

Our Future Forests – Amazonia Verde

Environmental and Social Management Plan

Conservation International

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1. INTRODUCTION

For Our Future Forests – Amazonia Verde project has organized the safeguards in four (4) templates that apply to all activities and will guide the design, implementation and monitoring of those activities. These include:

- Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP).
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Gender Action Plan
- Accountability and Grievance Mechanism.

Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework¹

The purpose of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is to provide a broad blueprint for guiding the Project to fully consider all relevant safeguards policies and processes. The ESMF explains how each of the safeguards can be put into practice by Project teams, how specific safeguard plans can be designed and how safeguard performance can be monitored.

²

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ESMP is to:

- a) identify specific environmental and social risks for country level activities;
- b) to design appropriate mitigation measures; and
- c) to develop steps to respond to and manage, monitor and report on project-specific environment and social (E&S) impacts.

In consultation with the PDM ESA Team, some additional E&S assessment may be needed to confirm the initially determined positive and negative E&S impacts of the project. The ESMP should inform and guide activity design, stakeholder engagement and adaptive management decisions, suggesting possible modifications in the project design to avoid risks/impacts.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will be implemented in two key regions of the Colombian Amazonia; in the lower Caquetá and Apaporis rivers region in eastern Amazonia, and, in Piamonte municipality, in the Piedmont region, eastern Amazonia. In the Caquetá and Apaporis, the project will support indigenous organization and other local communities, to consolidate management actions over their territories, specifically supporting actions such as updating their management plans, carrying out patrolling activities on key areas, and defining conservation areas; also, activities to build and strength capacities of local communities and their leaders (women and men) will be implemented; three indigenous women leaders will be supported to implement one-year projects to implement key actions in their communities. In the Piedmont region, efforts will concentrate in increasing the area under sustainable agroforestry systems

¹ For guidance provided on the ESMF and Gender Assessment, see Project Teams Safeguards Folder.

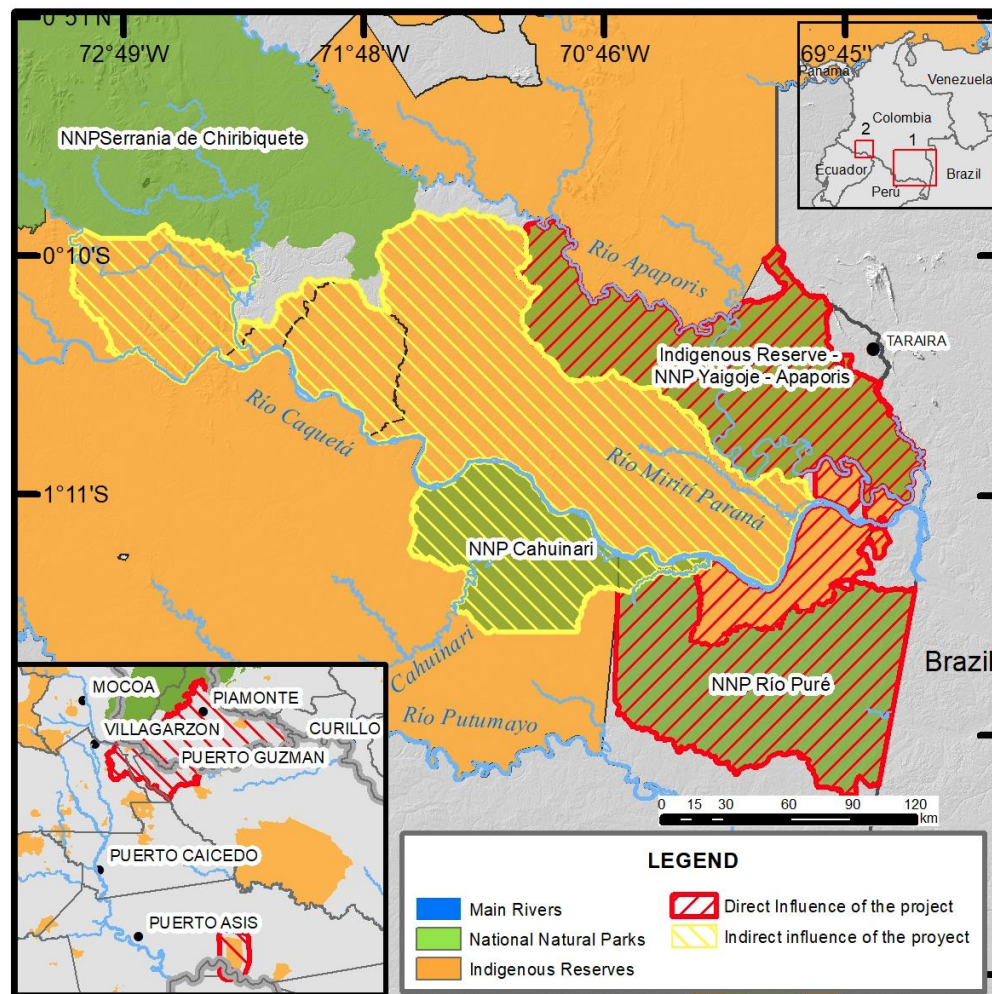
with cocoa, plantains and valuable timber species, with the participation of peasant families, and strengthening capacities and technical issues, as part of a larger effort to consolidate a cocoa value chain in the region. The project will also work to establish a trust fund, to provide long-term funds to AIPEA indigenous organization. Finally, will work on strengthening and promoting advocacy activities regarding the actions of indigenous peoples and local communities to protect Amazonia.

3.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Our Future Forest, Amazonia Verde

Country: Colombia

Project Location (w/map if possible) Lower Caquetá and Apaporis Rivers (Amazonas and Vaupés departments), Andes-Amazon Piedmont region, Piamonte municipality (Cauca department).



<p>Project Components and Main Activities Proposed:</p> <p>Secure the protection of new areas and improve the management of existing protected areas on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support implementation of key components of Management Plans (i.e., define and carry out patrolling on key areas of the reserves, update Management Plans, divulgate updated Management Plans to neighbour reserves, formally present updated Management Plans to the regional environmental authority - Corpoamazonia). - Implement actions to define and agree on conservation areas inside indigenous lands <p>Empower Indigenous Leaders and capacitate communities to meet their needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize key capacity topics to be addressed - Implement capacity building modules - Evaluate the impact of capacity building actions <p>Identify and implement sustainable value chains and financial mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create and seed a Trust Fund supporting AIPEA indigenous organization actions to protect their territories. - Strengthen Indigenous knowledge management and support Amazon advocacy: TBD at the regional level. 	
<p>Associated Facilities (access roads or trails, water transport structures, transmission, pipelines, or utilities, storage or logistics structures, etc)³ N/A</p>	
<p>Implementing Partner (s), if any MUTESA (Mujer Tejer y Saber), Apaporis Indigenous Council, AIPEA indigenous organization, and Vereda El Madroño Community Board.</p>	
<p>ESMP Form Completed by: Erwin Palacios</p>	<p>Date: March 9, 2021</p>
<p>Safeguard Screening Form Reviewed by: Vince McElhinny</p>	<p>Date: April 2, 2021</p>
<p>ESA Comments:</p>	

³ An **associated facility** (not funded as part of the project, but) is a directly and significantly related to the project, b) carried out or planned at the same time with the project, and c) is necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist.

Overall, the ESMP provides an excellent description of the project context, the key risks and mitigation options. I highlight a few areas where some additional detail is needed. It is understood that CI lacks detail in some areas due to the engagement challenges caused by the pandemic, and the ESMP will be updated as needed during project implementation. Based on this assessment, the environmental and social risk classification of the project is Medium Risk.

I will comment on grievance redress mechanism shortly, but understand the training is planned in May on GRM.

Upon completion of the ESMP, a suitable version should be made available to the primary partner representative organizations.

The ESMP describes how the project is expected to have mostly positive social and environmental impacts, since proposed activities will promote greater indigenous control over sustainable management of natural resources, including forests in areas where local communities depend on these resources to sustain these livelihoods. However, several medium to high risk and mitigation actions were identified and will be reported in semi-annual monitoring.

- 1. COVID – health and safety risks.** – Low to Medium – CI will rely on local biosafety protocols proposed by local partners and will follow CI's safety and security plan, tracking COVID information from the region.
- 2. Gender related exclusion from decision making and benefit sharing** – Medium – Mutesa may support the priorities of the gender action plan.
- 3. Financing mechanism, co-financing.**
- 4. Advocacy-Divulcation activities** – Low to Medium. Conflicts risks generated by no clear information on copyrights, authorizations to publish pictures, videos.
- 5. Contextual Conflict risks related to specific land use pressures on Indigenous lands or resources** - CI knows this region well and has recommended a low risk rating. Several possible external factors were noted - illegal border activities, and a legacy mining conflict. These risks are mostly contextual – not caused by the project, and may not be significant. Monitoring this activity should inform the need for a more customized community health, safety and security plan.

Child labor. This is a new issue that we have not discussed in detail, but I wanted to provide some guidance for monitoring child labor. CI excludes any activity that involves the participation of children (5-14 years) in project supported productive activities. There is a high prevalence of child involvement in most productive activities taking place in IPLCs, particularly those related to agriculture. Risks for child labor must be managed in a culturally appropriate way given the focus on Indigenous Peoples. This responds to socio-cultural norms and customs where children are expected to accompany their parents and learn simple tasks at a very young age. Child involvement in agricultural or agroforestry tasks, then, is only considered as learning part of customary traditions. However, in accordance with relevant local labor laws, the project would not support children under 14 that would be directly engaged or contracted in project work. Children between 14 to 18, as permitted by local law, can be engaged in **non-harmful** child labor in certain traditional and culturally related activities, based on authorization to work from the Ministry of Labor. The Projects will screen and monitoring project activities to prevent child labor.

Community Workers. Project activities may employ IPLC community members as **community workers by implementing partner organizations or directly by the PMU**, which typically involves a voluntary agreement between the community and the Project, but not individual labor contracts. If so, the scope and nature of the risks associated with the work conditions will be assessed and managed. For example, IPLC members may be involved in the patrolling of territory boundaries, management of forests, planting of trees, and other small-scale natural resources management activities supported by the project which may include risks such as exposure to safety and security risks, pesticides, unfamiliar equipment, and potential accidents among others. For these activities the project would adopt safety measures, which may include proper management of pesticides, use of personal protective equipment (PPEs), training for wildfires, and proper disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

Access Restrictions. It would be helpful to know more about project support for indigenous or government management plans and the extent to which these involve access restrictions. Regarding the REM or any project supported conservation activities, or any activity that might lead to community/voluntary enforcement of existing restrictions of access to protected areas and natural resources, the ESMP will describe a Process Framework (PF) (e.g., Conservation Agreement Procedures) which will set up the processes by which potentially affected communities participate in determining the measures necessary to mitigate these risks. 'Voluntary' depends on whether all affected stakeholders had the right of refusal at the time of establishment of the agreement.

The project would not support initiatives that directly seek changes in land use or impose additional restrictions, other than those already in place. In case that the project selects to finance an activity that results in enforcement of existing restrictions, the PF will explain the measures will be taken to ensure that this does not result in the loss of livelihoods to members of the community. Community or household dependency on the natural resources in question is also relevant in determining the risk of loss of livelihoods. The Project Team will also provide guidelines for dispute resolution mechanisms or utilize existing community mechanisms to address disputes on land use or access to resources that result from voluntary/community enforced restrictions.

Project Safeguard Risk Category:

☐ low risk ☒ moderate risk ☐ high risk

Summary of Safeguards Triggered:

- 4.1.1 Environmental and Social Assessment*
- 4.1.2 Labor & Working Conditions*
- 4.1.3 Voluntary Resettlement*
- 4.1.4 Natural Habitats and Biodiversity*
- 4.1.5 Indigenous Peoples safeguard*
- 4.1.6 Physical Cultural Resources*
- 4.1.7 Community Health and Safety safeguard*
- 4.1.8 Climate Change, Resource Efficiency & Pest Management safeguard*
- 4.1.9 Financial Intermediaries and Private investment safeguard*
- 4.1.10 Gender Equity*
- 4.1.11 Stakeholder Engagement*
- 4.1.12 Grievance Redress Mechanism*

Planned Assessments or Tools:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Gender Action Plan
- Grievance Redress Mechanism procedure – forthcoming

3.2 PROJECT CONTEXT

Project Location and Scope

- Describe the size and scope of the proposed activities (target area of influence). The target area of influence is ca. 1.400.000 ha in the lower Caquetá and Apaporis Rivers, and ca. 15.000 ha in Piamonte municipality.
- Describe where the project will take place showing the project areas, towns/communities/indigenous territories, protected areas, and main rivers/watersheds).

Physical and Biological Environment -

Biological Context of Project Area

Yes

No

Indicate global significance (e.g., biodiversity hotspot, Ramsar site, Key Biodiversity Area, irrecoverable carbon) of the project area (*Please identify any fragile or critical natural habitat⁴ that may be affected by project activities and needing specific consideration in the area (wetlands, mangroves, estuaries, etc.).*)

The lower portion of the Caquetá and Apaporis Rivers basins were identified as a conservation priority during the Manaus Priority Setting Workshop in 1991, as well as during the Conservation Priority Setting Workshop for the Guyana Shield in 2002, as "one of the highest opportunities and Priority Regions for Biodiversity Conservation. Under Conservation International's categorization, the region has been identified as a concentration of KBA's (Key Biodiversity Areas).

This region is in a zone of biogeographic transitions - between the Imeri and Napo centers of endemism and on a larger scale, between the biogeographic provinces of Guyana and Amazonia. It is home to many globally and nationally threatened species that have disappeared from some other regions of the Colombian Amazon, including the Wattled Curassow (*Crax globulosa*) EN, the Giant Armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*) VU, the Giant Otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*) EN, the Amazonian manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*) VU, the giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*) VU, and the woolly monkey (*Lagothrix lagothricha*) VU, among others. Many species of fish present in the region are also threatened, basically because of their indiscriminate capture for trade, among them the pirarucu (*Arapaima gigas*) VU in Colombia, the catfish (*Brachyplatystoma filamentosum*) VU in Colombia, and the American Arawana (*Osteoglossum bicirrhosum*) VU in Colombia.

The region is home to an impressive number of species, including over 390 species of birds and 100 species of fish, more than 400 butterfly species, nearly 1900 plant species and 120 mammal species, including 11 primate species such as the Black headed uacari (*Cacajao melanocephalus*) and the Woolly monkey (*Lagothrix lagothricha*). Biological diversity represents an important portion of the ecosystem services that provide local communities with food, fibers, medicines, and materials for shelter and other needs, and which have allowed for centuries their physical and cultural permanence.

No fragile or critical natural habitats may be affected by project activities.



⁴ Critical habitats are any area of the planet with high biodiversity value, including (i) habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered and/or Endangered species; (ii) habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or restricted-range species; (iii) habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species; (iv) highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; and/or (v) areas associated with key evolutionary processes.

<p>Identify endemic and IUCN Red Listed species (Please list any endangered or critically endangered flora /fauna species found in the Project area based on national and international (IUCN Red List or similar) standards:</p> <p>Many threatened species are found in this region that have disappeared or are seriously threatened in other Colombian Amazonian regions, including the Wattled currawong (<i>Crax globulosa</i>), the giant river otter (<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>), the Amazon manatee (<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>), the pink dolphin (<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>), the yellow-headed sideneck turtle (<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>) among others. Many fish species present in the region are also threatened in Colombia, such as the pirarucú (<i>Arapaima gigas</i>), and catfish (<i>Brachyplatystoma filamentosum</i> and <i>B. flavicans</i>) among others.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Current or planned indigenous/local community conservation/protected territories (or other types of protected areas)</p> <p>Yaigojé Apaporis Indigenous Reserve / National Park, 1,056.023 ha</p> <p>Curare-Los Ingleses Indigenous Reserve, 212.320 ha</p> <p>Camaritagua Indigenous Reserve, 8.878 ha</p> <p>Comeyafú Indigenous Reserve, 19.180 ha</p> <p>Córdoba Indigenous Reserve, 39.700 ha</p> <p>Río Puré National Park, 999.880 ha</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Current or planned buffer zones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p>Major ecosystem types (<i>check all that apply</i>):</p> <p>forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>, grassland <input type="checkbox"/>, desert <input type="checkbox"/>, tundra <input type="checkbox"/>, freshwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>, marine <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>Key natural and other landscape features (<i>check all that apply</i>):</p> <p>major rivers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>, mangroves <input type="checkbox"/>, large scale agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>, tourism areas <input type="checkbox"/>, major transport infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/>, wind or renewable energy <input type="checkbox"/>, oil/gas or mining <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>There is minor artisanal mining inside the YAP NP, carried out by outside people from the region, but also a few people from the indigenous reserve have participated. This is an issue that have been discussed by the two authorities (the indigenous council and NP)</p>	
<p>Deforestation rate (local or regional est. if possible) ha/yr (within the indigenous territory or the most relevant local or regional area)</p>	

Targeted Indigenous or Community Conservation Territory (or protected area) (ha)	1.600.000
Temperature range (min, max)	26-34
Precipitation (ave per year, mm),	3,700mm/year
Socio-economic Context of Project Area	
Estimated affected population (people)	4.000
Direct beneficiaries targeted (people)	3.000
Number of villages or communities targeted	35
Estimated poverty rate (% of hh, based on national poverty line)	2019 MPI Multidimensional Poverty Index) for small villages and disperse rural areas, Amazonas department 49.6%, Vaupés department 80.1% (expressed in % of people in a multidimensional poverty situation) vs 17.5% at the national level.
Total land area (ha) – <i>affected by the Project</i>	1.420.000
Number of indigenous groups (<i>please list: Macuna, Tanimuca, Yucuna, Miraña, Barazano, Matapí, Cubeo, Yujup, Cabillari, Yauna, Letuama, Magiña.</i>	12
Describe the project area:	Yes No
Places of spiritual, social, cultural, religious or historical/archaeological interest (<i>please identify with appropriate attention to any protections of traditional knowledge</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the community have access to electricity	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Access to health care services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Access to education services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Access to water and sanitation services?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are there legacy issues of conflict?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
In last 5 years, has there been any natural disasters (flood, drought, winds, earthquake, wildfire, volcanic event, etc) ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Have there been any COVID-19 related deaths in the communities?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Main livelihood activities (<i>check all that apply</i>): Logging/Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> , Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Livestock <input type="checkbox"/> , Hunting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Fishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , NFTP collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Small business <input type="checkbox"/> , Other <input type="checkbox"/> _____	
Land uses (<i>check all that apply</i>): Residential <input type="checkbox"/> , Agriculture/pasture (individual) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Agriculture/pasture (collective) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Reduced Impact Logging/Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> , Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> , Other <input type="checkbox"/> describe: _____	
Land ownership (check all that apply): Individual -private <input type="checkbox"/> , Collective/communal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , State/public land <input type="checkbox"/> , informal, customary ownership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Other <input type="checkbox"/> describe: _____	
Describe how men and women access, use, manage and govern the natural resources that the project seeks to focus on. Also describe the level of gender-based violence in the project site or region.	

Fishing and hunting are the main subsistence activities practiced by local people, in addition to cultivating their “chagras”, or gardens. Some indigenous community residents have modest salaries, as they occupy positions as health promoters and teachers at the community health centres and schools established in most of the communities of the indigenous reserves. In the lower Caquetá, commercial fishing (for ornamental use and consumption) is an important economic activity. La Pedrera has some commercial activity (stores, restaurants, bars), which provides a limited source of employment for a small number of people living in this village. Indigenous and non-indigenous people also practice small-scale logging and commercial hunting.

For any planned or existing relevant land agreements (related to conservation agreements, carbon agreements, private or public land donations, contracts with private landowners, informal ownership rights), **please identify and document any recent or planned land acquisition or restrictions to natural resource access rights:** (N/A, Conservation Agreements, or any of the other agreements mentioned are not going to be implemented at the YAP, where the REM operates.

Describe any additional information on economic, social, and cultural context of indigenous peoples or local communities living in, the area of the proposed project (*for example, any disadvantaged/vulnerable/disabled groups, human rights issues, conflicts, presence of illegal activities, etc.*).

The population in the region is made up of 3,200 indigenous people, living in 33 communities along the shores of the lower Caquetá and Apaporis rivers. These communities, which represent 12 different ethnic groups (Yucuna, Macuna, Tanimuca, Miraña, Cubeo, Matapí, and Cabiari among others), are part of five indigenous resguardos (Comeyafú, Camaritagua, Córdoba, Curare - Los Ingleses and Yaigóje - Apaporis). There is also a group of approximately 700 indigenous and non-indigenous people living in two “veredas” or mixed communities in the nearly 70,000 ha forest Amazon Forest Reserve and in La Pedrera village, in the lower Caquetá River. The indigenous peoples living in this area have come from nearby communities but have decided not to live in the resguardos. The non-indigenous peoples arrived to the region in the 1980s, attracted by the gold frenzy in the nearby municipality of Taraira. Once this was over, they established themselves in La Pedrera and along the Caquetá River southern border.

Indigenous communities of the Apaporis and Caquetá are organized in Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIs) which have legal representation and secretaries in charge of natural resources, health and education issues; AIPEA for the communities in the lower Caquetá, and ACIYA and ACIYAVA for those at the lower Apaporis. The two later are now conforming the Apaporis Indigenous Council in accordance with the 632 Decree. Non-indigenous communities (veredas) have Communal Action Boards, but these do not have the opportunity to participate in any political scenario.

There are some groups of non- contacted indigenous peoples (Yurí or Caraballo), living inside Río Puré National Park, which is south of Curare-Los Ingleses indigenous reserve (belonging to AIPEA organization), but there are established protocols by the authorities of the indigenous reserve and the National Park, to avoid contacting them. The Yurí live ca. 60-70 km south from any area of Curare-Los Ingleses indigenous reserve allowed to be used/entered by local people or outsiders. All activities of the project are planned to be developed attending to the established protocols to avoid having or promoting a contact with the Yurí.

There is presence of illegal activities both in the lower Caquetá and Apaporis rivers, associated with mobilization of illegal drugs from Colombia to Brazil.

	Yes	No
Respect for the rights of indigenous peoples (<i>knowledge, recognition, respect and proactive protection of indigenous rights by all relevant parties</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Strong local governance (<i>no incidence of corruption, transparent, representative and accountable decision-making bodies, effective resolution of disputes</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secure land rights (<i>no outstanding land tenure or land rights conflicts</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Satisfaction with existing land use agreements (<i>including any concession, lease, or conservation agreements</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No incidence of violence /discrimination toward women or marginalized groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project team have experience in implementing safeguards, gender, and stakeholder engagement? <i>Please describe briefly:</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do the implementing partners have experience in implementing safeguards, gender, and stakeholder engagement⁵ (please describe briefly:</p> <p>implementing partners identified to date are indigenous organizations (Yaigojé Apaporis Indigenous Council and AIEPA organization), and MUTESA foundation. Even if they may not have standardized protocols to do it, they have their own procedures to address such issues when implementing their own initiatives/projects. In any case, if necessary, we would need to be sure that they are informed about such procedures and complying with them in a way that are suitable for their own way to proceed. Related with the YAP Indigenous Reserve/National Park the REM document provides a series of safeguards for any action to be implemented in the YAP by third parties (different than the NP) and clear procedures for decision making regarding such third parties' proposed actions.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Please list any other projects (by the government, national or international NGOs or companies) that could either influence this project, be influenced by this project or lead to similar impacts on project stakeholders.</p> <p>Vision Amazonia, a government project.</p> <p>TerrIndígena, from Gaia Amazonas foundation (to be implemented in the lower Apaporis river); funded by the French Development Agency (FDA)</p>		
Source Documentation – please describe any sources for information provided in the ESMP	Yes	No
Site visit(s) – please provide date(s), places, persons visited	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical documents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Publicly available source of information, including media reports, please describe or provide links:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consultation with key informants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Biophysical sample analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional judgement by Project team members	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. RISK ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION PLANNING

a. Safeguard Standards for Environmental & Social Assessment

⁵ Additional due diligence may be necessary for financial intermediaries or large subgrantees that are funded by the project.

The project will follow CI's Rights-based Approach (RbA)⁶ and related tools and guidance. In addition, the project will strive to adhere to the safeguard policy framework of the CI GEF/GCF ESMF (v.7),⁷ which outlines more clearly detailed requirements for identifying and managing environmental and social risks and impacts in 12 possible areas. The E&S assessment focuses on the issues that are most important for design, decision-making and stakeholder interests. E&S risks and impacts that need to be further assessed in this report have been identified during the screening and categorization exercise. ***For background detail of the content and procedure for any safeguard, see GEF/GCF ESMF.***

As applicable, the safeguard areas that may require E&S assessment are as follows:

- 4.1.1 *Environmental and Social Assessment safeguard* outlines steps to categorize, assess risk, to define appropriate mitigation measures, to ensure adequate implementation and to monitor and report on results. For example, how the project will avoid the expansion of the agricultural frontier boundary in order to avoid deforestation.
- 4.1.2 *Labor & Working Conditions safeguard* outlines steps to adhere to the ILO core labor standards, including prohibition of child labor or forced labor. Project activities that employ subcontractors or community labor, may involve the establishment of labor management procedures.
- 4.1.3 *Voluntary Resettlement safeguard* outlines steps to assess risks of economic displacement associated with access restrictions, use of compensatory measures, and reaching agreements in a transparent, accountable manner (prohibiting involuntary resettlement).
- 4.1.4 *Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Safeguard* – outlines steps for identifying and managing risks to biodiversity and habitat, including any use of offsets.
- 4.1.5 *Indigenous Peoples safeguard (including Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC))*. CI was founded on the understanding that successful conservation requires respect for human rights and the full and effective participation of IPLCs whose livelihoods depend on natural resources. CI has in place several institutional policies that all staff must adhere to that uphold a respect for Indigenous People's rights and processes that respect Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). CI has accepted that policies alone are insufficient for creating lasting change and created "Guidelines for applying FPIC: A Manual for Conservation international."⁸ Each component of the guidelines was designed to assist CI staff in implementing a fair and effective FPIC process. FPIC is not simply a decision-making process or a veto mechanism for the community, but a tool to ensure that outside people and organizations engage IPLCs in a culturally appropriate way. While an FPIC process was not possible during the design stage of the project, this safeguard supports documentation of consultation processes that were conducted and plans for continued consultation during project implementation.
- 4.1.6 *Physical Cultural Resources safeguard* – outlines steps to identify and manage risks for tangible (*physical*) and intangible (*traditional knowledge*) forms of cultural heritage.

⁶ CI's Rights-based Approach (RBA) consists of eight (8) guiding principles and institutional policies that ensure human rights are protected in our work. See CI RBA Sharepoint site.

<https://conservation.sharepoint.com/sites/RBASafeguards/SitePages/RBA-Policies.aspx>

⁷ CI GEF Project Agency – Environmental and Social Management Framework, 2020, v7.

https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gcf/ci_gef_gcf-esmf-version-7.pdf?sfvrsn=a788de43_4

⁸ See FPIC guidelines here https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/publication-pdfs/ci_fpic-guidelines-english.pdf?sfvrsn=16b53100_2

- 4.1.7 *Community Health and Safety safeguard* – outlines types of risks associated with the collective health and safety of communities, including public health (pandemic), use of private security forces or community patrols, incidence of social conflict, or emergency preparedness for natural disasters.
- 4.1.8 *Climate Change, Resource Efficiency & Pest Management safeguard*– outlines steps to identify and manage risks associated with climate change, and to promote appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures (including sustainable use of pesticides and scarce resources such as water).
- 4.1.9 *Financial Intermediaries and Private investment safeguard* – outlines steps to identify and manage risks associated with use of intermediary bodies to provide subgrants or pool investment for funding project activities.
- 4.1.10 *Gender Equity safeguard* – outlines steps to identify and manage risks of gender exclusion or potential gender-based violence, as well as to promote gender equality in access to project opportunities or benefits.
- 4.1.11 *Stakeholder Engagement* – outlines steps to identify and analyze project stakeholders and design and implement a stakeholder engagement plan.
- 4.1.12 *Grievance Redress* – outlines principles and steps to design and operate a suitable mechanism for receiving and responding to project complaints.

4.2 National Permitting

Project activities will comply with relevant national laws, policies, and procedures. Any necessary approval of permits, licenses or authorizations required under national law or policy will be secured prior to initiating implementation of any activity posing risks to people or the environment. Proper coordination with national oversight bodies to plan, carry out and supervise the work will be ensured.

Relevant international environmental treaties and agreements to which Colombia is a party, plus national legal considerations,

1. “ILO Convention 169 and the United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples”, adopted by Law 21 of 1991, is the main reference of the current regulation on the protection of ethnic communities, and support of the special constitutional norms and legal in territorial planning, ownership and participation. This law recognizes and clarifies the close relationship of indigenous people with their lands as fundamental bases of their cultures, their integrity and their economic survival. In Colombia, under ILO Convention 169, the pronouncements of the Constitutional Court and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, it is clear the need to consult ethnic communities for the development of projects which may directly affect the communities in forests where the projects will be developed.
2. Political Constitution of Colombia “articles 2, 7, 63, paragraph article 330, article 93 and transitory 55” The rights to consultation and participation are related to the right to information, dialogue and joint construction, in addition to the generation of spaces for decision-making, where the autonomy of indigenous peoples and black communities in the management of their territories is respected. In this sense, information on REDD+ projects or initiatives and any participation process must be based on information guaranteed through this safeguard and the four elements that compose it.
3. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted in 2007, recognizes the spiritual relationship between indigenous peoples and

their land; It also recognizes the right they possess to the lands they have traditionally occupied, and to own and control the resources they own. Colombia recognizes the high ethnic diversity of indigenous peoples with their different cultural expressions that contribute to the preservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations and practices incorporating traditional lifestyles, which have also been fundamental for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. This has been recognized in the 1991 Constitution, which states that Colombia is a multicultural and multi-ethnic nation with norms for the benefit of indigenous people. 4. The Policy for the Safeguarding of the Cultural and Intangible Heritage seeks to guarantee and promote respect for the intangible cultural heritage of communities, groups or individuals; awareness at the local, national and international level on the importance of the recognition of intangible cultural heritage and international cooperation and assistance to make effective the safeguard, which has normative instruments that developed it as Decree 2941 of 2009. 5. Law 152 of 1994 regulates development planning in Colombia, which requires that afro-descendant and indigenous communities must effectively participate in planning processes as a mechanism for guaranteeing their rights.

2. Colombia is party of the Minamata Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, as well as several sustainable development initiatives.

List all permits that are required by the Country technical team to carry out the project activities. Provide status of the permit or document and information of steps to be taken to acquire the permits to implement the project – if any. The list should also cover any project relevant international environmental treaties and agreements to which the host country is a party.

Permit / Document	Status	Actions
Authorization of Indigenous Authorities of AIPEA indigenous Association	Granted on October 17, 2020 during a general meeting of traditional authorities of AIPEA (see minutes from the meeting)	
Authorization of the Indigenous Council of the Yaigojé Apaporis Indigenous Territory	Granted on February 6, 2021, in Paromena community, Apaporis River, during the second session of the Indigenous Council of the Yaigojé Apaporis Indigenous Council (see minutes from the meeting).	
Approval from the National Parks Unit, considering the agreements between the Unit and the ICYAP in the REM ((Special Management Regime) (see 6.1)	A formal approval will be made by the National Parks Unit during the REM's Coordination Meeting to be held in April, with the participation of CI Colombia.	

Small civil works. -The project will support small scale construction of a new building in the Yaigojé Apaporis, and 3 small huts at AIPEA reserves. If permits are needed, a construction memo is required under CI construction policy.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1. Prediction and Assessment of Risks and Impacts from Project Activities

Based on preliminary screening assessment of E&S risks related to planned activities that is summarized in **Section 4.1 and 4.2 of the Project ESMF**, the ESMP Table 1 identifies the most significant, highest potential risks related to planned activities in the country work plan. This assessment defines the risk categorization (**A – high risk, B – medium risk, or C -low risk**) for the Project, based on the highest risk activities. Risk category is a professional judgement based on several factors:

- the significance of the predicted impacts (affects how many people or size of footprint)
- likelihood of occurrence (high, low),
- reversibility of the impact (can the impact be mitigated?)
- the sensitivity, value and/or importance of the affected resource or people.
- Consider also the exclusion list (**ESMF Section 4.4**).

The ESA team will review a draft ESMP and provide feedback to the team early in the project implementation period.

Risk category may also be related to the capacity of the implementation partner to manage CI safeguard requirements. An unprecedented risk that may be new for the project team might be considered a higher-level risk until the team becomes more familiar with managing this risk.

Table 1. Project Activity Risk Categorization

Project Activity	Type of social or environmental risk or impact (or N/A)	Risk Category (Low, Medium, High)
1. Context Risk – Weak Governance	Threats to indigenous rights, poor recognition of land rights or exclusion of indigenous peoples due to weak governance N/A	Low
2. Context Risk – COVID-19	Health, safety, and security risks for community partners and for CI staff related to how COVID-19 infections limit the ability to conduct field work. Communities do not take systematic records of people infected. On July-August 2020 a team from the Health Secretary of Amazonas Department made COVID-19 tests at La Pedrera population and some of the communities at the lower Caquetá River (some not allowed them to go testing in their communities) and most of the tests were positive. People at La Pedrera and at the lower Caquetá communities say that all of them (children, elder, women, men) were infected and that they used a	Low to Medium

	variety of traditional/natural healing medicines. It seems that the herd immunity might be reached at La Pedrera and neighboring communities, although no tests have been carried out by the Health authorities to confirm this. Empirical evidence comes from the fact that since October 2020 you see no person using masks, and social distancing is seldom practiced, but no cases have been formally reported, although people from several communities have reported for example a flu period during February 2021 affecting mainly young children. Unfortunately, most if not all the information is anecdotal, as no testing has been done since the example mentioned above.	
3. Land use management plans/Life Plans	Conflict risks related to specific land use pressures on Indigenous lands or resources	Low
	Risks to Natural Habitats, protected area, endangered species, or ecosystems	Low
4. Land titling or tenure security improvements	Land tenure, boundary demarcation related conflicts N/A	Low
5. Training, fellowships, business plan development	Exclusion of project affected people from benefit sharing contributing to internal conflict	Low
	Gender related exclusion from decision making and benefit sharing	Low to Medium
	Pollution, waste, chemical, pesticide risks from agricultural or agro-processing activities N/A	Low
	Risks to tangible, intangible cultural heritage, particularly if ecotourism intends to commercialize cultural heritage N/A	Low
6. Conservation Agreement - access restrictions to resources or lands	Conflict related to benefit sharing equity	Low
	Risks to livelihoods when access to natural resources is restricted, particularly when affected peoples are dependent on natural resources. N/A No CA will be implemented in the Yaigojé Apaporis; those activities to be implemented responding to the REM, will not involve any type of access restrictions. For the CA to be implemented with Vereda Madroño, the CA procedures will be added to the ESMP, and build on lesson learned from previous CAs already implemented a CA from 2008 to 2016.	Low
7. All activities	Sexual exploitation, abuse, or harassment of women (SEAH) or children	Low

8. Financing mechanism, co-financing	the possible dilution of the project ESMF requirements when investor funding requirements set a lower standard, the reputational risk to the project from financial partners that may not uphold equally high standards in their wider operations or portfolio, and finally, greater operational risk through dependence on subgrantees to implement activities	Low to Medium
9. Advocacy-Divulcation activities	Conflicts risks generated by no clear information on copyrights, authorizations to publish pictures, videos.	Low to Medium

5.2. Risk Mitigation Measures

Table 2 identifies appropriate and justified measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. Due diligence for implementing partners is also considered. Project staff will assess the safeguard capacity of any implementing partner, including Indigenous Peoples Organizations as a need and identify appropriate training measures to ensure ESMF requirements are met (as outlined in a subgrant contract). Safeguard training will be made available as needed to partner organizations, particularly those that are implementing project activities.

Please note that all risk identified in these matrixes need to be reported in the semestral report on section IX. RISK MONITORING.

Table 2. Project Activity - Risk Mitigation Measures

Project Activity -Risk	Planned risk mitigation measure or action	Person responsible in your team	Est. budget from the project to solve the risk	Residual impact (Y/N)
1. Context Risk – Weak Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a coordinated and customized security plan with local communities based upon CI safety and security plan, in coordination with CI's Senior Director Safety and Security. Disclosure and communication about project objectives including as appropriate, defined exit strategy. Grievance mechanism 	Country lead, Operations Director	---	N
2. Context Risk – COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and security protocol is defined by CI Colombia. 	Erwin Palacios, Mariana	\$1,000	Y

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Safety and security protocol is complemented and customized according to partner inputs and followed.</i> • <i>Reporting on safety and security plan.</i> 	Domínguez, Francis Palacios		
3. Land use management plans/Life Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Stakeholder engagement plan</i> • <i>Indigenous land use management plans</i> • <i>Gender assessment and action plan</i> • <i>Biodiversity assessment</i> 	Erwin Palacios, Mariana Domínguez, Francis Palacios	Included in planned activities	N
4. Land titling or tenure security improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>FPIC assessment, training</i> • <i>Conflict sensitivity</i> • <i>Negotiation training</i> • <i>Grievance mechanism</i> 	NA	NA	NA
5. Training, fellowships, business plan development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gender assessment and action plan</i> • <i>Build on ongoing IPLC's initiatives strengthening women roles and participation</i> • <i>Targeted capacity building for women</i> 	Mariana Domínguez	Included in planned activities and in the GAP	Y
6. Conservation Agreement - access restrictions to resources or lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Robust feasibility assessment</i> • <i>FPIC process</i> • <i>Transparent and effective communications</i> • <i>Negotiation training</i> • <i>Conflict sensitivity training</i> • <i>Grievance mechanism</i> • <i>Assuring equitable participation of women</i> • <i>Quotas/targets for benefit sharing (assuring to benefit equitably men and women, young and elder)</i> 	Francis Palacios, Mariana Domínguez	Included in planned activities	N
7. All activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gender assessment and action plan</i> • <i>Capacity building on SEAH, and gender-based violence as needed</i> • <i>Accountability and Grievance mechanism</i> 			
8. Financing mechanism, co-financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Due diligence process to assess ESMS or safeguard requirements of any FI or co-financing partner. Fondo</i> 	Operations director, Country lead	Included in planned activities	N

	<i>Acción as a potential trust fund developer and co-financing. Funds obtained through the trust fund are expected to support the implementation of activities associated with AIPEA management plans and Plan of Life, still to be specifically named and prioritized by communities. It is expected that Fondo Acción will help to raise additional funds for the Trust Fund.</i>			
9. Advocacy - Divulcation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define copyrights Establish clear mechanism to agree on divulgation materials, authorizations to publish pictures, videos. 	Operations director, Country lead	Included in planned activities	N

6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This section summarizes the key contents of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the project and elaborate on how engagement has been undertaken so far and will be undertaken during project implementation. Stakeholder engagement indicators will be reported in the semester report. *See template in Annex 1. Please bear in mind that there are indicators in the semester report that you can fill with the implementation of your stakeholder engagement plan.*

7 6.2. See Summary of Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Procedure above

The Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) procedure for Our Future Forests- Amazonia Verde will guide the design and implementation of the handling and management of any received grievances. The full Accountability and Grievance Mechanism procedure, which may involve implementing partners as focal points in specific countries, will be followed consistently in all of the seven project countries. The full procedure can be found in the Project Document Folder⁹, and is summarized here. The full procedure seeks to ensure consistency in how complaints are treated.

AGM Contacts (with email, tel., whatsapp, etc.)

In CI-Colombia, [Mariana Domínguez] will be the primary contact for the AGM.

For AIPEA – the AGM Focal Point is Arsenio Matapí

⁹ The Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Procedure can be found in the Project Teams folder.

For YAP ACIYA - the AGM Focal Point is Gerardo Macuna

For YAP ACIYAVA, the AGM Focal Point is Roque Macuna

Based on an assessment of the partner organization capacity, the CI-Guyana project team will rely on the four indigenous implementing partner organizations to utilize their own traditional dispute resolution practices as the first level of the AGM procedure for receiving and managing any low-risk grievance that is received. **CI-G will endeavor to understand and document as an Appendix to this ESMP how these traditional practices for addressing a grievance operates.** CI-G will ensure appropriate coordination between the traditional dispute resolution practices of the indigenous partner organization by explaining the requirements of the Project AGM procedure that any implementing partner will need to comply with. CI-G will ensure any project related grievance that is handled by an indigenous partner organizations meets the following requirements:

- The partner can assess whether reported grievances are eligible or not (e.g., related to the project)
- The partner reports any grievance related to the project, along with appropriate level of detail to CI-G in a timely way;
- Based on the CI risk rating scale, the partner can assess whether the grievance is low or high risk, and;
- If the submitted grievance is high risk, reports the situation to CI-G immediately;
- The partner will seek to address the grievance in a timely manner, consistent with the principles of the project AGM procedure;
- The partner will report to CI-G the result of the process to address the grievance;
- The partner will provide updates on any grievance process at periodic monitoring activities;

Any project stakeholder can submit a grievance directly to the CI-G Project AGM primary contact, or to the PMU contact, M&E Manager, Carlos Montenegro, or alternatively directly to CI EthicsPoint. Written material describing the project AGM will provide full contact information for each option.

The CI-G AGM Primary Contact will:

- Maintain an updated **written record** of all complaints received, with appropriate protections for privacy and confidentiality (*see sample log in AGM procedure*);
- Report in semi-annual monitoring reports an updated list of received grievances and their status;
- Proactively communicate, **raise awareness and provide written information** to all project stakeholders about how the AGM process works, including options for where to submit a grievance (*see sample brochures and posters*);
- **Provide training** as needed for stakeholders to be able to effectively access and use the AGM;
- **Take immediate action** to define the issues and resolve the grievance or complaint or refer to the next level of authority for resolution if necessary;

Immediate actions include:

- Classify the risk of any complaint;
- Assess eligibility of a complaint;
- Determine what Tier of the AGM should handle the complaint and make contact with that responsible party;
- Consider the appropriate time limits for handling and addressing the complaint;
- Ensure confidentiality of the complainant (if requested);

- **Register the grievance** immediately with the PMU (M&E Manager) and inform the Country program lead;
- **Publicly report** on complaints received and actions taken on each complaint (*in semi-annual monitoring reports*);
- Ensure that a **transparent, timely and fair process** is adopted to address each complaint;

The AGM procedure provides a three-tier structure to address grievances (*see Figure 1 below*)

- **For Tier 1 at the Community/Country level there are two options:**
 - **Option A. The AGM site-level procedure requirements are managed by indigenous implementing partners where appropriate and decided by CI country office.**
 - CI-B due diligence of local practice for dispute resolution is necessary before deciding to incorporate this practice into the Project AGM;
 - Thematic meeting between CI-B and Indigenous implementing partner to evaluate the project, identify risk potential and clarify how to make a complaint. Done by the coordinator;
 - In - situ workshops or training will be needed to explain and then to co-create the Tier 1 mechanism procedure that is customized to the cultural aspects of the subregion and organizational requirements of the indigenous partner organization;
 - A dedicated focal point will be identified as the responsible party for any low risk grievance that is addressed at the community level;
 - The partner focal point will be responsible for coordinating with CI-B AGM contact and carrying out the duties indicated above.
 - Identify appropriate communication channels on how to submit a complaint (in -person, email, telephone, SMS Text, WhatsApp, evaluate with external grants);
 - Raise awareness with stakeholders about the AGM (poster, video for dissemination via WhatsApp, dissemination on the CI-B website and the external grant, among others);
 - Create a requirement within external grants to report and monitor complaints.
 - **Option B. The AGM procedure requirements are managed by the designated CI Project Team AGM primary contact.**
 - The Project Team AGM Primary Contact will follow the grievance handling procedure for any received grievances, as summarized above.
 - If eligible grievances cannot be resolved at the country level, the grievant will be informed of the right to appeal the grievance to the PMU level (Tier 2).
 - Upon request, the grievance will be escalated to Tier 2.
- **For Tier 2 - Project Management Unit (PMU) level**
 - Project M&E Manager will coordinate all grievance handling processes according to the AGM procedure and summarized above;
 - The Project M&E Manager will establish and maintain communication with the grievant regarding the process for addressing the complaint;

- The M&E manager will coordinate appropriately with the Country Program and partner;
- The M&E manager will coordinate with the CI Grievance Subcommittee as appropriate for any grievances that present risks that require external advice;
- If eligible grievances cannot be resolved at the PMU level, the grievant will be informed of the right to appeal the grievance to the CI Grievance Subcommittee level (Tier 3).
- Upon request, the grievance will be escalated to Tier 2.

- **For Tier 3 – CI Grievance Subcommittee level**

- Any high-risk grievances will be escalated automatically to the CI Grievance Subcommittee, chaired by CI General Counsel Office (GCO);
- Eligible grievances that are not resolved at the country/community or PMU levels may also be escalated to the Subcommittee level;
- The CI Grievance Subcommittee will follow the procedure described in the Project Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Procedure.

Complaint Risk Level	Description	Responsible for resolving the complaint	Maximum time period for addressing grievance
1 (low)	<p>The complaint is straightforward, the issue is clear, and the solution is obvious, and resolutions can be developed and provided immediately. This may include cases where the grievance is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addressed by sharing available information; • addressed by a straightforward decision/action; • already being investigated; or • in the process of being resolved. 	<p>Point person for Tier 1 (if community level AGM is used), or</p> <p>PMU M&E Manager (AGM Coordinator)</p>	TBD
2 (medium)	<p>The complaint lacks full necessary information and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needs to be investigated for further information and may involve engagement with multiple stakeholders; or • the resolution of the grievance involves action from a particular stakeholder. 		

3 (high)	<p>Grievances with, or with the potential to have, a significant adverse impact on, and interaction with, stakeholders. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeated grievances; • clear/strong evidence of (threatened) violence in all its forms including SEAH ; or • clear/strong evidence of illegal activity, victimization, or corruption, etc. • Reputational (to CI or donor) 		
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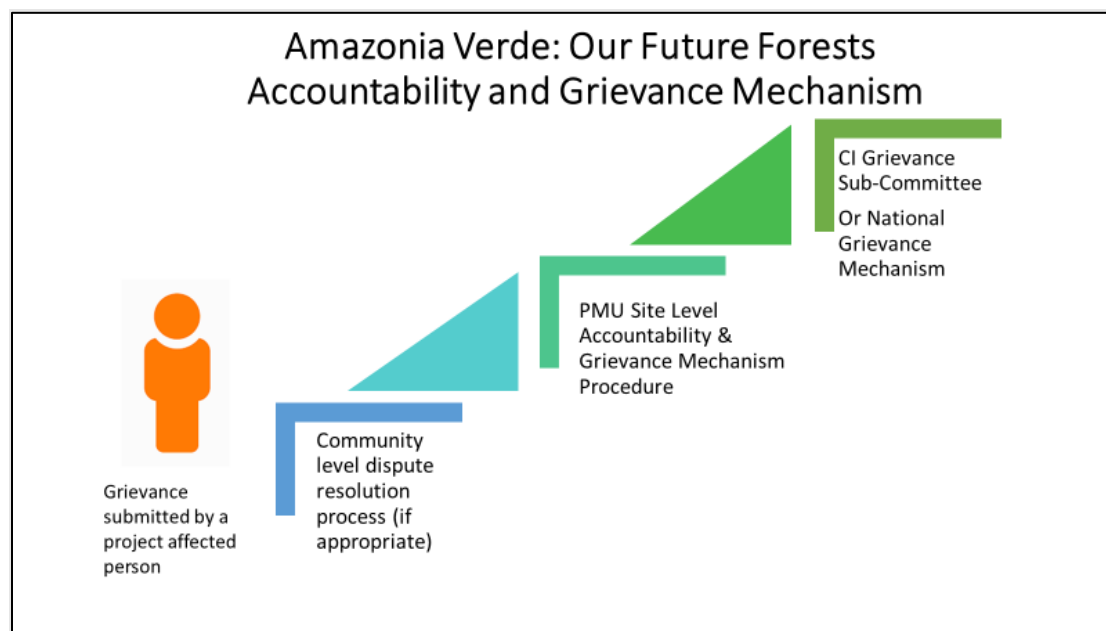


Figure 1. Generic design for a three tier project grievance mechanism

8 MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

Describe here how the ESMP will be implemented.

8.1 Roles & Responsibilities

The persons in charge will be the Country lead, the country Operations director, and the consultants Mariana Domínguez and Francis Palacios.

8.2 Monitoring Plan

Safeguard monitoring will be part of the Project Monitoring Template to be prepared by the project lead in each country office and sent to the M&E manager of the project

Dates:

- The first monitoring plan is due in late February 2021
- An updated monitoring plan is due in late December 2021

8.3 Capacity Building

Table 3. Safeguard Training Plan

Safeguard Training Type	Dates	Description	Target Audience	Training Lead	Cost	Associated Project Activity
Grievance Mechanism	Late May–Early June	Preparation to use local dispute resolution practices within Project	Designated Point persons in Partner community or organization, and technical team	Erwin Palacios	\$700	All activities
Gender Action Plan	Late May–Early June	Preparation to understand the context of GAP, responsibilities, and implementing any mitigation actions needed	Designated Point persons in Partner community or organization, and technical team	Mariana Domínguez	\$700	All activities
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Late May–Early June	Preparation to review the Engagement Plan, responsibilities, check activities already implemented, be clear on procedures for next activities	Designated Point persons in Partner community or organization, and technical team	Francis Palacios	\$700	All activities

8.4 Budget and Schedule

Table 4. ESMP Budget

	Description		Additional Costs	Start dates
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Safeguard Mitigation Action		Associated Project Activity	Staff or consultant time	Activity costs	
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	See SEP Annex 1		Time of Erwin Palacios, and Consultants (Mariana Domínguez and Francis Palacios)	Included in the proposed activities to be implemented with the communities	
Gender action plan	See GAP	All activities	Time of Consultants (Mariana Domínguez and Francis Palacios)	Included in proposed activities to be developed with the communities	May, 2021
Grievance Mechanism	Preparation to use local dispute resolution practices within Project				May, 2021

ANNEX I. Stakeholder engagement plan

1. PURPOSE

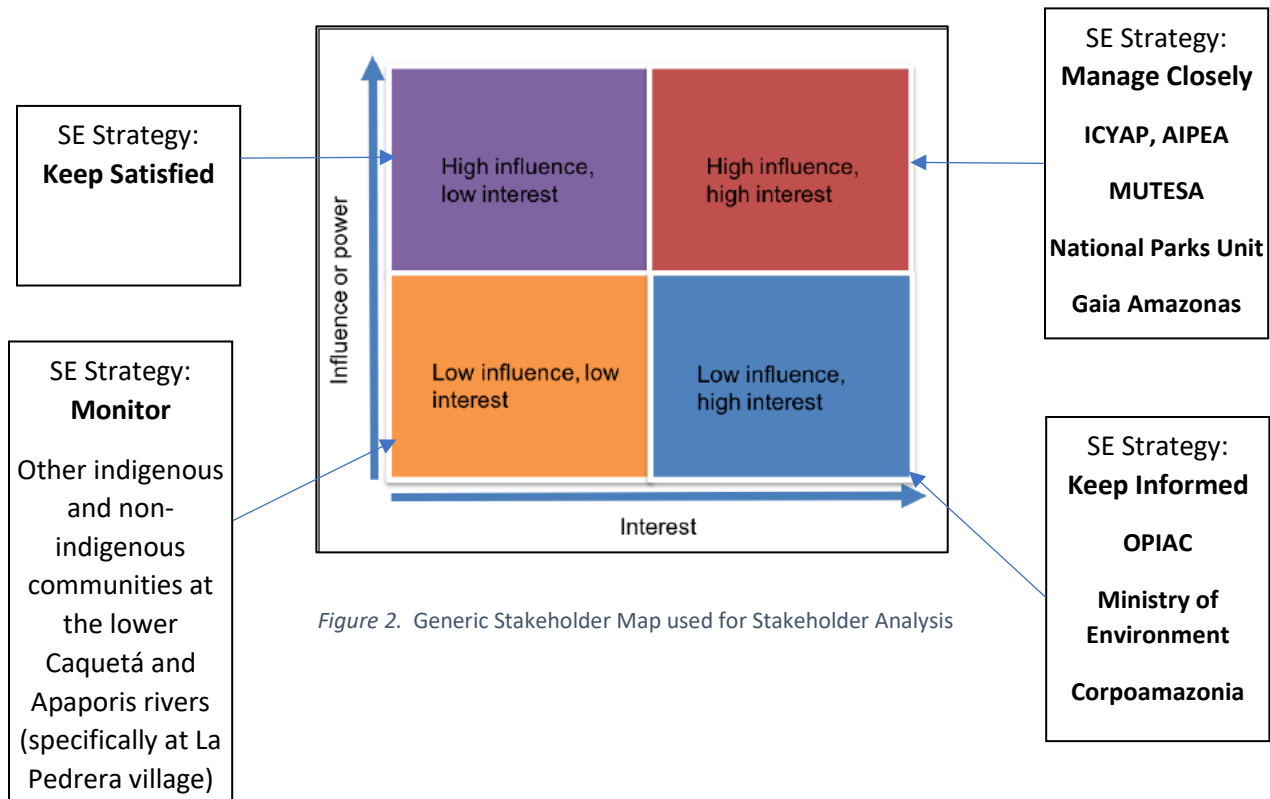
1.1 The project goal is to empower Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Perú and Surinam, to conserve 72.5 million ha (directly: 24.6 million ha; indirectly: 47.9 million ha) or 12% of Amazonia by 2025. The project's outcomes are: i) Newly secured protection and improved management of IPLC lands; ii) Indigenous Leaders empowered and community capacity needs met; iii) Sustainable value chains and financial mechanisms identified and implemented; and iv) Indigenous knowledge management and Amazon advocacy improved. **Our main objective** is to support IPLCs as stewards of the Amazon Forest – providing them with the tools, training, and the financing needed to manage their lands and support overall conservation of the Amazon. **Our vision** is that IPLCs are fully empowered to develop and carry out their own initiatives to conserve their forests and support livelihoods, in keeping with their local knowledge and governance systems. Achieving this vision requires an integrated approach that empowers IPLCs to effectively address development pressures impacting their lands and resources, manage resources in accordance with local knowledge and management practices, and build sustainable income-generating activities that support ongoing stewardship for the decades to come.

1.2 Social Context

2 NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. ILO Convention 169 and the United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples”, adopted by Law 21 of 1991, is the main reference of the current regulation on the protection of ethnic communities, and support of the special constitutional norms and legal in territorial planning, ownership and participation. This law recognizes and clarifies the close relationship of indigenous people with their lands as fundamental bases of their cultures, their integrity and their economic survival. In Colombia, under ILO Convention 169, the pronouncements of the Constitutional Court and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, it is clear the need to consult ethnic communities for the development of projects which may directly affect the communities in forests where the projects will be developed. **2.** Political Constitution of Colombia “articles 2, 7, 63, paragraph article 330, article 93 and transitory 55” The rights to consultation and participation are related to the right to information, dialogue and joint construction, in addition to the generation of spaces for decision-making, where the autonomy of indigenous peoples and black communities in the management of their territories is respected. In this sense, information on REDD+ projects or initiatives and any participation process must be based on information guaranteed through this safeguard and the four elements that compose it.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDERS



Manage closely:

ICYAP, AIPEA, MUTESA and Madroño, as the IPCLs directly participating on activities of the project, are highly interested actors on the project's implementation and exert a primary influence to successfully achieve objectives, but also on affecting negatively its implementation and CI's reputation if inappropriate management actions are undertaken.

The National Parks Unit as a public authority, plays a critical role in the project's activities to be implemented in the Yaigóje Apaporis Indigenous Reserve / National Park. Original activities of the project have been reviewed based on the REM Action Plan, which is responding to articulated decisions and objectives between both authorities for the Yaigóje Apaporis.

Gaia Amazonas, as the only additional partner of CIYAP and the National Parks Unit in the Yaigóje Apaporis, is interested in assuring that activities of the project do not overlap with the activities they have agreed with both authorities and keep track on those activities implemented by the project. There is a mutual interest on establishing a way to articulate future actions of both institutions (CI Colombia and Gaia Amazonas) to further support the initiatives of the ICYAP, and the later and the National Parks Unit have urged to design a protocol of how current, and potential additional partners, may articulate/relate to improve the way their initiatives are strengthened.

Keep informed:

Ministry of Environment, Corpoamazonia and OPIAC (Organization of the Indigenous Peoples of Colombian Amazonia). These actors, although highly interested in the implementation of the project and on its success, exerts a low influence on the decisions made by the IPOs, as they are totally autonomous on their decisions, and act as public authorities (ICYAP and AIPEA). Corpoamazonia can play an important role dealing with the actions to be implemented by Vereda Madroño, as they are settled in National Forest Reserve, which is under the jurisdiction of that environmental authority; CI Colombia has established a strong partnership with Corpoamazonia more than a decade ago (for example being Corpoamazonia one of the institutions providing funds, and support to enforcement laws, when implementing Conservation Agreements with Vereda Madroño from 2008 to 2016).

Monitor:

Other indigenous and non-indigenous peoples living in the region, specifically at the La Pedrera Village, which historically have not been involved in any process directed towards conservation of the forest, and that may try to undermine communities' processes, especially those of Vereda Madroño, for having the least prepared and the weakest governance structures.

4 INFORMED CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

The engagement plan has met the principle of ICP, by providing the communities timely and effectively with all needed information on the project. This process started since the agreement between the French government and CI was signed, with formal letters to the organizations informing them about the agreement and approval of a project, and asking them about suggested next steps to start informing them in detail about it; it has also included initial virtual meetings and then in-person meetings, and meetings at the traditional spaces established by them to make decisions on projects to be implemented in their territories; it has also included several technical meetings to analyze, discuss and define activities to be implemented, in accordance with communities'/organizations' needs, and autonomous spaces for communities/organizations to further discuss and make their decisions.

5 VULNERABLE GROUPS¹⁰

Women have been identified as a vulnerable group. Regardless of the prominent role of women and their recognition as playing an important role in making decisions in IPCLs that will implement activities of the project, the GAP will guide on implementing actions and monitor them, to assure that women will not be excluded in any way of participating in equal conditions as men during the phase of agreeing activities to be developed with the IPCLs and during their implementation.

Given the particular social context, mainly associated with local indigenous organizations and base community boards of peasant communities, which have little or no experience regarding procedures to report on risks, and the need of the project to timely and effectively report on them, we will provide them with the needed information to be aware on the importance not only for CI, but for the donor and

¹⁰ including but not limited to women, children, migrants, elderly, minorities, displaced, and persons with disabilities;

themselves, to have clear and agreed mechanisms to report on risks, and other issues that may undermine the project's activities and the communities' processes.

6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

6.1 Stakeholder activities already undertaken

Context for the Yaigojé Apaporis Indigenous Reserve/National Park:

CI Colombia and the ICYAP (formerly ACIYA and ACIYAVA AATIS – Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities) have been partners since 2000. Since that year and until 2009 the cooperative actions were framed in working agreements signed by CI Colombia and the traditional authorities of the 21 communities of the Yaigojé Apaporis. Due to growing mining threats, in 2009 a National Park was decreed, completely overlapping the indigenous reserve. Since that year, ACIYA and ACIYAVA and the National Parks Unit (with support from CI Colombia and Gaia Amazonas foundation) started to build the REM (Special Management Regime); the REM is a process of shared governance between the indigenous authorities of the territory and the environmental authority of the National Natural Parks, in relation to decision making for the environmental management of the territory (PNN Yaigojé Apaporis, 2018).

Framed in the REM), there is a formalized protocol between the authorities of the Yaigojé Apaporis Reserve Park and National Parks of Colombia for the analysis of external initiatives, which has been under construction and aims to regulate public and private projects that intend to be applied in the Protected Area, considering that they respond to the local realities and processes of the communities and organizations of the Reserve. Some consensual elements have been defined for the analysis of such proposals. Taking into account that the REM (Special Management Regime) is a process of shared governance between the indigenous authorities of the territory and the environmental authority of the National Natural Parks, regarding decision making for the environmental management of the territory (associated for example with access to natural resources, based on their traditional practices and knowledge on sacred sites with use restrictions), and, also, joint actions to be implemented in the area, such as patrols, for which indigenous representatives are actively engaged as part of the local team of the YAP National Park.

CI has shared some first documents with partners through the Project Report, but will upload all available documentation into Teams, including all meeting memoirs.

Activities already undertaken:

1. A formal letter to the legal representant of the ICYAP, informing on the approval of the Our Future Forest: Amazonia Verde project, its main components, and inviting to coordinate to follow formal steps to provide them with all necessary information, was sent on August 5, 2020.
2. An interinstitutional meeting was held on October 6, 2020, with the participation of the Indigenous Council of the Yaigojé Apaporis (ICYAP), the National Parks Unit, Conservation International Colombia, the Gaia Amazonas foundation, and the French Development Agency. The later as observers, as a proposal from Gaia Amazonas was being reviewed by them, to be implemented in the Yaigojé Apaporis as well, so they wanted to learn more form the project and that both projects' activities would not be overlapping (thematically and/or financially). This meeting served to formally present the Our Future Forests: Amazonia Verde project to these stakeholders, and considering that there were no prior process to formally present it to the ICYAP traditional authorities and define with their participation, specific activities to be

implemented, also to define and agree on starting a process to review the project proposal (regarding the components and activities to be implemented at the Yaigojé Apaporis) with the participation of the ICYAP and the National Parks Unit the, and to establish a route to formally present the reviewed proposal to the ICYAP in one of their formal meetings in early 2021.

3. A revised and agreed new version of the proposal and activities to be implemented in the Yaigojé Apaporis Indigenous Reserve/National Park, was formally presented to the 21 council members of the ICYAP, during the second session of the Indigenous Council held from February 2 to February 6, 2021 in Paromena community at the Apaporis River. Unanimously the IC members approved the proposal, providing some recommendations (see page 13, Minutes of the meeting).
4. After the Paromena meeting of the ICYAP, and following the recommendations of the IC members, a series of meetings between the ICYAP representatives (the legal representant, the secretary of environment and, a member of the REM implementation group), the Yaigojé Apaporis National Park Team, and CI Colombia (Erwin Palacios as Colombia lead for the project), have been implemented from February 19 to February 26) to end the process to adjust the proposed activities, with some input from Gaia Amazonas, and start discussing the administrative process to sign an External Grant.

Context for the Association of Indigenous Traditional Authorities of La Pedrera (AIPEA):

AIPEA and CI Colombia have been partners since 2000. Since that year cooperative actions have been framed in working agreements signed by CI Colombia and the traditional authorities of AIPEA, conformed by the 10 communities' major authority.

Activities already undertaken:

1. Formal letters to the president of AIPEA association, informing on the approval of the Our Future Forest: Amazonia Verde project, its main components, and inviting to coordinate to follow formal steps to provide them with all necessary information, were sent on July 15 and August 21, 2020.
2. Taking advantage of a regular internal meeting held by AIPEA on September 9, 2020, and previously having agreed with AIPEA authorities, Erwin Palacios joined the meeting by mobile phone, and general information on the project was provided to the traditional authorities and other participants from AIPEA communities. It was agreed to have an in person specific meeting with all traditional authorities and leaders representing all AIPEA communities in October.
3. An in-person meeting was held during 16 and 17 October 2020, at Camaritagua community, the project was formally presented to AIPEA, explaining how the opportunity to have the support from the French government arouse, and explaining the different components of the project. The authorities had an autonomous space/time to further discuss on the proposal, and a series of questions were made and answered. Then the traditional authorities gave their approval to the proposal and the participation of AIPEA. Commitments were made to guarantee AIPEA communities the opportunity to meet to identify and prioritize activities to be developed, according to the guidance given on the components of the project, specifically components 1 and 2.
4. Agreed community meetings were developed from October 31st and November 2nd, 2020 in Comeyafú, Puerto Córdoba, Curare-Los Ingleses and Camaritagua indigenous reserves.
5. A general Assessment and Planning Meeting of AIPEA was developed from January 10-14, 2021 in Puerto Córdoba community, in which proposals of the different reserves were discussed and started to be integrated.

MUTESA corporation

1. A formal letter to the legal representant of MUTESA, informing on the approval of the Our Future Forest: Amazonia Verde project, its main components, inviting to coordinate to participate in the project, and follow up formal steps to provide MUTESA with all necessary information, was sent on August 14, 2020.
2. MUTESA sent a response on August 17, 2020, acknowledging the invitation and, manifesting their interest in participating.
3. A series of virtual meeting were held with representatives of MUTESA, including María Clemencia Herrera Nemerayema, its legal representant, to further discuss on the project and identify the potential of MUTESA actions to align with the project's components/objectives.
4. A formal proposal was delivered by MUTESA and reviewed by the technical team, providing comments to improve it. A final proposal has been already received with all the documentation necessary for the administrative process to give MUTESA an External Grant. Such a process is already underway.

Vereda Madroño

1. A first informal in-person meeting with representatives from Madroño was held on October 19, 2020, to let them know about the project and its components, and to learn if they considered it an opportunity to strength their initiatives.

Gender

The consultation process involved the participation of women and men in AIPEA, ACIYA and Madroño. There have been separate meetings to specifically discuss with women (in AIPEA) about priority activities to be developed, including specific trainings for them, but considering how such activities and training are articulated to a broader vision and expectations of the whole organization. For the Apaporis Indigenous Council, women have not participated actively in defining activities to be implemented, given that technical meetings were developed in Bogotá, and given the restrictions imposed by the COVID, just three leaders of the Apaporis were able to go out of their territory and take part; nevertheless, based on the best knowledge of representatives about key needs and interests of the women groups at the Apaporis, prioritized activities are reflecting them and will be fully led by women.

Women are directly involved in decision-making bodies, when they occupy a position, such as being community authority/chief of a community; this is the case of two women (out of 21 community authorities) in the Apaporis Indigenous Council. It is not currently the case for AIPEA, where all council members are men. Women do participate in community meetings and manifest their opinions; both in meetings of the level of Council Meetings, and at the community level meetings, where decisions are made at the community level (not reserve level); in the later, the decisions are taken based on the opinions of all members of the community willing to express their opinions (both, women and men).

6.2 Planned engagement activities

Types of Engagement Processes

- *Project Design*
- *E&S Risk Assessment*
- *Project Awareness or Socialization*
- *Consultation or consent*
- *Training/Capacity Building*
- *Network or Alliance Building*
- *Advocacy*
- *Project Governance*
- *Research & Analysis*
- *Monitoring & Evaluation*

Types of Engagement Activities

- *Design workshops*
- *Environmental and social assessment*
- *Due diligence of implementing partners*
- *Project kickoff meetings*
- *Consultation workshops/meetings*
- *Negotiation workshops and meetings*
- *Focus groups (youth, women, migrants, etc.)*
- *Multi-stakeholder groups*
- *Independent expert panels*
- *Formation of advisory or steering committees*
- *Beneficiary exchanges*
- *Project or Sector specific training activities*
- *Monitoring & feedback activities*
- *Evaluation activities*

Table 5. Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Process/Activity	Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Interests	Description (including stage of project cycle)	Timing
Consultation/Consent	AIPEA Apaporis Indigenous Council		Since early August via formal letters and a virtual meeting, AIPEA started to be informed about the project; on October, 2020 and in person meeting with AIPEA traditional authorities was carried out at Camaritagua community, to provide all needed information on the project, allow authorities and other leaders to discuss and make additional questions, receive additional information and decide. They agreed on participating on the proposal and start a process to identify and prioritize	Already done

	Apaporis Indigenous Council		<p>activities to be implemented.</p> <p>A formal meeting with all the traditional authorities of the Indigenous Council was held in Paromena community, and the project was presented by the legal representant of the Indigenous Council and Erwin Palacios, to provide all needed information on the project, allow authorities and other leaders to discuss and make additional questions, receive additional information and decide. They agreed on participating on the project and to continue the agreed process to make the necessary adjustments to the prioritized activities to be implemented.</p>	Already done
Project design	AIPEA Apaporis Indigenous Council		<p>A series of meetings were developed to identify and prioritize activities to be implemented, budget was defined, and timetables agreed. In person meetings were developed in La Pedrera with AIPEA; in person meetings were developed with Apaporis Indigenous Council in Bogotá, as</p>	Already done (from October 2020 to April 2021)

			well as virtual meetings.	
Project design	Vereda Madroño		<p>A meeting has been implemented in early April, to identify and prioritize activities to be implemented. The meeting was carried out at Madroño community.</p> <p>At least two additional meetings (virtual) need to be implemented to refine budgets and timetables.</p>	<p>Already done, early April 2021</p> <p>Planned for late April-early May.</p>
Training and capacity building	AIPEA Apaporis Indigenous Council Vereda Madroño		<p>According to prioritized thematic during the project design, these activities will start to be implemented in May. There will be specific training modules for women (see below), but also training sessions for women and men.</p> <p>There have been separate meetings to specifically discuss with women (in AIPEA) about priority activities to be developed, including specific trainings for them, but considering how such activities and training are articulated to a broader vision and expectations of the whole organization.</p> <p>For the Apaporis Indigenous Council, women have not participated actively in</p>	Planned to be started on mid-May

			defining activities to be implemented, given that technical meetings were developed in Bogotá, and given the restrictions imposed by the COVID, just three leaders of the Apaporis were able to go out of their territory and take part; nevertheless, based on the best knowledge of representatives about key needs and interests of the women groups at the Apaporis, prioritized activities are reflecting them and will be fully led by women.	
Gender issues				

6.2 Planned Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure

Activity	Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Interests	Description (including stage of project cycle)	Timing

9 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

See above

10 STAKEHOLDER REGISTER FOR FPIC and PRIMARY CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Stakeholder (group or individual)	Contact details	Date of meeting	Location of meeting	Summary / Issues raised	Follow up Actions	Status (closed / Open)
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ICYAP	Gerardo Macuna, legal representant					
AIPEA	Arsenio Matapí, President					
MUTESA	Clemencia Herrera Nemerayema, Legal representant					
Vereda Madroño	Carlos Edén Cubeo, President					
National Parks Unit – YAP National Park	Diana Castellanos, Director Territorial Amazonia, Diana Castellanos, Director Territorial Amazonia Edgar Castro, Chief of YAP National Park					
Corpoamazonia	Luis Alexander Mejía, General Director					
OPIAC	Julio César Díaz, Coordinator					

11 RECORDING, MONITORING and REPORTING

Monitoring of stakeholder engagements will be performed as a part of overall project monitoring, based on defined performance indicators. Monitoring reports will be prepared by the project lead in each country office and sent to the M&E manager of the project. The M&E manager will make comments and send it back to the project lead. The reviewed version will be considered as the final version.

Dates: Report due end of February 2021

Updated: Update report December 2021

The reporting for these formats should be conducted yearly until the end of the project.

Documents used to provide evidence of monitoring results will include meeting minutes, lists of participants of stakeholder meetings (can be combined with photographs) and Grievance Log. This evidence also will be used for the semester report. Monitoring reports, in line with the overall Project reporting, should be made available to affected communities concerning ongoing risks, impacts and mitigation measures.

The Country technical team will update the SEP through the lifetime of the project, in particular whenever there have been changes to the project or additional stakeholder activities or when particular milestones (agreements with communities) have been reached. Learning from Project assessments should be incorporated in SEP updates.

If CI has this information, please indicate [here](#) how women are represented in the decision-making body of primary partner organizations AIPEA, ACIYA, ACIYAVA (e. g., M/F distribution of voting members in the decision-making bodies)?

12 ANNEX I: TEMPLATE FOR STAKEHOLDER LIST

Group	Stakeholder	Contact details
Project Developers/Private Sector		
	Organization / Name	Address Email
	Organization / Name	Address Email
National Government Authorities		
	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development/ Carlos Correa, Minister	Address: Calle 37 #8-40 Bogotá, Colombia Email:
	Corpoamazonia, Regional Environmental Authority / Luis Alexander Mejía, General Director	Address: Carrera 17 #14-85, Mocoa, Putumayo Email: lmejia@corpoamazonia.gov.co
	National Parks Unit / Orlando Molano, General Director / Diana Castellanos, Director Territorial Amazonia	Address: Calle 74 #11-81 Piso 8, Bogotá, Colombia Email: direccion.general@parquesnacionales.gov.co

		Address: Calle 12C #8-79 Piso 2, Bogotá, Colombia Email: diana.castellanos@parquesnacionales.gov.co
District Level Government Authorities		
	Organization / Name	Address Email
	Organization / Name	Address Email
Local Level Government Authorities		
	Organization / Name	Address Email
	Organization / Name	Address Email
NGOs/CSOs/IPOs		
	Indigenous Council of the Yaigojé Apaporis Indigenous Territory / Gerardo Macuna, legal representant	Address: Comunidad Centro Providencia, Resguardo/Parque Yaigojé Apaporis Email: consejoindigenaapaporis@gmail.com
	AIPEA (Association of Indigenous Authorities of La Pedrera Amazonas) / Aresnio Matapí, President	Address: Comunidad Angosturas, Resguardo Indígena Comeyafú Email: aati.aipea@gmail.com
	MUTESA (Mujer, Tejer y Saber) organization) / María Clemencia Herrera Nemerayema, legal representant	Address: Carrera 6 @46-80, Bogotá, Colombia Email: corpomutesa@gmail.com
	Vereda Madroño Community Action Board (CAB) / Carlos Edén Cubeo, president of the CAB	Address: Vereda El Madroño Email:
etc		
	Organization / Name	Address Email

	Organization / Name	Address Email

ANNEX II: FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC) PROCESS

Describe Plan for any required FPIC Process, using the template in Table 5.

Table 6. FPIC Process Log

Colombia	Indigenous Council of Yaigojé Apaporis (ICYAP)	<p>Completed or Planned consultation or consent related activities toward FPIC with primary Indigenous partner organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ICYAP is a long-term partner of CI Colombia (> 18 years). The stakeholder was identified based on CI's long presence in the region and the relationships we have had with them. <p>An interinstitutional meeting was held on October 6, 2020, with the participation of the Indigenous Council of the Yaigojé Apaporis (ICYAP), the National Parks Unit, Conservation International Colombia, the Gaia Amazonas foundation, and the French Development Agency. The later as observers, as a proposal from Gaia Amazonas was being reviewed by them, to be implemented in the Yaigojé Apaporis as well, so they wanted to learn more form the project and that both projects'</p>	<p>After the Paromena meeting of the ICYAP, and following the recommendations of the IC members, a series of meetings between the ICYAP representatives (the legal representant, the secretary of environment and, a member of the REM implementation group), the Yaigojé Apaporis National Park Team, and CI Colombia (Erwin Palacios as Colombia lead for the project), have been implemented from February 19 to February 26) to end the process to adjust the proposed activities, with some input from Gaia Amazonas, and start discussing the administrative process</p>	<p>Gaps with respect to national or CI FPIC standards -</p> <p>Such a constraint posed by COVID 19 was explicitly communicated in all cases to IPOs, and, clarified that we approached them considering that the first step to take, was to formally inform them, following established procedures, for them to make an informed decision.</p>	<p>CI Plans to address FPIC gaps.</p> <p>All final agreements will be formalized by meeting minutes.</p>
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		<p>activities would not be overlapping (thematically and/or financially). This meeting served to formally present the Our Future Forests: Amazonia Verde project to these stakeholders, and considering that there were no prior process to formally present it to the ICYAP traditional authorities and define with their participation, specific activities to be implemented, also to define and agree on starting a process to review the project proposal (regarding the components and activities to be implemented at the Yaigojé Apaporis) with the participation of the ICYAP and the National Parks Unit the, and to establish a route to formally present the reviewed proposal to the ICYAP in one of their formal meetings in early 2021.</p> <p>A revised and agreed new version of the proposal and activities to be implemented in the Yaigojé Apaporis Indigenous Reserve/National Park, was formally presented to the 21 council members of the ICYAP, during the second session of the</p>	to sign an External Grant.		
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		<p>Indigenous Council held from February 2 to February 6, 2021 in Paromena community at the Apaporis River. Unanimously the IC members approved the proposal, providing some recommendations (see page 13, Minutes of the meeting).</p> <p>After the Paromena meeting of the ICYAP, and following the recommendations of the IC members, a series of meetings between the ICYAP representatives (the legal representant, the secretary of environment and, a member of the REM implementation group), the Yaigojé Apaporis National Park Team, and CI Colombia (Erwin Palacios as Colombia lead for the project), have been implemented from February 19 to February 26) to end the process to adjust the proposed activities, with some input from Gaia Amazonas, and start discussing the administrative process to sign an External Grant.</p> <p>According to the meetings held with the ICYAP and the Yaigojé Apaporis National Park team, during the implementation of the</p>			
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		<p>project it is expected to hold technical meetings every 3 months; they will serve to monitor on the implementation of the project's activities, and, discuss and make decisions, on any modifications needed. These technical meetings will be attended by the 3 representatives from the ICYAP, and the teams of the Yaigojé Apaporis National Park and CI Colombia's AV team.</p> <p>The main objection made by the ICYAP and the National Parks Unit dealt with implementing a Trust Fund for the area, given that it is an initiative already undertaken by National Parks under the HECO (Herencia Colombia) initiative and an additional trust fund initiative formerly agreed with Gaia Amazonas foundation; the ICYAP proposed to invest such funds in the implementation of activities and that was the agreement reached.</p>			
	Association of Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIPEA association is a long-term partner of CI Colombia (> 18 years). 	A meeting with the women group of AIPEA will be held on March 13-14, 2021, for them to	Such a constraint posed by COVID 19 was explicitly communicated in all	

Colombia	of La Pedrera, Amazonas (AIPEA)	<p>The stakeholder was identified based on CI's long presence in the region and the relationships we have had with them.</p> <p>A formal letter to the legal representant of the AIPEA, informing on the approval of the Our Future Forest: Amazonia Verde project, its main components, and inviting to coordinate to follow formal steps to provide them with all necessary information, was sent on August 5, 2020.</p> <p>Formal letters to the president of AIPEA association, informing on the approval of the Our Future Forest: Amazonia Verde project, its main components, and inviting to coordinate to follow formal steps to provide them with all necessary information, were sent on July 15 and August 21, 2020.</p> <p>Taking advantage of a regular internal meeting held by AIPEA on September 9, 2020, and previously having agreed with AIPEA authorities, Erwin Palacios joined</p>	<p>discuss and agree on proposed activities targeting the initiatives they have been leading in their communities/association</p> <p>A meeting with the traditional authorities of AIPEA, and leaders (women and men) from the different communities will be held on the fourth week of March, in order to consolidate the prioritized activities, elaborate a general timetable, associated budget and a Plan of Action to be presented to CI Colombia, to move forward on establishing the administrative process to provide the grant and start implementation.</p>	<p>cases to IPOs, and, clarified that we approached them considering that the first step to take, was to formally inform them, following established procedures, for them to make an informed decision.</p>	
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		<p>the meeting by mobile phone, and general information on the project was provided to the traditional authorities and other participants from AIPEA communities. It was agreed to have an in person specific meeting with all traditional authorities and leaders representing all AIPEA communities in October.</p> <p>An in-person meeting was held during 16 and 17 October 2020, at Camaritagua community, the project was formally presented to AIPEA, explaining how the opportunity to have the support from the French government arouse, and explaining the different components of the project. The authorities had an autonomous space/time to further discuss on the proposal, and a series of questions were made an answered. Then the traditional authorities gave their approval to the proposal and the participation of AIPEA. Commitments were made to guarantee AIPEA communities the opportunity to meet to identify and prioritize activities to be developed,</p>			
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		<p>according to the guidance given on the components of the project, specifically components 1 and 2.</p> <p>Agreed community meetings were developed from October 31st and November 2nd, 2020 in Comeyafú, Puerto Córdoba, Curare-Los Ingleses and Camaritagua indigenous reserves.</p> <p>A general Evaluation and Planning Meeting of AIPEA was developed from January 10-14, 2021 in Puerto Córdoba community, in which proposals of the different reserves were discussed and started to be integrated.</p>			
Colombia	MUTESA organization	<p>A formal letter to the legal representant of MUTESA, informing on the approval of the Our Future Forest: Amazonia Verde project, its main components, inviting to coordinate to participate in the project, and follow up formal steps to provide MUTESA with all necessary information, was sent on August 14, 2020.</p> <p>MUTESA sent a response on August 1, 2020, acknowledging the</p>	<p>Finalize documents' review and process to formally sign an EG, and start implementation</p>		

		<p>invitation and, manifesting their interest in participating.</p> <p>A series of virtual meeting were held with representatives of MUTESA, including María Clemencia Herrera Nemerayema, its legal representant, to further discuss on the project and identify the potential of MUTESA actions to align with the project's components/objectives.</p> <p>A formal proposal was delivered by MUTESA and reviewed by the technical team, providing comments to improve it. A final proposal has been already received with all the documentation necessary for the administrative process to give MUTESA an External Grant. Such a process is already underway.</p>			
Colombia	Vereda Madroño	<p>A first informal in-person meeting with representatives from Vereda Madroño was held on October 19, 2020, to let them know about the project and its components, and to learn if they considered it an opportunity to strength their initiatives.</p>	<p>On March 20, 2021, the CI Colombia team will hold a meeting with Vereda Madroño to learn on the activities they have prioritized and start defining a budget and action plan to build and present a formal proposal to CI Colombia.</p>		

		<p>On February 12, 2021, a meeting was held in Vereda Madroño community to present the project. After answering questions from the community and clarifying doubts, the community deliberated and decide to participate. They asked for support to develop two internal meetings to identify activities from their management plan, they consider would be key to implement.</p> <p>During February 2021, the Vereda Madroño people has developed two internal meetings to identify and prioritize activities from their management plan.</p>			
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Country Gender Action Plan (GAP)

Colombia

May 2021

- Who is the designated person(s) with responsibility for implementing and monitoring this GAP?
Under the leadership of **Erwin Palacios**, responsible will be consultants for Amazonia Verde/ Our Future Forests: **Mariana Dominguez and Francis Palacios**.
- Reflecting on the gender issues identified in the regional gender action plan, and the specific activities that your country component will undertake, explain what steps will need to be taken to ensure gender equity and promote women's leadership in the table below:

	In which activities may gender considerations be important?	Which specific measures are necessary to guarantee gender equality and promote leadership of women?
Outcome 1: Newly secured protection and improved management of IPLC lands		
Gender outcome: Greater access and control of natural resources for women		
Output 1.1. Support IPLCs to manage and monitor their land using traditional knowledge and new technology	<p>In the implementation, strengthening and updating of the management plans and current conservation strategies.</p> <p>In supporting indigenous authorities to complete the planification of land use and conservation of these areas.</p> <p>In the design, testing and implementation of the indigenous territorial monitoring plan, to ensure compliance of protected areas.</p>	<p>Women of each of the organizations that are partners of the project have different levels of engagement:</p> <p>-AIPEA (Indigenous Association of La Pedrera, Amazonas): This association is made up of four indigenous reservations and ten communities. The authority council of the association has been traditionally made up by men, with women being relegated to roles that have very little or no participation in decision-making. In recent year Conservation International has promoted the participation of women as leaders of the women's group of each community. As members of each community, women do have the right to vote.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>-Identify and register personal information (phone number and address) of the female leaders, to personally contact them and invite them to meetings and ensure their participation throughout the project.</p> <p>-The first session for the updating of the management plan is done at the community level, therefore women will be invited as community</p>

<p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>		<p>members. -Female leaders will also have an active voice within this meeting. We have learned that even though in some of the reservations, women actively participate, in others they are spectators and almost never participate. To avoid this, one of the consultants will accompany this process, promoting that women actively participate and share their opinions.</p> <p>Carry out a workshop specifically on gender in september, to divulgate CI's Gender Policy and make them aware of key gender issues relevant for the implementation of the project. A workshop will be developed at each reservation of AIPEA, at Vereda Madroño, and one at the Yaigojé-Apaporis. The information gathered in the 24-hour Clock and the Baby Boys and Girls activities, together with the perceptions of the consultants and CI staff that has worked in territory for over a decade, will allow the design and structure of a workshop that is appropriate to the context. It will also include information from the documents "Guidelines for Integrating Gender & Social Equity Into Conservation Programming", "Addressing Gender Issues and Actions in Biodiversity Objective" and "Gender in Conservation" amongst others. Additional material to strengthen the content of the workshop, is also welcome. The overall budget for these workshops is \$6,000.</p> <p>-AIPEA women's group has chosen four female representatives (one for each reservation) that will coordinate the activities defined by the group.</p> <p>-Whenever there are meetings that include male authorities of each community, the consultant will make sure that the ten female leaders are participating as well. The consultants have recommended this to the secretary of natural resources and the regional coordinator of women.</p> <p>-Since men may sometimes be reluctant to female involvement in decision making, in every activity related to the Amazonia Verde project, the</p>
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		<p>consultants reiterate the importance of the gender perspective of the project and of women in general within the communities.</p> <p>-Consultants have held three meetings with the ten women's leaders, the regional coordinator of women and two to three female delegates from each community. The purpose of these meetings was to identify and present activities they believe that will strengthen their capacities in decision-making and in managing natural resources. Women have identified that they want to improve their household's food security and sovereignty and increase their income, by diversifying their <i>chagras</i> and generating opportunities to commercialize their products. In a parallel effort, they identified training to strengthen their abilities as producers and allow the fair trade of their products.</p> <p>Together with the consultants, women have identified six activities that have already been budgeted for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventory of the diversity and abundance of crops produced in the <i>chagras</i> and adjacent plots of land in each community of AIPEA. 2. Seed exchange between reservations. 3. Elaboration of a primer that contains the traditional knowledge, carried by women, related to the management of <i>chagras</i>. 4. Define a strategy, like a farmer's market, where the families of AIPEA can commercialize their products in the town center. 5. Training in poultry farming and commercialization and handling of poultry product. 6. Training in stingless beekeeping. <p>-During the general meetings with AIPEA we have opened the discussion on the importance of the participation of women in conservation initiatives, where both men and women can share their opinions. Since men and women interact differently with the environment, we carried out the activity Baby boys and girls of the <i>CI Activity Handbook</i> to better understand the gender norms and perceptions of the communities.</p>
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<p> </p> <p> </p>		<p>We also implemented the 24-hour clock activity to gather gender information on what work men and women do and to understand time constraints each gender may have.</p> <p>-Vereda Madroño: The community action committee's positions have been historically occupied by men, but in recent years women have served as treasurers and secretary. Even though men dominate the decision-making scenario, we have noticed that women are listened to more than in AIPEA.</p> <p>-MUTESA: This corporation has a female president, and all the directive positions are occupied by women.</p> <p>Facilitators have a flexible schedule that is adjustable to the dynamics of both women and men.</p> <p>Most women have the possibility of leaving their children with family members. But they also have the option of coming to the meetings and workshops with them and their meals are covered.</p> <p>Carry out the meetings as close as possible to the communities or set a central meeting point. Whenever people need to commute to a meeting point, gas will be covered.</p> <p>Our experience has showed that there is more empathy and trust with same-sex facilitators. The project has hired both a male and a female facilitator to allow better communication with participants.</p> <p>-Promote the participation of timid people or groups of people.</p> <p>-Even though Spanish is not their mother tongue, both men and women are fluent in Spanish.</p> <p>The monitoring and evaluation plan for Amazonia Verde will be as following:</p>
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<p> </p> <p> </p>		<p>-Monthly community meetings supervised by each female leader, the authority, and the representative of natural resources. These meetings will be carried out with project participants to evaluate compliance of what has been agreed, level of satisfaction. This committee has been constituted in accordance with their traditional governance structure. These are meetings to be implemented as part of the communities' regular monthly meetings, so there is no need to budget them.</p> <p>Definition and implementation of a gender-responsive participative monitoring and evaluation system that nourishes from the Most Significant Change methodology. Enabling regular monitoring of the agreements and the satisfaction of the participants, with data collected and analyzed from a gender perspective.</p> <p>-Six-monthly monitoring and evaluation meetings at the reservation level to discuss and evaluate execution of the project so far and what has been discussed in the monthly meetings so far. Already budgeted within the activities defined with communities.</p> <p>-A regional meeting will be held, where each sector can show the results to the communities of what they have been doing so far.</p>
<p>Output 1.2. Support IPLCs to increase areas under conservation protection</p>	<p>When supporting indigenous and community groups in the establishment of new protected areas in their territories.</p> <p>In the creation of a network of Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (CCAs).</p> <p>When strengthening their capacities for the consolidation of their conservation areas.</p>	<p>Men have the traditional roles of hunters and fishermen, which allows them to travel along all their territory, while women have the role of keeping their <i>chagras</i> which tend to be close to their homes. Due to this, about five men from each reservation will be carrying out an expedition throughout their territories to identify culturally important sites. The information gathered will help define protected areas for conservation purposes.</p> <p>Prior to the expedition, each reservation will carry out meetings with men and women, to socialize the results. Both men and women have participated in these types of meetings before and have a strong influence within the decision that involve the protection of their livelihoods.</p>

		Facilitators will accompany the zoning meetings for the identification of new protected areas that will be carried out at the reservation level. Both men and women participate in these meetings.
Outcome 2: Indigenous Leaders empowered, and community capacity needs met		
Gender outcome: Improve participation and decision-making abilities of women in the management of natural resources.		
Output 2.1. Strengthen capacity of IPLC organizations	<p>In the identification and prioritization of the strengthening capacities' topics.</p> <p>In the design and implementation of training modules in management, fundraising, basic computer skills, accounting, procurement procedures and accountability.</p>	<p>The budget to be implemented by AIPEA was divided to fulfill the needs identified by the four reservations and an additional portion to be implemented specifically by the women group of AIPEA. This was deliberately done to assure that the needs of women were being met. We then carried out meetings with women separately, and then with both, men and women, to define their training needs, based on the activities they had already identified.</p> <p>Design courses that align with their vision of development and that are culturally appropriate.</p> <p>As a requirement to benefit from the training program, each community must participate with the same number of men and women, to ensure equitable and balanced representation and participation.</p> <p>Our experience has showed that there is more empathy and trust with same-sex facilitators. Sessions will be carried out separately by sex y required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote the participation of shy people or groups of people. -Activities in the local language when possible and necessary, and/or provide translation to participants. <p>Leveling courses will be carried out for those participants who have less knowledge/experience in the topic. Since literacy can be a barrier for a</p>

<p> </p> <p> </p>		<p>small group of members, the supporting teaching material will be didactic, simple and include visual aids.</p> <p>Be explicit in the invitation to the training program, about how much valued is the contribution of a diverse group of actors and members of the community.</p> <p>Develop a wide array of content that adapts to various media, different audiences and learning methods.</p> <p>Foster a safe and empathetic space, encouraging assertive communication, where participants feel free to ask questions and express their opinions.</p> <p>Each training program will include an evaluation system to determine if the participants are learning or if certain topics must be strengthened. Develop a documentary management system to ensure the communities' future access to the information generated in Amazonia Verde and other sectors of their organization. Training and divulgation materials are budgeted within training activities budget.</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Train the IPLC leaders of tomorrow – enabling emerging leaders (men and women) to address development pressures</p>	<p>In the design and implementation of skill training modules to strengthen leadership, resource management and financial education for small business.</p> <p>In the training on topics related to current climate change and risk management.</p> <p>Through the implementation of the indigenous women's fellowships.</p>	<p>Strengthen the access to quality information, not only from the training that will be given by the consultants but from external consultants that are experts on each of the topics that encompass the activities identified by both men and women. We have also contacted the Directorate of Rural Women, an entity of the Ministry of Agriculture, to coordinate efforts in the training of women.</p> <p>Highlight and disseminate women's success stories (within the community or at a regional level), documenting the impact that their involvement in AV has brought to their lives. Budgeted within communications activities.</p> <p>Open spaces for women and men leaders to let the community know about their management.</p>

		Provide all necessary support to the fellowships to improve and increase their capacities and make visible their work within their communities/organizations, but also to external audiences. Budgeted within communications activities and the mentorship budget.
Outcome 3. Sustainable value chains and financial mechanisms identified and implemented		
Gender outcome: Generate socioeconomic benefits and services for women		
Output 3.1. Expand sustainable livelihood opportunities through Conservation Agreements, developing and enhancing sustainable value chains and business development	<p>In the fundraising training sessions regarding the different funding mechanisms for conservation projects. Deepening in topics related to the functioning of an endowment fund.</p> <p>In the strengthening of ongoing economic alternatives. Creating opportunities of community initiatives for the goods produced in a sustainable manner. (e. g., Meliponiculture)</p> <p>In the creation and strengthening of technical capabilities in monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>Specific workshops to discuss wellbeing and gender roles, and how these interrelated issues are key for successful efforts for the collective procurement of resources (funds) aiming to a common goal; then, providing information directly related with funding opportunities and the general steps to access them, with a pair of specific examples they can work on.</p> <p>Initiatives such as training in stingless bee beekeeping (meliponiculture), food transformation and aviculture, will be led by women, but require equal participation of both men and women.</p> <p>The monitoring and evaluation committees will be conformed of both men and women, to secure proper compliance.</p>
Output 3.2. Facilitate access to climate and conservation finance and develop innovative finance opportunities	<p>In the training sessions of financial management, establishment of clear objectives, internal communication, and project management.</p> <p>In workshops of how to access public and private funding to endorse their initiatives.</p> <p>Create and sow a trust fund for the participating indigenous communities.</p>	<p>Share with both men and women, information on how the functioning of trust funds and how it could be applied to their context. Budgeted within Trust Fund structuration</p>

