to improve the management of marine PAs
	Indicator 4 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 3): Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	Ecosystems to be restored include mangroves, tropical rainforest, Andean Mountain forest, and paramo	0	1,500ha	5,000ha	Project maps (GIS) and field reports GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The project landscapes are subject to extreme weather conditions such as droughts, floods, and storms, which can affect the viability and success of restoration efforts. The participatory processes necessary for establishing restoration areas are not achieved. Assumptions: There is capacity for restoration, including access to technology. There is interest among inhabitants of the target biodiversity landscapes to restore degraded areas and ecosystems
	Indicator 5 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	The target was calculated by adding the production landscapes where the connectivity will be maintained or increased through enhanced planning and management, and sustainable agroecological	0	52,645ha	150,000ha	Spatial analysis; project maps and field reports GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: There are unsustainable activities that may be more economically attractive for local actors (e.g., agriculture, extensive cattle ranching, mining) Limited benefits (incentives: economic and financial mechanisms) for local stakeholders result in

		production for the consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor					limited global environmental benefits. Assumptions: Optimal involvement of stakeholders in the project for biodiversity conservation and building climate resilience in including production landscapes.
	Indicator 6 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 6): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO_2e)		0	1,087,105 metric tons of CO_2e	3,106,014 metric tons of CO_2e	EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The target landscapes are subject to high climate variability and changes in land use that minimize the success of restoration and GHG emissions reduction efforts. Assumptions: Project is successful in controlling deforestation in the target landscapes
Project Component 1	Governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience						
Project Outcome 1.1 Harmonized territorial and sectoral planning, considering biocultural and gender perspectives, contributes to the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience with a peace-building approach in the BioSouth Corridor	Indicator 7: Number of territorial and sectoral planning instruments developed and/or updated through community participatory means that consider the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience with special emphasis on the needs of women and youth.	Instruments such as departmental development plans, production and social property management plan, agriculture development plans, municipal land use plans, regional environmental management plans, watershed management plans, strategic ecosystem management plans (e.g., mangroves), and IPLCs life plans/ ethnodevelopment plans	Public Territorial/sectoral instruments: 0 Public environmental instruments: 0 Instruments of IPLCs: 0	Public Territorial/sectoral instruments: 2 Developed: 1 Updated: 1 Public environmental instruments: 2 Developed: 0 Updated: 2 Instruments of IPLCs: 4 Developed: Up to 2 Updated: Up to 2	Public Territorial/sectoral instruments: At least 5 (one per target landscape) Developed : Up to 1. Updated : Up to 4 Public environmental instruments: 5 (one per target landscape) Developed: 0 Updated: 5 Instruments of IPLCs: 10 (at least one per IPLC group in the BioSouth Corridor) Developed: Up to 5. Updated: Up to 5.	Updated territorial and sectoral planning instruments Official government and sectoral records	Risks: Conflicting interests from different stakeholders regarding economic development and conservation Assumptions: There is political will and interest from territorial and environmental authorities and from IPLCs

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Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	1.1.1. Environmental dimensions of territorial and sectoral planning instruments updated and/or strengthened that include an impact analysis of socio-environmental conflicts and gender aspects, and considering the Colombian Development Program with a Territorial Approach (PDET, Spanish acronym). 1.1.2. Environmental planning instruments formulated, updated and/or strengthened for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation, incorporating gender considerations. 1.1.3. Environmental and territorial planning instruments of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and Communities (IPLCs) designed, updated, and/or implemented through participatory means and considering interculturality and gender aspects.						
Outcome 1.2 Strengthened multi-stakeholder and interethnic mechanisms for intercultural and institutional governance with a territorial and gender-based approach, for joint decision-making for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the BioSouth corridor	Indicator 8: Number intercultural and institutional committees including the participation of regional subsystems of protected areas – PAs (one for each biodiversity target landscape) for joint decision-making for the protection of biodiversity, promoting women's participation in leadership positions (50% women and 50% men).	Project team documents/reports	0	Six (6)	Six (6)	Signed agreements for the creation of committee Minutes of meetings	Risks: The project team and Implementing Partner fail to involve all key project partners and stakeholders. Differences between stakeholders prevent the creation of intercultural and institutional committees Assumptions: Willingness on the part of key stakeholders to participate in intercultural and institutional committees
	Indicator 9: Change in the capacity of IPLC organizations and key institutions for the management of biodiversity and climate resilience (measured through the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard)	UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard	- SIDAP Nariño: 28/60 - SIRAP Pacifico: 16/60 - SIRAP Andes Occidentales: 31/60 - SIRAP Amazonia: 24/60 - Corpoamazonia: 39/66 - Corponariño: 50/66 - Secretariat of Environment Nariño: 35/57 - Community-based organizations - Agroecological Association Sinchimaki: 45/60	- SIDAP Nariño: TBD - SIRAP Pacifico: TBD - SIRAP Andes Occidentales: TBD - SIRAP Amazonia: TBD - Corpoamazonia: 40/66 - Corponariño: 52/66 - Secretariat of Environment Nariño: 36/57 - Community-based organizations - Agroecological Association Sinchimaki: 47 /60 - Indigenous Reservation	- SIDAP Nariño: TBD - SIRAP Pacifico: TBD - SIRAP Andes Occidentales: TBD - SIRAP Amazonia: TBD - Corpoamazonia: 43/66 - Corponariño: 54/66 - Secretariat of Environment Nariño: 38/57 - Community-based organizations - Agroecological Association Sinchimaki: 50/60 - Indigenous Reservation	Updated UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard	Risks: High staff turnover limits the impact of training and other capacity building actions Assumptions: Sampling efforts are optimal

			- Indigenous Reservation Kamentsa Biya of Sibundoy: 21/66 - Awa Indigenous Peoples Association Camawari: 36/66 - Sachamates Foundation: 32/66	Kamentsa Biya of Sibundoy: 22/66 - Awa Indigenous Peoples Association Camawari: 38/66 - Sachamates Foundation: 34/66	Kamentsa Biya of Sibundoy: 24/66 - Awa Indigenous Peoples Association Camawari: 42/66 - Sachamates Foundation: 38/66		
	Indicator 10: Proportion of UNDP environmental and social safeguards (SES) related plans under implementation	SESP, the overall project categorization is moderate risk	0%	100%	100%	Results of surveys / interviews Updated management plans to mitigate social and environmental risks, including the SESP	Risks: Measures implemented are not sufficient to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or manage risks Assumptions: Project implemented in line with the implementation schedule of the ESMF/IPPF and other SES-related plans
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	1.2.1. Intercultural and interethnic agreements that promote public-private-community partnerships and/or mechanisms and that are gender sensitive, signed by existing local governance organizations for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity in the BioSouth corridor. 1.2.2. Organizational capacity building program for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and resilience to climate change implemented in the five biodiversity landscapes of the BioSouth corridor with the participation of women, youth and the elderly. 1.2.3. Operational Plans and Work Plans of the Regional Systems of Protected Areas and the Departmental Systems of Protected Areas (SIRAPs/SIDAPs, Spanish acronyms) supported in their implementation considering different sources of financing and gender aspects. 1.2.4. Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), and other management plans related to the SES implemented.						
Project component 2	Conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the BioSouth corridor through ecological and cultural connectivity						
Project Outcome 2.1 Protected Areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP, Spanish acronym), PA buffer zones, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures - OECMs registered and other conservation	Indicator 11: Area of OECMs (GEF Sub-indicator 4.5) supported in their registration and development of their management plans.	OECMs,' stakeholders	OECMs: 0	419.3 hectares	419.3 hectares	Project reports GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The project team and Implementing Partner fail to involve OECMs´ stakeholders Assumptions: Willingness on the part of decision-makers to strengthen the management of OECMs
	Indicator 12: Number of PAs in the BioSouth Corridor benefiting from innovative	PA staff and Directives	0	At least 2	At least 5	PA financial reports Project reports PA METT tools	Risks: Limited benefits for PAs Assumptions: ~~Financial feasibility~~

strategies strengthened.	financial mechanisms						The project is successful in securing new funding for PAs.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1 Management plans for a new PA and existing PAs of the SINAP developed, approved and/or under implementation, considering the needs and perspectives of IPLCs, women, and youth. 2.1.2. Participatory management plans for registered OECMs and other conservation strategies (IBAs, KBA, TICCA, RNSC not registered in the National Registry of Protected Areas - RUNAP) designed and under implementation in each of the five biodiversity landscapes, considering the needs and perspectives of IPLCs, women, and youth. 2.1.3. Innovative financial mechanisms with mixed finance (e.g., community funds, payment for environmental services-PES, habitat banks, public and/or private resource funds) implemented in PAs and other area-based conservation measures in the BioSouth corridor considering gender equality, and contributing to the conservation of biodiversity, climate resilience and the sustainability of project outcomes.						
Project Outcome 2.2 Ecological/agroecological restoration and revitalization of cultural functions in important connectivity areas contribute to the consolidation of the BioSouth corridor.	Indicator 13: Carbon sequestered as a result of ecological/agroecological restoration during the life of the project (part of GEF Core Sub-Indicator 6.5)	Carbon sequestered as a result of the restoration of degraded agricultural lands and forest, estimated using the EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool	0	373,730 tCO2e (Coastal Wetlands-Mangroves restoration: 42,014; Other ecosystems restoration: 331,715)	1,067,803 tCO2e (Coastal Wetlands-Mangroves restoration: 120,041; Other ecosystems restoration: 947,762)	EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The target landscapes are subject to high climate variability that limits the success of restoration efforts. Assumptions: There is capacity for restoration, including access to technology. There is interest among inhabitants of the project intervention area to restore degraded areas.
	Indicator 14: Number of men and women participating in restoration activities supported by the project.	Project team reports and interviews with stakeholders participating in restoration	Women: 0 Men: 0	- Women: 35 - Men: 35	- Women: 100 - Men: 100	Project reports Gender Action Plan updates	Risks: The project team and Implementing Partner fail to involve men and women equally in restoration efforts Assumptions: There is interest among inhabitants of the project intervention area to restore degraded areas
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	2.2.1. Restoration plans for strategic areas defined, implemented, and monitored jointly with environmental authorities and IPLCs, including women and integrating their perspectives, to enhance connectivity and improve local livelihoods. 2.2.2. Strategy for the sustainability of restoration efforts defined in a participatory manner for the BioSouth corridor, including local training and technical assistance, innovative financing and participatory community monitoring and involving women and youth. 2.2.3. Intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth corridor created and operationalized with women's active participation.						
Project component 3	Biocultural sustainable productive landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilience						

Project Outcome 3.1 Sustainable agricultural, livestock and traditional production systems integrate agroecological processes, reduce GHG emissions, protect biodiversity, and promote women's participation, while contributing to food sovereignty and peace building.	Indicator 15: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF Core Sub-Indicator 4.3).	Project team assessments	0	10,500 ha	30,000 ha	Spatial analysis; project maps and field reports GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: There are unsustainable activities that may be more economically attractive for local actors (e.g., agriculture, extensive cattle ranching) Limited benefits (incentives: economic and financial mechanisms) for local stakeholders result in limited global environmental benefits. Assumptions: Optimal involvement of stakeholders in the project for biodiversity conservation and building climate resilience in production landscapes.
	Indicator 16: Emissions avoided in the sectors of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (direct) (part of GEF Core Sub-Indicator 6.5).	Project team assessments of emissions reductions resulting from avoided deforestation and forest management in the BioSouth corridor, estimated using the EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool	0	1,846,532 tCO2e	2,038,210 tCO2e	EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: The target landscapes are subject to high climate variability and changes in land use that minimize the success of GHG emissions reduction efforts. Assumptions: Project is successful in controlling deforestation in the target landscapes
	Indicator 17: Number of women and men receiving technical assistance to improve the sustainable management of their production units and their participation in value chains as a result of the project.	Project team reports and interviews with stakeholders involved in sustainable production initiatives.	- Women: 0 - Men: 0	- Women: 75 - Men: 75	- Women: 250 - Men: 250	Project reports Gender Action Plan updates	Risks: The project team and Implementing Partner fail to involve men and women equally in sustainable production initiatives Assumptions: There is interest among stakeholders (producers, entrepreneurs) to receive technical assistance to implement sustainable production initiatives

Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	3.1.1. Sustainable, agroecological and agrobiodiversity production programme supported in its implementation, in line with the PIGCCTs, incorporating decarbonization actions, protecting biodiversity, promoting women´s participation, and contributing to food sovereignty and security. 3.1.2. Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Plan for the BioSouth Corridor designed and implemented, measuring the amount of GHG emissions reduced as a result of the project.						
Project Outcome 3.2 Strengthened nature- and biocultural-based entrepreneurships, businesses and tourism, with links to value chains, generating environmental and social benefits equally for men and women.	Indicator 18: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF Core Sub-Indicator 4.1).	Project team assessments, including landscape level information related to local businesses initiatives	0	42,000 ha	120,000 ha	Spatial analysis; project maps and field reports GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet	Risks: There are unsustainable activities that may be more economically attractive for local actors (e.g., agriculture, extensive cattle ranching) Limited benefits (incentives: economic and financial mechanisms) for local stakeholders result in limited global environmental benefits. Assumptions: Optimal involvement of stakeholders in conservation in biodiversity landscapes.
	Indicator 19: Number of small and medium-sized nature- and biocultural-based initiatives (tourism, non-timber forest products ventures, recognized or certified biodiversity-friendly companies, others) led by men and women supported by the project	Project team reports and records on green businesses in the target landscapes registered in the departments of Nariño and Putumayo.	- Initiatives led by women: 0 - Initiatives led by men: 0	- Initiatives led by women: 13 - Initiatives led by men: 13	- Initiatives led by women: 37 - Initiatives led by men: 38	Project reports Gender Action Plan updates	Risks: Limited benefits for stakeholders involved in nature-based initiatives restricts participation The project team and Implementing Partner fail to involve men and women Assumptions: There is willingness among of IPLCs and other entrepreneurs to participate
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2	3.2.1 Business models for nature-based initiatives (e.g. tourism, non-timber forest products [NTFP] and agrobiodiversity products, ventures, recognized or certified biodiversity-friendly companies, among others) of IPLCs and other entrepreneurs designed and/or strengthened benefiting men and women equally and considering a biocultural approach. 3.2.2 Public-private and community investments strengthened through joint startups and venture capital (e.g., Low Value Grants), access to markets, and equipment and material procurement to support local entrepreneurship and promote a nature-based economy and biocultural richness.						

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Project component 4	Knowledge management and learning with an intercultural and ecological approach						
Project Outcome 4.1 Gender-based formal and traditional educational processes that favor learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.	Indicator 20: Number of educational institutions that adopt intercultural plans/curricula with an emphasis on biodiversity conservation and climate resilience	Project team reports and databases of participation	0	0	25 (5 per target landscape)	Project report and databases	Risks: Project team and the Implementing Partner have limited success in engaging with the rural education community Assumptions: Interest among educators to include biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation as part of the education programs
	Indicator 21: Number of students and teachers benefiting from teaching and intercultural learning initiatives for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience, disaggregated by sex	Project team reports and databases of participation in rural areas	- Students: 0 - Teachers: 0	- Students: 1,750 - Teachers: 85	- Students: 5,000 - Teachers: 250	Project report and databases	Risks: Project team and the Implementing Partner have limited success in engaging with the rural education community Assumptions: Interest among educators to include biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation as part of education programs
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	4.1.1. Intercultural educational mechanisms for each biodiversity landscape that consider the differentiated knowledge of women and men implemented and/or supported, include: a) Projects (PEI, PRAE, crosscutting community projects or others), study plans or educational curricula that emphasize and promote learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience, with the participation of the Educational Community. b) Traditional educational processes of IPLCs.						
Project Outcome 4.2 Communication mechanisms and shared knowledge contribute to knowledge management in the BioSouth Corridor and to the scaling-up and replicability of project outcomes, considering the differentiated knowledge of women and men.	Indicator 22: Number of communication products to share knowledge and lessons learned, disseminated through subnational, national, regional and global platforms.	Information on development of knowledge management products, including videos, books, webinars, radio guidelines, communication platforms, among others.	0	At least 4	At least 10	Database with knowledge management products/actions Project reports Gender Action Plan	Risks: Low level of project execution results in limited development of communication products Assumptions: Broad and timely dissemination of information There is demand from stakeholders to improve their knowledge and skills
	Indicator 23: Number of community	Project team reports and	0	At least 5 (one per target landscape)	At least 15 (3 per target landscape)	Database with knowledge	Risks: Poor coordination and communication limits

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	communication organizations (IPLCs) with the participation of men, women, youth and children that contribute to knowledge management and learning about biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience.	databases of participation				management products/actions	knowledge sharing and learning among IPLCs Assumptions: Interest among IPLCs to be engaged in communication and knowledge management
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.2	4.2.1. IPLC communication organizations strengthened with equipment, training, and enhanced operational processes benefiting women and men equally, contributing to the systematization and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices for the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience. 4.2.2. Information from the project linked to local, regional and national biodiversity and climate change monitoring systems, integrating scientific and traditional knowledge with the participation of women and youth. 4.2.3 Lessons learned from the project compiled, systematized, and disseminated at local, national and international levels through a gender-based communication and knowledge management strategy, generating social appropriation and contributing to the scaling-up and replicability of outcomes.						
Project component 5	Monitoring and Evaluation						
Outcome 5.1 Project impact is assessed through effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E), guiding adaptive management to enhance outcomes.	Indicator 24: Progress in achieving M&E goals	UNDP NNPC Independent Evaluators	0%	50%	100%	Annual PIRs MTR and TE reports	Risks: Low level of project implementation, including technical and budget deficiencies Assumptions: Project outcomes satisfactorily delivered within the expected timeline
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.1	5.1.1. M&E plan implemented						

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

99. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

100. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[31]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

101. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

102. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

103. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

104. GEF Core Indicators: The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 15 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) must be prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

[31] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

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105. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 42 months after CEO Endorsement.

106. Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR. The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

107. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

108. The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

109. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

110. Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

111. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

112. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

113. The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

114. Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

115. Final Report: The project's final GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

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116. In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans**.**

117. **Monitoring Plan:** The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Track results progress	**Project objective:** To strengthen the ecological and cultural connectivity of the BioSouth Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor through environmental governance and sustainable production landscapes, with benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience, and local communities, ensuring gender equity and contributing to building peace	**Indicator 1** (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 11): # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Midterm target: 4,550 (50% women) End of project target: 13,000 (50% women)	This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support or assistance from a given GEF-financed project or program and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving either: (a) Targeted support. This includes individuals whom can be identified as receiving direct	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Gender /Safeguards Expert	Results of surveys/interviews with producers, IPLCs, and other stakeholders (unstructured and/or semi-structured) Updated Gender Action Plan M&E Officer report GEF PIR Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

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				support or assistance, can be counted individually and are aware they are receiving support in some sort and/or use the specific resources.			
		Indicator 2 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 1): Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	Midterm target: Terrestrial PA Created: 16.998,7ha Terrestrial PAs under improved management: 140,288.78 ha End of project target: Terrestrial PA Created: 16.998,7ha Terrestrial PAs under improved management: 140,288.78 ha	This indicator refers to the number of hectares of terrestrial PAs created (GEF Sub-Indicator 1.1) and terrestrial PAs whose management has been improved (GEF Sub- Indicator 1.2).	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Updated METT M&E Officer report GEF PIR Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report
		Indicator 3 (**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 2): Marine protected areas created or under improved management	Midterm target: 192,129.44ha End of project target: 192,129.44ha	This indicator refers to the number of hectares of marine PAs whose management has been improved	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Updated METT M&E Officer report GEF PIR Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

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				(GEF Sub-indicator 2.2).			
		Indicator 4 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 3): Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare)	Midterm target: 1,500ha End of project target: 5,000ha	This indicator captures the total area of land undergoing restoration in terms of ecosystem function and/or ecology Sum of Sub indicator 3.1 (Area of degraded agricultural lands restored) and Sub indicator 3.2 (Area of forest and forest land restored)	Annually (GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report. Terminal Evaluation Report.
		Indicator 5 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)	Midterm target: 52,645 ha End of project target: 150,000 ha	This indicator captures the total area of landscapes under improved practices, including in production sectors that lead to improved environmental conditions and/or for which management plans have been prepared and endorsed and are	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

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				under implementation.			
		Indicator 6 (Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 6): Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2e)	Midterm target: 1,087,105 metric tons of CO_2e End of project target: 3,106,014 metric tons of CO_2e	This indicator refers to the total reduction of GHG emissions and carbon stocks enhanced (reported in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent - CO_2e). Sub-Indicator 6.5. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	M&E Officer report GEF PIR Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report
	Project Outcome 1.1: Harmonized territorial and sectoral planning, considering biocultural and gender perspectives, contributes to the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience with a peace-building approach in the BioSouth Corridor	**Indicator 7:** Number of territorial and sectoral planning instruments developed and/or updated through community participatory means that consider the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience with special emphasis on the needs of women and youth	Midterm target: Public Territorial/sectoral instruments: 2 (1 developed, 1 updated) Public environmental instruments: 2 (0 developed, 2 updated) Instruments of IPLCs: 4 (2 developed, 2 updated) End of project target: Public Territorial/sectoral	This indicator measures the number of instruments that territorial and sectoral planning instruments that integrate biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation objectives	Annually	M&E Officer	Drafts of updated territorial and sectoral planning instruments developed and/or updated Official/government and sectoral records

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			instruments: At least 5 (one per target landscape). Up to 1 developed, and up to 4 updated. Public environmental instruments: 5 (one per target landscape) updated. Instruments of IPLCs: 10 (at least one per IPLC group in the BioSouth Corridor). Up to 5 developed, up to 5 updated.				
	Project Outcome 1.2: Strengthened multi-stakeholder and interethnic mechanisms for intercultural and institutional governance with a territorial and gender-based approach, for joint decision-making for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the BioSouth corridor	**Indicator 8:** Number intercultural and institutional committees including the participation of regional subsystems of protected areas – PAs (one for each biodiversity target landscape) for joint decision-making supported for the protection of biodiversity, promoting women's participation in leadership positions (50% women and 50% men)	Midterm target: Six (6) End of project target: Six (6)	This indicator the level of participation of different stakeholders in governance structures for the management of the BioSouth corridor	Annually, mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Signed MOUs or other documents indicating willingness of stakeholders to participate committees for intercultural and institutional governance Meetings' minutes
		Indicator 9: Change in the capacity of IPLC organizations and	Midterm target: - SIDAP Nariño: TBD - SIRAP Pacifico: TBD	Scores based on the UNDP Capacity	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer KM Expert	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report

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		key institutions for the management of biodiversity and climate resilience (measured through the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard	- SIRAP Andes Occidentales: TBD - SIRAP Amazonia: TBD - Corpoamazonia: 40/66 - Corponariño: 52/66 - Secretariat of Environment Nariño: 36/57 - Community-based organizations - Agroecological Association Sinchimaki: 47/60 - Indigenous Reservation Kamentsa Biya of Sibundoy: 22 /66 - Awa Indigenous Peoples Association Camawari: 38/66 - Sachamates Foundation: 34/66 <u>End of project target</u>: - SIDAP Nariño: TBD - SIRAP Pacifico: TBD - SIRAP Andes Occidentales: TBD - SIRAP Amazonia: TBD - Corpoamazonia: 43/66 - Corponariño: 54/66 - Secretariat of Environment Nariño: 38/57	Development Tracking Tool Targets estimated considering Project activities for capacity development			Terminal Evaluation Report

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			- Community-based organizations - Agroecological Association Sinchimaki: 50/60 - Indigenous Reservation Kamentsa Biya of Sibundoy: 24/66 - Awa Indigenous Peoples Association Camawari: 42/66 - Sachamates Foundation: 38/66				
		Indicator 10: Proportion of UNDP environmental and social safeguards (SES) related plans under implementation	Midterm target: 100% End of project target: 100%	UNDP SES: risk assessment and mitigation strategies; the overall project categorization is substantial risk	Annually (GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Gender /Safeguards Expert	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

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	Project Outcome 2.1: Protected Areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP, Spanish acronym), PA buffer zones, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures - OECMs registered and other conservation strategies strengthened.	**Indicator 11:** Area of OECMs (GEF Sub-Indicator 4.5) supported in their registration and development of their management plans.	Midterm target: 419.3 hectares End of project target: 419.3 hectares	This indicator refers to the number of hectares of Other effective terrestrial area-based conservation measures (OECMs) supported by the project for their registration and managament.	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Field reports Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report
		Indicator 12: Number of PAs in the BioSouth Corridor benefiting from innovative financial mechanism	Midterm target: At least 2 End of project target: At least 5	This indicator reports the number of PAs additional funds to support management	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	PA reports/financial records Update METT Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report
	Project Outcome 2.2: Ecological/agroecological restoration and revitalization of cultural	**Indicator 13:** Carbon sequestered as a result of ecological/agroecological	Midterm target: 373,730 tCO2e (Coastal Wetlands-Mangroves	Carbon sequestered as a result of the restoration of degraded	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Updated EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool

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	functions in important connectivity areas contribute to the consolidation of the BioSouth corridor	restoration during the life of the project (part of GEF Sub-Indicator 6.5)	restoration: 42,014; Other ecosystems restoration: 331,715) End of project target: 1,067,803 tCO2e Coastal Wetlands-Mangroves restoration: 120,041; Other ecosystems restoration: 947,762)	agricultural lands and forest, estimated using the EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool Implementation Phase: 7 years Capitalization Phase: 13 years			GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report
		Indicator 14: Number of men and women participating in restoration activities supported by the project.	Midterm target: - Women: 35 - Men: 35 End of project target: - Women: 100 - Men: 100	This indicator captures the level of participation of local stakeholder in restoration activities	Annually	M&E Officer Gender /Safeguards Expert	Project reports Survey results
	Project Outcome 3.1: Sustainable agricultural, livestock and traditional production systems integrate agroecological processes, reduce GHG emissions, protect biodiversity, and promote women participation, while contributing to food sovereignty and peace building	**Indicator 15:** Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF Sub-Indicator 4.3).	Midterm target: 10,500 ha End of project target: 30,000 ha	This indicator captures the total area of landscapes under improved practices, including forest/land area under sustainable planning and management in the five biodiversity landscapes	Annually, mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Project reports Updated sectoral and territorial plans GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet
		Indicator 16: Emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (direct) (part of GEF Sub-Indicator 6.5).	Midterm target: 1,846,532 tCO2e End of project target: 2,038,210 tCO2e	Emissions reductions resulting from avoided deforestation and forest	Mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	Updated EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool GEF-8 Core Indicator spreadsheet

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				management in the BioSouth corridor, estimated using the EX-ACT Carbon Balance Tool Implementation Phase: 7 years Capitalization Phase: 13 years			M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report
		Indicator 17: Number of women and men with technical assistance to improve the sustainable management of their production unit and their participation in value chains as a result of the project	Midterm target: - Women: 75 - Men: 75 End of project target: - Women: 250 - Men: 250	This indicator captures the level of participation of local stakeholder in sustainable production initiatives	Annually	M&E Officer	Project reports and databases
	Project Outcome 3.2: Strengthened nature- and biocultural-based entrepreneurships, businesses, and tourism with links to value chains generating environmental and social benefits equally for men and women	**Indicator 18:** Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF Sub-Indicator 4.1).	Midterm target: 42,000 ha End of project target: 120,000 ha	This indicator captures the total area of landscapes under improved practices in conservation areas other than OECMs and PAs	Annually, mid-term, closure	M&E Officer	M&E Officer report Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

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		Indicator 19: Number of small and medium-sized nature- and biocultural-based initiatives (tourism, non-timber forest products ventures, recognized or certified biodiversity-friendly companies, others) led by men and women supported by the project	Midterm target: - Initiatives led by women: 13 - Initiatives led by men: 13 End of project target: - Initiatives led by women: 37 - Initiatives led by men: 38	Indicates IPLCs and other entrepreneurs implementing nature-based solutions supported by the project	Annually	M&E Officer Gender /Safeguards Officer	Project and field reports Survey results
	Project Outcome 4.1: Gender-based formal and traditional educational processes that favor learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.	**Indicator 20:** Number of educational institutions that adopt intercultural plans/curricula with an emphasis on biodiversity conservation and climate resilience	Midterm target: 0 End of project target: 25 (5 per target landscape)	This indicator measures the level of involvement of the rural education community in teaching aspects related to biodiversity conservation and climate resilience	Closure	&E Officer Environmental Education Specialist	M&E Officer report Terminal Evaluation Report
		Indicator 21: Number of students and teachers benefiting from teaching and intercultural learning initiatives for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience, disaggregated by sex	Midterm target: - Students: 1,750 - Teachers: 85 End of project target: Students: 5,000 Teachers: 250	This indicator measures the level of involvement of the rural education community in teaching aspects related to biodiversity conservation and climate resilience	Annually	M&E Officer Environmental Education Specialist	Project reports and databases
	Project Outcome 4.2: Communication mechanisms and shared	**Indicator 22:** Number of communication products	Midterm target: At least 4	This indicates the number of the knowledge management	Annually	M&E Officer	Drafts of knowledge management products

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	knowledge contribute to knowledge management in the BioSouth Corridor and to the scaling-up and replicability of project outcomes, considering the differentiated knowledge of women and men.	to share knowledge and lessons learned, disseminated through subnational, national, regional and global platforms.	End of project target: At least 10	products that the project develops for knowledge sharing		Environmental Education Specialist	M&E Officer reports
		Indicator 23: Number of community communication organizations (IPLCs) with the participation of men, women, youth and children that contribute to knowledge management and learning about biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience	Midterm target: At least 5 (one per target landscape) End of project target: At least 15 (3 per target landscape)	This indicates the level of involvement of IPLCs groups in knowledge sharing	Annually	M&E Officer Environmental Education Specialist Gender /Safeguards Officer	M&E Officer reports
	Project Outcome 5.1: Project impact is assessed through effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E), guiding adaptive management to enhance outcomes.	**Indicator 24:** Progress in achieving M&E goals	Midterm target: 50% End of project target: 100%	Project-level M&E targets defined in compliance with UNDP requirements (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy	Annually, mid-term, closure	M&E Officer Independent project evaluators	M&E Officer report PIRs Mid-term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report

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Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	National Natural Parks of Colombia
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	National Natural Parks of Colombia
Monitoring of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Environmental and Social Management Framework, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and other SES-related plans, as needed	Ongoing		National Natural Parks of Colombia
Supervision Missions	Annually		MinAmbiente and UN
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	National Natural Parks of Colombia
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP
Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	National Natural Parks of Colombia
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	National Natural Parks of Colombia
Project Review (Project Board)	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management	UNDP (representative)

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Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
		actions agreed to address the issues identified.	MinAmbiente (representative) National Natural Parks of Colombia (representative) Project beneficiaries (representatives)

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	**Partners (if joint)**	**Related Strategic Plan Output**	**UNSDCF/CPD Outcome**	**Planned Completion Date**	**Key Evaluation Stakeholders**
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	MinAmbiente National Parks of Colombia	TBD[32]	TBD[33]	By the MTR submission date included on cover page of Project Document	CARs, Natural National Parks of Colombia, IPLCs in five biodiversity landscapes, NGOs
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	MinAmbiente National Parks of Colombia	TBD[34]	TBD[35]	By the TE submission date included on cover page of Project Document	CARs, Natural National Parks of Colombia, IPLCs in five biodiversity landscapes, NGOs

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
Inception Workshop and Report	11,000

[32] The current UNSDCF term is 2027.
[33] The current UNSDCF term is 2027.
[34] The current UNSDCF term is 2027.
[35] The current UNSDCF term is 2027.

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Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	66,228
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	10,000
Monitoring of Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Environmental and Social Management Framework, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and other SES-related plans, as needed	76,228
Supervision missions	0
Learning missions	0
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	47,500
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	63,000
TOTAL indicative COST	**273,956**

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GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

118. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the NGO: Corporación Paisajes Rurales.

119. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

120. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

1. Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
2. Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
3. Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
4. Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
5. Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
6. Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
7. Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

121. Responsible Parties: written agreement with other recognized and experienced organizations to leverage their specialized skills, mitigate risks and alleviate administrative burdens, which provide goods and/or services to the project to carry out activities and/or generate outputs using the project budget. These are directly accountable to the implementing partner according to the terms of their agreement or contract with the Implementing Partner. Since Responsible Parties play an implementing role and are directly accountable to the Implementing Partner, Responsible Parties will not sit on the Project Board to avoid conflict of interest.

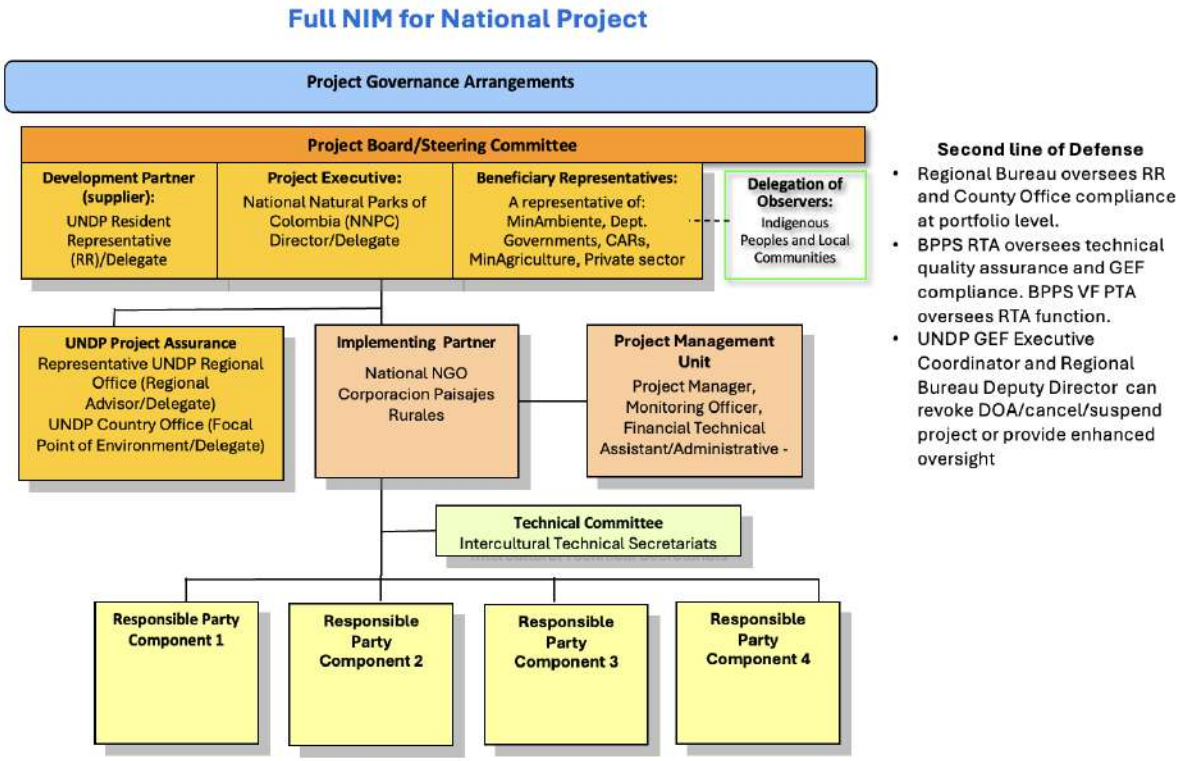
122. Responsible Parties will be contracted based on the specific needs to implement the project components and outcomes. These responsible parties may include government agencies, IPLCs, and/or NGOs. Responsible Parties are directly accountable to the Implementing Partner in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the Implementing Partner. This agreement will be signed prior to the inception workshop and attached to this Project Document. The pre-identified Responsible Parties per component are as follows: Component 1: Suyusama Foundation; Component 2: Association for Peasant Development [ADC, Spanish acronym]; Component 3: Pasto Chamber of Commerce or Rural Landscapes Corporation; and Component 4: University of Nariño or Intercultural Indigenous Autonomous University [UAIN, Spanish acronym). Additional Responsible Parties would be identified as needed.

123. Project stakeholders and target groups Individuals or groups representing the interests of stakeholder groups that will ultimately benefit from the project. Their role is to ensure the achievement of project results from the perspective of the project beneficiaries. The following stakeholder representatives will participate in the Project Steering Committee with voice and vote: Departmental Governments, CARs, Ministry of Agriculture (MinAgricultura, Spanish acronym), and the Private sector.

124. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

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Section 2: Project governance structure



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125. The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

126. As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

127. In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-à-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure:

a. Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of **results**. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

128. The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1. **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2. **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

129. **Requirements to serve on the Project Board**:

1. Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
2. Meet annually; at least once.
3. Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
4. Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
5. Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

130. **Responsibilities of the Project Board**:

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1. Consensus decision making:
    1. The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
    2. Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
    3. The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
    4. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
    5. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

2. Oversee project execution:
    1. Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
    2. Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
    3. Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
    4. Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
    5. Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
    6. Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
    7. Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
    8. Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

3. Risk Management:
    1. Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
    2. Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
    3. Address project-level grievances.

4. Coordination:
    1. Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
    2. Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

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131. **Composition of the Project Board**: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1 **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: the National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC) Director/Delegate, representing the Government of Colombia.

2 **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfill this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: A representative of each of the following: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente, Spanish acronym), Departmental Governments, CARs, Ministry of Agriculture (MinAgricultura, Spanish acronym), and the Private sector.

3 **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: the UNDP Resident Representative (RR)/Delegate.

b. **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function are: Representative UNDP Regional Office (Regional Advisor/Delegate) and UNDP Country Office Focal Point of Environment/Delegate.

c. **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the **mobilization** of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

132. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

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133. The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: the Project Manager.

134. Technical Committee: The Technical Committee will provide technical advice on the execution of the project and will contribute to reviewing the progress of the project. The Technical Committee will be composed of: MinAmbiente Directorates (Directorate of Territorial Environmental Management [DOAT, Spanish acronym], Climate Change and Risk Management Directorat [DCCGR, Spanish acronym], Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services [DBBSE, Spanish acronym], and Office of International Afffairs [OAI, Spanish acronym], Regional Autonomous Corporations (Corponariño and Corpoamazonia), Research Institutes (Pacific Environmental Research Institute [IIAP, Spanish acronym], Amazonian Institute of Scientific Research [SINCHI, Spanish acronym], Alexander von Humboldt Institute of Biological Resources Research [IAvH, Spanish acronym]), Intercultural Technical Secretariats, Delegations of IPLCs, representatives of academia, and delegates of the Board of Directors. Other institutions may be invited to contribute to the technical execution of the project. This technical committee will not perform oversight and execution functions.

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is $55,078,118 This is financed through a GEF grant of $13,736,697 administered by UNDP, and additional support of $41,341,421. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

135. **Co-financing**: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Name of Co-financier	Investment Mobilized	Co-financing amount
Recipient Country Government	In kind	National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC)	*Recurrent expenditures*	$1,302,264
Recipient Country Government	Grant	National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC)	*Investment Mobilized*	$7,823,728
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Ministry of Environment	*Recurrent expenditures*	$186,340
Recipient Country Government	Grant	Ministry of Environment- Fund for Life	*Investment Mobilized*	$21,929,045
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Regional Environmental Authority - Corpoamazonia	*Recurrent expenditures*	$370,262
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Regional Environmental Authority - Corponariño	Recurrent expenditures	$250,000
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Departmental Government Nariño	*Recurrent expenditures*	$3,726,460
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Empopasto	*Recurrent expenditures*	$88,942
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Municipality of Tuquerres	*Recurrent expenditures*	$160,064
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Municipality of Sapuyes	*Recurrent expenditures*	$81,071
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Municipality of Cumbal	*Recurrent expenditures*	$2,253,466
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Municipality of Sibundoy	*Recurrent expenditures*	$132,781
Recipient Country Government	In-kind	Municipality of San Francisco	*Recurrent expenditures*	$58,968

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Civil Society Organization	In-kind	Association for Peasant Development-ADC	*Recurrent expenditures*	$162,272
Civil Society Organization	In-kind	Suyusama Foundation	*Recurrent expenditures*	$1,267,125
Civil Society Organization	In-kind	RECOMPAS	*Recurrent expenditures*	$1,204,994
Civil Society Organization	In-kind	FELCA	*Recurrent expenditures*	$170,000
Beneficiaries	In-kind	Indigenous Reservation of Gran Tescual	*Recurrent expenditures*	$73,326
Beneficiaries	In-kind	CAMAWARI	*Recurrent expenditures*	$13,342
Beneficiaries	In-kind	UNIPA	*Recurrent expenditures*	$7,280
Beneficiaries	In-kind	Indigenous Reservation Refugio del Sol	*Recurrent expenditures*	$34,135
Beneficiaries	In-kind	Indigenous Reservation Cabildo Inga Colon	*Recurrent expenditures*	$7,179
Beneficiaries	In-kind	Indigenous Reservation Inga San Pedro	*Recurrent expenditures*	$11,905
Beneficiaries	In-kind	Indigenous Reservation Kamentsa Inga San Francisco	*Recurrent expenditures*	$26,471
Total				$41,341,421*

* While the co-financing amount itself is $41,341,421, in addition to this, there is a letter from the Agricultural Sector Financing Fund [FINAGRO, Spanish acronym] (which was added to the co-financing letters) stating that the project has the possibility of accessing loans of up to USD $1.4 billion (i.e., COP 6.5 billion) to be invested through loans to support activities such as sustainable agricultural and livestock systems development, agroecology, regenerative agriculture and other techniques that promote efficiency in agrifood systems, aligned with the project's objectives in the municipalities where it is implemented. Throughout the project's duration, UNDP will report in the PIRs the amount of loan resources secured from FINAGRO by the project team.

136. **Budget Revision and Tolerance**: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

137. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level

- Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
- Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
- Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

138. UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

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139. **Project extensions:** The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

140. For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

141. All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

142. **Audit:** The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

143. **Transfer or disposal of assets**: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[36]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

144. **Completion Date:** The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

145. **Project Closure**: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- **Operational Closure**: **Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date.** Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- **Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

[36] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

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Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

146. **Cancellation and Suspension:** All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

147. **Refund to GEF:** Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

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TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-COL		
Quantum Project ID:	01005476	Quantum Project Title:	*As in Quantum*
Quantum Award ID:	1379248	Quantum Award Title:	*As in Quantum*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	9708		
Implementing Partner	Corporación Paisajes Rurales		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount 2026 (USD)	Amount 2027 (USD)	Amount 2028 (USD)	Amount 2029 (USD)	Amount 2030 (USD)	Amount 2031 (USD)	Amount 2032 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: *(reference as number, not as letter)*
Component 1: Governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience	Outcome 1.1. Harmonized territorial and sectoral planning contributes to the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience and peace building in the BioSouth Corridor.	Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*	010003	71300	Local Consultants	10,000							10,000	1
			62000		71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	125,973	164,540	164,540	164,540	113,645	75,077	75,077	883,392	2
			62000		71600	Travel	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	15,000	3
			62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,500	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	4,500	4
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	8,334	12,500	8,333	0	20,833	0	0	50,000	5
		Subtotal Corporación Paisajes Rurales					150,807	177,040	179,373	164,540	140,978	75,077	75,077	962,892	
	Total Outcome 1.1						150,807	177,040	179,373	164,540	140,978	75,077	75,077	962,892	
	Outcome 1.2. Strengthened multi-stakeholder and interethnic	Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*	010003	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	119,841	119,841	119,841	173,074	173,074	173,074	173,074	1,051,819	6
			62000		71600	Travel	8,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	35,000	7

	mechanisms for intercultural and institutional governance with a territorial and gender approach, for joint decision-making for the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience in the BioSouth corridor.		*62000*		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	600	600	7,500	8
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	23,000	10,500	10,500	30,500	10,500	10,500	3,000	98,500	9
		Subtotal Corporación Paisajes Rurales					152,101	139,601	136,601	209,834	187,834	187,174	179,674	1,192,819	
		Responsable Party 1	*62000*	010003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	180,000	10
		Subtotal Responsable Party 1					30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	180,000	
	Total Outcome 1.2						182,101	169,601	166,601	239,834	217,834	217,174	179,674	1,372,819	
Total Component 1							**332,908**	**346,641**	**345,974**	**404,374**	**358,812**	**292,251**	**254,751**	**2,335,711**	
Component 2: Conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the BioSouth corridor through ecological and cultural connectivity	Outcome 2,1, Protected Areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP, Spanish acronym), PA buffer zones, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures - OECMs potential and/or registered and other conservation strategies strengthened	Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*	010003	71300	Local Consultants	22,500	54,000	31,500	31,500	31,500	31,500	0	202,500	11
			62000		71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	87,247	223,693	223,693	223,693	223,693	223,693	223,693	1,429,405	12
			62000		71600	Travel	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	0	0	0	105,000	13
			62000		72100	Contractual Services-Companies	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	0	200,000	14
			62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	0	41,666	41,667	41,667	41,667	41,666	41,667	250,000	15
			62000		72600	Grants	0	118,269	118,269	118,269	118,269	118,269	118,269	709,614	16
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0	10,000	10,000	35,000	10,000	25,000	0	90,000	17
		Total Corporación Paisajes Rurales					109,747	532,628	510,129	535,129	475,129	440,128	383,629	2,986,519	
	Total Outcome 2.1						109,747	532,628	510,129	535,129	475,129	440,128	383,629	2,986,519	
	Outcome 2.2. Ecological/agro ecological restoration and revitalization of	Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*	*010003*	71300	Local Consultants	32,400	97,200	64,800	0	0	0	0	194,400	18
			62000		71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	0	16,158	16,158	0	0	0	0	32,316	19

	cultural functions in important connectivity areas contribute to the consolidation of the BioSouth corridor		*62000*		71600	Travel	25,000	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	75,000	20
			62000		72800	Computer Software	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000	21
			62000		72600	Grants	0	120,418	120,418	120,418	120,418	120,418	120,418	722,508	22
			62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	10,500	23
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0	12,385	0	12,385	0	12,385	0	37,155	24
		Subtotal Corporación Paisajes Rurales					58,900	272,661	227,876	134,303	129,918	142,303	129,918	1,095,879	
		Responsable Party 2	*62000*	*010003*	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	0	0	35,000	35,000	65,000	30,000	0	165,000	25
		Subtotal Responsable Party 2					0	0	35,000	35,000	65,000	30,000	0	165,000	
	Total Outcome 2.2						58,900	272,661	262,876	169,303	194,918	172,303	129,918	1,260,879	
Total Component 2							**168,647**	**805,289**	**773,005**	**704,432**	**670,047**	**612,431**	**513,547**	**4,247,398**	
Component 3:Biocultural sustainable productive landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilience	Outcome 3.1. Sustainable agricultural, livestock and traditional production systems integrate agroecological processes, reduce GHG emissions, protect biodiversity, and promote women participation, while contributing to food sovereignty and peace building.	Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*	*010003*	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	116,107	116,109	116,109	116,109	116,109	116,109	116,109	812,761	26
			62000		71600	Travel	0	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	240,000	27
			62000		72600	Grants	0	95,051	95,051	95,051	95,051	95,051	95,051	570,306	28
			62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	10,500	29
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0	15,000	26,250	26,250	11,250	11,250	0	90,000	30
		Subtotal Corporación Paisajes Rurales					117,607	267,660	278,910	278,910	263,910	263,910	252,660	1,723,567	
		Responsable Party 3	*62000*	*010003*	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	0	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	0	0	210,000	31
		Subtotal Responsable Party 3					0	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	0	0	210,000	
	Total Outcome 3.1						117,607	337,660	348,910	348,910	263,910	263,910	252,660	1,933,567	

	Outcome 3.2. Strengthened nature- and biocultural-based entrepreneurships, businesses, and tourism with links to value chains generating environmental and social benefits equally for men and women,	Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*	*010003*	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	38,778	71,093	169,564	185,722	185,722	140,483	140,483	931,845	32
			62000		71600	Travel	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	245,000	33
			62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	73,500	34
			62000		72600	Grants	0	107,256	107,256	107,256	107,256	107,256	107,256	643,536	35
			62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	10,500	36
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0	15,000	26,250	26,250	11,250	11,250	0	90,000	37
		Subtotal Corporación Paisajes Rurales					85,778	240,349	350,070	366,228	351,228	305,989	294,739	1,994,381	
		Responsable Party 3	*62000*	*010003*	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	0	50,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	0	350,000	38
		Subtotal Responsable Party 3					0	50,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	0	350,000	
	Total Outcome 3.2						85,778	290,349	450,070	466,228	401,228	355,989	294,739	2,344,381	
Total Component 3							**203,385**	**628,009**	**798,980**	**815,138**	**665,138**	**619,899**	**547,399**	**4,277,948**	
Component 4:	Outcome 4.1. Gender-based formal and traditional educational processes that favor learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience	Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*	*010003*	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	0	3,215	47,525	47,525	47,525	3,215	0	149,005	39
			62000		71600	Travel	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	210,000	40
			62000		72600	Grants	0	63,892	63,892	63,892	63,892	63,892	63,892	383,352	41
			62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	10,500	42
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0	0	29,167	29,166	29,167	0	0	87,500	43
		Total Corporación Paisajes Rurales					31,500	98,607	172,084	172,083	172,084	98,607	95,392	840,357	
	Total Outcome 4.1						31,500	98,607	172,084	172,083	172,084	98,607	95,392	840,357	
	Outcome 4.2.Communicat		*62000*	*010003*	71300	Local Consultants	0	0	0	0	18,000	18,000	18,000	54,000	44

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	ion mechanisms and shared knowledge contribute to knowledge management in the BioSouth Corridor and to the scaling-up and replicability of project outcomes, considering the differentiated knowledge of women and men.	Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*		71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	42,006	42,009	42,009	42,009	42,009	42,009	42,009	294,060	45
			62000		71600	Travel	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	210,000	46
			62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	47
			62000		72600	Grants	0	64,002	64,002	64,002	64,002	64,002	64,004	384,014	48
			62000		74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	10,500	49
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	6,429	6,429	6,429	6,426	6,429	6,429	6,429	45,000	50
		Subtotal Corporación Paisajes Rurales					59,935	158,940	148,940	148,937	166,940	166,940	166,942	1,017,574	
		Responsable Party 4	62000	010003	72100	Contractual Services - Companies	0	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	0	90,000	51
		Subtotal Responsable Party 4					0	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	0	90,000	
	Total Outcome 4.2						59,935	158,940	178,940	178,937	196,940	166,940	166,942	1,107,574	
Total Component 4							91,435	257,547	351,024	351,020	369,024	265,547	262,334	1,947,931	
M&E	M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management	UNDP	*62000*	*010003*	71200	International Consultants	0	0	0	26,000	0	0	34,000	60,000	52
			62000		71300	Local Consultants	0	0	0	12,500	0	0	18,000	30,500	53
			62000		71600	Travel				5,000			6,000	11,000	54
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer				4,000			5,000	9,000	55
		Subtotal UNDP								47,500			63,000	110,500	
		Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*	*010003*	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	0	0	0	0	0	59,078	59,078	118,156	56
			62000		71600	Travel	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	34,300	57
			62000		75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	11,000							11,000	58
		Subtotal Corporación Paisajes Rurales					15,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	63,978	63,978	163,456	

Total M&E							**15,900**	**4,900**	**4,900**	**52,400**	**4,900**	**63,978**	**126,978**	**273,956**	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	UNDP	*62000*	*010003*	74100	Professional Services	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	102,200	59
		Subtotal UNDP					14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	14,600	102,200	
		Corporación Paisajes Rurales	*62000*		71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	93,499	93,499	93,499	58,011	38,580	38,580	38,580	454,248	60
			62000		71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	35,000	61
			62000	*010003*	72200	Equipment and Furniture	4,654	0	0	4,654	0	0	0	9,308	62
			62000		72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	10,997	3,000	3,000	9,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	35,497	63
			62000		72500	Supplies	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	17,500	64
		Total Corporación Paisajes Rurales					116,650	103,999	103,999	79,665	49,080	49,080	49,080	551,553	
Total Project Management Cost							**131,250**	**118,599**	**118,599**	**94,265**	**63,680**	**63,680**	**63,680**	**653,753**	
Total Project Grant							**943,525**	**2,160,985**	**2,392,482**	**2,421,629**	**2,131,601**	**1,917,786**	**1,768,689**	**13,736,697**	

Budget Notes

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
	Component 1: Governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience
1	Consultancy to locally analyze socio- environmental conflicts and propose conflict-sensitive planning solutions (Total cost: $10,000; $10,000/year; year 1)
2	National Environmental Professional: to support the implementation of project activities related to National Natural Parks in the BioSouth at the central level (Total cost: $231,480; $33,069/year during years 1 to 4; $33,068/year during years 5 to 7). National Territorial Planning Specialist: to locally assess territorial and sectoral planning instruments, identify gaps and provide recommendation in environmental, cultural, and economic dimensions (Total cost: $203,580; $3,770/month for 54 months; $50,895/year during years 1 to 4) National Specialist in Public Policy Incidence: field-based position to analyze existing public policies, sectoral frameworks, and PDET guidelines, ensuring coherence between updated planning instruments and other key policies (e.g., biodiversity, climate resilience, sustainable development, and land-use planning). (Total cost: $154,272; $3,214/month; 48 months, during years 2 to 5). National Indigenous Peoples Expert: field-based position to support Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities in the design/update of environmental planning instruments, design IPP, implement FPIC, and provide guidance to the implementation of other project activities with indigenous and ethnic groups (Total cost: $294,060; $42,009/year during year 1 and 5 to 7; $42,008/year during year 2 to 4).
3	Travel expenses related to local consultation and feedback sessions for stakeholders' validation. (Total cost: $15,000; $5,000/yr.; years 1, 3, and 5)

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4	Audio and printing materials related to FPIC consultation and IPP implementation (Total cost: $4,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1, 3 and 5)
5	Capacity-building workshops on climate resilience, biodiversity management, bio-culturality and conflict-sensitive approaches in territorial and sectorial planning in the BioSouth Corridor (Total cost: $25,000, $8,334 year 1; $8,333/yr. years 3 and 5) Intercultural meetings on comprehensive environmental planning instruments with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities, and partner institutions (Total cost: $$25,000, $12,500/year; years 2 and 5)
6	National Safeguards Expert: to locally support the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, IPP and other plans as needed (Total cost: $316,673; $45,239/year, during years 1 to 7) National Governance Expert: field-based coordinator of the component to analyze existing governance frameworks and design/strengthened inclusive intercultural and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms for decision-making, and to provide tools for monitoring the implementation of agreements (Total cost: $271,440; $38,778/year during year 1; $38,777/year during years 2 to 7) National Environmental Specialist: to provide technical support and guidance for the implementation of project activities at the national level (Total cost: $250,770; $35,824/year during years 1, 4 to 7; $35,825/year during years 2 and 3) Gender Expert: to implement the Gender Action Plan and to provide guidance and recommendations on gender equity in other project activities as appropriate (Total cost: $212,936; $53,234/year; 4 years, years 4 to 7)
7	Travel expenses related to assessment of capacity needs, participatory design and evaluation of the capacity-building program (Total cost: $8,000; $2,000/year; years 1 to 4) Travel expenses and DSAs related to the development of social and environmental safeguard related assessments and plans (Total cost: $6,000; $3,000/year; years 1 and 2) Travel expenses related to the implementation of SES-related management plans (Total cost: $21,000; $3,000/yr.; years 1 to 7)
8	Audio and printing materials related to social and environmental safeguards assessments and implementation (Total cost: $4,200; $600/yr.; years 1 to 7) Audio and printing materials related to the documentation, production and dissemination of the intercultural environmental governance agreements process (Total cost: $3,300; $660/yr.; years 1 to 5)
9	Training workshops (6) for the PMU and institutional partners on environmental and social safeguards as per UNDP standards (Total cost: $18,000; $3,000/workshop; years 1 and 4) Workshops (7) for SES-related public consultations and to ensure stakeholder engagement (Total cost: $21,000, $3,000/yr.; years 1 to 7) Workshops (4) on gender mainstreaming for project partners (Total cost: $12,000; $3,000/workshop; years 1 and 4) Workshops/meetings (4) for the grievance mechanism socialization and training (Total cost: $10,000; $2,500/workshop; years 1 to 4) Participatory dialogues (15) with local governments, partner institutions, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities to share governance practices and build consensus on governance priorities, per biodiversity landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) and for the BioSouth corridor (Total cost: $37,500; $2,500/workshop; years 2 to 6)
10	Contract with a company/organization for the co-design and implementation of a capacity-building program on enhancing policy advocacy and decision-making capacity for biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience in the BioSouth Corridor using a multi-stakeholder and intersectoral governance approach. (Total cost: $180,000; $30,000/yr.; years 1 to 6)
	Component 2: Conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the BioSouth Corridor through ecological and cultural connectivity
11	Consultancies for providing baseline data and developing/updating environmental management plans for protected areas under the jurisdiction of environmental authorities/local governments within the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $157,500; $31,500/year; during years 2 and 6)

	OECMs and Conservation Strategies Expert: to identify and map potential OECMs and other conservation strategies, evaluate ecological, cultural, and governance dimensions, formulate detailed guidelines for OECM registration requirements and conservation strategies management plans. (Total cost: $45,000; $22,500/year; during years 1 and 2)
12	National Specialist GIS: field-based position to support the analysis, mapping, and visualization of spatial data for biodiversity conservation, ecological connectivity, and climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor. The specialist will contribute to the development of environmental planning instruments, restoration plans, and management plans for protected areas and conservation strategies (Total cost: $316,673; $45,239/year; years 1 to 7) National Conservation and Protected Areas Specialist: field-based position to provide guidance on habitat restoration, species conservation, and ecosystem services; to identify capacity needs of PAs and apply the METT tool; and to support the strengthening of conservation through different protection regimes (Total cost: $294,060; $42,008/year during years 1 to 3; $42,009/year during years 4 to 7) Technical Assistants (4): one per Protected Area of National Natural Parks in the BioSouth corridor (1.FFS Galeras, 2. FFS Corota, 3. MPS Orito Ingi Ande, 4. NIMD Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira y Frontera) to provide field-based technical and logistic support in the implementation of project activities within the areas. (Total cost: $818,672; $10,772/month for four (4) technical assistants; $136,446/year during years 2 and 3; $136,445/year during years 4 to 7)
13	Travel expenses and DSAs for technical assistants responsible for the follow-up, monitoring, and support of Low-Value Grants (LVG) implementation in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $105,000; $35,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4)
14	Contract with a company/organization specialized in biodiversity finance to design and implement pilots on resource mobilization mechanisms in the BioSouth Corridor, including capacity-building for stakeholders (IPLCs and private sector actors) on conservation finance strategies, creating public-private partnerships and innovative financing models according to the stakeholders´ needs and territorial context. (Total cost: $200,000; $50,000/year; 4 years, years 2 to 5)
15	Procurement of equipment for biodiversity monitoring within the BioSouth corridor (e.g. GPS devices, binoculars, camera traps, sampling kits, software licenses for GIS and biodiversity data analysis) for data collection, analysis, and reporting to inform conservation strategies and decision-making processes. (Total cost: $250,000; $41,666/year during years 2 and 6; $41,667/year during years 3,4,5 and 7)
16	Low Value Grants to strengthen Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities' organizations in their conservation initiatives that enhance biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management, climate resilience and cultural heritage preservation in the five biodiversity landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $709,614; $118,269/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.
17	Participatory workshops with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities to formulate/update management plans of protected areas within the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $30,000, $10,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4) Workshops for the dissemination, stakeholder appropriation, and follow-ups of the SINAP protected areas management plans, to ensure successful integration into broader conservation efforts in the BioSouth corridor (Total cost: $30,000, $15,000/year; 2 years, years 4 and 6) Workshops to share knowledge and lessons learned on conservation financing mechanisms. (Total cost: $30,000, $10,000/year; 3 years, years 4 to 6)
18	Biodiversity Finance Expert: to provide technical assistance in identifying and designing innovative financial mechanisms through stakeholder consultations to mobilize resources for biodiversity conservation. (Total cost: $97,200; $5,400/month; 18 months during years 2 and 3) Ecological Connectivity Expert: to identify ecological corridors, steppingstones, and connectivity gaps within BioSouth corridor landscape, and develop a Restoration Plan to address habitat fragmentation through restoration activities (e.g., reforestation, agroforestry, wetland rehabilitation) to enhance connectivity. (Total cost: $97,200; $5,400/month; 18 months during years 1 and 2)

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19	Local Technical Assistants (6): one per biodiversity landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) plus one for the BioSouth corridor, for monitoring and follow-up the implementation of LVG, other project activities, and logistical support in the field (Total cost: $32,316; $16,158/year;2 years, years 2 and 3)
20	Travel-related expenses for the technical core team for regular follow-up, monitoring, and technical support to ensure effective project implementation. (Total cost: $75,000; $25,000/year; 3 years, years 1 to 3)
21	Software license for digital platform of the Intercultural Restoration Network. (Total cost: $24,000; $8,000/year; 3 years, years 5 to 7)
22	Low Value Grants (LVG) to support Indigenous Peoples Afro-descendants, and community-led initiatives aimed at restoring ecosystems that enhance biodiversity and connectivity, promote agroecological practices, and recover traditional land-use practices aligned with ecological values in critical areas for ecological connectivity within the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $722,508; $120,418/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.
23	Audio and printing materials related to the promotion of the Intercultural Restoration Network of the BioSouth corridor (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)
24	Participatory meetings for consultation and validation of the BioSouth corridor Ecological Restoration Plan. (Total cost: $37,155; $12,385/yr.; 3 years, years 2, 4 and 6)
25	Contract with a local organization to develop an Intercultural Restoration Network to connect stakeholders (e.g., indigenous communities, farmers, local authorities, and NGOs) integrating cultural, ecological, and agroecological perspectives, building capacity using participatory methodologies (e.g. Train-the-Trainer Methodologies), workshops, field visits, and meetings for knowledge-sharing. (Total cost: $105,000; $35,000/year; 3 years, years 3 to 5) Contract with a company to develop a digital platform for the Intercultural Restoration Network including knowledge hub, interactive maps, video repository, webinars and workshops, monitoring and reporting dashboard, training on platform use. (Total cost: $60,000; $30,000/year; 2 years, years 5 and 6)
	Component 3: Biocultural sustainable production landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilient
26	Logistic Assistant for support of operational aspects of project implementation in the field along the BioSouth corridor, ensuring coordination of activities such as meetings organization, travel arrangements, transportation, and the distribution of materials. (Total cost: $247,261; $35,323/year during years 1 to 7) Sustainable Production Systems Expert: field-based position to design, implement, and monitor agricultural, livestock, and agroforestry systems for achieving goals related to biodiversity conservation, GHG emission reduction, and promotion of resilience and inclusivity in productive landscapes. (Total cost: $271,440; $38,776/year during years 1, $38,778/year during year 2 and 3; $38,777/year during years 4 to 7) Climate Change Expert: field-based position to conduct GHG inventories for agricultural and livestock systems and propose strategies to lower GHG output and low-emission technologies; and to develop a GHG MRV Plan (Total cost: $294,060; $42,008/year during years 1 to 3; $42,009/year during years 4 to 7)
27	Travel expenses and DSAs for technical assistants responsible for the follow-up, monitoring, and support of Low-Value Grant (LVG) implementation in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $240,000; $40,000/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7)
28	Low Value Grants (LVG) to support Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities, women's groups, and smallholder farmers in implementing sustainable agricultural, livestock, and traditional productive systems that integrate agroecological practices, reduce GHG emissions, protect agrobiodiversity, and enhance food sovereignty in the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $570,306; $95,051/year during years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.

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29	Audio and printing materials related to the promotion and dissemination of the climate-resilient sustainable production systems program in the BioSouth corridor (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)
30	Capacity building workshops on climate resilient sustainable production systems in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $45,000; $15,000/yr.; 3 years, years 2 to 4) Meetings for the socialization and knowledge exchange of the climate resilient sustainable production systems management plans in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $45,000; $11,250/yr.; 4 years, years 3 to 6)
31	Contract with company/organization to develop and implement a sustainable production program and co-design of management plans for climate-resilient sustainable production systems in the BioSouth corridor, promoting sustainable agricultural and livestock practices, agrobiodiversity conservation, and food sovereignty, reducing GHG emissions while addressing local communities´ needs (Total cost: $210,000; $70,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4)
32	Private Sector Engagement Expert: field-based position to identify and establish partnerships with private sector entities (e.g., companies, investors, foundations) that facilitates dialogues and agreements to support biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and sustainable production initiatives promoting market access for sustainable products. (Total cost: $135,717; $45,239/year; 3 years, years 3 to 5) Professional technical leader of the component and project coordination (Total cost: $266,160; $4,436/month; 60 months, years 3 to 7) Grant Assistant: field-based position to support the coordination, monitoring, and oversight of Low Value Grants (LVG), including the management of grant processes, follow-up on implementation progress, and facilitation of meetings and workshops (Total cost: $193,896; $2,693/month; 72 months, years 2 to 7) Local Technical Assistants (6): one per biodiversity landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) plus one for the BioSouth corridor, for monitoring and follow-up of the implementation of LVG, other project activities, and logistical support (Total cost: $64,632; $16,158/year; 4 years, years 4 to 7) Green Markets Expert: field-based position to identify market demands, creating business models for biodiversity-friendly, low-carbon, and biocultural products in the BioSouth corridor, and develop strategies to integrate them into value chains. (Total cost: $271,440; $38,778/year during year 1; $38,777/year during years 2 to 7)
33	Travel-related expenses for the Project Management Coordinator and the technical core team for regular follow-up, monitoring, and technical support to ensure effective project implementation. (Total cost: $245,000; $35,000/year; 7 years, years 1 to 7)
34	Communication charges for project personnel (e.g. institutional subscriptions to platforms such as Microsoft Outlook, Microsoft Teams, DocuSign, and other collaboration and communication tools) for project implementation and coordination (Total cost: $73,500; $10,500/year; 7 years, years 1 to 7).
35	Low Value Grants (LVG) to support and strengthen local businesses that promote nature-based and biocultural products and services within the BioSouth Corridor. (Total cost: $643,536; $107,256/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.
36	Audio and printing materials related to the dissemination of the Sustainable Tourism Network of the BioSouth Corridor (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)
37	Training workshops on green markets, biodiversity-based value chains and pathways to achieve sustainability certifications. (Total cost: $45,000; $15,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4) Workshop to exchange experiences and lessons learned on ecotourism and biocultural tourism development as tools for sustainable development, conservation, and cultural revitalization. (Total cost: $45,000; $11,250/year; 4 years, years 3 to 6)
38	Contract with company to develop and implement a capacity building program on technical and entrepreneurial skills for community-based enterprises based on nature and biocultural richness to improve market access and value chains. (Total cost: $150,000; $50,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4)

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	Contract with a company/organization to develop a Sustainable Tourism Network in the BioSouth Corridor for strengthening sustainable tourism initiatives to enhance biodiversity conservation, support local livelihoods, and foster climate resilience while respecting cultural heritage. Includes: a BioSouth Tourism Product: biodiversity-focused tourism offerings that integrate local culture and environmental sustainability; carrying capacity analysis; design of an Ecotourism Management Plan; develop a marketing strategy to promote sustainable tourism products. (Total cost: $200,000; $50,000/year; 4 years, years 3 to 6)
	Component 4: Knowledge management and learning with an intercultural and ecological approach
39	M&E Officer (part time) for monitoring of GEF core indicators, GBF targets, the PRF, IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed, as well as mandatory report production - i.e., PIRs (Total cost: $132,930; $4,431/month; 30 months, years 3 to 5) Environmental Education Specialist: to develop and implement a capacity building program for teachers and school principals in teaching and learning about biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the prioritized educational institutions of the BioSouth corridor. Includes supporting the update of educational programs on conservation and climate resilience in alignment with formal and traditional educational structures and processes. (Total cost: $16,075; $3,215/year; 5 years, years 2 to 6)
40	Travel-related expenses for the Project Management Coordinator and the technical core team for regular follow-up, monitoring, and technical support to ensure effective project implementation. (Total cost: $210,000; $30,000/year; 7 years, years 1 to 7)
41	Low Value Grants (LVG) to support the educational processes of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities that promote intergenerational knowledge transfer, the rescue of cultural identity, and the sustainability of traditional knowledge for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. (Total cost: $383,352; $63,892/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants
42	Audio and printing materials for the promotion and visibility of IPLCs' traditional educational processes (including translation into native languages). (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)
43	Community awareness workshop to present and disseminate updated educational programs to support their implementation (one per prioritized educational institution). (Total cost: $50,000; $16,667/year during years 3 and 5; $16,666/year during year 4). Intercultural dialogue meetings on educational processes of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities in the BioSouth Corridor to foster cultural identity and environmental knowledge systems on biodiversity conservation and climate resilience of indigenous and local communities. (Total cost: $37,500; $12,500/year; 3 years, years 3 to 5)
44	Consultancy to design and develop a digital platform to centralize, manage, and disseminate project results, ensuring accessibility, transparency, and knowledge sharing among stakeholders and the general public. (Total cost: $54,000; $18,000/year; for 3 years, years 5 to 7)
45	Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist: to develop and implement a comprehensive communication strategy, build communication capacities among local organizations, and ensure effective dissemination of project results to promote visibility, knowledge sharing, and stakeholder engagement. (Total cost: $294,060; $42,006/year during year 1; $42,009/year during years 2 to7)
46	Travel expenses and DSAs for technical assistants responsible for the follow-up, monitoring, and support of Low-Value Grant (LVG) implementation in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $210,000; $35,000/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7)
47	Purchase of audiovisual equipment (e.g., camera, projector) for documentation, presentation, and dissemination of project results. (Total cost: $20,000; $10,000/year; 2 years, years 1 and 2)
48	Low Value Grants (LVG) with communication organizations and collectives to strengthen their capacity to develop and disseminate messages, stories, and materials that promote biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and intercultural knowledge in the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $384,014; $64,002/year during years 2 to 6; $64,004/year during year 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants

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49	Audio and printing materials related to the production and dissemination of biocultural practices for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)
50	Intercultural dialogue sessions to promote the integration and exchange of scientific and traditional knowledge on biocultural and ecological practices through intercultural dialogues and knowledge exchange meetings in the BioSouth Corridor. (Total cost: $45,000; $6,429/year during years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7; $6,426/year during year 4).
51	Contract with a company to design and implement a collaborative research program that integrates traditional knowledge and scientific approaches for the sustainable management and monitoring of biodiversity and climate resilience actions in the BioSouth Corridor. (Total cost: $90,000; $30,000/year; 3 years, years 3 to 5)
	M&E
52	International consultant for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $26,000; year 4) International consultant for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $34,000; year 7)
53	National consultant for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $12,500; $500 daily rate x 25 days; year 4) National consultant for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $18,000; $600 daily rate x 30 days; year 7)
54	Travel expenses for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $5,000; year 4) Travel expenses for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $6,000; year 7)
55	Mid-Term Review workshop (Total cost: $4,000; year 4) Terminal Evaluation workshop (Total cost: $5,000; year 7)
56	M&E Officer (part time) for monitoring of GEF core indicators, GBF targets, the PRF, IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed, as well as mandatory report production - i.e., PIRs (Total cost: $118,156; $59,078/year; years 6 and 7)
57	Travel expenses related to the monitoring of GEF core indicators and the PRF, and social and environmental safeguards (Total cost: $34,300; average of $4,900/year for 7 years)
58	Project Inception Workshop (Total cost: $11,000; year 1)
	PMC
59	Project audits (Total cost: $102,200; $14,600/year over 7 years)
60	Project Manager will be responsible for the overall management of the project in the field, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors (Total cost: $106,464; $4,436/month; 24 months, years 1 to 3) Project Finance Officer: field-based position to review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and UNDP/GEF financial rules and procedures; keep records of project funds and expenditures and develop financial progress reports (Total cost: $270,060; $3,215/months; 84 months over 7 years) Project Assistant: field-based position to assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance (Total cost: $77,724; $1,619/month; 48 months during years 1 to 4)
61	Travel costs associated with project technical and financial management (Total cost: $35,000; $5,000/year over 7 years)
62	Office furniture (Total cost: $9,308; $4,654 years 1 and 4)
63	Communication equipment and communication charges (phone, internet, etc.). (Total cost: $35,497; Equipment: $9,497, year 1; $6,500, year 3; and Communication charges: $250/month during 78 months over 7 years)
64	Office and IT Supplies and Consumables (Total cost: $17,500; $2,500/year over 7 years)

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LEGAL CONTEXT

148. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Colombia and UNDP, signed on 29 May 1974. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

149. This project will be implemented by Corporación Paisajes Rurales ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.
4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

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5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will, and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

   i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

   ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

   iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

   iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

   v. Promptly and confidentially, record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

   b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. UNDP is committed to the highest ethical standards and will not tolerate the diversion of the resources entrusted to it through Money Laundering or Terrorist Financing and will not partner with entities that tolerate the diversion of resources through Money Laundering or Terrorist Financing. To that effect, the Implementing Partner represents and warrants that it has not, and it shall not, at any time in the implementation of the Project engage in Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering. The Implementing Partner shall communicate the restriction of this paragraph to its and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Documents and shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that such persons do not engage in Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering.

10. The Implementing Partner shall immediately disclose to UNDP any actual, apparent, potential or attempted Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity that it becomes aware of. The Implementing Partner shall fully cooperate with any investigation or review of Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity by UNDP.

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11. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering constitute financial irregularities and that if the Implementing Partner or any of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document engages in Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity that would constitute a material breach of this Project Document, which entitles UNDP to immediately terminate the Project without incurring any liability or penalty.

12. Furthermore, the Implementing Partner expressly acknowledges and agrees that, in the event that UNDP were to determine through an investigation or otherwise that Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering occurred, UNDP shall have, in addition to its right to immediately terminate the Project, the rights to:

    i. apply and enforce the relevant sanctions in accordance with UNDP internal regulations, rules, procedures, practices, policies and guidelines, including referral of the matter to national authorities when appropriate; and
    ii. recover all losses, financial or otherwise, suffered by UNDP in connection with such Terrorism Financing or Money Laundering activity.

13. For the purpose of this Project Document the following terms shall have the definition ascribed to the below:

    i. "Money Laundering" is generally considered as concealment of the origins of money obtained illegally, typically by passing it through a complex sequence of financial or commercial transactions. ML usually involves three stages: (i) introducing the proceeds of crime into the financial system (placement); (ii) transactions to convert or transfer the funds to other locations or financial institutions (layering); and (iii) reintroducing the funds into the legitimate economy as "clean" money and investing it in various assets or business ventures (reintegration) appearing to have been legally obtained. The FATF recommends that ML be criminalized by every country on the basis of article 3(1)(b) and (c) of the Vienna Convention and article 6(1) of the Palermo Convention.

    ii. "Terrorist Financing" means providing support to individuals or entities that appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List accessible at https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

14. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

15. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

16. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

17. The Implementing Partner will promptly inform UNDP in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

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18. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with the Implementing Partner, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

19. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

20. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

21. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management" are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Mandatory Annexes

1 GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE team):
2 GEF Execution Support Letter
3 Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4 Multiyear Workplan
5 Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6 UNDP Risk Register
7 Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8 Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9 Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) or other SES frameworks/plans including the Project's GRM, if required
10 Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11 Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially
12 GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
13 Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc.

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14 Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)

15 GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval

16 On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

17 Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

18 GEF Core indicators (see template below)

19 GEF Taxonomy (see template below)

20 Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment

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Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Equipment	Office furniture (Total cost: $9,308; $4,654 years 1 and 4)					-		9,308	9,308	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Equipment	Procurement of equipment for biodiversity monitoring within the BioSouth corridor (e.g. GPS devices, binoculars, camera traps, sampling kits, software licenses for GIS and biodiversity data analysis) for data collection, analysis, and reporting to inform conservation strategies and decision-making processes. (Total cost: $250,000; $41,666/year during years 2 and 6; $41,667/year during years 3,4,5 and 7)		250,000			250,000			250,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Equipment	Purchase of audiovisual equipment (e.g., camera, projector) for documentation, presentation, and dissemination of project results. (Total cost: $20,000; $10,000/year; 2 years, years 1 and 2)				20,000	20,000			20,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Grants	Low Value Grants (LVG) to support and strengthen local businesses that promote nature-based and biocultural products and services within the BioSouth Corridor. (Total cost: $643,536; $107,256/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.			643,536		643,536			643,536	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Grants	Low Value Grants (LVG) to support Indigenous Peoples Afro-descendants, and community-led initiatives aimed at restoring ecosystems that enhance biodiversity and connectivity, promote agroecological practices, and recover traditional land-use practices aligned with ecological values in critical areas for ecological connectivity within the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $722,508; $120,418/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.		722,508			722,508			722,508	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Grants	Low Value Grants (LVG) to support Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities, women's groups, and smallholder farmers in implementing sustainable agricultural, livestock, and traditional productive systems that integrate agroecological practices, reduce GHG emissions, protect agrobiodiversity, and enhance food sovereignty in the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $570,306; $95,051/year during years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.			570,306		570,306			570,306	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

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Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Grants	Low Value Grants (LVG) to support the educational processes of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities that promote intergenerational knowledge transfer, the rescue of cultural identity, and the sustainability of traditional knowledge for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. (Total cost: $383,352; $63,892/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants				383,352	383,352			383,352	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Grants	Low Value Grants (LVG) with communication organizations and collectives to strengthen their capacity to develop and disseminate messages, stories, and materials that promote biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and intercultural knowledge in the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $384,014; $64,002/year during years 2 to 6; $64,004/year during year 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants				384,014	384,014			384,014	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Grants	Low Value Grants to strengthen Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities' organizations in their conservation initiatives that enhance biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management, climate resilience and cultural heritage preservation in the five biodiversity landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $709,614; $118,269/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7). The project will follow UNDP policies on Low Value Grants.		709,614			709,614			709,614	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Individual	Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist: to develop and implement a comprehensive communication strategy, build communication capacities among local organizations, and ensure effective dissemination of project results to promote visibility, knowledge sharing, and stakeholder engagement. (Total cost: $294,060; $42,006/year during year 1; $42,009/year during years 2 to7)				294,060	294,060			294,060	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Individual	Local Technical Assistants (6): one per biodiversity landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) plus one for the BioSouth corridor, for monitoring and follow-up the implementation of LVG, other project activities, and logistical support in the field (Total cost: $32,316; $16,158/year; 2 years, years 2 and 3)		32,316			32,316			32,316	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

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Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual services-Individual	Logistic Assistant for support of operational aspects of project implementation in the field along the BioSouth corridor, ensuring coordination of activities such as meetings organization, travel arrangements, transportation, and the distribution of materials. (Total cost: $247,261; $35,323/year during years 1 to 7) Sustainable Production Systems Expert: field-based position to design, implement, and monitor agricultural, livestock, and agroforestry systems for achieving goals related to biodiversity conservation, GHG emission reduction, and promotion of resilience and inclusivity in productive landscapes. (Total cost: $271,440; $38,776/year during years 1, $38,778/year during year 2 and 3; $38,777/year during years 4 to 7) Climate Change Expert: field-based position to conduct GHG inventories for agricultural and livestock systems and propose strategies to lower GHG output and low-emission technologies; and to develop a GHG MRV Plan (Total cost: $294,060; $42,008/year during years 1 to 3; $42,009/year during years 4 to 7)			812,761		812,761			812,761	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Individual	M&E Officer (part time) for monitoring of GEF core indicators, GBF targets, the PRF, IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed, as well as mandatory report production - i.e., PIRs (Total cost: $118,156; $59,078/year; years 6 and 7)					-	118,156		118,156	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Individual	M&E Officer (part time) for monitoring of GEF core indicators, GBF targets, the PRF, IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, other related plans as needed, as well as mandatory report production - i.e., PIRs (Total cost: $132,930; $4,431/month; 30 months, years 3 to 5) Environmental Education Specialist: to develop and implement a capacity building program for teachers and school principals in teaching and learning about biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the prioritized educational institutions of the BioSouth corridor. Includes supporting the update of educational programs on conservation and climate resilience in alignment with formal and traditional educational structures and processes. (Total cost: $16,075; $3,215/year; 5 years, years 2 to 6)				149,005	149,005			149,005	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

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Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual services-Individual	National Environmental Professional: to support the implementation of project activities related to National Natural Parks in the BioSouth at the central level (Total cost: $231,480; $33,069/year during years 1 to 4; $33,068/year during years 5 to 7). National Territorial Planning Specialist: to locally assess territorial and sectoral planning instruments, identify gaps and provide recommendation in environmental, cultural, and economic dimensions (Total cost: $203,580; $3,770/month for 54 months; $50,895/year during years 1 to 4) National Specialist in Public Policy Incidence: field-based position to analyze existing public policies, sectoral frameworks, and PDET guidelines, ensuring coherence between updated planning instruments and other key policies (e.g., biodiversity, climate resilience, sustainable development, and land-use planning). (Total cost: $154,272; $3,214/month; 48 months, during years 2 to 5). National Indigenous Peoples Expert: field-based position to support Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities in the design/update of environmental planning instruments, design IPP, implement FPIC, and provide guidance to the implementation of other project activities with indigenous and ethnic groups (Total cost: $294,060; $42,009/year during year 1 and 5 to 7; $42,008/year during year 2 to 4).	883,392				883,392			883,392	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Individual	National Safeguards Expert: to locally support the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, IPP and other plans as needed (Total cost: $316,673; $45,239/year, during years 1 to 7) National Governance Expert: field-based coordinator of the component to analyze existing governance frameworks and design/strengthened inclusive intercultural and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms for decision-making, and to provide tools for monitoring the implementation of agreements (Total cost: $271,440; $38,778/year during year 1; $38,777/year during years 2 to 7) National Environmental Specialist: to provide technical support and guidance for the implementation of project activities at the national level (Total cost: $250,770; $35,824/year during years 1, 4 to 7; $35,825/year during years 2 and 3) Gender Expert: to implement the Gender Action Plan and to provide guidance and recommendations on gender equity in other project activities as appropriate (Total cost: $212,936; $53,234/year; 4 years, years 4 to 7)	1,051,819				1,051,819			1,051,819	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

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Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual services-Individual	National Specialist GIS: field-based position to support the analysis, mapping, and visualization of spatial data for biodiversity conservation, ecological connectivity, and climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor. The specialist will contribute to the development of environmental planning instruments, restoration plans, and management plans for protected areas and conservation strategies (Total cost: $316,673; $45,239/year; years 1 to 7) National Conservation and Protected Areas Specialist: field-based position to provide guidance on habitat restoration, species conservation, and ecosystem services; to identify capacity needs of PAs and apply the METT tool; and to support the strengthening of conservation through different protection regimes (Total cost: $294,060; $42,008/year during years 1 to 3; $42,009/year during years 4 to 7) Technical Assistants (4): one per Protected Area of National Natural Parks in the BioSouth corridor (1.FFS Galeras, 2. FFS Corota, 3. MPS Orito Ingi Ande, 4. NIMD Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira y Frontera) to provide field-based technical and logistic support in the implementation of project activities within the areas. (Total cost: $818,672; $10,772/month for four (4) technical assistants; $136,446/year during years 2 and 3; $136,445/year during years 4 to 7)		1,429,405			1,429,405			1,429,405	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Individual	Private Sector Engagement Expert: field-based position to identify and establish partnerships with private sector entities (e.g., companies, investors, foundations) that facilitates dialogues and agreements to support biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and sustainable production initiatives promoting market access for sustainable products. (Total cost: $135,717; $45,239/year; 3 years, years 3 to 5) Professional technical leader of the component and project coordination (Total cost: $266,160; $4,436/month; 60 months, years 3 to 7) Grant Assistant: field-based position to support the coordination, monitoring, and oversight of Low Value Grants (LVG), including the management of grant processes, follow-up on implementation progress, and facilitation of meetings and workshops (Total cost: $193,896; $2,693/month; 72 months, years 2 to 7) Local Technical Assistants (6): one per biodiversity landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) plus one for the BioSouth corridor, for monitoring and follow-up of the implementation of LVG, other project activities, and logistical support (Total cost: $64,632; $16,158/year; 4 years, years 4 to 7) Green Markets Expert: field-based position to identify market demands, creating business models for biodiversity-friendly, low-carbon, and biocultural products in the BioSouth corridor, and develop strategies to integrate them into value			931,845		931,845			931,845	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

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Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
	chains. (Total cost: $271,440; $38,778/year during year 1; $38,777/year during years 2 to 7)									
Contractual services-Individual	Project Manager will be responsible for the overall management of the project in the field, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors (Total cost: $106,464; $4,436/month; 24 months, years 1 to 3) Project Finance Officer: field-based position to review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and UNDP/GEF financial rules and procedures; keep records of project funds and expenditures and develop financial progress reports (Total cost: $270,060; $3,215/months; 84 months over 7 years) Project Assistant: field-based position to assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance (Total cost: $77,724; $1,619/month; 48 months during years 1 to 4)					-		454,248	454,248	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Company	Contract with a company to design and implement a collaborative research program that integrates traditional knowledge and scientific approaches for the sustainable management and monitoring of biodiversity and climate resilience				90,000	90,000			90,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

Docusign Envelope ID: 371488C6-5C90-423A-8D69-B4F7A538DCD6

Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
	actions in the BioSouth Corridor. (Total cost: $90,000; $30,000/year; 3 years, years 3 to 5)									
Contractual services-Company	Contract with a company/organization for the co-design and implementation of a capacity-building program on enhancing policy advocacy and decision-making capacity for biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience in the BioSouth Corridor using a multi-stakeholder and intersectoral governance approach. (Total cost: $180,000; $30,000/yr.; years 1 to 6)	180,000				180,000			180,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Company	Contract with a company/organization specialized in biodiversity finance to design and implement pilots on resource mobilization mechanisms in the BioSouth Corridor, including capacity-building for stakeholders (IPLCs and private sector actors) on conservation finance strategies, creating public-private partnerships and innovative financing models according to the stakeholders´ needs and territorial context. (Total cost: $200,000; $50,000/year; 4 years, years 2 to 5)		200,000			200,000			200,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Company	Contract with a local organization to develop an Intercultural Restoration Network to connect stakeholders (e.g., indigenous communities, farmers, local authorities, and NGOs) integrating cultural, ecological, and agroecological perspectives, building capacity using participatory methodologies (e.g. Train-the-Trainer Methodologies), workshops, field visits, and meetings for knowledge-sharing. (Total cost: $105,000; $35,000/year; 3 years, years 3 to 5) Contract with a company to develop a digital platform for the Intercultural Restoration Network including knowledge hub, interactive maps, video repository, webinars and workshops, monitoring and reporting dashboard, training on platform use. (Total cost: $60,000; $30,000/year; 2 years, years 5 and 6)		165,000			165,000			165,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

Docusign Envelope ID: 371488C6-5C90-423A-8D69-B4F7A538DCD6

Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Contractual services-Company	Contract with company to develop and implement a capacity building program on technical and entrepreneurial skills for community-based enterprises based on nature and biocultural richness to improve market access and value chains. (Total cost: $150,000; $50,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4) Contract with a company/organization to develop a Sustainable Tourism Network in the BioSouth Corridor for strengthening sustainable tourism initiatives to enhance biodiversity conservation, support local livelihoods, and foster climate resilience while respecting cultural heritage. Includes: a BioSouth Tourism Product: biodiversity-focused tourism offerings that integrate local culture and environmental sustainability; carrying capacity analysis; design of an Ecotourism Management Plan; develop a marketing strategy to promote sustainable tourism products. (Total cost: $200,000; $50,000/year; 4 years, years 3 to 6)			350,000		350,000			350,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Contractual services-Company	Contract with company/organization to develop and implement a sustainable production program and co-design of management plans for climate-resilient sustainable production systems in the BioSouth corridor, promoting sustainable agricultural and livestock practices, agrobiodiversity conservation, and food sovereignty, reducing GHG emissions while addressing local communities´ needs (Total cost: $210,000; $70,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4)			210,000		210,000			210,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
International Consultants	International consultant for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $26,000; year 4) International consultant for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $34,000; year 7)					-	60,000		60,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Biodiversity Finance Expert: to provide technical assistance in identifying and designing innovative financial mechanisms through stakeholder consultations to mobilize resources for biodiversity conservation. (Total cost: $97,200; $5,400/month; 18 months during years 2 and 3) Ecological Connectivity Expert: to identify ecological corridors, steppingstones, and connectivity gaps within BioSouth corridor landscape, and develop a Restoration Plan to address habitat fragmentation through restoration activities (e.g., reforestation, agroforestry, wetland rehabilitation) to enhance connectivity. (Total cost: $97,200; $5,400/month; 18 months during years 1 and 2)		194,400			194,400			194,400	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

Docusign Envelope ID: 371488C6-5C90-423A-8D69-B4F7A538DCD6

Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Local Consultants	Consultancies for providing baseline data and developing/updating environmental management plans for protected areas under the jurisdiction of environmental authorities/local governments within the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $157,500; $31,500/year; during years 2 and 6) OECMs and Conservation Strategies Expert: to identify and map potential OECMs and other conservation strategies, evaluate ecological, cultural, and governance dimensions, formulate detailed guidelines for OECM registration requirements and conservation strategies management plans. (Total cost: $45,000; $22,500/year; during years 1 and 2)		202,500			202,500			202,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Local Consultants	Consultancy to design and develop a digital platform to centralize, manage, and disseminate project results, ensuring accessibility, transparency, and knowledge sharing among stakeholders and the general public. (Total cost: $54,000; $18,000/year; for 3 years, years 5 to 7)				54,000	54,000			54,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Local Consultants	Consultancy to locally analyze socio- environmental conflicts and propose conflict-sensitive planning solutions (Total cost: $10,000; $10,000/year; year 1)	10,000				10,000			10,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Local Consultants	National consultant for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $12,500; $500 daily rate x 25 days; year 4) National consultant for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $18,000; $600 daily rate x 30 days; year 7)					-	30,500		30,500	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity building workshops on climate resilient sustainable production systems in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $45,000; $15,000/yr.; 3 years, years 2 to 4) Meetings for the socialization and knowledge exchange of the climate resilient sustainable production systems management plans in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $45,000; $11,250/yr.; 4 years, years 3 to 6)			90,000		90,000			90,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity-building workshops on climate resilience, biodiversity management, bio-culturality and conflict-sensitive approaches in territorial and sectorial planning in the BioSouth Corridor (Total cost: $25,000, $8,334 year 1; $8,333/yr. years 3 and 5) Intercultural meetings on comprehensive environmental planning instruments with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities, and partner institutions (Total cost: $$25,000, $12,500/year; years 2 and 5)	50,000				50,000			50,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

Docusign Envelope ID: 371488C6-5C90-423A-8D69-B4F7A538DCD6

Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Community awareness workshop to present and disseminate updated educational programs to support their implementation (one per prioritized educational institution). (Total cost: $50,000; $16,667/year during years 3 and 5; $16,666/year during year 4). Intercultural dialogue meetings on educational processes of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities in the BioSouth Corridor to foster cultural identity and environmental knowledge systems on biodiversity conservation and climate resilience of indigenous and local communities. (Total cost: $37,500; $12,500/year; 3 years, years 3 to 5)				87,500	87,500			87,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Intercultural dialogue sessions to promote the integration and exchange of scientific and traditional knowledge on biocultural and ecological practices through intercultural dialogues and knowledge exchange meetings in the BioSouth Corridor. (Total cost: $45,000; $6,429/year during years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7; $6,426/year during year 4).				45,000	45,000			45,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Mid-Term Review workshop (Total cost: $4,000; year 4) Terminal Evaluation workshop (Total cost: $5,000; year 7)					-	9,000		9,000	UNDP
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Participatory meetings for consultation and validation of the BioSouth corridor Ecological Restoration Plan. (Total cost: $37,155; $12,385/yr.; 3 years, years 2, 4 and 6)		37,155			37,155			37,155	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Participatory workshops with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities to formulate/update management plans of protected areas within the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $30,000, $10,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4) Workshops for the dissemination, stakeholder appropriation, and follow-ups of the SINAP protected areas management plans, to ensure successful integration into broader conservation efforts in the BioSouth corridor (Total cost: $30,000, $15,000/year; 2 years, years 4 and 6) Workshops to share knowledge and lessons learned on conservation financing mechanisms. (Total cost: $30,000, $10,000/year; 3 years, years 4 to 6)		90,000			90,000			90,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Project Inception Workshop (Total cost: $11,000; year 1)					-	11,000		11,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

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Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops (6) for the PMU and institutional partners on environmental and social safeguards as per UNDP standards (Total cost: $18,000; $3,000/workshop; years 1 and 4) Workshops (7) for SES-related public consultations and to ensure stakeholder engagement (Total cost: $21,000, $3,000/yr.; years 1 to 7) Workshops (4) on gender mainstreaming for project partners (Total cost: $12,000; $3,000/workshop; years 1 and 4) Workshops/meetings (4) for the grievance mechanism socialization and training (Total cost: $10,000; $2,500/workshop; years 1 to 4) Participatory dialogues (15) with local governments, partner institutions, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities to share governance practices and build consensus on governance priorities, per biodiversity landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) and for the BioSouth corridor (Total cost: $37,500; $2,500/workshop; years 2 to 6)	98,500				98,500			98,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training workshops on green markets, biodiversity-based value chains and pathways to achieve sustainability certifications. (Total cost: $45,000; $15,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4) Workshop to exchange experiences and lessons learned on ecotourism and biocultural tourism development as tools for sustainable development, conservation, and cultural revitalization. (Total cost: $45,000; $11,250/year; 4 years, years 3 to 6)			90,000		90,000			90,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Travel	Travel costs associated with project technical and financial management (Total cost: $35,000; $5,000/year over 7 years)					-		35,000	35,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Travel	Travel expenses and DSAs for technical assistants responsible for the follow-up, monitoring, and support of Low-Value Grant (LVG) implementation in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $210,000; $35,000/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7)				210,000	210,000			210,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Travel	Travel expenses and DSAs for technical assistants responsible for the follow-up, monitoring, and support of Low-Value Grant (LVG) implementation in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $240,000; $40,000/year; 6 years, years 2 to 7)			240,000		240,000			240,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

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Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Travel	Travel expenses and DSAs for technical assistants responsible for the follow-up, monitoring, and support of Low-Value Grants (LVG) implementation in the five (5) biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) of the BioSouth corridor. (Total cost: $105,000; $35,000/year; 3 years, years 2 to 4)		105,000			105,000			105,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Travel	Travel expenses for Mid-Term Review (Total cost: $5,000; year 4) Travel expenses for Terminal Evaluation (Total cost: $6,000; year 7)					-	11,000		11,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel expenses related to assessment of capacity needs, participatory design and evaluation of the capacity-building program (Total cost: $8,000; $2,000/year; years 1 to 4) Travel expenses and DSAs related to the development of social and environmental safeguard related assessments and plans (Total cost: $6,000; $3,000/year; years 1 and 2) Travel expenses related to the implementation of SES-related management plans (Total cost: $21,000; $3,000/yr.; years 1 to 7)	35,000				35,000			35,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Travel	Travel expenses related to local consultation and feedback sessions for stakeholders' validation. (Total cost: $15,000; $5,000/yr.; years 1, 3, and 5)	15,000				15,000			15,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Travel	Travel expenses related to the monitoring of GEF core indicators and the PRF, and social and environmental safeguards (Total cost: $34,300; average of $4,900/year for 7 years)					-	34,300		34,300	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Travel	Travel-related expenses for the Project Management Coordinator and the technical core team for regular follow-up, monitoring, and technical support to ensure effective project implementation. (Total cost: $210,000; $30,000/year; 7 years, years 1 to 7)				210,000	210,000			210,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Travel	Travel-related expenses for the Project Management Coordinator and the technical core team for regular follow-up, monitoring, and technical support to ensure effective project implementation. (Total cost: $245,000; $35,000/year; 7 years, years 1 to 7)			245,000		245,000			245,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Travel	Travel-related expenses for the technical core team for regular follow-up, monitoring, and technical support to ensure effective project implementation. (Total cost: $75,000; $25,000/year; 3 years, years 1 to 3)		75,000			75,000			75,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Office Supplies	Office and IT Supplies and Consumables (Total cost: $17,500; $2,500/year over 7 years)					-		17,500	17,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

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Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials for the promotion and visibility of IPLCs' traditional educational processes (including translation into native languages). (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)				10,500	10,500			10,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials related to FPIC consultation and IPP implementation (Total cost: $4,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1, 3 and 5)	4,500				4,500			4,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials related to social and environmental safeguards assessments and implementation (Total cost: $4,200; $600/yr.; years 1 to 7) Audio and printing materials related to the documentation, production and dissemination of the intercultural environmental governance agreements process (Total cost: $3,300; $660/yr.; years 1 to 5)	7,500				7,500			7,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials related to the dissemination of the Sustainable Tourism Network of the BioSouth Corridor (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)			10,500		10,500			10,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials related to the production and dissemination of biocultural practices for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)				10,500	10,500			10,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials related to the promotion and dissemination of the climate-resilient sustainable production systems program in the BioSouth corridor (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)			10,500		10,500			10,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Other Operating Costs	Audio and printing materials related to the promotion of the Intercultural Restoration Network of the BioSouth corridor (Total cost: $10,500; $1,500/yr.; years 1 to 7)		10,500			10,500			10,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Other Operating Costs	Project audits (Total cost: $102,200; $14,600/year over 7 years)					-		102,200	102,200	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Communication charges for project personnel (e.g. institutional subscriptions to platforms such as Microsoft Outlook, Microsoft Teams, DocuSign, and other collaboration and communication tools) for project implementation and coordination (Total cost: $73,500; $10,500/year; 7 years, years 1 to 7).			73,500		73,500			73,500	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Other Operating Costs	Software license for digital platform of the Intercultural Restoration Network. (Total cost: $24,000; $8,000/year; 3 years, years 5 to 7)		24,000			24,000			24,000	Corporación Paisajes Rurales

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Expenditure Category*	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Other Operating Costs	Communication equipment and communication charges (phone, internet, etc.). (Total cost: $35,497; Equipment: $9,497, year 1; $6,500, year 3; and Communication charges: $250/month during 78 months over 7 years)					-		35,497	35,497	Corporación Paisajes Rurales
Grand Total		**2,335,711**	**4,247,398**	**4,277,948**	**1,947,931**	**12,808,988**	**273,956**	**653,753**	**13,736,697**	

* These costs will be reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate, in alignment with the contractual rates and operational modalities of the executing entity to be selected for project implementation.

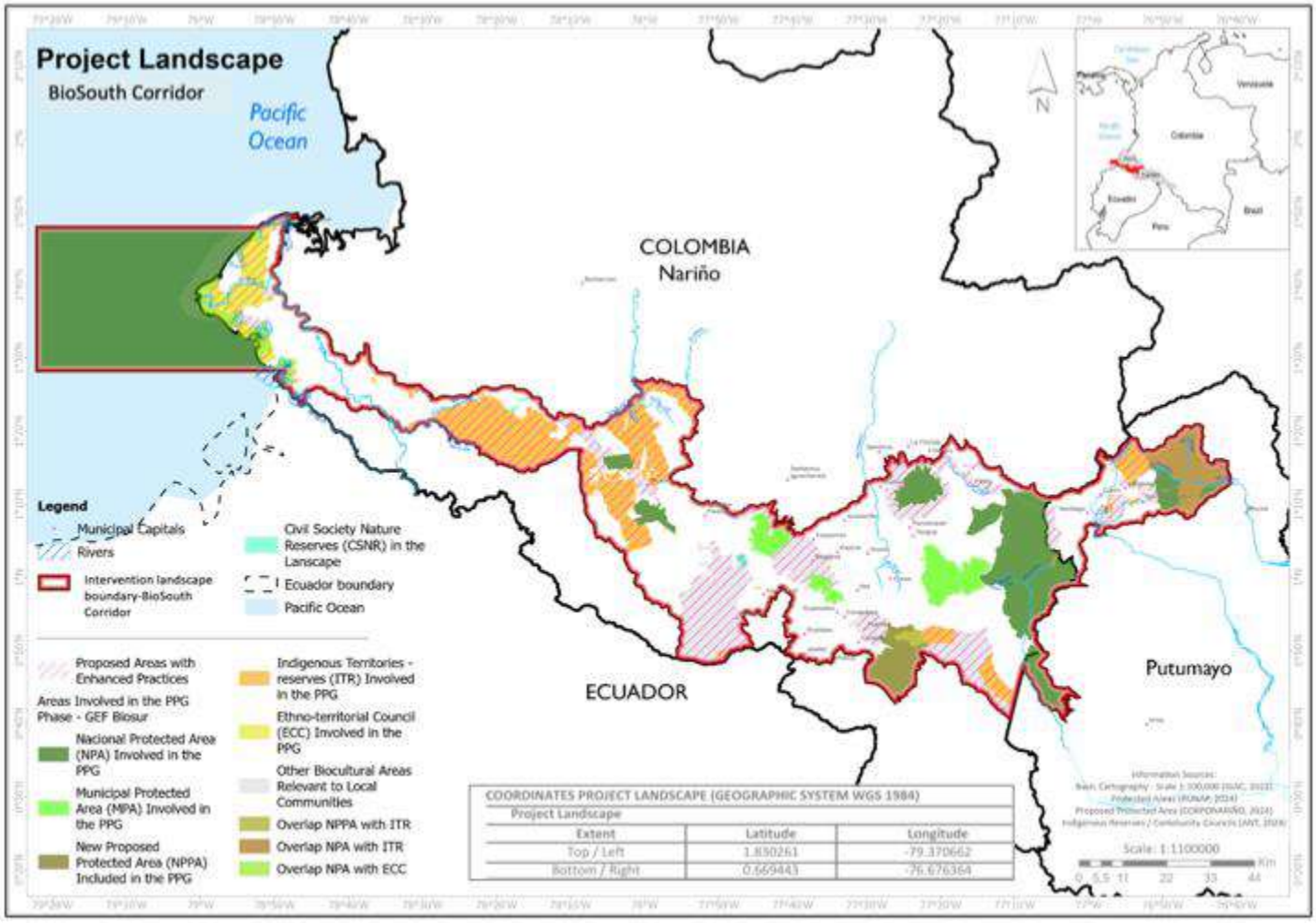
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Annex 2: GEF execution support letter

N/A

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Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

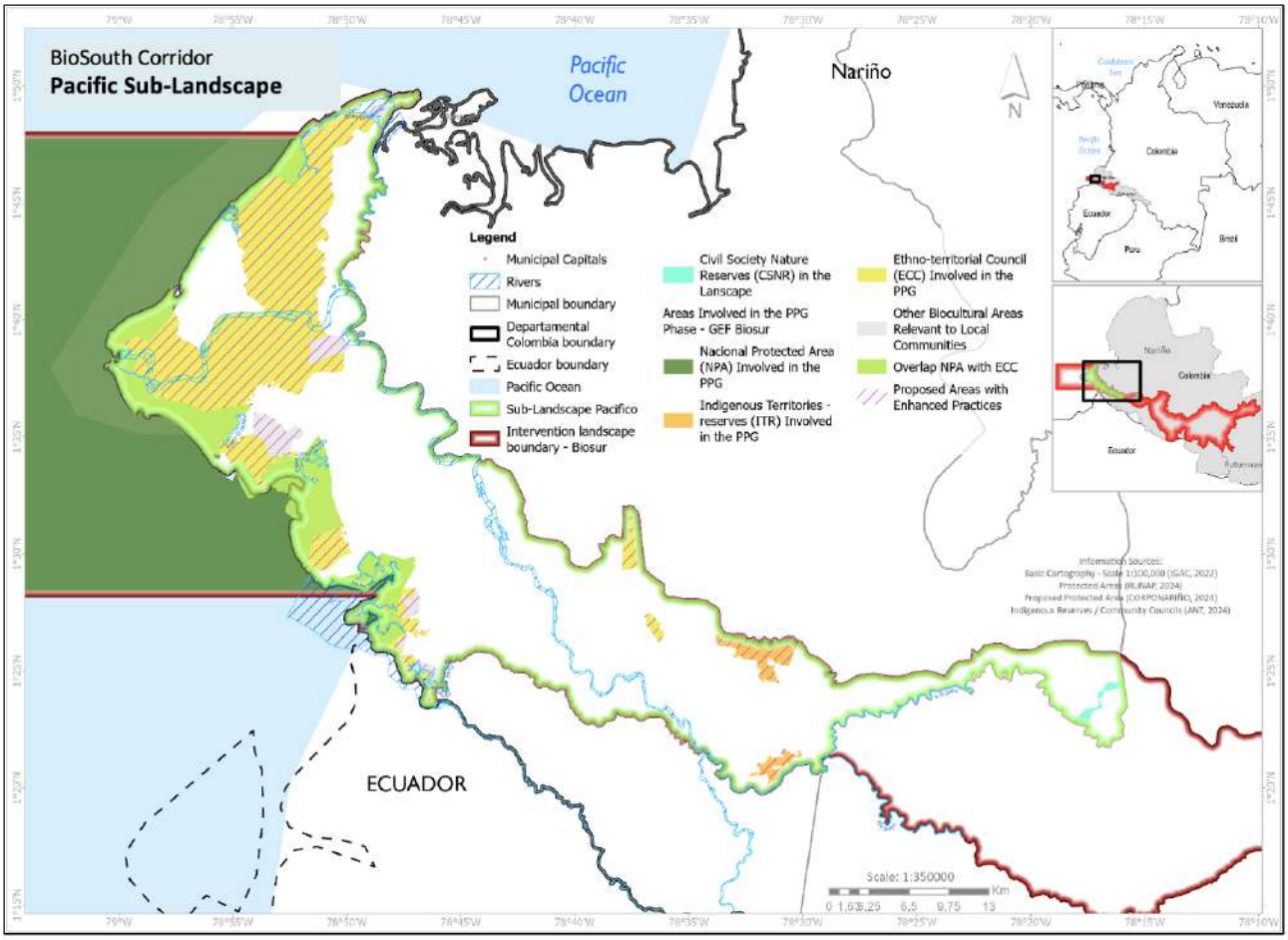


Extent Coordinates in Project Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

Project Landscape		
Extent	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Top / Left	1.830261	-79.370662
Bottom / Right	0.669443	-76.676364

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Pacific Sub-Landscape



Extent Coordinates in Pacific Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

Pacific Sub-Landscape		
Extent	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Top / Left	1.830261	-79.010211
Bottom / Right	1.328542	-78.262199

Table 1. Key Geographic Coordinates in the Pacific Sub-Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

ID Shp*	Geo Name ID	Place Name	Longitude	Latitude	Location Description	Activity Description
P-1	3680625	Estuary Iguanero	-78.86053	1.80302	Estuaries in Community Council Bajo Mira y Frontera	Livelihoods and nature-based tourism Biodiversity conservation strategies (nature-based sustainable production systems, restoration and governance actions with ethnic peoples
P-2		Estuary María del Mar	-78.86706	1.78900		
P-3	3688176	Cabo Manglares	-79.00055	1.63644		
P-4		Estuary Agua Clara	-78.89540	1.64239	Estuaries in Community Council Bajo Mira y Frontera	
P-5		Estuary Bollo Lindo	-78.84734	1.63231		
P-6	3685992	Estuary del Congal	-78.92397	1.56904		
P-7	3684048	Estuary el Hojal	-78.83250	1.50111		
P-8	3666648	Tulmo	-78.71861	1.50056	Tulmo (village)	

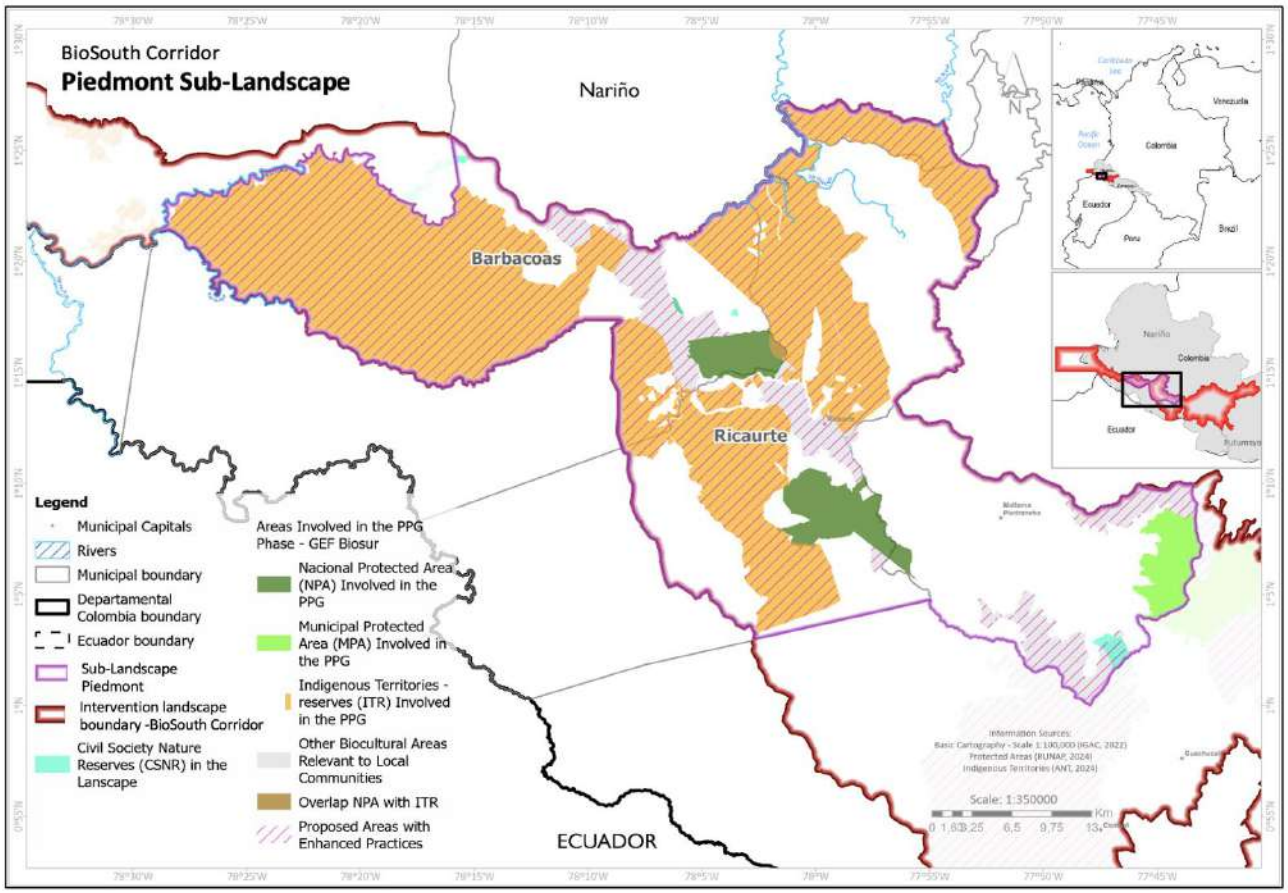
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ID Shp*	Geo Name ID	Place Name	Longitude	Latitude	Location Description	Activity Description
P-9		Village Candelillas del Mar - Village Pambilar	-78.84679	1.47748		and rural communities).
P-10	3681188	Güiza River	-78.56938	1.35773	Lower part of Guiza River basin	

**ID Shapefile: P1-P10 Pacific landscape working area*

Docusign Envelope ID: 371488C6-5C90-423A-8D69-B4F7A538DCD6

Piedmont Sub-Landscape



Extent Coordinates in Piedmont Sub-Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

Piedmont Sub-Landscape		
Extent	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Top / Left	1.455167	-78.486541
Bottom / Right	0.998904	-77.715912

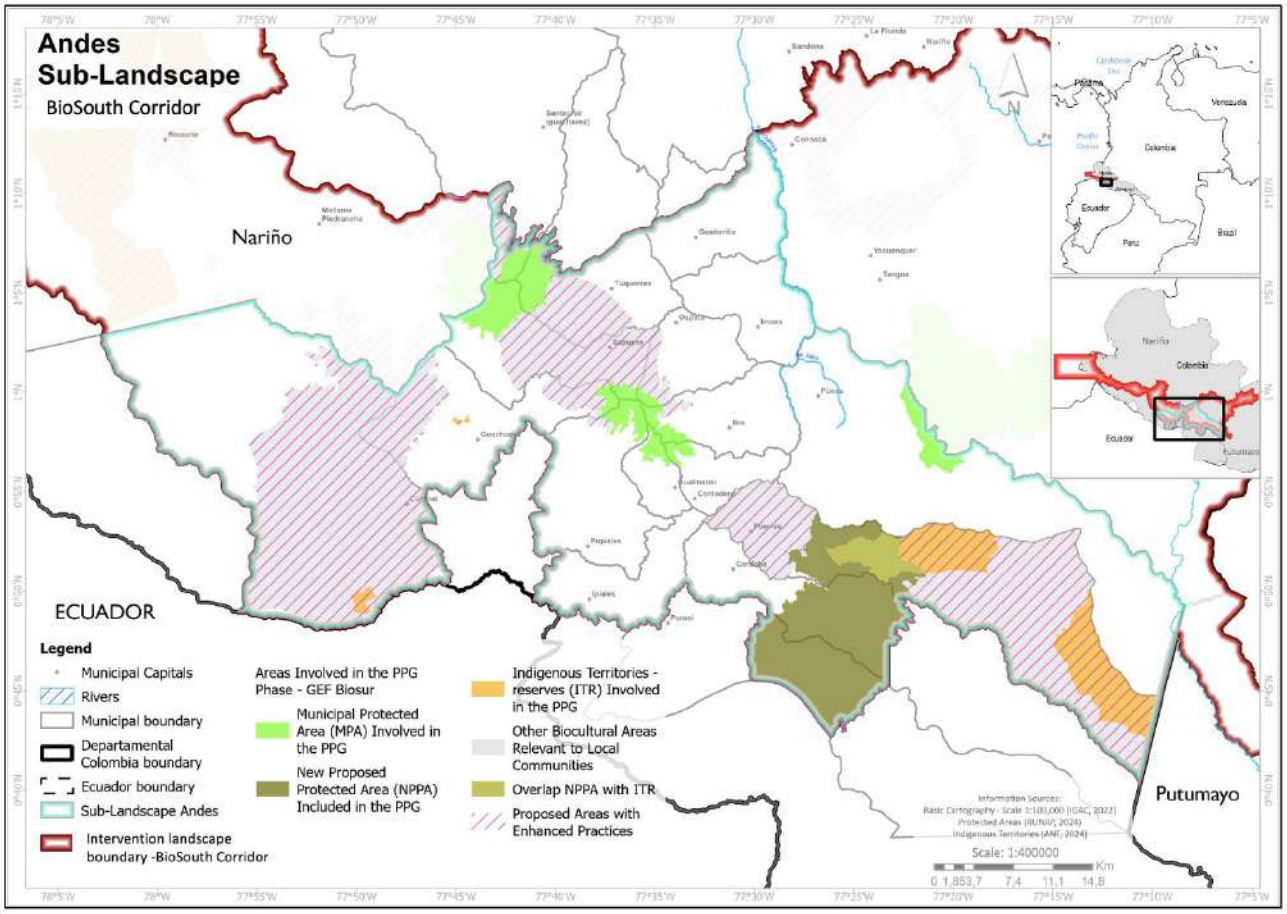
Table 2. Key Geographic Coordinates in the Piedmont Sub-Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

ID Shp*	Geo Name ID	Place Name	Longitude	Latitude	Location Description	Activity Description
Pi-1	12908814	Natural Reserve La Nutria	-78.17604	1.35847	Natural Reserve ɨnkal Awá La Nutria "PIMAN"	Livelihoods and nature-based tourism Biodiversity conservation strategies (nature-based sustainable production systems, restoration and governance actions with ethnic peoples and rural communities).
Pi-3		Natural Reserve San Francisco	-78.11042	1.34949		
Pi-4		Natural Reserve BirdLodge Bangsias	-78.11156	1.30556		
Pi-5		Natural Reserve El Pangan	-78.10144	1.29923		
Pi-6		Natural Reserve Monte Loro	-78.09466	1.27854		
Pi-7	12908658	Natural Reserve Río Ñambí	-78.09220	1.28186		
Pi-8		Natural Reserve San Antonio	-78.07012	1.27719		
Pi-9	12908809	Reserva Forestal Protectora Nacional Río Nembí	-78.05485	1.26721	NPFR Cuenca Alta del Río Nembi	
Pi-10		Natural Reserve El Portón	-77.96555	1.22028		
Pi-11		Natural Reserve Los Tirapuentes	-77.96473	1.22102	Reserve Tirapuente	
Pi-12		Ecotouristic farm El Encanto	-77.97805	1.15681		
Pi-13		Natural Reserve El Bosque	-77.95691	1.13491		

Docusign Envelope ID: 371488C6-5C90-423A-8D69-B4F7A538DCD6

**ID Shapefile: Pi1 – Pi13 Piedmont landscape working area.*

Andes Sub-Landscape



Extent Coordinates in Andes Sub-Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

Andes Sub-Landscape		
Extent	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Top / Left	1.219053	-78.047271
Bottom / Right	0.67111	-77.139154

Table 3. Key Geographic Coordinates in Andes Sub-Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

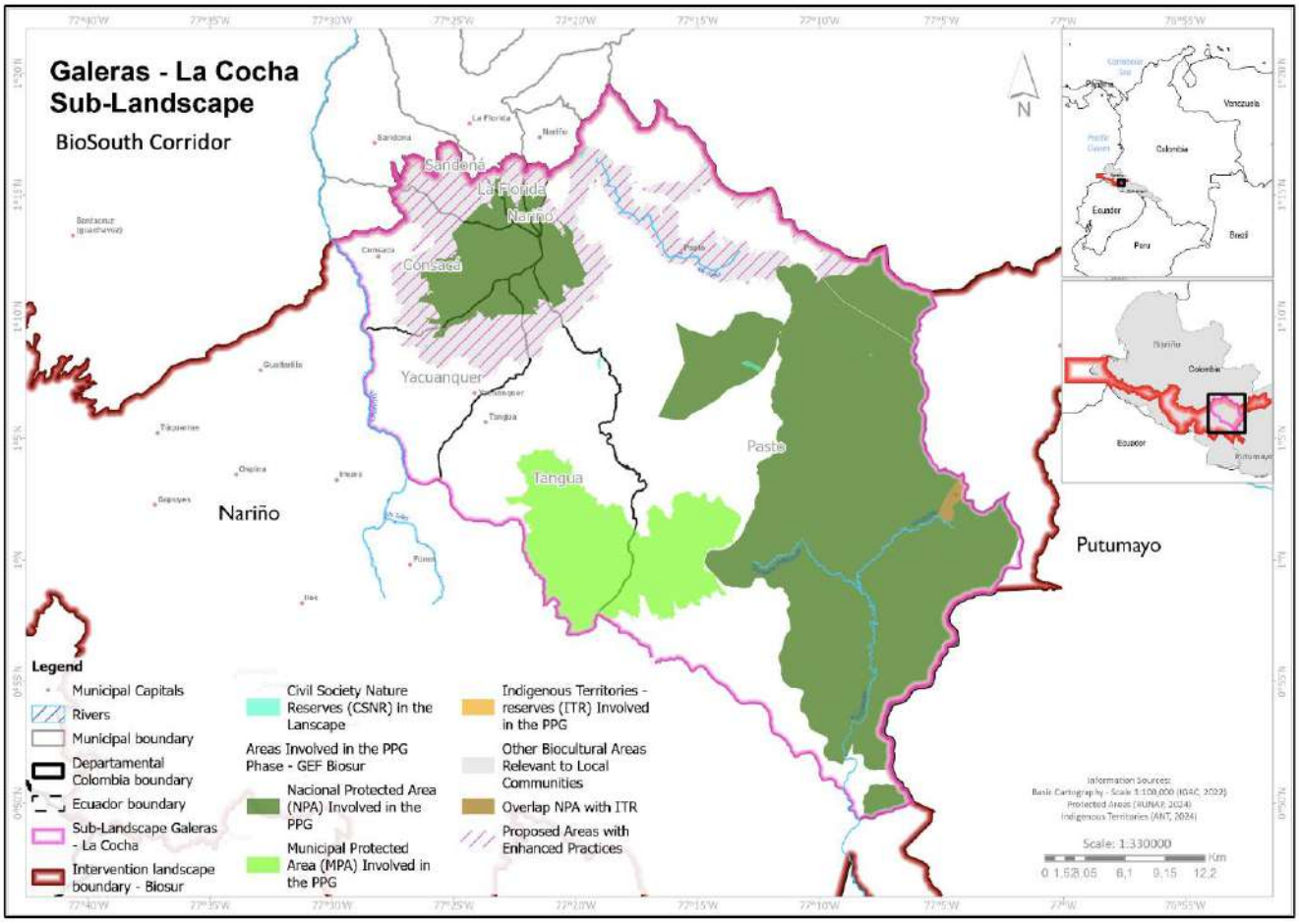
ID Shp*	Geo Name ID	Place Name	Longitude	Latitude	Location Description	Activity Description
A-1	3828771	Cumbal Lagoon	-77.81722	0.95167	Paramos Complex Chiles- Cumbal	Livelihoods and nature-based tourism Biodiversity conservation strategies (nature-based sustainable production systems, restoration and governance actions with ethnic peoples and rural communities).
A-2		La Bolsa Lagoon	-77.81924	0.94965		
A-3	3685431	Cumbal snow-capped peak	-77.88618	0.95617		
A-4	3689368	Azufral Volcano	-77.71862	1.08531	NRP Páramo de Paja Blanca and buffer zone NRP Volcán Azufral -	
A-5	11395379	Natural Reserve Azufral	-77.68552	1.08334		

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ID Shp*	Geo Name ID	Place Name	Longitude	Latitude	Location Description	Activity Description
A-6	7491000	Páramo Paja Blanca	-77.60939	1.00934	Chaitán // Sapuyes River Corridor	

**ID Shapefile A1-A6 Andes landscape working area.*

Galeras – La Cocha Sub-Landscape



Extent Coordinates in Galeras - La Cocha Sub-Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

Galeras-La Cocha Sub-Landscape		
Extent	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Top / Left	1.326104	-77.500971
Bottom / Right	0.82151	-77.026596

Table 4. Key Geographic Coordinates in Galeras - La Cocha Sub-Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

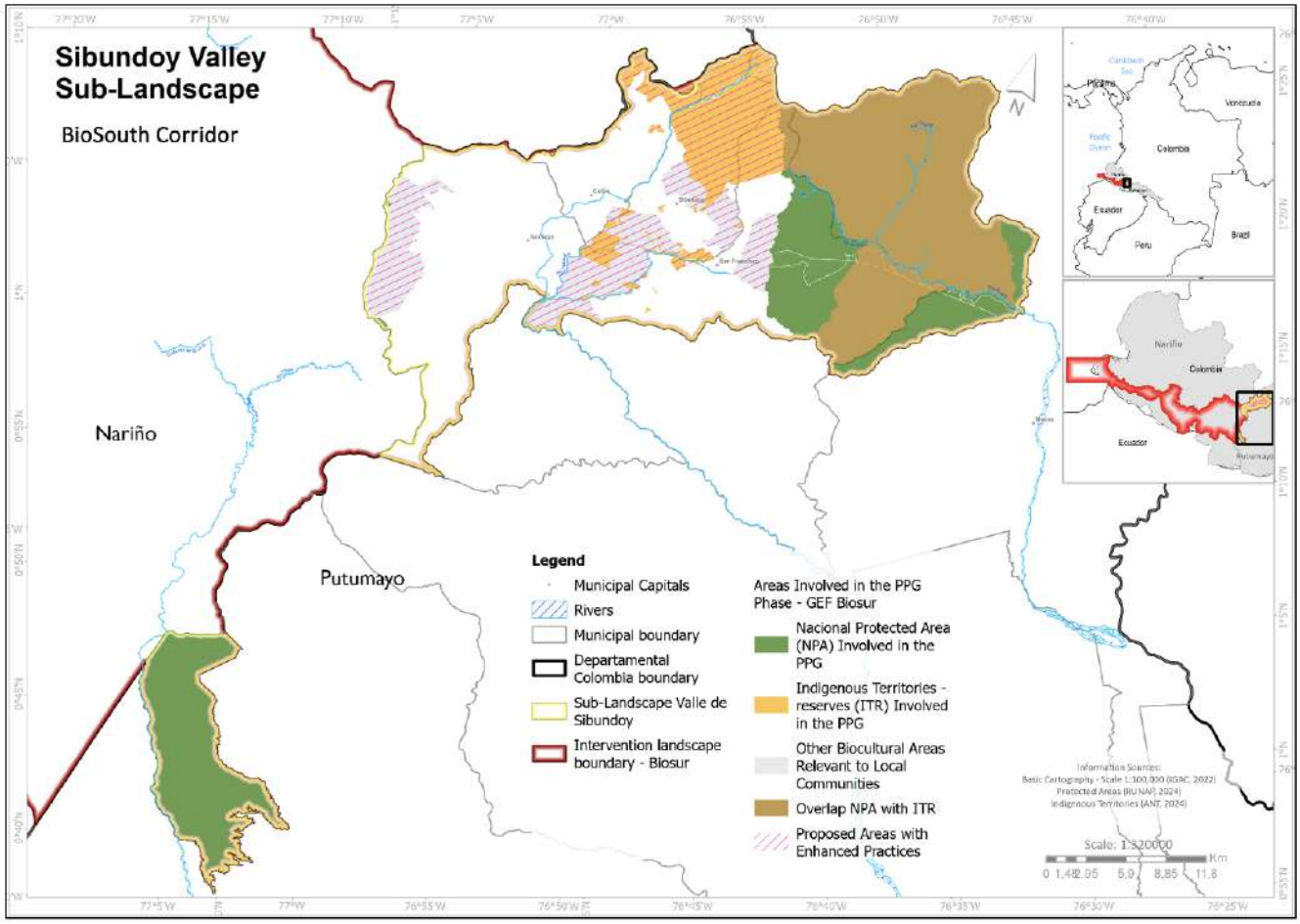
ID Shp*	Geo Name ID	Place Name	Longitude	Latitude	Location Description	Activity Description
G-1	3682230	Galeras Volcano	-77.35882	1.22204	FFS Galeras	Livelihoods and nature-based tourism
G-2		Indigenous Council of Tangua	-77.34774	1.02129	Indígenous Territories	
G-3		Indigenous Council of Montaña de Fuego	-77.35929	1.03060		
G-4	3667240	Tescual	-77.27649	1.23900		Biodiversity conservation strategies (nature-based sustainable production
G-5	7512515	Páramo de Bordoncillo	-77.15259	1.20372	Páramos Corridor: Paramo Rejoya and tutelary Hills: Patascoy, La Tortuga, Cascabel, Bordoncillo	
G-6	3688577	Bordoncillo Volcano	-77.11667	1.20000		

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ID Shp*	Geo Name ID	Place Name	Longitude	Latitude	Location Description	Activity Description
G-7	3679476	La Cocha Lagoon	-77.14864	1.09703	RAMSAR wetland La Cocha Lagoon	systems, restoration and governance actions with ethnic peoples and rural communities).
G-8	7513424	Páramo de Las Ovejas	-77.21344	1.05990	RNP Paramos de las ovejas Tauso	
G-9	3671179	Putumayo – Patascoy Hill	-77.08333	1.03333	Páramos Corridor: Paramo Rejoya y Cerros tutelares como Patascoy, La Tortuga, Cascabel, Bordoncillo	
G-10	3672766	Patascoy de Santa Lucía Hill	-77.07228	0.94300		

**ID Shapefile G1-G10 Galeras La Cocha landscape working area.*

Sibundoy Valley Sub-Landscape



Extent Coordinates in Sibundoy Valley Sub-Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

Sibundoy Valley Sub-Landscape		
Extent	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Top / Left	1.351565	-77.145358
Bottom / Right	0.669443	-76.676364

Table 5. Key Geographic Coordinates in Sibundoy Valley Sub-Landscape (*Geographic System WGS 1984)*

ID Shp*	Geo Name ID	Place Name	Longitude	Latitude	Location Description	Activity Description
S-1	7542999	Indigenous Reservation Valle del Sibundoy	-76.96459	1.18069		Livelihoods and nature-based tourism
S-2	9609529	Colón	-76.96534	1.23137		

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ID Shp*	Geo Name ID	Place Name	Longitude	Latitude	Location Description	Activity Description
S-3	7543063	Resguardo Indigena kamentsa	-76.93268	1.24375		Biodiversity conservation strategies (nature-based sustainable production systems, restoration and governance actions with ethnic peoples and rural communities).
S-4	3668078	Sibundoy Valley	-76.92275	1.20296		
S-5	9172255	San Francisco	-76.88027	1.17518		
S-6	7543069	PFR Cuenca Alta Del Río Mocoa	-76.77579	1.34486		

**ID Shapefile S1-S6 Sibundoy Valley landscape working area*

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Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Establishment of the PMU																														
1. Governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience	1.1. Harmonized territorial and sectoral planning, considering biocultural and gender perspectives, contributes to the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience with a peace-building approach in the BioSouth Corridor	1.1.1. Environmental dimensions of territorial and sectoral planning instruments updated and/or strengthened that include an impact analysis of socio-environmental conflicts and gender aspects, and considering the Colombian Development Program with a Territorial Approach (PDET, Spanish acronym).																												
		1.1.2. Environmental planning instruments formulated, updated and/or strengthened for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation, incorporating gender considerations.																												
		1.1.3. Environmental and territorial planning instruments of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs) designed, updated, and/or implemented through participatory means and considering interculturality and gender aspects.																												
	1.2. Strengthened multi-stakeholder and interethnic mechanisms for intercultural and	1.2.1. Intercultural and interethnic agreements that promote public-private-community partnerships and/or mechanisms and that																												

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	institutional governance with a territorial and gender-based approach, for joint decision-making for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the BioSouth corridor	are gender sensitive, signed by existing local governance organizations for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity in the BioSouth corridor.																												
		1.2.2. Organizational capacity building program for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and resilience to climate change implemented in the five biodiversity landscapes of the BioSouth corridor with the participation of women, youth and the elderly.																												
		1.2.3. Operational Plans and Work Plans of the Regional Systems of Protected Areas and the Departmental Systems of Protected Areas (SIRAPs/SIDAPs, Spanish acronyms) supported in their implementation considering different sources of financing and gender aspects.																												
		1.2.4. Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), and other management plans related to the SES implemented.																												
2. Conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the BioSouth corridor through ecological and	2.1. Protected Areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP, Spanish acronym), PA	2.1.1 Management plans for a new PA and existing PAs of the SINAP developed, approved and/or under implementation, considering the needs and																												

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cultural connectivity	buffer zones, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures - OECMs registered and other conservation strategies strengthened	perspectives of IPLCs, women, and youth																												
		2.1.2. Participatory management plans for registered OECMs and other conservation strategies (IBAs, KBA, TICCA, RNSC not registered in the National Registry of Protected Areas - RUNAP) designed and under implementation in each of the five targets biodiversity landscapes, considering the needs and perspectives of IPLCs, women, and youth																												
		2.1.3. Innovative financial mechanisms with mixed finance (e.g., community funds, payment for environmental services-PES, habitat banks, public and/or private resource funds) implemented in PAs and other area-based conservation measures in the BioSouth corridor considering gender equality, and contributing to the conservation of biodiversity, climate resilience and the sustainability of project outcomes.																												
	2.2.Ecological/ agroecological restoration and revitalization of cultural functions in important connectivity areas contribute to the consolidation of	2.2.1. Restoration plans for strategic areas defined, implemented, and monitored jointly with environmental authorities and IPLCs, including women and considering their views, builds connectivity and improves local livelihoods.																												

	the BioSouth corridor	2.2.2. Strategy for the sustainability of restoration efforts defined in a participatory manner for the BioSouth corridor includes local training and technical assistance, innovative financing and participatory community monitoring and involving women and the youth																												
		2.2.3. Intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth corridor created and operationalized with active women participation																												
3. Biocultural sustainable productive landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilience	3.1. Sustainable agricultural, livestock and traditional production systems integrate agroecological processes, reduce GHG emissions, protect biodiversity, and promote women participation, while contributing to food sovereignty and peace building.	3.1.1. Sustainable, agroecological and agrobiodiversity production programme supported in its implementation, in line with the PIGCCTs, incorporating decarbonization actions, protecting biodiversity, promoting women´s participation, and contributing to food sovereignty and security.																												
		3.1.2. Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Plan for the BioSouth Corridor designed and implemented, measuring the amount of GHG emissions reduced as a result of the project																												
	3.2. Strengthened nature- and biocultural-based entrepreneurships, businesses, and	3.2.1 Business models for nature-based initiatives (e.g. tourism, non-timber forest products [NTFP] and agrobiodiversity products,																												

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	tourism with links to value chains generating environmental and social benefits equally for men and women	ventures, recognized or certified biodiversity-friendly companies, among others) of IPLCs and other entrepreneurs designed and/or strengthened benefiting men and women equally and considering a biocultural approach																												
		3.2.2 Public-private and community investments strengthened through joint startups and venture capital (e.g. Low Value Grants), access to markets, and equipment and materials procurement to support local entrepreneurship and promote a nature-based economy and biocultural richness																												
4. Knowledge management and learning with an intercultural and ecological approach	4.1. Gender-based formal and traditional educational processes that favor learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience	4.1.1. Intercultural educational mechanisms for each biodiversity landscape that consider the differentiated knowledge of women and men implemented and/or supported include: a) Projects (PEI, PRAE, crosscutting community projects or others), study plans or educational curricula that emphasize and promote learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience, with the participation of the Educational Community. b) Traditional educational processes of IPLCs.																												

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	4.2. Communication mechanisms and shared knowledge contribute to knowledge management in the BioSouth Corridor and to the scaling-up and replicability of project outcomes, considering the differentiated knowledge of women and me	4.2.1. IPLC communication organizations strengthened with equipment, training, and enhanced operation processes benefiting women and men equally, contributing to the systematization and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices for the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience																										
		4.2.2. Information from the project linked to local, regional and national biodiversity and climate change monitoring systems, integrating scientific and traditional knowledge with the participation of women and youth																										
		4.2.3 Lessons learned from the project compiled, systematized, and disseminated at local, national and international levels through a gender-based communication and knowledge management strategy, generating social appropriation and contributing to the scaling-up and replicability of outcomes																										
Component 5: M&E	5.1. M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management	5.1.1. M&E plan implemented.																										

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Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (July 2022 Version)

- **Project information**

Project information	
1. Project title	BioSouth: The Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Ecological and Cultural Connectivity Corridor
2. Project number (i.e. Atlas Project ID, PIMS+)	9708
3. Location (global/region/country)	Colombia, Latin America
4. Project stage (design or implementation)	Design - PPG
5. Date	11/27/2024

- **Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability**

QUESTION 1: How does the project integrate the Programming Principles to strengthen social and environmental sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project incorporates the human rights-based approach.

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UNDP systematically applies a human rights-based approach (HRBA) in all project programming, considering the responsibilities of duty-bearers and obligations of rights-holders. The project incorporates a human rights-based approach from three pillars: (i) international and national standards and norms; (ii) participation of all stakeholders; and (iii) accountability and responsibility.

The project aims to strengthen ecological connectivity and environmental governance in the Pacific-Andean-Amazon BioSouth Corridor by conserving biodiversity and implementing sustainable production landscapes. This approach will benefit biodiversity, enhance climate resilience, and support local communities, with a particular focus on advancing gender equality and peacebuilding. In this context, the project will ensure the promotion of the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, along with the right to access information, participate in decision-making, and seek environmental justice, in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration and the Escazú Agreement.

Rural women, youth, the elderly, IPLC are among the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and biodiversity loss (IPCC, 2023). By engaging these populations, the project seeks to advance their sustainable development in accordance with UN human rights principles. The project will incorporate lessons from the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' Guidance Note on Civic Space (2020) by involving civil society in all stages of the project (at the PPG phase, the project developed a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan). The project also includes an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), developed at the PPG stage, which has established the outline to generate an Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) during the early stages of project implementation, as outlined in Standard 6. This framework, based on extensive consultations during the PPG phase, ensures that the rights, territories, natural resources, and traditional lifestyles of IPLCs are respected. The project's benefits, such as ecosystem restoration, climate resilience, and gender equity, align with local community priorities.

During the PPG, the project engaged experts with appropriate experience to develop a set of assessments, frameworks and plans to maximize positive human rights outcomes, as follows:

- A Stakeholder Analysis and Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, following the principles of equality and Free, Prior and Informed Consent.
- A Gender Analysis and Action Plan.
- A Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will include specific risk mitigation tools, including at least one or more community management frameworks, as required by UNDP SES Standard 6 and its management guidelines to inform further detailed assessments and management planning during implementation.
- An Indigenous People's Planning Framework that will constitute the basis for a Indigenous Peoples Plan

In the space below, briefly describe how the project aims to improve gender equality and women's empowerment.

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The proposed project, which has a Gender Marker Score of 2 (GEN2) under the UNDP Gender Marker Score, will be designed in a manner consistent with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming, which aims to "advance the goal of gender equality throughout GEF operations" and the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025, whose flagship environment solution calls for "placing gender equality at the heart of caring for people and the planet through gender-responsive natural resource management, mainstreaming gender equality commitments into climate action plans, and climate finance that works for gender equality." All project components are expected to include specific criteria, indicators and objectives.

During the PPG phase, the project formulation team included a gender professional who prepared a detailed gender analysis on which the project's Gender Action Plan was based. The analysis includes information provided through on-site field interviews with women and men leaders in the project's priority areas. The Project's Gender Action Plan is based on an analysis that considers the needs, benefits, repercussions, interests, control and access to resources of IPLC and afrocolombian women and men, taking into account social and cultural particularities. Consequently, gender equality will be addressed from the three elements that underpin social equity: *(1) Recognition* of rights, diversity and the structure of IPLC governance. *(2) Procedures* that contemplate actions, contributions to conservation and full inclusion in governance and (3*) Equitable distribution* of power and benefits of natural resources. All of this through positive and gender-transforming strategies and actions, associated with the 4 components of the project:

(i) Governance and sectoral policies for the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience, which include gender-responsive guidelines in their planning instruments, considering the broad, full and substantive inclusion and participation of IPLC, women and intercultural agreements for the design and management of sustainable restoration, production and conservation landscapes that include the environmental and territorial prospective vision of women **(ii) Conservation and restoration of biodiversity and strengthening of climate resilience** through Protected Areas (SINAP) and other conservation measures that integrate gender guidelines in their management plans. These actions will be supported by gender-differentiated agroecological restoration processes, promoting mainly the broad, full and substantive participation of IPLC women. **(iii) Territorial livelihood situation**, through the strengthening of economic initiatives and sustainable agricultural production and agroecological production systems that promote equal opportunities for the leadership and participation of IPLC women, as well as increasing their capacities to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions and the protection of biodiversity. **(iv) Knowledge management** through educational processes for the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience, integrating differentiated knowledge of IPLC men and women. Communication mechanisms will be implemented to recognize the political role of women and promote research that validates knowledge in environmental dynamics, territorial governance and sustainable livelihoods.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project incorporates sustainability and resilience.

The project will promote biodiversity conservation, improve ecosystem connectivity in the Pacific-Andean-Amazonian BioSouth corridor, contribute to climate change mitigation, and generate multiple environmental benefits. This will be achieved through harmonized territorial and sectoral planning and the strengthening of intercultural and institutional governance in the BioSouth Corridor (Component 1), as well as through the improved management of protected areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), the agroecological restoration of areas with connectivity value (Component 2), and the implementation of sustainable agricultural production systems and nature-based enterprises, businesses, and tourism that reduce GHG emissions, protect biodiversity, and contribute to peace (Component 3).

The project addresses the linkages between environment and development (e.g. the poverty-environment nexus, and the environmental dimensions of disaster and crisis prevention within a peacebuilding context) and supports the implementation of national environmental sustainability priorities identified in the UNDAF, the country situation or the country's commitments under multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens responsibility and accountability towards key stakeholders.

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In line with UNDP principles, the project will promote all aspects of accountability to key stakeholders during implementation by: (i) enabling active, meaningful and culturally appropriate participation of IPLCs in project planning and decision-making, in particular targeting those at risk of being left behind; (ii) ensuring transparency by providing timely, accessible and functional information on supported activities, including potential environmental and social risks and impacts and measures for their management; (iii) ensuring that key stakeholders are able to communicate their concerns and have access to a complaints and redress process consistent with their rights; and (iv) ensuring effective monitoring of results—and, where appropriate, participatory monitoring with key stakeholders.

The project established governance bodies, technical intercultural secretariats, for each biodiversity landscape (project prioritized landscape), which are made up of public and private actors at the national, regional and municipal levels, as well as ILPCs and civil society to maintain an adequate space for exchange of permanent civic engagement during the design and implementation phase. In addition, the project will generate and/or strengthen mechanisms for dialogue between the state, the private sector, local communities and IPs to promote dialogue processes and governance in the BioSouth Corridor.

Key project instruments to strengthen accountability will include: a Grievance Redress Mechanism, a Gender Action Plan and a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and an FPIC roadmap.

- **Part B. Identification and management of social and environmental risks**

QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Please complete SESP Attachment 1 before answering Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: How important are potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Please answer Questions 4 and 5 below before moving on to Question 5.*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact (I) and probability (P) (1-5)***	***Importance (Low (B), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (A))***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1: Negative impact on human rights linked: a) to the fact that duty bearers, such as government officials, and SINA institutions (National Natural Parks, CARs, departments), local governments,	I = 4 P = 2	**Moderate**	This risk applies potentially to all the project's activities. The consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor requires coordinated and synergistic action among multiple actors at the national, regional, and local levels,	To mitigate this risk, the project: • The project is designed to empower stakeholders in the target areas through activities outlined in its governance component. • A **Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan** was developed in accordance with GEF and UNDP policies and procedures to ensure meaningful engagement with all relevant actors. During the PPG phase, the project designed a culturally and contextually appropriate FPIC route in consultation with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs) across the biodiversity landscapes, ensuring

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QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Please complete SESP Attachment 1 before answering Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: How important are potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Please answer Questions 4 and 5 below before moving on to Question 5.*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact (I) and probability (P) (1-5)***	***Importance (Low (B), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (A))***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
municipalities) may not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project b) to vulnerable and historically marginalised groups not being able to appropriately participate in the project's activities and of its benefits and c) risk of exacerbating existing conflicts among communities and individuals affected by the project. **Cause:** This is a cross-cutting risk that applies to all project activities. See Table 3 ESMF. **Effect:** Affected individuals and communities may be unable to access their rightful benefits or participate meaningfully in			each with specific mandates and responsibilities. Given the large number of stakeholders involved, there is a risk that the project may struggle to meet the co-financing commitments required for its first phase. The project's success depends heavily on the trust established through its institutional framework. However, there is a low risk that government agencies, grassroots organizations, and partners may face challenges in fulfilling their obligations on time. Additionally, some key actors, including Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs), may encounter difficulties	alignment with their specific organizational, representational, and decision-making mechanisms. • **To strengthen coordination, the project will establish inter-institutional coordination committees** comprising representatives from relevant agencies, communities, and key stakeholders to foster effective communication and collaboration. A robust monitoring and evaluation program will also be developed, allowing for the rapid identification of any non-compliance or challenges and enabling timely corrective measures. • A **National Coordinator and a Project Management Unit (PMU)** will oversee and follow up on processes led by government agencies, grassroots organizations, communities, and partner entities. To address potential disruptions from changes in government, the PMU and coordination team will conduct outreach and orientation activities with new administrations to maintain continuity and alignment with project goals. • During the PPG and concept note phases, participatory initiation and validation processes were carried out in alignment with GEF and UNDP standards. The project also incorporates a **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**, in compliance with UNDP SES standards, to handle project-related inquiries and concerns. This mechanism will be operational within the first two months of project implementation. • Furthermore, the project includes an **Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF).**

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QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Please complete SESP Attachment 1 before answering Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: How important are potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Please answer Questions 4 and 5 below before moving on to Question 5.*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact (I) and probability (P) (1-5)***	***Importance (Low (B), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (A))***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
decision-making processes. Vulnerable groups may be further marginalized, leading to increased inequality and social exclusion. Additionally, the lack of capacity among duty bearers to meet their obligations could result in ineffective implementation, oversight, and enforcement of the project's human rights safeguards. This could escalate tensions, deepening conflicts between affected communities and undermining the project's long-term success and sustainability. **Principle Human Rights (P2, P3, P7)**			in engaging fully in the development of work plans and the implementation of project actions. This could limit their participation and affect the project's legitimacy. Despite these challenges, the project formulation process involved continual and meaningful consultation with IPLCs, including Indigenous communities such as the Pastos, Quillasinga, Inga, Kametsa People, and Awa, as well as Afro-descendents from communities such as Alto Mira y Frontera, Cortina Verde de Mandela, Bajo Mira y Frontera, and Río Caunapí. These groups expressed their agreement with the project's	• By recognizing the fundamental rights to participation, consultation, and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), the project ensures that all stakeholders are actively involved**. The Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan incorporates mechanisms for consultation**, participation, and complaints for all actors, acknowledging and respecting their unique forms of organization and decision-making processes.

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QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Please complete SESP Attachment 1 before answering Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: How important are potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Please answer Questions 4 and 5 below before moving on to Question 5.*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact (I) and probability (P) (1-5)***	***Importance (Low (B), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (A))***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
			objectives and approach. Furthermore, during the formulation phase, progress was made in developing the FPIC route, which is expected to be fully realized during the implementation stage to ensure proactive and inclusive participation.	
Risk 2: Negative impact on women/women's groups due to: a) potential situations of discrimination against women with regards to participation in design, implementation and access to opportunities and benefits b) limited ability of women to participate in project activities and c) exclusion from decision-making/articulation spaces, processes associated with formalization,	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	This risk applies potentially to all the project's activities. There are gender inequalities that are exacerbated among rural women in the project landscape. There is little information on the relationship that women have with the conservation and use of natural resources; in addition, women have traditionally had little and unequal participation in decision-	To address this risk, the project will undertake the following actions: • The project has a **Gender Action Plan** that considers the country's commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on promoting the human rights of women and girls, combating discriminatory practices and questioning roles and stereotypes that create inequality and exclusion. • The project will hire **a Gender Specialist** who will monitor and follow up on the implementation of the structured action plan from the project design phase. • The project will ensure that the **GRM** at project level pays special attention to any concerns, requests or proposals from women. With particular attention to cases related to PSEA and GBV.

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QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks? *Note: Please complete SESP Attachment 1 before answering Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: How important are potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Please answer Questions 4 and 5 below before moving on to Question 5.*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact (I) and probability (P) (1-5)***	***Importance (Low (B), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (A))***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
training/dissemination activities and d) heightened risk and exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence (GBV). **Cause:** This cross-cutting risk applies to all project activities (see Table 3, ESMF). Failure to implement the Gender Action Plan strategies may exacerbate the aforementioned risk. **Effect:** This could perpetuate existing inequalities, limiting opportunities for women participating in or benefiting from the project and not having ownership of the project. In addition, it compromises the			making in the management of the ecosystems of the BioSouth Corridor.	• The project will be coordinated with the institutions present in the territory to provide information on prevention and attention routes in cases of gender-based violence. • The project incorporates activities that focus on strengthening women's participation in local governance scenarios for decision-making. • In formulating the project at the PPG stage, the project developed interviews and activities around identified barriers, to qualify the participation of women in the different internal (project) and external (in their organization) decision-making scenarios, for example, computer management, administration, leadership, among others.

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sustainability and legitimacy of the project in relation to UNDP, allies (GEF), international and local standards on gender equality and human rights. **Principle Gender equality and women's empowerment: (P.10, P.11, P.12)**				
Risk 3: There is a risk of excluding vulnerable and historically marginalized groups in a) participation in project design, decision-making spaces, and coordination groups; b) access to training, capacity-building, and dissemination activities; and c) the ability of affected stakeholders to raise concerns, submit claims, or voice objections.	I – 3 P – 2	**Moderate**	This risk applies potentially to all the project's activities. This risk arises because vulnerable and historically marginalized groups often face barriers to participating in key aspects of the project, such as design, decision-making, and coordination. They may lack access to training, capacity-building, and information-sharing	• A **Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan** was developed in accordance with GEF and UNDP policies and procedures to ensure meaningful engagement with all relevant actors. During the PPG phase, the project designed a culturally and contextually appropriate FPIC route in consultation with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs) across the biodiversity landscapes, ensuring alignment with their specific organizational, representational, and decision-making mechanisms. • During the PPG and concept note phases, participatory initiation and validation processes were carried out in alignment with GEF and UNDP standards. The project **also incorporates a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**, in compliance with UNDP SES standards, to handle project-related inquiries and concerns. This mechanism will be operational within the first two months of project implementation.

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Cause: This is a cross-cutting risk that applies to all project activities. See Table 3 ESMF. The exclusion of vulnerable and historically marginalized groups may arise due to systemic inequities, inadequate consultation processes, limited accessibility, or insufficient mechanisms to ensure their active participation and representation in project activities. **Effect:** This exclusion could lead to a lack of diversity in decision-making, reduced capacity for these groups to benefit from training and capacity-building opportunities, and diminished trust in the project. It may also result in			activities due to economic, geographic, or cultural constraints. Additionally, if grievance mechanisms are not designed to be accessible or culturally appropriate, these groups may struggle to raise concerns or voice objections, leaving them excluded from important processes and unable to advocate for their rights.	• Prior and during the PPG phase, **Intercultural Technical Secretariats were established** with members from IPLC, grassroots organisations, government (national, regional, municipal and local). This serves as a governance structure in the project. • Furthermore, the project includes an **Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)**, which will serve as the basis for a IPP (indigenous people's plan). • By recognizing the fundamental rights to participation, consultation, and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), the project ensures that all stakeholders are actively involved. The Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan incorporates mechanisms for consultation, participation, and complaints for all actors, acknowledging and respecting their unique forms of organization and decision-making processes. • The project will ensure that the **GRM** at project level pays special attention to any concerns, requests or proposals concerning participation and exclusion of any actor.

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affected stakeholders being unable to raise concerns or objections, ultimately compromising the project's legitimacy, inclusivity, and effectiveness. **Principle – Accountability (P.13, P.14, P.15)**				
Risk 4: Adverse impacts on habitats and soils due to a) project activities taking place in or around environmentally sensitive areas, validated by IPLCs, b) the potential adverse impact on soils and introduction of invasive alien species during component 2 and 3 activities (related to restoration).	I = 4 P = 1	**Low**	This risk applies potentially to project activities in component 2 and 3. The project contemplates restoration actions only with native species for the conservation of the BioSouth corridor.	To address this risk, the project will undertake the following actions: • The project will follow applicable law with relation to invasive species. The ESMF contains a legal framework related to prevention and management of invasive species. • Species recognized as invasive will not be introduced into new environments; the project will only use native species. • The project design included the participation of key actors responsible for the management of protected areas that are part of the BioSouth Corridor, as well as those responsible for OEMCs. • The project includes an ESMF, developed during the PPG phase, which will be reviewed in a participative manner during the first quarter of the project implementation. • The project will assess capacity development needs for effective biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change,

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Cause: This risk applies to activities in component 2 and 3; especially activities: 2.1.1.5, 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.4, 2.1.3.5, 2.2.1.5, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.3.1, 2.2.3.1, 2.2.3.2, 2.2.3.3., 2.2.3.4, 3.1.1.5, 3.1.1.6, 3.1.1.7, 3.1.2.4, 3.2.1.4, 3.2.1.7, 3.2.2.3. See Table 3 ESMF. Impact: The introduction and proliferation of exotic or invasive species could generate imbalances in local biodiversity and increase management costs and efforts to control the proliferation of these species in environmentally sensitive areas or negative alteration. **Standard 1: Conservation of biodiversity and**				establishing a baseline with specific indicators to meet project activities. • Analysis and mapping of connectivity in which protected areas and environmentally sensitive areas were identified, allowing the establishment of possible areas for ecological corridors in the prioritized landscapes. • The project has a **GRM** to facilitate reporting and alerting of potential environmental impacts. • Guidelines that promote the management and propagation of native species will be included as a priority. A monitoring program will also be generated to prevent the accidental introduction of exotic or invasive species in accordance with national norms that apply the prevention or/and management of invasive species (or those that apply at the time of implementation) that contain the official list of invasive species for Colombia.

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sustainable management of natural resources (E1.1, E.1.2, E1.6, E.1.7, E1.8).				
Risk 5: There is a risk that the project's products and results may be affected by the potential impacts of climate change (floods, landslides, drought) on the prioritized landscapes. **Cause**: This risk applies to activities: 2.1.3.5, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.3.3, 3.1.1.5, 3.1.1.6, 3.1.1.7, 3.2.1.4, 3.2.1.7., 3.2.2.3. See Table 3 ESMF. **Effect:** Climate variability and extreme events may cause delays in achieving the stated objectives. **Standard 2- Climate change and disaster risk: (2.1, 2.2)**	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	This risk applies potentially to project activities in component 2 and 3. The region where the BioSouth corridor is located is prone to being impacted by extreme weather events. In general, most municipalities in the corridor have been experiencing and will experience droughts, mainly due to rising temperatures, which are expected to show temperature increases of up to 2.1°C on average by the end of the century (TCNCC, Ideam ; UNDP; MinAmbiente & Cancillería, 2017).	To address this risk, the project will undertake the following actions: • The project will be aligned with departmental, municipal and sectoral plans, identifying priority measures for disaster risk reduction, climate governance, greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation to climate change, implementing measures to reduce exposure and vulnerability, focused on increasing adaptive capacity, reducing sensitivity and developing resilience. • **The project includes an analysis of vulnerability, threats and risks associated with climate change for the region where the BioSouth Corridor is located** (analysis for each of the landscapes). The project will analyse the planning, climate management and disaster risk management instruments of the departments of Nariño and Putumayo (territories that cover the corridor), to identify and analyse the implementation of plans, programs, projects, measures and actions that contribute to climate resilience, which will allow the project to develop coordination processes with Territorial Entities and Regional Environmental Authorities for disaster prevention and response and climate change management. • The project will implement measures aimed at achieving the project outcomes relating to: (i) Harmonized territorial and sectoral planning contributes to the protection and management of biodiversity and

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			According to the TCNCC, it is evident that the majority of the municipalities that make up the corridor present a **very high vulnerability and climatic risk** for the dimensions of **water resources** and **biodiversity.**	climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor; (ii) Intercultural and institutional governance with strengthened dialogue mechanisms for joint decision-making for the protection and management of biodiversity and building climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor ; (iii) Protected Areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP), areas with a buffer function and potential and/or registered Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), with improved management effectiveness; (iv) Ecological restoration within PAs, in areas with a buffer function of PAs, and other important connectivity areas, contributes to the consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor and resilience to climate change and to improving carbon reserves; (v) Agricultural and livestock systems with an agroecological emphasis, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and protect biodiversity, while contributing to the family economy, regional food autonomy and peace building, and (vi) Educational processes that promote learning for the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience. • The project will strengthen community capacities through technical assistance and training processes in the context of climate change management. • The project will develop measures, actions and initiatives that promote resilience to the effects of climate change, especially in the territories that make up the BioSouth corridor.
Risk 6: The project is being developed in some areas	I= 3 P=1	**Low**	This risk applies potentially to all the project's activities.	This risk will be managed by:

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recognized as Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs) Lands and Territories, including areas they claim and cultural and environmental heritage sites. This poses a risk of a) potential alterations in natural features with cultural significance, and b) use of tangible and intangible forms of cultural heritage (traditional knowledge). Cause: This is a cross-cutting risk that applies to all project activities. The project will be implemented in priority areas of the BioSouth Corridor and its activities will be carried out in areas where IPLCs live, on lands			The project will work with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (including rural farmer communities), who were involved from the design and implementation of the project considering their autonomy and territorial identity.	• The project developed a **Comprehensive Stakeholder Plan** with a Project-Level GRM, as well as **an Environmental and Social Management Framework** (ESMF**), a Gender Plan, and an Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF)** - which includes the **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) route.** These assessments provide realistic and inclusive strategies for IPLCs. • The project, during the PPG stage, prepared a IPPF which will serve as the basis for the IPP that is scheduled to be prepared at the early stages of the project's implementation. • The project developed an FPIC process in collaboration with potentially affected IPLC organizations and their authorities. These engagements facilitated the socialization and refinement of the FPIC process during the project design phase, ensuring its alignment with community needs. The finalized FPIC process will be implemented during the project implementation phase.

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and territories claimed by them and/or within cultural heritage sites. Effect: It could generate impacts, both positive and negative, on their human rights, cultural heritage, territories or livelihoods. **Standard 4. Cultural Heritage (4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5)**				
Risk 7: There is a risk of generating economic displacement related to activities that support the creation and the development of the management plan of a new protected area – the Andino Amazónico Cerro Negro San Francisco Regional Natural Park. This may restrict access to natural resources for IP and	I = 4 P = 2	**Moderate**	The project will work with a governance strategy to voluntarily implement sustainable livelihoods. This risk has been identified by stakeholders, specifically indigenous communities (see IPPF annex). This risk could apply in a differentiated manner to vulnerable groups, taking	**This risk will be managed by:** • During the PPG stage, the project developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Analysis and Plan with a Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and a proposed Project Level Request Resolution Mechanism (GRM). It also conducted a Gender Analysis and Plan, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) -which includes an FPIC route, co-constructed with relevant stakeholders (IPLCs). • The project will ensure that all key stakeholders are adequately consulted on the conservation corridor governance strategies and sustainable livelihoods envisaged by the project.

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local communities that inhabit the Biosouth corridor. **Cause**: This risk applies to activities: 2.1.1.5. See Table 3 ESMF. The support for creating of management plans for PAs implies changes in permitted activities, which will imply a change in the relationship of men and women with their environment. **Impact**: Modification of traditional livelihoods, as well as a possible weakening of environmental governance if not properly managed, which can foster the exacerbation of social and political tensions and conflicts.			into account the different roles and positions of men and women in the landscapes.	• **To manage this risk during the implementation phase, the project** will re-screen the project using the social and environmental screening procedure (SESP) and update the ESMF in a participative manner to determine the need for a Livelihood Action Plan. • **During the first year of the implementation period, the project will of a develop the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)** following the FPIC route- with the meaningful and effective participation of the communities involving gender responsive, intergenerational and culturally appropriate strategies that identify potential impacts before any activity is carried out. **During project activity implementation:** • Engage (where displacement cannot be avoided) experienced professionals to establish baseline information, design displacement activities and assess potential risks and impacts based on applicable UNDP guidance; • Ensure (in the event of economic displacement) that the livelihoods of displaced persons are improved or at least restored through full replacement cost and other forms of assistance; • Ensure that these activities are planned and implemented in collaboration with the meaningful and informed participation of those affected;

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Standard 5 - Displacement and resettlement (5.2).				
Risk 8: Risk of a) Failing to meet the expectations of IPLCs established during the PPG phase, b) Lacking culturally appropriate consultations to obtain FPIC, ensuring IPLC participation in decisions that may affect them (either negatively or positively) and c) potential economic displacement of Indigenous Peoples. This includes the possibility that intercultural agreements for sustainable landscapes may not guarantee broad and effective participation from IPLCs (such as the Pastos, Awá, Inga, Quillasingas, Kamentsa, and Community Councils).	I = 5 P = 2	**Moderate**	This risk applies potentially to all the project's activities. Some communities or members of IPLCs may face greater difficulties in participating in the development of work plans and in implementation due to cultural barriers, communication (language) or actions that limit their participation in the project.	The project will be consistent with commitments under national and international law on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities, including obligations under applicable treaties. This risk will be managed through: • **A Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan** to promote stakeholder participation, with emphasis on IPLCs, women, youth and vulnerable groups in all project-related decisions that may affect their social, cultural, environmental and economic life. • The project will include a **gender analysis and a gender action plan** considering specific actions for women in the territory, including IPLC women. • **An Environmental and Social Management Framework - ESMF** which will set out an action plan to manage potential social and environmental risks associated with project activities. • An **Indigenous Peoples' Planning Framework (IPPF)**, which will include a strategy to mitigate, manage and monitor the risks and impacts that may affect them, and which will be carried out in a participatory and culturally appropriate manner. • During the PPG preparation phase co-constructed a **route of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)** with the IPLCs involved, through appropriate

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Cause: This is a cross-cutting risk that applies to all project activities. See Table 3 ESMF. Lack of a route to obtain FPIC and adequate mechanisms to ensure the meaningful, effective and informed participation of IPLC in the design, implementation and management of intercultural agreements for sustainable production and conservation landscapes. Economic displacement of IPs may occur as a result of activity 2.1.1.5 and the support and development of the management plan of a PA. **Impact:** IPLCs may be left out of the process, unable to benefit from or support				representative bodies. This route will be materialised during the early stages of the project implementation. • **During and before the start of the PGG phase, a intercultural technical secretariat** was established per biodiversity landscape across the BioSouth corridor, composed of IPLCs, local communities, grassroots organisations and government institutions representatives (national, regional, municipal and local). These bodies are part of the governance structure of the project. • To manage the risk of economic displacement of IPLCs during the implementation phase, the project will re-screen the project using the social and environmental screening procedure (SESP) and update the ESMF in a participative manner to determine the need for a **Livelihood Action Plan.** **During project activity implementation:** • Engage (where displacement cannot be avoided) experienced professionals to establish baseline information, design displacement activities and assess potential risks and impacts based on applicable UNDP guidance; • Ensure (in the event of economic displacement) that the livelihoods of displaced persons are improved or at least restored through full replacement cost and other forms of assistance; • Ensure that these activities are planned and implemented in collaboration with the meaningful and informed participation of those affected.

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projects, which could result in negative impacts on their rights, lands, resources, traditional livelihoods, development priorities and cultural heritage. **Standard 6 - Indigenous Peoples: (6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6)**				
Risk 9: In activities related to restoration and others that require labour, there is a risk associated with the incorporation of child labour and accidents during the activities. Cause: This risk applies to activities: 2.1.3.5, 2.2.1.5, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.3.3, 2.2.3.3, 3.1.1.5, 3.1.1.6, 3.1.1.7, 3.2.1.7, 3.2.2.3. See Table 3 ESMF.	I=3 P=3	**Moderate**	Working outdoors or in natural areas may present additional risks, such as uneven terrain, adverse weather conditions, and the presence of flora and fauna that may be dangerous. Lack of proper training and incorrect use or absence of personal protective equipment (PPE) can significantly increase the risk of accidents. Therefore, training and use of	**To manage this risk during the implementation phase, the project will:** • Review of the ESMF during the first quarter of project with the meaningful and effective participation of the communities involving gender responsive, intergenerational and culturally appropriate strategies that identify potential impacts prior to carrying out any activities. • Comply with applicable regulations, UNDP SES Policy Standard 7 and a code of conduct that includes provisions to prevent child labour in all strategic lines of the project. • Ensure the development of an occupational health and safety plan by the organizations supported by the project through Low Value Grant Agreement (LVG)), Responsible Party Agreements (RPAs) and other forms of support.

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Effect: This can affect the human rights and development of minors and result in accidents that endanger the health and safety of project beneficiaries, generating possible legal and social consequences for the community. **Standard 7 – Work and working conditions (7.1, 7.3, 7.6)**			appropriate implements are required to perform their tasks safely.	• Develop technical assistance, supervision and control mechanisms for organizations that have LVG or APR to ensure respect for labour rights and equal opportunities for communities, taking into account social, age, gender and disability gaps.
Risk 10: Project activities may generate both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, for example: during capacity building programs and restoration actions. **Cause:** Inadequate management of waste generated by the project,	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**	Waste can be generated in activities such as community gatherings, and in restoration actions using plastic bags.	

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especially during capacity building and restoration activities. This risk applies to activities: 1.2.2.2, 2.1.3.3, 2.2.1.2, 2.2.1.5, 2.2.2.1, 2.2.3.1, 2.2.3.2, 2.2.3.3, 2.2.3.4, 3.1.1.6, 3.1.1.7, 3.2.1.4, 4.1.1.6. See Table 3 ESMF. **Impact:** Low impact on the environment. **Standard 8 - Pollution prevention and efficient use of resources: (8.2)**				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall risk categorization of the project?			
	Low Risk	☐		**The project identifies 10 risks, 7 in the moderate category and 3 in the low category.**
	Moderate Risk	**x**		
	Substantial Risk	☐		

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<table>
<tr><td>QUESTION 2: What are the potential social and environmental risks?
Note: Please complete SESP Attachment 1 before answering Question 2.</td><td colspan="3">QUESTION 3: How important are potential social and environmental risks?
Note: Please answer Questions 4 and 5 below before moving on to Question 5.</td><td colspan="3">QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk description (broken down by event, cause, impact)</td><td>Impact (I) and probability (P) (1-5)</td><td>Importance (Low (B), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (A))</td><td>Comments (optional)</td><td colspan="3">Description of the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">High Risk</td><td>☐</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8"></td><td colspan="6">QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and their category, which SES requirements are triggered? (check all that apply)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Mandatory question only for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>Is evaluation required? (check if “ yes”)</u></td><td>☐</td><td></td><td>Moderate</td><td>Status? (completed, planned)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">If the answer is “ yes”, indicate the general type and status</td><td></td><td></td><td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Specific assessment(s)</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Are management plans required? (check if “ yes”)</td><td>X</td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">If the answer is “ yes”, indicate the general type</td><td></td><td>x</td><td>Management frameworks/Analysis</td><td>ESMF – completed during PPG phase.</td></tr>
</table>

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						IPPF – completed during PPG phase. Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis – Planned.
				X	Management plans	Gender Action Plan – Completed during PPG phase. Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan – Completed during PPG phase.

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						PPIs (Indigenous Peoples' Plans) – Planned. Livelihood Action Plan – Only in case where economic displacement is inevitable during review of ESMF.
	Considering the identified <u>risks,</u> which project-level Principles/Standards have been triggered?			**Comments (not required)**		
	Global principle: Leave no one behind		**x**			
	Global Principle: Human Rights		**X**			

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Risk description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact (I) and probability (P) (1-5)***	***Importance (Low (B), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (A))***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of the assessment and management measures for each risk rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
	Global Principle: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		**X**	
	Global Principle: Sustainability and Resilience			
	Global Principle: Responsibility and Accountability		**X**	
	Standard 1. Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources		**X**	
	Standard 2. Climate change and disaster risk		**X**	
	Standard 3. Health, safety and community protection			
	Standard 4. Cultural Heritage		**X**	
	Standard 5. Displacement and resettlement		x	

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	Standard 6. Indigenous Peoples		**X**	
	Standard 7. Work and working conditions		**X**	
	Standard 8. Pollution prevention and efficient use of resources		**X**	

Final approval

The final diagnosis at the design stage is not considered complete until the following signatures are included:

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
Quality Assurance (QA) Advisor		UNDP official responsible for the project; usually a UNDP Programme Officer. The final signature confirms that he/she has/have "checked" to ensure that the SESP has been properly implemented.
Quality Assurance Approver		Senior UNDP Director, normally the Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR) or Resident Representative (RR). The GC Approver cannot simultaneously hold the position of GC Adviser. The final signature confirms that he/she has/they have "signed off" the SESP before it is submitted to the CEP.
President of the CEP		Chair of the CEP on behalf of UNDP. In some cases, this may also be the Quality Assurance Approver. The final signature confirms that the SESP was considered part of the project evaluation and has been taken into account in the CEP recommendations.

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Assessment Checklist.

Checklist of potential social and environmental risks		Total
INSTRUCTIONS : The Risk Assessment Checklist will assist in answering Questions 2 through 6 of the Assessment Template. Answers to the questions in the checklist are used to: (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall Risk Categorization for the project, and (3) determine the required level of assessment and management actions. If you require additional guidance in addressing Assessment issues, please refer to the SES Materials Folder .		
Global principle: Leave no one behind **Human rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	**Is there any risk that rights holders (e.g. government agencies) will not have the capacity to fulfil their obligations under the project?**	**Yes**
P.3	**Is there a risk that rights holders (e.g. people affected by the project) will not have the capacity to claim their rights?**	**Yes**
Does the project include or potentially lead to...		
P.4	adverse impacts on the enjoyment of human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly marginalized groups?	No
P.5	Impacts on inequality or discrimination for affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded groups or individuals, including people with disabilities? [37]	No
P.6	restrictions on the availability, quality and/or access to basic resources or services, particularly for marginalized groups or individuals, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	**exacerbation of conflicts between communities and individuals affected by the project, and/or the risk of violence against them?**	**Yes**
Gender equality and women's empowerment		
Q.8	Have women's leaders/groups raised gender equality concerns in relation to the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Does the project include or potentially lead to...		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	**Situations of discrimination against women on the basis of their gender, especially with regard to participation in design and implementation, and access to opportunities and benefits?**	**Yes**
P.11	**Limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account the different roles and positions of men and women in accessing environmental goods and services?** ***For example, activities could lead to the degradation or depletion of natural resources in communities that depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well-being.***	**Yes**
P.12	**exacerbation of the risks of gender-based violence?** ***For example, through the influx of workers into a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transportation, etc.***	**Yes**
Sustainability and resilience: Diagnostic questions relating to risks associated with sustainability and resilience are included in the Standards-specific questions below.		
Responsibility and Accountability		
Does the project include or potentially lead to...		

[37] Discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national, social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status, including as indigenous or member of a minority, is not permitted. Any reference to "women and men" or similar terms is understood to include women and men, boys and girls , and other groups discriminated against on the basis of their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual persons.

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P.13 the exclusion of any key actors who may be affected, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from full participation in decisions that may affect them?	**Yes**
P.14 claims or objections from key actors who could be affected?	**Yes**
P.15 risks of retaliation against key actors who express concerns or complaints, or who try to participate in the project or obtain information about it?	**Yes**
Project level standards	
Standard 1: Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources	
Does the project include or potentially lead to...	
1.1 adverse impacts on habitats (e.g. modified, natural and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and their services? ***For example, through habitat loss, conversion, degradation or fragmentation and hydrological changes.***	**Yes**
1.2 activities within or around critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserves, national parks), areas proposed for protection or areas recognised as such by validated sources and/or Indigenous Peoples or local communities?	**Yes**
1.3 changes in land and resource use that could adversely affect habitats, ecosystems and/or livelihoods? (Note: If restrictions and/or limitations on access to lands are to be applied, see Standard 5.)	No
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. decline, habitat encroachment)?	No
1.5 the exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6 the introduction of invasive alien species?	**Yes**
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	**Yes**
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, development of plantations or reforestation?	**Yes**
1.9 significant agricultural production?	No
1.10 animal husbandry and/or harvesting of fish stocks or other aquatic species?	No
1.11 the extraction, diversion or significant accumulation of surface or groundwater? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin development, groundwater extraction.*	No
1.12 handling or use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[38]	No
1.13 Utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or cultivation, commercial development)[39]	No
1.14 adverse global or transboundary environmental issues?	No
Standard 2: Climate change and disaster risk	
Does the project include or potentially lead to...	
2.1 Areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, strong winds, storm surges, tsunamis or volcanic eruptions?	**Yes**
2.2 Products and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change ? ***For example, through increased rainfall, droughts, temperatures, salinity, extreme events***	**Yes**
2.3 Direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to impacts or disasters caused by climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes in land use planning may stimulate further urbanization of floodplains, possibly increasing the vulnerability of the population to climate change, especially flooding.*	No
2.4 increases in greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community health, safety and security	
Does the project include or potentially lead to...	

[38]See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety .
[39]See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing from the use of genetic resources.

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3.1	construction and/or development of infrastructure (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: The GEF does not fund projects that involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams.)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor quality of surface water due to landslides, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	damage or loss due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of waterborne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and non-communicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.4	transportation, storage and use and/or disposal of hazardous materials (e.g. explosives, fuels and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.8	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to community health (e.g., food, surface water purification, natural flood barriers)?	No
3.9	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.10	Hiring security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural heritage		
Does the project include or potentially lead to...		
4.1	**Activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?**	**Yes**
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, earthworks, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	**adverse impacts on sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious value or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects that aim to protect or conserve cultural heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts.)**	**Yes**
4.4	**alterations in landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?**	**Yes**
4.5	**use of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?**	**Yes**
Standard 5: Displacement and resettlement		
Does the project include or potentially lead to...		
5.1	total or partial physical displacement, temporary or permanent (including persons without legally recognizable land rights)?	No
5.2	**economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions, even in the absence of physical relocation)?**	**Yes**
5.3	Risk of forced evictions?[40]	No
5.4	Impacts or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to lands, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Does the project include or potentially lead to ...		
6.1	**Areas where Indigenous Peoples are present (including the project's area of influence)?**	**Yes**
6.2	**Activities located on lands and territories claimed by Indigenous Peoples?**	**Yes**
6.3	**impacts (positive or negative) on human rights, lands, natural resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples hold legal title to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside the lands and territories inhabited by the affected people or whether Indigenous Peoples are recognized as such by the country in question)?**	**Yes**

[40]Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from their homes and/or the land they occupy, without provision of, or access to, adequate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute a serious violation of various internationally recognized human rights.

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	***If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the requirements of Standard 6 apply and the potential significance of the risks related to impacts on Indigenous Peoples should be Moderate or higher.*[41]**	
6.4	**the lack of culturally appropriate consultations aimed at obtaining free, prior and informed consent on issues that could affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the Indigenous Peoples involved?**	**Yes**
6.5	the use and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by Indigenous Peoples?	No
6.6	**forced evictions or total or partial economic or physical displacement of Indigenous Peoples, including through restrictions on access to lands, territories and resources?** ***Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with responses under Standard 5 above.***	**Yes**
6.7	negative impacts on the development priorities of Indigenous Peoples, as defined by them?	No
6.8	Risks to the physical and cultural survival of Indigenous Peoples?	No
6.9	Impacts 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 responses under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Work and working conditions		
Does the project include or potentially lead to... (note: applies to both project and contractor workers)		
7.1	**working conditions that do not comply with national labour legislation and international commitments?**	**Yes**
7.2	Working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	**the use of child labor?**	**Yes**
7.4	the use of forced labor?	No
7.5	Discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunities?	No
7.6	**Occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) during the project life cycle?**	**Yes**
Standard 8: Pollution prevention and efficient use of resources		
Does the project include or potentially lead to...		
8.1	the release of contaminants into the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential to cause adverse transboundary , local or regional impacts ?	No
8.2	**the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?**	**Yes**
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemical substances?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-out? *For example DDT, PCBs and other chemicals are included in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol , the Minamata Convention , the Basel Convention , the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention.*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have negative effects on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	the consumption of considerable amounts of raw materials, energy and/or water?	No

[41]* Note: Revised in July 2022, changing the presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

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Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

Portfolio/project title: BioSouth: Pacific -Andean-Amazonian ecological and cultural corridor	**Portfolio/Project Number:**	**Date:01-Dec-24**

No.	**Risk**	**Cause**	**Impacts**	**Risk category and subcategory** (including risk appetite)	**Level of impact, probability and risk** (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	**Period of validity of the risk**	**Risk Management Officer** (team responsible for managing risk)	**Risk treatment and management**
1	**SESP Risk 1**. Negative impact on human rights linked: a) to the fact that duty bearers, such as government officials, and SINA institutions (National Natural Parks, CARs, departments), local governments, municipalities) may not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project b) to vulnerable and historically marginalised groups not being able to appropriately participate in the project's activities and of its benefits and c) risk of exacerbating existing conflicts among communities and individuals	This is a cross-cutting risk that applies to all project activities. See Table 3 ESMF.	Affected individuals and communities may be unable to access their rightful benefits or participate meaningfully in decision-making processes. Vulnerable groups may be further marginalized, leading to increased inequality and social exclusion. Additionally, the lack of capacity among duty bearers to meet their obligations could result in ineffective implementation, oversight, and enforcement of	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.1. Human rights) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Probability: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	2026 – 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 1.1.** The project is designed to empower stakeholders in the target areas through activities outlined in its governance component. **Risk treatment 1.2.** A **Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan** was developed in accordance with GEF and UNDP policies and procedures to ensure meaningful engagement with all relevant actors. During the PPG phase, the project

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
	affected by the project.		the project's human rights safeguards. This could escalate tensions, deepening conflicts between affected communities and undermining the project's long-term success and sustainability.					designed a culturally and contextually appropriate FPIC route in consultation with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs) across the biodiversity landscapes, ensuring alignment with their specific organizational, representational, and decision-making mechanisms. **Risk treatment 1.3. To strengthen coordination, the project will establish inter-institutional coordination committees** comprising representatives from relevant agencies, communities,

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								and key stakeholders to foster effective communication and collaboration. A robust monitoring and evaluation program will also be developed, allowing for the rapid identification of any non-compliance or challenges and enabling timely corrective measures.
								Risk treatment 1.3. A **National Coordinator and a Project Management Unit (PMU)** will oversee and follow up on processes led by government agencies, grassroots organizations, communities, and partner

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								entities. To address potential disruptions from changes in government, the PMU and coordination team will conduct outreach and orientation activities with new administrations to maintain continuity and alignment with project goals.
								Risk treatment 1.4. During the PPG and concept note phases, participatory initiation and validation processes were carried out in alignment with GEF and UNDP standards. The project also incorporates a **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								(GRM), in compliance with UNDP SES standards, to handle project-related inquiries and concerns. This mechanism will be operational within the first two months of project implementation.
								Risk treatment 1.5. Furthermore, the project includes an **Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF).**
								Risk treatment 1.7: By recognizing the fundamental rights to participation, consultation, and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), the project ensures that all stakeholders are

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								actively involved. The Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan incorporates mechanisms for consultation, participation, and complaints for all actors, acknowledging and respecting their unique forms of organization and decision-making processes.
2	**SESP Risk 2**. Negative impact on women/women's groups due to: a) potential situations of discrimination against women with regards to participation in design, implementation and access to opportunities and benefits b) limited ability of women to participate in project activities and c)	This cross-cutting risk applies to all project activities (see Table 3, ESMF). Failure to implement the Gender Action Plan strategies may exacerbate the aforementioned risk.	This could perpetuate existing inequalities, limiting opportunities for women participating in or benefiting from the project and not having ownership of the project. In addition, it compromises the	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Probability: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	2026 – 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 2.1.** The project has a **Gender Action Plan** that considers the country's commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on promoting the human rights

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
	exclusion from decision-making/articulation spaces, processes associated with formalization, training/dissemination activities and d) heightened risk and exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence (GBV).		sustainability and legitimacy of the project in relation to UNDP, allies (GEF), international and local standards on gender equality and human rights.					of women and girls, combating discriminatory practices and questioning roles and stereotypes that create inequality and exclusion. **Risk treatment 2.2.** The project will hire **a Gender Specialist** who will monitor and follow up on the implementation of the structured action plan from the project design phase. **Risk treatment 2.3.** The project will ensure that the **GRM** at project level pays special attention to any concerns, requests or proposals from women. With particular attention to

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								cases related to PSEA and GBV.
								Risk treatment 2.4. The project will be coordinated with the institutions present in the territory to provide information on prevention and attention routes in cases of gender-based violence.
								Risk treatment 2.5. The project incorporates activities that focus on strengthening women's participation in local governance scenarios for decision-making.
								Risk treatment 2.6. In formulating the project at the PPG stage, the project developed interviews and

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								activities around identified barriers, to qualify the participation of women in the different internal (project) and external (in their organization) decision-making scenarios, for example, computer management, administration, leadership, among others.
3	**SESP Risk 3**. There is a risk of excluding vulnerable and historically marginalized groups in a) participation in project design, decision-making spaces, and coordination groups; b) access to training, capacity-building, and dissemination activities; and c) the ability of affected stakeholders to raise concerns, submit	This is a cross-cutting risk that applies to all project activities. See Table 3 ESMF. The exclusion of vulnerable and historically marginalized groups may arise due to systemic inequities, inadequate consultation processes,	This exclusion could lead to a lack of diversity in decision-making, reduced capacity for these groups to benefit from training and capacity-building opportunities, and diminished trust in the project. It may also result in affected	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.3. Grievances (Accountability to stakeholders)) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Probability: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	2026 – 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 3.1.** A **Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan** was developed in accordance with GEF and UNDP policies and procedures to ensure meaningful engagement with all relevant actors. During the PPG phase,

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
	claims, or voice objections.	limited accessibility, or insufficient mechanisms to ensure their active participation and representation in project activities.	stakeholders being unable to raise concerns or objections, ultimately compromising the project's legitimacy, inclusivity, and effectiveness.					the project designed a culturally and contextually appropriate FPIC route in consultation with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs) across the biodiversity landscapes, ensuring alignment with their specific organizational, representational, and decision-making mechanisms. **Risk treatment 3.2.** During the PPG and concept note phases, participatory initiation and validation processes were carried out in alignment with GEF and UNDP standards. The project **also**

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								incorporates a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), in compliance with UNDP SES standards, to handle project-related inquiries and concerns. This mechanism will be operational within the first two months of project implementation.
								Risk treatment 3.3. Prior and during the PPG phase, **Intercultural Technical Secretariats were established** with members from IPLC, grassroots organisations, government (national, regional, municipal and local). This

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								serves as a governance structure in the project.
								Risk treatment 3.4. Furthermore, the project includes an **Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)**, which will serve as the basis for a IPP (indigenous people's plan).
								Risk treatment 3.5. By recognizing the fundamental rights to participation, consultation, and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), the project ensures that all stakeholders are actively involved. The Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								incorporates mechanisms for consultation, participation, and complaints for all actors, acknowledging and respecting their unique forms of organization and decision-making processes. **Risk treatment 3.6.** The project will ensure that the **GRM** at project level pays special attention to any concerns, requests or proposals concerning participation and exclusion of any actor.
4	**SESP Risk 4**. Adverse impacts on habitats and soils due to a) project activities taking place in or around environmentally sensitive areas,	This risk applies to activities in component 2 and 3; especially activities: 2.1.1.5, 2.1.2.1, 2.1.2.4, 2.1.3.5, 2.2.1.5, 2.2.2.3,	The introduction and proliferation of exotic or invasive species could generate imbalances in	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) - UNDP**	Probability: **1 - Not likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level:	2026 – 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 4.1.** The project will follow applicable law with relation to invasive species. The ESMF contains a legal

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
	validated by IPLCs, b) the potential adverse impact on soils and introduction of invasive alien species during component 2 and 3 activities (related to restoration).	2.2.3.1, 2.2.3.1, 2.2.3.2, 2.2.3.3., 2.2.3.4, 3.1.1.5, 3.1.1.6, 3.1.1.7, 3.1.2.4, 3.2.1.4, 3.2.1.7, 3.2.2.3. See Table 3 ESMF.	local biodiversity and increase management costs and efforts to control the proliferation of these species in environmentally sensitive areas or negative alteration. The introduction and proliferation of exotic or invasive species could generate imbalances in local biodiversity and increase management costs and efforts to control the proliferation of these species in environmentally sensitive areas or negative alteration.	**Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	**LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**			framework related to prevention and management of invasive species. **Risk treatment 4.2.** Species recognized as invasive will not be introduced into new environments; the project will only use native species. **Risk treatment 4.3.** The project design included the participation of key actors responsible for the management of protected areas that are part of the BioSouth Corridor, as well as those responsible for OEMCs. **Risk treatment 4.4.** The project includes an

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								ESMF, developed during the PPG phase, which will be reviewed in a participative manner during the first quarter of the project implementation.
								Risk treatment 4.5. The project will assess capacity development needs for effective biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change, establishing a baseline with specific indicators to meet project activities.
								Risk treatment 4.6. Analysis and mapping of connectivity in which protected areas and environmentally

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								sensitive areas were identified, allowing the establishment of possible areas for ecological corridors in the prioritized landscapes. **Risk treatment 4.7.** The project has a **GRM** to facilitate reporting and alerting of potential environmental impacts. **Risk treatment 4.8.** Guidelines that promote the management and propagation of native species will be included as a priority. A monitoring program will also be generated to prevent the accidental introduction of exotic or invasive

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								species in accordance with national norms that apply the prevention or/and management of invasive species (or those that apply at the time of implementation) that contain the official list of invasive species for Colombia.
5	**SESP Risk 5**. There is a risk that the project's products and results may be affected by the potential impacts of climate change (floods, landslides, drought) on the prioritized landscapes.	This risk applies to activities: 2.1.3.5, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.3.3, 3.1.1.5, 3.1.1.6, 3.1.1.7, 3.2.1.4, 3.2.1.7., 3.2.2.3. See Table 3 ESMF.	Climate variability and extreme events may cause delays in achieving the stated objectives.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Probability: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	2026 – 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 5.1.** The project will be aligned with departmental, municipal and sectoral plans, identifying priority measures for disaster risk reduction, climate governance, greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation to climate change,

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								implementing measures to reduce exposure and vulnerability, focused on increasing adaptive capacity, reducing sensitivity and developing resilience.
						2026 - 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 5.2.** The project includes an analysis of vulnerability, threats and risks associated with climate change for the region where the BioSouth Corridor is located (analysis for each of the landscapes). The project will analyse the planning, climate management and disaster risk management instruments of

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								the departments of Nariño and Putumayo (territories that cover the corridor), to identify and analyse the implementation of plans, programs, projects, measures and actions that contribute to climate resilience, which will allow the project to develop coordination processes with Territorial Entities and Regional Environmental Authorities for disaster prevention and response and climate change management.
6		This is a cross-cutting risk that	It could generate	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL**	Probability: **1 - Not likely**	2026 – 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 6.1.** The project

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
	SESP Risk 6. The project is being developed in some areas recognized as Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs) Lands and Territories, including areas they claim and cultural and environmental heritage sites. This poses a risk of a) potential alterations in natural features with cultural significance, and b) use of tangible and intangible forms of cultural heritage (traditional knowledge).	applies to all project activities. The project will be implemented in priority areas of the BioSouth Corridor and its activities will be carried out in areas where IPLCs live, on lands and territories claimed by them and/or within cultural heritage sites.	impacts, both positive and negative, on their human rights, cultural heritage, territories or livelihoods.	**(1.7. Cultural heritage) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**			developed a **Comprehensive Stakeholder Plan** with a Project-Level GRM, as well as **an Environmental and Social Management Framework** (ESMF**), a Gender Plan, and an Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF)** - which includes the **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) route.** These assessments provide realistic and inclusive strategies for IPLCs. **Risk treatment 6.2.** The project, during the PPG stage, prepared a IPPF which will serve as the

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								basis for the IPP that is scheduled to be prepared at the early stages of the project's implementation. **Risk treatment 6.3.** The project developed an FPIC process in collaboration with potentially affected IPLC organizations and their authorities. These engagements facilitated the socialization and refinement of the FPIC process during the project design phase, ensuring its alignment with community needs. The finalized FPIC process will be implemented during the project

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								implementation phase.
7	**SESP Risk 7**. There is a risk of generating economic displacement related to activities that support the creation and the development of the management plan of a new protected area – the Andino Amazónico Cerro Negro San Francisco Regional Natural Park. This may restrict access to natural resources for IP and local communities that inhabit the Biosouth corridor.	This risk applies to activities: 2.1.1.5. See Table 3 ESMF. The support for creating of management plans for PAs implies changes in permitted activities, which will imply a change in the relationship of men and women with their environment.	Modification of traditional livelihoods, as well as a possible weakening of environmental governance if not properly managed, which can foster the exacerbation of social and political tensions and conflicts.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.8. Displacement and resettlement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Probability: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	2026 – 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 7.1.** During the PPG stage, the project developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Analysis and Plan with a Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and a proposed Project Level Request Resolution Mechanism (GRM). It also conducted a Gender Analysis and Plan, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) -which includes an FPIC

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								route, co-constructed with relevant stakeholders (IPLCs). **Risk treatment 7.2.** The project will ensure that all key stakeholders are adequately consulted on the conservation corridor governance strategies and sustainable livelihoods envisaged by the project. **Risk treatment 7.3. To manage this risk during the implementation phase, the project** will re-screen the project using the social and environmental screening procedure (SESP)

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								and update the ESMF in a participative manner to determine the need for a Livelihood Action Plan. **Risk treatment 7.4. During the first year of the implementation period, the project will of a develop the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)** following the FPIC route- with the meaningful and effective participation of the communities involving gender responsive, intergenerational and culturally appropriate strategies that identify potential impacts before any activity is carried out.

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								Risk treatment 7.5. During implementation Engage (where displacement cannot be avoided) experienced professionals to establish baseline information, design displacement activities and assess potential risks and impacts based on applicable UNDP guidance;
								Risk treatment 7.6. During implementation ensure (in the event of economic displacement) that the livelihoods of displaced persons are improved or at least restored through full

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								replacement cost and other forms of assistance; **Risk treatment 7.7. During implementation** ensure that these activities are planned and implemented in collaboration with the meaningful and informed participation of those affected;
8 9	**SESP Risk 8**. Risk of a) Failing to meet the expectations of IPLCs established during the PPG phase, b) Lacking culturally appropriate consultations to obtain FPIC, ensuring IPLC participation in decisions that may affect them (either negatively or positively) and c) potential economic displacement of Indigenous Peoples. This includes the	This is a cross-cutting risk that applies to all project activities. See Table 3 ESMF. Lack of a route to obtain FPIC and adequate mechanisms to ensure the meaningful, effective and informed participation of IPLC in the design,	IPLCs may be left out of the process, unable to benefit from or support projects, which could result in negative impacts on their rights, lands, resources, traditional livelihoods, development priorities and cultural heritage.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9. Indigenous peoples) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Probability: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	2026 – 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 8.1. A Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan** to promote stakeholder participation, with emphasis on IPLCs, women, youth and vulnerable groups in all project-related decisions that may affect their social, cultural,

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
	possibility that intercultural agreements for sustainable landscapes may not guarantee broad and effective participation from IPLCs (such as the Pastos, Awá, Inga, Quillasingas, Kamentsa, and Community Councils).	implementation and management of intercultural agreements for sustainable production and conservation landscapes. Economic displacement of IPs may occur as a result of activity 2.1.1.5 and the support and development of the management plan of a PA.						environmental and economic life. **Risk treatment 8.2.** The project will include a **gender analysis and a gender action plan** considering specific actions for women in the territory, including IPLC women. **Risk treatment 8.3. An Environmental and Social Management Framework - ESMF** which will set out an action plan to manage potential social and environmental risks associated with project activities. **Risk treatment 8.4.** An **Indigenous**

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								Peoples' Planning Framework (IPPF), which will include a strategy to mitigate, manage and monitor the risks and impacts that may affect them, and which will be carried out in a participatory and culturally appropriate manner.
								Risk treatment 8.5. During the PPG preparation phase co-constructed a **route of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)** with the IPLCs involved, through appropriate representative bodies. This route will be materialised

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								during the early stages of the project implementation. **Risk treatment 8.6. During and before the start of the PGG phase, a intercultural technical secretariat** was established per biodiversity landscape across the BioSouth corridor, composed of IPLCs, local communities, grassroots organisations and government institutions representatives (national, regional, municipal and local). These bodies are part of the governance structure of the project.

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								Risk treatment 8.7. To manage the risk of economic displacement of IPLCs during the implementation phase, the project will re-screen the project using the social and environmental screening procedure (SESP) and update the ESMF in a participative manner to determine the need for a **Livelihood Action Plan.**
								Risk treatment 8.8. During project implementation engage (where displacement cannot be avoided) experienced professionals to establish

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								baseline information, design displacement activities and assess potential risks and impacts based on applicable UNDP guidance; **Risk treatment 8.9. During project implementation** ensure (in the event of economic displacement) that the livelihoods of displaced persons are improved or at least restored through full replacement cost and other forms of assistance; **Risk treatment 8.10. During project implementation** ensure that

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								these activities are planned and implemented in collaboration with the meaningful and informed participation of those affected.
	SESP Risk 9. In activities related to restoration and others that require labour, there is a risk associated with the incorporation of child labour and accidents during the activities.	This risk applies to activities: 2.1.3.5, 2.2.1.5, 2.2.2.3, 2.2.3.3, 2.2.3.3, 3.1.1.5, 3.1.1.6, 3.1.1.7, 3.2.1.7, 3.2.2.3. See Table 3 ESMF.	This can affect the human rights and development of minors and result in accidents that endanger the health and safety of project beneficiaries, generating possible legal and social consequences for the community.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.10. Labor and working conditions) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Probability: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	2026 - 2030	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 9.1.** Review of the ESMF during the first quarter of project with the meaningful and effective participation of the communities involving gender responsive, intergenerational and culturally appropriate strategies that identify potential impacts prior to carrying out any activities. **Risk treatment 9.2.** Comply with applicable regulations, UNDP SES Policy

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								Standard 7 and a code of conduct that includes provisions to prevent child labour in all strategic lines of the project.
								Risk treatment 9.3. Ensure the development of an occupational health and safety plan by the organizations supported by the project through Low Value Grant Agreement (LVG)), Responsible Party Agreements (RPAs) and other forms of support.
								Risk treatment 9.4. Develop technical assistance, supervision and control mechanisms for

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								organizations that have LVG or APR to ensure respect for labour rights and equal opportunities for communities, taking into account social, age, gender and disability gaps.
10	**SESP Risk 10**. Project activities may generate both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, for example: during capacity building programs and restoration actions.	Inadequate management of waste generated by the project, especially during capacity building and restoration activities. This risk applies to activities: 1.2.2.2, 2.1.3.3, 2.2.1.2, 2.2.1.5, 2.2.2.1, 2.2.3.1, 2.2.3.2, 2.2.3.3, 2.2.3.4, 3.1.1.6, 3.1.1.7, 3.2.1.4, 4.1.1.6. See Table 3 ESMF.	Low impact on the environment.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.11. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Probability: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	2026 – 2033	Project Coordinator/PMU	**Risk treatment 10.1.** The project has developed an ESMF that will be reviewed during the early stages of implementation in a participative manner to ensure waste is being properly disposed.
11	**Other risk 1.** There is a risk of high staff	Leadership changes in	High staff turnover,	4. Organizational 4.1 Governance	Probability:	2026 - 2030	Coordination through the UGP	**Risk treatment during the**

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
	turnover, combined with a limited workforce, which hinders the retention of essential skills and knowledge for the Project.	government entities result in personnel changes.	especially with a limited workforce, can lead to a loss of critical skills and knowledge, causing delays, increased costs, and disrupted project continuity. Leadership changes in government entities worsen this by creating instability and inconsistent decision-making.	4.2 Execution capacity UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN EXPLORATORY 7. Strategic 7.6 Change/rotation in government UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEARCH	3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)			**implementation phase:** The Project will create formal documentation and training mechanisms, such as operational manuals, internal workshops and knowledge databases, to ensure that critical skills and learning are retained within the Project.
12	**Other risk 2.** There is a risk of regulatory changes during implementation that are not contemplated and may limit the participation of stakeholders in the project and execution of project activities.	Changes in government with changes in public policies related to communities and the environment.	This could affect the relationship with the Project's stakeholders and could even alter the planned activities.	6. Regulations 6.1 Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation UNDP Risk Appetite: PRECAUTIONS	Probability: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	2026 - 2030	Coordination through the UGP	**Risk treatment during the implementation phase:** In the implementation phase the Project must keep up to date with any regulations issued that may be related to any of the components. Likewise, take

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No.	Risk	Cause	Impacts	Risk category and subcategory (including risk appetite)	Level of impact, probability and risk (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	Period of validity of the risk	Risk Management Officer (team responsible for managing risk)	Risk treatment and management
								the necessary actions and changes to ensure that the Project activities comply with national legislation.
13	Significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the dollar and the Colombian peso during the Project's implementation could negatively affect budget execution and the delivery of planned activities.	Global and national economic volatility affecting the stability of the local currency against the dollar, combined with a high dependence on financial resources in dollars to execute the Project.	An imbalance in the Project's estimated costs could lead to a reduced scope of planned activities, execution delays, and a potential decline in the quality of expected results due to unforeseen budget adjustments.	2. financial (2.6. budget availability and cash flow) UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMUM TO PRECAUTIONS	Probability: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	2026 - 2030	Coordination through the UGP	**During the implementation phase, the Project must:** 1. Establish a continuous monitoring and analysis system for the TRM, supported by the financial team, to develop short-, medium-, and long-term projections. 2. Conduct regular budget assessments based on current and projected exchange rates to identify potential deviations and

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No.	**Risk**	**Cause**	**Impacts**	**Risk category and subcategory** (including risk appetite)	**Level of impact, probability and risk** (see risk matrix in Annex 3)	**Period of validity of the risk**	**Risk Management Officer** (team responsible for managing risk)	**Risk treatment and management**
								enable timely decision-making.

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Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager/Coordinator Rate: $4,436/month	84 months / over 7 years	The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. <u>Project Management Duties and Responsibilities (26%)</u> • Manage the overall conduct of the project; • Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan; • Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work; • Monitor events as determined in the project's monitoring plan, and update the plan as required; • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits; • Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form; • Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports; • Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results; • Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed; • Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities; • Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis; • Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log; • Capture lessons learned during project implementation; • Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required; • Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop; • Ensure that the project results framework's indicators are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR; • Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF; • Prepare the GEF PIR jointly with the M&E Specialist; • Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process. <u>Project Technical Duties and Responsibilities, Component 3 (75%)</u>

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Technically guide interdisciplinary teams, integrating ecological, social, and economic perspectives for community engagement, business development, and conservation of the region's biodiversity and cultural assets.
Project Assistant Rate: $2,693/month	12 months / over 4 years	Duties and Responsibilities Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks: • Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; • Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; • Assist in the preparation of progress reports; • Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; • Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.
Project Accountant/Finance Assistant/Finance officer Rate: $3,215/month	84 months / over 7 years	Duties and Responsibilities • Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager; • Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures; • Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP; • Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions; • Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s); • Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues; • Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities; • Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.
Project Gender Officer Rate: $53,234/year	4 years; year 4 to 7 Note: The remaining three years will be charged to the GEF Jaguar corridor project, to share costs and maximize efficiencies in budgets.	Duties and Responsibilities • Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work; • Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; • Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer Rate:$ 4,431/month	54 months over 4.5 years Note: The remaining 2.5 years will be charged to the GEF Jaguar corridor project, to share costs and maximize efficiencies in budgets	Duties and Responsibilities • Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards; • Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary; • Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results; • Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan; • Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; • Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses; • Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products; • Support project site M&E and learning missions; • Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.
Project Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer Rate: $45,239/year	7 years	Duties and Responsibilities • Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMF participatory revision and validation, ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; • Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; • Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; • Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; • Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders; • Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation; • Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project
International Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation Rate: $26,000/year	30 days; year 4	Duties and Responsibilities • Conduct mid-term project review as required by the Government, UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF. Prepares project mid-term review report, including responses to senior staff comments.
National Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation Rate: $500/day	25 days; year 4	Duties and Responsibilities • Support the mid-term project review as required by the Government, UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF. Support the preparation project mid-term review report, including responses to senior staff comments.
International Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation Rate: $34,000/year	30 days; year 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Conduct Terminal Evaluation of the project as required by the Government, UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF. Prepares project final evaluation report, including responses to senior staff comments.

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
National Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation Rate: $600/day	30 days; year 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Support the Terminal project review as required by the Government, UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF. Support the preparation of the project terminal review report, including responses to senior staff comments.
Local / National technical contracting		
Socio-environmental conflict local consultant Rate: $10,000/year	1 year; year 1	Duties and Responsibilities • Consultancy to locally analyze socio- environmental conflicts and propose conflict-sensitive planning solutions in the BioSouth Corridor.
National Environmental Professional Rate: $33,069/year	7 years; year 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Support the implementation of project activities related to National Natural Parks in the BioSouth at the central level. • Provide technical guidance and strategic support for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of environmental initiatives across the National Natural Parks System, ensuring alignment with national biodiversity and climate resilience goals. • Strengthen coordination with regional park offices and inter-institutional partners, supporting the integration of sustainable management practices and policy instruments into protected area governance.
National Territorial Planning Specialist Rate: $50,895/year	4 years; year 1 to 4	Duties and Responsibilities • Locally assess territorial and sectoral planning instruments, identify gaps and provide recommendation in environmental, cultural, and economic dimensions in the BioSouth corridor.
National Specialist in Public Policy Incidence Rate: $38,568/year	4 years; year 2 to 5	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to analyze existing public policies, sectoral frameworks, and PDET guidelines, ensuring coherence between updated planning instruments and other key policies (e.g., biodiversity, climate resilience, sustainable development, and land-use planning).
National Indigenous Peoples Expert Rate: $42,009/year	7 years; year 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to support Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and communities in the design/update of environmental planning instruments, design IPP, implement FPIC, and provide guidance to the implementation of other project activities with indigenous and ethnic groups.
National Governance Expert Rate: $38,777/year	7 years; year 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to locally lead the coordination of the component 1 to analyze existing governance frameworks and design/strengthened inclusive intercultural and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms for decision-making, and to provide tools for monitoring the implementation of agreements.
National Environmental Specialist Rate: $35,824/year	7 years; year 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Provide technical support and guidance for the implementation of project activities at the national level.

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Lead field-based implementation and technical support for biodiversity conservation, ecological restoration, and climate resilience actions
Protected Areas Management Expert Rate: $31,500/year	2 years; years 2 and 6	Duties and Responsibilities • Provide baseline data and support the development/update of environmental management plans for protected areas under the jurisdiction of environmental authorities/local governments within the BioSouth corridor.
Conservation Strategies Cosultant Rate: $22,500/year	2 years; years 1 and 2	Duties and Responsibilities • Identify and map potential OMECs and other conservation strategies, evaluate ecological, cultural, and governance dimensions, formulate detailed guidelines for OMEC registration requirements and conservation strategies management plans.
National Specialist GIS Rate: $45,239/year	7 years; years 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to support the analysis, mapping, and visualization of spatial data for biodiversity conservation, ecological connectivity, and climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor. The specialist will contribute to the development of environmental planning instruments, restoration plans, and management plans for protected areas and conservation strategies.
National Conservation and Protected Areas Specialist Rate: $42,009/year	7 years; years 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to provide guidance on habitat restoration, species conservation, and ecosystem services; to identify capacity needs of PA and apply METT tool; and to support the strengthening of conservation through different protection regimes.
Techinical Assistants (4): one per Protected Area of National Natural Parks in the BioSouth corridor (1.FFS Galeras, 2. FFS Corota, 3. MPS Orito Ingi Ande, 4. NIMD Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira y Frontera) Rate: $136,445/year	6 years; years 2 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Provide field-based technical and logistic support in the implementation of project activities within the NNPC areas. • Support the implementation of conservation and restoration activities within the assigned Protected Area, in coordination with park authorities, local communities, and institutional partners. • Provide technical assistance for field-based monitoring, data collection, and reporting related to biodiversity, ecological connectivity, and climate resilience indicators. • Facilitate local capacity-building and community engagement processes, promoting participatory approaches to protected area management and sustainable resource use.
Biodiversity Finance Consultant Rate: $5,400/month	18 months; years 2 and 3	Duties and Responsibilities • Provide technical assistance in identifying and designing through stakeholder consultations innovative financial mechanisms to mobilize resources for biodiversity conservation.
Ecological Connectivity Consultant Rate: $5,400/month	18 months; years 1 and 2	Duties and Responsibilities

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• Field-based position to identify ecological corridors, stepping stones, and connectivity gaps within BioSouth corridor landscape, and develop a Restoration Plan to address habitat fragmentation through restoration activities (e.g. reforestation, agroforestry, wetland rehabilitation) to enhance connectivity.
Local Techinical Assistants (6): one per biodiversity landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Piedmont, and Pacific) plus one for the BioSouth corridor Rate: $16,158/year	5 years; years 2 to 7 Note: distributed in technical components 2 and 3.	Duties and Responsibilities • Monitoring and follow-up the implementation of LVG, other project activities, and logistic support. • Provide field-based technical assistance in ecological and agroecological restoration, sustainable production systems, and biodiversity conservation aligned with project goals. • Support the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of local activities, ensuring coordination with communities, authorities, and partners in each biodiversity landscape. • Facilitate training sessions, participatory workshops, and knowledge-sharing spaces, promoting intercultural dialogue and stakeholder engagement. • Assist in data collection, logistical coordination, and communication between stakeholders and the central technical team to ensure timely and effective implementation.
Logistic Assistant Rate: $35,323/year	7 years; years 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Support operational aspects of project implementation along the BioSouth corridor, ensuring coordination of activities such as meetings organization, travel arrangements, transportation, and the distribution of materials.
National Sustainable Production Systems Expert Rate: $38,777/year	7 years; years 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to locally design, implement, and monitor agricultural, livestock, and agroforestry systems for achieving goals related to biodiversity conservation, GHG emission reduction, and promotion of resilience and inclusivity in productive landscapes.
National Climate Change Expert Rate: $42,009/year	7 years; years 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to conduct GHG inventories for agricultural and livestock systems and propose strategies to lower GHG output and low-emission technologies; and to develop an GHG MVR Plan.
National Private Sector Engagement Expert Rate: $45,239/year	3 years; years 3 to 5	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to locally identify and establish partnerships with private sector entities (e.g., companies, investors, foundations) that facilitate dialogues and agreements to support biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and sustainable production initiatives promoting market access for sustainable products.
Grant manager Rate: $38,777/year	6 years; years 2 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Supervise and provide logistical assistance to LVG, meetings and workshops • Provide technical and administrative support to grantees, including capacity building and guidance on financial, procurement, and reporting requirements. • Coordinate with project team grant activities with project goals, track performance, and contribute to strategic decision-making based on results and lessons learned.

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Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
National Green Markets Expert Rate: $38,777/year	7 years; years 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to identify market demands, creating business models for biodiversity-friendly, low-carbon, and biocultural products in the BioSouth corridor, and developing strategies to integrate them into value chains.
National Environmental Education Specialist Rate: $3,215/year	5 years; years 2 to 6	Duties and Responsibilities • Locally develop and implement a capacity building program for teachers and school principals in teaching and learning about biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the prioritized educational institutions of the BioSouth corridor. Includes supporting the update of educational programs on conservation and climate resilience in alignment with formal and traditional educational structures and processes.
Digital Platform Development Consultant Rate: $18,000/year	3 years; years 5 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Design and develop a digital platform to centralize, manage, and disseminate project results, ensuring accessibility, transparency, and knowledge sharing among stakeholders and the general public.
National Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist: Rate: $42,009/year	7 years; years 1 to 7	Duties and Responsibilities • Field-based position to develop and implement a comprehensive communication strategy, build communication capacities among local organizations, and ensure effective dissemination of project results to promote visibility, knowledge sharing, and stakeholder engagement.

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Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the BioSouth: Pacific-Andean-Amazon Ecological and Cultural Corridor project (GEF BioSouth) has been developed in alignment with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) guidelines for stakeholder engagement. The plan outlines national regulations and requirements to ensure broad and inclusive participation, identifies project stakeholders engaged before and during the preparation phase (PPG), and details strategies for fostering stakeholder commitment. It also includes the proposed work schedule, allocated resources, roles and responsibilities, as well as the mechanisms for addressing stakeholder requests and the systems for monitoring and reporting progress.

2. PURPOSE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE STAKEHOLDER PLAN

The purpose of this plan is to establish a clear and strategic framework to ensure inclusion, participation and transparency in all stages of the BioSouth project cycle. Through stakeholder mapping and understanding the interests and potential impacts related to the project, the role and responsibilities of stakeholders have been identified, and the breadth and depth of their participation have been defined. This plan serves as a roadmap to guide consultations and exchanges, ensuring that the specific needs of groups and stakeholders involved are considered, accountability is promoted, and participatory processes are fostered to strengthen trust among stakeholders, thus contributing to the success and sustainability of the project.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project aims to strengthen the ecological and cultural connectivity of the Pacific-Andean-Amazon BioSouth Corridor through enhanced environmental governance and sustainable production landscapes. This approach will bring benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience and local communities, ensuring gender equity and contributing to peacebuilding. This will be achieved through five interrelated components: i) strengthening governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience; ii) improving biodiversity conservation and restoration through ecological and cultural connectivity; iii) supporting sustainable biocultural production landscapes for an economy based on biodiversity and climate resilience; iv) promoting knowledge management and learning with an intercultural and ecological approach; and v) monitoring and evaluating project implementation.

This strategy will be implemented in five biodiversity-rich landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andes, Coastal Piedmont, and Pacific) along the BioSouth Corridor, generating the following global environmental benefits: 16,998.7 hectares (ha) of new terrestrial protected areas; 140,288.78 ha of terrestrial protected areas and 192,129.44 ha of marine protected areas under improved management; 5,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration; 150,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices; and 3.106.014 tCO2e of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigated, benefiting 13,000 people (50% women and 50% men) with this GEF and Colombia investment, over the 7-year duration of the project.

4. PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

The project seeks to benefit 13,000 people (50% women and 50% men) within the five biodiversity landscapes of the BioSouth Corridor: Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andes, Coastal Piedmont and Pacific. Given the scope of the project, the stakeholders identified during the PPG phase at different levels (international, national, regional, departmental, and local) are described in the following table (Table 1.):

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Table 6. Stakeholders identified during the PPG phase

LEVEL	INTERESTED PARTY	ROLE IN THE PROJECT
NATIONAL	National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC)	Public entity in charge of the administration and management of the protected areas under the jurisdiction of the NNPC system and coordination of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP for its acronym in Spanish). The NNPC is the executing partner of the project and will guide the technical and operational activities for the integrated management of the prioritized protected areas and the coordination with other conservation strategies within the intervention area.
NATIONAL	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente)	Public entity in charge of defining the national environmental policy and promoting the recovery, conservation, protection, planning, management, use and exploitation of renewable natural resources, ensuring sustainable development. MinAmbiente was consulted during the PPG to define its role in the planning, decision-making and execution of the project, ensuring that the project objectives and activities are aligned with national environmental policies, strategies and priorities.
NATIONAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MinAgricultura)	Public entity responsible for formulating, coordinating and evaluating policies that promote the competitive, equitable and sustainable development of agricultural, forestry, fisheries and rural development processes. The MADR was consulted during the PPG phase to define its responsibilities and role in intersectoral dialogues to promote reconversion and/or substitution to sustainable practices, and to evaluate rural extension services for sustainable production and the promotion of sustainable value chains.
NATIONAL	Financial and banking institutions	Financial and banking institutions (e.g. Finagro, BBVA, Banco Agrario) will be instrumental in developing innovative blended finance financing mechanisms to support biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, sustainable agricultural and livestock systems, nature-based business models for nature, and sustainability of project outcomes. Specific financial and banking institutions that will participate in the project were consulted (e.g. Finagro) and others were identified to further defined their participation during the implementation phase.
REGIONAL	Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs) – Regional Environmental Authorities	Regional public corporate entities responsible for managing, within their jurisdictions, the environment and renewable natural resources, in accordance with the legal provisions and policies of the Ministry of the Environment. The CARs were consulted during the PPG to define their role in the development and implementation of regional planning instruments, the activities foreseen to be implemented for the management improvement of the PAs under their jurisdiction, and to provide technical assistance to implement biodiversity-friendly production practices. The CARs included in the BioSouth Corridor are the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon (CORPOAMAZONIA) and the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño (CORPONARIÑO).
NATIONAL, REGIONAL	Research institutes	The Pacific Environmental Research Institute (IIAP) was consulted during the PPG phase to define its participation in the project in terms of generating information on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the corridor area.

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LEVEL	INTERESTED PARTY	ROLE IN THE PROJECT
		Other research institutes such as the Amazonian Institute of Scientific Research (SINCHI), the Colombian agricultural research corporation (AGROSAVIA) and the Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute (IAvH), were identified to further defined their participation during the implementation phase.
DEPARTMENTAL	Departmental Governments	Decentralized public entities responsible for governing the country's departments. Within the BioSouth Corridor, the Nariño Departmental Government and the Putumayo Departmental Government, were consulted during the PPG phase of the project to define their role in the development and implementation of plans and programs for priority conservation areas, biodiversity protection and management, and climate resilience measures aligned to the regional planning.
LOCAL	Municipalities	Public entities responsible for creating and adopting land use plans under the Organic Law of the Development Plan and Law 388 of 1997, as well as regulating land use in the municipality. Major municipalities were consulted during the PPG phase to define their role in the development and implementation of plans/projects/programs for conservation areas biodiversity protection and climate resilience actions in their local planning instruments. Other municipalities will be consulted to define their participation during the implementation phase.
LOCAL	Municipal community water boards	Municipal community water boards are community organizations with legal personality, non-profit and of public interest, which manage the income generated by the assets and investments in a drinking water supply system for the benefit of the community. During the PPG phase, these community water boards were identified and will be consulted for their participation in water conservation and management actions during the project implementation.
LOCAL	Local communities	Include Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and communities, civil society organisations (CSOs) whom are landowners/users of natural resources within the project's priority areas. Consultations with Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants communities authorities, as well as with local communities and community-based organizations were carried out during the PPG phase as part of the Stakeholder Analysis.
LOCAL, NATIONAL	Private sector	The private sector includes associations/coorporations/ companies of the agricultural, livestock and tourism sectors identified in the project's intervention area. During the PPG phase, dialogues were established to identify alternatives for coordination of actions related to promotion of green markets and sustainable enterprises certificates with the Pasto Chamber of Commerce.
LOCAL, NATIONAL	Academic and training centers	Academic centers and institutions such as Universidad Mariana de Nariño (local university) and the SENA (National Apprenticeship Service) were identified and consulted to define their participation in the project in terms of generating knowledge (including traditional knowledge from IP) on biodiversity of the BioSouth corridor area, and to train the project beneficiaries in the implementation of sustainable production practices.

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LEVEL	INTERESTED PARTY	ROLE IN THE PROJECT
INTERNATIONAL	International cooperation and financiers	During the PPG phase, consultations were held to establish synergies with the other initiatives that are being implemented with its support in the priority landscapes within the BioSouth corridor, which will allow for the coordination of actions and the identification of areas of complementarity. These included the and international cooperation such as USAID.
INTERNATIONAL	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	GEF Implementing Agency: Country Office and Regional Office (Panama).

5. POTENTIAL RISKS AND SES MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The project applies UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (www.undp.org/ses), including requirements related to meaningful, effective and informed stakeholder participation. See the Annex to the Project Document for the Social and Environmental Standard Procedure (SESP), which identifies the environmental and social risk for the project.

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6. POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS

6.1. UNDP STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT POLICY

UNDP's stakeholder engagement policy (UNDP, 2023) establishes a framework to ensure meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects. This ongoing process includes stakeholder analysis, information dissemination, consultation, monitoring and evaluation, tailored to the needs of identified groups, including those "most left behind". UNDP ensures that these interactions are inclusive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory and accessible, and takes specific measures to encourage participation in contexts where it may be disadvantaged. The scale and frequency of engagement are tailored to potential risks and impacts, seeking to maintain constructive relationships with stakeholders to mitigate risks in a timely manner.

6.2. GEF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT POLICY

The GEF Stakeholder Engagement Policy (GEF, 2017) aims to "promote the inclusive and meaningful participation of Stakeholders in GEF's governance and operations in support of the GEF's mandate to protect the global environment" (GEF, 2017, pág. 4). This is achieved through inclusive and meaningful stakeholder engagement at all stages of the project lifecycle, from project design to implementation and evaluation. The policy emphasizes the early identification and ongoing engagement of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities, civil society and the private sector, ensuring effective, gender-sensitive, manipulation-free and accessible consultations for vulnerable groups.

6.3. INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Table 7. International agreements and treaties related to stakeholder participation

TREATY AND/OR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT	DESCRIPTION
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966	Colombia ratified this covenant in 1969. Article 19 protects the right to freedom of expression, essential for citizen participation and Article 25 guarantees the right of all citizens to participate in the direction of public affairs.
American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR) or Pact of San José, 1969	Colombia ratified this convention in 1973. Article 23 ensures the right to participate in government directly or through freely chose representatives and Article 13 protects the freedom of thought and expression.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979	Colombia ratified this convention in 1982. This convention is often descried as the international bill of rights for women, which aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. Article 7 ensures women's rights to participate in public and political life.
International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989	This convention, ratified by Colombia in 1991, addresses the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples, emphasizing their right to maintain and develop their identities, languages, and religion. Article 6 ensures consultation with Indigenous Peoples on legislative or administrative measures that may affect them and Article 7 recognises the right of Indigenous Peoples to decide their own priorities for development.
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 2007	Colombia voted in favour of this declaration that sets out the individual and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples, including their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues. Article 18 ensures Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters that would affect their rights. Article 19 requieres states to consult and cooperate in good faith with Indigenous Peoples to obtain their free, prior, and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

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TREATY AND/OR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT	DESCRIPTION
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948	Article 19 guarantees freedom of expression and the right to seek, receive and disseminate information and ideas.
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), 1965	Colombia ratified this convention in 1965. Article 5(c) guarantees the right to participate in public life without discrimination.
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), 2006	Colombia ratified this convention in 2011. Article 29 ensures the rights of persons with disabilities to participate fully and effectively in the conduct of public affairs.
United Nations Declaration of Common Understanding on Human Rights-Based Approaches to Development Cooperation, 2003	Document that refers to the methodology that UN agencies must follow for development cooperation and programming. It considers that every person and all peoples have the right to participate actively, freely and significantly in civil, economic, social, cultural and political development in which they can enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms.
Escazú Agreement, 2018	The Escazú Agreement, formally known as the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation, and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, is the first environmental treaty in the region. It was approved by the Chamber of Representatives in 2022. It aims to guarantee the full and effective implementation of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters. It also includes provisions for the protection of environmental human rights defenders. Article 5 defines that citizens have the right to request and receive environmental information, Article 6 outlines ways in which States produce and disseminate environmental information. Article 7 sets out obligations regarding public participation in environmental decision-making processes, ensuring that all affected actors are considered and informed.

6.4. NATIONAL REGULATIONS

National and sectoral regulations on citizen participation and access to public information have been considered, including those related to the management of requests, complaints, and grievances. Additionally, the project integrates a cross-cutting gender approach, as outlined in the Gender Action Plan (annexed to the Prodoc), and incorporates a detailed regulatory framework on interculturality with respect to Indigenous Peoples Afro-descendants, and communities (IPLCs), as presented in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) (also annexed to the Prodoc). Table 3 below consolidates the relevant national regulations.

Table 8. National regulations related to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

NORM	DESCRIPTION
Political Constitution of Colombia of 1991	Every person has the right to submit respectful requests to the authorities for reasons of general or particular interest and to obtain a prompt resolution. (Art. 23). The right of all persons to access public documents, except in cases established by law (Art. 74). The law shall guarantee the participation of the community in decisions that may affect it (Art. 79). The law shall organize the forms and systems of citizen participation that allow monitoring of public management carried out at the various administrative levels and its results. (Art. 270)
Law 134 of 1994 (citizen participation law)	This law regulates the mechanisms of citizen participation established in the Constitution, such as referendums, plebiscites, popular consultations, open town councils, legislative initiatives, and recall of elected officials.
Law 190 of 1995	By which norms are established to preserve morality in the Public Administration and provisions are established in order to eradicate administrative corruption. Article 58 indicates that every citizen has the right to be periodically informed about the activities carried out by public and private entities that perform public functions or manage State resources (art. 58).

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NORM	DESCRIPTION
Law 489 of 1998	It regulates public management and regulates the organization and operation of the National Public Administration. It creates quality systems, internal control, administrative development and democratization and social control of public management.
Law 850 of 2003	By means of which Citizen Oversight is regulated.
Conpes 3649 of 2010	The National Citizen Service Policy is established.
Conpes 3654 of 2010	Citizen accountability policy.
Law 1474 of 2011	By which regulations are issued aimed at strengthening the mechanisms for prevention, investigation and sanction of acts of corruption and the effectiveness of control of public management
Law 1482 of 2011	Its purpose is to guarantee the protection of the rights of a person, group of people, community or people, which are violated through acts of racism or discrimination. Declared CONSTITUTIONAL by the Constitutional Court through a ruling C-194of 2013, on charges of lack of prior consultation with IPLC, and of violating the principles of consecutiveness and flexible identity.
Law 850 of 2013	By which citizen surveillance is regulated
Law 1755 of 2015 (Law on the Right to Petition)	By which the Statutory Law on Democratic Participation is issued and provisions are dictated regarding the promotion and protection of the right to democratic participation. This law facilitates and expands the instances and mechanisms of citizen participation, the state participatory offer and the subjects of citizen participation.
Conpes 3650 of 2010	The strategic importance of the Online Government Strategy is established.
Conpes 3654 of 2010	Policy on accountability to citizens.
Decree 1275 of 2024	Establishes the measures for the functioning of indigenous territories in environmental matters and the development of the environmental competencies of indigenous authorities and their effective coordination with other authorities and/or entities.

7. PROCESS OF IDENTIFYING AND INVOLVING STAKEHOLDERS DURING THE PPG PHASE

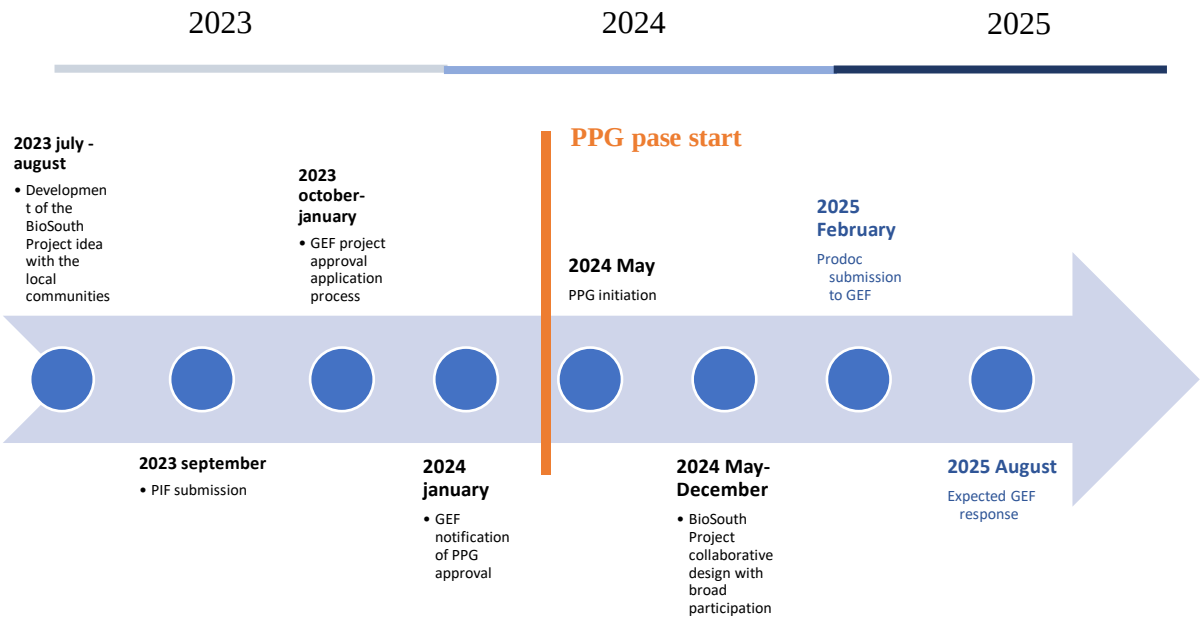
Prior and during the Project Preparation Grant phase (PPG) of the GEF BioSouth project, various stakeholders actively participated in socialization and co-design activities related to the project's components, outcomes, and outputs. These activities promoted informed engagement among stakeholders and fostered a constructive relationship during the project's preparatory phase.

The participatory approach enabled stakeholders to provide feedback on defining priority intervention areas, refining the project scope and strategies, identifying risks and their mitigation measures, as well as recognizing additional interested parties. The PPG process followed a structured approach that incorporated differentiated methodologies by territory, intercultural perspectives, and gender considerations. This included dialogue sessions, co-design workshops, consultations, and validation meetings in each landscapes and the BioSouth corridor as a whole.

Figure 1 presents a general timeline of the preparation phase, starting in July 2023 for the development of the project's Project Identification Form (PIF) and prior to the PPG approval from the GEF. This timeline highlights the collaborative process carried out for the project design alongside with institutional allies and local communities from each target landscape.

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Figure1. General timeline of the BioSouth project



The table below summarizes the various meetings and consultations held with different actors involved in the BioSouth project during the PPG phase.

Table 9. BioSouth consultations meetings and dialogues – Summary Table

ACTIVITY	2024												
	January	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	DETAIL
Notification of approval of the PPG phase to local stakeholders and proposal of project co-design with local communities of the BioSouth corridor.		x	x	x									5 meetings with key actors of the five biodiversity landscapes within the corridor.
Inception workshop- PPG phase					x								
Socialization of the GEF-BioSouth project in the five landscapes in the territory with broader stakeholders.			x	x	x	x	x						9 meetings with strategic institutional and local community allies
Establishment of Intercultural Technical Secretariats (institutional and local communities' representatives) per			x	x	x	x	x						

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ACTIVITY	2024												
	January	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	DETAIL
landscape for project co-design.													
Identification of project intervention areas with the Intercultural Technical Secretariats per landscape					x	x	x	x	x	x			6 workshops and 5 consultation meetings with institutional and local community allies
Identification of project intervention areas with local, regional and national institutional allies.					x	x	x	x	x	x			
Work and dialogue sessions with IP and afrodescendant communities for the co-design of FPIC route									x	x	x		25 consultation meetings and dialogues with local communities
Working sessions with Intercultural Technical Secretariats from the 5 landscapes for the development of baseline information and design of the project			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Gender perspective: interviews with local stakeholders for gender mainstreaming in the project design.							x						19 interviews with local leaders (women and men) of the biodiversity landscapes.
Workshop on collaborative development of the project results framework to be included in the Project Document (ProDoc)									x				15 meetings with institutional and local communities' allies for the project design validation.
Development of project governance arrangements with institutional partners										x	x		
Project Validation workshop and feedback from the Intercultural Technical Secretariats of the BioSouth corridor.												x	

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7.1. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND GENDER ANALYSIS

The project includes a gender analysis and action plan (annexed to the Prodoc). Stakeholder engagement and gender analysis ensure inclusivity and equitable representation in the design of the Biosouth project. A total of 19 interviews were conducted across the five landscapes to capture diverse perspectives on the project's components and outcomes. These interviews included men and women from local communities, indigenous groups, and other key local stakeholders, providing critical insights into the particular needs, roles, and challenges faced by different genders in different contexts of the area of intervention. This participatory approach enabled the identification of gender-specific priorities and opportunities, fostering a more inclusive and equitable framework for the project's implementation and impact.

7.2. UNDP PRESENCE IN THE TERRITORY

The prioritized landscapes by the project in the departments of Nariño and Putumayo were considered based on the prior engagement of international cooperation and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the region. Initiatives such as the "Integrated Management of the Binational Mira-Mataje and Carchi-Guaitara Basins" in Ecuador and Colombia, aimed at strengthening environmental governance with a focus on water resources for local communities, as well as the Sustainable and Adapted Territories project, with specific community restoration initiatives between UNDP and the Government of Nariño, have contributed significantly to this process. Other key initiatives include the Sustainable South Program under the GEF-Small Grants Program (SGP), which laid the foundation for stakeholder mapping and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), including the creation of the Viveros Huellas Verdes network, and the Climate Promise Initiative, which enhanced community capacities through low-value grant agreements (LVG) focused on climate resilience and nature-based solutions. These efforts foster local capacity for environmental projects development, and also strengthened organizative, governance, and management skills, enhancing local technical and organizational capacities within the territory.

7.3. INTER-INSTITUTIONAL CONSULTATION PROCESS

During the PPG stage, spanning from February to December 2024, a series of inter-institutional consultations were developed through workshops and a combination of in-person, hybrid, and virtual meetings with key stakeholders, as detailed in the following table (Table 5.). These stakeholders included the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Minambiente), National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC), regional environmental authorities (Corponariño and Corpoamazonia), departmental and municipal authorities, among others. The meetings emphasized dialogue, co-design, and validation activities to support the development of the project's results framework. A combination of bilateral meetings and collective workshops enabled technical discussions and the exchange of key ideas to refine the project design. Furthermore, these engagements contributed to the establishment and reinforcement of the territorial strategy, ensuring meaningful and effective stakeholder participation throughout the formulation process.

Table 10: Inter-institutional consultation - BioSouth PPG

Date	Actor	Topic
02/28/2024	Sustainable Development -UNDP Management, Central Directorate/Western Andes- PNNC	Initial coordination PNNC-UNDP
6/03/2024	NNPC Directorate, UNDP Representation	Joint planning
12/04/2024	Corpoamazonia-UNDP	Joint review and planning
17/04/2024	Putumayo Governorate-UNDP	Regional alliances
23/04/2024	NNPC, UNDP	GEF BioSouth formulation advances
06/05/2024	NNPC, UNDP	Articulation of Protected Area Subsystems

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Date	Actor	Topic
08/05/2024	NNPC, MinAmbiente, Corponariño, Corpoamazonia, Nariño Environment Secretariat, Putumayo Agriculture Secretariat, UNDP	GEF BioSouth Inception Workshop
08/07/2024	NNPC, MinAmbiente, Corponariño, Corpoamazonia, Nariño Environment Secretariat, UNDP	Evaluation of intervention areas
04-05/09/24	NNPC, UNDP	Review of the GEF BioSouth project Results Framework
07/30/2024	Chamber of Commerce of Pasto	Coordination with the private sector
02/16/2024	Pasto City Hall	Coordination with local government
04/30/2024	Ricaurte City Hall	Coordination with local government
04/30/2024	Sub-directorate of Planning and Sustainable Development- Territorial Renewal agency (ART)	Coordination with ART for support on sustainable development projects in PDET municipalities within the corridor
07/15/2024	Territorial Renewal agency (ART) Tumaco-UNDP	Partnerships for sustainable development

7.4. TERRITORIAL CONSULTATION PROCESS

Building on the trajectory of previous work in the region of Nariño and Alto Putumayo, the design of the Project Identification Form (PIF) was grounded in a collaborative and inclusive process from July to August 2023, where key actors from Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant and communities, as well as regional and local public institutions were engaged to ensure their voices and perspectives shaped the project (Fig. 2).

Figure 2: Development of project concept note/PIF at each landscape with local communities and institutions



Source: UNDP.

In this context, before the project preparation grant phase (PPG) began, consultations were held across the prioritized biodiversity landscapes. These consultations aimed to: (a) present the BioSouth project concept to

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communities and key stakeholders within the project intervention areas, and (b) collect valuable insights, perspectives, interests, needs, and environmental challenges identified by stakeholders in their territories to inform the project design. The following table (Table 6) provides an overview of the actors and meetings involved in the consultations conducted during the preparation of the PIF.

Table 6. Meetings by landscape for the construction of the PIF

Date	Place	Assistants
24-07-2023	The House, Machindinoy Village, Sibundoy Municipality **Landscape: Sibundoy Valley**	Tabanok Botanical Garden, Territorial Director of the Western Andes National Park, Professional SF Orito Ingi Ande, Governor of the Kamentzá indigenous community of San Francisco, Community leader of San Francisco, President of the Kausaita Wagnaspa Foundation, Community leader of Santiago, Governor of the Inga indigenous community of Colón, Inga indigenous council of Colón, Sibundoy indigenous professional of the Jajañ Corporation, Sibundoy indigenous professional of the Jajañ Corporation, Mayor of the Inga council of Santiago, Environmental support for Putumayo art and design, Legal representative of Putumayo art and design, UNDP, Felca
25-07-2023	Villaviciosa Hotel, Pasto, Nariño **Landscape: Galeras-La Cocha**	Suyusama Foundation, SF Professional Orito Ingi Ande, SF Chief Isla La Corota, SFF Chief Galeras, Territorial Director PNNC Andes Occidentales, Asogaleras Coordinator, Suyusama Foundation Regional Coordinator, ADC Director, Councilor of the Quillasinga Indigenous Reservation, Refugio del Sol, UNDP, Felca.
26-07-2023	Efrain Events Hall, Tuquerres, Nariño **Landscape: Andes**	Legal representative of the Azufral Los Andariegos Association, Treasurer of the Azufral Los Andariegos Association, Legal representative of the Pumamaki Association, Focal Point for Colombia RMIB-LAC, Legal representative of the Sinchimaki Association, Head of the SFF Galeras, UNDP
27-07-2023	Birdlodge Birds and Flowers, Barbecues (Altaquer), Nariño **Landscape: Coastal Piedmont**	Governor of the Gran Mallama Indigenous Reservation, Communal member of the Gran Mallama Indigenous Reservation, Altaquer Teacher, Gelti Group, Director of the La Planada Nature Reserve, Sociocultural Coordinator of the La Planada Nature Reserve, Director of the La Nutria Nature Reserve, Guard of the La Nutria Nature Reserve, Leader of the Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation, Secretary of the Anturios Pazcífico Association, Park Rangers of the Ñambí Nature Reserve, Partner of the Ñambí Nature Reserve, Support of the Ñambí Nature Reserve, Support of the Ñambí Nature Reserve, Head of the SFF Galeras, UNDP, Felca
28-07-2023	Hotel Los Corales, Tumaco, Nariño **Landscape: Pacific**	IIAP Manager, Professional DNMI Cabo Manglares-Bajo Mira y Frontera, Legal Representative CC Bajo Mira y Frontera, Territorial Director PNNC Western Andes, UNDP, Felca

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This approach recognized the region's diverse cultures and ethnicities, as well as the profound interconnections between these communities and the rich landscapes they inhabit, including the Andes, Amazon foothills, and Pacific ecosystems. This participatory process not only honoured the region's cultural and ecological wealth but also led to the formation of "Intercultural Technical Secretariats" as a governance structure during the PPG phase for the co-design of the BioSouth project tailored to the unique characteristics of each landscape. Developed collaboratively by representatives of local communities and institutions, these secretariats established a transparent and equitable platform for dialogue, integrating the interests, opportunities, and needs of all stakeholders into the project design. This governance framework fostered trust, shared ownership and joint decision-making, ensuring the project reflects and respects the region's socio-cultural and environmental complexity, in alignment with the project's goals.

Therefore, during the PPG phase of the BioSouth project, the participation strategy developed included various processes of dialogue, co-design, consultation and validation of the intervention areas, results framework, governance arrangements, among other project topics. The consultations with the Intercultural Technical Secretariats for each biodiversity landscape implied dialogues with representatives of the main interest groups such as: CSOs, local grass-roots organisations, women, youth, IPLCs and private individuals.

Additionally, a series of workshops and meetings were held between March and December 2024 to gather key information for the analysis of social and environmental risks, as well as to identify priorities, opportunities, needs, threats and challenges that the project should address. Particularly, in the dialogues developed with IPLCs, culturally adapted differential methodologies were implemented, focused on planning a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) route.

In general, three types of meetings were held: i) socialization, consultation and co-design workshops for the start of project formulation, in which the initial project concept was shared, alternative ideas regarding project design were compiled, and possible risks and mitigation measures related to project results were identified. On the other hand, ii) spaces for construction and validation of the project Results Framework, in which the components with their respective results were presented, analysed, discussed and adjusted together with the interested parties, delimiting their scope and relevance. In parallel, (iii) with IPLCs (indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities), a series of meetings (3 meetings per ethnic group) were held to evaluate the negative and positive social and environmental impacts per component and activities on their territories, and to jointly determine the FPIC route. The results can be consulted in the annex Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework.

The following subsections outline the participation spaces for the project design by landscape during the preparation phase.

7.4.1. TERRITORIAL CONSULTATION PROCESS: ANDES LANDSCAPE

The Andes had the participation of the following actors identified in the PPG phase:
Table 11. Stakeholders - Andes Landscape

STAKEHOLDERS BY LANDSCAPE, BIOSOUTH PROJECT			
LANDSCAPE	**COMMUNITY**	**INSTITUTIONAL**	**PRIVATE**
ANDES LANDSCAPE	Gran Tescual Indigenous Reserve, Sinchimaki Association, Pumamaki Association, Azufral Los Andariegos Association, Laguna Chiltasol Agricultural Association.	NNPC, Corponariño, Government of Nariño, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.	

The table below presents the instances of participation during the PPG phase of the interested parties in the territory:

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Table 12. Participation instances - Andes Landscape

NO.	DATE	ATTENDEES	SCOPE
01	14/03/2024	Sinchimachi, Pumamaki, Gran Tescual Reservation, Cordealnar, NNPC, UNDP Team	Presentation and feedback of the BioSouth Project and proposal for joint-intercultural formulation of the project.
02	10/04/2024	Pasto and Quillasingas Indigenous Peoples Concertation Table, Environment Secretariat-Government of Nariño, NNPC, UNDP	Presentation and feedback of the BioSouth project to the Pastos and Quillansingas Indigenous Peoples Concertation Table for joint-intercultural formulation of the project, considering this organizational body of the Indigenous Peoples as an authority for consultation on the participation of their communities within the framework of the project.
03	24/04/2024	Laguna de Chiltasol Environmental and Agricultural Association, Los Andariegos Azufral Association.	Virtual meeting for intercultural co-design proposal of the BioSouth project with non-indigenous local communities in the landscape.
04	07/06/2024	Azufral Los Andariegos Association, Laguna de Chiltasol Environmental and Agricultural Association, Sinchimaki Association, Pumamaki Association, Gran Tescual Indigenous Reservation, UNDP	Establishment of Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the Andes landscape with representation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the co-design of the BioSouth project.
05	30/08/2024	Corponariño, Gran Tescual Reserve, Laguna Chitazol Environmental Association, Pumamaki Association, Sinchimki agroecological association, UNDP	Review progress of the BioSouth project and validation of areas identified for the Andes landscape.
06	16-17/09/2024	Azufral Los Andariegos Association, Laguna de Chiltasol Environmental and Agricultural Association, Sinchimaki Association, Pumamaki Association, Gran Tescual Indigenous Reservation.	Participation in Theory of Change and Results Framework workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.
07	10/2024	Gran Tescual Reserve, Sinchimki Agroecological Association, San Francisco Council, UNIPA, CAMAWARI, Refugio del Sol Council, San Pedro Reserve, Kamentsá Inga Reserve, Colon Reserve, UNDP	Co-construction of the route that guarantees full, effective and meaningful participation in the formulation, and their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for the eventual implementation of the project, if approved by the donor.
08	02/12/2024	Azufral Los Andariegos Association, Laguna de Chiltasol Environmental and Agricultural Association,	Participation in the project Validation workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of

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		Sinchimaki Association, Pumamaki Association	the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.

7.4.2. TERRITORIAL CONSULTATION PROCESS: GALERAS-LA COCHA LANDSCAPE

The Galeras-La Cocha landscape, which encompasses part 8 municipalities in the department of Nariño, had the participation of the following actors identified during the PPG phase:

Table 13. Stakeholders – Galeras-La Cocha Landscape

STAKEHOLDERS BY LANDSCAPE, BIOSOUTH PROJECT			
LANDSCAPES	**COMMUNITY**	**INSTITUTIONAL**	**PRIVATE**
GALERAS-LA COCHA LANDSCAPE	Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation, Aviyaku Association, Que viva el Árbol, ASOGALERAS, Asociación para el Desarrollo Campesino-ADC, Flor de Kinde.	NNPC, Corponariño, Government of Nariño, Pasto Municipality, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.	Suyusama Foundation, Pasto Chamber of Commerce

The table below presents the instances of participation during the PPG phase of the interested parties in the territory.

Table 14. Participation instances - Galeras-La Cocha landscape

NO.	**DATE**	**ATTENDEES**	**SCOPE**
01	16/02/2024	Delegation of Pasto municipality and UNDP	Introduction and feedback of the BioSouth project and identification of aligning efforts to drive collaborative actions within the scope of the project.
02	12/03/2024	Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation, ADC, ASOGALERAS, Suyusama Foundation, Corponariño, Government of Nariño NNPC, FELCA, UNDP.	Presentation of the BioSouth Project and proposal for joint-intercultural formulation of the project with the local communities.
03	11/04/2024	Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation, Aviyaku Association, Que viva el Árbol, Flor de Kinde, ASOGALERAS, ADC, Suyusama Foundation, Government of Nariño, Corponariño, NNPC, UNDP	Presentation of the BioSouth project and proposal for co-design with local communities to a broader stakeholders audience as suggested by key actors initially consulted. Establishment of the Intercultural Technical Secretarial for the Galeras-La Cocha landscape, composed by two delegates of each organization/association/indigenous group participant of the process

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NO.	DATE	ATTENDEES	SCOPE
04	23/04/2024	Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation, Aviyaku Association, Que viva el Árbol, Flor de Kinde, ASOGALERAS, ADC, Suyusama Foundation, Government of Nariño, Corponariño, NNPC, UNDP	Presentation of landscape map and relevant environmental areas for the identification and prioritization of intervention areas within the landscape.
05	30/05/2024	Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation, Aviyaku Association, Que viva el Árbol, Flor de Kinde, ASOGALERAS, ADC, Suyusama Foundation, Government of Nariño, Corponariño, NNPC, UNDP	Workshop on identification of areas of environmental and biocultural importance for the communities and key actors of the Galeras-La Cocha landscape, as input into the delimitation of the BioSouth corridor and the prioritization of specific areas of intervention.
06	30/07/2024	Pasto Chamber of Commerce and UNDP	Introduction and feeof the BioSouth project and to coordinate efforts in promoting green markets and sustainable tourism, fostering environmental and economic benefits for the region.
07	02/09/2024	Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation, Aviyaku Association, Que viva el Árbol, Flor de Kinde, ASOGALERAS, ADC, Suyusama Foundation, Government of Nariño, Corponariño, NNPC, UNDP	Review the progress in the formulation of the GEF BioSouth project and validation of areas identified for the Galeras-La Cocha landscape.
08	16-17/09/2024	Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation, Aviyaku Association, Que viva el Árbol, Flor de Kinde, ASOGALERAS, ADC, Suyusama Foundation, Government of Nariño, Corponariño, NNPC, UNDP	Participation in Theory of Change and Results Framework workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.
09	10 and 11/2024	Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation	Participation in the three sessions of joint construction of FPIC route.
10	02/12/2024	Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation, Aviyaku Association, Que viva el Árbol, Flor de Kinde, ASOGALERAS, ADC, Suyusama Foundation, Government of Nariño, Corponariño, NNPC, UNDP	Participation in the project Validation workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.

7.4.3. **TERRITORIAL CONSULTATION PROCESS: PACIFIC LANDSCAPE**

The Pacific landscape includes the municipality of Tumaco, and accounts the participation of the following actors identified in the PPG phase:

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Table15: Stakeholders – Pacific Landscape

STAKEHOLDERS BY LANDSCAPE, BIOSOUTH PROJECT			
LANDSCAPES	**COMMUNITY**	**INSTITUTIONAL**	**PRIVATE**
PACIFIC LANDSCAPE	Corporacion Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacifico Sur-Recompas, Community Council Bajo Mira and Frontera, Community Council Alto Mira and Frontera, Community Council Rio Caunapi, Community Council Cortina Verde Mandela, Indigenous Unit of the Awá People-UNIPA.	NNPC, Corponariño, Government of Nariño, Pacific Research Institute - IIAP, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.	

The instances of participation during the preparation phase (PPG) of the interested parties in the territory include:

Table 16. Participation instances - Pacific Landscape

NO.	DATE	ATTENDEES	SCOPE
01	04/04/2024	Bajo Mira and Frontera Community Council, Alto Mira and Frontera Community Council, IIAP, NNPC/National Integrated Management District (NIMD) Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera, UNDP	Presentation and feedback of BioSouth Project and proposal for intercultural co-design with local communities.
02	26/04/2024	Recompas, Bajo Mira and Frontera Community Council, Alto Mira and Frontera Community Council, UNIPA, IIAP, NNPC, UNDP	Presentation and feedback of the BioSouth project and proposal for co-design with local communities to a broader stakeholders audience as suggested by key actors initially consulted. Establishment of the Intercultural Technical Secretarial for the Pacific landscape, composed by two delegates of each community council and representation of Awa indigenous reservation associated to UNIPA.
03	27/05/2024	Delegates from the intercultural technical secretariat: Recompas, Bajo Mira and Frontera Community Council, Alto Mira and Frontera Community Council, UNIPA; IIAP, NNPC, UNDP	Workshop on identification of areas of environmental and biocultural significance for the communities and key stakeholders of the Pacific landscape to inform the delineation of the BioSouth Corridor and prioritize specific intervention areas.

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NO.	DATE	ATTENDEES	SCOPE
04	30/08/2024	Delegates from the intercultural technical secretariat, IIAP, NNPC, UNDP	Follow up on project formulation and validation of areas identified for intervention in the Pacific landscape. Inclusion of Community Councils Rio Caunapi and Cortina Verde Mandela
08	16-17/09/2024	Recompas, Community Council Bajo Mira and Frontera, Alto Mira and Frontera Community Council, Community Council Rio Caunapi, Community Council Cortina Verde Mandela, UNIPA, IIAP, NNPC, UNDP	Participation in Theory of Change and Results Framework workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.
09	10 and 11/2024	Bajo Mira and Frontera Community Council, Alto Mira and Frontera Community Council, Community Council Rio Caunapi, Community Council Cortina Verde Mandela	Participation in the three sessions of joint construction of FPIC route for afrodescendants communities of the BioSouth corridor.
10	02/12/2024	Recompas, Bajo Mira and Frontera Community Council, Alto Mira and Frontera Community Council, Community Council Rio Caunapi, Community Council Cortina Verde Mandela, UNIPA, IIAP,	Participation in the project Validation workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.

7.4.4. TERRITORIAL CONSULTATION PROCESS: PIEDMONT LANDSCAPE

The Piedmont landscape encompasses three municipalities: Barbacoas, Ricaurte, and Mallama, with the following stakeholders participating during the PPG phase:

Table 17. Stakeholders – Piedmont Landscape

LANDSCAPE	COMMUNITY	INSTITUTIONAL	PRIVATE
PIEDMONT LANDSCAPE	Camawari, La Planada Nature Reserve, Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation, Gran Sabalo Indigenous Reservation, UNIPA, Gelti Foundation, FELCA Foundation, Rana Diablito conservation Initiative, Casa del Tucan Corporation	Corponariño, Nariño Governorate, NNPC, Ricaurte Municipality, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.	

Below are the instances of participation during the preparation phase (PPG) of the interested parties in the territory.

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Table 18. Participation instances - Piedmont Landscape

NO.	DATE	ATTENDEES	SCOPE
01	14/03/2024	Camawari, Gelti Foundation, FELCA Foundation, La Planada Nature Reserve, Rana Diablito conservation Initiative, Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation, NNPC, UNDP	Presentation and feedback of the BioSouth Project and proposal for intercultural co-design with local communities.
02	15/04/2024	Mayor of the municipality of Ricaurte, UNDP	Presentation meeting of the BioSouth project and other UNDP projects in the municipality of Ricaurte for the articulation and support of the environmental dimension of territorial plans and programs.
03	18/04/2024	Camawari, Gelti Foundation, FELCA Foundation, La Planada Nature Reserve, Rana Diablito conservation Initiative, Casa del Tucán Corporation, Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation, NNPC, UNDP	Establishment of Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the Piedmont landscape, and discussion regarding selection criteria for targeting areas of intervention.
04	28/05/2024	Delegates from the technical secretariat: Camawari, Gelti Foundation, FELCA Foundation, La Planada Nature Reserve, Rana Diablito conservation Initiative, Casa del Tucán Corporation, Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation, Gran Sabalo Indigenous Reservation, UNIPA; NNPC, UNDP	Identification of areas of environmental and biocultural importance for the communities and key actors of the Piedmont Landscape, for the delimitation of the BioSouth corridor and the prioritization of specific areas of intervention.
05	15/06/2024	Delegates from the technical secretariat: Camawari, UNDP	Session of verification of areas of environmental and biocultural importance of the indigenous reservations associated to Camawari
06	02/09/2024	Delegates from the technical secretariat: Camawari, Gelti Foundation, FELCA Foundation, La Planada Nature Reserve, Rana Diablito conservation Initiative, Casa del Tucán Corporation, Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation, Gran Sabalo Indigenous Reservation, UNIPA; NNPC, UNDP	Follow up on formulation progress of the BioSouth project and validation of the areas identified for the Piedmont landscape.

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NO.	DATE	ATTENDEES	SCOPE
07	16-17/09/2024	Delegates from the technical secretariat: Camawari, Gelti Foundation, FELCA Foundation, La Planada Nature Reserve, Rana Diablito conservation Initiative, Casa del Tucán Corporation, Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation, Gran Sabalo Indigenous Reservation, UNIPA; NNPC, UNDP.	Participation in Theory of Change and Results Framework workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.
08	10 and 11/2024	Delegates from Camawari, Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation, Gran Sabalo Indigenous Reservation, UNIPA, UNDP	Participation in the three sessions of joint construction of FPIC route for Indigenous Peoples of the BioSouth corridor.
09	02/12/2024	Delegates from the technical secretariat: Camawari, Gelti Foundation, FELCA Foundation, La Planada Nature Reserve, Rana Diablito conservation Initiative, Casa del Tucán Corporation, Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation, Gran Sabalo Indigenous Reservation, UNIPA; NNPC, UNDP.	Participation in the project Validation workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.

7.4.5. TERRITORIAL CONSULTATION PROCESS: SIBUNDOY VALLEY LANDSCAPE

The Sibundoy Valley landscape includes four municipalities: Sibundoy, Colón, Santiago and San Francisco, in the Department of Putumayo. The following table (Table 15) presents the stakeholders identified during the PPG phase who participated in the process.

Table 19. Stakeholders – Sibundoy Valley Landscape

STAKEHOLDERS BY LANDSCAPE, BIOSOUTH PROJECT			
LANDSCAPES	**COMMUNITY**	**INSTITUTIONAL**	**PRIVATE**
SIBUNDOY VALLEY LANDSCAPE	Kamëntsá and Inga peoples, FELCA, Sibundoy Valley Bean Growers Cooperative, Jajañ Corporation, Sachamates Foundation, Sibundoy Cattle Farmers Association, Traditional Doctors Association	San Pedro Colón Bilingual Rural Ethno-Educational Center, Kamëntsá Bilingual School (Sibundoy), San Silvestre Rural Ethno-Educational center (San Francisco), CORPOAMAZONIA, Government of Putumayo, National Natural Parks of Colombia, Ministry of	

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STAKEHOLDERS BY LANDSCAPE, BIOSOUTH PROJECT			
LANDSCAPES	**COMMUNITY**	**INSTITUTIONAL**	**PRIVATE**
		Environment and Sustainable Development.	

The instances of participation during the preparation phase (PPG) of the stakeholders identified in the territory are shown in the table (Table 16) below:

Table 20. Participation instances – Sibundoy Valley Landscape

NO.	DATE	ATTENDEES	SCOPE
01	13/03/2024	FELCA, Inga Council of San Pedro, JAJAÑ Corporation, Kamëntsá Council, Colón Reservation, Santiago Council, UNDP	Presentation and feedback of the BioSouth Project and proposal for intercultural co-design with local communities. During this first meeting, at the request of the actors initially identified, the project was presented to the indigenous authorities of the indigenous councils/reservations to consult their interest in participating of the project co-design process.
02	01/04/2024	Inga Council of San Francisco, UNDP	Presentation and feedback with local indigenous authorities of the BioSouth Project and proposal for intercultural co-design with indigenous and local communities.
03	02/04/2024	Inga de Colón Council, UNDP	Presentation of the BioSouth Project and proposal for intercultural co-design with indigenous and local communities to local indigenous authorities.
04	02/04/2024	Inga Council of San Pedro, UNDP	Presentation of the BioSouth Project and proposal for intercultural co-design with indigenous and local communities.
05	03/04/2024	Inga Council of San Andrés, UNDP	Presentation and feedback with local indigenous authorities of the BioSouth Project and proposal for intercultural co-design with indigenous and local communities to local indigenous authorities.
06	04-04-2024	JAJAÑ Corporation, ASOGASIB, COOFRIMAYO, ASOQUIUASHI, Yamalua Foundation, Sachamates Foundation, School of Intercultural Communication, Putumayo Art and Design Association, NNPC, UNDP	Presentation and feedback of the BioSouth Project and proposal for intercultural co-design with rural communities and non-indigenous community-based organizations.

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NO.	DATE	ATTENDEES	SCOPE
07	06-05-2024	Inga Council of San Pedro, JAJAÑ Corporation, Kamentsa Council, Sachamates Foundation, Coozomayo, Colón Indigenous Reservation, San Andrés Indigenous Reservation, NNPC, UNDP	Establishment of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat and identification of areas of environmental and biocultural importance for the communities and key actors of the Sibundoy Valley landscape, for the delimitation of the BioSouth corridor and the prioritization of specific areas of intervention.
08	12-07-2024	Inga Council of San Pedro, JAJAÑ Corporation, Kamentsa Council, Sachamates Foundation, Coozomayo, Colón Reservation, San Andrés Reservation and UNDP Team	Meeting with the delegates of the intercultural technical secretariat of the Sibundoy Valley landscape for validation of areas identified for intervention, and review of the document on declaration of voluntary participation during the PPG phase of the BioSouth project. The San Andres Indigenous Reservation suspended its participation in the PPG phase for the co-design of the project at the request of the community.
09	16-17/09/2024	Delegates from the technical secretariat: Kamëntsá Biya of Sibundoy Indigenous Reservation, Indigenous Council Inga of Colon, Indigenous Reservation San Pedro, Kamëntsá Inga de San Francisco Indigenous Reservation, JAJAÑ Corporation, Coozomayo, Sachamates Foundation, NNPC, UNDP.	Participation in Theory of Change and Results Framework workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.
10	10 and 11/2024	Delegates from Kamëntsá Biya of Sibundoy Indigenous Reservation, Indigenous Council Inga of Colon, Indigenous Reservation San Pedro, Kamëntsá Inga de San Francisco Indigenous Reservation, UNDP	Participation in the three sessions of joint construction of FPIC route for Indigenous Peoples of the BioSouth corridor.
11	02/12/2024	Delegates from the technical secretariat: Kamëntsá Biya of Sibundoy Indigenous Reservation, Indigenous Council Inga of Colon, Indigenous Reservation San Pedro,	Participation in the project Validation workshop, with representatives of the other Intercultural Technical Secretariat of the BioSouth corridor, NNPC, institutional allies and UNDP.

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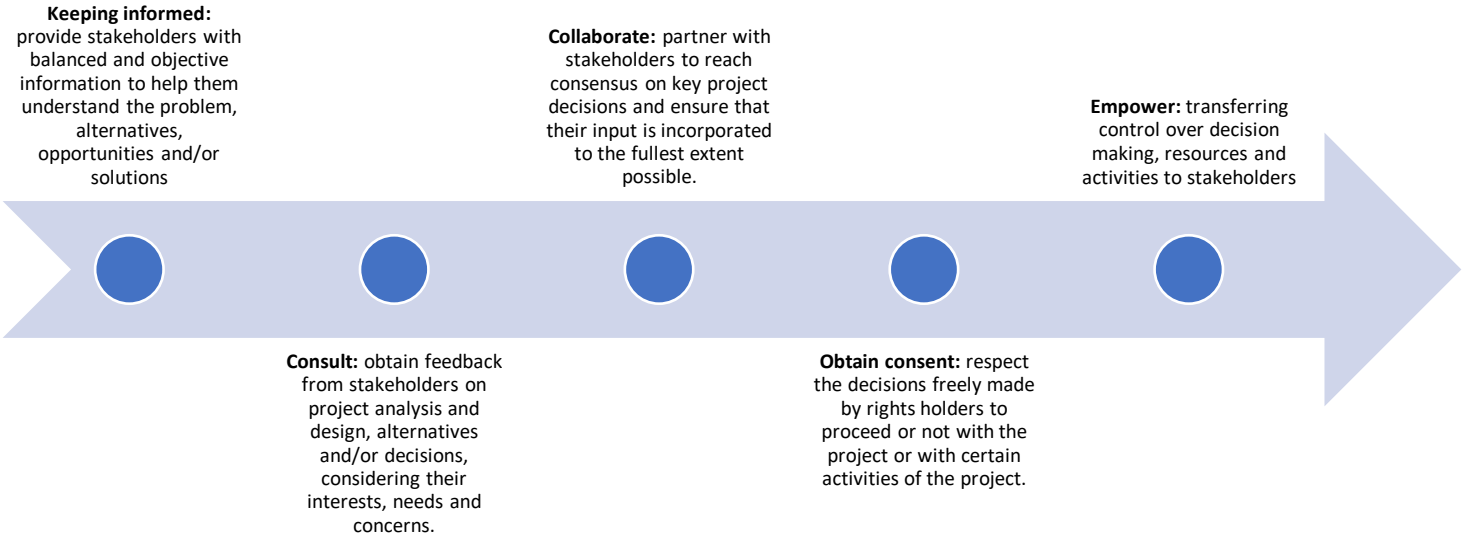
NO.	DATE	ATTENDEES	SCOPE
		Kamëntsá Inga de San Francisco Indigenous Reservation, JAJAÑ Corporation, Coozomayo, Sachamates Foundation, NNPC, UNDP.Indigenous Reservation, UNIPA; NNPC, UNDP.	

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8. PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

This section seeks to analyse how stakeholders are integrated into the project's outcomes, considering power dynamics, potential alliances, and conflicts (UNDP, 2023, p. 6). This analysis serves as a foundation for planning stakeholder engagement throughout all phases of the project.

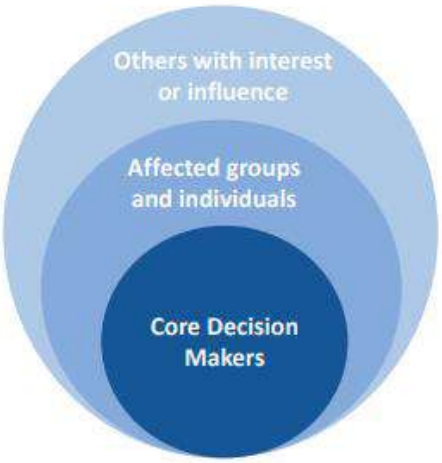
According to the UNDP SES policy, the various levels of participation for key stakeholders are as follows:



8.1. PROJECT STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

For the purposes of the analysis, three primary categories of stakeholders have been identified: those directly impacted (either positively or negatively), those responsible for management and decision-making, and those with potential interest or influence on the project (Fig.3).

Figure 3: Stakeholders Categories



Source: (UNDP, 2020, pág. 31)

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Table 21. Levels of stakeholders

Category	Description
Direct Beneficiaries	The project will directly benefit 13,000 people (50% women and 50% men) distributed across the five biodiversity landscapes within the BioSouth Corridor: Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andes, Piedmont and Pacific landscapes.
Direct Responsible Actors	This category encompasses stakeholders responsible for project management and decision-making, including the national government, local authorities, implementing agencies, contractors, and members of the project committee. Key entities include the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, National Natural Parks of Colombia, Regional Autonomous Corporations (Corponariño, Corpoamazonía), other ministries (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development), as well as departmental and municipal governments.
Actors with Influence or Indirect Interest	This category comprises stakeholders who may have an interest in or influence on the project, though they are not directly involved in decision-making. Examples include collaborating agencies or institutions (e.g., extension services, subnational authorities), civil society groups (e.g., NGOs, community organizations, women and youth groups, media), academia and research institutions, and relevant private sector entities (e.g., businesses, unions, farmers' associations, tourism operators, among others).

Source: Own elaboration, using information from UNDP (2020)

8.1.1. ACTORS IDENTIFIED AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The classification of international stakeholders linked to or interested in the project is outlined in Table 18. It differentiates between those directly responsible for management and decision-making and those who, while not operationally involved, may influence or take an interest in the project's activities and outcomes. This distinction provides valuable insights into the dynamics that shape the development and implementation of the planned initiatives.

Table 22. International actors identified

GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUP	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Those directly responsible for management and decision-making	International cooperation	**UNDP - United Nations Development Programme**	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.
		GEF - Global Environment Facility	Funding group dedicated to addressing the planet's major environmental problems. These include biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution and pressure on the health of oceans and land.
They may have interest or influence on the project (indirect)	International cooperation	**UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**	The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been working in Colombia for more than 30 years to prevent drug abuse and address problems related to organized crime. Its work includes educating about the dangers of drugs and strengthening interventions in various areas of crime and security.
		FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO is the United Nations agency leading the international effort to end hunger.
		USAID - The United States Agency for International Development	The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is a U.S. government agency responsible for foreign aid and development assistance. Its primary mission is to promote economic and social development in developing countries, with the aim of improving quality of life and fostering global stability.

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8.1.2. **ACTORS IDENTIFIED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**

Stakeholders at the national level are 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 outcomes. This identification includes government entities, research institutes, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and private sector actors.

Table 23. Actors identified at the national level

GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUP	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Those directly responsible for management and decision-making	National Government	**MINAMBIENTE - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development**	Public entity in charge of defining the national environmental policy, promoting the conservation, protection, management, use and exploitation of renewable natural resources and guaranteeing the right of citizens to enjoy and inherit a healthy environment.
		Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Colombia is a national government entity responsible for formulating, coordinating and evaluating public policies related to the country's rural and agricultural development. Its mission is to promote competitive, equitable and sustainable development of the agricultural, livestock, fishing and forestry sectors, with a focus on decentralization and citizen participation. (Minagricultura, 2024).
	National System of Protected Areas -SINAP	**National Natural Parks of Colombia - NNPC**	Special administrative unit in charge of the administration of the National Natural Parks System and coordination of the National System of Protected Areas. They are part of the five technical secretariats per landscape.
		Nariño Departmental System of Protected Areas	The Nariño Departmental System of Protected Areas (SIDAP) is responsible for coordinating conservation and management actions for protected areas in the department of Nariño, Colombia. This includes promoting initiatives with the public, private and community sectors for the defence and preservation of these natural spaces.
	Regional Environmental Authorities	**CORPOAMAZONIA**	Environmental authority of the departments of Putumayo, Caquetá and Amazonas.
		CORPONARIÑO	Environmental authority of the department of Nariño.
	Departmental Governments	**Government of Nariño**	Government entity that administers the department of Nariño in Colombia. It is responsible for implementing public policies, managing resources and coordinating activities in various areas.
		Government of Putumayo	Government entity that administers the department of Putumayo in Colombia. It is responsible for implementing public policies, managing resources and coordinating activities in various areas.

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GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUP	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
	Research Institutes	**IIAP –Pacific Environmental Research Institute**	Its mission is to develop research aimed at producing information and knowledge of the Biogeographic Chocó that, while supporting decision-making and national, regional and local public policies on environmental and sustainable development matters, promotes the collective progress of the region's inhabitants and consolidates the cultural identity of its Afro-descendants and Indigenous Peoples, as necessary conditions to achieve lasting territorial peace. (IIAP, s.f.). He is part of the technical secretariat of the Pacific Landscape.
		AGROSAVIA	Present in the Sibundoy Valley landscape with a program for native seeds conservation and agrobiodiversity.
They may have interest or influence on the project (indirect)	Government	**Directorate of Indigenous Affairs and Minorities**	They promote the recognition of the ethnic and cultural diversity of indigenous and Roma peoples and the exercise of their rights. They also coordinate intercultural, political and social dialogue between authorities and indigenous, Roma and minority peoples, and national government entities.
		Fund for Life and Biodiversity *(MinAmbiente)*	First fund of its kind created by the National Government with the objective of articulating, focusing and financing the execution of plans, programs and projects, of a national or territorial nature, aimed at the recovery, conservation and protection of natural resources.
		FONAM - National Environmental Fund*(MinAmbiente)*	Special accounting management system of the Ministry of the Environment, Colombia, which is responsible for approving and financing environmental investment projects aimed at strengthening environmental management, preservation, conservation, protection, improvement and recovery of the environment and the proper management of renewable natural resources and sustainable development.
	Research Institutes	**SINCHI Institute - Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research**	Although SINCHI has a strong presence in the Amazon region, the BioSouth corridor does not cover the most obvious area of influence of SINCHI. However, it could have a low influence on the Flora Sanctuary in Orito Ingi Ande.
		Humboldt Institute - Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Biological Resources Research	Colombian entity, linked to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, governed by private law, which researches biodiversity and the relationships between it and human well-being. The areas being worked on are the Páramos para la Vida project, also executed by the IAvH and implemented by the UNDP.

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GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUP	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
		INVEMAR - Institute for Marine and Coastal Research	It is a Colombian institute dedicated to basic and applied scientific research, focused on the study of renewable natural resources and the environment in marine and coastal ecosystems.
	Educational institutions	**Nariño Universities –** *University of Nariño, Mariana University, National University (Tumaco), UNAD*	Universities that have had research, education and governance strengthening processes in the landscapes in which the project is involved.
		Putumayo Universities- *Putumayo Institute of Technology*	
		SENA - National Learning Service	It offers free training to millions of people in Colombia who benefit from technical, technological and complementary programs focused on the economic, scientific and social development of the country, and help strengthen the productive activities of companies and industry.
	Governance instances	**Departmental Roundtable on Climate Change/Agroclimatic – Nariño**	It is an organization created with the purpose of fostering inter-institutional coordination and promoting environmental awareness in the region. Its objective is to develop actions that mobilize citizens towards the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of ecosystem resources.
	Private	**Chambers of Commerce**	They are legal entities under private law, of a corporate nature and non-profit, integrated, administered and governed by merchants registered in the respective Commercial Registry who have the status of affiliates.
		Financial institutions	Financial groups whose business is to offer financial services in the areas of banking, securities and insurance.
		FINAGRO - Fund for the Financing of the Agricultural Sector	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 Superintendence of Colombia.

8.2. Actors identified by biodiversity landscape

Table 24 presents the actors at the landscape level and includes the departmental, municipal and local bodies that play a key role in environmental governance, and which are essential for the effective implementation of the project. It also includes the authorities of IPLCs, whose governance structure and decision-making processes were analysed through the territorial spaces for participatory co-design approach for the project developed from March to December 2024, and specifically between September and November 2024 regarding the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework documented in the ESMF annex.

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Table 24. Actors identified by landscape Sibundoy Valley

GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUPS	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
SIBUNDOY VALLEY LANDSCAPE			
Those directly responsible for management and decision-making	SINAP	**National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC)**	The Sanctuary of Medicinal Plants Orito Ingi Ande, managed by the NNPC, is located within the Sibundoy Valley biodiversity landscape. This is a recognized key protected area for the protection of threaten and flag species, as well as a close collaboration with indigenous communities in safeguarding traditional knowledge.
	Environmental Authorities	**CORPOAMAZONIA**	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Southern Amazonia, a public entity in charge of environmental management in the departments of Amazonas, Caquetá and Putumayo in Colombia. Its mission is to promote sustainable development in this region, protecting natural resources and improving the quality of life of its inhabitants. It has an Andean-Amazonian operational unit where support is provided as an environmental authority.
	Territorial entities	**Government of Putumayo**	Public entity in charge of the administration and management of departmental affairs in Putumayo, Colombia. Through the secretariat of agricultural development and tourism, they have had influence in the Sibundoy Valley.
	Ethnic-territorial authorities	**Kamëntsá and Inga Reservation of San Francisco**	By being confined to reservations and councils, their forms of authority and decision-making spheres were altered. Currently, they exercise their authority through "representative" interlocutors through governors and authorities elected for a year of government by the communities within the reservations or councils for the management or development of their policies and programs. There are two (2) reservations, the Kamëntsá and Inga reservation of San Francisco and the Kamëntsá Biya reservation of Sibundoy and two (2) councils, the Inga council of Colon and the Inga council of San Pedro, which are part of the technical secretariat of the landscape.
		Inga Town Council of San Pedro	
		Kamëntsá Biya Reservation of Sibundoy.	
		Inga Town Council of Colon.	
	Rural farmers, community-based organizations	**Sachamates Foundation**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. The SACHAMATES FOUNDATION aims to advance and promote Productive and Environmental Plans, Programs and Projects within the framework of sustainable development, promoting and strengthening community organizational processes to meet the problems and basic needs of the community with a self-management and business approach, with the participation of territorial entities and the community.
		Corporation JAJAÑ	Part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. The Jajañ Corporation is a community-based organization, its work is aimed at safeguard and strengthen the principles, values, knowledge, know-how and practices on which the process of vindicating the rights of Indigenous Peoples, rural farmerss and vulnerable populations in general is based in terms of territory, culture, art, the environment, biodiversity, food sovereignty, indigenous community tourism, collectivity and autonomy, to guarantee their survival and permanence in time and space.

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		COOFRIMAYO– Putumayo Bean Growers Cooperative	Part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. COOFRIMAYO is the bean growers' cooperative of Putumayo, which serves the rural farmers and indigenous population of the Sibundoy Valley dedicated to the cultivation of corn and beans, provides technical assistance services, facilitates the commercialization of agricultural products and offers benefits for the agricultural activity carried out by its members.
		ASOGASIB - Sibundoy Cattle Farmers Association	Participant in the formation of the intercultural technical secretariat. ASOGASIB is the Sibundoy Cattle Ranchers Association, dedicated to the collection of milk, the transformation and commercialization of dairy products, supporting small livestock producers with technical assistance and support in the implementation of good livestock practices on their farms.
	Ethno-educational centers	**San Pedro Bilingual Rural Ethno-Educational Center in the municipality of Colón**	Ethno-educational center for Inga children. Its mission is: To train integral people from the cultural roots of the Inga People with principles of UNITY, WORLD VIEW, INTERCULTURALITY and TERRITORIALITY, with the capacity for SELF-DETERMINATION where critical and investigative reflection is the innovative source of knowledge. In processes of economic, sociocultural and political development.
		Kamëntŝá Rural Bilingual Artisanal Educational Institution	Ethno-educational institution located in the Kamentsa Biya reservation of Sibundoy.
		San Silvestre Rural Ethnoeducational Center (CER San Silvestre)	San Silvestre Rural Ethnoeducational Center is located in the municipality of San Francisco, department of Putumayo and belongs to the Rural zone, this Educational Center is supervised by the Putumayo Education Secretariat, its educational category is: Ethnoeducation.
They may have interest or influence on the project (indirect)	Territorial entities	**Municipalities Mayor's Offices**	The mayoralties are the entities in charge of the administration and management of the municipalities. The municipalities of Sibundoy, Santiago, San Francisco and Colón, are known for its rich cultural heritage and ethnic diversity, including indigenous communities such as the Kamëntsá and the Inga. Under their mandate, the city halls are dedicated to rural development and environmental conservation projects, in alignment with the BioSouth project
	Research Institutes	**Research Institutes – AGROSAVIA**	Agrosavia has a work trajectory with indigenous community (Inga and Kamentsa) in the Sibundoy Valley particularly working on projects aimed at the identification, protection and use of native seeds, and agrobiodiversity conservation.

Table25: Actors per landscape: Galeras-La Cocha landscape

GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUPS	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Galeras-La Cocha landscape			
Those directly responsible for management	Environmental Authorities	**CORPONARIÑO**	Corponariño is the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño, responsible for managing the environment and renewable natural resources in the department of Nariño, Colombia. Established by law in 1982, its mission is to promote sustainable development and environmental protection within its jurisdiction. They are part of the technical secretariat.

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	SINAP	**National Natural Parks of Colombia**	They are part of the technical secretariat of the Galeras-La Cocha landscape. The Galeras Flora and Fauna Sanctuary and the Isla de la Corota Flora Sanctuary are two protected areas managed by the National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNNC). Both areas play a crucial role in the conservation of biodiversity and the protection of the unique ecosystems of the Andean region.
	Governorates	**Government of Nariño**	The Environment Secretariat is part of the intercultural technical secretariat. The Government of Nariño is the administrative entity in charge of the management and development of the department of Nariño, in southwestern Colombia. Its mission is to plan, manage and promote the economic, social, environmental and cultural development of the people of Nariño, with transparency and efficiency in public administration.
	Ethnic-territorial authorities	**The Quillasinga Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the Galeras-La Cocha landscape. The Quillasinga Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation is an indigenous community located in the department of Nariño, Colombia.
	Local organizations	**Aviyaku Association**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the Galeras-La Cocha landscape. The Aviyaku Agro-Environmental Association for Sustainable Development works on native forest conservation and ecological restoration in Consacá, Nariño. Its main focus is bird watching, promoting sustainable tourism and community development. The association has been recognized with the 2022 Tourism Merit Medal for its contribution to tourism and environmental conservation.
		Que viva el árbol initiative	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the Galeras-La Cocha landscape. Que Viva el Árbol is an initiative that seeks to generate social awareness around the creation of environmental spaces to guarantee the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
		ASOGALERAS	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the Galeras-La Cocha landscape. They have signed LVG with the UNDP within the framework of the Sustainable and Adapted Territories project, together with the Government of Nariño.
	Non-Profit Entity - ESAL	**Suyusama Foundation**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the Galeras-La Cocha landscape. The Suyusama Foundation is a social work of the Society of Jesus in Colombia, inspired by Ignatian spirituality. Its mission is to collaborate with social and institutional sectors to build territories of peace and sustainability.
Indirectly involved, could influence the project	Territorial entities	**Municipalities of Pasto, Consacá, La Florida, Sandoná, Tangua, Yacuanquer**	Local municipalities could influence the project by enhancing environmental management, fostering climate resilience, and promoting sustainable livelihoods for their communities in alignment of project activities with local development priorities and regulations. Additionally, they are instrumental in facilitating community engagement and supporting the integration of biodiversity conservation measures into local governance and planning processes.

Table26: Actors per landscape: Andes landscape

GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUPS	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Andes landscape			
Those directly responsible for management	Environmental Authorities	**CORPONARIÑO**	Corponariño is the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño, responsible for managing the environment and renewable natural resources in the department of Nariño, Colombia. Established by law in 1982, its mission is to promote sustainable development and environmental protection within its jurisdiction. They are part of the technical secretariat.

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	SINAP	**National Natural Parks of Colombia**	They are part of the technical secretariat. This landscape does not have any protected areas under its jurisdiction.
	Governorates	**Government of Nariño**	They carry out a cross-cutting governance exercise that can have impacts on the project.
	Ethnic-territorial authorities	**Gran Tescual Indigenous Reservation**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. Located in Puerres, Nariño, this reservation is made up of approximately 600 community members. (Resguardo Indígena Gran Tescual, s.f.). It focuses on self-sustaining production and the good living of the community, offering services such as agricultural technical assistance, ethno-tourism packages and a marketing center based on barter.
	Local organizations	**SINCHIMAKI Agroecological Association**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. This association, located in Cumbal, Nariño, is dedicated to the production and marketing of agroecological products in a sustainable manner. Its mission is to culturally manage these products, promoting responsible and environmentally friendly consumption.
		Indigenous agroecological association - PUMAMAKI	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. Based in Guachucal, Nariño, this association focuses on beekeeping and reforestation. Its objective is to maintain the balance of the ecosystem by raising bees and dispersing native species, in addition to diversifying the community's economic income.
		Laguna de Chiltasol Environmental and Agricultural Association	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. This association, also known as "Laguna Chiltasol", is located in Sapuyes, Nariño. It is dedicated to agricultural and environmental activities, organizing training and events to strengthen environmental awareness and the conservation of native plant species.
		Los Andariegos Association	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. Located in the San Roque area, Túquerres, Nariño, this association promotes ecotourism and environmental protection. They work on the preservation of the Azufral Volcano regional natural park and carry out environmental control and monitoring activities.
Indirectly involved,	Territorial entities	**Municipal Mayor's Office of the 15 prioritized municipalities (Cumbal, Guachucal, Sapuyes, Túquerres, Guaitarilla, Imués, Contadero, Pupiales, Iles, Ospina, Gualmatán, Funes, Potosí, Córdoba, Puerres)**	

Table27Actors identified by landscape

GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUPS	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
PIEDMONT LANDSCAPE			
Those directly responsible for management and decision-making	Environmental Authorities	**CORPONARIÑO**	Corponariño is the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño, responsible for managing the environment and renewable natural resources in the department of Nariño, Colombia. Established by law in 1982, its mission is to promote sustainable development and environmental protection within its jurisdiction. They are part of the technical secretariat.
	SINAP	**National Natural Parks of Colombia**	They are part of the technical secretariat. This landscape does not have protected areas in its jurisdiction.
	Governorates	**Government of Nariño**	They carry out a cross-cutting governance exercise that generates impacts on the project.
	Community organizations	**La Planada Nature Reserve**	The legal representative is part of the technical secretariat of the coastal Piedmont landscape.

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GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUPS	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
	Second level indigenous organizations	**CAMAWARI- Awá Indigenous Peoples**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. CAMAWARI (Awá Mayor Council of Ricaurte): Created in 1992, CAMAWARI is another organization that represents the Awá people, focusing on the defense of their territorial and cultural rights.
		UNIPA- Awá Indigenous Peoples	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. UNIPA (Indigenous Unit of the Awá People), founded in 1990, is an organization that represents the Awá communities in Colombia. Its mission is to fight for the recognition, respect and strengthening of the Awá people in all its dimensions.
	Ethnic-territorial authorities	**The Great Sábalo Indigenous Reservation**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. Located in the municipalities of Barbacoas and Tumaco, Nariño, this reservation covers 56,750 hectares of tropical rainforest. It is home to approximately 4,378 people from the Awá community, who face significant challenges due to the armed conflict and the presence of antipersonnel mines.
	Ethnic-territorial authorities	**Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. This reservation, associated with UNIPA, is located in the municipality of Barbacoas, Nariño, and covers an area of 24,918 hectares. It was established in 1998 and has been a space of resistance and historical memory for the Awá people.
	Rural farmers organizations	**FELCA foundation**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. The Fundación Ecológica Los Colibríes de Altaquer (FELCA) is a non-profit NGO founded in 1991. It is dedicated to the conservation of natural resources in the coastal Piedmont of Nariño, Colombia. FELCA manages the Río Ñambí, Bangsias and San Antonio Natural Reserve and promotes environmental education and research.
		Rana Diablito conservation initiative	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape.
		Gelti Foundation	The Gelti Foundation focuses on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity in the coastal Piedmont of Nariño. They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. The Geltí Foundation manages the Los Tirapuentes Water Reserve.
		Casa del Tucán Corporation	They are part of the technical secretariat. The Casa del Tucán Corporation is dedicated to promoting ecotourism and environmental conservation and manages the El Bosque Natural Reserve.
may have an interest or influence on the project (indirect)	Ethno-educational centers	**IETABA – Awá bilingual indigenous environmental technical educational institution**	The Awá Bilingual Indigenous Environmental Technical Educational Institution (IETABA) is not part of the technical secretariats by landscape. Also known as Katsa Ɨnkalta Waishpa, it is a school that focuses on technical, environmental and bilingual education for the Awá community.
	Territorial entities	**Municipal Mayor's Office of Barbacoas**	Local municipalities could influence the project by enhancing environmental management, fostering climate resilience, and promoting sustainable livelihoods for their communities in alignment of project activities with local development priorities and regulations. Additionally, they are instrumental in facilitating community engagement and supporting the integration of biodiversity conservation measures into local governance and planning processes.
		Municipal Government of Ricaurte	
		Mallama Municipal Government	

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Table 28. Actors identified by landscape – Pacific node

GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUPS	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
PACIFIC LANDSCAPE			
Those directly responsible for management and decision-making	Environmental Authorities	**CORPONARIÑO**	Corponariño is the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño, responsible for managing the environment and renewable natural resources in the department of Nariño, Colombia. Established by law in 1982, its mission is to promote sustainable development and environmental protection within its jurisdiction. They are part of the technical secretariat.
	SINAP	**National Natural Parks of Colombia**	They are part of the technical secretariat. In this landscape, PNN co-manages the Cabo Manglares Bajo-Mira and Frontera National Integrated Management District, with the Bajo Mira and Frontera Community Council.
	Governorates	**Government of Nariño**	They carry out a cross-cutting governance exercise that generates impacts on the project.
	Research Institutes	**IIAP –Pacific Environmental Research Institute**	Its mission is to develop research aimed at producing information and knowledge of the Biogeographic Chocó region that, while supporting decision-making and national, regional and local public policies on environmental and sustainable development matters, promotes the collective progress of the region's inhabitants and consolidates the cultural identity of its Afro-descendants and Indigenous Peoples, as necessary conditions to achieve lasting territorial peace. (IIAP, s.f.). The institute has a representative in the technical secretariat of the Pacific Landscape.
	Ethnic-territorial authorities	**Community Council Bajo Mira y Frontera**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. This community council is located in the department of Nariño, on the border with Ecuador. It is a collective territory of black communities recognized for their traditional occupation and has faced significant challenges due to the armed conflict and the presence of illegal activities.
		Community Council o Alto Mira y Frontera	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape, also located in Nariño. The Afro-descendant communities of this region have suffered displacement and violence due to the presence of illegal armed groups and the fight for land. They have worked to defend their territorial rights and to replace illicit crops.
		Community Council Cortina Verde Mandela	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. Located in the district of Espriella, Tumaco, this community council is dedicated to the recovery of a natural reserve and the development of projects to improve the living conditions of its community.
		Community Council Río Caunapí	This community council is made up of Afro-descendant communities located along the Caunapí River, in Tumaco, Nariño. They are dedicated to the management of water resources and the development of infrastructure projects to improve access to basic services.
	Second level organizations	**UNIPA (Awa indigenous reservations)**	They are part of the intercultural technical secretariat of the landscape. UNIPA (Indigenous Unit of the Awá People), founded in 1990, is an organization that represents the Awá communities in Colombia. Its mission is to fight for the recognition, respect and strengthening of the Awá people in all its dimensions.

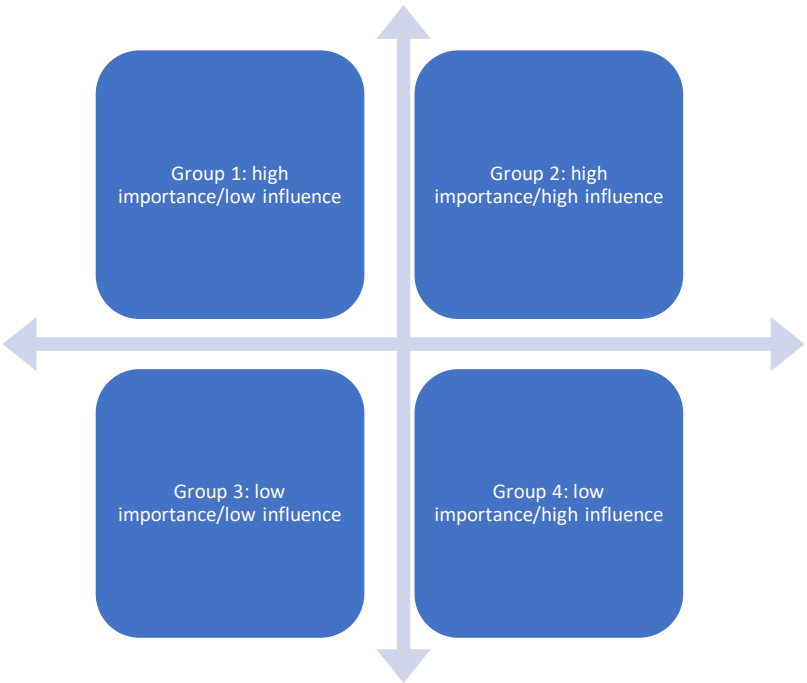
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GROUP OF ACTORS	SUBGROUPS	ACTOR	DESCRIPTION
		RECOMPAS (Network of Community Councils of the South Pacific)	This network was created in 2003 to bring together the community councils of Tumaco and Francisco Pizarro. Its objective is to be an instance of dialogue between the community councils and local, departmental and national institutions, promoting the development and defence of the rights of Afro-descendant communities.
may have an interest or influence on the project (indirect)	Territorial entities	**Municipal Government of Tumaco**	Local municipalities could influence the project by enhancing environmental management, fostering climate resilience, and promoting sustainable livelihoods for their communities in alignment of project activities with local development priorities and regulations. Additionally, they are instrumental in facilitating community engagement and supporting the integration of biodiversity conservation measures into local governance and planning processes.

8.3. Prioritization of participation

Prioritization was carried out following the guidelines established in the Stakeholder Engagement Guidance Note from the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (UNDP, 2020). A matrix was used to assess the importance and influence of the identified stakeholders, where importance is linked to the project's target audience and influence reflects the potential impact of each actor on the success of the activities. Based on this assessment, stakeholders were classified into one of four groups, as detailed in the following figure (Fig.4), thus facilitating more strategic and equitable planning.

Figure 4. Matrix of the importance and influence of stakeholders



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Source: (UNDP, 2020)

Group 1: This group includes stakeholders who are critical to the success of the activity, but who have limited influence on the process. In this case, they are very important, but not very influential. Therefore, 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, and we can mostly find rural farmers, productive, youth, women, and IPLCs' 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 significant role in the overall process.

Group 4: Although they are not essential to the activity, these stakeholders can exert considerable influence. In certain cases, these stakeholders can represent an obstacle to the implementation of the programme or even stop activities. 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 29. Prioritization of participation

ACTOR	NATURE OF INTEREST (+ OR -)	IMPACT (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	INFLUENCE (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	PRIORITIZATION GROUP
International level				
GEF - Global Environment Facility	.+	5	5	Group 2
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	.+	5	5	Group 2
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	.+	2	1	Group 3
USAID – The United States Agency for International Development	.+	2	1	Group 3
National level				
MinAmbiente - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	.+	5	5	Group 2
SINCHI Institute - Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research	.+	2	2	Group 3
Humboldt Institute - Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Biological Resources Research	.+	3	3	Group 3
AGROSAVIA	.+	2	2	Group 3
PNN - National Natural Parks of Colombia	.+	5	5	Group 2
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	.+	4	5	Group 2
Fund for Life and Biodiversity (MinAmbiente)	.+	2	4	Group 4
National Environmental Fund - FONAM (Ministry of Environment)	.+	2	4	Group 4
Corpoamazonia	.+	4	4	Group 2

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ACTOR	NATURE OF INTEREST (+ OR -)	IMPACT (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	INFLUENCE (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	PRIORITIZATION GROUP
Corponariño	.+	4	4	Group 2
Universities - University of Nariño, Mariana University, National University (Tumaco), UNAD, Technological Institute of Putumayo	.+	3	3	Group 3
SENA - National Learning Service	.+	4	2	Group 1
Financial institutions	.+	2	4	Group 4
Fund for the Financing of the Agricultural Sector - FINAGRO	.+	2	4	Group 4
Natural Heritage Fund	.+	2	4	Group 4
Directorate of Indigenous, Roma and Minority Affairs - Ministry of the Interior	.+	4	4	Group 2
Government of Nariño	.+	3	5	Group 4
Government of Putumayo	.+	3	5	Group 4
Departmental Roundtable on Climate Change/Agroclimatic – Nariño	.+	2	3	Group 3
SIDAP Nariño – Departmental System of Protected Areas	.+	4	5	Group 2
Local level- Sibundoy Valley Landscape				
Government of Putumayo	.+	4	4	Group 2
Kamëntsá and Inga indigenous reservation of San Francisco	.+	5	5	Group 2
Inga Town Council of San Pedro	.+	5	5	Group 2
Kamëntsá Biya Reservation of Sibundoy	.+	5	5	Group 2
Inga Town Hall of Colon	.+	5	5	Group 2
Sachamates Foundation and Jajañ Corporation	.+	5	5	Group 2
San Pedro Bilingual Rural Ethno-Educational Center in the municipality of Colón	.+	3	2	Group 3
Kamëntšá Rural Bilingual Artisanal Educational Institution	.+	3	2	Group 3
San Silvestre Rural Ethnoeducational Center (CER San Silvestre)	.+	3	2	Group 3
Association of Traditional Doctors	.+	1	1	Group 3
Local level- Galeras-La Cocha landscape				
Refugio del Sol Indigenous Reservation	.+	5	5	Group 2
Aviyaku Association	.+	5	5	Group 2
The long live the tree initiative	.+	5	5	Group 2
ASOGALERAS	.+	5	5	Group 2
Suyusama Foundation	.+	5	5	Group 2
Municipal Government of Pasto	.+	3	3	Group 4
Municipal Government of Consacá	.+	3	3	Group 4

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ACTOR	NATURE OF INTEREST (+ OR -)	IMPACT (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	INFLUENCE (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	PRIORITIZATION GROUP
Municipal Government of La Florida	.+	3	3	Group 4
Municipal Government of Nariño,	.+	3	3	Group 4
Municipal Government of Sandoná	.+	3	3	Group 4
Municipal Government of Tangua	.+	3	3	Group 4
Municipal Government of Yacuanquer	.+	3	3	Group 4
Local level- Andes landscape				
Gran Tescual Indigenous Reservation	.+	5	5	Group 2
Gran Cumbal Indigenous Reservation	.+	5	5	Group 2
Muellamués Indigenous Reservation	.+	5	5	Group 2
SINCHIMAKI Agroecological Association	.+	5	5	Group 2
Indigenous agroecological association - PUMAMAKI	.+	5	5	Group 2
Laguna de Chiltasol Environmental and Agricultural Association	.+	5	5	Group 2
Los Andariegos Association	.+	5	5	Group 2
Municipal Mayor's Office of the 15 prioritized municipalities (Cumbal, Guachucal, Sapuyes, Túquerres, Guaitarilla, Imués, Contadero, Pupiales, Iles, Ospina, Gualmatán, Funes, Potosí, Córdoba, Puerres)	.+	3	3	Group 4
Local level- Piedmont Landscape				
La Planada Nature Reserve	.+	5	5	Group 2
Camawari	.+	5	5	Group 2
UNIPA - Awá Indigenous Peoples	.+	5	5	Group 2
Gran Sábalo Indigenous Reservation	.+	5	5	Group 2
Tortugaña Telembí Indigenous Reservation	.+	5	5	Group 2
FELCA Foundation	.+	5	5	Group 2
Rana Diablito conservation initiative	.+	5	5	Group 2
Gelti Foundation	.+	5	5	Group 2
Toucan House Corporation	.+	5	5	Group 2
IETABA – Awá bilingual indigenous environmental technical educational institution	.+	3	3	Group 3
Municipal Government of Barbacoas	.+	3	3	Group 4
Municipal Government of Ricaurte	.+	3	3	Group 4
Municipal Government of Mallama	.+	3	3	Group 4
Local level- Pacific Landscape				
IIAP – John von Neumann Pacific Environmental Research Institute	.+	5	5	Group 2

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ACTOR	NATURE OF INTEREST (+ OR -)	IMPACT (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	INFLUENCE (SCALE FROM 1 TO 5)	PRIORITIZATION GROUP
Community Council Bajo Mira y Frontera	.+	5	5	Group 2
Community Council Alto Mira y Frontera	.+	5	5	Group 2
Community Council Cortina Verde Mandela	.+	5	5	Group 2
Community Council Rio Caunapí	.+	5	5	Group 2
Awa Indigenous Reservations (UNIPA)	.+	5	5	Group 2
Recompas	.+	5	5	Group 2
Municipal Government of Tumaco	.+	3	3	Group 4

Actor's impact on project success: 1=Not important; 2=Some importance; 3=Moderate importance, 4=Very important; 5=Critical actor

Level of influence of the actor on the project: 1=Small/no influence 2=Some influence 3=Moderate influence 4=Significant influence 5=Very influential

Assessment of potential stakeholder constraints to participation during the project cycle

This section examines potential barriers that stakeholders may encounter when participating in the project cycle (Table 25). Identifying these constraints is critical to ensuring inclusive and effective engagement. By understanding challenges such as resource limitations, capacity gaps, or conflicting priorities, the project can develop targeted strategies to promote equitable participation and strengthen stakeholder collaboration.

Table 30. Limitations for participation by population group

Group	Identified limitations for participation
Women	Through interviews and gender analysis for the BioSouth project, in the rural communities where the project will be implemented, it was observed that women face challenges in participating in governance and decision-making spaces. Socially assigned care roles, such as caring for children and the elderly, represent an additional burden that hinders their involvement in community and educational activities. In addition, barriers such as lack of transportation, low level of schooling, fear of expressing themselves in spaces dominated by men, and gender violence perpetuate their exclusion from decision-making and leadership processes.
Youth	The gaps in youth participation in governance and decision-making spaces are well known. Even though they make up a large part of the rural population, their participation is limited. Barriers include age discrimination and lack of recognition, lack of economic resources to participate in spaces (limited access to transportation, lack of security and effective communication tools).
Rural farmers communities	They face significant limitations to fully participating in the project cycle. Their long working hours and limited financial compensation make it difficult for them to attend meetings or participate in consultation processes, especially during planting or harvesting seasons. In addition, connectivity problems, lack of effective communication channels and (limited) illiteracy can result in limited access to relevant project information. Perceived mistrust towards external institutions and lack of recognition of their traditional knowledge also represent barriers, underlining the need to design strategies that value their knowledge and respect their time and community dynamics.
IPLCs	They face multiple limitations to participate in projects, derived from historical exclusion and the sociocultural barriers they have faced. The lack of translation in their native languages and the shortage of translators to facilitate communication are common obstacles that limit their understanding and participation in technical spaces.

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Elder people	They often face restrictions that limit their participation during the project cycle. Long distances and lack of accessible transportation make it difficult for them to attend meetings and scheduled activities, especially in rural contexts. Added to this is the lack of knowledge of participatory methodologies that integrate their capacities, which often excludes them from spaces for dialogue and consultation. Another aspect is the technological gap, which hinders their access to consultations and communications carried out through some digital media. In response, project activities incorporate an intergenerational approach, designed to guarantee their effective inclusion and value their contributions.
People with disabilities	They face physical, communication and social barriers that limit their access to spaces for participation in the projects. The lack of adequate infrastructure, such as ramps, accessible transport or adapted signage, makes it difficult for them to attend workshops and face-to-face meetings. Likewise, the absence of inclusive tools, such as materials in Braille, interpretation in sign language or content adapted to cognitive disabilities, restricts their access to information and understanding of the topics discussed. Added to this is the social stigma that often minimises their ability to contribute ideas, act autonomously and participate meaningfully. Reasonable adjustments will be implemented for their inclusion in project activities.

9. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

This management tool is designed to ensure the successful engagement and participation of stakeholders throughout the project's design and implementation phases. Inclusive, transparent, culturally appropriate, and open stakeholder participation is critical to the formulation, execution, and monitoring of the project. When effectively designed and implemented, such participation can enhance the project's environmental and social sustainability, increase community acceptance and ownership, and facilitate better risk management.
The program will establish robust coordination mechanisms between organizations and levels of government, ensuring positive impacts on the comprehensive management of the BioSouth Corridor. It will be implemented alongside other key instruments related to the project's environmental and social safeguards (SES), particularly the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Gender Action Plan, and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF).

9.1. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Provide meaningful access to dialogue and decision-making, allowing stakeholder views to be considered in project design and environmental and social performance.
- Consider the experiences, knowledge and skills of each actor, to better adapt the activities, opportunities and benefits in the design and implementation of the project, to avoid and mitigate the risks and impacts related to the project.
- Promote inclusive and effective participation of affected parties throughout the project cycle on issues that could impact them, and provide the necessary means for such participation
- Ensure that adequate information on environmental and social benefits, risks and impacts is disclosed to interested parties in a format and in a manner that is accessible, timely, understandable and appropriate
- Provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and complaints and manage a timely response to these.

9.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM'S STRATEGIES

The Program recognizes the different capacities, levels of organization, representation and articulation of the actors involved in the Project and considers that there are currently several initiatives under development in the BioSouth corridor. This program promotes effective participation in the design and implementation cycle, which includes the appropriate work for the inclusion and distribution of benefits of the project. Considering this, the following strategic actions are proposed:

1. **The project will have a team of specialized professionals to coordinate the different components, promoting the full and effective participation of all interested parties.** Specifically, it has five professional profiles who will be responsible for the implementation of the stakeholder participation plan, and for implementing and monitoring the management plans within the framework of the SES,

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establishing effective communication mechanisms between the project actors and ensuring the implementation of the established management and handling plans:

a. SES Specialist
b. Gender specialist
c. Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic groups Specialist
d. Governance specialist
e. Private sector engagement expert

2. **The team of specialists mentioned above (SES, gender, private sector, governance and IPLCs)** will work to involve various actors, especially vulnerable groups (women, youth, older adults, ethnic communities), to support local consultation and participation activities of each of the components, ensure their participation in the project life cycle and to communicate its results.
3. **The project will engage technical partners in the field and establish territorial connections to collaborate with IPLCs,** fostering relationships with local stakeholders and actively advancing the actions of each component within the BioSouth corridor.
4. **The project will facilitate spaces for participation such as workshops,** and institutional meetings for the activities proposed in the results framework.
5. **A series of information and consultation meetings are organized in the biodiversity landscape, addressing the diverse range of stakeholders.** These meetings will be facilitated by qualified and specialized personnel for each topic, incorporating engaging and educational strategies tailored to the specific needs of each audience.
6. **At the start of the project, the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process developed during the PPG phase will be implemented.** This process was co-designed in a culturally appropriate manner, incorporating the opportunities and concerns expressed by the communities. Additionally, from a human rights perspective and in recognition of the fundamental freedoms of Colombia's Indigenous Peoples, dedicated spaces for dialogue will be provided to address the specific needs of ethnic communities.
7. **Departmental and municipal governments will play a key role throughout the project's duration.** Territorial focal points are expected to be appointed for each department to ensure effective coordination. This will strengthen communication, enabling dialogue between technical specialists, local communities, institutions, and stakeholders, fostering the exchange of perspectives on the territory, its priorities, and the project objectives.
8. **Community-based organizations (CBOs) with strong ties to the intervention areas will play a central role in the project's implementation**. Various approaches will be explored to engage these organizations, including agreements, partnerships, and grants, to leverage their local presence, knowledge, capacities, and expertise.
9. **The project will work towards fostering a level of participation that enables the resolution of conflicts and co-management among the various interest groups.** This will require the following:
    a. Provide regular updates to all key stakeholders on actions and decisions, including meeting minutes, which should be shared in advance of each meeting.
    b. Ensure meetings are convened with ample notice and access to all relevant documentation.
    c. Hold regular consultations with stakeholders through in-person, virtual, and/or hybrid meetings.
    d. Coordinate meetings with local actors in the project intervention areas.
    e. Share information on disaggregated participation (gender, sex, age, ethnicity) for all ongoing activities, and ensure efforts are made to include women in specific roles if inequalities are identified.
    f. Establish a semi-annual schedule for meetings, gatherings, workshops, and events, ensuring they occur at least once a month.
    g. Implement a decision-making mechanism that ensures the dissemination of agreements and specific actions to be taken by all parties involved, regardless of their level of participation in these processes.
10. **The Gender Action Plan will be shared with stakeholder groups, and regular consultations will be held, particularly with women and men of different ages in the prioritised landscapes, engaging them**

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both as community members and group participants. Consultations will focus on progress and any necessary changes. Periodically implement consultation and review mechanisms through timely document distribution, local meetings, media outreach, and engagement with civil society, local officials, and project representatives in the implementation areas. These mechanisms will enable the identification and mitigation of potential risks and adverse impacts, ensuring that local stakeholders' perspectives and proposals are taken into account and facilitating the periodic adjustment and correction of strategies as needed.

11. **Intercommunication channels are established for the reciprocal transmission of information, knowledge and experiences of the project.**, using different participation methods such as: email/telephone correspondence, meetings, workshops, website, videos, learning memories and documents, etc.
12. The necessary mechanisms are provided to ensure the adequate incorporation of comments, views, needs and concerns of the actors involved in the project.
13. The project has developed a **Grievance Response Mechanism** (GRM, see chapter 8) that will serve as a system to address concerns from external stakeholders about the impact of the project activities. This mechanism seeks to solve issues that may arise from a position of dialogue and problem-solving. It serves as a first line of defence before formal legal channels. The GRM is designed to be accessible and effective, complementing but not replacing judicial or other formal dispute resolution methods. It is particularly useful for addressing concerns that arise despite proactive stakeholder engagement.

9.3. DISCLOSURE AND INFORMATION PLAN

UNDP is committed to ensuring that stakeholder engagement in the project is meaningful, effective and informed, through mechanisms that meet high standards of transparency, accessibility and cultural sensitivity. These processes must be inclusive and free of intimidation or manipulation, initiated early and iteratively, and consider factors such as gender, age and cultural diversity. In addition, they require timely, accessible and appropriate disclosure of relevant information about the project, ensuring that it is understandable to all groups involved, especially those in vulnerable conditions.

The general recommendation for addressing any stakeholder concerns is to maintain regular, meaningful, effective and informed dialogue to prevent concerns raised from escalating. All stakeholder engagement activities are aligned with the following principles:

- Timelines for stakeholder engagement are realistic and respect their decision-making processes and preferences.
- All engagement initiatives should consider gender roles and capture the interests of both men and women in line with the Gender Analysis Annex and Gender Action Plan.
- Ensure meaningful, early and iterative stakeholder engagement throughout the assessment and management of potential social and environmental risks and impacts.

9.4. LEVELS OF COMMUNICATION

The project will maintain a flow of communication with the different groups of interested parties through traditional means using new information technologies. The means to be implemented are described below:

- Email, phone and/or WhatsApp: distribution of project information regarding meetings, consultations, workshops, etc.
- Institutional virtual channels, live broadcasts and social networks: to communicate through discussions, forums, conferences, or any type of mass event, as well as to transmit project information: announcements, achievements, lessons, testimonials.
- Printed communication, documents, newsletters, brochures, booklets and/or infographics: to disseminate information about the Project. In an accessible format, visually attractive, with simple language, responsive gender and pedagogically appropriate for the interest groups, the documents will include simplified versions.
- Technical documents: Documents that contain organized and structured information on the design, implementation, follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the Project.

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The following Table 26 outlines the levels of participation and communication established for the subgroups identified as project stakeholders. These levels have been tailored to the specific characteristics, interests, needs, and roles of each group, ensuring their active involvement throughout the various stages of the project.

Table 31 Levels of stakeholder engagement and communication

Type of actor	Stakeholder Subgroup	Levels of participation					Levels of communication			
		Inform	Consult	Collaborate	Consent	Authorize	Email, phone and/or WhatsApp	Institutional virtual channels, live broadcasts and	Printed communication, documents,	Technical documents
Those directly responsible for management and decision-making	International cooperation	X		X		X		X		X
	Government	X	X			X		X		X
	SINAP	X	X	X		X		X		X
	Research Institutes	X		X				X		X
	Environmental Authorities	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
	Ethnic-territorial authorities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Directly involved	Territorial entities	X		X		X		X	X	X
	IPLCs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Rural farmers and productive organizations	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
	Non-Profit Entity – ESAL	X		X			X	X	X	X
	Educational institutions	X		X				X	X	X
	Private	X					X			x
May have an interest or influence on the project (indirect)	International cooperation								X	x
	National Government Entities	X						X		X
	Rural farmers and productive organizations	X					X	X	X	X
	Women's organizations	X					X	X	X	X
	Youth organizations	X					X	X	X	X
	Non-Profit Entity - ESAL	X					X	X	X	X
	Private	X						X	X	X
	Academia	X						X	X	X

9.5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT METHODS

Participation processes during the design stage were fundamental to understanding territorial dynamics and the particularities of the different groups of actors. This analysis allowed identifying key opportunities and adjusting strategies for interaction with stakeholders. Consequently, for the implementation stage, specific engagement methods have been developed that will ensure effective participation throughout the project cycle, facilitating the achievement of the stated objectives. These methods include a series of mechanisms defined in the results framework, detailed below:

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- Socio-institutional participatory monitoring strategies: These strategies generate valuable data for decision-making and the monitoring of ecosystem health, biodiversity, and land use planning, linking them to regional and national protected area monitoring systems.
- Dialogue strategies: Multi-stakeholder and intersectoral dialogue initiatives, with a focus on gender and cultural inclusion, are implemented to strengthen governance of the BioSouth corridor.
- Participation and governance frameworks for protected areas: These frameworks promote positive relationships with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and communities (IPLCs) living within or around protected areas.
- Social appropriation of knowledge strategy: Through educational communities, community education projects, and awareness campaigns, this strategy aims to improve people's relationship with nature.
- Comprehensive and participatory monitoring system: This system evaluates the management of prioritized landscapes, ensuring continued effectiveness and community involvement.
- Knowledge and experience exchange processes: These processes foster the unique contributions of men and women to biodiversity conservation, sustainable production, and governance. They create platforms for exchanging lessons learned, best practices, and scaling successful actions at local, national, and international levels.
- Intercultural technical secretariats by landscape: These governance bodies, established at the landscape level, are anticipated to remain active during the implementation phase. They will play a key role in supporting participatory monitoring and evaluation with local communities and key stakeholders, facilitating adaptive management through observations and recommendations for inclusive and effective project implementation.

Mechanisms to strengthen the involvement of stakeholders will also be considered, through:

- **Interviews** can be carried out on-line, by telephone or in person. This mechanism will be key to building baselines for monitoring and evaluating the Project. Authorization will be requested if recording and/or publishing these will be carried out.
- **Consultations with experts.** These consultations will be carried out by the thematic areas of the project and for strategic aspects of the same. They can be carried out in person or through focus groups or specific workshops.
- **Field visits** by the project management unit are key to follow-up, monitoring and collecting recommendations and requests.

9.6. SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE GEF BIOSOUTH PROJECT

The following table identifies the activities that will be carried out under the project and the stakeholders involved in each activity. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan seeks to develop a solid, constructive and responsive relationship throughout the implementation of the project.

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Table 32 Stakeholder Engagement Plan summary

TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	METHOD	ACTIVITIES
International level				
International cooperation	GEF - Global Environment Facility	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Evaluation and monitoring. Results of the mid-term and final evaluation. • Monitoring of the risk strategy, safeguards and gender strategy. • Monitoring of environmental and social impacts and their management plan. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences of demonstration projects.	• Working instances (meetings, workshops, etc) • Midterm and final term Evaluation reports • Project update reports • Digital/social media • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media • Field visits.	Review of progress, mid-term and final evaluation reports to relevant stakeholders.
International cooperation	UNDP Colombia	• Evaluation and monitoring. Results of the mid-term and final evaluation. • Monitoring of the risk strategy, safeguards and gender strategy. • Monitoring of environmental and social impacts and their management plan. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences of demonstration projects. • LVG and RPA reports on project implementation.	• Working groups (meetings, workshops, etc). • Submission of progress, mid-term and final evaluation reports to relevant stakeholders. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media	Development partner. UNDP guarantees project oversight in independent manner and supports the execution of the project (under support to NIM).
National level				
Public	MinAmbiente - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Evaluation and monitoring. Results of the mid-term and final evaluation. • Monitoring of the risk strategy, safeguards and gender strategy. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences of demonstration projects.	• Meetings of the Project Board. • Working instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media.	Project executive. Part of the Project Steering Committee. • Organise and participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other spaces. **Project Technical Committee -** The Directorate of Forests and Environmental Territorial Planning, along with the Office of International Affairs of the Ministry of Environment, will be part of the project's technical committee.

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TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	METHOD	ACTIVITIES
Public	PNNCC - National Natural Parks of Colombia	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Evaluation and monitoring. Results of the mid-term and final evaluation. • Monitoring of the risk strategy, safeguards and gender strategy. • Monitoring of environmental and social impacts. • Lessons learned, best practices.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat member in all biodiversity landscapes. • Working instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Technical visits to project sites. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media.	Implementing partner. PNNC is part of the Project Steering Committee and Intercultural Technical Secretariats for each biodiversity landscape. • Organise and participate in Intercultural Technical Secretariat meetings and committees, with the other stakeholders. • Submission of progress, mid-term and final evaluation reports to relevant stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other spaces.
Public	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Minagricultura)	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences. • Results of the mid-term and final evaluation.	• Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Project reports. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media.	Project beneficiaries' representative. Part of the Project Steering Committee. • Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders.
Public	Corpoamazonia	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences. • Results of the mid-term and final evaluation.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat member. • Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Project reports. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media	Project beneficiaries' representative. Part of the Project Steering Committee and the Biosuth Corridor Intercultural Technical Secretariats. • Part of the project technical committee in support of the PMU. • Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other contacts. Consultation and meaningful participation in the activities described below: • Component 2: Support for the improvement of management effectiveness of protected areas in CORAMAZONÍA's jurisdiction.
Public	Corponariño	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat member.	Project beneficiaries' representative. Part of the Project Steering Committee and the Biosuth Corridor Intercultural Technical Secretariats.

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TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	**METHOD**	**ACTIVITIES**
		• Lessons learned, best practices and experiences. • Results of the mid-term and final evaluation.	• Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Project reports. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media	• Part of the project technical committee in support of the PMU. • Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other contacts. Consultation and meaningful participation in the activities described below: • Component 2: Support for the improvement of management effectiveness of protected areas in CORPONARIÑO's jurisdiction.
Academia	Universities - University of Nariño, Mariana University.	• Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Digital/social media	Consultation and meaningful participation in the activities described below: • Component 4: Educación y comunicación de la educación. • Research and innovation, including local and traditional knowledge.
Public and Academia	SENA - National Learning Service	• Assessment of educational needs and capacity building programmes for the Biosouth corridor. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Exchange of documentation and correspondence.	Consultation and meaningful participation in the activities related to component 3 and capacity building: • Green markets, best practices in agriculture and others.
Public	Government of Nariño	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences. • Results of the mid-term and final evaluation	• Project Steering Committee • Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Project reports. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media.	Project beneficiaries' representative. Part of the Project Steering Committee. • Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other contacts. The Government of Nariño has a cross-cutting role in engagement and participation promotion of diverse stakeholders in ensuring component 1's territorial and sectorial plans are environmentally coherent.
Public	Government of Putumayo	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation.	• Project Steering Committee • Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.).	Project beneficiaries' representative. Part of the Project Steering Committee.

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TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	**METHOD**	**ACTIVITIES**
		• Lessons learned, best practices and experiences. • Results of the mid-term and final evaluation	• Project reports. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media.	• Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other contacts. • The Government of Putumayo has a cross-cutting role in engagement and participation promotion of diverse stakeholders in ensuring component 1's territorial and sectorial plans are environmentally coherent.
Public-Private-Community	SIDAP – Departmental System of Protected Areas • Departmental Subsystem of Nariño • Amazon Regional Subsystem • Regional Subsystem of the Western Cordillera.	• Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media.	• Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders.
Public and private	Chambers of commerce	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences from demonstration projects.	• Work group meetings. • Training and workshops • Project reports. • Digital/social media	Consultation and meaningful participation in the activities related to component 3 and capacity building in: • Green markets, best practices in agriculture and ecoturism, among others.
Local level- Sibundoy Valley Landscape				
Indigenous community	Kamentsa Indigenous Peoples: Indigenous Reservation Kametsa Biya of Sibundoy	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the delegation of observers for the steering committee and intercultural technical secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.

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TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	METHOD	ACTIVITIES
Indigenous community	Inga Indigenous Peoples: Inga Indigenous reservation of Colón, Inga Indigenous Reservation of San Pedro	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the delegation of observers for the steering committee and intercultural technical secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Indigenous community	Kamentsa Inga Indigenous Peoples: Kametsa Inga of San Francisco Indigenous Reservation	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the delegation of observers for the steering committee and Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Local communities and community-based organisations	Sachamates Foundation and Jajañ Corporation	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences from demonstration projects.	• Work group meetings. • Training and workshops • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Local level- Galeras-La Cocha landscape				
Indigenous community	Quillasingas Indigenous People: Indigenous Reservation Refugio del Sol	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the delegation of observers for the steering committee and Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Community-based organization	Aviyaku Association	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	• Part of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Community-based organization	Que Viva el Arbol Conservation Initiative	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops.	Part of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.

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TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	METHOD	ACTIVITIES
			• Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	
Community-based organization	ASOGALERAS	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
NGO	Suyusama Foundation	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Public	Municipal Governments of: Pasto, Consacá, La Florida, Nariño, Sandoná, Tnagua, Yacanquer	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media.	• Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other contacts. Municipal governments have a cross-cutting role in engagement and participation promotion of diverse stakeholders in ensuring component 1's territorial and sectorial plans are environmentally coherent.
Local level- Andes landscape				
Indigenous community	Pastos Indigenous Peoples: Indigenous Reservation of Gran Tescual	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the delegation of observers for the steering committee and Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.

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TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	METHOD	ACTIVITIES
Indigenous-led community-based organisation	SINCHIMAKI Agroecological Association. Part of the Gran Cumbal Indigenous Reservation. PUMAMAKI. Indigenous agroecological association. Part of the Muellamués Indigenous Reservation.	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Community-based organisation	Laguna de Chiltasol Environmental and Agricultural Association Los Andariegos Association	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Public	Municipal Governments of the prioritized municipalities (Cumbal, Guachucal, Sapuyes, Túquerres, Guaitarilla, Imués, Contadero, Pupiales, Iles, Ospina, Gualmatán, Funes, Potosí, Córdoba, Puerres)	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media.	• Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other contacts. Municipal governments have a cross-cutting role in engagement and participation promotion of diverse stakeholders in ensuring component 1's territorial and sectorial plans are environmentally coherent.
Local level- Piedmont Landscape				
Indigenous community	La Planada Nature Reserve – (Indigenous Reservation Awá Pialapí Pueblo Viejo)	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops.	Part of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.

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TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	METHOD	ACTIVITIES
			• Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	
Indigenous community and second level organizations	Awá Indigenous Peoples – CAMAWARI. *Indigenous reservations associated to CAMAWARI: • I.R Pialapí - Pueblo Viejo • I.R of Vegas • I.R La Milagrosa • I.R Cuchilla Palmar • I.R Cuascuabí Paldubí, • I.R Palmar Imbí, • I.R de Ramos Mongon • I.R. Alto Cartagena	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the delegation of observers for the steering committee and Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Indigenous community and second level organizations	Awá Indigenous Peoples - UNIPA *Indigenous reservations associated to UNIPA: • I.R Tortugaña Telembí • I.R Gran Sábalo	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the delegation of observers for the steering committee and Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
NGO	FELCA Foundation	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Community based organizations	Rana Diablito conservation initiative Gelti Foundation	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops.	Part of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.

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TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	METHOD	ACTIVITIES
	Casa del Tucán Corporation		• Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	
Public	Municipal Government of Barbacoas, Ricaurte and Mallama	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. Social media.	• Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other contacts. Municipal governments have a cross-cutting role in engagement and participation promotion of diverse stakeholders in ensuring component 1's territorial and sectorial plans are environmentally coherent.
Local level- Pacific Landscape				
Public and Academia	IIAP – John von Neumann Pacific Environmental Research Institute	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Digital/social media	Part of the technical communities in support of the PMU and Intercultural Technical Secretariats. Consultation and meaningful participation in the activities described below: • Component 2: Biodiversity and ecosystem services assessment • Component 4: Education and communication of education. • Research and Innovation, including local and traditional knowledge.
Afrodescentant Community council	• Community Council Bajo Mira y Frontera • Community Council Alto Mira y Frontera • Community Council Cortina Verde Mandela • Community Council Rio Caunapí	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the delegation of observers for the steering committee and Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.

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TYPE	ACTOR	ENGAGEMENT		
		INFORMATION	METHOD	ACTIVITIES
Afrodescentant Community council network	RECOMPAS – Red de Consejos Comunitatios del Pacífico Sur.	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Indigenous community	Awá Indigenous Peoples - UNIPA *Indigenous reservations associated to UNIPA: • I.R Inda Guacaray • I.R Santa Rosita • I.R Cuayquer Del Alto Albi	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Implementation and monitoring of FPIC route and agreements. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Intercultural Technical Secretariat work group meetings. • Training and workshops. • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Technical visits to project sites.	Part of the delegation of observers for the steering committee and Intercultural Technical Secretariat for the Biosouth corridor.
Public	Municipal Government of Tumaco	• Status of execution and progress of project implementation. • Lessons learned, best practices and experiences.	• Work instances (meetings, workshops, etc.). • Exchange of documentation and correspondence. • Social media.	• Participate in the work instances defined with the other stakeholders. • Collect and follow up on opinions and concerns raised during meetings, workshops and other contacts. Municipal governments have a cross-cutting role in engagement and participation promotion of diverse stakeholders in ensuring component 1's territorial and sectorial plans are environmentally coherent.

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10. TIMETABLE

The schedule of activities for stakeholder engagement has been designed considering an appropriate scale of the target interest groups. In this regard, Table 33 shows the frequency of the proposed activities. This approach seeks to ensure informed, effective participation in the entire Project cycle.

Table 33. Schedule of activities

Activities	Responsible party	Notes	2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032	
			Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
Assignment of professionals and local facilitators for the implementation of the stakeholder participation strategies.	Project coordination	Team assembly for implementation of stakeholder participation plan, coordinating roles and responsibilities (SES specialist, gender professional, private sector engagement expert, national governance specialist and IP specialist and local facilitators).	x	x												
Project Inception Workshop	Project coordination and PMU	Project inception workshop	x													
Project mid-term review workshop	Project coordination and PMU	Project mid-term review workshop						X								
Project terminal evaluation workshop	Project coordination and PMU	Project final review workshop														X
Participative review and re-screening of Social and Environmental Screening	Project coordination and SES specialist	Re-screening and participative review of SESP and ESMF to update risks,	x													

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Activities	Responsible party	Notes	2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032	
			Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
Procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)		management frameworks and plans, among others.														
Training workshops (6) for the PMU and institutional partners on environmental and social safeguards as per UNDP standards.	SES specialist, gender specialist and IP specialist	Tailored training for the specialists on communication strategies, FPIC, gender sensitivity, SES, management plans and engagement with IPL communities.	x	X	X											
Regular Intercultural technical secretariat meetings and encounters.	Governance specialist	Intercultural technical secretariats per biodiversity landscape along the Biosouth corridor are a governance instance with a key role in the project's governance structure, project implementation and appropriation by IPLC.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Consultations with project beneficiaries and vulnerable stakeholders affected by the project - vulnerable groups (women,	Project coordination, SES specialist, IP specialist, PMU	Continue consultations established during and before PPG phase to identify concerns, and expectations for the project. These	x	X		X		X		X		X		X		X

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Activities	Responsible party	Notes	2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032	
			Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
youth, older adults, IPLC communities)		can be in-person, virtual, via WhatsApp, etc.														
Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) route implementation	Indigenous Peoples Specialist, SES Specialist	Implementation of the FPIC route in the field with Indigenous and ethnic communities, ensuring culturally appropriate and transparent communication methods. This route was co-constructed during PPG with IPLCs affected by the project.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community based organizations (CBO) engagement and partnership exploration	Project coordination, local facilitators, PMU	Explore potential partnerships with CBOs identified by the intercultural technical secretariats, and others during PPG in project landscapes in the Biosouth corridor.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Disclosure and consultation of any activity that my cause adverse impacts and of management frameworks and plans	Project coordination and SES specialist	Disclosure and consultation prior to the implementation of any activity that may cause adverse social and environmental	X	x	x											

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Activities	Responsible party	Notes	2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032	
			Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
(gender action plan, ESMF, stakeholder engagement plan, IPPF, etc.)		impacts, with a cultural and gender focus. In the case of IP and ethnic groups peoples, apply the FPIC route. Disclosure of management frameworks and plans according to UNDP information disclosure policy and SES guidelines.														
Regular Updates to Stakeholders & Information Dissemination	Project coordination and all specialists	Continue providing updates to stakeholders via emails, meetings, websites, and other channels, ensuring transparent communication throughout the project.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder engagement activities and strategies	Project coordination, SES specialist and M&E specialist	Conduct an internal review of stakeholder engagement activities, assess the effectiveness of communication, and adjust the participation plan as needed.	X		X		X		X		X		X		X	X

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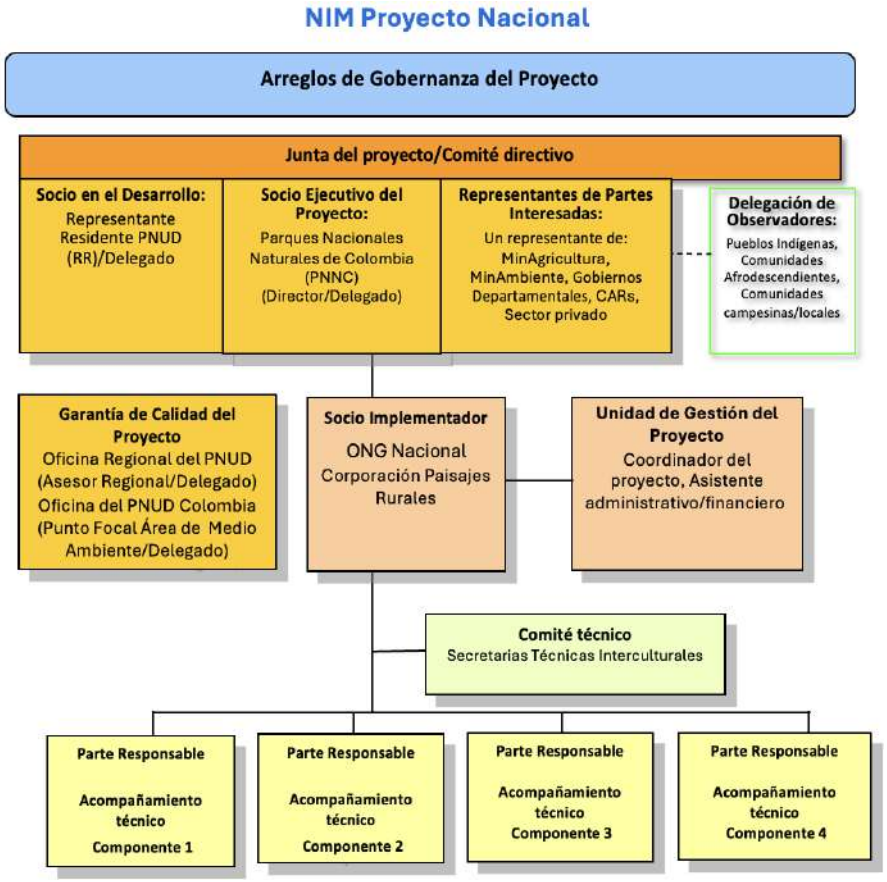
Activities	Responsible party	Notes	2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032	
			Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
Implementation and monitoring of GRM	SES specialist	Implementation (includes socialisation), management and monitoring of project level GRM to ensure all complaints, questions, grievances and congratulations are being effectively managed.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Knowledge and experience exchange processes	PMU	Project MU organise knowledge exchange spaces as part of a knowledge management strategy.		X		X		X		X		X		X		X

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11. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) ultimately lies with the implementing agency, UNDP. At the operational level, the project coordinator, through the Program Management Unit (PMU), will oversee the implementation of the SEP. The PMU will receive dedicated support from the Social and Environmental Standards Specialist (SES), the Gender Specialist, the National Governance Specialist, and the IPLCs Specialist to effectively execute the SEP at the national level.

Figure 5: BioSouth governance arrangements



Source:Project Document BioSouth, 2024

11.1. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

UNDP's Environmental and Social Standards (SES) require that a public record of stakeholder engagement be maintained and disclosed throughout the project cycle. In cases where it is necessary to protect stakeholder identities due to potential risks. As part of the stakeholder engagement process, UNDP's SES requires that stakeholders have access to relevant information. In particular, the SES stipulates that, in addition to other disclosures specified by UNDP policies and procedures, the following information is ensured to be made available:

- Information on the purpose, nature and scale, duration, and potential risks and impacts of the project.
- Stakeholder engagement plans and summaries of consultation reports.
- Initial social and environmental assessment reports along with project documentation.
- Draft social and environmental assessments, including draft management plans.
- Final social and environmental assessments and associated management plans.

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- Any required reporting on social and environmental monitoring.

11.2. BUDGET

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been carefully designed to ensure comprehensive support for its implementation, with full financial backing within the project's results framework and the budget outlined in the ProDoc. The budget allocated for stakeholder engagement activities is integrated into the overall project budget, ensuring that all components receive the necessary resources to foster inclusion, continuous dialogue, and informed decision-making. The following table presents the total budget allocated to each item/activity in the total project budget, the allocated budget for the SEP and the percentage allocation.

Table 34. Stakeholder Engagement Plan Budget

Activity	USD Budget	Notes
SES Team	$ 318.499	SES team includes project coordinator, M&E officer, National Indigenous Peoples Expert, National Safeguards Expert, National Governance Expert, Gender Expert, Private Sector Engagement Expert and local facilitators.
Workshops	$ 5.000	Workshops include project inception workshop, mid-term review and terminal evaluation workshop.
Consultation activities	$ 15.750	Consultation activities include travel expenses related to local consultation and feedback sessions for stakeholder validation and SES-related public consultation to ensure stakeholder engagement.
SES and stakeholder engagement capacity building	$ 33.780	SES capacity building budget includes workshops to socialise and train PMU and partners on GRM, travel and DSA expenses related to the development of SES related assessments, frameworks and plans, audio and printing materials related to SES implementation in the BioSouth corridor, trainings and workshops for the PMU and institutional partners on SES and travel expenses related to SES monitoring.
Knowledge exchange	$ 19.500,00	Knowledge exchange spaces include participatory dialogues with local governments, institutional partners, IPLC to share governance practices and build consensus on governance priorities, per biodiversity landscape, knowledge sharing workshops for learned lessons on conservation and financing mechanisms, on ecotourism and biocultural tourism as a tool for sustainable development, conservation and cultural revitalisation and intercultural dialogues to promote the integration and exchange of scientific and traditional knowledge, among others.
Total	**$ 392.529**	

12. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

12.1. Aim

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) aims to receive requests, complaints, questions, claims, suggestions and congratulations (hereinafter, requests) submitted by interested parties in reference to the project activities, during the implementation phase of the BioSouth Corridor project.

These will be classified according to their category and subject matter, with criteria that allow establishing the level of urgency and guaranteeing the response in all cases within the timeframes established by the project (see page 6). This ensures that the project identifies and appropriately manages the potential risks that may arise.

The GRM for the BioSouth Corridor project has been created in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement guidelines of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which requires the establishment of this mechanism when its Social and Environmental Assessment Procedure (SESP) identifies the potential for significant and adverse social and/or environmental impacts. The GRM will be gender-sensitive, culturally sensitive, non-discriminatory and inclusive.

12.2. Scope of the BioSouth project's GRM

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The mandate of this mechanism is to receive and address any actual or potential environmental or social concerns from individuals affected by the project. The GRM will operate within the timeline of the project's implementation and will focus solely on addressing issues related to the activities of the BioSouth Corridor project within its designated intervention area. If requests are made concerning other UNDP initiatives or activities by partners outside the scope of this project, the relevant parties responsible will be notified accordingly.

12.3. Application Criteria

Applications must be:

- In relation to and during the execution of the project.
- To be done before the project is finished.
- Indicate how project activities have caused or contributed, or may cause or contribute, to social or environmental harm
- It must be made by a person or persons (directly or through an authorized representative) who could plausibly be affected by the damages referred to in the complaint.
- It is recommended to avoid them being anonymous[42]

The GRM is based on the following principles and characteristics, which are presented in the following table, the measure for its implementation and the results in the project.

Table35: Principles and categories of GRM

Feature	Extent	Result
It must be legitimate and trustworthy: this system must be known and accepted by stakeholders	Socialization with communities and stakeholders about the system and its use in a clear and culturally appropriate manner.	Stakeholders informed Actors involved in the project know and use the request mechanism appropriately, if necessary.
It must be predictable and accessible: it must be within reach of all interested parties.	Clear and understandable tools (e.g. presentations and/or infographics) are shared on the route and tools in the request mechanism	1 x culturally appropriate instrument made A clear and culturally appropriate instrument is developed and shared with those affected (positively/negatively) by the project. Tip: Consider using WhatsApp, physical printing, depending on the context.
It must be transparent: the mechanism must operate in a public and verifiable manner for all interested parties and must operate in the same way.	There must be a restricted folder with limited access where processes are monitored. Those responsible for handling the information must be clearly identified. There must be a Habeas Data management statement aligned with the national policy and the UNDP privacy policy.	1 x Restricted and limited access tracking matrix 1 x Culturally Appropriate Data Use Management Statement Periodic report on handling complaints, claims, and transparent requests.
Culturally appropriate: should allow all interested parties to submit their requests especially for local communities	Consider culturally appropriate routes. A good practice is to have a telephone line, email, WhatsApp, in-person, text message and suggestion box on the ground. This broadens the spectrum of people who can use the mechanism.	1 x Limited Access Form 1 x Paper format template

[42]Note: Complainants may request and receive confidentiality, but GRM is less likely to respond to anonymous requests. Record keeping and information sharing regarding assistance to survivors of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) will adhere to the principles of confidentiality and "do no harm," and survivor personally identifiable information will remain confidential unless the victim expressly consents to its sharing.

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Feature	Extent	Result
		Requests, complaints, claims and congratulations can be received verbally, in writing, by telephone, via email, via networks (e.g. WhatsApp) and in all cases the response times will be the same for those interested.
It should allow access to other legal mechanisms that exist in Colombia	In Colombia, there are mechanisms for submitting requests and claims in relation to omissions or actions by the obliged party. The project will not interfere with access to them.	1 x Restricted and limited access tracking matrix Periodic report on handling complaints, claims, and transparent requests.
It should allow for the collection of lessons learned for the project and other initiatives of UNDP and partners.	There must be a Habeas Data management statement aligned with the national policy and the UNDP privacy policy. Applications submitted by interested parties as a right of petition will comply with the time periods established for this purpose and will be sent to public entities or from public entities depending on the information required for the response. Response times: • Request for information: 10 business days • Of general or particular interest: 15 business days • Consultation request: 30 business days • Claims, complaints and suggestions: 15 business days	Periodic report on handling complaints, claims, and transparent requests.

12.4. How do I file a complaint?

The GRM will maintain a flexible approach to receiving requests, considering known local limitations regarding communications and access to resources for some stakeholders. A complaint may be conveyed to the GRM by any available means (e.g., email, letter, phone call, meeting, text message, verbal, etc.). Contact information is as follows:

Table 36: Channels for receiving requests

Email	To be defined during implementation.
Forms Mechanism – Direct	https://forms.office.com/e/A1TzD4fgH4
Address	Calle 84A #10-50, floors 3 and 4, Bogotá Colombia
Phone number and WhatsApp	To be defined during implementation.
UNDP Accountability Mechanism Online Complaints Portal	SECU Page:www.undp.org/secu-srm stakeholder.response@undp.org project.concerns@undp.org secuhotline@undp.org
Verbal to the technical team	They are responsible for filling out the forms: https://forms.office.com/e/A1TzD4fgH4

13. Monitoring and reporting

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Monitoring is a key component of project management. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This monitoring will be conducted in close collaboration with the relevant working groups, task teams, and government sector representatives. The PMU or a designated member of the team will manage the monitoring process and provide regular updates to the Project Steering Committee. All project staff will be fully informed about the plan's content and objectives, particularly its grievance mechanism, and will ensure that complaints from affected stakeholders are properly addressed.

Table37: Stakeholders' Engagement Plan Monitoring Reporting Format

Parameter	**Responsible**	**Reporting period**
Number of government agencies, farmers' organizations, civil society organizations, private sector companies, IPLC and rural farmers groups, and other interested groups that have participated in the implementation phase of the project.	Project management unit	Annual
Number of people (broken down by sex) who have participated in the project implementation phase	Project management unit	Annual
Number of interactions (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations, conferences) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase	Project management unit	Quarterly
Percentage of stakeholders who rate the quality of services they receive from the project as satisfactory	Project management unit	Each stakeholder engagement event

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Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other SES frameworks/plans, if required
Included as a separate document.

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Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

This document justifies the need to incorporate the gender approach in the GEF-8 BioSouth Corridor project, recognizing gender as a key facilitator for development. This approach not only contributes to more effective results in achieving project objectives, but also promotes social justice, ensuring equal opportunities under the principle of "leaving no one behind".

The document presents a gender analysis that supports the inclusion of this perspective by addressing the structural gaps and inequalities between men and women. It focuses on strategic aspects of the project, such as environmental governance, conservation, and protection of ecosystem biodiversity, as well as livelihoods that support the conservation dynamics necessary to preserve the corridor. The analysis is based on primary and secondary sources, recognizing information gaps in some sub-regions. Thus, the approach identifies the different needs, benefits, impacts, interests, functions, control, and access to resources of IPLC women and men, taking into account their social conditions and cultural particularities according to the five biodiversity landscapes that make up the BioSouth Corridor.

The second part of the document details the gender plan, which guarantees, through a relational approach and gender-transformative strategies, equal opportunities for women and men to participate, benefit and contribute to the biocultural connectivity of the Pacific-Andean-Amazon BioSouth Corridor. In addition, the plan is articulated to social and environmental standards, minimizing, mitigating and managing adverse impacts on people and the environment and ensuring stakeholder participation.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology developed combined both secondary and primary information, integrating aspects related to gender equality and key environmental elements linked to the project lines. This process was carried out through a rigorous and detailed approach, based on data collection and analysis in three moments:

Moment I: Approach to the reality according to population groups (IPLCs) and identification of gender elements**,** through:

1. **Secondary sources**: Exhaustive review of 17 strategic and relevant documents, which made it possible to identify contextual information and access national and regional databases.
2. **Territorial experiences**: Compilation of key elements based on experiences that facilitated the recognition of progress and existing dynamics in the four themes of the project.
3. **Primary sources**: 19 interviews were carried out with IPLC leaders. These interviews provided valuable qualitative information on the categories of analysis previously established in relation to the project's themes. All this, taking into account the inherent difficulties in obtaining primary information due to the particularities of the territorial sub-sector.

The persons interviewed are listed below:

Landscape	PERSON	COMMUNITY
PACIFIC	Leader Community Council Bajo Mira y Frontera	AFRO
PIEDMONT	Leader Awá Indigenous Peoples- Camawari (Ricaurte)	INDIGENOUS
	Leader Awá Indigenous Peoples - UNIPA (Barbacoas)	INDIGENOUS
	Leader Awá Indigenous Peoples - Resguardo Tortugaña Telembí	INDIGENOUS
	Council of planning Pueblo Awá - Resguardo Tortugaña Telembí	INDIGENOUS
ANDES	Vicepresident Pastos Indigenous Peoples (SINCHIMAKI Y Kumamaki)	INDIGENOUS
	Leader Pastos Indigenous Peoples (SINCHIMAKI Y Kumamaki)	INDIGENOUS
	Leader Pastos Indigenous Peoples (SINCHIMAKI Y Kumamaki)	INDIGENOUS
	Leader Pastos Indigenous Peoples (SINCHIMAKI Y Kumamaki)	INDIGENOUS
GALERAS - LA COCHA	Leader legal representaive AVIYAKU	PEASANT
	Leader ASOGALERAS	PEASANT
	Governor Pueblo Quillasinga (refugio del Sol)	INDIGENOUS
	Director of ADC	PEASANT

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	Leader de ASOYARCOCHA	PEASANT
SIBUNDOY VALLEY	Leader Kamentsa e Inga Indigenous Peoples	INDIGENOUS
	Leader Kamentsa e Inga Indigenous Peoples	INDIGENOUS
	Leader (youth) Pueblo Kamentsa e Inga Indigenous Peoples	INDIGENOUS
	Leader Kamsra Indigenous Peoples	INDIGENOUS
	Leader de AGROSILPA	PEASANT



The categories of analysis are:

Moment II: Gender analysis based on the identification of gender gaps considering the individual, family and community dimensions, linking as a reference the conceptual approach on social equity recognized at the last Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)[43] , which proposes an interpretation based on three structural elements[44] :

- **Recognition** refers to the recognition of the rights and diversity of knowledge systems, identities, values and governance structure of the participants.
- **Procedure**, contemplates 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 rules 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 of natural resources should be shared in an equitable manner.

The analysis is based on the review and interpretation of gender issues for each of the population groups of IPLCs, considering the main elements associated with the thematic axes of the project:

1. Governance and sectoral policies, which refers to participation in community, institutional and public spaces for decision making in environmental and territorial planning.
2. Conservation and restoration of biodiversity and climate resilience, which considers aspects associated with knowledge, actions for the protection and recovery of environmental conditions, as well as the use and distribution of natural resources.
3. Territorial livelihood situation, which identifies environmentally sustainable activities, capacities, goods and resources that people need to satisfy their needs. Considering the recognition of the value of care activities and unpaid domestic work.
4. Knowledge management, focused on the creation, exchange, use and management of information in the conservation and restoration of biodiversity.

[43] CBD 2018. Decision CBD/COP/14/L.19
[44] Gender Action Plan of the REDD+ NATIONAL STRATEGY. Costa Rica 2018

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Moment III: Construction of the gender plan, based on the results of the analysis according to the gaps and inequalities mentioned (recognition, procedure and distribution), opportunities and preferences to improve actions from a gender perspective, considering strategies that address capacity building in the individual, family and social-community dimension.

III. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following is a reference to the most key regulatory framework in relation to gender and environment:

1. INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	REFERENCE IN GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT
1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.	Principle 20: "Women have a central role in environmental management and development".
Earth Summit in Johannesburg in 2002.	Reaffirmed the need to guarantee the equal participation of women and men in environmental policies and to incorporate the gender perspective in development actions and strategies.
Rio+20 Summit.	Highlighted the contribution of women to sustainable development and emphasized the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment.
Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development Goal 5.	Aimed at "achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls" (gender equality is reflected in 45 targets and 54 indicators in the SDGs)
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework 2022	It states "the success of the 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 full, equitable and effective representation and participation of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and communities in decision making, as well as their access to justice and information on biodiversity issues.
Gender Plan of Action, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), (2023 - 2030)	It has outcomes, objectives and actions, associated with the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets considering gender issues, as an effective action on biological diversity.

2. NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL	GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT STANDARD	HARMONIZATION WITH THE PROJECT
Rural Women's Law, 731 of 2002	Standards for equity between men and women	Positive actions with measures focused on equality
Law 823 of 2003	Promotes access to land ownership or tenure and agricultural credit, technical assistance, training and agricultural technology.	Products that promote equal access to financial opportunities for men and women. Training and assistance in the Chagras and orchards.
Public policy on gender equity for women towards the sustainable development of the country. Document CONPES 4080 - 2022	It proposes actions in: (1) Increasing opportunities for economic autonomy (2) parity in elected office (3) interventions for physical and mental health (4) strengthening mainstreaming.	Inclusion of women in environmental governance exercises and the promotion of productive initiatives that increase their income. Expand institutional capacities for the inclusion of the gender approach.
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 10 years (2020-2030)	Integrates climate change mitigation and adaptation, human rights, gender equality and empowerment of women, ethnic communities and vulnerable populations.	Knowledge management and environmental education strategy to recognize and document the contribution of IPLCs to conservation.
Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAP)	Contributions from population groups of women, IPLCs, and youth.	Knowledge management and environmental education strategy to recognize and document the contribution of IPLCs to conservation.
Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGCC)	Plan in formulation, which identifies opportunities from the voices of women, to ensure that the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures set out in the NDC	Mobilizing actions for the conservation of IPLC women's groups

3. REGIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

DEPARTMENTAL REGIONAL	STANDARD REFERENCE GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT	HARMONIZATION WITH THE PROJECT
Nariño - Departmental Development Plan 2024 - 2027	The areas that strengthen women are: (1) Social inclusion and access to services (2) Promotion of Women's Participation	Participation of women in environmental governance within their organizational structures.
Putumayo - Public policy on gender equity and equality for	The axes are: (1) collective right to environment and water (2) territory and diversity (3) development with dignity: rural women, access to land and food sovereignty.	Participation of women in environmental and local governance within their organizational structures.

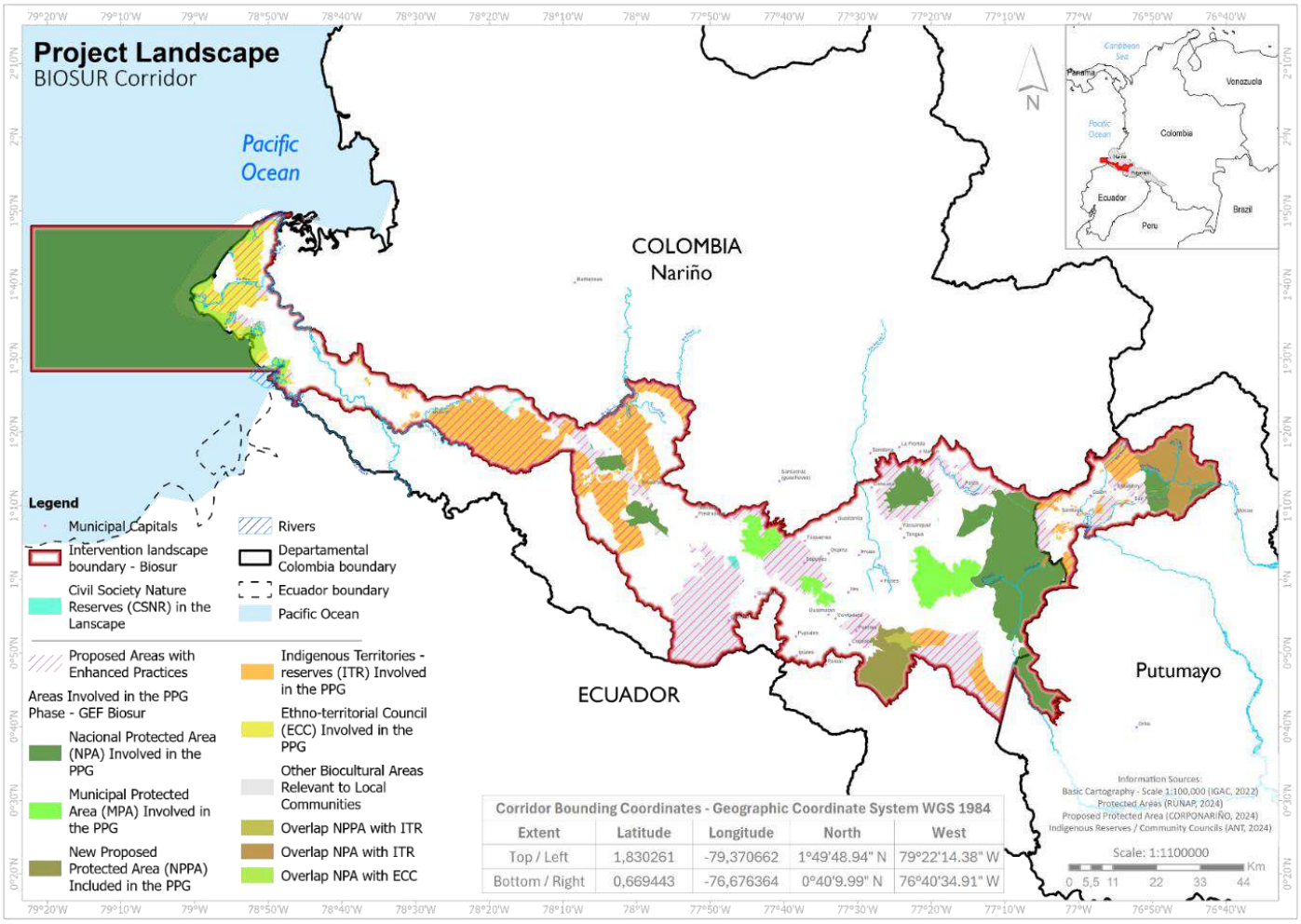
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women in Putumayo. Ordinance No. 758 of 2017 (2017 - 2027).	Income-generating initiatives are promoted. Strengthening agri-food production.

4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT STANDARD REFERENCE	HARMONIZATION WITH THE PROJECT
Strategic Plan UNDP 2022-2025	Working with countries to expand people's choices for a fairer and more sustainable future	Gender equality considering the gaps between men and women and cross-cutting actions
the Global Gender Strategy 2022-2025	Equality enablers: Ensuring women's participation in interventions, defining transformative objectives and outcomes, and thought leadership.	Women's participation in environmental and local governance. Income generation and thought leadership initiatives are promoted.
UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2023-2025 for Latin America and the Caribbean	Pursue three directions of change: Driving structural transformations, Understanding setbacks and addressing their impacts, and Re-imagining the future.	Gender equality considering the gaps between men and women, with actions for the inclusion and elimination of discrimination against women.
Gender mainstreaming and equality strategy Colombia 2023-2025	Guidelines for the renewal of the gender agenda in the country through orientations in the planning processes for gender mainstreaming.	Gender equality is promoted considering the gaps between men and women and transversal actions.

IV. PROJECT CONTEXT



The BioSouth Corridor is located in the region of Nariño and Alto Putumayo and is divided into five landscapes of great biodiversity:

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- **Sibundoy Valley**: Mountain ecosystems (cloud forests, high Andean forests), paramos, Andean-Amazonian foothills, rivers and wetlands, montane and subtropical forests up to the base of the mountain range, where it joins the humid forests of the western Amazon.
- **Galeras-La Cocha**: Mountainous landscape connecting the Galeras Flora and Fauna Sanctuary, originating in the Atríz Valley to the west, and meeting with La Cocha Lagoon.
- Andes: Located in the western mountain range and the Nariño highlands, with high Andean Forest, wetlands and savanna ecosystems that converge with the montane forest and moorlands.
- **Piedmont:** Includes tropical rainforest ecosystems, premontane rainforests and premontane moist forests that form a matrix of dense forests that interconnect with the Andean forests (cloud forests) of the western cordillera. It has a large amount of water and a large number of species of flora and fauna.
- **Pacífico:** Marine-coastal ecosystems, mangroves, wetlands including estuarine deltas, islands, low cliffs and rainforest plains, which interconnect with tropical rainforests up to the coastal piedmont, generating ample water supply and high levels of biodiversity.

V. NATIONAL DATA RURAL POPULATION

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

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RURAL POPULATION

In Colombia, according to DANE data for 2020, the total population of women corresponds to 51.2% and 48.8% of men. In rural areas of Colombia, 23.9% of the total population is located in rural areas, where there is a different distribution from the national average, where 48.1% are women and 51.9% are men . [45]

Rural Women: In rural areas, 74.6% of women 15 years of age and older (approximately 3.2 million women) and 77.9% of men 15 years of age and older (equivalent to 3.5 million men) subjectively identify themselves as rural people. Ethnic self-recognition: 24.9% of rural women and 23.6% of rural men self-recognize themselves as part of an ethnic group. 13.4% of rural women and 13.4% of rural men self-recognize themselves as part of an ethnic group. Of rural women, 13.4% self-recognize themselves as indigenous and 12.1% as black, mulatto, Afro-descendant or Afro-Colombian. Of the people who identify themselves as indigenous, 50.1% are rural women and of the population who identify themselves as black, mulatto, Afro-descendant or Afro-Colombian, 48.9% are rural women.

The population living in the areas that are part of the BioSouth Corridor are mostly women, with 52% of the total population. The indigenous population represents 17% and the Afro-Colombian population 26%.

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

In Colombia, only 19.7% of women are congresswomen and, at the local level, they occupy 17% of departmental assemblies, 18% of municipal councils, 12% of mayors' offices and 15% of governors' offices, despite the fact that more women than men graduate from higher education. The quota law, which establishes that there must be at least 30% representation of women 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%), Mines and Energy (33%), Labor (34%), Presidency (37%), Housing (38%) and Commerce (38%). In the Colombian Congress, the rate of representation of women is 19.7% (UN Women, 2019c), 10 percentage points below the average representation rate for Latin America and the Caribbean, which stands at 29.7%. Currently, of the 171 seats in the House of Representatives, only 32 are held by women (18.7%). In the Senate, the rate of representation is not very different; of the 108 seats, only 23 are held by women (21.3%)[46] . When participation depends on the popular vote, women face significant barriers in terms of funding, place

[45] Situation of Rural Women in Colombia Statistical Note DANE, Colombia 2023
[46] Source: Función Pública. Report on the effective participation of women in decision-making level positions in the Colombian State, 2019.

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on the list, access to media and other aspects by which they end up significantly underrepresented. This limits their participation in public life decision-making and accountability.

3. SITUATION AND IMPACTS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change accentuates gender inequalities. Groups and women in precarious economic situations, peasants and ethnic communities are more vulnerable. Likewise, when populations face climate change, there is a tendency where men prefer to emigrate, while women choose to remain assuming new responsibilities without sufficient opportunities (UNDP, 2023)[47] . Of the impacts identified by women at the national level,[48] stands out: (1) Effects 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) Increase in rains and droughts: 78.4% of women identify an increase in rains and droughts and, therefore, a greater frequency of landslides and mudslides. (3) Impact on health: 81.9 % of women identify health impacts due to high temperature levels and drastic changes in the weather in increasingly shorter seasons. (4) Abrupt changes in the course of rivers: 93.8 % of women identify an unexpected increase or decrease in the course of rivers in their territory.

Likewise, women in Colombia have developed practices to address impacts. 66.9 % of the women consulted during the regional climate dialogues held in 2022, state that the main adaptation activity developed in their territory is planting trees, 31.5 % and 30.7 % that they save energy and change the way they grow crops, respectively. For other women, adaptation has involved reducing water consumption (23%) and changing their diet (13.8%).

In relation to inequality in access to land at the national level, only 36% of land ownership is in the hands of women[49] . Additionally, the land that was used in rural areas for agricultural production, 2019, 24.7% was managed exclusively by women producers and 73.2% managed only by men.

Thus, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change are not gender neutral. Their ancestral knowledge about biodiversity, crop management and their struggle for the defense of the environment are decisive in achieving socio-ecological resilience.

4. ECONOMIC SITUATION AND LIVELIHOOD OF RURAL WOMEN IN COLOMBIA

In Colombia by 2022, in rural areas, 29.8% of households headed by women were in multidimensional poverty and headed by men. In relation to their own income, approximately 3 out of every 10 Colombian women have no income of their own, as opposed to 1 out of every 10 men. According to data from the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), by 2023, 12.1% of women will receive 12.1% less income than men for their work. Women represent 48.1% of the working age population and men 51.9%. As for the Global Participation Rate (GPR) in 2022 for rural women was 39.1%, and that of men (79.8%) and 21.1 p.p. Likewise, in 2022 the unemployment rate for rural women was 13.8%, while that of rural men was 5.4%[50]
In this sense, women continue to face multiple barriers to their personal development, and economic dynamics still do not fully value their contribution.
Additionally, data from the DANE through the National Time Use Survey (*Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo*), indicates that women in rural areas of Colombia invest on average twice as many hours per week in domestic and unpaid care work in the activity of food supply as men in rural areas. In the total for the year 2021, within the hours dedicated to domestic and unpaid care work in rural areas, 79.8% of the hours were contributed by women.[51]
According to FINAGRO, between 2024 and 2023, rural men have an advantage in credit approval compared to rural women in terms of access to credit products. In that sense, the type of consumer credit shows an approval rate of 49.8% for rural women, while for rural men it is 56.8%. Rural women face economic, educational and perception barriers when considering credit

[47] Situation of Rural Women in Colombia DANE Statistical Note. Colombia, 2023
[48] Regional climate dialogues with women's organizations Colombian women in climate change management, Ministries of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia 2022
[49] 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.
[50] Ibidem
[51] Situation of Rural Women in Colombia DANE Statistical Note. Colombia, 2023

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acquisition. In this regard, the following stand out: Aversion to debt, referenced by 51.8% of rural women. 28.8% consider that they do not have the means to respond due to low income. 23.1% consider credit to be expensive [52]

VI. GENDER ANALYSIS AT TERRITORIAL LEVEL - LOCAL DATA

1. GENDER ANALYSIS RURAL COMMUNITY BIOSOUTH CORRIDOR

This gender analysis examines the dynamics of the peasant population in the BioSouth Corridor, focusing on the Piedmont Landscape, Andes, Galeras-La Cocha and the Sibundoy Valley Landscape, as areas with presence of peasant communities[53] within the BioSouth Corridor.

1.1. GENDER ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE DYNAMICS AND SECTORAL POLICIES

1.1.1. Analysis of the situation of governance and territorial planning

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

According to the testimonies of the people interviewed, rural women farmers mainly perform roles associated with household chores, such as caring for the children, maintaining the vegetable garden, and caring for small animals, which are essential for the family's food supply. In general, men are responsible for providing economic resources through agricultural production or temporary jobs in the region. However, some men have begun to get involved in household chores, such as cooking and domestic organization. Despite these changes, the perception persists that their family responsibilities end at the end of the paid workday.

Within the distribution of time, women have developed double and triple workdays, dedicating effort to household responsibilities, child-rearing and economic activities, in addition to participating more and more in community spaces. However, their contribution is not as well recognized within the family and socially.

According to testimonies, young women in the most remote areas often start families at an early age, perpetuating traditional family roles and creating barriers to accessing higher education.

- Women's and men's access to and use of spaces where territorial and environmental governance and community decision making take place.

According to those interviewed, access to and use of decision-making spaces focuses on actions to improve the quality of life in the social, environmental, and territorial spheres. Historically, the Community Action Boards (*Juntas de Acción Comunal, JAC*) have been mostly occupied by men. However, in the last decade, due to the economic situation of the families, women have begun to attend meetings in greater proportion, estimated at 80% during the harvest season. This is due to the fact that men cannot be absent from their paid jobs, while, according to social norms, women are considered to have "more time" available. In this sense, the high presence of NGO projects, government and international cooperation programs, women have been acquiring knowledge about their rights and have expanded their tools for leadership, further encouraging their local participation.

According to the information obtained, women have begun to participate in community meetings and hold leadership positions, although to a lesser extent than men. Historically, they were secretaries, but today they are presidents of JACs and members of boards and assemblies. This participation has fostered the demand for greater representation and has influenced the internal dynamics of families, allowing women to negotiate with their partners and organize themselves better, strengthening the credibility of their capacities.

However, one of the main barriers they face in achieving more effective and equitable participation are the burdens of domestic and care work, which consume much of their time and limit their availability for community activities. In some cases, this situation is aggravated by censure from their partners, who justify their opposition by arguing that these spaces for infidelity.

[52] Ibidem

[53] According to the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History, *the peasant is an intercultural subject because he/she identifies with a peasant culture based on his/her memories, knowledge and practices. This culture is established in family and neighborhood life, and is related to the land, nature and territory*.

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Another key aspect is the competition and rivalry that often arises among women when participating in these processes. Unaware of the historical dynamics, many tend to oppose other women's proposals rather than contribute constructively. However, with increasing systematic participation, it has become evident that, by assuming various positions, women achieve a higher level of organization and commitment. These elements should be analyzed in terms of the use of time, the value of their contribution and the energy involved in such participation.

- Decision-making and dynamics of control of governance spaces

Despite the increasing opening of decision-making spaces and the massive participation of women, according to the information obtained, men continue to dominate the discussions and, in most cases, are the ones who make the most important decisions, since they occupy the most influential positions. In the same sense, in order for women to be heard and their proposals considered, they usually have to argue and justify their ideas with greater emphasis.

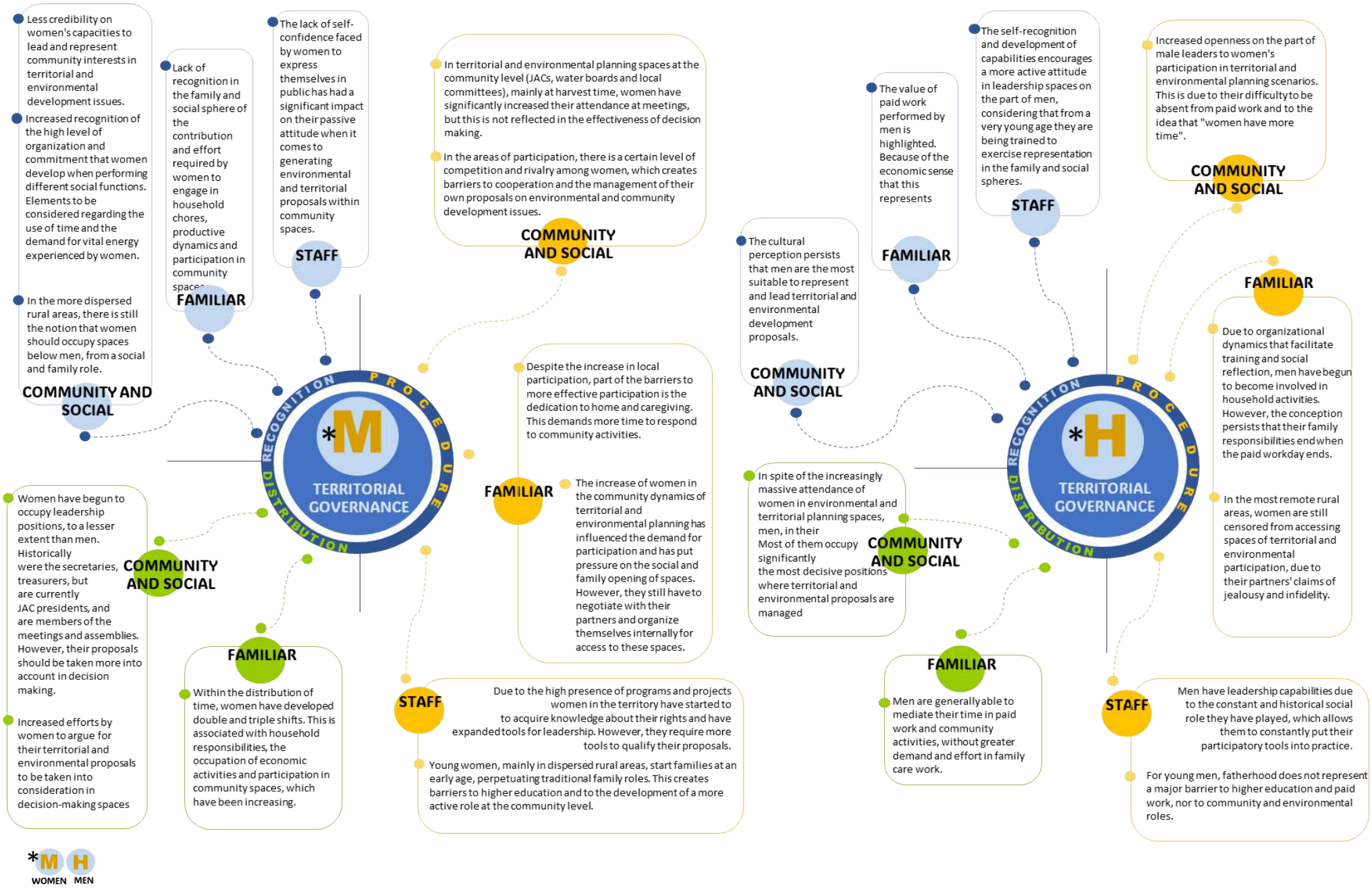
- Recognition of the knowledge, know-how and contributions of women and men in the dynamics of environmental planning and land management.

According to the information obtained, the recognition of women's contribution and knowledge also influences cultural imaginaries, where men are still considered the most suitable to represent and lead. The lack of self-confidence of many women to express themselves in public has had a significant impact on their passive attitude, limiting their initiative to generate proposals within community spaces. In contrast, men tend to adopt a more active attitude, since from an early age they develop representation skills in the family and social sphere. In the more dispersed rural areas, the belief persists that women should occupy a subordinate position to men.

1.1.2. Gender gaps and opportunities in the dynamics of territorial governance

The gender gaps and opportunities are presented below according to the elements of analysis associated with social equity: *Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*, considering the individual, family and community dimensions.

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1.2. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF CONSERVATION, BIODIVERSITY RESTORATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

1.2.1. Gender analysis of conservation and restoration dynamics

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

Considering the information obtained, biodiversity conservation and restoration are closely related to traditional gender roles. Women have been more dedicated than men to the knowledge of native seeds used in the home garden and medicinal plants because they are in charge of food security and the role of caregivers. They are also more interested in water resources, which is why they are alert to the quantity and quality of water in their homes. Men, on the other hand, according to the testimonies, are more focused on the use of resources for production, so that biodiversity conservation remains in the background, as they dedicate themselves to agricultural work.

- Knowledge, know-how and uses on care, conservation and restoration of biodiversity

The women, mainly those who have participated in conservation programs and projects, know about the species most conducive to maintaining water sources and the diversity of seeds that provide food for the family. It is common for them to have knowledge about the most appropriate time for planting and harvesting (corn and beans), agroforestry arrangements and aromatic and spicy plants that contribute to health. Men, mainly those who are linked to productive organizations, have agroecological knowledge, however, they do not develop it on a daily basis, as they are in charge of paid work through monocultures (potato, coffee, livestock, etc.). They are aware of the transformations of the forest in the face of the expansion of the agricultural frontier due to their constant travel outside the family plot. Hence, they can identify the most suitable trees to provide shade for crops and forest resources with timber species that are used in housing.
The social recognition of women's knowledge, as they express it, requires greater social value, considering their contribution to food production and their relationship with conservation dynamics.

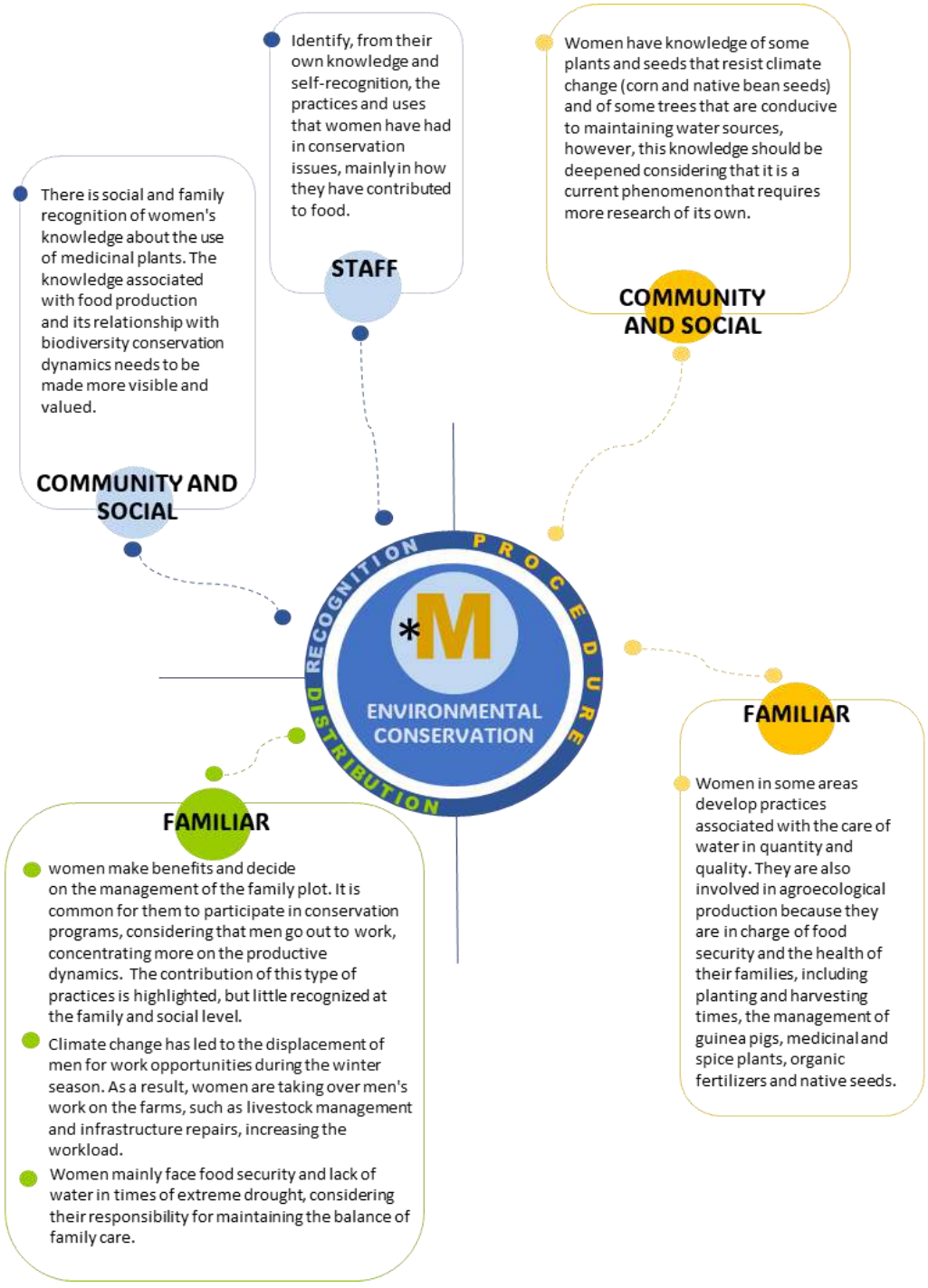
- Practices, benefits and impacts of biodiversity conservation and climate resilience

Conservation practices in rural areas have brought significant benefits to women. While men go out to work, focusing more on external productive dynamics, women, by acquiring new knowledge, make crucial decisions about conservation and family production on their plots. Despite their important contribution, this role remains under-recognized.
According to testimonies, climate change affects men and women differently. Women face greater challenges in terms of food security and water scarcity as they struggle to maintain a balance in caring for the household. In some cases, they have been forced to take on traditionally male tasks, such as livestock management, due to the migration of men in search of job opportunities, increasing their workload. The loss of native trees and forest cover has affected the presence of animals on the plots due to the lack of feed, which also has an impact on staple food production. In addition, it is necessary to have an adequate analysis to recognize local knowledge and act in the face of climate change.

1.2.2. Gender gaps and opportunities in the dynamics of conservation, biodiversity restoration and climate resilience.

The gender gaps are presented below according to the elements of analysis associated with social equity: *Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*, considering the individual, family and community levels.

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1.3. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE TERRITORIAL LIVELIHOODS SITUATION

1.3.1. Livelihoods situation analysis from a gender perspective

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

The dynamics of access to livelihoods in the peasant population is characterized by traditionally marked roles. Men are in charge of providing the economic income, which is obtained through paid work according to the agricultural production of the area (coffee, potatoes, fruits, etc.). In this sense, families predominantly have smallholdings that are inherited from generation to generation, creating a productive dynamic associated with the development of family plots with vegetable gardens and breeding of minor species that sustain part of the food security, an activity to which women are mainly dedicated. In this sense, women have developed differentiated knowledge in the production of staple foods and men in large scale production.

It is common in this area to develop joint practices called "mingas" associated with joint work that benefits the community, in which all family members participate, and which are promoted by women.

- Women's and men's access to and use of livelihood opportunities

In terms of access to economic opportunities, although the economic dependence of women on their husbands still predominates, women have made progress in recent years in the development of initiatives and access to remunerated agricultural production. The sale of surplus production on the farms as part of local marketing has been their main activity. In this sense, the dedication of time is constant and must be distributed with child rearing and care work. Men, on the other hand, obtain better earnings considering that the supply of paid work is greater, and that the sale of the plot's production is less recurrent and sustained.
Opportunities for access to financial resources, which are very scarce, are mainly obtained by men, although national policies have begun to establish facilities for women, and this has boosted the possibility of requesting loans to improve family production dynamics.
In some areas, there are situations in which money management, when it is the responsibility of men, is not adequately managed and is sometimes used for unnecessary expenses. In contrast, women, in most cases, use economic resources to cover household needs.
Rural programs supported by external organizations have reached the territory, promoting the inclusion of women. These have facilitated access to training courses, which has strengthened commercialization. This initiative has positively influenced the creation of spaces for participation, allowing women to generate income through activities related to tourism (especially the attraction of the Cocha Lagoon), bird watching, fruit processing, and agroecological production.

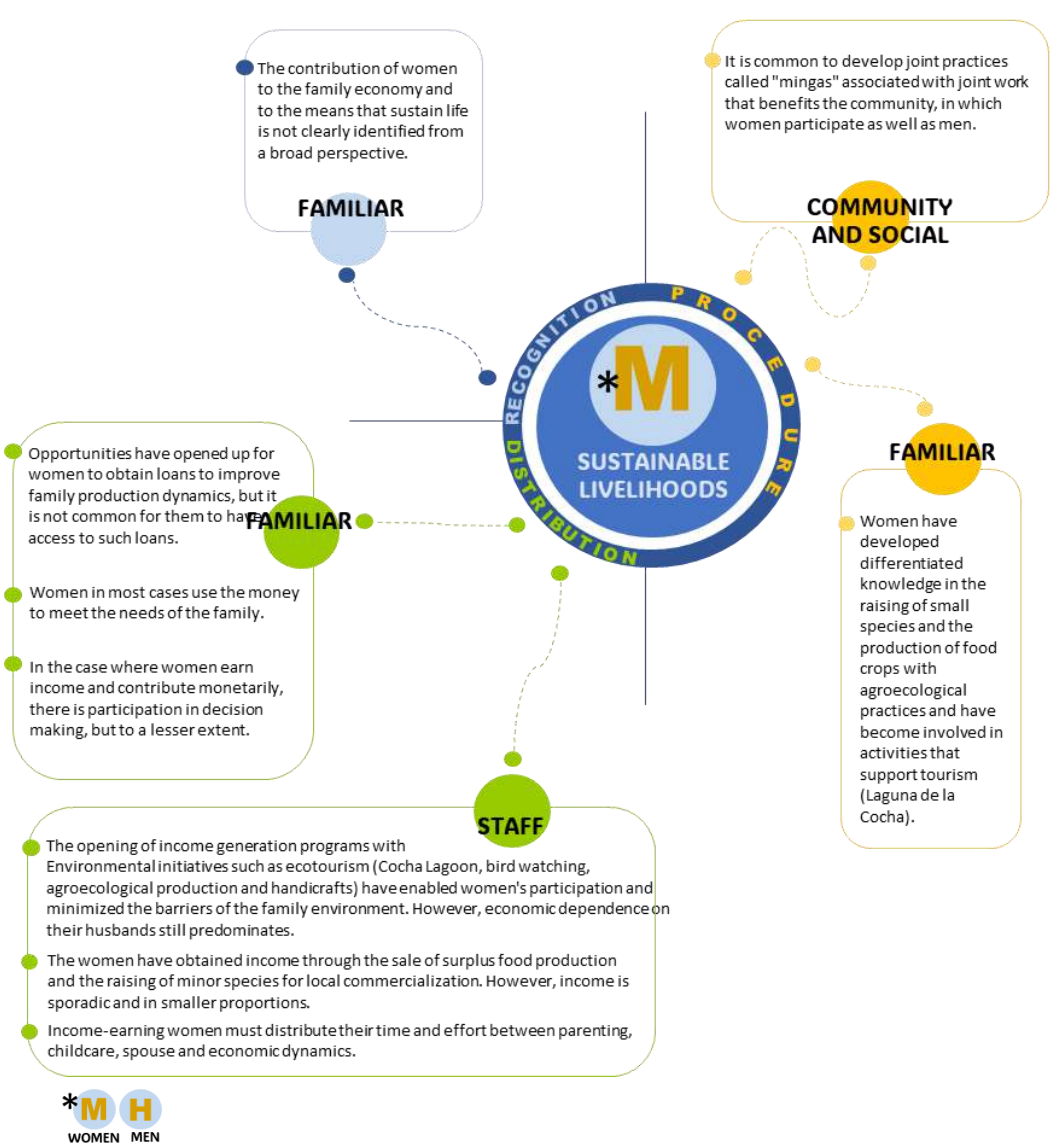
- Decision-making and livelihood control dynamics

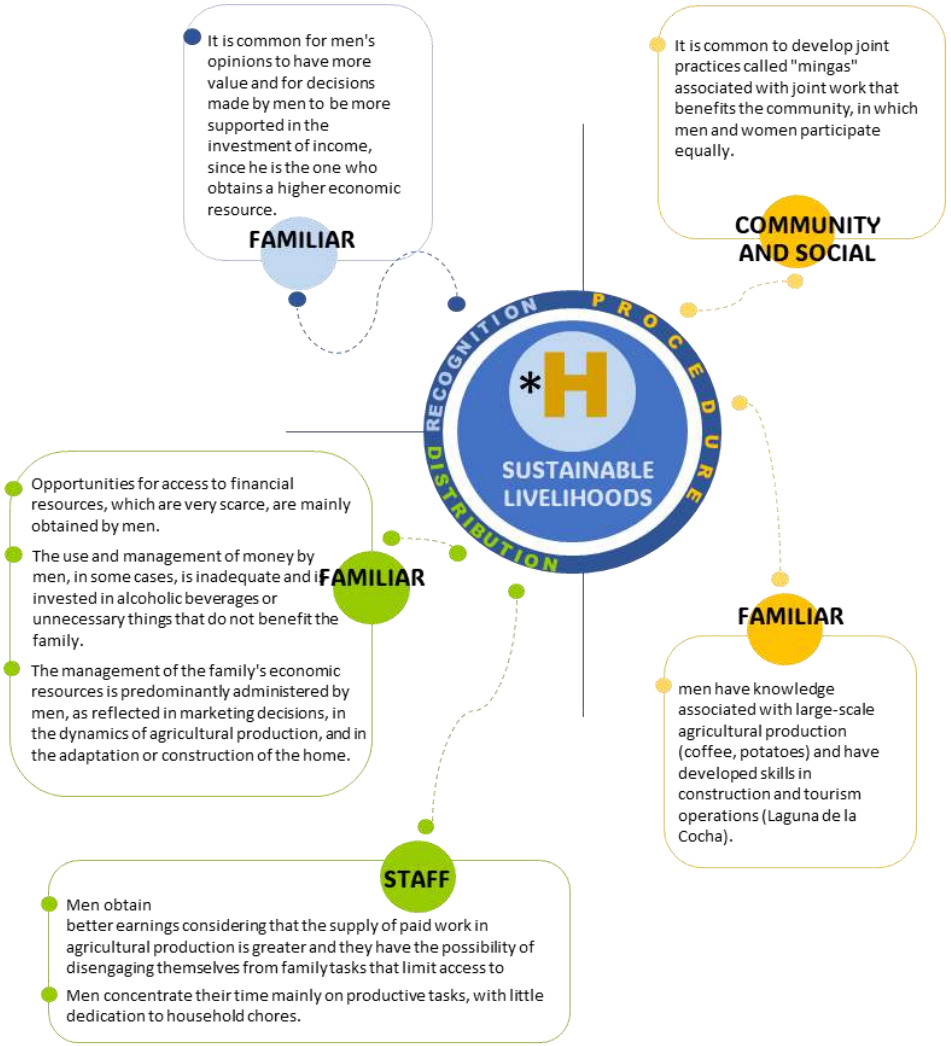
Considering the testimonies, the administration of family economic resources is predominantly carried out by men, which translates into decisions on marketing and the selection of agricultural products for production. Although in cases where women also generate income, their participation in decisions tends to increase, although less significant. It is common for men's opinions to be more highly valued.

1.3.2. Gender gaps and opportunities in the dynamics of livelihoods

The gender gaps are presented below according to the elements of analysis associated with social equity: *Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*, considering the individual, family and community levels.

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1.4. FINDINGS ON KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FROM THE FARMING COMMUNITY

Based on the information provided by the leaders of the municipalities within the BioSouth Corridor, it can be established that, in terms of gender, the main dynamics, needs and strategies to promote knowledge management related to protection and biodiversity are: (1) knowledge transmission in the family environment is mainly carried out by women, who do it around the campfire, men through community activities (2) community work spaces, known as "Las Mingas" (3) and discussions (4).

2. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN THE BIOSOUTH CORRIDOR

The following gender analysis considers the dynamics of the Indigenous Peoples that are part of the BioSouth Corridor and are located mainly in the following landscapes: (1) Piedmont Landscape: AWA Indigenous People (2) Andes Landscape: Pastos Indigenous People (3) Galeras la Cocha Landscape: Quillasingas Indigenous People (4) Sibundoy Valley Landscape: Kamentsa and Inga Indigenous People and Kamsra People.
In this context and given that these Indigenous Peoples share an organizational structure model for governance, as well as community dynamics and part of their knowledge system, it has been decided to carry out the gender analysis jointly. Without leaving aside some particularities, this analysis is based on the information obtained through the dialogues developed for this purpose

2.2. GENDER ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE DYNAMICS AND SECTORAL POLICIES

2.2.1. Analysis of the situation of governance and territorial planning

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

In Indigenous Peoples, gender roles are clearly defined. Women are seen as the source of life and responsible for the care of the household. According to the information gathered, women are more involved in domestic tasks and are in charge of maintaining the "chagras", vital spaces for growing food. These places are fundamental not only for the preservation of their ancestral culture, but also for food security and, in some cases, for income generation. For their part, men mainly play the role of provider, seeking sustenance outside the home. In terms of specialized knowledge, women have knowledge of medicinal plants, while men tend to practice medicine from a spiritual approach.

Although historically there has been resistance in the community for women to assume political leadership roles, the information gathered indicates that these spaces are opening up. The women who have gained access to them have worked steadily to gain acceptance and recognition. However, they must mediate between their household responsibilities, which doubles their time and dedication and limits them. In spite of this, women are beginning to venture into spaces that transcend the family sphere, creating their own spaces within their Reguardos. However, there is still a lack of recognition of the value and capacity they possess in various community and environmental spheres.

According to the information obtained, women have led issues in the political arena with a more community and family justice approach, recognizing the existence of gender-based violence. They have also been the ones who have focused the social debate on environmental issues and forest conservation. In contrast, men tend to address more economic and productive issues in governance agendas.

- Women’s and men’s access to and use of spaces where territorial and environmental governance and community decision making take place.

Currently, some women have begun to participate in political spaces, initiating a process of recognition and leadership. Indigenous authorities have set up governance cabinets to include women. In this recent process,

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they express that they feel more listened to, but require more social acceptance, valuing their management, which has proven to be very efficient.

Women close to urban centers and in contact with social programs have had the opportunity to be trained in aspects such as women's rights. Those who have held higher positions, such as governors, have developed less hierarchical leadership styles, challenged historical forms of coordination and gaining greater visibility. However, participation in the exercise of authority remains minimal. Although there is attendance of women in broader dynamics, such as in assemblies, few dare to speak out due to a low self-recognition of their capabilities.

In the overall balance, recent governance cabinets have shown a greater presence of women. However, according to information from indigenous authorities, on average, only 11% of the people involved have been women, compared to 89% men. Recently, the first female governors have been elected, although their number is still limited and not widespread. In other cases, women have not yet held these positions, but have only assumed roles such as secretaries, bailiffs, councilors, and representatives in areas related to women and the family. Among the most outstanding cases of participation, we can mention UNIPA, because they have one councilor per Reguardos, improving coverage.

According to the testimonies the main barriers and limitations that women have faced are:

- Fear and shyness to express themselves in public and to put their needs and contributions into consideration.
- A belief structure persists that associate's women mainly with home care activities, which limits their ability to participate in community and public spaces.
- Some positions (bailiffs) require a strength that, according to the community, women do not possess. - Lack of personal recognition of one's own leadership abilities, which leads to self-coercion due to fear of failure.
- This fear manifests itself in the reluctance to submit proposals and the opposition of other women to them.
- They lack greater support from the community, because they carry the stigma that they are not good representatives, generating in them a greater effort to demonstrate the opposite.
- At the family level, there are the responsibilities of caregiving, which do not allow them to attend recurring meetings that are held at times that are not viable for women.
- The lack of Spanish language proficiency, especially in the AWA community, has been a barrier for the AWA community.

In the life plans, participation is in the assemblies. Although women have been included from a family approach, they have begun to question and demand a broader recognition of their role as artisans and savants. It is essential to mention that women aspire to occupy spaces within cabinets and governance structures. It is also essential to recognize that their role in feeding and caring for the chagra has a significant political impact and must be made visible and self-recognized.

- Decision-making and dynamics of control of governance spaces

According to testimonies, decision-making in territorial and environmental planning is predominantly in charge of men. This is due to the fact that the team in charge of structuring the life plans is mostly composed of men, with the figure of the governor occupying the leadership position. Although the existence of female spokespersons is recognized, they are in the minority.

- Recognition of the knowledge, skills and contributions of women and men in the dynamics of environmental planning and land management.

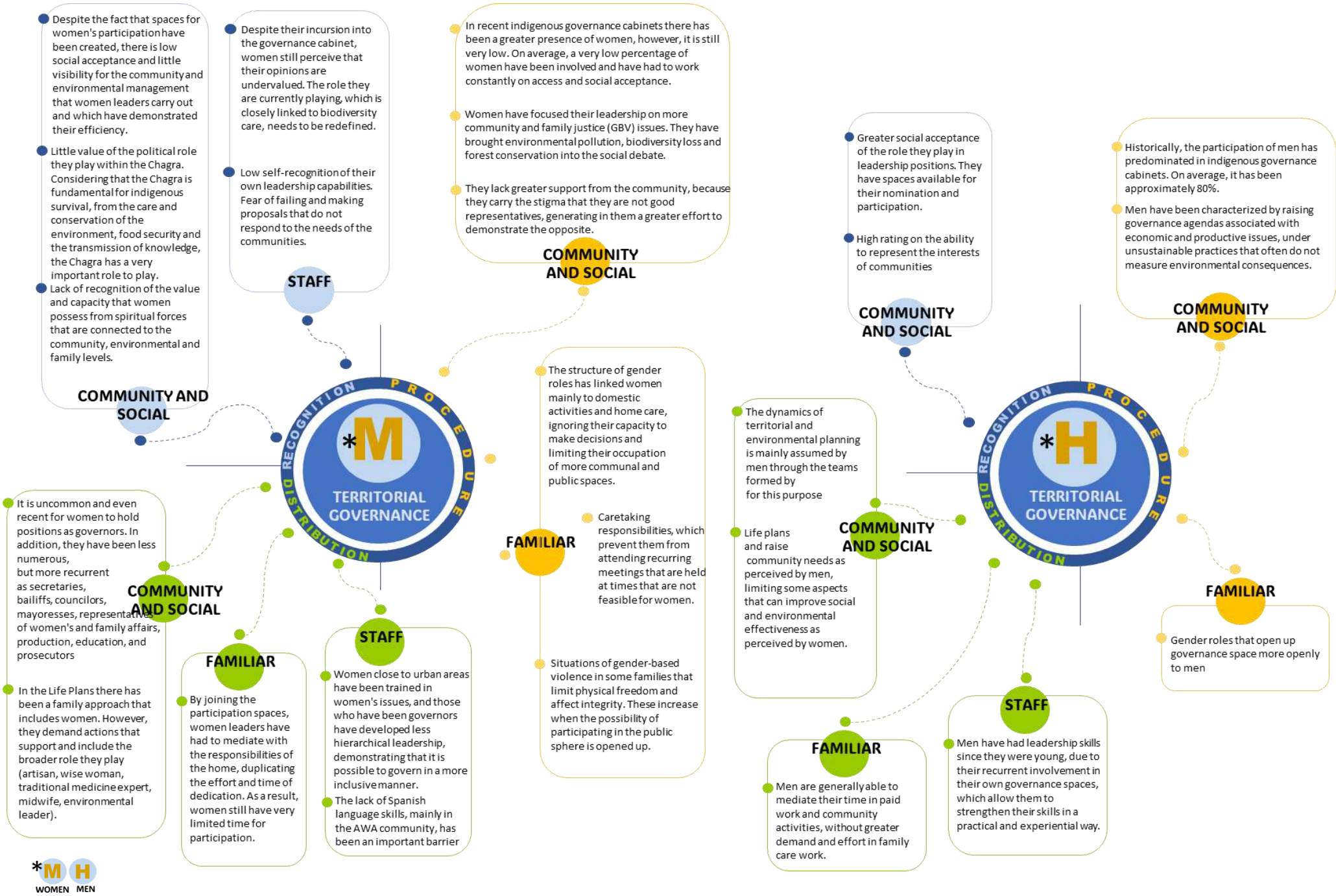
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Since indigenous women have become more involved in governance arenas, their participation is increasingly considered. However, their opinions are still perceived as undervalued, and they must make a greater effort than their male counterparts in order to value their proposals.

2.2.2. Gender gaps and opportunities in the dynamics of territorial governance

The gender gaps are presented below according to the elements of analysis associated with social equity: *Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*, considering the individual, family and community levels.

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2.3. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF CONSERVATION, BIODIVERSITY RESTORATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

2.3.1. Gender analysis of conservation and restoration dynamics

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

The role of indigenous women in environmental issues is closely linked to their gender roles. They dedicate themselves to the maintenance and care of the chagra, linking themselves to water and the care of life through the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and fruit trees. They usually convene mingas, promoting collaborative work in the community. In contrast, men travel through the territories reviewing the boundaries of the reserves, observing the effects on biodiversity, and are often involved in the agricultural production of monocultures (potato, sugarcane, greenhouse tomato, coffee, carrot, cassava, among others). Their knowledge of agroecological practices is limited compared to that of women.
Women, deeply involved in environmental stewardship, are aware of the importance of biodiversity and water sources. They assume environmental stewardship roles, although they are often not recognized for their historical relationship with the care of life. In some experiences, they have led the conservation of biological corridors in chagras, using native tree species and seeds.

- Knowledge, know-how and uses of the care, conservation and restoration of biodiversity

The knowledge of indigenous men and women differs. Women develop knowledge from their relationship with the chagra, a space dedicated to the cultivation of organic food and medicinal plants, where they guard and preserve native and creole seeds (such as corn, beans, geese, potatoes, pumpkin, beans, chili, carrots, among others). This space is key to governance, preservation of ancestral culture, food sovereignty and forest conservation. For their part, men have knowledge of timber trees useful for construction and, as they travel through the territory, they identify areas of degradation and conservation of biodiversity, as well as the predominant fauna. In terms of health, women, especially from the Inga people, have knowledge of medicinal plants and prepare them for the taitas (men) who are in charge of delivering and guiding the use of this medicine.

Women, due to their caring roles, are more sensitive to natural resources and water pollution. They are beginning to identify climate change mitigation strategies through mixed cropping in the chagras. However, chagras are progressively disappearing due to economic pressures that prioritize agricultural production and the lack of recognition of their cultural value.

- Practices, benefits and impacts of biodiversity conservation and climate resilience

Among the practices developed by women, the nurseries of timber and fruit plants stand out, as well as the diversity of seeds that contribute to food security and, in some cases, resist climate change. Men, on the other hand, focus on recognizing the health of ecosystems and fauna, due to their daily contact with the areas farthest from the family plot.

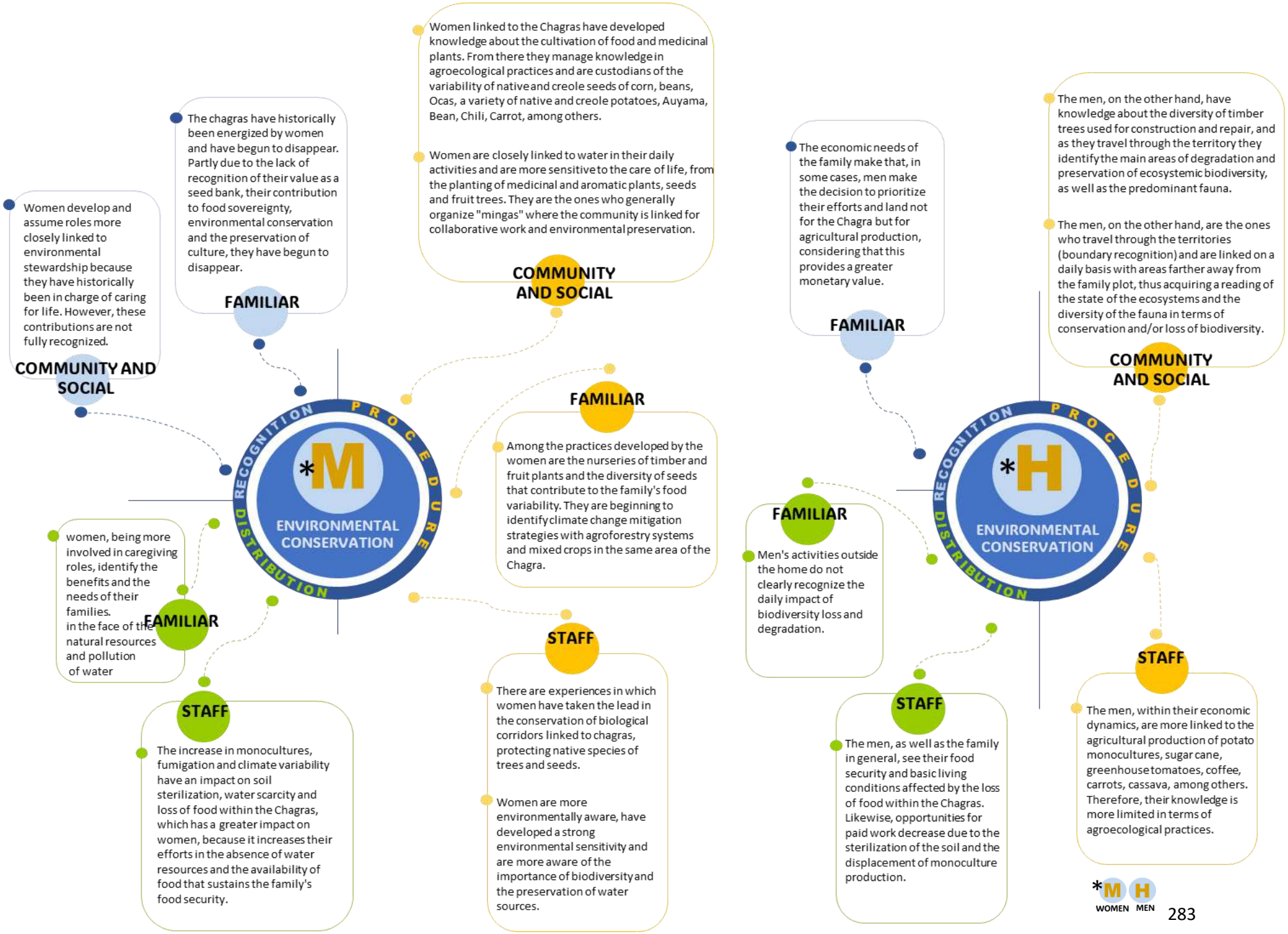
Among the problems resulting from the increase in monocultures, fumigation and climate variability are soil sterilization, water scarcity and crop loss in the chagras. This has a particular impact on women, who face a greater effort due to the lack of water and the decrease in food, because of their family responsibility for food security.

2.3.2. Gender gaps and opportunities in the dynamics of conservation, biodiversity restoration and climate resilience.

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The gender gaps are presented below according to the elements of analysis associated with social equity: *Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*, considering the individual, family and community levels.

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2.4. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE TERRITORIAL LIVELIHOODS SITUATION

2.4.1. Livelihoods situation analysis from a gender perspective

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

According to the people interviewed, the women are the ones who mainly and in most cases are dedicated to the household, with a contribution from activities such as cooking, cleaning, raising small animals and sustaining the chagras, and the men are the ones who develop agricultural activities from livestock, production of potato and corn monocultures, among others, to generate income.

Although in nuclear families, there are some experiences of women who, due to their traditional knowledge, elaborate products with natural elements such as handicrafts, they have managed to generate surpluses and make local exchanges with an economic retribution that contributes to the family economy. These opportunities are more common in the reserves closer to the population centers and where the amount of income, in most cases, is not sufficient, nor is it recurrent.

Regarding the recognition of the contributions, the visibility of the work carried out by men predominates, because the agricultural activities that contribute monetarily are more relevant at the social level.

- Women's and men's access to and use of livelihood opportunities

According to testimonies, the chagras have been fundamental for women to obtain income, complemented by the sale of chickens, eggs, cheese, pigs and handicrafts, although their main function has been to guarantee food security and the survival of indigenous families through agroecological practices. However, the people consulted emphasize that the lack of support, the increase in monocultures for income and the generational rupture of knowledge have caused the gradual loss of the chagras, a growing trend that threatens their continuity.

According to those consulted, women face economic barriers mainly due to caregiving activities that tie them to the home, limiting their access to programs and specialized training. In addition, many women, mainly in rural areas, are economically dependent on their partners, which hinders their ability to make decisions and undertake entrepreneurial activities. On the other hand, men have more opportunities, especially in land ownership. They are the ones who usually have access to harvest calls and negotiate with intermediaries, which facilitates their access to financial opportunities.

The presence of cooperation organizations, NGOs and government Initiatives has created opportunities for women to engage in productive activities, from tourism to agriculture, promoting changes in traditional roles and strengthening their capacities and family livelihoods. Of particular note are groups of craftswomen, who take advantage of their knowledge to develop skills. However, these activities are often undervalued because of their low economic impact. In addition, some face prejudice, since leaving the home to negotiate with men is associated with possible Infidelity.

- Decision-making and livelihood control dynamics

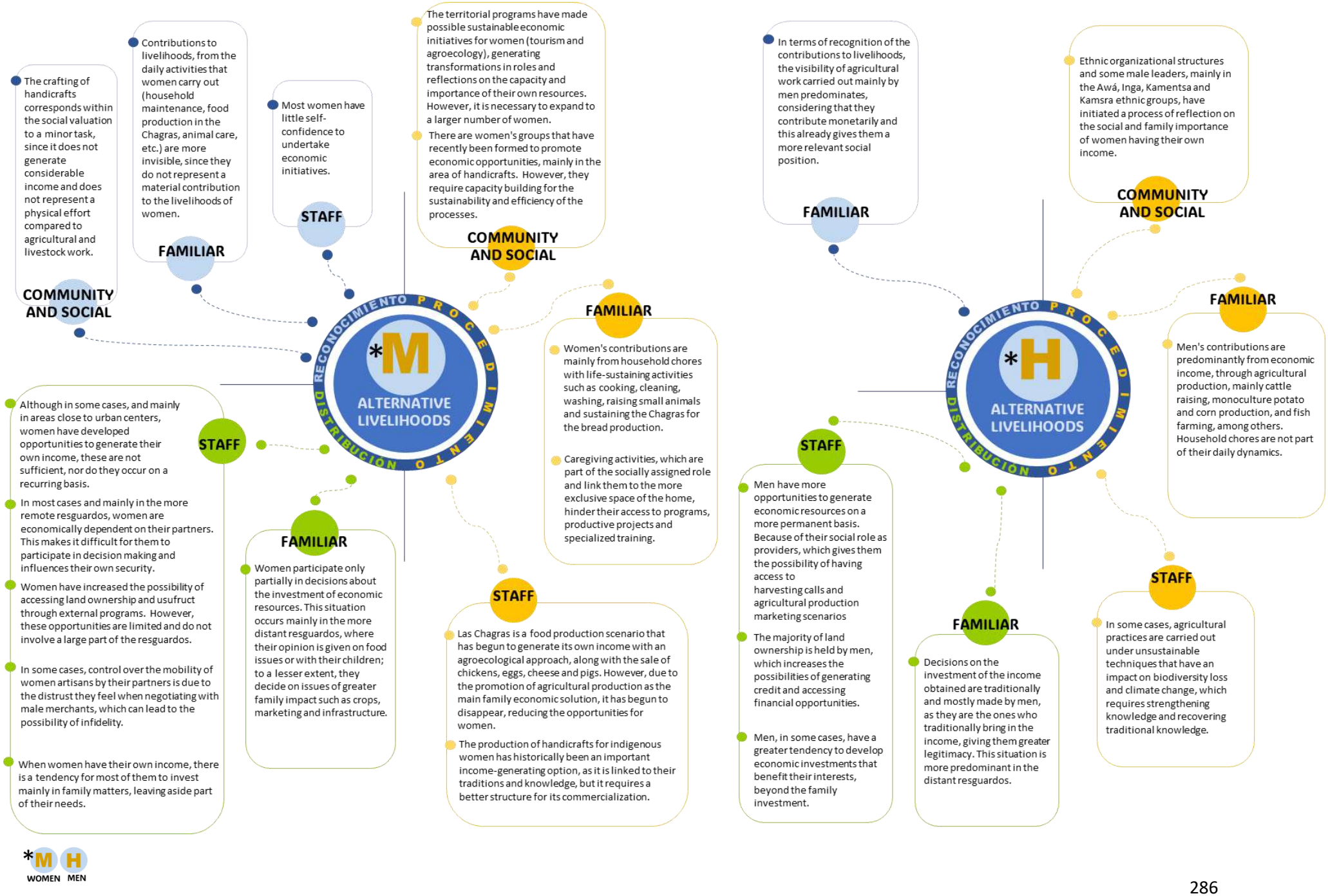
Decisions about the investment of income have traditionally been made by men. Although women sometimes have a voice in issues related to food or childcare, their participation diminishes in higher-impact decisions, such as those related to crops or infrastructure. When women do generate income, they tend to prioritize improving family livelihoods, often sacrificing their own needs. This contrasts with some men, who in some cases allocate resources to more individual interests.

2.4.2. Gender gaps and opportunities in the dynamics of livelihoods

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The gender gaps are presented below according to the elements of analysis associated with social equity: *Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*, considering the individual, family and community levels.

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2.5. FINDINGS ON KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FROM THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

Within knowledge management, the main dynamic needs and strategies to promote the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity are: (1) Implementing own methodologies, valuing the differentiated knowledge of women and men. (2) Giving relevance to the mingas of thought and work in community nurseries, community pots and schools, complemented with oral strategies such as myths and stories that reinforce the worldview. (3) The chagra is a key space where planting, harvesting, lunar phases and cultural values are taught. And (4) To strengthen leadership, the methodology of "making school" is used, which implies learning from the lowest levels and moving up in responsibilities.

3. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE AFRO-COLOMBIAN POPULATION IN THE BIOSOUTH CORRIDOR

3.1. GENDER ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE DYNAMICS AND SECTORAL POLICIES

The gender analysis associated with the Afro-Colombian population corresponds to the municipality of Tumaco.

3.1.1. Analysis of the situation of governance and territorial planning

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

According to the information gathered from primary sources in the interviews, it can be pointed out that within the social dynamics of the Afro-Colombian population, the roles assumed by men and women are very much determined by traditional gender roles. In this sense, Afro-Colombian women in rural areas mainly occupy the household and all the activities associated with it. Hence the dedication to care work, such as cleaning, feeding and raising children. In addition to this, there is the work of the agroforestry home garden and the raising of minor species for family consumption, and in the case of women who live near the mangrove swamp, there is the activity of harvesting piangua, a mollusk that is the basis of Afro food, in which men are also involved, but to a lesser extent[54] .

The men are traditionally involved in productive and income-generating activities associated with traditional farm systems (cacao, plantain, corn, coffee, among others), fishing, various types of agriculture, timber and wild product gathering, hunting and mining[55] . They are also those who are mainly linked to the community dynamics of territorial governance within the Community Councils, which correspond to ethnic entities of the collective territories with legal status, which institutionally consist of a general assembly, a board of directors and a person as legal representative.

In this sense and from the historical social dynamics present in this territory, according to testimonies, the maximum authority formed by the general assembly and the board of directors of the Community Council has been predominantly led and occupied by men. From this institutional space, the territory has been planned and administered, with the emphasis on preserving the cultural identity and conservation of the ecosystems and biodiversity present.

It Is Important to highlight that Afro-descendant women have recently initiated a process of insertion in governance spaces, reconfiguring traditional roles to have a greater voice in territorial dynamics that affect both the community and their personal lives.

Likewise, the presence and support of NGOs, cooperation organizations and state programs, such as the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach (PDET), have fostered the creation of women's associations focused on environmental (nurseries and reforestation of key biodiversity areas), economic

[54] https://pagina10.com/web/el-oficio-de-las-mujeres-piangueras-una-tradicion-del-pacifico-colombiano/
[55] https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/acta_agronomica/article/view/50714/56897

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(cacao, piangua, forest nurseries) and political advocacy processes. These initiatives are a reflection of the progress women are making in the social sphere.

- Women's and men's access to and use of spaces where territorial and environmental governance and community decision making take place.

The governance of the Community Council is organized through a board of directors led by a legal representative, which includes the positions of president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary. In addition, thematic committees are formed according to the needs of the community, such as the Health, Education and Sports Committee. Historically, women's access to these spaces has been very limited. This is due to the social perception that their natural role is that of the home and to beliefs that restrict their ability to assume leadership. However, for the first time, the Board has two women as legal representatives and in the general assembly, the percentage has reached 20%.

The low participation of women in environmental and territorial governance is due to several factors related to the social construction of gender, which establishes that the public or political space should be predominantly male, as men are considered to have more developed capacities to organize and manage the territory. In addition, many women face difficulties in attending these spaces due to household responsibilities, which require constant effort and a large investment of time. General assemblies are held in an open and consensual manner, but, according to testimonies, men's opinions predominate in these discussions. Female participation is often limited to providing information, while final decisions are made mainly by men.

- Decision-making and dynamics of control of governance spaces

From the information gathered from the testimonies, it can be pointed out that, from the participatory dynamics, each of the community council zones has a delegate who represents them, and the general assemblies are held in an open and consensual manner. However, the men's opinion is more visible, considering that women's participation has been limited only to providing information on the main issues raised, but when it comes to generating agreements, men are the ones who primarily decide.
The issues that are mainly addressed in the assemblies are associated with economic development, from proposals generally made by men around productive activities such as cocoa and coffee. Women, on the other hand, when they have the opportunity, emphasize social issues and the care of ecosystems, because being closer to the care work, they have developed a certain sensitivity towards environmental aspects and water issues.

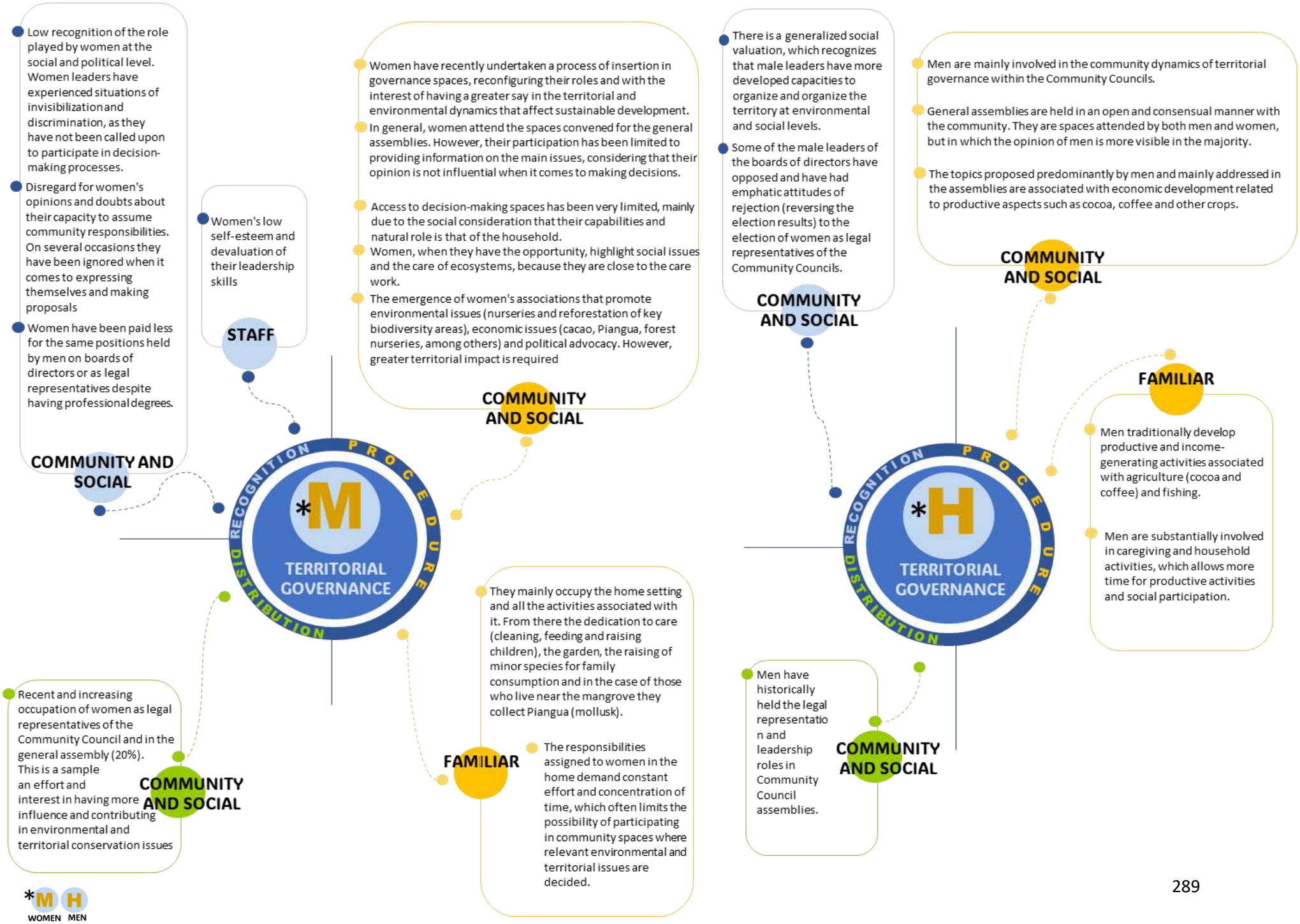
- Recognition of the knowledge, skills and contributions of women and men in the dynamics of environmental planning and land management.

Regarding the role of women in the social and political spheres, the women leaders point out that their visibility is low and that they have faced situations of discrimination, often being excluded from key moments. In decision-making spaces, their opinions are often disregarded, which casts doubt on their ability to assume community responsibilities. In addition, they have received lower salaries than their male colleagues in similar positions, despite having professional degrees.

3.1.2. Gender gaps and opportunities in the dynamics of territorial governance

The gender gaps are presented below according to the elements of analysis associated with social equity: *Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*, considering the individual, family and community levels.

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3.2. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF CONSERVATION, BIODIVERSITY RESTORATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

3.2.1. Gender analysis of conservation and restoration dynamics

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

According to the interviews, the role of Afro communities in biodiversity conservation and restoration is closely linked to gender roles. Women, due to their caring responsibilities, have developed a greater sensitivity towards environmental protection. They tend to be key agents in water source management, waste management and biodiversity protection, especially in areas such as mangroves, which are highly vulnerable to water pollution. Men, on the other hand, tend to be involved in biodiversity conservation depending on their productive activity. If they work on traditional farms, they tend to carry out actions such as maintaining timber species alongside agricultural crops and soil protection[56] . However, when they are engaged in monocultures, timber extraction or mining, the negative impacts on ecosystems are more significant.

- Knowledge, know-how and uses of the care, conservation and restoration of biodiversity

In the Bajo Mira y Frontera Community Council, the traditional production models developed by the families correspond to the diversified traditional farm, with several agroforestry systems, among which are the mixed production of cocoa plantations where banana, fruit and timber production are combined; the charrales with a selection aimed at the natural regeneration of timber species with polyculture of corn and banana and the mixed home gardens[57] . These traditional agroforestry systems have a high diversity of species: native timber species, various agricultural crops (banana, corn) and various types of fruit (citrus, chontaduro, coconut, sapote, caimito, borojó, and guaba). They are also combined with timber trees such as cedar and laurel. The area of the Azoteas (cultivated onion, cilantro, pennyroyal, basil, mint, oregano, mint, thyme, ginger, purslane, sage, amaranth, holy spirit, yantén and many more) and home gardens is also used for raising poultry and pigs. [58]

These systems correspond to historical forms of production that have been transforming and disappearing due to the dynamics of the context that have led to coca production, in some cases, or to the development of monocultures of oil palm, coconut and other relatively more profitable products. In addition, according to the sources consulted, external interventions over the last two decades have introduced other types of culturally inappropriate models that have affected the efficiency and ecosystem dynamics of traditional farms. Therefore, for more than 8 years, a process of recovery has been underway, in which women have been the protagonists of traditional knowledge and know-how, also promoting mixed home gardens. And men are involved, from a more technical level, because of the possibility they have had to participate in training workshops with external support, a situation that in many cases is not possible for women, because of their dedication to household chores that limit their attendance to programs and workshops.

It Is worth mentioning that from t”e pe’spective of the women consulted, many of the measures, knowledge and interests in protecting the ecosystems and water sources are carried out without recognition that would allow them to enhance their contributions, which is why they affirm that it is essential to make known the contribution they have historically made to the environmental dynamics of the territory. Likewise, there are oil palm monocultures, coconut plantations located in the fluvial-marine and alluvial flood plains, and some

[56] Ethnodevelopment proposal from the perspective of the Community Councils of Tumaco integrated in Recompas. Sandra Riascos Cortes and Yetis Yadira Rodriguez Zambrano. University of Nariño, 2006. Nariño 2022
[57] Traditional agroforestry systems in the Community Council of Bajo Mira and Frontera in Tumaco, Nariño, Colombia. William Ballesteros Possú, Otto Marco Saya , Héctor Ramiro Ordóñez Jurado. 2008
[58] Ibidem

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areas dedicated to coca production, which impacts the loss of forests and the biodiversity of the ecosystems and absorbs a large part of the local labor force, which is mainly men.[59]

- Practices, benefits and impacts of biodiversity conservation and climate resilience

Environmental transformations and the loss of biodiversity due to agricultural activities, including coca and palm monocultures, have had social and soil contamination effects and have increased the agricultural frontier in the territory. The variation of climatic conditions, with strong and prolonged summers combined with short winters, has varied the environmental conditions that impact the quality of life of the family in general, but that women and men must face in a differentiated manner according to gender roles and their daily responsibilities. According to the primary sources consulted, women have been affected by the impact on food production and the quality and quantity of water, which has an impact on the family's health. For men, it has become more complex to maintain productive systems and, in some cases, to engage in paid work, if monoculture production has decreased.

However, due to the presence of external organizations and to the impulse given by the signing of the peace agreement (Tumaco PDET territory), the programs and projects have promoted traditional productive processes in harmony with biodiversity conservation, with the participation of some families of the Community Council, linking women and men. From there, we highlight actions of ecological restoration of Guandal hectares (swamp forest of the South Pacific) articulated to the agroforestry systems that are in the process of strengthening.[60]

Likewise, organizations of women producers have begun to form, mainly with actions and practices closely linked to the conservation of ecosystems. This has led to the emergence of women who, from the trade of the Piangua, are aware of the effects that their trade has had due to the pollution and degradation of the mangroves, so they have begun to collect them when they are 5 centimeters large, recognizing that at that point they have already completed their reproductive cycle and have passed sexual maturity[61] And women cocoa farmers who cultivate with 100% organic practices, with agricultural diversification techniques linked to family agroforestry systems, where nurseries have also been developed with repair of bagged substrates and trees for transplanting[62] .

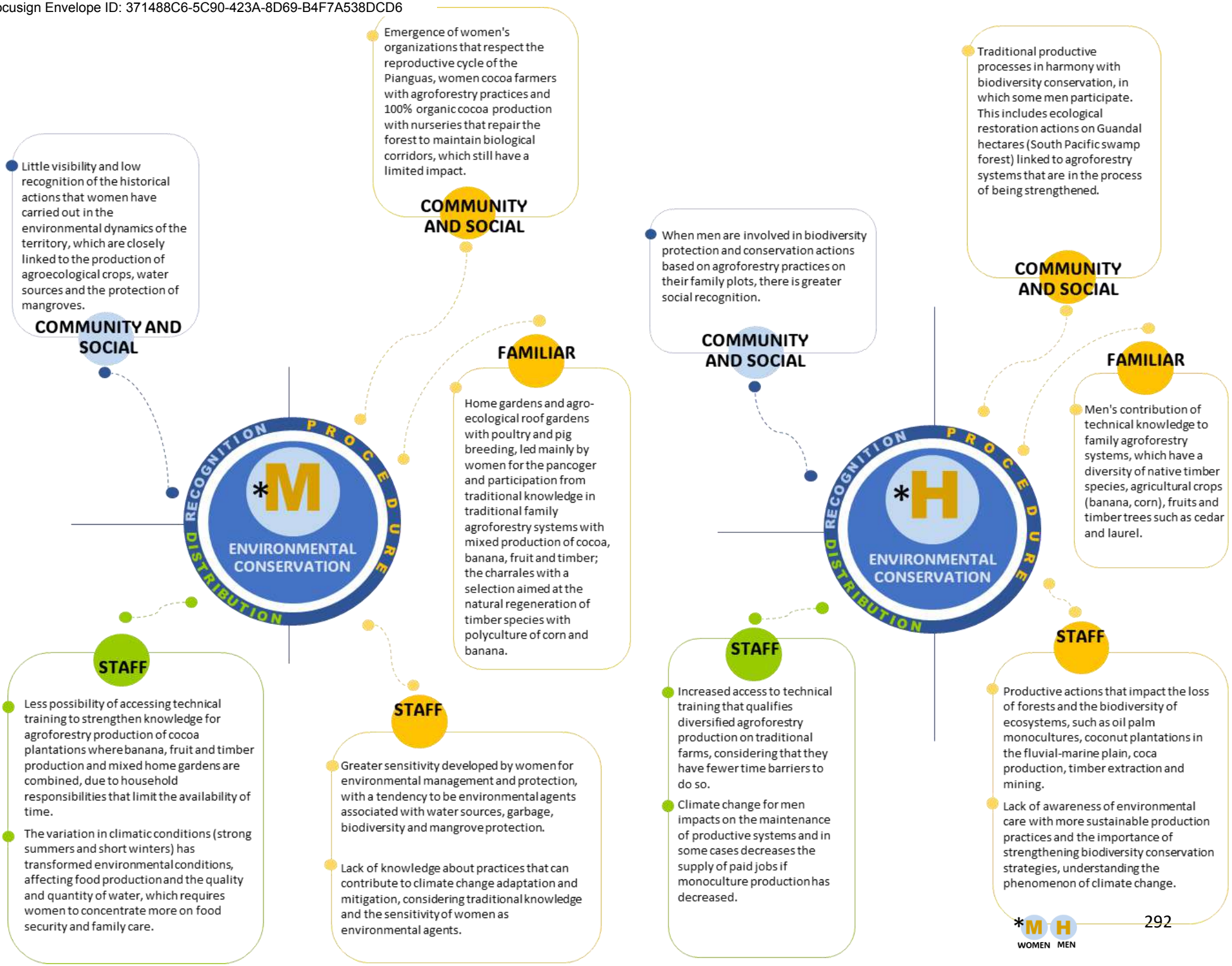
Similarly, and according to the information shared by the people interviewed, despite all the ancestral knowledge and actions carried out, there is a need to generate more awareness of environmental care and the importance of strengthening biodiversity conservation strategies, understanding the phenomenon of climate change. It is evident, according to the information gathered, that there is a lack of knowledge on how to adapt to this phenomenon, considering the sensitivity of women as environmental agents and the productive practices associated with monocultures developed by men, which to a large extent contribute to environmental degradation.

3.2.2. Gender gaps and opportunities in the dynamics of conservation, biodiversity restoration and climate resilience.

The gender gaps are presented below according to the elements of analysis associated with social equity: *Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*, considering the individual, family and community levels.

[59] Traditional agroforestry systems in the Community Council of Bajo Mira and Frontera in Tumaco, Nariño, Colombia. William Ballesteros Possú, Otto Marco Saya , Héctor Ramiro Ordóñez Jurado. 2008
[60] https://fcp.gov.co/comunidades-afro-del-pacifico-cultivan-cacao-como-apuesta-de-paz/
[61] https://pagina10.com/web/el-oficio-de-las-mujeres-piangueras-una-tradicion-del-pacifico-colombiano/
[62] https://fcp.gov.co/comunidades-afro-del-pacifico-cultivan-cacao-como-apuesta-de-paz/

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3.3. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE TERRITORIAL LIVELIHOODS SITUATION

3.3.1. Livelihoods situation analysis from a gender perspective

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

In the collective territory of the Bajo Mira y Frontera Community Council, in the Colombian Pacific, livelihood dynamics are based on a diversity of life-sustaining activities. These are divided into activities focused on family sustenance, such as care, household organization and food security, tasks performed mainly by women; and activities aimed at generating economic income, such as fishing, timber and wild product gathering, hunting and mining, carried out mostly by men.

One of the key characteristics that sustain the livelihoods of the Afro-descendant population is the use of various traditional agricultural production systems. These include agroforestry systems, in which both men and women participate, and home gardens, led mainly by women. This production, known as "tomb and rot"[63] , improves soil fertility by combining perennial woody plants (trees, shrubs, palms, bamboos) with agricultural crops such as specialty coffee, citrus, sapote, mango, guava, borojó, coconut, chontaduro, cacao and achiote.

These multifunctional systems not only ensure food security for families, but also generate economic benefits. It is important to note that part of the plots have been used to increase coca and oil palm monocultures, which have an international commercial outlet. This has seriously weakened the food production promoted by women in the mixed gardens, to the point that basic products such as bananas, rice, corn and cassava, among others, have ceased to be grown.

The information provided indicates that agricultural activities carried out mainly by men, since they generate income, are more visible than women's activities. Although these activities provide food for families, they tend to be less valued. As a result, many women do not adequately value their contribution to livelihoods.

- Women's and men's access to and use of livelihood opportunities

In terms of access to livelihoods that provide economic income, women do so in a partial manner without obtaining sufficient resources and based on activities associated with the Mangrove, from the sale of Piangua in local markets, an activity to which men are linked, but in a circumstantial manner[64] , and from the sale and marketing in some cases of surplus from home gardens.

Men, on the other hand, have access to remunerated livelihoods through work in monoculture production (oil palm and coconut), timber extraction, fishing and mining. In addition, they have had more opportunities than women to participate in programs that promote productive chains, supported by international cooperation, which strengthen traditional agroforestry systems on their farms. These programs have improved their technical knowledge and marketing skills. One example is the introduction of cocoa cultivation under an integrated approach that combines banana, timber trees, fruit trees and aromatic plants, generating steady income for the men.

Men, on the other hand, have access to remunerated livelihoods through more diverse possibilities such as labor for the production of monoculture crops, mainly oil palm, coconut, timber extraction, among others, as well as fishing and mining activities. In addition, they have had the opportunity to participate more frequently than women in programs that promote production chains, supported by international cooperation, by strengthening traditional agroforestry production systems on their farms, improving technical knowledge and marketing skills. The introduction of cocoa growers to the systems under the concept of integrality, where

[63] Ethnodevelopment proposal from the perspective of the Community Councils of Tumaco integrated in Recompas. Sandra Riascos Cortes and Yetis Yadira Rodriguez Zambrano. University of Nariño, 2006. Nariño 2022

[64] https://pagina10.com/web/el-oficio-de-las-mujeres-piangueras-una-tradicion-del-pacifico-colombiano/

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banana, timber, fruit and aromatic plants converge, positioning the quality of cocoa. This offer opens up the possibility of generating income for the men in a more constant and varied way.

However, according to the women themselves, with the opening of externally supported programs, some women have also become involved in agroforestry dynamics for cocoa production on their families' farms, although with more difficulties due to their family roles and responsibilities. However, they have managed to consolidate some associations that have led them to grow high quality cocoa and generate value-added products (table cocoa, chocolates) under 100% agroecological practices that are beginning to be marketed in national markets. This has opened up economic autonomy and supported the dynamics of peace in the territory. However, these are processes that involve several women but do not have a major impact, considering that women in most of the territory are economically dependent on their partners.

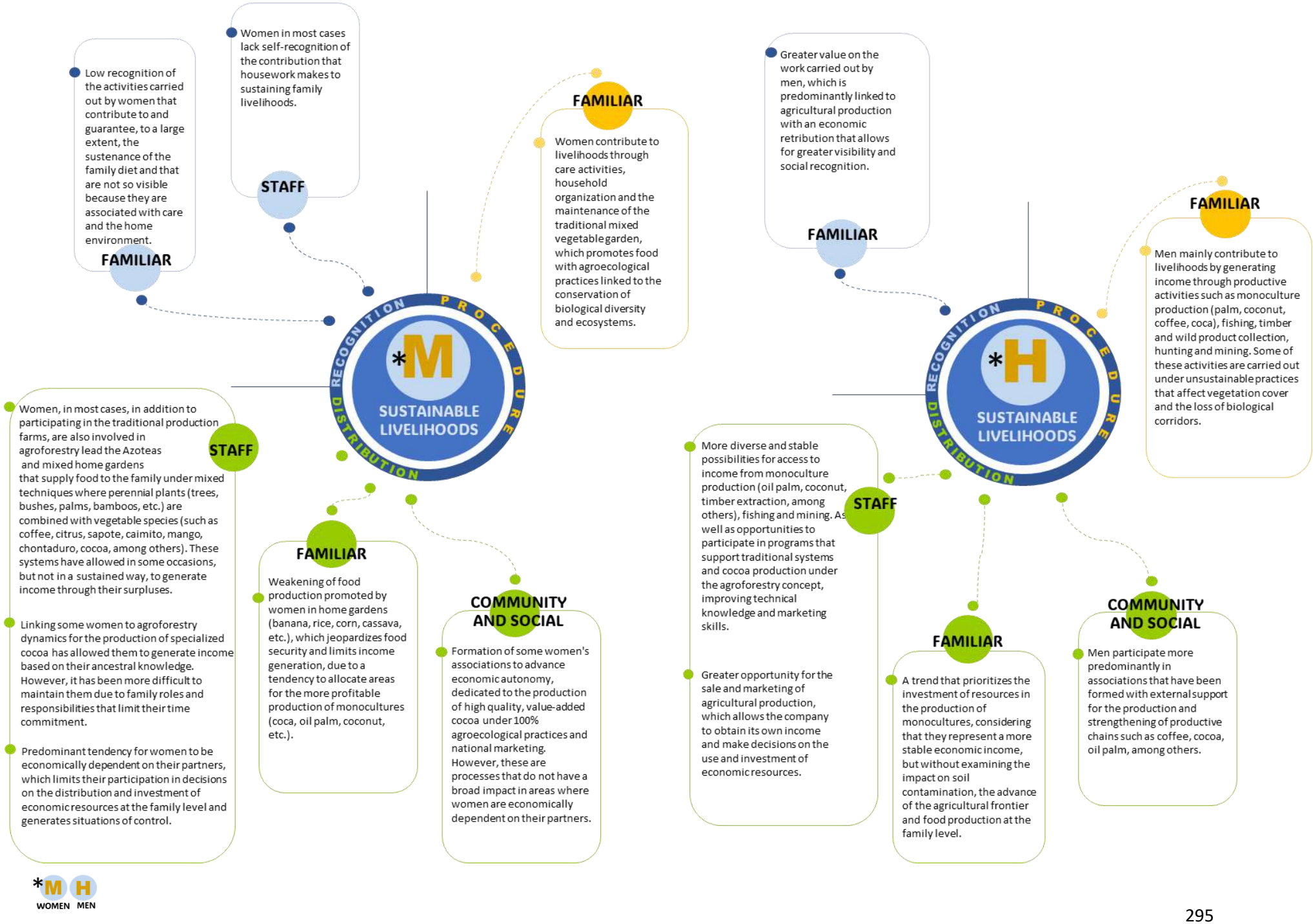
- Decision-making and livelihood control dynamics

In relation to decision-making within the families, the people interviewed pointed out that, given the economic dependence of women on their partners, it is more difficult for them to participate fully in decisions regarding the distribution and investment of economic resources. Likewise, since men are more likely to be able to sell and market the products derived from the harvests, they are in a more advantageous position in terms of managing the money obtained.

3.3.2. Gender gaps and opportunities in the dynamics of livelihoods

The gender gaps and opportunities are presented below according to the elements of analysis associated with social equity: *Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*, considering the individual, family and community dimensions.

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3.4. FINDINGS ON KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFRO-COLOMBIAN POPULATION

Considering the testimonies of the people interviewed, several key elements can be highlighted in the knowledge management dynamics developed by Afro-Colombian communities. These can energize knowledge transmission strategies for conservation, biodiversity restoration and climate resilience: (1) In everyday spaces such as riverbeds, mangrove and vegetable gardens, women exchange information and strengthen knowledge transmission. (2) The most common channels of communication include WhatsApp, calls, Facebook, megaphones, community radio stations and paper. With young people, the management of social networks is key.

4. OPPORTUNITIES AND PREFERENCES FOR STRENGTHENING STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

According to the information obtained and from the community experiences and processes, IPLC women and men have expressed their *practical needs*, which are derived from the material conditions and *strategic needs*. This recognizes the potential and the preferences and interests to strengthen the strategies and actions of the project:

CS - COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL F - FAMILY P - PERSONNEL

- Governance and sectoral policy opportunities and preferences

		STRATEGIC NEEDS	PRACTICAL NEEDS	STRATEGIC INTERESTS
RECOGNITION	P	Increasing the political recognition of women and their environmental contribution	Strengthen women's ability to express themselves, considering that where ideas are put forward and decisions are made, women's opinions are ignored.	Improve women's self-esteem and promote the enhancement of their capacity for participation.
PROCEDURE	CS	Strengthen the capacity of women to express their opinions and elaborate territorial and environmental proposals linked to their needs.	To have women-only spaces to promote a dialogue on their own issues and environmental interests.	Continuity with the training schools, under experiential methodologies, with exchanges
		More openness in indigenous governance spaces where women can participate fully and effectively.	Strengthen leadership schools that allow access to more women, where rivalries among women are addressed.	To occupy decision-making positions and positions in indigenous governance cabinets.
			Strengthen in the life plans of indigenous communities a strategic line that talks about women and the roles they play (medicine, environmental fabric, etc.).	Holding women's meetings at different levels and in more diverse spaces that touch on academic aspects.
	F	Promote and facilitate the participation of women in decision-making positions.	To have care spaces that facilitate women's access to environmental planning spaces.	Reflection and action at the family level on the distribution of household chores to balance the burden of care.
	P	Strengthen argumentation and construction of environmental proposals.	Workshops for argumentation and oral expression skills. Improving environmental proposals	Promote training methodologies based on cognitive, expressive and affective aspects.
		Strengthening of self-care considering one's own knowledge. Generate exchange to broaden the perspective of life	Strengthen women's own spaces to discuss personal issues. Include men in the spaces for reflection on violence and inequalities.	To provide spaces for women to share their needs and most intimate situations and to enable them to acquire tools to address and work on their self-care.
DISTRIBUTION	CS	Promote spaces for social strengthening with respect to women's rights in the most remote areas.	Workshops to transform the social dynamics that generate discrimination and inequality for women.	To count on local promoters who wish to multiply

- Biodiversity conservation opportunities and preferences

		STRATEGIC NEEDS	PRACTICAL NEEDS	STRATEGIC INTERESTS
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	F	Recognize the differentiated knowledge of men and women in conservation issues in the family environment.	Provide spaces for workshops and talks that recognize the importance of environmental care and the effects of climate change, valuing differentiated knowledge.	Give value to the chagra led by indigenous women and the mixed vegetable gardens of peasant and Afro women.
	P	Self-recognition of how women's knowledge contributes to biodiversity	Meeting spaces that make environmental contributions visible.	social communication strategies that generate recognition

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PROCEDURE	CS	Conservation plans at the community and institutional levels, which allow the establishment of norms and control over conservation with the participation of women.	Link to territorial planning exercises, considering women's perspective, with the participation of public institutions and private actors.	Involve young people and children (heirs of the planet) in the construction of knowledge on fauna and flora and climate change.
		Mitigate climate change with agroforestry systems, myths crops in the same Chagra area. Water conservation with reservoirs from the indigenous cosmovision.	Encourage co-responsibility for environmental care, not limited to promoting only the participation of women.	From the policies of reserves and indigenous life plans, regulatory mandates should be generated to promote the conservation of the chagras.
				conservation of native and creole seeds
	F	Strengthen the maintenance and sustainability of Chagras, home gardens as a strategy for environmental and food conservation.	To have mixed spaces for men to recognize women's practices and knowledge on conservation and food diversity issues,	Strengthen home gardens led by rural and Afro-descendant women and improve agroecological production farms, recognizing the knowledge and skills of these women.
DISTRIBUTION	F	Strengthen the family plot as one of the political spaces where women make decisions and contribute to conservation.	Strengthen the management and conservation dynamics that women have developed on their family farms.	Family plot as the most valued knowledge that transcends into land planning.
	P	Women's access to know-how on sustainable production and climate change	to technically validate the practices developed by men and women on agroforestry farms	Acquire knowledge to understand climate change and its impact.

- Nature-based alternative livelihood opportunities and preferences.

		STRATEGIC NEEDS	PRACTICAL NEEDS	STRATEGIC INTERESTS
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	CS	Re-signifying the role of women in livelihood dynamics	Workshops that allow for women-only spaces to strengthen empowerment	Alternatives that promote the involvement of women in the dynamics of sustainable economies.
	P	Strengthen self-recognition of leadership capabilities in sustainable economies initiatives.	Develop strategies to facilitate recognition of the importance of women's economic independence, including that of men.	Develop work on self-recognition of capacities to lead economic initiatives from agroecological practices.
PROCEDURE	CS	Strengthen the nature-based economy, with intergenerational participation, considering short marketing circuits.	Workshop to strengthen marketing knowledge considering women's access to the market	To give continuity to the knowledge and flavor fairs, where gastronomic knowledge and sustainable economic initiatives are strengthened.
	P	Own marketing circuits, linked to sustainable production with conditions for women.	Strengthen the theme of agroecological home gardens and practices that have been lost, affecting self-consumption.	An experiential tourism articulated to the potential of the territory, opening spaces for the knowledge of rural dynamics and clean production.
		Improve opportunities for women to access nature-based economic initiatives and projects.	Promote productive processes based on women's daily knowledge, including chagras.	Work at the family level on issues of more equal sharing of parenting tasks.
DISTRIBUTION	F	Land is mainly owned by men.	Access to free investment credit to support new initiatives for women	Facilitate access to farmers' markets as an opportunity for women.
	P	Promote opportunities for women to obtain their own income for their economic autonomy.	Support sustainable economic initiatives that contribute to environmental conservation and the preservation of ecosystems.	Strengthen the recognition of the importance of economic autonomy to participate in family decision making.
		Expanding financial capabilities with consideration for women and their equal inclusion	Access to soft loans with payments associated with marketing dynamics (long terms).	Expanding marketing and technical skills to improve women's economic dynamics
		Improving women's negotiation and marketing capabilities	Financial training facilitating women's assistance	To have financial mechanisms that contemplates policies to facilitate the inclusion of women.

5. CONCLUSIONS ON GENDER ANALYSIS AT TERRITORIAL LEVEL

The main findings of the gender analysis are presented below, considering the thematic lines addressed and the common and differential elements of IPLCs.

5.1. CONCLUSIONS ON TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE, BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

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COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL

- There is less credibility in the capacities of rural, indigenous and Afro-descendant women to represent community interests. There is still a perception that men are better suited to lead proposals.
- Despite the opening of the indigenous governance structure, women have less social acceptance for political leadership and low visibility of the environmental management results they have achieved.
- Afro women leaders mention that they face exclusion at key decision-making moments, in addition to receiving lower economic retribution compared to their fellow leaders who occupy the same positions.

STAFF

- The low self-confidence of rural and Afro-descendant women to express themselves in public. This has resulted in a passive attitude when generating environmental and territorial proposals.
- Low self-recognition among indigenous women regarding their own abilities to put forward environmental proposals and represent their interests, and they are very shy to express themselves. men, on the other hand, are more confident about their leadership abilities to guide processes.

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL

- There is an opening of participation spaces and rural and Afro women have significantly increased their attendance at meetings in an increasingly higher percentage.
- Indigenous women have less social support to represent leadership positions and require more effort for their legitimacy than indigenous male authorities.
- Indigenous and afro-descendant rural women tend to give relevance to social issues, conservation, water and biodiversity, within the spaces where they have been able to exercise leadership. Men, on the other hand, have more distinction in economic and productive aspects.
- There is competition and rivalry among women in the areas of participation, territorial and environmental planning, which has hindered the support and proper management of their proposals.
- Afro women in rural areas attend general assemblies. However, their participation has been limited to providing information, without a more influential role in the transformations and conservation of ecosystems.

FAMILIAR

- Male farmers have become increasingly involved in household activities, allowing women to have more time for social participation. However, the majority of women's dedication to caregiving is one of the main barriers to full and effective access to social services.
- Indigenous and Afro-descendant women have traditionally occupied the home, the chagra, and the vegetable garden, which has limited the possibility of participating in community spaces where relevant environmental and territorial issues are decided. Men, on the other hand, because household chores are not part of their responsibilities, have the time to participate in social and community aspects.

STAFF

- Rural women have mainly increased their knowledge of their rights, expanding their capacity for environmental leadership. However, they must continue to qualify their participation in order to make it more widespread and effective.

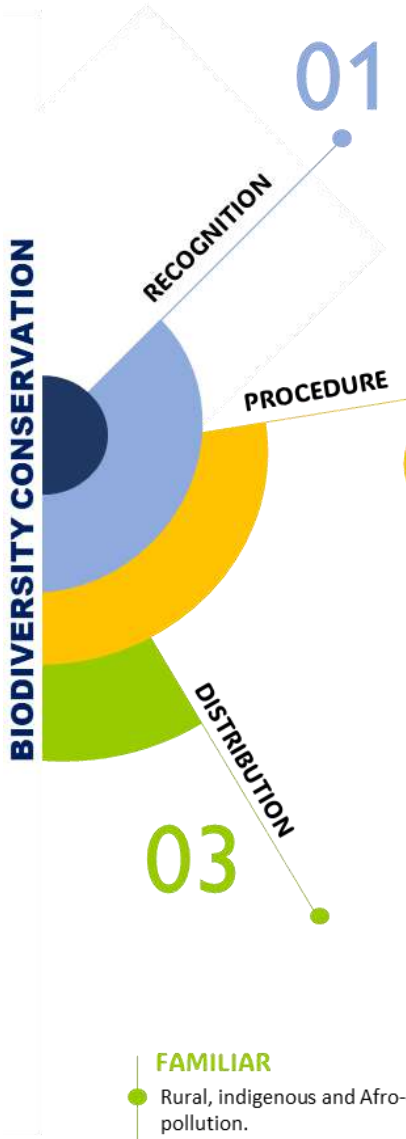
COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL

- Despite advances in the more equitable distribution of leadership positions, rural women, such as those who chair Community Action Boards (JACs) and community assemblies, must make an even greater effort to argue their case on social and environmental issues.
- The dynamics of planning have traditionally been dominated by men. However, indigenous women have begun to occupy important positions such as governors, secretaries, sheriffs, etc. Likewise, Afro-descendant women are assuming roles as legal representatives of the Community Council. Despite these advances, they still need to consolidate their legitimacy.
- Historically, indigenous women have been included in the life plans from the perspective of family and childhood, however, they demand their inclusion in the broad role they play (artisan, wise woman, traditional medicine expert, midwife, environmental leader).

FAMILIAR

- Women farmers often face a double or triple workday, as they deal with care activities, economic tasks and their participation in governance. In contrast, men tend to enjoy a more favorable balance between paid work and community activities.
- Only indigenous women living near urban centers have had opportunities to access training benefits that expand their leadership capabilities. However, the lack of Spanish language proficiency, especially in the Awa community, represents a significant barrier.

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01 RECOGNITION

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL

- However, their contributions to water conservation, mangrove care and the production of sustainable food (chagra, Azoteas and vegetable gardens) need to be recognized. As well as, the management of medicinal plants that contribute to health.
- Men have more recognized knowledge in terms of the management of agricultural production, considering that it is a visible income-generating activity that has greater social value.

FAMILIAR

- The Chagras, which are energized by indigenous women, have begun to disappear, partly due to the lack of recognition of their importance and because the economic needs of the family make men prioritize their efforts and land for agricultural production, which has a more visible contribution and a higher monetary value.

02 PROCEDURE

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL

- There is differentiated knowledge in the management and care of biodiversity. Peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant women have developed agroecological knowledge related to the cultivation of food and medicinal plants by sustaining chagras and home gardens. They are also custodians of the variability of native and creole seeds, some of which are resistant to climatic variations and pests. On the other hand, men, within their economic dynamics, are more linked to monoculture agricultural production (potato, sugarcane, tomato, etc.). These practices, for the most part, have a negative impact on biodiversity and soils. However, they have key information on the state of the ecosystems and the diversity of the fauna, thanks to their daily travels in the territory.
- Women have predominantly assumed the role of environmental custodians, developing a remarkable sensitivity towards the environment and a greater awareness of the preservation of water sources. In addition, they are the ones who generally call on the community to participate in collaborative work and environmental conservation, organizing activities such as 'mingas', 'mingas', and 'mingas'.
- Peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant women have more specialized knowledge than men about some plants and seeds that maintain food diversity (corn and native bean seeds) and about some trees that are conducive to maintaining water sources.
- Peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant women have carried out the most representative associative environmental actions, leading conservation efforts linked to chagras. They have established nurseries using agroforestry systems, as well as sustainable mixed crops.

FAMILIAR

- Peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant women are more aware of water care, both in terms of quantity and quality, and of food security based on biological diversity. This includes the use of organic fertilizers, soil conservation, guinea pig breeding, the use of native seeds and the planning of planting and harvesting times. For their part, men have the ability to identify the most suitable trees to provide shade for crops and recognize the diversity of forest resources, including timber species that are used in homes or as firewood.
- Both Afro-descendant men and women participate in family agroforestry production systems. However, women tend to contribute from a more empirical approach, based on traditional knowledge, while men contribute more technical knowledge, thanks to the opportunities they have had to participate in specialized training.

03 DISTRIBUTION

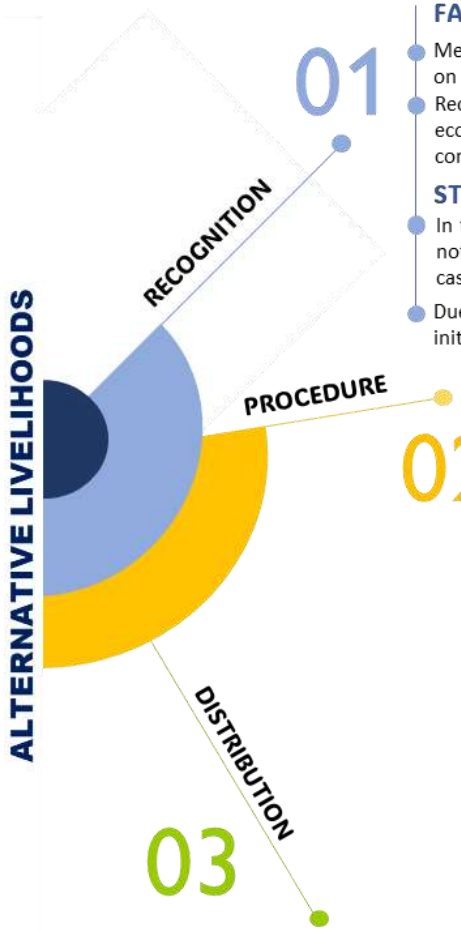
FAMILIAR

- Rural, indigenous and Afro-descendant women, being more involved in care-giving roles, identify more clearly than men the benefits and needs related to water resources and water pollution.
- Rural and Afro-descendant women have had more opportunities than indigenous women to access technical and sustainable knowledge, thanks to programs and projects within the territories. Men, on the other hand, have had more access to sustainable technologies and resources than indigenous women.

STAFF

- Climate variability has impacted men and women differently. Sometimes, male farmers are forced to look for paid work outside the territory. In this situation, women have taken on some of the tasks traditionally performed by men on the farms, such as livestock management and infrastructure repairs, which has increased their responsibility for the care of their families.
- Rural, indigenous and Afro-descendant women face more barriers related to household care than men, which limits their specialized participation in agroecological production. This situation generates a lag in the effectiveness of their contributions and in the development of strategies to facilitate mitigation and adaptation to climate change, considering the responsibilities and roles they play at the family level.

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FAMILIAR

- Men's opinions and decisions regarding the investment of income tend to have greater relevance than those of women, due to the social value placed on monetary contributions.
- Recognition of the contribution to family livelihoods varies by gender. Peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant men, being the main providers of economic resources, whose contribution is measured in monetary terms, receive greater visibility for their work. Women, on the other hand, whose contributions are mostly centered on daily care tasks, are not valued in material terms.

STAFF

- In the case of indigenous women, some of the trades developed, such as the elaboration of handicrafts, are catalogued as minor work, since they do not generate considerable income and do not represent the same physical effort as farming, which means that this activity is undervalued in some cases.
- Due to the lack of opportunities, a large number of rural, indigenous and Afro-descendant women do not feel capable of undertaking economic initiatives.

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL

- Territorial programs in rural and Afro-descendant areas, together with the dynamics of reflection within indigenous organizational structures, have facilitated the opening of productive processes led by women. This has generated transformations and reflections on the capabilities and importance of economic income for women. However, especially among the indigenous population, it is still necessary to promote greater social openness to achieve true economic autonomy.

FAMILIAR

- Gender roles have a decisive influence on most family dynamics, especially in the most remote areas. Peasant, indigenous and afro-descendant women are usually in charge of household chores, such as cooking, cleaning, washing, raising small animals and maintaining the fields for self-consumption. In this context, women point out that these jobs relegate them to the domestic sphere, which limits their participation in economic development.

STAFF

- Peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant women have developed daily agroecological knowledge that they apply more frequently, especially in the raising of small species and the production of food for self-consumption, which allows them to generate economic solutions that contribute to conservation. Men, on the other hand, by having to develop mainly monoculture-based production, have a more marked impact on biodiversity and the loss of ecosystems.
- The Chagras, through the production of marketable agroecological food, the management of minor species and the production of handicrafts as an ancestral craft, represent two important sources of income for indigenous women. However, in some regions, the Chagras have begun to disappear due to the predominance of monocultures, thus reducing economic opportunities for women.

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL

- The implementation of international programs has improved productive processes based on agroforestry practices in Afro territories (coffee, cocoa and tilapia farming). In rural and indigenous areas, they have favored the commercialization of agricultural products and tourism services, activities in which men are the main participants. However, these processes have also promoted the creation of women's groups that have succeeded in obtaining resources, although these are still insufficient and not continuous.

FAMILIAR

- Men have had access to greater diversity and stability in obtaining their own income than peasant, indigenous and afro-descendant women, through activities such as monoculture, fishing, mining and agricultural production, improving technical knowledge and marketing skills. Women, on the other hand, have had fewer opportunities, due to barriers associated with care roles and household responsibilities, which have made it difficult for them to access income while maintaining economic dependence on their partners.
- Men have greater access to credit and financial opportunities, mainly because they are the majority of land owners. Although some women have begun to access these resources through usufruct, their access is still limited due to lack of collateral and knowledge.

- In most indigenous and Afro-descendant households, decisions related to the investment of the most important family income, such as crops, marketing and infrastructure, tend to be made mainly by men. Women's participation is limited and, in many cases, is restricted to having a say in more specific issues, such as food or childcare matters.
- When peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant women have the possibility of investing, in most cases, they do so mainly in areas that benefit the family. Men, on the other hand, tend to make investments that favor, to a greater extent, their own personal interests and dynamics.

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VII. GENDER ACTION PLAN

The Gender Action Plan is based on the results of the analysis of gender inequalities and gaps and proposes an approach linking opportunities and interests of IPLC women and men who are part of the biodiversity landscapes of the BioSouth Corridor. It also contemplates strategic actions in terms of social equity based on recognition, procedure and distribution, considering the personal, family and social-community spheres.

It is referenced as follows:

PROCEDURE	DISTRIBUTION	RECOGNITION	F – FAMILIAR	P – STAFF	CS – COMMUNITY /SOCIAL

	Gender activity					Indicator	Description	Base	Amount USD	Period	Risk	Responsible
	COMPONENT 1 - Sectoral governance and policies for integrated biodiversity management and climate resilience											
	GENDER OUTCOME 1: Harmonized territorial and sectoral planning, including responsive gender guidelines in planning instruments for biodiversity protection and management and climate resilience.											
1	Conduct an awareness-raising and capacity-building process for public officials to provide tools for planning with a gender perspective in territorial and sectoral planning instruments and environmental planning. Associated with Activities 1.1.1.1, 1.1.1.2, 1.1.1.3, 1.1.2.1, and 1.1.2.2.				CS	(1) Number of employees of the environmental institutions linked to the project are trained in gender and environmental perspective.	100 people (At least 10 environmental institutions and 10 persons per institution)	0	14,286	Year 1 2	Social barriers may prevent staff members from having an interest in acquiring gender knowledge	Gender and SES and governance professional
2	Support and guide the introduction of gender-responsive guidelines in environmental, territorial and sectoral planning instruments. Associated with Activities 1.1.1.1 - 1.1.1.2 - 1.1.2.1.1 - 1.1.2.2.				CS				14,286	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6	Social barriers may prevent officials from wanting to introduce gender in planning	Gender and SES and governance professional
	GENDER OUTCOME 2: Broad, full and substantive inclusion and participation of women from IPLCs in the environmental and territorial planning for the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience.											
3	Elaborate and update the life plans, ethno-development plans and management plans of the CABs based on an analysis that identifies gender gaps and includes the prospective environmental vision of women and strengthens the internal norms of the ethnic administrative structures for the inclusion of women in the dynamics of environmental governance, economic and sustainable territorial development. Associated with Activities 1.1.3.2 and 1.1.3.3.				CS	(2) Number of territorial, environmental and/or sectoral planning instruments promoted by the project that incorporate responsive gender guidelines.	3 instruments (At least 1 instrument considering the intervention category)	0	14,286	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6	Cultural barriers and ingrained gender roles can prevent women from participating in ethnic environmental management.	Gender and SES and governance professional
4	Develop spaces for IPLC women to strengthen communication skills for public speaking, recognizing their own value based on the knowledge and skills they possess in the effective management of biodiversity. Associated with Activities 1.1.3.2 and 1.1.3.3.				P				57,143	Year 1 2	Due to social and cultural norms, women may have family restrictions to participate in empowerment spaces.	Gender and safeguards professional
	GENDER OUTCOME 3: Cross-cultural agreements that promote public-private-community partnerships and/or mechanisms signed by existing local governance organizations for the design and management of sustainable restoration, production and conservation landscapes that include women's prospective environmental and territorial vision.											

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5	Develop a strategy **for the participation and inclusion of:** (a) **the prospective territorial vision of women** in spaces for landscape design and management; b) **access, use of spaces for the formulation, updating and/or strengthening and harmonization** of territorial and sectoral planning **instruments** and **in spaces for decision making and construction of environmental planning and management** of IPLCs. Associated with Activities 1.1.1.3 - A 1.1.1.4 - 1.1.2.3 - 1.2.1.1 - 1.2.1.2 - 1.2.1.3 - 1.1.3.2 - 1.1.3.3.			CS	(3) Number of agreements that promote public-private-community alliances and/or mechanisms signed by local governance organizations, promoted by the project, that consider the prospective environmental vision of women form IPLCs.	5 agreements (at least 1 agreement per landscape)	0	71,429	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Cultural barriers and ingrained gender roles may prevent women from participating in the formulation, updating and harmonization of territorial and sectoral planning instruments.	Gender and SES and governance professional
6	Develop a training strategy with experiential and culturally appropriate methodologies (mingas de pensamiento, women's circles, chagras, community pots, among others) to expand capacities for women's leadership and territorial management, strengthening knowledge in: (a) Territorial planning (self-government, environmental policy and management, planning, regulations); (b). Technical knowledge in the elaboration of agendas with a territorial vision, generation of documents and management of tools; (c) Strategic thinking and decision-making (School of thought for women's environmental governance); and (d) Leadership and social participation considering women's time availability and allocation of household chores. Associated with Activity 1.2.2.2.			CS				57,143	Year 1 2 3	Due to social and cultural norms, women may have family restrictions to participate in training spaces.	Gender and SES and governance professional
7	Build with women of IPLCs a proposal for a prospective environmental vision of the territory as a mechanism for effective participation and management of biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change. Associated with Activities 1.2.2.2.			CS	(4) Number of territorial proposals with a prospective environmental vision of women are built with the support of the project, for the protection and management of biodiversity and the construction of climate resilience.	5 proposals (at least 1 proposal per landscape, with a prospective environmental vision of women for the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience).	0	42,857	Year 1 2 3	Lack of interest and low recognition of the importance of women in the construction of a joint environmental vision proposal.	Gender and SES and governance professional
8	Strengthen and support the plans of women's groups and organizations from IPLCs, linking the environmental actions they carry out and recognizing the value of their contributions to family agro-food systems (gardens, Chagras) from the perspective of effective management of biodiversity and climate change. Associated with Output 1.2.2.			CS				200,000	Year 2 3 4 5 6 7	Cultural, social and family barriers can prevent women from participating in the development of their agendas.	Gender and SES and governance professional
9	Design and apply the Environmental Empowerment Index for women from IPLCs, which evidences progress in gender equality and highlights contributions to the conservation of the BioSouth Corridor. Associated with Output 1.2.2.			P				9,143	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Difficulties with the data collection methodology	Gender and SES and governance professional
10	Support and guide the identification of gender gaps and strengthening actions for the Operational Plans/Work Plans of the SIRAPs/SIDAPs. Associated with Activities 1.2.3.1- 1.2.3.2			CS				5,714	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6	Social barriers may impede interest in introducing gender guidelines.	Gender and SES and governance professional
	COMPONENT 2 - Biodiversity conservation and restoration in the BioSouth Corridor through ecological and cultural connectivity										
	GENDER OUTCOME 4: PAs of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP), Other Substantive Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) and other conservation strategies - IBAs, KBAs, TICCA, Private Reserves include gender responsive elements in conservation strategies and management plans.										

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11	Support and guide the identification of gender gaps and strengthening actions for SINAP PAs and OECMs and other conservation strategies - IBA, KBA, TICCA, Private Reserves, etc., prioritized. Associated with Activities 2.1.1.1 - 2.1.2.1.			CS	(5) Number of PA management plans of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP), Other Substantive Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) and/or other conservation strategies, supported by the project, that include gender responsive elements.	5 plans (at least 1 management plan per landscape)	0	8,571	Year 3 4 5 6 7	Social barriers may impede interest in introducing gender guidelines in planning.	Professional in gender and SES and environmental management
12	Develop a culturally appropriate strategy that guarantees access, use of participation spaces and the inclusion of the prospective vision of women from IPLCs, in the formulation and/or implementation of PA management plans and in the formulation and/or implementation of OECM management plans and strategic area restoration plans. Associated with Activities 2.2.1.2 - 2.2.1.3 - 2.2.1.4 - 2.2.1.5 - 2.2.1.6			CS				14,286	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Cultural barriers and ingrained gender roles may prevent women from participating in the formulation and implementation of management plans and in the restoration of protected areas.	Gender and SES and environmental management professional
13	Support and guide the introduction of policies that favor financial inclusion with equal opportunities for men and women in innovative financial mechanisms. Associated with Activities 2.1.3.1, 2.1.3.2, and 2.1.2.3.			P				228,571	Year 2 3 4 5 6 7	Social barriers may impede interest in introducing gender equality in financial mechanisms.	Gender and SES and sustainable production professional
	GENDER OUTCOME: 5. Women from IPLCs participate broadly, fully and substantively in agroecological restoration in PA buffer zones and other areas important for connectivity in the BioSouth Corridor.										
14	Support and guide the ecological restoration monitoring plan for the inclusion of gender guidelines and the incorporation of the prospective territorial environmental vision of women in the BioSouth Corridor. Associated with Activities 2.2.1.2 - 2.2.1.3 - 2.2.1.4 - 2.2.1.5 - 2.2.1.6			CS	(6) Percentage of women from IPLCs of total project beneficiaries participate in ecological/agro-ecological restoration and conservation actions.	40% (At least a percentage of women out of the total number of people involved in the project)	0	14,286	Year 2 3 4 5 6 7	Social barriers may prevent interest in introducing gender guidelines and women's vision in the monitoring plan.	Professional in gender and SES and professional in environmental management.
15	Design and implement a training and technical assistance model for women in restoration and climate change management, introducing gender guidelines for environmental co-responsibility and recognition of the gender-differentiated contribution to effective biodiversity management. Associated with Output 2.2.2.			CS	(7) Number of restoration, conservation and climate change processes promoted by the project are led by women from IPLCs.	10 processes (at least 2 restoration, conservation and climate change processes per landscape)	0	57,143	Year 1 2 3 4	Due to social and cultural norms, women may have family restrictions to participate in training and assistance for restoration management.	Gender and SES professional and environmental management professional
16	Implement restoration, conservation and climate change processes based on new actions and/or ongoing experiences of women's groups and organizations from IPLCs focused on ecosystem connectivity and water systems in the territories, considering women's time availability and allocation of household chores. Associated with Output 2.2.2.			CS	(8) Number of networks of women from IPLCs, promoted by the project, exchange knowledge and strengthen the restoration, conservation and	5 networks (at least 1 network of women from IPLCs,	0	285,714	Year 2 3 4 5 6 7	Cultural, social and family barriers may prevent women from accessing and participating in the development of environmental actions.	Gender and SES professional and environmental management professional

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17	Co-design of women's networks with a multi-ethnic approach for: (a) the exchange of knowledge that makes their contributions to conservation visible, linking women from dispersed rural areas (b) the development of a collective and culturally appropriate strategy that strengthens self-esteem, self-care, rights, GBV, prevention of SEA from their cultural references, considering the availability of time and allocation of women's household chores. Associated Activities 1.2.2.4 - 2.2.3.3 - 2.2.3.4		CSp	environmental governance of the corridor.	promoted by the project)		142.857	Year 2 3 4 5 6 7	Lack of leadership to promote the mobilization of women for the consolidation of networks.	Gender and safeguards professional
							14,286	Year 2 3 4 5 6 7	Social and family barriers, which do not recognize the importance of the subject.	Gender and safeguards expert
	COMPONENT 3 - Sustainable biocultural production landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilience									
	GENDER OUTCOME 6: Sustainable agri-food production and agroecological production systems that promote equal opportunities for the participation of women from IPLCs, increase their capacity and sustainability under practices that contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions and protect biodiversity.									
18	Design and implement a training and technical assistance model to strengthen and expand the coverage of agroecological production and sustainable food systems led by women (Chagras, mixed agroforestry gardens, home gardens, rooftop gardens) that contribute to family food variability, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation, considering the availability of time and allocation of household chores. Associated to Activities 3.1.1.4, 3.1.1.5, 3.1.1.6, and 3.1.1.7		F	(9) Number of sustainable agro-food production systems (Chagras, mixed agroforestry gardens, home gardens, rooftop gardens) and/or agroecological production systems led by women and promoted by the project, contribute to decarbonization and reduction of GHG emissions and protect biodiversity.	50 sustainable systems (at least 10 agri-food and agroecological production systems per landscape)	0	285,714	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Due to social and cultural norms, women may have family restrictions to participate in training and assistance for agroecological production.	Professional in gender and SES and professional in sustainable production.
19	Design and implement a strategy to strengthen native seed banks led by women that links scientific research in relation to climate resilience, contributing to the conservation of food variability and timber, fruit and agroforestry trees. Associated with Activity 3.1.1.7		CS				71,429	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Burden of care limiting women's access and participation in seed bank strengthening	Gender and SES and environmental management professional
20	Implement a strategy that allows for reflection at the family level on the importance and contribution of family agro-food systems (Chagra, mixed agroforestry gardens, home gardens, rooftops) in the family economy, climate change and conservation of the BioSouth corridor, encouraging a more equitable distribution of the burden of care at the family level. Associated with Activities 3.1.1.4 and 3.1.1.6		F				57,143	Year 1 2 3 4	Cultural barriers and entrenched gender roles can impede reflection and more equitable sharing of care burdens.	Gender and safeguards professional
	GENDER OUTCOME 7: Strengthened entrepreneurial initiatives, businesses and tourism based on nature and biocultural wealth led by women, **which enhance their own economic and environmental benefits.**									
21	Develop a process of expansion and technical strengthening of enterprises and/or initiatives based on nature and/or biocultural wealth led by women's organizations and groups in order to generate their own differentiated income, including recognition of the importance of their economic autonomy and contribution to livelihoods. Associated with Activities 3.2.1.3 and 3.2.1.4.		CS	(10) Percentage of the total number of enterprises and/or initiatives based on nature and/or biocultural wealth that are supported by the project that generate economic opportunities for women from IPLCs.	30 % (At least a percentage of undertakings and/or initiatives based on nature and/or biocultural richness out of the total supported by the project)	0	142,857	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Due to social and cultural norms, women may have low self-confidence and family constraints to lead economic initiatives.	Professional in gender and SES and sustainable production.
22	Develop a process of expansion and technical strengthening of agroecological production food systems (Chagras, mixed agroforestry gardens, home gardens, rooftop gardens) in order to generate their own income for women, including recognition of the importance of their economic autonomy and contribution to family livelihoods. The availability of time and allocation of household chores will be found Associated with Activities 3.2.1.3 and 3.2.1.4.		F				142,857	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7		Professional in gender and SES and sustainable production.

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23	Promote marketing and commercialization strategies and mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of food systems and business models and/or initiatives based on nature and/or biocultural wealth led by women's organizations and groups (short circuits, farmers' markets, etc.). Associated with Activities 3.2.1.2, 3.2.1.5, and 3.2.1.6.		CS				85,714	Year 2 3 4 5 6 7		Professional in gender and SES and sustainable production.
24	Support and guide inclusion and equal opportunities for men and women in public-private and community investments. Associated with Activities 3.2.2.1, 3.2.2.2, and 3.2.2.2.3.		CS	(11) Percentage of the total number of people benefiting from public-private and community investments promoted by the project are women.	30 % (at least one % of women out of the total number of people involved in the project)	0	228,571	Year 2 3 4 5 6 7	Social barriers may impede interest in inclusion policies in public-private and community investments.	Gender and SES and sustainable production professional
	COMPONENT 4 - Knowledge and learning management with an intercultural and ecological approach									
	GENDER OUTCOME 8: Educational processes that favor learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience are strengthened from strategies and **knowledge differentiated for men and women from IPLCs.**									
25	Support and guide, from a gender perspective, intercultural educational mechanisms and mechanisms for the education of IPLCs. Associated with Output 4.1.1.		CS	(12) # of educational mechanisms and mechanisms specific to Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and communities, including gender-differentiated knowledge about conservation	3 mechanisms (at least 1 mechanism per landscape)		7,143	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Social barriers may prevent interest in including the gender perspective in educational mechanisms.	Professional in gender and SES and education
	GENDER OUTCOME 9: Communication and knowledge management mechanisms enhance the value and recognition of the social role of women from IPLCs in environmental dynamics, territorial governance and livelihoods for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.									
26	Design and implement a capacity building program with a gender perspective for communication collectives. Associated with Activity 4.2.1.3.		CS	(13) Number of research products that record practices on the use, management and administration of biodiversity and climate resilience in a differentiated manner for men and women farmers, indigenous and afro descendants (14) Number of knowledge management products promoted by the project that make visible the social role and incidence of rural, indigenous and afro women	3 products (at least 1 research product per population - peasant, indigenous and Afro) 10products (At least 2 knowledge management products per landscape)	0 0	57,143	Year 1 2 3 4	Due to social norms, women may be restricted in their participation	Professional in gender and SES and communication
27	Design and develop the scientific research program and support the socialization of results of the program that identifies and recognizes gender-differentiated ancestral knowledge and promotes co-research and co-authorship of women from IPLCs, recording their practices on the use, management and administration of biodiversity and climate resilience. Associated with Activity 4.2.2.2.		CS				17,143	Year 4 5 6 7	Scientific research may not consider the importance of introducing gender-differentiated knowledge.	Professional or in gender and SES and in communication
28	Design and implement an innovative communication and knowledge management strategy that makes visible the contributions, results and good practices of women from IPLCs in: (1) Contribution to environmental governance and territorial development (2) Contribution to the conservation of biodiversity and as custodians of water and mediators in the environmental regulation of the territory. (3) The value and importance of their contributions to sustainable production and food		CS				34,286	Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Communication strategies may lack criteria for incorporating the political role of women	Gender and SES and communication professional

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	sovereignty of the territory. Associated with Activities 4.2.3.1, 4.2.3.2, and 4.2.3.3.3				on governance, environmental action and sustainable livelihoods.						
29	Implement a training process on gender and environment for the implementing team and project partners to acquire tools for gender mainstreaming in the project, and the prevention of SEA.			P				857		Social barriers can impede interest in acquiring gender knowledge.	Gender and safeguards professional
	ACTIVITIES THAT SUPPORT THE GENDER PLAN IN A CROSS-CUTTING MANNER										
30	Conduct a culturally appropriate sensitization and reflection process for IPLCs on the importance of gender equality, the impact of the construction of masculinity and the prevention of SEA (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse), linking aspects of self-growth, knowledge systems and law of origin.			P	(15) Percentage of people involved in the project received information on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.	70 % (At least a percentage of participants receive information on the SEA)	0	17,143	Year 1 2	Due to social and cultural norms, men may not be interested in reflecting on gender equality and masculinity.	Gender and safeguards expert
31	Co-design and implement a community care strategy that facilitates care work for women and allows them access to environmental actions, governance and income generation.			CS				185,714	Year 12 3 4 5 6 7	Lack of family and social support for community care strategy	Gender and safeguards expert
	TOTAL, BUDGET *Exchange Rate 3,500 COP							**2,571,429**			

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Annex 11: Procurement Plan

Project Outcome	Budget item		List of Goods and Services required	Budget (US$)	Year	Brief description of anticipated procurement process
	No.	Description				
		Staff & Personnel (including Consultants)				
1.1	71300	Territorial and sectoral planning	Consultant opt analyze socio-environmental conflicts and propose conflict-sensitive planning solutions	10,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	Territorial and sectoral planning	National Environmental Professional to support PA management at central level	36,741	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	Territorial and sectoral planning	National Territorial Planning Specialist to locally assess territorial and sectoral planning	56,552	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	Territorial and sectoral planning	National Indigenous Peoples Expert to support IPLCs in the design/update of environmental planning instruments and FPIC	46,677	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
1.2	71400	Intercultural and institutional governance	National Safeguards Expert to locally support the development of SES-related plans	50,265	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	Intercultural and institutional governance	National Governance Expert to analyze existing governance frameworks	43,087	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	Intercultural and institutional governance	National Environmental Specialist: to de technical support and guidance for nplementation of project activities at ational level	39,802	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
2.1	71300	PA & OMEC Management	OMECs and Conservation Strategies Expert to identify and map potential OMECs and other conservation strategies	25,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	PA & OMEC Management	National GIS Specialist to support spatial data management for biodiversity conservation, ecological connectivity, climate resilience, and PA management	50,265	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	PA & OMEC Management	National Conservation and Protected Areas Specialist to support restoration, biodiversity conservation, and PA management	46,677	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
2.2	71300	Ecological/ agroecological restoration	Ecological Connectivity Expert to identify ecological corridors and develop a restoration plan	36,000	1	Competitive contracting

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						process used by UNDP
3.1	71400	Sustainable production	Support for procurement, travel, and company and personnel contracts	39,248	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	Sustainable production	Sustainable Production Systems Expert to design, implement, and monitor agricultural, livestock, and agroforestry systems	43,087	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	Sustainable production	Climate Change Expert to conduct GHG inventories, propose strategies to lower GHG output and low-emission technologies, and develop an GHG MVR Plan	46,677	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
3.2	71400	Entrepreneurship & green markets	Green Markets Expert to assess market demands and develop business models for biodiversity-friendly, low-carbon, and biocultural products	43,087	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
4.2	71400	Communication and knowledge	Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist to develop and implement a comprehensive communication strategy, build communication capacities among local organizations, and share information	46,677	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
PMC	71400	Project Management	Project Manager	39,432	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	Project Management	Project Finance Officer	42,864	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	71400	Project Management	Project Assistant	8,976	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
		Contract Services				
1.1	75700	Territorial and sectoral planning	Capacity-Building workshops related to Territorial and sectoral planning	8,333	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
1.2	72100	Intercultural and institutional governance	Company/organization for the co-design and implementation of a capacity-building program	30,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	72100	Intercultural and institutional governance	Training workshops (6) for the PMU and institutional partners on SES as per UNDP standards	9,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP

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	72100	Intercultural and institutional governance	Workshops for SES-related public consultations and to ensure stakeholder engagement	3,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	72100	Intercultural and institutional governance	Workshops on gender mainstreaming for project partner	6,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
	72100	Intercultural and institutional governance	Workshops/meetings for the grievance mechanism socialization and training	5,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
4.2	75700	Communication and knowledge	Intercultural dialogues sessions to promote the integration and exchange of scientific and traditional knowledge	6,429	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
M&E	75700	M&E	Project Inception Workshop	11,000	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
PMC	74100	Project Management	Project audits	14,600	1	Competitive contracting process used by UNDP
		Supplies, commodities & materials				
1.1	74200	Territorial and sectoral planning	Audio and printing materials related to training and workshop session	1,500	1	Direct purchases
1.2	74200	Intercultural and institutional governance	Audio and printing materials related to SES assessments and implementation	600	1	Direct purchases
	74200	Intercultural and institutional governance	Audio and printing materials related to meeting and workshop session	660	1	Direct purchases
2.2	74200	Ecological/agroecological restoration	Audio and printing materials related to training and workshop session	1,500	1	Direct purchases
3.1	74200	Sustainable production	Audio and printing materials related to meetings and workshop sessions	1,500	1	Direct purchases
3.2	74200	Entrepreneurship & green markets	Audio and printing materials related to meetings and workshop sessions	1,500	1	Direct purchases
4.1	74200	Environmental education	Audio and printing materials related to meetings and workshop sessions	1,500	1	Direct purchases
4.2	74200	Communication and knowledge	Audio and printing materials related to meetings and workshop sessions	1,500	1	Direct purchases
PMC	72500	Project Management	Office supplies	2,500	1	Direct purchases
		Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture				
3.2	72400	Entrepreneurship & green markets	Communication charges for project staff	10,500	1	Direct purchases
4.2	72400	Communication and knowledge	Audiovisual equipment (e.g. camera, projector) for documentation, presentation, and dissemination of project results.	10,000	1	Direct purchases

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PMC	72200	Project Management	Office furniture	4,655	1	Direct purchases
PMC	72400	Project Management	Communication equipment and communication charges, and computer equipment and software	10,997	1	Direct purchases
		Travel				
1.1	71600	Territorial and sectoral planning	Local consultation and feedback sessions for stakeholders' validation	5,000	1	Direct purchases
1.2	71600	Intercultural and institutional governance	Travel expenses related to assessment of capacity needs and capacity-building program	2,000	1	Direct purchases
	71600	Intercultural and institutional governance	Travel expenses and DSA related to the development of SES-related assessments and plans	3,000	1	Direct purchases
	71600	Intercultural and institutional governance	Travel expenses related to the implementation of SES-related management plans	3,000	1	Direct purchases
2.2	71600	Ecological/agroecological restoration	Travel-related expenses for project team to monitor and technically support effective project implementation.	25,000	1	Direct purchases
3.2	71600	Entrepreneurship & green markets	Travel-related expenses for project team to monitor and technically support effective project implementation.	35,000	1	Direct purchases
4.1	71600	Environmental education	Travel-related expenses for project team to monitor and technically support effective project implementation.	30,000	1	Direct purchases
M&E	71600	M&E	Travel expenses related to M&E	4,900	1	Direct purchases
PMC	71600	Project Management	Travel cost associated to project technical and financial management	5,000	1	Direct purchases
	Total procurement Year 1			**1,006,288**		

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Annex 12: GEF focal area specific annexes

A. GHG calculations

A. TARGET AREA

A.1. GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE

The project target landscape (i.e., BioSouth Corridor) covers 951,482 hectares (

). Of this extension, 61% corresponds to the area where activities aimed at conservation, restoration, and the implementation of sustainable production systems will be implemented (area of direct influence). This area covers 575,538 hectares, distributed as follows:

1. **Subnational Protected Areas**: They represent 2.7% of the general area of influence, with approximately 25,635 hectares, distributed among the Regional Natural Parks Páramo de las Ovejas-Tauso, Páramo de Paja Blanca - Sacred Territory of the People of Los Pastos and Azufral Chaitán Volcano.
2. **National Protected Areas**: They cover 34.7% of the area of influence, with a total of 330,048 hectares (involving 32,426 hectares overlapping with indigenous territories). These include:
    - Five National Protective Forest Reserves: Upper Mocoa River Basin, Upper Nembí River Basin, La Planada, La Cocha Lagoon - Patascoy Hill and Bobo River - Buesaquillo.
    - The Sanctuary of Flora Galeras.
    - Two Sanctuaries of Fauna and Flora: Isla de la Corota and Orito - Ingi Ande Medicinal Plants.
    - The Cabo Manglares National Integrated Management District - Bajo Mira y Frontera.
3. **New regional protected area (proposed):** "Cerro Negro - San Francisco Andean-Amazonian Regional Natural Park" with approximately 16,998.7 hectares, equivalent to 2% of the project target landscape (of its area, 2,004 hectares overlap with indigenous reservations).
4. **Indigenous Peoples territories:** The Indigenous Peoples territories cover 16% of the total area of the corridor, equivalent to approximately 188,923 hectares. Of these, about 34,430 hectares overlap with protected areas. These territories are distributed between community councils (AfroColombian communities), which represent about 3.3% of the corridor (31,129 hectares), and indigenous lands (*resguardos*), whose estimated area is 16.6%, equivalent to 157,793 hectares.
5. **Other Areas**: Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (ECMOs) are included with around 419 hectares. In addition, other biocultural areas relevant to local communities are considered with an estimated area of 113,130 ha (11.9% of the project target landscape).

On the other hand, the Project's Area of Indirect Influence (AIIP) covers a total of 375,944 hectares (39.5% of the framework area) and includes the areas where no direct project actions or processes will be executed. These areas include 305,083 hectares (32%) of outer land without legal protection status, as well as Indigenous Peoples territories and protected areas that were not considered within the project preparation phase (PPG). Among the latter, 69,395 hectares of Indigenous Peoples territories (7.3%) and 1,099 hectares (0.1%) of protected areas not included in the planned actions stand out. Although these areas are not the direct focus of intervention, their monitoring and articulation with the actions developed in the area of direct influence are essential to maintain socio-ecosystem connectivity and maximize results in terms of conservation and regional sustainability (Table 38).

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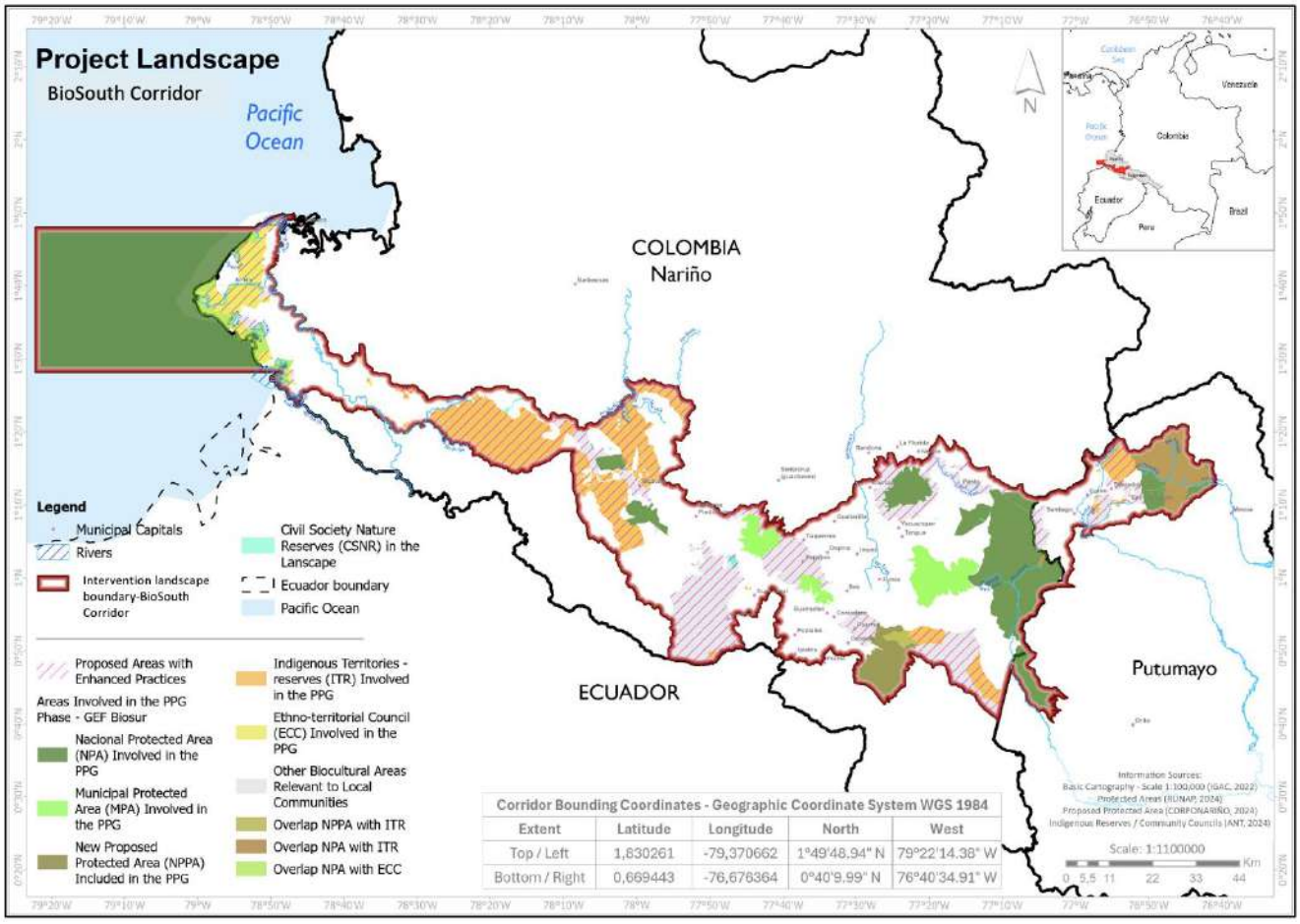


Figure 1. Geographical limits of the Project Intervention Area
Source: Authors, UNDP, 2024

Table 38. Proportional (%) and absolute (ha) representation of elements that make up the workspace

PPG Phase	Category	ESPG 9377 Area (Ha)	WGS 1984 Area (Ha)	%
	Corridor Framework Area	**957.391**	**951.482**	
Considered in the PPG phase	**Direct Influence (IA) Project Area**			
	National Protected Areas	299.911	297.623	31,3%
	Regional Protected Areas	25.751	25.635	2,7%
	Total, protected areas (PA)	**325.662**	**323.257**	**34%**
	Proposed New Protected Areas (NAPPs)	**19.172**	**19.088**	**2,0%**
	Areas in Indigenous Reservations (IR) considered in the PPG phase	124.040	123.363	13,0%
	Community Council (CC) Areas Considered in the PPG Phase	31.411	31.129	3,3%
	Total, Indigenous Peoples territories	**155.451**	**154.493**	**16%**

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PPG Phase	Category	ESPG 9377 Area (Ha)	WGS 1984 Area (Ha)	%
	Corridor Framework Area	**957.391**	**951.482**	
	Overlap between Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples Territories	32.581	32.426	3,4%
	Overlap Between New Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples Territories	2.013	2.004	0,2%
	Overlapping areas	**34.594**	**34.430**	**3,6%**
	Other biocultural areas relevant to local communities	113.690	113.130	11,9%
	Total, Direct Area (no overlaps)	**579.381**	575.538	**60,5%**
They did not participate directly in this phase	**Areas where no processes or actions will be executed**			
	Protected Areas – CSNR not considered in the PPG phase	**1.092**	**1.099**	**0,1%**
	IRs not considered in the PPG phase	43.069	42.846	4,5%
	CCs not considered in the PPG phase	26.772	26.548	2,8%
	Total, Indigenous Peoples territories not considered in the PPG phase	**69.841**	**69.395**	**7,3%**
	Overlap between Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples Territories	359	357	0,0%
	Overlap between Indigenous Peoples territories (RI and CC)	10,9	10,8	0,0%
	Overlapping areas not considered in the PPG phase	**370**	**367**	**0,0%**
	Outdoor areas (without legal protected status)	**306.706**	**305.083**	**32,0%**
	Total, Indirect Area (IIPA)	**378.010**	**375.944**	**39,5%**

Source: Authors, UNDP, 2024

A.2. DEFORESTATION

Spatial and temporal dynamics of deforestation

Until 2013, the area of indirect influence maintained a natural forest cover equivalent to 346,860 ha, representing approximately 44.8% of the framework area interpreted in land cover (total ~774,214 ha)[65]. However, due to deforestation processes and changes in land use, this cover has shown fluctuations over time (Table 39).

Table 39. Forest change data between 2013 and 2023 in the landscape framework area

*Change period**	*Forest*	*Deforestation*	*No Forest*	*No Information*
2012-2013	**346.860**	433	351.557	75.358
2013-2014	284.861	473	370.455	118.430
2014-2015	364.048	500	375.536	34.135
2015-2016	351.460	930	374.090	47.739
2016-2017	337.801	616	375.900	59.902

65

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2017-2018	371.371	277	381.314	21.252
2018-2019	366.167	169	380.069	27.814
2019-2020	372.172	194	383.157	18.697
2020-2021	381.478	294	387.084	5.363
2021-2022	378.146	318	387.347	8.409
2022-2023	**386.253**	145	387.800	4

*Forest regeneration of 7 ha was observed in 2013 and 5 hectares in 2018.

Source: from IDEAM Forest in Forest 2012-2013 to 2022–2023 projected to ESPG: 93377

By 2023, forest cover reached 386,253 ha (~49.9% of the total), reflecting two possible scenarios (Figure 5): **a)** a recovery in forest cover that coincides with a trend of declining annual deforestation rates in recent years (from 433 ha in 2013 to 145 ha in 2023) or an improvement in the quality of the imagery available for cover interpretation (in 2013 the area classified as "no information" was 75,358 hectares, while in 2023 only 4 ha).

In spatial terms (Figure 2), deforestation in the area of indirect influence has been dispersed, without significant clustering patterns. However, in certain periods, increases in deforestation were identified in the municipalities of Tumaco part of the Pacific landscape, and in Ricaurte and Barbacoas within the Piedmont landscape.

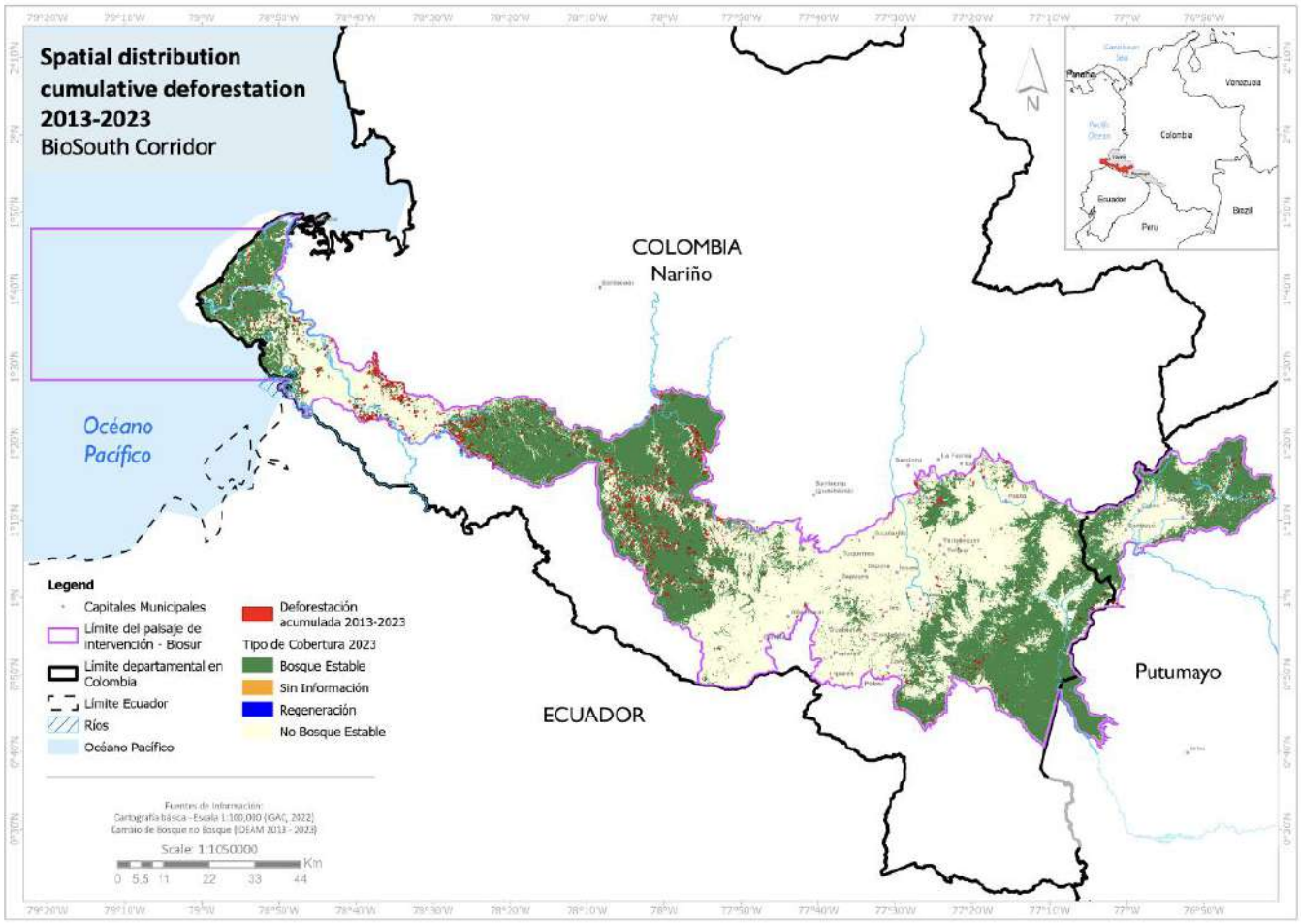


Figure 2. Spatial distribution of accumulated deforestation until 2023 withiin the Project Intervention Area.
Source: Authors, UNDP, 2024

In terms of dynamics of temporal change, the period with the highest deforestation rate was 2015-2016 (Figure 3), with 930 ha deforested, a significant increase compared to previous periods. These variations can be attributed to a combination of factors, including local land management policies and the impact of anthropogenic activities such as illegal mining, illicit crops, and land

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grabbing, which directly affects indigenous reservations, territorial councils, and peasant communities in the territory of the corridor (Analysis of deforestation in the department of Nariño, CORPONARIÑO, 2023).

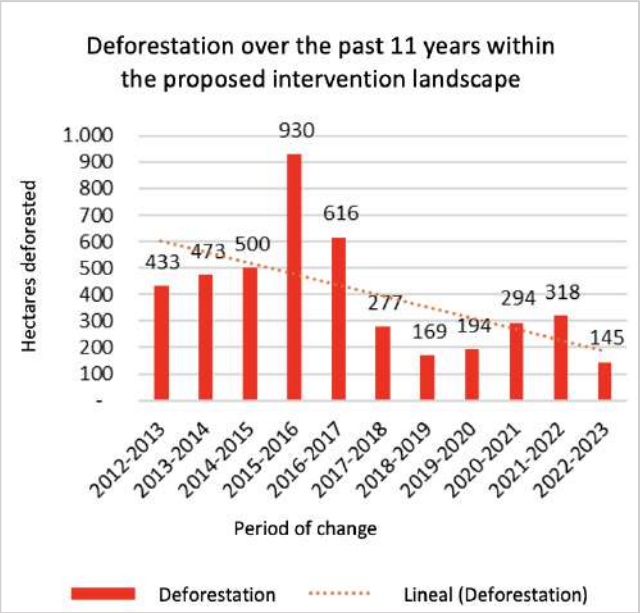


Figure 3. Temporal dynamics of deforestation in the corridor framework area
Source: Authors, UNDP, 2024

The average annual deforestation rate for the project framework area in the period 2013-2023 was approximately 385 ha/year (Figure 4). However, this value varied significantly between years, for example, between 2015-2016 and 2022-2023 there were the highest (930 ha) and lowest (145 ha) rates of deforestation respectively.

In the **Indigenous Peoples Territories within the area of indirect influence**, the highest level of deforestation occurred in the period between 2015-2016, with more than 300 hectares affected, representing the highest value in the entire period analyzed. On the other hand, the period with the lowest deforestation was 2022-2023, with only 54 hectares deforested. This change reflects a reduction in anthropogenic pressures in these territories, probably attributed to the implementation of conservation and sustainable management measures. On average, the annual deforestation rate in these territories was approximately 154 ha/year during the period 2013-2023. However, this value has consistently decreased in the last five years, suggesting that conservation and management efforts in these territories are yielding positive results.

In the **Territories of Community Councils**, natural forest cover showed relative stability over the past 11 years. In 2013, the remaining coverage reached 34,842 ha (~60% of the total area of 57,634.46 ha). By 2023, this coverage remained without significant changes, with 35,280 ha (~61% of the total area), which as previously stated could be associated with interpretation of images with better quality or the improvement in forest management in these territories.

On average, the annual rate of deforestation within community councils was approximately 58 ha/year between 2013-2023, the highest rate occurred between 2015-2016, with 137 ha deforested and the period with the lowest deforestation was 2019-2020, when only 4 ha were reported. Specific increases in deforestation are observed in 2015-2016 and 2020-2021, which could be linked to external factors, such as expansion of agricultural activities or changes in local governance.

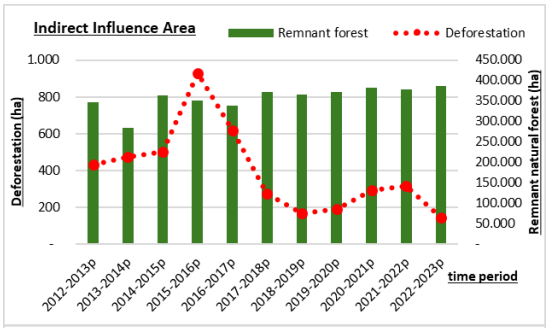
Conversely, **Protected Areas** within the framework area of intervention landscape show relative stability. In the period 2012-2013, forest cover reached 78,383.8 ha (~78.3% of the total area of 100,108.5 ha), and 21,674 hectares that could not be interpreted (important limitation due to the area classified as "No Information"). For 2022-2023, forest cover was 93,556.4 ha (~99.9% of total area) with only 1 hectare without interpretation. However, this apparent increase may be related to the reclassification of areas not originally interpreted as "forest", rather than to an actual expansion of forest cover.

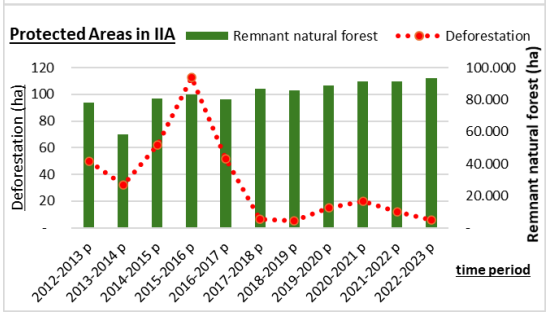
The period 2015-2016 recorded the highest deforestation rate with 112.8 ha, while the lowest levels were observed in 2017-2018 and 2022-2023, with only 6.2 ha and 6.1 ha respectively. The average annual rate in these areas was about 37 ha/year, a significantly low value compared to other land use categories. This highlights the relevance of Protected Areas as key pillars for conservation in the region. In particular, the project's protected areas have strengthened the presence of environmental authorities, such as

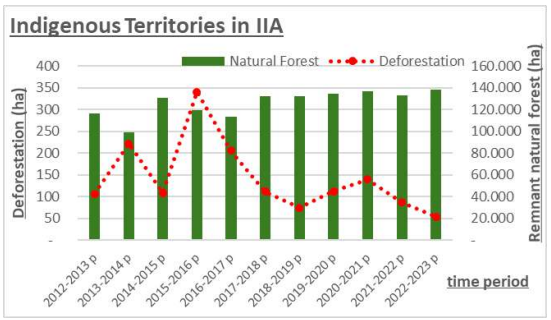
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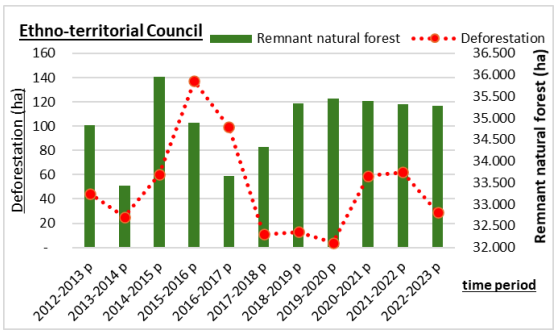
CORPONARIÑO, to monitor and sanction illegal activities, including indiscriminate logging. According to the Ministry of Environment (2024), reforestation projects have been promoted with native species adapted to local ecosystems, complemented by economic incentives for communities and landowners who maintain or restore forests.

CB Indirect Influence Area IIA 2013-2023

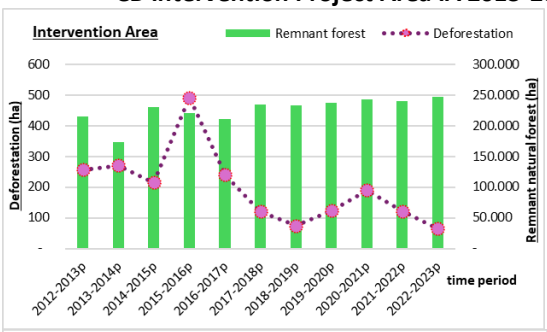


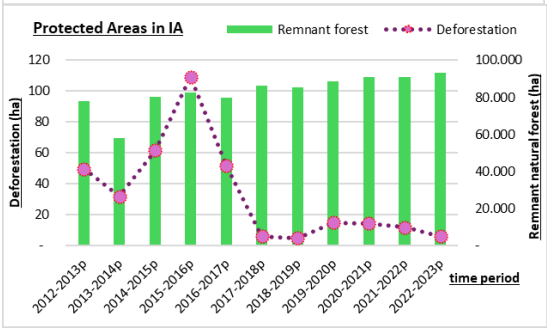


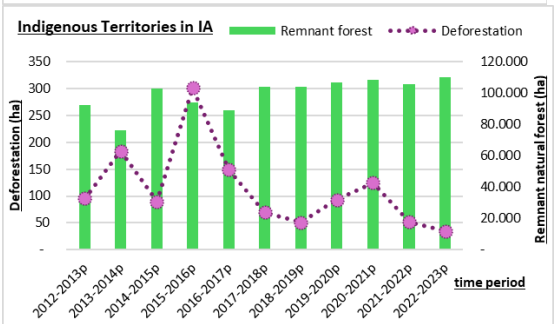


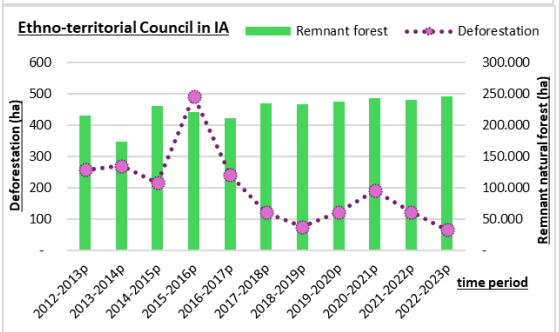


CB Intervention Project Area IA 2013-2023



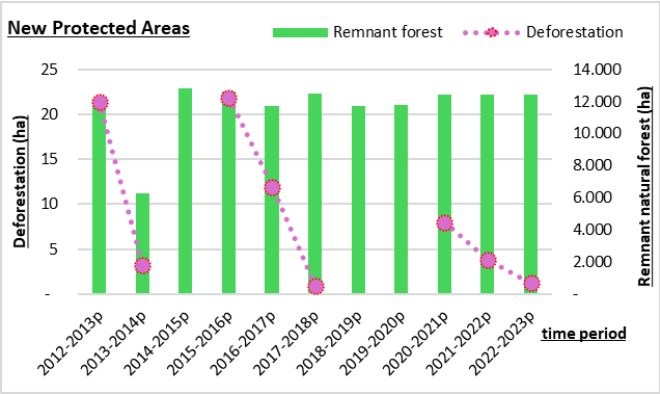






New Protected Areas

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[Protected Areas (PAs), Proposed New Protected Areas (NAPs), Indigenous Territories (ITs), Indigenous Peoples Territories and Community Councils (CCs)].

Figure 4. Temporal dynamics of deforestation in the framework area [External Area (IIA)] and in the area of direct influence (IA)
Source: Authors, UNDP, 2024

Considerations "forest increase" scenario and uninterpreted information

The analysis of forest cover presents significant challenges due to the category of areas classified as "No Information", which introduces considerable uncertainty in the interpretation of forest cover trends. To address this uncertainty, two contrasting scenarios are proposed: an optimistic one (Scenario A), where all the "No Information" areas are forest, and a conservative one (Scenario B), where none of these areas is forest (Table 40). Through this approach, we seek to better understand the dynamics of forest cover in the corridor framework area and the possible biases derived from the lack of information in the data.

Table 40. Maximum and minimum range of forest cover, considering uninterpreted data.

Coverage	Forest	No Information	Forest Stage A	Forest Stage B
2012-2013	346.860	75.358	422.218	346.860
2013-2014	284.861	118.430	403.291	284.861
2014-2015	364.048	34.135	398.183	364.048
2015-2016	351.460	47.739	399.199	351.460
2016-2017	337.801	59.902	397.703	337.801
2017-2018	371.371	21.252	392.623	371.371
2018-2019	366.167	27.814	393.981	366.167
2019-2020	372.172	18.697	390.869	372.172
2020-2021	381.478	5.363	386.841	381.478
2021-2022	378.146	8.409	386.555	378.146
2022-2023	386.253	4	386.257	386.253

Source: from IDEAM Forest in Forest 2012-2013 to 2022–2023 projected to ESPG: 93377

This analysis suggests that the apparent increase in forest cover from 2013 to 2023 in the BioSouth Corridor management framework area could be significantly influenced by the absence of data potentially interpreted as forest and classified under the category of "No Information", which introduces uncertainty in the conclusions about forest cover dynamics. In the optimistic scenario (Scenario A), where the entire "No Information" area is classified as forest, a considerable increase in forest cover is observed, peaking in 2023. However, this scenario is unlikely, since it would imply an extremely accelerated and consistent recovery of the forest throughout the period analyzed (11 years), which is unusual in natural ecological processes and in contexts of constant human pressure such as the ecosystems of areas such as Putumayo and Nariño.

On the other hand, the "No Information" category could also explain why the data show an increase in forest that could be artificial (Figure 5). That is, as the proportion of "No Information" areas decreases over time, those areas could be reclassified as forest without necessarily corresponding to an actual change in forest cover. This suggests that the increase in forest values may not reflect an actual recovery of the ecosystem, but rather an improvement in the accuracy or coverage of the interpreted data. Consequently, it cannot be assumed that the forest has increased consistently as long as there is a significant proportion of uninterpreted data.

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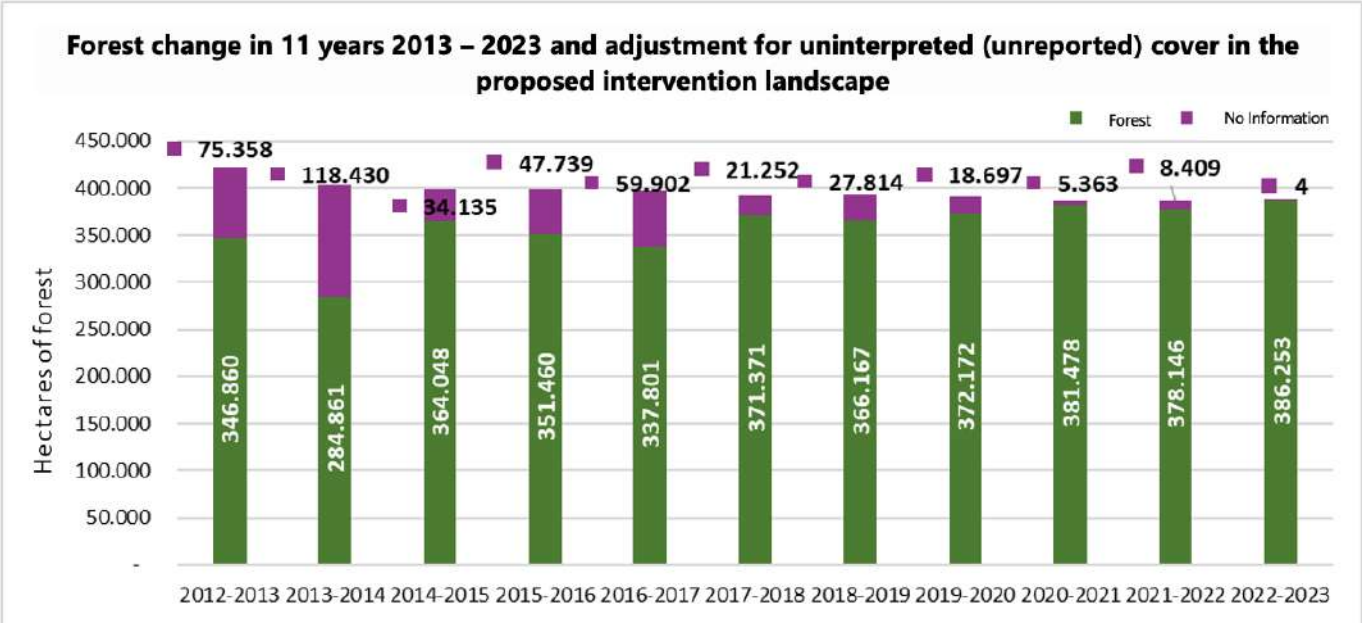


Figure 5. Temporary dynamics change of remaining forest cover in the corridor
Source: Authors, UNDP, 2024
** Changes in forest cover should consider how areas classified as "No Information" were spatially distributed in the early periods of the analysis.*

Drivers of deforestation

Deforestation in Colombia between 2013 and 2023 has been driven by various drivers that vary in intensity and characteristics depending on the context. Among the main causes identified are the expansion of the agricultural frontier, the construction of unplanned transport infrastructure, mining and illegal logging. These dynamics, exacerbated in key regions such as the Amazon, the Pacific and the Andes, reflect a complex interplay between economic activities, territorial demands and social pressures. At the local level, factors such as settler settlement, land grabbing and illegal mining show how territory-specific dynamics contribute to forest transformation and biodiversity loss. In the Table 41 The main national drivers and local particularities are listed.

Table 41. Drivers of deforestation

NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES	LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES
Main direct causes of deforestation in the period 2013-2023 (IDEAM, 2024) a) **Expansion of the agricultural frontier**. The conversion of natural forests to pastures, driven by wildfires and land grabbing, is a predominant cause of deforestation in Colombia, especially in the Amazon. Between 2013 and 2022, extensive livestock farming continued to advance on previously transformed areas. An increase in the conversion of forests to illicit crops, such as coca, and the consolidation of agro-industrial crops in areas not allowed were also reported. b) **Expansion of transport infrastructure** The development, improvement, and unplanned consolidation of rural roads facilitated deforestation by increasing access to and	Main direct causes of deforestation in the period 2013-2023 reported by local entities and social organizations. a) **Settler settlements in the core of the Sibundoy Valley Landscape**, which have made transformations in the ecosystems, through the deforestation of their forests and the planting of other covers, mainly pastures, as support for extensive cattle ranching activities, or simply to take possession of the land and pressure the titling by the State (Sinchi, 2015). b) **Illegal mining, illicit crops and land grabbing** are the main drivers that occur in the department of Nariño identified by CORPONARIÑO and that affect different indigenous reservations, community councils and peasant communities.

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expansion of other activities in forested areas, with a greater impact on the Amazon. c) **Mineral extraction (mainly illicit)** Mining, especially the illicit extraction of alluvial gold, generated serious impacts in the Pacific and Andean regions, affecting departments such as Chocó, Antioquia and southern Bolívar. d) **Timber extraction (mainly illegal logging)** Logging, mostly illegal, remained active in rural areas, either for self-consumption (fuel, construction, agriculture, mining) or for trade at different levels.	

Growth Rate and Projected Deforestation

Average Annual Growth Rate 2013-2023

Deforestation detected between 2013 and 2023 shows moderate growth with a cumulative 4,350 hectares and an average annual growth rate *(b)* of approximately 0.21 (21%). The years with higher values (e.g., 2015 and 2016) have had a considerable impact on the cumulative growth rate.

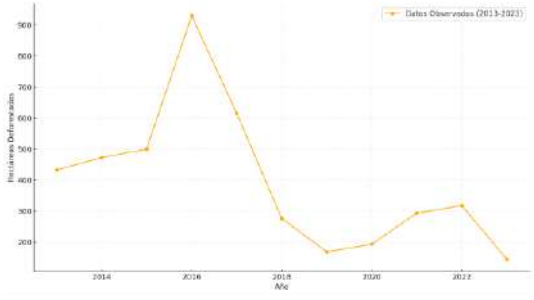
$$b = \frac{\ln(\frac{final}{inicial})}{\mathrm{t}} = \frac{\ln(\frac{4.350}{433})}{11} = 0{,}21\ anual$$

Projected deforestation

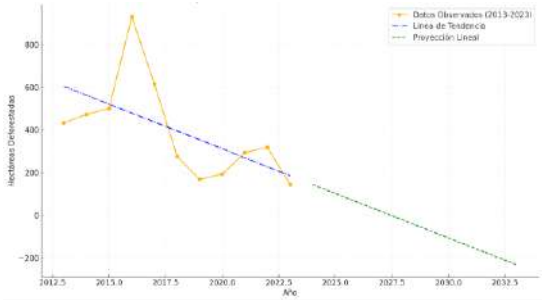
The projection of deforestation in the project's area of influence during the project implementation period (seven years from 2026) is made under the following considerations:

1. Historical data collection: annual time series from 2013 to 2023 of the area of standing forest and deforestation rates in the areas of interest. Sources Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)
2. Trend analysis: statistical methods to identify patterns and trends in historical data (regression analysis to understand changes in deforestation rates over time).
3. Predictive modeling: mathematical models to project future deforestation (logistic growth models were tested, considering that deforestation rates are not uniform).

The historical series of deforestation between 2013 and 2023 shows a high variability influenced by local and external factors, highlighting a peak in 2016, coinciding with the changes derived from the signing of the peace agreements in the country. Local patterns, characterized by high biodiversity, land-use conflicts, and the presence of armed groups, underscore the need for adaptive models to generate more accurate and realistic projections. The
Figure *6* It illustrates a comparison between various statistical methodologies used to project these historical series of forest loss data.

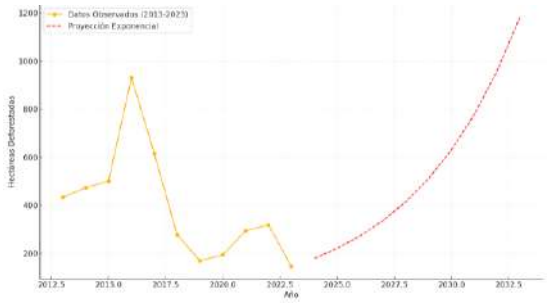


Historical data (2013-2023) show significant fluctuations, with peaks in 2015-2016 and a decrease towards 2023

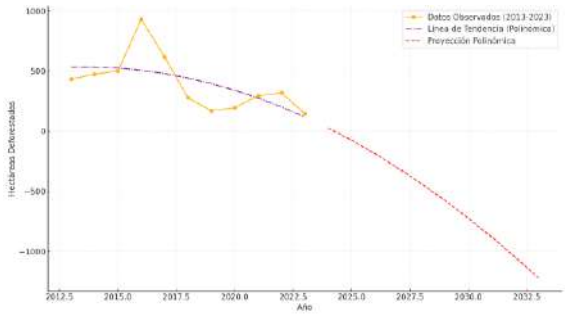


Linear: Extends the observed trend, with decreasing projected values, which may not be realistic in contexts of high environmental pressure.

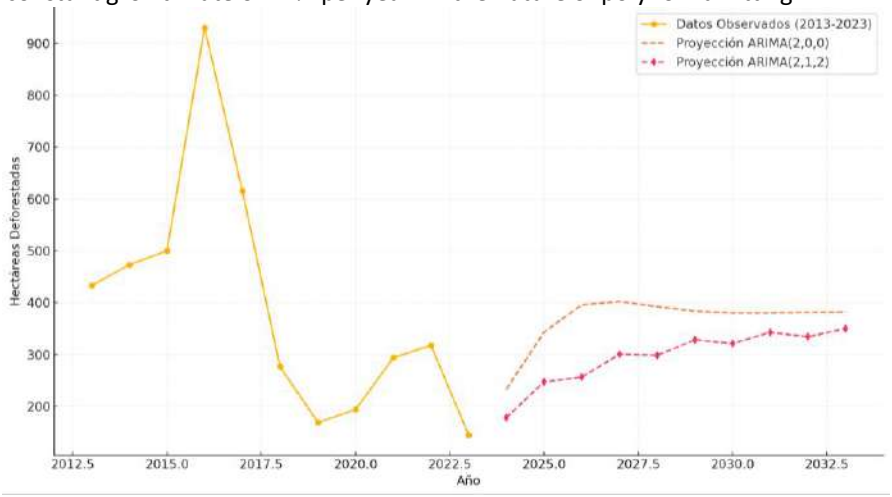
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Exponential: Reflects a continuous and accelerated growth in deforestation, the model assuming a constant growth rate of 21% per year.



Polynomial: Captures historical dynamics, but shows negative values in the future scenario given the nature of polynomial fitting.



ARIMA Moving Average Integrated Autoregressive Model[66]:

ARIMA projection (2,0,0): Tends to stabilize at a moderate level of deforestation, with mild increases over time. It reflects a more conservative dynamic.

ARIMA Projection (2,1,2): Shows a more marked increase in deforestation over the projected years. This model better captures historical peaks and fluctuations.

Figure 6. Deforestation projection based on forest loss time series 2013-2023

In the context of the corridor, the analysis of historical data on forest cover loss shows high variability, characterized by abrupt fluctuations and nonlinear trends. To project deforestation in the period 2026-2032, various methodological approaches were evaluated, concluding that the integrated autoregressive model of the ARIMA moving average (2,1,2) is the most appropriate. This model incorporates both the abrupt oscillations and the general trends of the data, achieving a more accurate representation of deforestation dynamics over time.

The Table 42 presents the projections obtained through the ARIMA model, highlighting a gradual increase in the projected deforestation rate from 2024 to 2033 (project execution period planned between 2026 and 2032). These estimates reflect the importance of adopting adaptive management and conservation measures, considering the complex dynamics that affect forest cover in the project area.

Table 42. Data on projected deforestation in the project area

[66]The use of ARIMA to project future deforestation has important limitations, such as the exclusion of key exogenous factors in the analysis (e.g., public policy, climate change, and human activities), the reliance on linear and stationary (non-spatial) pattern assumptions, and the lack of capacity to capture the highly dynamic and spatially variable nature of deforestation in complex territories such as Nariño and Putumayo. However, this approach offers a more realistic alternative to simply extrapolating the historical rate of deforestation over time.

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	Year	*ARIMA (2,1,2) Projected deforestation*
	2024	178,24
	2025	247,49
Expected project implementation period (2026-2032)	2026	256,69
	2027	300,97
	2028	298,85
	2029	328,66
	2030	321,71
	2031	342,80
	2032	334,26
	2033	349,86
Projected deforestation over 10 years		2.960

Source: From historical deforestation data using ARIMA Integrated Autoregressive Moving Average Model in R

It is recommended that, at the beginning of the implementation of the project, the historical deforestation data be updated to the most recent date and complementary methods that integrate spatial variables be evaluated, in order to adapt the analysis to the dynamics and particularities of the local reality.

Projection of avoided deforestation in the corridor

According to the proposed model, a gradual, although not uniform, increase in deforestation within the corridor is projected over the next 10 years, with an estimated total loss of 2,960 hectares of forest. For 2023, the reported forest cover was 386,253 hectares, while the projected deforestation for the period 2024-2025 is approximately 425.7 hectares. This suggests that the forest cover at the start of the project (2026) would be approximately 385,828 hectares (Table 43).

Table 43. Forest cover projection and mitigation of deforestation in the landscape 2026-2032

Forest Year 2023	386.253
Forest project start year 2026	**385.828**
Remnant forest in the landscape (after 7 years 2026-2032) under scenario No project	**384.069**
Remnant forest in the landscape (after 7 years 2026-2032) under scenario With project	**385.139**
Difference (potential mitigation)	1.114
Deforestation 7 years without a project	2.184
Deforestation 7 years with project	1.070

Source: Estimates based on historical data IDEAM 2013-2023

Under a "No Project" scenario, it is estimated that the remaining forest in the landscape by 2032 would be 384,069 hectares, representing a significant loss of forest cover. In contrast, with the implementation of the project, the remaining forest would reach 385,139 hectares, managing to mitigate the loss by 1,114 hectares over seven years, which is equivalent to an annual average of 159 hectares. This result highlights the project's capacity to reduce deforestation by more than 50% during the period evaluated, aligning with the national goal of Nationally Determined Contributions (Law 2169 of 2021, NDC target, 2020), which seeks to limit emissions to 169.44 MtCO2 in 2030, equivalent to a reduction of 51% compared to the reference scenario.

FOREST FIRES

Temporal and spatial dynamics of hot spots

The hot spot data detected by NASA's VIIRS system for the period 2012-2023 reflect considerable variation in the occurrence of thermal events in the corridor's area of influence. During these 12 years analyzed (2012-2023), a total of 1,106 hot spots were recorded, with a clear concentration of events in certain specific years. The year 2012 presented the highest number of thermal events (294), representing 26.6% of the total recorded in the period and the area of analysis, with an estimated area of approximately 154.8 km² (4,116 ha), considering that each point represents 0.14 km² of area. In contrast, 2021 had the lowest record, with just 15 hot spots (~210 ha or 2.1 km²). In general, a decreasing trend in heat events is observed over the last decade, although 2023 showed a moderate increase with 98 events, which could indicate a rebound in fire-associated activities or local climate variations.

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The years with the highest peaks of activity (2012, 2015 and 2014) suggest possible links with deforestation processes (period with the highest deforestation rate was 2015-2016 with 930 ha deforested), agricultural expansion or uncontrolled fires, while the periods with fewer hot spots (2017-2019 and 2021-2022) could be related to better fire management practices or more favorable climatic conditions.

Regarding the spatial distribution (Figure 7), considering the accumulation of hot spots in the period analyzed, three axes of concentration are observed:

a) Between Mallama (Piedemonte Landscape) and Cumbal (Andes Landscape), in the villages of Tasmag and San Martín, within the area of influence of the Gran Cumbal Indigenous Reservation. It is important to note that the hotspots identified in the area could be related to cultural practices and traditional productive activities, such as agriculture and livestock, given the historical use of fire as a tool in these dynamics; however, this association requires a more detailed analysis to confirm its causality. In this area, productive activities that could potentially be related include agriculture (highlighting the cultivation of potatoes, corn, beans, and vegetables) and livestock (cattle and sheep breeding), which complement the agricultural economy of the region (Land tenure: economy and society in the Cumbal reservation, Nariño, 2023).

b) Along the longitudinal axis of the Sapuyes River to the Guáitara River, which covers the municipalities of Iles, Ospina, Imués, and La Tagua (Andes Landscape), as well as Yacuanquer (Galeras – La Cocha Landscape). In this area, common productive activities include agriculture (coffee, sugarcane, and fruit tree cultivation), livestock (cattle and pig breeding), and fishing (Sapuyes River Water Resources Management Plan, CORPONARIÑO, 2013).

c) In the upper part of the Pasto River, where the main productive activity potentially associated with the dynamics is agriculture, with predominant crops of potatoes, corn and vegetables (Recommendation of technological packages for soil conservation and sustainable production for the upper basin of the Pasto River, Department of Nariño, Universidad Santo Tomás, 2011).

These axes of concentration reflect the influence of local productive dynamics on the generation of hot spots, underscoring the need for management strategies that integrate sustainable and adaptive practices in the aforementioned areas.

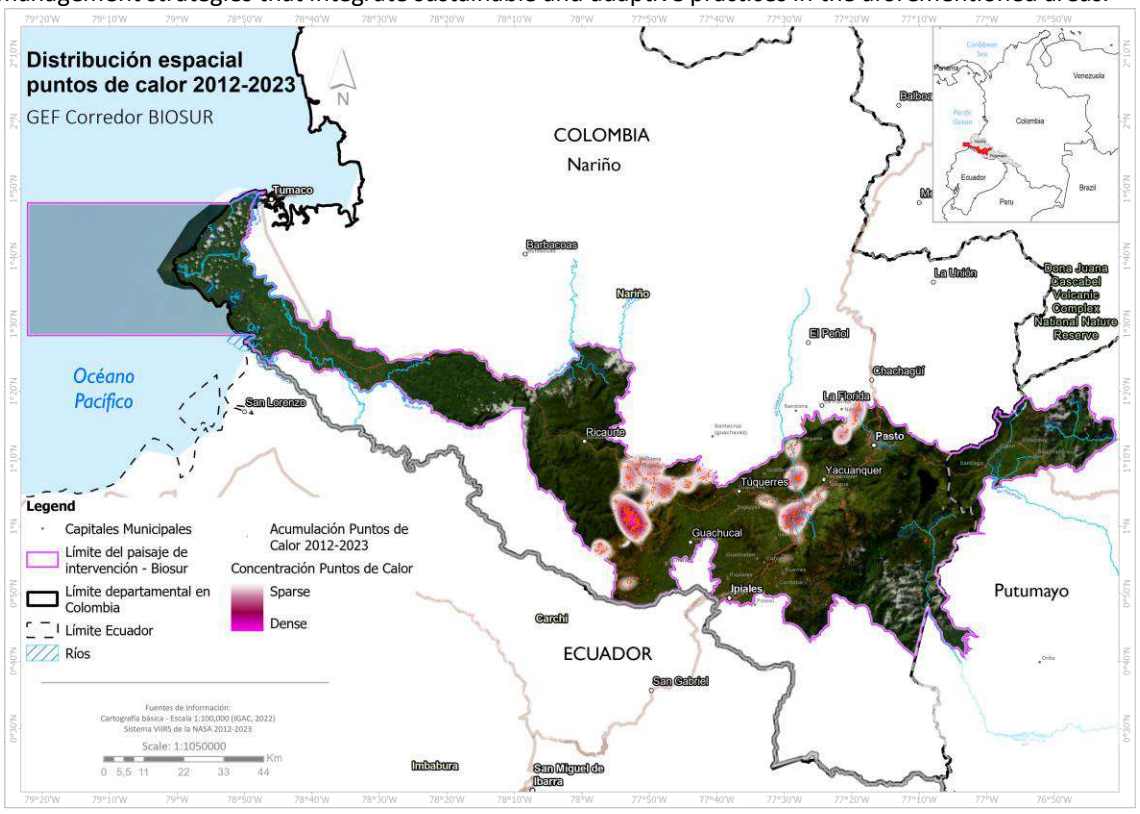


Figure 7. Cumulative 2012-2023 heat points in the landscape

FOREST DEGRADATION

Dynamics of change from forest cover (2012) to anthropogenic cover (2020)

Of the 776,337.8 hectares analyzed (Interpreted as land cover by IDEAM between 2012 and 2020 under the Corine Land Cover methodology), approximately 25% (195 thousand ha) experienced changes in land use (level 2 of land cover, see

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Table 44). Of these, 21,899.25 hectares that were originally forests in 2012 were transformed into other covers other than forest in 2020. The biggest shift occurred toward agricultural and livestock activities, as follows:

a) 55.9% of the forest conversion was to crops (transitory, permanent or in mosaic with pastures and natural spaces), with a significant contribution from specialized agricultural systems such as oil palm (169 hectares of forest transacted to this crop).
b) Meanwhile, pastures (clean, weedy and/or in mosaic with crops and natural spaces) accounted for 43.7% of the transformed area, which highlights the impact of livestock farming in the region. These dynamics show the fragmentation of the forest landscape and the expansion of agricultural activities.
c) Urban and industrial areas showed a lower transformation, with 0.3% of the total, indicating a low incidence of urbanization compared to agricultural expansion.

These transformations reflect the direct impact of human activities on forests, especially in areas with high biodiversity such as those mentioned. The significant conversion to agricultural uses and the reduction of forest continuity highlight the need to implement sustainable management strategies that promote ecological connectivity and restoration in this strategic landscape for the Pacific region and the Andean-Amazonian foothills.

Table 44. Transformation of the forest towards agricultural cover in the landscape area

Cod. Forest 2012*	Coverage different from forest 2020	Change 2012 - 2020	Area (ha)	% area of change
311	0	No information in 2020	47.6	0.2%
311	112	1.1.2. Discontinuous urban fabric	10.8	0.0%
313	112	1.1.2. Discontinuous urban fabric	18.9	0.1%
311	121	1.2.1. Industrial or commercial areas	2.7	0.0%
313	121	1.2.1. Industrial or commercial areas	9.0	0.0%
311	131	1.3.1.5. Exploitation of construction materials	1.4	0.0%
314	131	1.3.1.5. Exploitation of construction materials	1.1	0.0%
311	132	1.3.2.4. Sanitary landfill	3.9	0.0%
313	132	1.3.2.4. Sanitary landfill	23.3	0.1%
313	211	2.1.1. Other transitional crops	6.6	0.0%
311	222	2.2.2.2. Coffee	3.6	0.0%
311	223	2.2.3.2. Oil palm	129.2	0.6%
313	223	2.2.3.2. Oil palm	39.5	0.2%
311	231	2.3.1. Clean pastures	473.2	2.2%
313	231	2.3.1. Clean pastures	832.7	3.8%
314	231	2.3.1. Clean pastures	76.2	0.3%
311	233	2.3.3. Weedy pastures	421.7	1.9%
313	233	2.3.3. Weedy pastures	92.5	0.4%
311	241	2.4.1. Crop mosaic	544.4	2.5%
313	241	2.4.1. Crop mosaic	852.3	3.9%
311	242	2.4.2. Mosaic of pastures and crops	1,481.0	6.8%
313	242	2.4.2. Mosaic of pastures and crops	2,488.3	11.4%
314	242	2.4.2. Mosaic of pastures and crops	3.8	0.0%
311	243	2.4.3. Mosaic of crops, pastures and natural spaces	1,631.7	7.5%
313	243	2.4.3. Mosaic of crops, pastures and natural spaces	4,347.9	19.9%
314	243	2.4.3. Mosaic of crops, pastures and natural spaces	13.1	0.1%
311	244	2.4.4. Mosaic of pastures with natural spaces	1,692.9	7.7%
313	244	2.4.4. Mosaic of pastures with natural spaces	1,983.4	9.1%
314	244	2.4.4. Mosaic of pastures with natural spaces	31.9	0.1%
311	245	2.4.5. Mosaic of crops with natural spaces	1,830.4	8.4%
313	245	2.4.5. Mosaic of crops with natural spaces	2,851.6	13.0%

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Change from Bosque 2012 to other covers in 2020	**21,899 ha**	

** 3.1.1. Dense forest; 3.1.2. Open forest; 3.1.3. Fragmented forest; 3.1.4. Gallery and riparian forest*

Source: Estimates from IDEAM Land Cover 2012 and 2020

Internal changes in forest structure (2012 – 2020)

For the analysis of forest degradation in the landscape, land cover corresponding to the years 2012 and 2020 (National Land Cover Map, IDEAM 2020) was used, which allowed identifying the transitions between different types of cover, particularly those that reflect fragmentation processes and changes towards secondary vegetation. grasslands and shrubs. This approach offers the advantage of capturing key spatial and temporal dynamics in the internal structure of the forest, allowing the initial stages of degradation to be assessed before a total conversion to anthropic uses. However, it has certain limitations, such as the difficulty of differentiating between degradation and regeneration processes, and the lack of detailed information on the composition and ecological functionality of the forest. These characteristics highlight the need to interpret the results in the context of human pressures and the natural dynamics of the region.

The Regional Environmental Authorities (Comprehensive Plan for the Management of Territorial Climate Change of Putumayo, CORPOAMAZONIA, 2020 and Comprehensive Plan for the Management of Territorial Climate Change of Nariño, Government of Nariño, 2019) identify the conversion of forests to agricultural and livestock areas as the main drivers of deforestation and loss of forest cover, along with illicit crops, mining, and logging in Nariño and Putumayo. These activities have generated significant impacts, such as habitat fragmentation, biodiversity reduction, alterations in the hydrological cycle, and soil degradation, which has resulted in mosaics of small patches of forest that affect ecological connectivity, limit the movement of species, and reduce native flora and fauna populations.

Human activities such as selective logging and burning have altered the composition of the forest, favouring opportunistic species and reducing the presence of keystone species. In addition, changes in rainfall and temperature patterns have affected the structure and dynamics of forests, promoting altitudinal movements of species. In this context, the armed conflict, while limiting access to certain forests, allowed many to remain intact. However, with the decrease in conflict, the pressure on these ecosystems has increased due to both legal and illegal economic activities.

When analyzing the changes in land use over a period of 8 years (2012-2020) in the corridor area (Table 45), a significant transition from dense to fragmented forest is observed, representing 17.4% (7,395 ha). Of these, 7% (2,967 ha) went to fragmented forest with pastures and crops, and 10.4% (4,428 ha) to fragmented forest with secondary vegetation. Likewise, 12.2% (5,167 ha) of the original forest was transformed into secondary vegetation, which shows a degradation driven mainly by agricultural and livestock expansion.

Transitions from fragmented forest to secondary vegetation or in transition are also relevant, reaching 11.9% (5,069 ha). These figures reflect a continuous process of degradation that compromises habitat quality and ecological connectivity. Although to a lesser extent, gallery and riparian forests also register small transitions towards dense grasslands and secondary vegetation.

Overall, 24.35% of the original forest in 2012 transitioned to secondary vegetation in 2020. Additionally, there is evidence of an increase in grasslands (7.2%) and shrubs (6.7%), which could indicate intermediate stages of degradation or recovery processes after intense disturbances.

The available information shows a significant process of forest degradation in the framework area of the corridor, characterized by fragmentation, and associated with this, the loss of ecological quality and the conversion towards less functional covers, such as secondary vegetation, grasslands and shrubs. This process compromises biodiversity, ecological connectivity and fundamental ecosystem services, such as water regulation and climate change mitigation. The trends observed highlight the need to implement sustainable management strategies, ecological restoration and regulation of human activities to slow down and reverse forest degradation in the landscape.

Table 45. Change in the internal structure of the forest 2012-2020 in the landscape

Forest cover 2012	Change of coverage 2012 - 2020	Coverage 2020	Area (ha)	**% area**
3.1.1. Dense forest	311 - 312	3.1.2.1.2. High open flooded forest	10.6	0.0%
	311 - 312	3.1.2.2.2. Open forest under flood risk	4.6	0.0%

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Forest cover 2012	Change of coverage 2012 - 2020	Coverage 2020	Area (ha)	**% area**
	311 - 313	3.1.3.1. Fragmented forest with pastures and crops	2,967.0	7.0%
	311 - 313	3.1.3.2. Fragmented forest with secondary vegetation	4,428.1	10.4 %
	311 - 314	3.1.4. Gallery and riparian forest	48.1	0.1%
	311 - 315	3.1.5. Forest plantation	0.4	0.0%
	311 - 321	3.2.1.1.1.1. Dense grassland not wooded	457.7	1.1%
	311 - 321	3.2.1.1.1.2. Dense wooded grassland	113.7	0.3%
	311 - 321	3.2.1.1.1.3. Dense grassland with shrubs	695.4	1.6%
	311 - 321	3.2.1.1.2.1. Dense floodable grassland not wooded	856.9	2.0%
	311 - 322	3.2.2.1. Dense shrub	1,023.4	2.4%
	311 - 322	3.2.2.2. Open shrub	136.9	0.3%
	311 - 323	3.2.3. Secondary or transitional vegetation	861.5	2.0%
	311 - 323	3.2.3.1. Tall secondary vegetation	3,167.0	7.5%
	311 - 323	3.2.3.2. Low secondary vegetation	1,138.5	2.7%
3.1.2. Open forest	312 - 311	3.1.1.1.1. Dense high forest on the mainland	202.1	0.5%
	312 - 321	3.2.1.1.1.1. Dense grassland not wooded	233.0	0.5%
	312 - 321	3.2.1.1.1.3. Dense grassland with shrubs	51.4	0.1%
	312 - 322	3.2.2.1. Dense shrub	952.2	2.2%
3.1.3. Fragmented forest	313 - 311	3.1.1.1.1. Dense high forest on the mainland	17,790.1	41.9 %
	313 - 311	3.1.1.1.2. Dense high floodable forest	254.1	0.6%
	313 - 312	3.1.2.2.2. Open forest under flood risk	308.7	0.7%
	313 - 314	3.1.4. Gallery and riparian forest	153.4	0.4%
	313 - 315	3.1.5. Forest plantation	30.1	0.1%
	313 - 315	3.1.5.1. Planting of conifers	59.7	0.1%
	313 - 321	3.2.1.1.1.1. Dense grassland not wooded	431.9	1.0%
	313 - 321	3.2.1.1.1.3. Dense grassland with shrubs	170.2	0.4%
	313 - 321	3.2.1.1.2.1. Dense floodable grassland not wooded	40.0	0.1%
	313 - 322	3.2.2.1. Dense shrub	733.1	1.7%
	313 - 323	3.2.3. Secondary or transitional vegetation	117.3	0.3%
	313 - 323	3.2.3.1. Tall secondary vegetation	3,227.7	7.6%
	313 - 323	3.2.3.2. Low secondary vegetation	1,723.7	4.1%
3.1.4. Gallery and riparian forest	314 - 321	3.2.1.1.1.1. Dense grassland not wooded	0.1	0.0%
	314 - 323	3.2.3.1. Tall secondary vegetation	76,2	0.2%
	314 - 323	3.2.3.2. Low secondary vegetation	23.2	0.1%
			42,488 ha	

Source: Estimates from IDEAM Land Cover 2012 and 2020

B. SCENARIOS PROPOSED FOR ANALYSIS

Regarding the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the Bio Sur Project: The Pacific-Andean-Amazon Ecological and Cultural Connectivity Corridor, in the Project Identification Form (PIF) document, set as one of its indicators "to reduce at least 4,854,792$_{tCO2e}$". In this sense, in order to estimate the contributions of the actions of the Project to achieve this objective, and to adjust the initial proposal, two scenarios were proposed:

B.1. Scenario with and without project intervention

This scenario is based on historical trends in terms of deforestation, land-use change and forest degradation determined for the Project framework area. It also considers restoration actions in up to 5,000 ha of soil area and ecosystems, and improved forest management

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in protected areas. Likewise, capacity-building actions that aim at better environmental and territorial governance in the implementation framework area.

C. DATA ANALYSIS

The accounting and projection of CO2e emissions that could be generated and/or avoided in line with the mitigation actions proposed by the project (carbon balance) was calculated using the EX-ACT v9.4.2 carbon balancing tool (FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; https://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/ex-act-vc/en/).

This tool uses historical land-use changes and trends [Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)] to measure, compare and project CO2e emissions due to proposed scenarios and respective actions to improve the reduction or increase of GHG emissions.

Taking into account that the project covers three biomes (Pacific, Amazonian and Andean), it is concluded that the emission factors determined through Tier 2 will not be used (IPCC, 2023) and Level 2 (Santoro & Cartus, 2023, Villarroel et al., 2022), as the tool only allows the use of Tier 2 in a single biome. Therefore, the *Determined emission factors* will be established through the selection of the latest results presented by the IPCC "100 yr AR6".

Of the 10 modules of the EX-ACT v9.4.2 tool, six modules were used to generate the emissions balance in this study (see Figure 8). The modules and variables used are detailed below:

i. *Module - Project Description*
- Continent: South America
- Country: Colombia
- Climate: Tropical
- Soils: Volcanic soils
- Project Duration: (a) Implementation Phase: 7 years, (b) Capitalization Phase: 13 years, (c) Total Accounting Period: 20 years

ii. *Module - Land Use Change (LUC)*
- Deforestation. The values established for this factor were based on the stratification of the Intervention Area (Table 38), mitigation actions and considering Level 1 (default values contained in EX-ACT v9.4.2.
- Afforestation and Reforestation - This factor was quantified based on mitigation actions and considering Tier 1 carbon density values (default values contained in EX-ACT v9.4.2). The use of fire as part of the reforestation process was not considered.

v. *Module - Forest Management*
- Forest Degradation and Management - The emissions generated and avoided by this factor were calculated based on the stratification of the intervention area scenarios (Table 1), mitigation actions, and Tier 1 carbon density values (default values contained in EX-ACT v9.4.2).

  The total area of the Forest (2023) within the national and subnational protected areas in the framework of the project corresponds to 836,276 ha, in order to take data regarding the percentage of standing forest area that will improve its management as a result of actions promoted by the project, it is estimated to take a value corresponding to 10% of standing forest which is equivalent to 8,602.60 ha.

  Sub-indicator 1.2. of the terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness correspond to: RFPN Laguna La Cocha Cerro Patascoy, RFPN Cuenca Alta del Río Mocoa, PNR Páramo de las Ovejas-Tauso, SF Plantas Medicinales Orito - Ingi Ande, SFF Galeras, PNR Azufral Volcano Chaitán, RFPN Rio Bobo and Buesaquillo, RFPN La Planada, PNR Páramo de Paja Blanca Sacred Territory of the People of Los Pastos, RFPN Upper Nembi River Basin and SFF La Corota Island.

vi. Module 7.- Coastal Wetlands
- Rehumidification and revegetation. Sub-indicator 3.3 was used for this module. Area of wetlands (including estuaries and mangroves) where restoration action is planned in 1,250 ha. In order to determine the nominal percentage of restored mangrove biomass, it is estimated that a difference in nominal biomass between a no-intervention scenario and one with restoration could be 20% ("reference values of the level of forest degradation (biomass loss) - low biomass loss corresponding to 20%).

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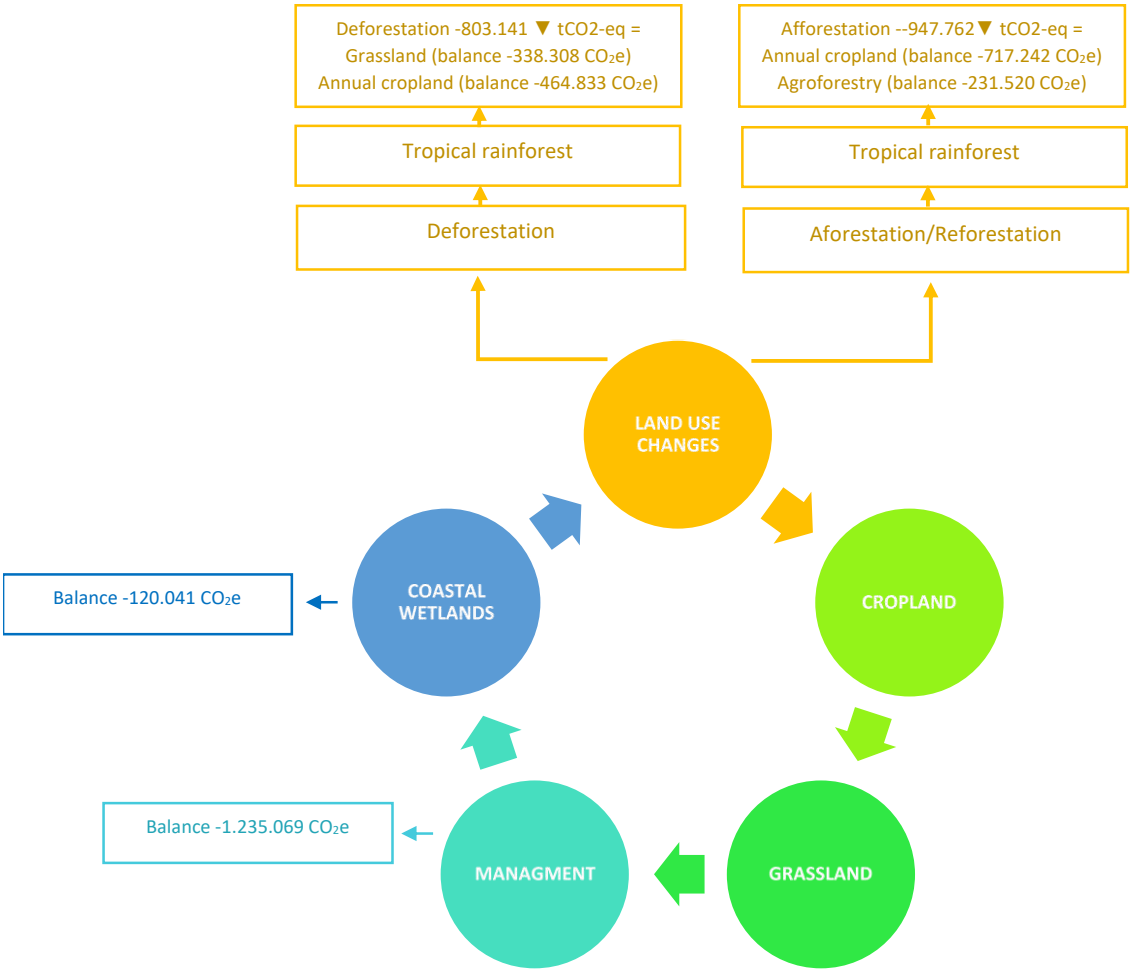


Figure 8. CO2e emissions accounting process based on the changes and actions proposed in the "with" project scenarios.

D. CO2e EMISSIONS BALANCE

CO2e emissions by activities and scenarios

If the historical trend of deforestation and forest degradation projected in the *No Project Scenario* for the Intervention Area continues, it is estimated that 2,809,856 tCO2e will be emitted into the atmosphere (Table 9). In contrast, if the mitigation actions proposed in the Project Scenario are implemented, there will be a reduction in emissions of approximately -3.6 $tCO2e_{/ha}$ (equivalent to 0.2 tCO2e/ha/year) unlike the project scenario which will have emissions of -0.4 tCO2e/ha, (equivalent to 0 tCO2e/ha emissions/year).

Table 46 Estimated CO2e emissions according to the scenarios proposed for the Project Target Area.

Project Components / EXANT Modules		tCO2e emissions		Differences between Scenario Emissions				
		No project	With Project	CO2 Plant biomass	CO2 from the Soil	N2O	CH4	Other issues
Corridor Framework Area								
Change in land use	Deforestation	1.574.786,86	771.645,56	-775.439,28	-27.631,95	-70,5	0	0
	Afforestation	0	-947.762,21	-851.680,65	-96.081,56	0	0	0
Forest management.		1.235.069,07	0	-1.235.069,07	0	0	0	0
Coastal wetlands		0	-120.040,99	-106.194,19	-122.512,5	0	108.665,7	0
Total emissions, tCO2e		**2.809.856**	**-296.158**	**-2.968.383**	**-246.226**	____	____	**0.00**

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Project Components / EXANT Modules	tCO2e emissions		Differences between Scenario Emissions				
	No project	With Project	CO2 Plant biomass	CO2 from the Soil	N2O	CH4	Other issues
Total emissions, tCO2e/ha	3,6	-0,4	-3,8	-0,3	0	0	0
Total emissions, tCO2e/ha/year.	0,2	0	-0,2	-0,01	0.00	0.00	0.00

Mitigation actions and their effect on reducing CO2e emissions

If the historical trend of deforestation and forest degradation projected in the No Project Scenario continues, it is estimated that approximately 2,809,856 tCO2e will be emitted into the atmosphere (Table 9). In contrast, the implementation of the mitigation actions proposed in the Project Scenario could reduce emissions by -3.6 tCO2e/ha (equivalent to -0.2 tCO2e/ha/year**).** Table 9 presents the CO2e emission estimates for the Project Target Area, considering the different scenarios and components.

Mitigation Actions and Effect on Emissions Reduction

The recovery of degraded areas (vegetation that partially preserves its natural cover) through best practices and active and passive restoration are key actions under the Project Scenario. These actions have a mitigation potential of -3,106,014 tCO2e, which represents a substantial reduction compared to the emissions estimated in the No Project Scenario (2,809,859 tCO2e, see Table 9).

In addition, restoration actions in previously deforested areas also contribute significantly, with an estimated paorte of -947,762 tCO2e (Table 9). These initiatives, together, will increase forest cover, strengthening their carbon capture and storage capacity.

Emissions Balance in Both Scenarios

The CO2e emissions balance shows that, under the Project Scenario, deforestation emissions would be approximately 771,646 tCO2e, compared to 1,574,787 tCO2e projected in the No Project Scenario (positive balance of -803,141 tCO2e). Regarding the restoration of mangroves, the Project Scenario would allow a contribution to the balance of -120,041 tCO2e, while the No Project Scenario would not have this absorption potential.

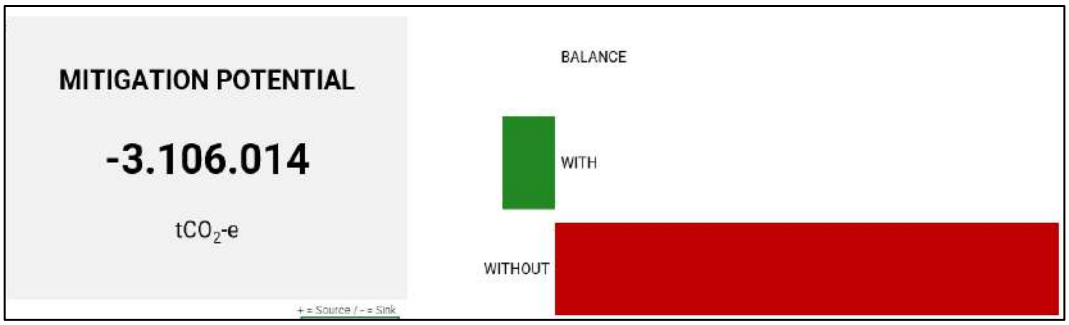


Figure 9 Balance of the CO2e emissions that could be generated/avoided according to the scenarios foreseen for the project intervention area.

Summary of Avoided Emissions Indicators

The projected value of -4,163,710 tCO2e reported in the PIF document differs from the result obtained by recalculating the avoided emissions using the EX-ACT v9.4.2 tool for the 2024 Project document. According to this updated analysis, the avoided emissions are estimated at -3,106,014 tCO2e, with a discrepancy of -1,057,696 tCO2e with respect to the PIF scenario. The following table presents the detailed values for each case:

Table 47 Calculation of the core GHG mitigation potential indicator for the BIO Sur project.

Potential mitigation calculation of -4,163,710 tCO2e for the PIF	*Potential mitigation calculation of -3,106,014 tCO2e PPG phase*
EX-ACT Tool Version v9.4.1	EX-ACT Tool Version v9.4.2
Corridor frame area 790,337.8ha	Corridor frame area 951,482 ha
National deforestation rate of 0.22% for the period 2010 – 2020. This deforestation rate	It was assumed that deforestation fluctuates, but increases over time. The above is based on the

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was assumed in a linear and constant way for this period.	projection of deforestation in the area of influence of the project during the implementation period from 2026, which was carried out under the considerations of: (i) Collection of historical data 2013 – 2023, (ii) Analysis of trends and (iii) Predictive modeling.
The baseline data for the Forest Area was 611,816.87 ha for a landscape framework area of 790,337.8ha	The baseline of standing forest was 386,253 ha with a cut-off for the work area to 951,482 ha (see figure 1).
They set an effectiveness goal of 80%.	The target was adjusted to 51%, in alignment with Colombia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) updates in 2020. These NDCs set a maximum target of 169.44 MtCO2 of emissions by 2030, equivalent to a reduction of 51% compared to the baseline scenario.

Source: data taken from EX-ACT tool v9.4.2, 2024

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Annex 13: Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc.

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Annex 14: Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services

N/A

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Annex 15: GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval

To be included.

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Annex 16: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

On-granting is built into the design and in compliance with the UNDP Policy on Low Value Grants (LVGs).

On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

Whereas the Implementing Partner ("IP") has been selected by UNDP and the Government to undertake grant-making activities under the Agreement in accordance with the Project/Portfolio Document (Annex A), the IP agrees to be bound by the following additional provisions:

1. Grant Award Process

1.1 The IP shall be fully accountable for the completion of all grant-making activities in accordance with its financial regulations, rules and policies, to the extent that they are consistent with UNDP's grant policies and Financial Regulations and Rules. If they are not consistent, UNDP's grant policies and Financial Regulations and Rules must be followed.

1.2 The IP shall conduct an assessment of grant recipient proposal(s) against set selection criteria established in the Project/Portfolio Document or in the call for proposals, and shall submit eligible grant proposal(s) to the Project/Portfolio Board or designated grant selection committee for consideration and final selection.

1.3 The IP shall ensure that:

a. The grant award process is organized in a fully transparent manner that guarantees impartiality and equal treatment to all applicants;

b. All stages of the grant award process are formally documented through standardized checklists and forms;

c. Grants are awarded in accordance with formal rules of procedure, including adequate due diligence policies and processes;

d. The evaluation process is based solely on the established criteria for eligibility, selection and exclusion as indicated in the call for proposals;

e. The grant recipient is duly organized and in good standing in its state/country of organization, as well as the eligibility of activities to be carried out with the grant award;

f. All applicants are notified in writing of the grant award outcome;

g. The grant award decision is made public within a reasonable timeframe following its issuance;

h. Grant funds are channeled transparently and effectively to grant recipients;

i. No grant is awarded retroactively for activities already started or completed at the time of the application; and

j. Procedures are in place (and set forth in any agreements the IP enters into with grant recipients pursuant to this Agreement) to:

i. Recover grant funds unduly paid, and/or to prevent and address irregularities and fraud by the grant recipient; and

ii. Suspend, reduce or terminate the grant if the grant recipient fails to comply with its obligations.

1.4 Funding provided by the IP to any individual grant recipient shall not exceed $150,000 per individual grant and $300,000 on a cumulative basis within the same programme period.

2. Managing and Monitoring Performance of Grant Recipient(s)

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2.1 The IP shall supervise and monitor the grant recipient's activities and its achievement of specified results pursuant to the grant proposal selected by the Project/Portfolio Board or designated grant selection committee, including the schedules set forth therein.

2.2 The IP shall measure the grant recipient's performance based on results achieved against agreed performance targets in the grant agreement. Performance shall be monitored and assessed through the progress narrative and financial reports specified in Section 3 below.

2.3 The IP shall ensure that each deliverable for which a grant recipient is responsible for achieving has an effective performance target against which the grant recipient must report periodically and which the IP will monitor through regular reporting, at least on an annual basis.

2.4 UNDP may, during the term of the Agreement, undertake various independent assurance measures (such as spot checks or audits) regarding the IP's activities that are the subject of this Agreement, including monitoring and oversight, as well as independent assurance measures of the Responsible Party (where applicable) and grant recipients' programmatic and financial activities.

3. Reporting and Audit

3.1 The IP shall have in place its own systems to assess and monitor the grant recipient's activities and use of grant funds, including reporting and audit requirements.

3.2 The IP shall ensure the timeliness and accuracy of the grant recipient's reporting in relation to the grant and shall be responsible for the management of the grant recipient's audits. The IP shall determine the frequency of audits of grant recipient(s), evaluate audit quality, and monitor audit findings and any corrective measures to ensure resolution. Notwithstanding the above, UNDP shall have the right to audit or review the IP's and the grant recipient's related books and records as it may require.

3.3 The IP shall consolidate the reporting from grant recipient(s) and submit **annual financial and narrative progress reports** to UNDP no later than 30 days after the end of the year. In the event that the IP engages a Responsible Party to undertake its grant-making obligations and responsibilities (as further described in Section 5 below), the IP shall cause the RP to consolidate the **annual financial and narrative progress reports** from grant recipient(s) and submit the aforementioned to the IP no later than 30 days after the end of the year. The IP will in turn review and submit the consolidated reports to UNDP no later than 45 days after the end of each year.

3.4 The IP shall provide progress reports ("Performance Reports") including financial and narrative information, to UNDP at least 30 days before the expected release of the next tranche or at least annually within 30 days after the end of each year until the activities have been completed. In the event disbursement of funds from UNDP to the IP is to be made quarterly, Performance Reports should be submitted to UNDP on a quarterly basis. The Performance Reports should include a dated certification by the IP's representative with institutional responsibility for financial reporting.

3.5 The IP shall ensure that the grant recipient(s) are audited in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements. Upon request, the IP shall furnish or cause to be furnished to UNDP a copy of audit reports of the grant recipient(s).

4. Responsibility of the IP

4.1 The IP shall be solely liable for claims by third parties arising from the grant recipient's acts and/or omissions in the course of performing activities under the agreement entered into with the IP pursuant to this Agreement. UNDP shall assume no responsibility for the actions of grant recipients and shall in no way be held liable for third party claims arising therefrom.

5. Engagement of a Responsible Party to Undertake the IP's Grant-Making Responsibilities and Obligations

In the event that the IP engages a Responsible Party ("RP") to undertake its grant-making responsibilities, the IP agrees to the following additional provisions:

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5.1 In selecting an RP to undertake the grant-making activities, the IP shall use the same capacity assessment process and due diligence standards applied by UNDP to assess the IP's financial and grant management skills prior to signing this Agreement.[67] The IP shall select the RP in consultation with the Project/Portfolio Board, as such term is defined in the Project/Portfolio Document, and which includes UNDP and the IP.

5.2 The IP shall sign an agreement with the RP, the terms of which shall be subject to, and construed in a manner that is fully in accordance with, all of the provisions of this Agreement. The IP shall remain responsible for the acts and omissions of the RP in relation to the on-granting activities as if they were the acts and omissions of the IP.

5.3 The IP shall ensure that all provisions, commitments and performance standards that apply to the IP in Paragraphs 1 – 3 above shall apply to the RP unless otherwise agreed by UNDP.

5.4 The IP shall ensure that each responsibility contracted to the RP has an effective performance indicator against which the RP must report periodically and which the IP will monitor through regular reporting and spot-checking, at least on an annual basis.

5.5 Funding provided by the RP to any individual grant recipient shall not exceed $60,000 per individual grant and $120,000 on a cumulative basis within the same programme period.

5.6 The disbursement of grant-making funds from UNDP to the IP shall be made quarterly and in arrears upon submission to and acceptance by UNDP of the quarterly narrative and financial reports provided in Paragraph 3.4 above.

5.7 Payments from the IP to the RP must be made as Performance-Based Payments and contingent solely upon or subject to the achievement of specific results. The RP shall self-finance all or a significant portion of the grant funds necessary to achieve the required measurable results until the pre-agreed performance measures are achieved by the RP and the grant recipients, as measured and approved by UNDP.

5.8 The IP shall ensure that the RP is audited in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements. Upon request, the IP shall furnish or cause to be furnished to UNDP a copy of audit reports of the RP.

5.9 Any attempted or purported assignment, delegation or other transfer of obligations of the IP set forth in the above on-granting Provisions shall be void and have no effect, except with the prior written consent of UNDP.

[67] The UNDP Partner's Capacity Assessment tool is available here - Partner Capacity Assessment.

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Annex 17: Terms of Reference for Project Board

I. Background

All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on established monitoring and evaluation metrics and high-level implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. For the purpose of this ToR and to ensure standardization, henceforth, as regards project documentation, such a body shall only be referred to by: 'Project Board.'[68] The Project Board is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a UNDP 'Development Project', which is defined in the PPM as an instrument where UNDP "Delivers outputs where UNDP has accountability for design, oversight and quality assurance of the entire project."

II. Duties and Responsibilities

The two prominent (mandatory) roles of the Project Board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the project** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the PPM). This is the primary function of the Project Board. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, monitoring missions' reports, evaluations, risk logs, quality assessments, and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is the main body responsible for taking corrective actions as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. And its function includes oversight of annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the programme or project, and related decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively.

   The Project Board also carries the role of quality assurance of the project taking decisions informed by, among other inputs, the project quality assessment. In this role the Board is supported by the quality assurer, whose function is to assess the quality of the project against the corporate standard criteria. This function is performed by a UNDP programme or monitoring and evaluation officer to maintain independence from the project manager regardless of the project 's implementation modality.

   The Project Board reviews updates to the project risk log.

2) **Approval of key project execution decisions** (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the PPM). The Project Board has an equally important, secondary role in approving certain adjustments above provided tolerance levels, including substantive programmatic revisions (major/minor amendments), budget revisions, requests for suspension or extension and other major changes (subject to additional funding partner/donor requirements).

The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus when required, including the approval of project plans and revisions, and the project manager's tolerances. The Project Board approves annual work plans and reviews updates to the project risk log.

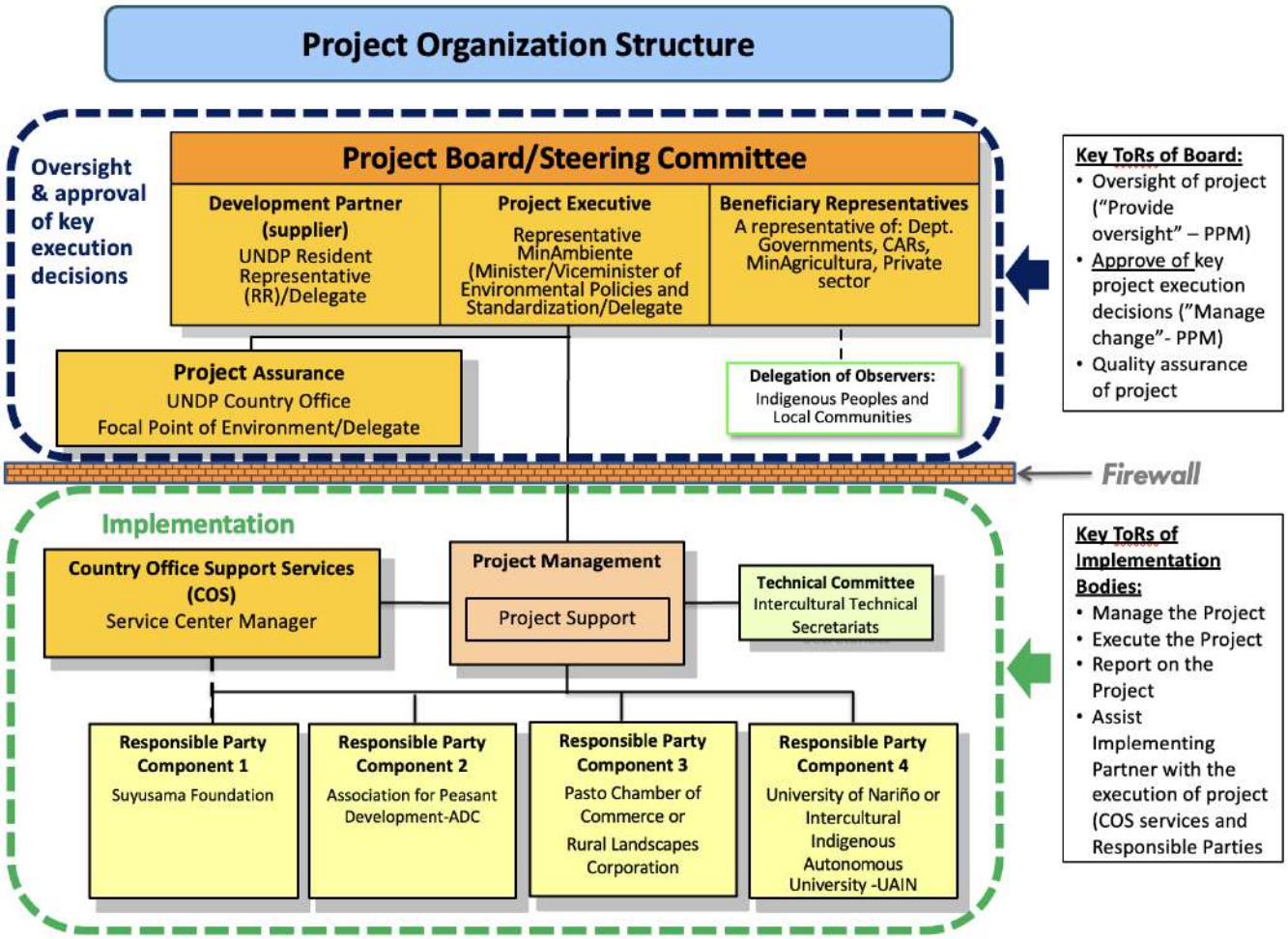
Within the overall governance and management arrangements of the project, the role of the Project Board as regards these two key functions *('High-level oversight of the project' and 'Approval of key project execution decisions')* is distinct from the roles of entities involved in the implementation of the project, namely the implementing partner (IP), responsibilities parties (if applicable), service providers and project staff.

The diagram below outlines the main entities involved (and their respective responsibilities) in the 'oversight/approval of key execution decisions' layer and the 'implementation' layer of the project structure.

Diagram 1 – Project Organization Structure vis-à-vis oversight & approval and implementation roles

[68] Please insert the appropriate entity name in the relevant sections in the document. Where this ToR refers to "Board" it is intended to apply to both these entities and should be changed accordingly to match the entity chosen for the specific project

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In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with the Quality Standards for Programming that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective national and international competition. An effective Project Board needs credible data, evidence, quality assurance and reporting to aid decision making (see next section on supporting functions to the Board). The Project Board also needs to be accountable to protect against conflicts of interest and fraud.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include the following:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and promote gender equality and social inclusion (LNOB) in the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including standard quality assurance checks, progress reports, risk logs, spot checks/audit reports and the combined delivery report.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.
- Provide guidance on emerging and/or pressing project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks (including ensuring compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards, Fraud/corruption, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment);
- Agree or decide on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP (Manage Change in the PPM) and the donor, and provide direction and decisions for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor;
- Agree or decide on a project suspension or cancellation, if required; (note that for GEF and GCF projects it is UNDP that decides to suspend or cancel and project and the Project Board is informed/consulted only).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.

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- Receive and address project level grievance, including overseeing whatever specific compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms have been put in place so that individuals and communities potentially affected by the project have access to effective mechanisms and procedures for raising concerns about the social and environmental performance of the project[69].
- Engage in the low value grant selection process where there is no Grant Selection Committee, as guided by the Low Value Grants – UNDP Operational Guide.

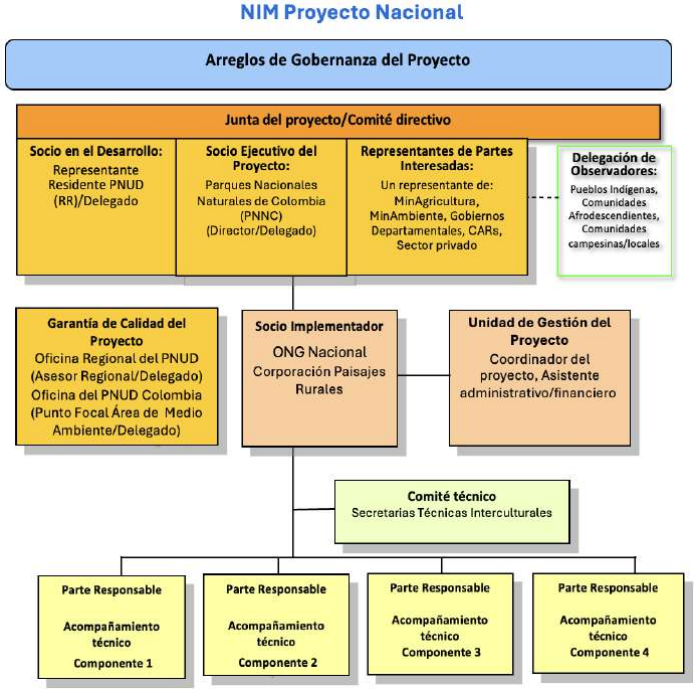
Additional responsibilities of the Project Board can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Ensure coordination between the various donors and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Report to relevant inter-ministerial bodies or higher-level oversight bodies;
- Ensure coordination with multiple government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Act as an informal consultation mechanism for stakeholders;
- Approve the Project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- Providing guidance or reporting protocols to technical committees or sub-bodies reporting to the Board (if applicable);

III. Composition of the Project Board

As noted in the diagram below, every Project Board in a UNDP project has three categories of formal members (e.g. voting members). The role of every formal Project Board member must correspond to one of these three roles and be identified accordingly in the project documentation.

Diagram 2 –Project Organization Structure



[69] The responsibilities of the board in this regard should follow UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) as codified in the PPM. It should be noted that while a project board can play a role in addressing or assisting with the compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms put in in place for a given project (as part of their quality assurance and oversight function), this will be in addition to and does not substitute for UNDP's core responsibility to ensure compliance with the SES throughout the project management cycle as part of UNDP's Programming Quality Assurance system.

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The three categories of Project Board members are the following:

1) **Project Director/Executive(s):** This is an individual(s) who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The executive usually is the most senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the Project Board with a representative of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is the National Natural Parks of Colombia.

2) **Beneficiary Representative(s):** This is an individual(s) representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, community groups or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfill this role. If the project has a specific geographic focus, often representatives from the government entities in the targeted area/region will play this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. A representative of: Departmental Governments, CARs, Ministry of Agriculture (MinAgricultura, Spanish acronym), Ministry of Commerce (MinComercio, Spanish acronym), and the Private sector.

3) **Development Partner(s):** Individuals representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project[70]. There can be multiple development partners representatives in a Project Board. The Development Partner is the UNDP Resident Representative (RR)/Delegate who will ensure the policies of UNDP and the GEF are complied with.

A **UNDP representative must always be represented in the Project Board** in either the project executive or development partner role. Where applicable, representatives from responsible parties to the project cannot sit on the Project Board as a formal voting member; they can (if requested) attend board meetings as observers. Since the chief responsibility of the Board is to provide high-level oversight of project implementation, to avoid any conflicts of interest, it is not appropriate for representatives of third party entities engaged by the project to provide services – whether responsible parties or contractors/service providers – to concurrently sit on the Board. Representatives of responsible parties can attend board meetings (as observers) but can have no official role in board decision-making. The same principle applies to the project manager who in attending and presenting at board meetings, does so in a non-voting capacity. In cases where the inputs and guidance of responsible parties or other entities formally engaged in providing goods or services to the project are needed by the Board on a recurring basis, it is recommended to establish appropriate advisory or technical committees or working groups composed of those entities that can formally report to the Board, while ensuring the impartiality and integrity of board decisions happening independent of those bodies (see Section V of the ToR).

IV. Standard Project Board Protocols

The Project Board must meet one time annually at a minimum**.** It is recommended that the timing of board meetings be agreed upon in advance and corresponds to key project reporting or work planning milestones. This Project Board will meet two times annually according to this provisional schedule (insert scheduled meeting times if known).
Project Board members cannot receive remuneration from project funds for their participation in the Board. However, it is allowable for board members to be reimbursed from project funds for certain reasonable, qualified expenses related to travel or lodging to attend board meetings. Such protocols are outlined in this ToR and the benefits are applicable to all eligible board members.
All Project Boards must have rules for quorum and documentation/minuting of board decisions. All board decisions and minutes should be kept by the project management unit and UNDP. Guidelines on decisions taken in between board meetings or virtually should be clearly elaborated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Project Board.

[70] With the exception of responsible parties or any firms/entities engaged by the project to provide technical expertise with project funds

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Unless otherwise specified, Project Board decisions are made by unanimous consensus. If a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP representative on the Project Board or a UNDP staff member with delegated authority as the programme manager.[71]

It is required that as per internationally recognized professional standards and principles of sound governance, conflicts of interest affecting board members in performing their duties must be formally disclosed if not avoidable. Where a board member has a specific personal conflict of interest with a given matter before the board, he/she must recuse oneself from their participation in a decision. No board member can vote or deliberate on a question in which he/she has a direct personal or pecuniary interest not common to other members of the board.

All board members should be presented with a ToR for the Project Board, which will include the responsibilities already outlined and indicate agreed board practices and logistics.

V. Standard Outputs of Project Board Meetings

In its oversight function, the Project Board will (at a minimum) review and assess the following project-related evidence at each meeting:

- Assessment of project progress to date against project output indicators (as documented in the project document results framework)
- Approval/review of annual work plans
- Assessment of the relevant Monitoring & Evaluation mechanisms, including all evaluations[72]
- Review and assessment of the Project Risk Log (with updating/amendments as needed)
- Assessment of project spending, based on a review of the combined delivery report
- Review of required resources versus available funding (if applicable) and steps taken to reduce funding gap identified at the project design stage

This will be in addition to the review and approval of any required project execution decisions.
The output of every Project Board should be a written record (minutes) that captures the agenda and issues discussed and the agreed upon action items and decisions (if applicable). Each report should clearly document the members attending the meeting (as well as all participants in the meeting) and the modality used to agree on a certain action or decision (whether formal voting or no-objection or other mechanism). All records of board meetings should be documented and kept by UNDP in their quality assurance function (see next section).

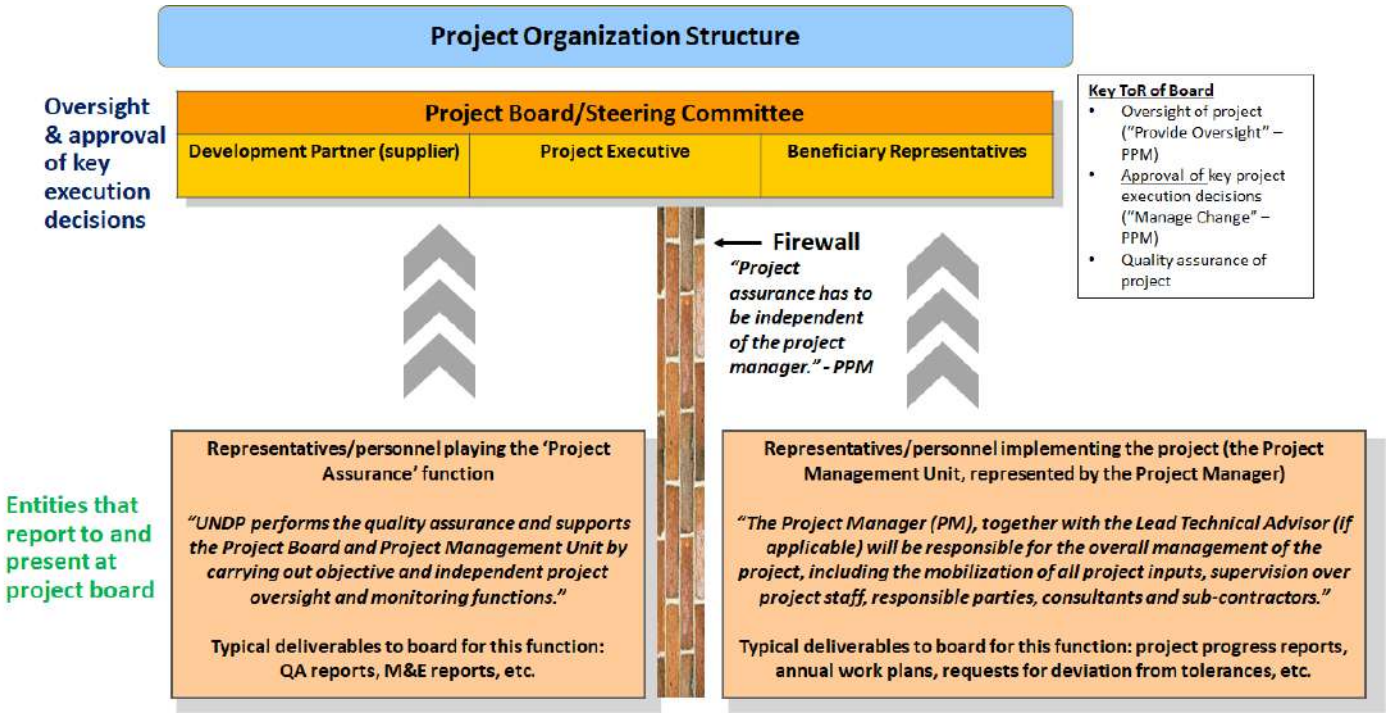
VI. Support Functions to the Project Board

There are two main entities/functions outside the Project Board structure whose role is to report to the Project Board and support board members in effectively fulfilling their roles: project assurance and project management.
The diagram below explains the primary role of these two entities in the context of their support to Board operations. A description of these two entities follows.

Diagram 3 – Standard Figure of Project Organization Structure – Board Support Entities

[71] UNDP has this special right since the ultimate legal and fiduciary accountability for a UNDP project, irrespective of modality, rests with UNDP and UNDP must (in line with its obligations to donors and to the Executive Board) be able to ensure that no action is taken by any body in a UNDP project that contravenes UNDP rules and regulations.
[72] Including audit reports and spot checks.

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Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including applying UNDP's social and environmental management system to ensure the SES are applied through the project cycle. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project manager.

Project assurance is totally independent of project execution. In the case where UNDP is also supporting project implementation, protocols should be put in place ensuring proper segregation between UNDP's role in the Board and in the function of project assurance, and any concurrent role in implementation.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all Project Board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meetings and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties.

The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is the UNDP Country Office Focal Point of Environment/Delegate.

Project Support, this function is often covered by the Project Management Unit: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the Board for review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk logs.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and present the required progress reports and other documentation needed to support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is the Project Manager.

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Annex 18: GEF Core indicators

GEF Core Indicators worksheet included as a separate document, including the supplemental METTs.

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Annex 19: GEF Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ **Influencing models**			
	☐ **Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒ **Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☒ **Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☐ **Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☒ **Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒ **Stakeholders**			
	☒ **Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒ **Private Sector**		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☒ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		☐ SMEs	
		☒ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☒ **Beneficiaries**		
	☒ **Local Communities**		
	☒ **Civil Society**		
		☒ Community Based Organization	
		☒ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒ **Type of Engagement**		
		☒ Information Dissemination	
		☒ Partnership	
		☒ Consultation	
		☒ Participation	
	☒ **Communications**		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☒ Education	
		☒ Public Campaigns	
		☒ Behaviour Change	
☒ **Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☒ **Enabling Activities**		
	☒ **Capacity Development**		
	☒ **Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☒ **Targeted Research**		
	☒ **Learning**		
		☒ Theory of Change	
		☒ Adaptive Management	
		☒ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒ **Innovation**		
	☒ **Knowledge and Learning**		
		☒ Knowledge Management	
		☒ Innovation	
		☒ Capacity Development	
		☒ Learning	
	☒ **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒ **Gender Equality**			
	☒ **Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☒ Beneficiaries	
		☒ Women groups	
		☒ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒ Gender-sensitive indicators	

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	☒ **Gender results areas**		
		☒ Access and control over natural resources	
		☒ Participation and leadership	
		☒ Access to benefits and services	
		☒ Capacity development	
		☒ Awareness raising	
		☒ Knowledge generation	
☒ **Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐ **Integrated Programs**		
		☐ Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Financial Screening Tools
			☐ High Conservation Value Forests
			☐ High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐ Soybean Supply Chain
			☐ Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐ Beef Supply Chain
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
			☐ Adaptive Management
		☐ Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐ Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐ Sustainable Production Systems
			☐ Agroecosystems
			☐ Land and Soil Health
			☐ Diversified Farming
			☐ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐ Smallholder Farming
			☐ Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐ Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Gender Dimensions
			☐ Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐ Sustainable Food Systems
			☐ Landscape Restoration
			☐ Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐ Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐ Integrated Landscapes
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
		☐ Sustainable Cities	
			☐ Integrated urban planning
			☐ Urban sustainability framework
			☐ Transport and Mobility
			☐ Buildings
			☐ Municipal waste management
			☐ Green space
			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience
	☒ **Biodiversity**		
		☒ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☒ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☒ Productive Landscapes

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			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☒ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☒ Tourism
			☒ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☒ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☒ Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒ Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒ Biomes	
			☒ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☒ Wetlands
			☒ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☒ Tropical Rain Forests
			☒ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☐ Grasslands
			☒ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☒ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☒ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐ **Forests**		
		☐ Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐ REDD/REDD+
		☐ Forest	
			☐ Amazon
			☐ Congo
			☐ Drylands
	☐ **Land Degradation**		
		☐ Sustainable Land Management	
			☒ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☒ Ecosystem Approach
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☒ Community-Based NRM
			☒ Sustainable Livelihoods
			☒ Income Generating Activities
			☒ Sustainable Agriculture
			☒ Sustainable Pasture Management

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			☐ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐ Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐ Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐ Land Productivity
			☐ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☒ Food Security	
	☐ **International Waters**		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	
		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses
			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Cement	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	

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		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☒ **Climate Change**		
		☒ **Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☐ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☒ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☐ Livelihoods
		☒ **Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☒ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☐ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☐ Enabling Activities
		☐ **Technology Transfer**	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐ Endogenous technology
			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐ **United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☐ Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ **Rio Markers**		
		☒ Paris Agreement	
		☒ Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☐ Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☒ Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☒ Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐ Climate Change Adaptation 2	

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Annex 20: Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PACT) and HACT Micro Assessment

Available through the UNDP Country Office.

Certificate Of Completion

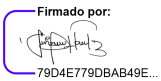
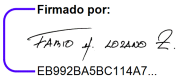
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