

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title

BioSouth: The Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Ecological and Cultural Connectivity Corridor

Region

Colombia

GEF Project ID

11432

Country(ies)

Colombia

Type of Project

FSP

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency ID

9708

Executing Partner

National Natural Parks of Colombia

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area (s)

Multi Focal Area

Submission Date

10/18/2023

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Mangroves, Tropical Rain Forests, Wetlands, Paramo, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Mainstreaming, Infrastructure, Certification -National Standards, Extractive Industries, Tourism, Species, Threatened Species, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Innovation, Knowledge Generation

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Duration (Months)

84

GEF Project Grant: (a)

13,736,697.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

1,236,303.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

14,973,000.00

Total Co-financing

69,060,096.00

PPG Amount: (e) 300,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 27,000.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 327,000.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 15,300,000.00
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The region comprising the Department of Nariño and the Upper Putumayo in southwestern Colombia is a landscape of remarkable biological and cultural diversity, due to its location at the convergence of the Biogeographic Chocó strip, the Pacific coastal plains, the northern Andes Mountains, and the upper foothills of the Amazon. This region, known as the BioSouth Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor, has a wide diversity of ecosystems ranging from mangroves and marine-coastal zones to páramos, wetlands, and tropical and Andean forests. A great variety of species inhabit this region, bearing high levels of endemism. Moreover, this region represents the confluence of diverse cultures, traditions, and knowledge systems held by the indigenous, afro-descendant, and small farmer communities who live there playing a significant role in the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and biodiversity.

This ecologically important region faces multiple challenges such as deforestation that is primarily driven by agricultural expansion, habitat fragmentation because of unplanned infrastructure development, and contamination and ecosystem degradation associated with the oil industry and non-sustainable tourism activities. These threats not only have strong negative impacts on the region, but addressing them represents a challenge for ensuring biodiversity conservation, enhancing ecological connectivity, and the provision of ecosystem services that sustain the region’s communities and their livelihoods.

To this end, the project’s objective is to strengthen the ecological and cultural connectivity of the BioSouth Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor through enhanced environmental governance and sustainable production landscapes. This approach will bring benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience, and local communities, ensuring gender equity and contributing to building peace. This will be achieved through five interrelated components: i) strengthening governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience; ii) improving the conservation and restoration of biodiversity through ecological and cultural connectivity; iii) supporting biocultural sustainable production landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilience; iv) promoting knowledge management and learning using an intercultural approach; and v) Monitoring and Evaluation. This strategy will be implemented in five biodiversity-rich landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Coastal Piedmont, and Pacific) along the BioSouth Corridor and will deliver the following global environment benefits: 136,424 hectares (ha) of terrestrial protected areas and 190,282 ha of marine protected areas under improved management; 5,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration; 150,419.3 ha of landscapes under improved practices; and 4,854,792 tCO₂e of

greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigated, with 13,000 people benefiting from this GEF and Colombian investment (50% women and 50% men). The project will have a duration of 7 years.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen the ecological and cultural connectivity of the BioSouth Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor through environmental governance and sustainable production landscapes, with benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience, and local communities, ensuring gender equity and contributing to building peace.

Project Components

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,700,000.00	8,546,610.00

Outcome:

1.1. Harmonized territorial and sectoral planning contributes to the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience and peace building in the BioSouth Corridor.

Indicated by:

a) Number of territorial and sectoral planning instruments developed and/or updated through participatory means that consider the protection and management of biodiversity and climate resilience with special emphasis on the needs of women and youth.

The targets will be determined during the PPG phase.

1.2. Strengthened intercultural and institutional governance and dialogue mechanisms for joint decision-making for the protection and management of biodiversity and building climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor.

Indicated by:

a) Five intercultural and institutional committees including the participation of regional subsystems of protected areas – PAs (one for each biodiversity target landscape) for joint decision-making supported for the protection of biodiversity, promoting women’s participation in leadership positions (50% women and 50% men).

b) Change in the capacity of IPLC organizations and key institutions for the management of biodiversity and climate resilience (measured through the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard and the Organizational Performance Index [OPI] tool).

c) 100% of plans related to UNDP’s environmental and social safeguards (SES) are implemented.

Output:

1.1.1. Territorial and sectoral planning instruments updated and/or strengthened to include an impact analysis of socio-environmental conflicts and considering the Colombian Participatory Development Programs with a Territorial Focus (PDET, Spanish acronym).

1.1.2. Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and/or Afro-descendant communities and Local Communities (IPLCs) environmental planning instruments updated and/or developed considering interculturality and through participatory means.

1.2.1. Intercultural agreements that promote public-private partnerships signed by existing local governance organizations for the design and management of sustainable production and conservation landscapes.

1.2.2. Capacity-building and participatory environmental monitoring program for effective biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience implemented in five target biodiversity landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Coastal Piedmont, and Pacific) with the participation of women and youth.

1.2.3. Implementation of Operational Plans and Work Plans of the Regional Systems of Protected Areas and the Departmental Systems of Protected Areas (SIRAPs/SIDAPs, Spanish acronyms) supported considering different sources of financing.

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

2. Conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the BioSouth Corridor through ecological and cultural connectivity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,665,000.00	18,425,480.00

Outcome:

2.1. PAs of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP, Spanish acronym) with improved management effectiveness, and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) and PA buffer areas strengthened.

Indicated by:

a) Improved management effectiveness of 12 national and regional terrestrial PAs (136,424 ha (Core Indicator 1.2) and marine PAs (190,282 ha (Core Indicator 2.2), measured through the GEF 8 METT: (i) Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira y Frontera Integrated Management National District (IMND); (ii) Galeras Fauna and Flora Sanctuary (FFS); (iii) Isla Corota FFS; (iv) Páramo de Paja Blanca Territorio Sagrado del Pueblo de los Pastos Regional Natural Park (RNP); (v) Paramo de las Ovejas-Tauso RNP; (vi) Volcan Azufral Chaitan RNP; (vii) Cuenca Alta del Rio Nembí National Protective Forest Reserve (NPFR); (viii) La Planada

NPFR; (ix) Laguna La Cocha Cerro Patascosy NPFR; (x) Rio Bobo y Buesaquillo NPFR; (xi) Orito – Ingi Ande Medicinal Plants Flora Sanctuary; (xii) Cuenca Alta del Río Mocoa NPFR.

b) 419.3 ha of OECMs supported (to be confirmed during the PPG phase)

c) Reduced gap in annual financing by XX (to be determined during the PPG phase) to cover basic management costs and investments in 12 PAs and at least five OECMs.

2.2. Ecological restoration within PAs, in PA buffer areas, and other important connectivity areas, contributes to the consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor.

Indicated by:

a) 5,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration (Core Indicator 3).

b) 381,533 tCO₂e sequestered as a result of agroecological restoration during the life of the project (part of Core Indicator 6.5).

c) Increase in annual income by XX (to be determined during the PPG phase) of women and men as a result of restoration actions.

Output:

2.1.1. Management Plans for PAs of the SINAP designed and under implementation considering the needs and perspectives of IPLCs, women, and youth.

2.1.2. Participatory Management Plans for potential or registered OECMs designed and under implementation in each of the five biodiversity target landscapes (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Coastal Piedmont, and Pacific), considering the needs and perspectives of IPLCs, women, and youth.

2.1.3. Innovative financial mechanisms with mixed finance (e.g., revolving fund, debt-for-nature swap, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), results-based payments, and habitat banking) implemented and contributing to biodiversity conservation, climate change resilience, and the sustainability of project outcomes.

2.2.1. Restoration plan for strategic areas defined, implemented, and monitored jointly with IPLCs.

2.2.2. Strategies to ensure the sustainability of restoration efforts include local training and technical assistance, innovative financing, and participatory monitoring.

2.2.3. Intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth Corridor created and/or operationalized.

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
5,900,000.00	29,661,755.00

Outcome:

3.1. Sustainable agricultural and livestock systems emphasize agroecological processes, reduce GHG emissions, and protect biodiversity while contributing to the family economy, regional food autonomy, and building peace.

Indicated by:

- a) 30,000 ha of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (Core Indicator 4.3).
- b) 4,473,259 tCO₂e of GHG emissions avoided during the life of the project (part of Core Indicator 6.5).
- c) Number of women and men who participate in sustainable production and with technical assistance and access to markets for their products (Target to be determined during the PPG phase).

3.2. Strengthened nature- and cultural-based entrepreneurship, businesses, and tourism with value chain links and generating environmental and social benefits.

Indicated by:

- a) 120,000 ha of terrestrial landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (Core Indicator 4.1).
- b) Increase in the annual net income of small and medium-sized entrepreneurs (nature-based tourism initiatives, ventures, and companies recognized or certified as biodiversity-friendly), disaggregated by sex (Target to be determined during the PPG phase).

Output:

3.1.1. Climate-resilient land management plans under implementation in line with the PIGCCTs, supported by training (e.g. Field Schools (ECAs, Spanish acronym) and, rural extension services programs.

3.1.2. Agroecological production plans, aligned with the PIGCCTs, implemented, incorporating decarbonization actions, promote food sovereignty and security, foster best practices, establish connections to value chains, and reduce GHG emissions while safeguarding biodiversity.

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

3.2.1. Business models for nature-based tourism and businesses, ecotourism, non-timber forest product (NTFP) ventures, and agrobiodiversity designed and/or strengthened, including training and support to IPLCs initiatives.

3.2.2. Public-private and community investments strengthened through joint startups and venture capital, access to markets, and the purchase of equipment and materials to support local entrepreneurship and promote a nature-based economy.

3.2.3. Tourism products developed and/or strengthened, including a marketing strategy that promotes and energizes nature- and cultural- based tourism businesses and entrepreneurship.

4. Knowledge management and learning with an intercultural and ecological approach

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,556,569.00	7,825,520.00

Outcome:

4.1. Educational processes that favor learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

Indicated by:

a) Number of intercultural pedagogical curricula adopted, with an emphasis on biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

b) Number of students disaggregated by sex who benefit from the multicultural teaching and learning initiatives for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

Targets to be determined during the PPG phase

4.2. Communication mechanisms and shared knowledge contribute to knowledge management in the BioSouth Corridor and to the scaling-up and replicability of project outcomes.

Indicated by:

a) At least five products for sharing knowledge and lessons learned disseminated through subnational, national, regional and global platforms, to promote the replication and scaling-up in other corridors and biocultural and sustainable production landscapes.

b) At least five safe and enabling spaces for women to share their perspectives, experiences, and knowledge related to the project.

c) Number of IPLC communication organizations with participation of men, women, youth, and children that contribute to knowledge management and learning about biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change (Target to be determined during the PPG phase).

Output:

4.1.1 Intercultural educational projects for each biodiversity target landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Coastal Piedmont, and Pacific) implemented, including:

a) Improved skills of managers and teachers in updating educational strategies that teach about biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

b) Pedagogical curricula emphasize biodiversity conservation and climate resilience.

4.2.1 IPLC communication organizations strengthened with equipment, training, and enhanced operation processes, contributing to the systematization and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices at local, national and international scale.

4.2.2. Information from the project linked with national biodiversity and climate change monitoring systems.

4.2.3. Lessons learned from the project compiled, systematized, and disseminated nationally and internationally.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
261,000.00	1,312,155.00

Outcome:

5.1: M&E assesses project impact and guides adaptive management.

Indicated by:

100% of the M&E targets are met.

Output:

5.1.1. M&E Plan, implemented.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Governance and sectoral policies for the comprehensive management of biodiversity and climate resilience	1,700,000.00	8,546,610.00
2. Conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the BioSouth Corridor through ecological and cultural connectivity	3,665,000.00	18,425,480.00

3. Biocultural sustainable productive landscapes for a biodiversity-based economy and climate resilience	5,900,000.00	29,661,755.00
4. Knowledge management and learning with an intercultural and ecological approach	1,556,569.00	7,825,520.00
M&E	261,000.00	1,312,155.00
Subtotal	13,082,569.00	65,771,520.00
Project Management Cost	654,128.00	3,288,576.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	13,736,697.00	69,060,096.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Colombia is considered one of the world's most megadiverse countries, hosting nearly 10% of the planet's biodiversity and with areas of high biological diversity comprising Andean ecosystems, Amazon rainforests, and humid ecosystems of the Chocó biogeographic zone.^{[1]¹} In particular, the Department of Nariño and Alto Putumayo in southwestern Colombia is a landscape of remarkable biological and cultural diversity that brings together these three natural areas resulting from the convergence of the Chocó biogeographic zone, the Pacific coastal plains, the mountains of the northern Andes, and the upper foothills of the Amazon.

The region contains a broad diversity of ecosystems that consist of mangrove ecosystems and marine-coastal areas, with the largest extent of mangrove ecosystems in the country (149,735.75 hectares [ha]); three páramo complexes (207,569 ha); more than 25 types of natural wetlands (24,438.43 ha), including the Laguna de La Cocha Ramsar wetland; dry forest ecosystems (93,449.73 ha); and tropical and Andean forests (1,484,131 ha).^{[2]²} These strategic ecosystems are essential not only because they serve as carbon sinks and stocks, but also because they provide other essential ecosystem services. These services include storing and regulating water, regulating climate, sustaining biodiversity, serving as drivers of livelihoods for local communities, and as sacred sites for ancestral cultures.^{[3]³}

A high percentage of the country's biodiversity is distributed throughout this variety of ecosystems, representing 19% of plants, 11% of amphibians, 13% of reptiles, 68% of birds, 38% of mammals, 12% of butterflies, 19% of ants, and 1.5% of beetles, of the total number of species in Colombia.^{[4]⁴} This region also contributes at least 10,624 (14%) of the 75,157 species observed in Colombia; it has 110 species of migratory birds out of the 148 recorded for Colombia; and it has high levels of endemism that contribute to its exceptional ecological richness, accounting for 596 of the 6,390 endemic species reported for the country, making it a biodiversity hotspot of global importance^{[5]⁵}. In addition, the intersection of the Pacific, Andean, and Amazon regions as part of the landscape of Nariño and Alto Putumayo represents the confluence of diverse cultures, traditions, and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant and rural communities that inhabit them. In this sense, the natural capital is the basis for diverse lifestyles and sustains the rural and urban populations as well as the different production sectors. This region is recognized for its economy associated with the agricultural sector, which includes cultivation of potato, coffee, banana, heart of palm, cacao, coconut, sugarcane, and palm oil. Nariño is ranked as the country's fourth-highest department with the greatest milk production in the country. Forestry and fishing are also characteristic production activities in this region.^{[6]⁶}

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

- Law 99 of the 1993 National Environmental Policy creates the Ministry of the Environment and organizes the National Environmental System, establishing the principles for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and environmental integration in territorial planning.
- Law 165 of 1994 ratifies the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), focusing on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits derived from their use.
- Law 2 of 1959 and Decree 1791 of 1996 establishes the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture to declare National Natural Parks in areas specially delineated by the national government; this law also provides the Forest Harvesting Plan for the sustainable use and conservation of forest resources.
- Decree 3272 of 2010 (compiled in the Sole Regulatory Decree 1076 of 2015) creates the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP, acronym in Spanish) and defines the categories of protected areas (PAs) and procedures for their designation, management, and conservation.
- Decree No. 3572 of 2011 creates the Colombian National Natural Parks unit that is responsible for managing the National Natural Parks System and coordinating the SINAP.
- Law 1931 of 2018 creates the National Policy on Climate Change, which establishes the guidelines for climate change management.
- Law 2169 of 2021 promotes the country's low-carbon development through the establishment of minimum goals and measures for carbon neutrality and climate resilience.
- Law 1930 of 2018 dictates provisions for the conservation and comprehensive management of the Páramos in Colombia.
- Law 21 of 1991 (ILO Convention 169. Art.7) and Law 1551 of 2012 (Art. 3) ensure the incorporation of indigenous people's management and life plans that consider their processes for economic, cultural, and land use development, as a reference point for harmonizing actions that prioritize development in and around ethnic groups' territories; these laws articulate the active participation of these groups.[\[7\]](#)

This ecologically important region faces multiple environmental challenges. One of the main problems in this region is deforestation, which is driven by agricultural expansion, illegal logging, mining, unplanned infrastructure development, overexploitation of natural resources, and the presence of illicit crops linked to the armed conflict. For example, the area of Valle de Sibundoy in Alto Putumayo lost 491 ha to deforestation during the 2010-2013 period.[\[8\]](#)⁸ Moreover, the department of Nariño has lost a total of 27,256 ha of forest in the last 5 years, ranking the department within the top 10 departments with the highest deforestation in the country in 2018, with a total of 2,833 ha deforested. It is worth noting that in this region, highly affected by the armed conflict, approximately 85% of this total and its associated emissions came from the municipalities that are part of the Participatory Development Programs with a Territorial Focus (PDET); with a total of 41,900 ha used for illicit crops in 2018.[\[9\]](#)⁹ The PDETs were created after the peace agreements with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in 2016 as a special planning and management tool that aims to stabilize and transform the territories most affected by violence, poverty, illicit economies, and institutional weakness[\[10\]](#)¹⁰. All of the latter related to deforestation leads to habitat and species loss, fragmentation of ecosystems, and soil erosion, among other impacts.

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

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) 6th Assessment Report, the Pacific-Andes-Amazon region is also already suffering adverse effects from climate change, which impact marine, coastal, and terrestrial ecosystems. Climate change is affecting the distribution of species and water flows, which will degrade ecosystems such as high-altitude wetlands, and negatively affect agricultural production, traditional fisheries, food security, and human health.^{[13]¹³} Nariño has a vulnerability rating of 85.31% and a medium threat index for climate change.^{[14]¹⁴} According to the Departmental Inventory of Greenhouse Gases, Nariño ranked 14th among Colombia's 32 departments in 2012 with a net emission of 6.08 MtCO₂-eq, and 11th in gross emissions with 8.39 MtCO₂-eq. A large part of the total emissions correspond to the agricultural sector (44%), with 35% of the emissions coming from the dairy sector. Next is the forestry sector, which contributes 33.5% of the emissions, with land used for forestry and palm oil cultivation accounting for 69.5% of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) category emissions.^{[15]¹⁵}

A national system of PAs is one of the primary strategies to protect biodiversity. Currently, the region of Nariño and Alto Putumayo has 12 PAs registered in the SINAP: (i) Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera Integrated Management National District (IMND); (ii) Galeras Fauna and Flora Sanctuary (FFS); (iii) Isla Corota FFS; (iv) Páramo de Paja Blanca Territorio Sagrado del Pueblo de los Pastos Regional Natural Park (RNP); (v) Páramo de las Ovejas-Tauso RNP; (vi) Volcan Azufral Chaitan RNP; (vii) Cuenca Alta del Río Nembi National Protective Forest Reserve (NPFR); (viii) La Planada NPFR; (ix) Laguna La Cocha Cerro Patascoy NPFR; (x) Río Bobo y Buesaquillo NPFR; (xi) Orito-Ingi Ande Medicinal Plants Flora Sanctuary; and (xii) Cuenca Alta del Río Mocoa NPFR. This region also has complementary international conservation strategies such as Ramsar Wetlands, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs); as well as other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) that include approximately 196 Civil Society Nature Reserves (RNSC, Spanish acronym) and Community and Ethnic Reserves. Therefore, the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the BioSouth Corridor should be based on collaboration between institutions and communities to achieve connectivity between the PA network making use of the different management instruments and as an opportunity to involve public and private partners in the conservation and management of PAs and OEMCs.

Project area

The BioSouth Pacific-Andean-Amazonian Corridor, which has an approximate length of 794,379 ha, will be implemented throughout the region of Nariño and Alto Putumayo (refer to Annex C). Specifically, the project will be implemented in the following five prioritized biodiversity landscapes: the Pacific landscape, the coastal piedmont landscape, the Andean landscape, the Galeras-La Cocha landscape, and the Sibundoy Valley landscape. These landscapes are described in the table. The corridor covers portions of 21 municipalities ranging from the Pacific and coastal piedmont, through the Andean region, to the upper Amazon, thus connecting the three different natural regions, as well as the different institutional and social stakeholders.

Biodiversity Landscape	Description
Sibundoy Valley Landscape	<p>Ecological attributes: Mountain ecosystems (cloud forests, high Andean forests), páramos, Andean-Amazonian foothills, rivers, and wetlands that support high biodiversity and connectivity through páramos, montane and subtropical forest to the base of the mountain range, where it joins the humid forests of the western Amazon.</p> <p>Threats: Deforestation from extensive cattle ranching and expansion of agricultural borders; increase in monocultures; gold and coal mining; population growth because of internal displacement; soil and water contamination from poor waste management practices and excessive use of agrochemicals.</p>
Galeras-La Cocha Landscape	<p>Ecological attributes: Mountain landscape that connects the Galeras Flora and Fauna Sanctuary (FFS), originating in the Atríz Valley to the west, and meeting the La Cocha Lagoon to the east. These areas are part of the western mountain range dominated by Andean and high Andean forests, high Andean plateaus and wetlands, and the La Cocha Lagoon is a Ramsar Wetland that connects the Andean portion with the Amazonian slope. It has substantial biodiversity and endemism, and is highly important for the provision of water supply.</p> <p>Threats: Deforestation of primary and secondary forests, páramos, and geological reserve zones for charcoal production and expansion of the agricultural and livestock borders; water contamination from wastewater discharge and eutrophication from agrochemicals.</p>
Andean Landscape	<p>Ecological attributes: The landscape is dominated by the western cordillera and the Nariño highlands, with high mountain forest (high Andean Forest), wetlands, and savanna ecosystems that converge with montane forest and connect with the páramos and volcanic mountains.</p> <p>Threats: Deforestation and overexploitation of natural resources as a result of population migration to páramos; fires in native vegetation cover for agricultural expansion; mining activities; and soil and water contamination from agrochemicals.</p>
Coastal Piedmont Landscape	<p>Ecological attributes: Part of the Pacific transition zone that encompasses the western strip up to the Andean foothills. It includes tropical rainforest ecosystems, premontane rainforests, and premontane moist forests that form a matrix of dense forests interconnecting with the Andean forests (cloud forests) of the western cordillera. It has a great amount of water and a high number of species of flora and fauna.</p> <p>Threats: Deforestation from cattle ranching; extensive cultivation of sugarcane, palm oil, and bananas; open-pit and large-scale gold mining; illegal logging; illicit crops (coca); and contamination from glyphosate fumigation.</p>
Pacific Landscape	<p>Ecological attributes: Marine-coastal ecosystems, mangrove swamps, wetlands including estuarine deltas, islands, low cliffs, and rainy plains, which interconnect with the tropical rainforests up to the coastal piedmont, generating an ample water supply and high levels of biodiversity.</p> <p>Threats: Deforestation and transformation of mangrove ecosystems and rainforests for domestic land use; illegal timber extraction; illegal mining; extensive monoculture of oil palm; illegal crops in tropical forest ecosystems; contamination from oil spills from the Trans-Andean Pipeline due to the installation of illegal valves and bombing of the pipeline; overexploitation of fisheries resources.</p>

Baseline

Colombia has strengthened its environmental governance structure to protect national resources and globally important biodiversity through policies and action plans, such as the National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services; the National Plan for Ecological Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Recovery of Degraded Areas; and the National Water Plan, which implements the National Policy for the Integral Management of Water Resources in its strategic lines of action. These guidelines are aligned and integrated through the 2022-2026 National Development Plan, which lays the foundation for Colombia to become a leader in the protection of life, promoting peace and overcoming injustices and conflict, and changing the way humans relate to the environment. In addition, Colombia is strongly committed to global climate action, as reflected in its National Climate Change Policy and National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, which contain general and sectoral territorial strategies to manage climate change. In line with these objectives, the National Natural Park (NNP) unit is implementing a program known as Local Sustainable Development in Protected Areas that contributes to the implementation of the National Sectoral Policy for Sustainable Development, particularly the Green Growth strategy, and the Policy for Social Participation in Conservation called 'Parks with the People,' which involves IPLCs located in national PAs or their areas of influence in conservation management. The NNP unit also manages the Research and Monitoring Plan for the SINAP, and land cover monitoring to verify the status of PAs.

At the departmental level, Nariño has consolidated public policy instruments to guide environmental management of the territory through the department's 2006-2030 Biodiversity Action Plan, the 2016-2036 Regional Environmental Management Plan, the Ten-Year Environmental Education Plan, and the 2020-2023 Nariño Development Plan. These plans incorporate the topics of biodiversity, risk management, climate change, and peace building to strengthen actions aimed at the prevention and control of forest fires, ecological restoration of strategic ecosystems for the conservation of water resources, ecological rehabilitation in areas of environmental interest, protection of vegetation cover on land that supplies sources for local aqueducts, among others. The Department of Putumayo has its 2020-2023 Development Plan, which contains a strategic environmental and sustainable development line. This includes sustainable environment programs, protection and conservation of water resources, and climate change management for low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The plan defines actions for developing products and services derived from biodiversity, agricultural training and environmental monitoring at the technical and professional level, and the acquisition of land for the preservation of water resources.

The baseline investments from national and subnational institutions amount to USD 59,957,453 for a period of 7 years. These investments are directly related to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation within the BioSouth Corridor. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development will invest USD 22,115,385 to support programs aimed at reducing deforestation and implementing restoration actions, as well as for providing technical and political support for the implementation of climate change management strategies. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will invest USD 3,605,769 for the development of programs for productive reconversion toward sustainability, as well as USD 24,038,462 through the Agricultural Sector Financing Fund (FINAGRO, Spanish acronym), a credit entity attached to this Ministry, which will direct its investments to promote the development of the rural agricultural sector through financing instruments and investment incentives. Approximately USD 240,385 from the Ministry of Science and Technology will be allocated to science and technology innovation projects related to the sustainable use of biodiversity. An investment of USD 115,385 from the Territorial Renewal Agency will be used to strengthen initiatives for the sustainable use of biodiversity. In addition, the National Park System will invest USD 4,687,500 USD to strengthen PA management effectiveness within the BioSouth Corridor.

At the sub-national level, an estimated investment of USD 1,242,788 from the Departmental Government of Nariño and \$1,358,894 USD from the municipalities of Nariño, contemplated in their four-year investment plans, is projected for the protection of ecosystems, water and forest resources management, environmental education, and land use planning. Finally, the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño (CORPONARIÑO) and the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon (CORPOAMAZONIA) will invest approximately USD 1,831,731 and USD \$721,154, respectively, over the next four years. These investments will be directed towards supporting water resource management, conservation of ecosystems and their associated services, ecological restoration, climate change mitigation, nature-based business development, land use planning, and control and surveillance, among others. The baseline investments will be confirmed during the PPG phase.

Despite these efforts to reduce threats to biodiversity and promote resilience to climate change in the BioSouth Corridor, the following barriers persist:

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

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

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

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

To overcome these barriers and address the drivers of biodiversity loss and GHG emissions, funding is requested from the GEF for a project that will enhance governance and sectoral policies for the conservation of biodiversity and climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor through harmonized territorial and sectoral planning, and by strengthening intercultural and institutional governance and dialogue mechanisms between the state, private sector, and IPLCs. In addition, the project will enhance policies for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the corridor through the improved management effectiveness of public PAs and OECMs, as well as agroecological restoration in PA buffer zones and other important areas of connectivity. Sustainable agricultural systems that reduce GHG emissions and protect biodiversity will be promoted, as well as nature-based entrepreneurship, businesses, and tourism to develop biocultural sustainable productive landscapes with a biodiversity-based and climate-resilient economy. Finally,

knowledge management and intercultural and ecological learning will be promoted, including educational processes that promote intercultural learning for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience, enhanced communication mechanisms of IPLCs, and shared knowledge for the scaling-up and replicability of project outcomes.

This strategy will be implemented in collaboration with a variety of public, private sector, and local stakeholders, including women and IPLCs, who will be instrumental in delivering GEBs as follows:

Stakeholder	Role in the Project
National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNP)	Public entity in charge of the administration and management of the NNP system and coordination of the SINAP. The NNP will be the project's executing partner, with whom additional consultations will be held during the PPG to determine their role in technical and operational activities for the integrated management of the prioritized PAs and coordination with other conservation strategies within the intervention area.
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente)	Public entity in charge of defining national environmental policy and promoting the recovery, conservation, protection, planning, management, use, and exploitation of renewable natural resources, ensuring sustainable development. MinAmbiente will be consulted during the PPG to define their role in the planning, decision-making, and execution of the project, ensuring that the project's objectives and activities are in line with national environmental policies, strategies, and priorities.
Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs) – Regional Environmental Authorities	Regional public corporate entities responsible for managing, within their jurisdictions, the environment and renewable natural resources, in accordance with MinAmbiente's legal provisions and policies. The CARs will be consulted during the PPG to define their role in the development and implementation of regional planning instruments, and to provide technical assistance for implementing biodiversity-friendly production practices. The CARs included in the BioSouth Corridor are the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon (CORPOAMAZONIA) and the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño (CORPONARIÑO).
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)	Public entity responsible for formulating, coordinating, and evaluating policies that promote the competitive, equitable, and sustainable development of agricultural, forestry, fishing, and rural development processes. MADR will be consulted during the PPG phase to define their responsibilities and role in intersectoral dialogue roundtables to define alternatives for reconversion and/or substitution, and to provide rural extension services for sustainable production and the promotion of sustainable value chains.
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MinCIT)	Public entity in charge of directing national policy on business activity, production of goods, services, and technology, and tourism management as fundamental axes for economic development in Colombia. MinCIT will be consulted during the project's PPG phase for developing and/or strengthening sustainable production and nature-based tourism initiatives, as well as the promotion of sustainable value chains.
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MinCiencias)	MinCiencias is charged with developing, coordinating, and implementing policies in this area in accordance with the government's development plans and programs. It also administers the National Science, Technology, and Innovation System (SNCTI). MinCiencias will be consulted during the PPG phase to develop and/or strengthen knowledge management and education processes, among other roles that are yet to be defined.
Research institutes	Research institutes that may participate in the BioSouth corridor include: the Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Research on Biological Resources; the Amazonian Institute for Scientific Research- SINCHI, and the Institute of Environmental Research of the Pacific – IIAP (for its acronym in Spanish), among others. These institutes will be consulted during the PPG phase to define their participation in the project in terms of generating information on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the corridor area.
Departmental Governments	Decentralized public entities in charge of governing the country's departments. They will be consulted during the PPG phase of the project to define their role in the development and implementation of management plans for priority conservation areas and to incorporate biodiversity protection and management and climate resilience measures into regional planning.

Municipalities	Public entities in charge of creating and adopting land use plans under the Organic Law of the Development Plan and Law 388 of 1997, as well as regulating land use in the municipality. They will be consulted during the PPG phase to define their role in the development and implementation of management plans for priority conservation areas and to incorporate biodiversity protection and management and climate resilience measures into local planning instruments.
Municipal Water Supply Companies	Law 142 of 1994 states that municipalities may directly provide water supply and treatment services. During the PPG phase these companies will be consulted to ensure their participation in water conservation and management actions in ecosystems that provide water-related ecosystem services.
Local Communities	These are the land owners/users who inhabit and use the natural resources in the prioritized project areas. Consultation with local communities and community organizations will be carried out during the PPG phase as part of the Stakeholder Analysis, and their role will be defined through the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which will be developed during the PPG phase. Initial free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) consultations will be carried out with IPLCs residing in the area of intervention to ensure their effective participation in project implementation and an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be developed.
Private Sector	The private sector includes agricultural, livestock, tourism, road development, and hydrocarbon sectors present in the project's area of intervention. During the PPG phase, they will participate in intersectoral dialogue roundtables to define conversion and/or substitution alternatives and responsibilities.
Financial and Banking Institutions	Financial and Banking Institutions (e.g., BBVA, IFC/Work Bank, Banco Agrario) will be instrumental in the development of innovative financial mechanisms with mixed finance to support biodiversity conservation, climate change resilience, sustainable agricultural and livestock systems, nature-based business models for nature, and the sustainability of project outcomes. Specific financial and banking institutions that will participate in the project will be further identified and consulted during the PPG phase.
Academia and Training Centers	These entities will be consulted during the PPG phase to define their participation in the project in terms of generating information on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the ecosystems present in the corridor area, and for training the project beneficiaries in implementing sustainable production practices.
International Cooperation and Funders	Consultations will be held during the PPG phase to establish synergies with the various initiatives that are being implemented with their support in the prioritized landscapes within the BioSouth corridor, which will allow for coordination of actions and identification of areas of complementarity. These may include WWF and international NGOs, among others.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	GEF Implementing Agency: Country Office and Regional Office (Panama). UNDP will accompany NNP in the project formulation and implementation processes, and will provide project oversight to ensure adherence to GEF and UNDP rules, as well as technical, programmatic, and administrative assistance.

The project will be strategically positioned in the current investment landscape based on existing efforts, among which the following ongoing initiatives have been identified: *Protected Areas and Biodiversity program* (German Government - KFW and PNN); *Páramos for Life Project* (GEF Project ID 10361 with support from UNDP); *Contributing to the Integrated Biodiversity Management of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace* (GEF Project ID 9441 with support from FAO); and *Integrated Management of Water Resources in Binational Watersheds in Colombia and Ecuador* (GEF Project ID 9566 Governments of Colombia and Ecuador and UNDP), where project interventions will complement existing initiatives, avoiding duplication and maximizing impact, and will strengthen regional and transboundary environmental cooperation to address common environmental challenges.

Colombia ratified the CBD on February 26, 1995. The project is consistent with Colombia's Biodiversity Action Plan (2016-2030), which was developed to implement the National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and Its Ecosystem Services (2012-2020) (PNGIBSE, Spanish acronym). The main objective of the PNGIBSE is to promote the integrated management of biodiversity conservation and its ecosystem services so that the resilience of socioecological

systems is maintained at the national, regional, and local scales, taking into account scenarios of climate change and disturbances due to human and natural activities and ecological interactions, and through the joint, coordinated, and concerted action of the government, the productive sector, and civil society. The project is fully aligned with the PNGIBSE and will make important contributions to its implementation. Colombia has also adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) on December of 2020; the project is fully consistent with the GBF and will make important contributions to its goal: “ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 percent of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed.”

Colombia is also a signatory of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and ratified the Paris agreement on July 2, 2018. The consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor will play a key role in maintaining healthy forests and regulating carbon storage, which contributes to climate change mitigation. Addressing deforestation in the project target landscapes and restoring degraded forest areas will contribute to the Paris Agreement's goal of reducing GHG emissions and promoting sustainable forest management. Similarly, the project will make contributions to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets and to Colombia's Long-Term Climate Strategy - E2050 to meet the Paris Agreement.

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

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

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

[1] Convention on Biological Diversity, 2023. <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=co>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The project objective is to strengthen the ecological and cultural connectivity of the Pacific-Andean-Amazon BioSouth Corridor through environmental governance and the implementation of sustainable productive landscapes with benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience, and communities, ensuring gender equity, and contributing to peace building. In this way, the GEF investment seeks to address and reduce direct threats to biodiversity and ecosystems arising from the expansion of agriculture and livestock, the development of infrastructure in ecologically sensitive areas, and contamination related to the oil extraction and transportation activities. This will be achieved through the following five interrelated components.

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

Component 1 will strengthen intercultural and institutional governance and dialogue mechanisms for decision-making, management, and financing for biodiversity protection and climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor. This will be achieved through: a) the harmonization of territorial planning instruments (Municipal Territorial Plans [POTs, Spanish acronym] and Municipal Territorial Schemes [EOTs, Spanish acronym]) of up to 21 municipalities, which will be confirmed during the PPG phase), and sectoral planning instruments (agriculture, tourism, road development, and hydrocarbons) related with the BioSouth Corridor, through incorporating biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation objectives into the POTs and EOTs and defining financial strategies for their implementation; and b) updating the territorial climate change plans (PIGCCT, Spanish acronym) for the Departments of Nariño and Putumayo considering recent climate change projections and effects. In addition, the harmonization of territorial and sectoral plans will be done in line with the Colombian Participatory Development Programs with a Territorial Focus (PDETs, Spanish acronym) as an important contribution of the project to peace building. In addition, working in coordination with the indigenous (Awá, Los Pastos, Quillasinga, Kametzá, and Inga) and Afro-descendant (Bajo Mira and Frontera Black Communities, Tablón Salado River, Gualajo River, and Imbilpí del Carmen, among others) peoples living in the corridor, their environmental planning instruments will be developed and/or updated (Life Plans, Ethno-Development Plans, and Ethno-Territorial Environmental Management Plans).

Governance will also be strengthened through intercultural agreements that promote public-private partnerships for the design and management of sustainable productive and conservation landscapes subscribed to by existing local governance schemes, which will be determined during the PPG phase. In addition, governance will be enhanced through the definition and participatory implementation (including women and youth) of protocols for the functioning of local intercultural and institutional committees and the management of traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity and climate change. These actions will be complemented with a capacity-building and participatory environmental monitoring program for key stakeholders (community organizations of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, small farmers and institutions, including women and youth) for better management of biodiversity and climate, including

information about carbon and biodiversity markets, in the five target biodiversity landscapes in the corridor (Pacific Landscape, Piedmont Landscape, Andean Landscape, Galeras-La Cocha Landscape, and Sibundoy Valley Landscape). Training plans will be developed based on a needs analysis that will be carried out during the PPG phase and the impacts of their implementation will be periodically evaluated using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard and the Organizational Capacity Index (OCI). Environmental monitoring actions with a gender and intercultural approach will be implemented to assess how the status of biodiversity changes over time and to support decision-making and improve governance. Protocols will be developed for the collection, exchange, monitoring, use and analysis of information on the state of conservation and environmental threats in the BioSouth Corridor; key biodiversity and climate change variables to be monitored will be defined during the PPG and during project implementation. These actions will be based on a comprehensive analysis of the current state of biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and environmental governance in the BioSouth Corridor, which will be initiated during the PPG phase.

In the case of the PAs that are part of the BioSouth Corridor, Component 1 will support the implementation of Operational Plans and Work Plans of the Regional Subsystem of Protected Areas of the Pacific (*SIRAP Pacífico*) and the Regional Subsystem of Protected Areas of the Colombian Massif (*SIRAP Macizo*), and of the Departmental Systems of Protected Areas (SIDAP) of Nariño and Putumayo. The specific aspects of these plans that the project will support will be determined during the PPG phase.

Finally, to ensure minimal risk of adverse social or environmental impacts, this component will allow for the development and implementation of all assessments and management plans related to UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES). As an initial step, a pre-assessment was carried out during the project concept phase using UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (Annex D), which will be updated during the PPG phase with the support of specialized staff, and new mitigation measures will be defined as determined necessary. This will include obtaining FPIC from IPLCs for the implementation of project activities in their territories.

Component 2: Conservation and restoration of biodiversity in the BioSouth Corridor through ecological and cultural connectivity. Component 2 will contribute to the delivery of GEBs using a strategy to improve biodiversity conservation based on the improved management of private and public areas of high ecological value present in the BioSouth Corridor. To this end, there will be improved management effectiveness of 12 PAs that are part of SINAP and cover 330,408 ha: (i) Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira and Frontera IMND; (ii) Galeras FFS; (iii) Isla Corota FFS; (iv) Páramo de Paja Blanca Territorio Sagrado del Pueblo de los Pastos RNP; (v) Páramo de las Ovejas-Tauso RNP; (vi) Volcan Azufra Chaitan RNP; (vii) Cuenca Alta del Río Nembí NPFR; (viii) La Planada NPFR; (ix) Laguna La Cocha Cerro Patascoy NPFR; (x) Río Bobo y Buesaquillo NPFR; (xi) Orito-Ingi Ande Medicinal Plants Flora Sanctuary; and (xii) Cuenca Alta del Río Mocoa NPFR). In addition, PA buffer zones and OECMs, including IPLC Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs), Ancestral Support Areas, Civil Society Nature Reserves (RNSCs, Spanish acronym) and KBAs, among others, will be strengthened. The project will support the design and implementation of participatory management plans for the PAs that are part of the SINAP areas and prioritized OECMs (419.3 ha). In addition, this component will develop financial strategies and business plans that will generate additional resources to cover PA management and investment costs in the medium and long term. To this end, a preliminary feasibility assessment of innovative financial mechanisms with mixed finance (e.g., revolving fund, debt-for-nature swap, PES, results-based payments, and habitat banking) that will contribute to biodiversity conservation, climate change resilience and the sustainability of project outcomes related to PAs will be conducted during the PPG phase. Similarly, during the PPG phase the OECMs that the project will support and the specific actions in each area will be determined based on a needs analysis and a baseline will be established for the management effectiveness of the 12 PAs that are part of the SINAP using the METT tool, which will be re-evaluated during the midpoint and end of the project.

Component 2 will also result in the ecological restoration of 5,000 ha within PAs, in PA buffer areas, and other areas important for connectivity, contributing to the consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor through improved connectivity and climate change mitigation. A restoration plan will be defined for strategic areas for improvement that includes: (i) monitoring with local communities, indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant groups, including women and youth; (ii) community and/or institutional nurseries created and/or strengthened to provide native plant material for restoration actions—an analysis will be done during the PPG phase to determine existing nurseries and their needs; (iii) individual and/or collective conservation agreements for restoration established with the participation of local communities,

indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities; (iv) implementation of landscape management tools (LMTs) (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, live fences, agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, and windbreaks, among others) that incorporate traditional knowledge and a gender and ethnic approach. Strategies will be defined for the sustainability of restoration actions including training and local technical assistance, innovative financing, and participatory monitoring, and an intercultural restoration network of the BioSouth Corridor will be established that will serve as an advisory body to prioritize and implement restoration actions both during the life of the project and after its completion.

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

Component 3 will result in sustainable agricultural and livestock systems that emphasize agroecological processes, reduce GHG emissions and protect biodiversity with benefits for the family economy and regional food autonomy, in addition to contributing to building peace. This will be achieved through the implementation of: (i) climate-resilient land management plans in line with the PIGCCTs; (ii) agroecological production plans for decarbonization and food sovereignty and security; and (iii) agricultural production systems with good practices linked to value chains that will reduce GHG emissions and protect biodiversity in alignment with the PIGCCTs. These actions will be guided by a socio-ecosystem analysis to identify impacts associated with sectoral development (agriculture, tourism, hydrocarbons, and road development); an initial analysis will be developed during the PPG phase that in turn will allow greater participation and commitment by these sectors in the design and implementation of the project. Training through Field Schools (ECAs, Spanish acronym) and rural extension activities, aimed at IPLC families, will provide the skills so that their members have greater knowledge and technical assistance for implementing improved agroecological and livestock production practices and contribute to the management of 30,000 ha of sustainable productive landscapes. A Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) plan will be designed and implemented to measure the amount of GHG emissions reduced as result of project activities to curb deforestation and forest degradation and to report these findings to third parties, including reporting NDCs under the Paris Agreement. To identify project activities for implementing resilient production practices, an analysis of climate projections/climate profile for the region where the BioSouth Corridor is located will be developed during the PPG phase as part of the mitigation strategy related to climate change risks identified during the SES prescreening (Annex D).

Component 3 will also result in strengthened nature- and cultural-based enterprises, businesses, and tourism with a value chain approach that will contribute to improved incomes of small and medium-scale entrepreneurs, local economic development, and sustainable livelihoods, at the same time as generating GEBs. Business models will be designed and implemented for enterprises, non-timber forest products (NTFP), agrobiodiversity (fig-plant fibers, *naidí*, teapot, *totorá*, anthuriums, seeds, etc.), and nature-based tourism (agro-tourism, ecotourism, bird watching, community-based tourism, etc.) that include indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants and small farmers. To ensure the success of the business models, the technical, organizational, administrative, financial, and commercial capacities of the entrepreneurs and business owners will be strengthened.

In addition, public-private investments will be promoted to increase public and private sector investment (particularly companies representing the agricultural, tourism, hydrocarbon, and road development sectors) as part of the project's strategy to reduce impacts on the ecosystems of the BioSouth Corridor and promote a regional economy based on biodiversity. This would include joint startups and venture capital and facilitating access to markets to products and services. Similarly, community investments will be strengthened by supporting the acquisition of equipment and materials so that they can also participate in ventures where there is collaboration with the public and private sectors. Finally, a tourism product will be developed to promote and advertise tourism in the BioSouth Corridor to boost the businesses, enterprises, and nature- and cultural-based tourism that the project will support.

Component 4: Knowledge management and learning with an intercultural and ecological approach. Component 4 will implement educational models for local learning about biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. In particular, work will be carried out with rural educational institutions (schools, colleges, etc.) for children and youth, for which intercultural educational projects will be developed for each biodiversity target landscape (Sibundoy Valley, Galeras-La Cocha, Andean, Coastal Piedmont, and Pacific) that include capacity building for managers and teachers to adapt educational strategies in the processes of teaching biodiversity and climate resilience, as well as in the development of complementary pedagogical curricula. In addition, field learning will be promoted with a focus on knowledge exchange

and will include visits to *chagras*, orchards, bird watching routes, and medicinal gardens, as well as institutional visits to the Colombian Agricultural Research Corporation (AGROSAVIA), PAs (including National Parks), among others.

Component 4 will also strengthen the communication mechanisms of the communities and their organizations in the BioSouth Corridor. Existing community communication units will be strengthened to contribute to knowledge management through the dissemination of lessons learned and best practices at the local level as a result of the project, and will be supported with equipment, training, and updating of their mechanisms for information and knowledge sharing and dissemination. During the PPG phase, an inventory of existing community communication units will be made, and a needs analysis will determine, together with representatives of the local communities and indigenous peoples, what specific support will be given to each unit that will be prioritized for participation in the project. As part of the project's knowledge management actions that contribute to the scaling-up and replicability of the project's outcomes, an information management platform will be operationalized to share knowledge and information within the BioSouth Corridor allowing for greater appropriation of knowledge locally and increasing the sustainability of the project. In addition, lessons learned will be compiled, systematized, and disseminated through existing networks and information platforms at the national level (Environmental Information System of Colombia [SIAC], SINAP Monitoring Information System [SIM-SINAP], Territorial Environmental Information System of the Colombian Pacific [SIAT-PC], the Biodiversity Information System of Colombia [SIB], and the Forest and Carbon Monitoring Systems) and regional and global levels (Andean Forest Network and Panorama – Solutions for a Healthy Planet).

Component 5. Monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) during project implementation will be guided by the M&E Plan, which will be appropriately budgeted. Through the M&E Plan, the project results as described in the project results framework (PRF; refer to the Indicative Project Overview Section) will be monitored annually and periodically evaluated to ensure that the results are achieved; these will be further analyzed and validated with key stakeholders during the PPG phase. During the PPG phase and during project implementation, new indicators may be added as deemed appropriate. In addition, the GEF core indicator targets established at this project concept stage will be updated during the final stages of project design.

The budgeted M&E Plan will be developed during the PPG phase in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and requirements for project M&E. Project implementation will be initiated through an inception workshop to familiarize key stakeholders with the project strategy and review the PRF and M&E Plan, among other elements. The Gender Action Plan, the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, and other plans related to social and environmental safeguards will be monitored annually as part of the Project Implementation Report (PIR). Implementation progress will be monitored and reported quarterly and annually in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures. An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be conducted to assess project progress and an independent terminal evaluation (TE) will be conducted upon completion of all major project outputs and activities.

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

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

Barrier 2: Limited capacity for conservation based on the management of public and private areas. *Causal pathway 2:* Improved management effectiveness of key SINAP PAs as well as private and IPLC OEMCs through the implementation

of innovative participatory action plans and financing mechanisms, along with the rehabilitation of ecosystems and degraded lands, improves the conservation of biodiversity and enhances ecological and cultural connectivity.

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

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

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

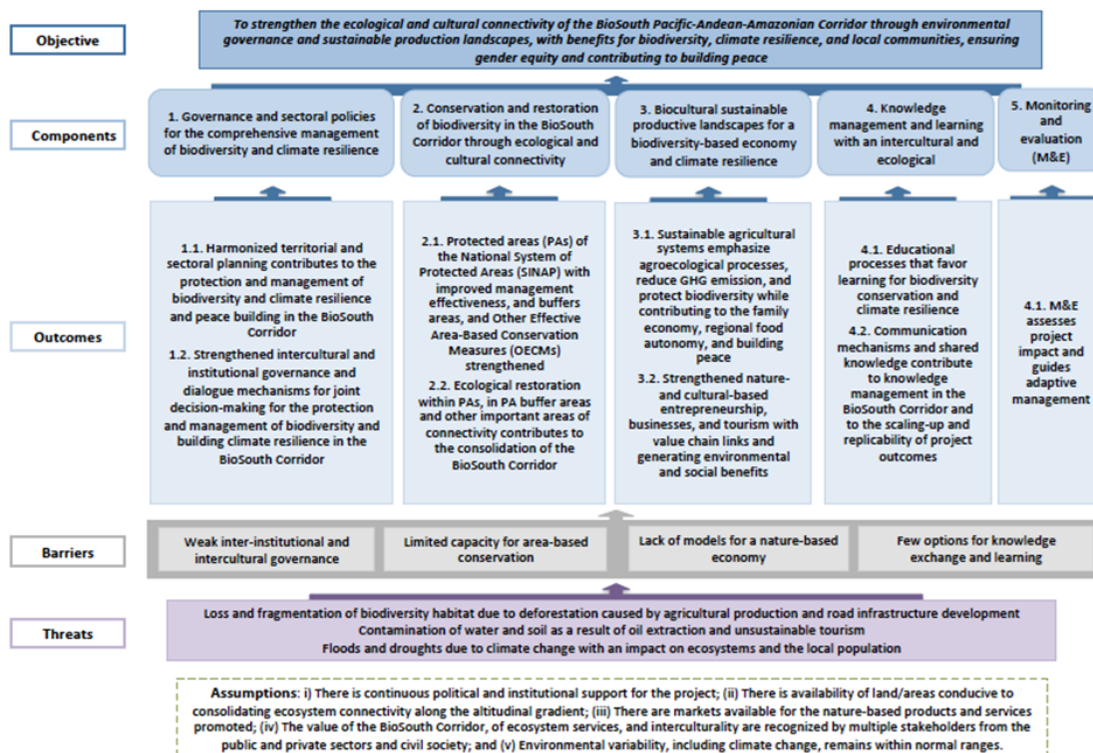


Figure 1: Theory of Change

The identified causal pathways are based on the analysis of threats, underlying causes, and barriers identified and will be validated during the PPG phase of the project. The supporting outputs and outcomes for each pathway, and the

assumptions that they are built upon, will properly address the problems and barriers described above, thereby reducing threats to biodiversity and strengthening resilience to climate change in the BioSouth Corridor. The project's ToC considers the active participation of public, private, and civil society stakeholders, as well as actions to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and the active participation of IPLCs living in the corridor. The proposed option of biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation through integrated landscape management that considers PAs as an integral part of wider landscape is considered more cost-effective and realistic to achieve as opposed to the management of PAs and their surrounding landscapes separately. The ToC is a dynamic framework that will be assessed again during the PPG phase and during implementation^[16]. This strategy will deliver GEBs as well as social and economic benefits at the local level. The interrelated components described above will be the means through which this is achieved.¹⁶

The expected GEBs are:

- 136,424 ha of terrestrial PAs under improved management effectiveness
- 190,282 ha of marine PAs under improved management effectiveness
- 5,000 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration
- 150,419.3 ha of landscapes under improved practices
- 4,854,792 tCO₂e of GHG emissions mitigated
- 13,000 people benefiting from GEF-financed investments (50% women; 50% men)

Gender Equality

According to the UNDP Gender Marker Rating, the project is categorized as GEN2: gender equality as a significant objective; results address differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights, but do not address root causes of inequalities in their lives. The project will contribute to gender equality by improving women's participation and decision-making and generating socio-economic benefits for women, for example by supporting sustainable agricultural practices related with biodiversity and agrobiodiversity and facilitating access to economic and non-economic incentives, which will contribute to improving their income and the food security of their families.

To ensure gender mainstreaming within the project, a detailed Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan will be developed during the PPG. Specific gender indicators will be used to monitor the Gender Action Plan; in addition, the Project Results Framework includes gender-sensitive indicators (disaggregated by sex) and which will be verified during the PPG. There will be participation of women in all phases of the project: design, execution, and monitoring and evaluation.

Incremental cost reasoning

The proposed project will build on important baseline projects and programs to deliver GEBs. However, under the business-as-usual scenario for Component 1, efforts to strengthen the territorial governance of the BioSouth Corridor would continue to be limited. As a result, without the GEF alternative, territorial planning and interinstitutional, sectoral, and intercultural coordination to prevent the loss of biodiversity and to reduce GHG emissions will continue to be incomplete. The GEF funds will be used to update territorial, sectoral, and IPLCs planning instruments considering biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation objectives; to strengthen intercultural and institutional governance for joint decision-making; and to consolidate communication mechanisms between the state, private sector, and IPLCs to promote dialogue, build trust, and enhance governance for the comprehensive protection and management of biodiversity and for climate resilience in the BioSouth Corridor.

Under Component 2, without the GEF alternative, the management effectiveness of conservation areas, both public and private, will continue to be weak. Under the business-as-usual scenario, PA managers and decision-makers will continue to lack the tools such as participatory action plans and innovative financial mechanisms for the sustainable management of PAs with benefits for biodiversity and ecosystem services. In addition, efforts for the restoration of critical ecological areas that have been degraded will not be sufficient to rehabilitate ecosystem structures and ecological functions that are needed for enhancing connectivity. The GEF alternative will overcome these limitations by improving the management effectiveness of 12 PAs that are part of the SINAP and a selected number of OECMs considering the needs and perspectives of IPLCs, women, and youth. In addition, the GEF alternative will restore key agroecological areas in PA buffer zones and other important areas of connectivity, delivering important GEBs and benefits for the local population. Also, an innovative funding strategy considering different sources and mechanisms will be implemented that will support the long-term management of PAs and restoration efforts, ensuring the sustainability of project outcomes.

Under the business-as-usual scenario in Component 3, existing agriculture systems will continue to be the main source of GHG emissions in the BioSouth Corridor and producers and IPLCs will continue to lack business models that promote sustainable production and entrepreneurship. Under the GEF scenario, sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural systems will be supported and producers and IPLCs will have the skills and access to technical assistance for their successful implementation. In addition, nature-based entrepreneurship, businesses, and tourism with value chain links will be prioritized, including public-private and community investments and marketing strategies for their sustainability and success. The GEF strategy will result in biocultural sustainable productive landscapes and a biodiversity-based economy with improved incomes for producers and small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, including women and IPLCs.

The GEF's investment in Component 4 will favor learning at the local level for biodiversity conservation and climate resilience using an intercultural educational approach. In addition, it will enhance communication mechanisms of IPLCs and their organizations, contributing to sharing experiences and learning considering traditional knowledge. The systematization and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices resulting from the project will enhance the potential for scaling-up and replicating its outcomes nationally and internationally. Under the baseline scenario, these results would likely not be achieved and knowledge generation and sharing would have a limited impact on safeguarding biodiversity and mitigating climate change in the BioSouth Corridor with limited GEBs.

Overall, the proposed project's incremental cost is justified by the potential to achieve important GEBs by addressing threats to biodiversity and reducing GHG emissions in the BioSouth Corridor. These benefits include: a) improving the management effectiveness of PAs that protect unique biodiversity and valuable ecosystems services; b) the restoration of agroecosystems along an altitudinal gradient (from sea level to over 4,000 meters) with a variety of landscapes with high levels of biodiversity and endemism and multiple forest, coastal, and wetlands ecosystems; and c) the mitigation of climate change by reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable and climate-resilient production landscapes. The outcomes and longer-term impact of the project would also contribute to the achievement of national and global environmental objectives, including Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets (1-5, 7-11, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, and 23.); NDC targets (reduced GHG emissions and reduced deforestation); and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16).

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

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

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

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

The implementation modality requested by the government is Support to NIM, with the national government represented by NNP acting as the executive of the project.

UNDP will provide project oversight. The staff assigned to supervise this project from the Country Office will be: 1 program officer, 1 safeguards analyst, 1 program associate, 1 technical advisor, who will be under the supervision of the area coordination, and the support of the Operations Manager. Likewise, the Country Office Management will provide orientation and supervision to the portfolio.

In addition, as per government request, UNDP plans to provide execution support services to NNP (Support to NIM) related to "Financial Transactions", subject to approval by the GEF. This execution support would be provided by different Country Office personnel than the personnel performing oversight functions. If any additional execution support services are requested by NNP during the PPG phase for project implementation, there would be a complete separation of execution and oversight services and GEF approval would be sought.

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

- *Paramos for Life* (GEF Project ID 10361 with support from UNDP), which aims to conserve páramo ecosystems through the promotion of sustainable systems for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem and agro-biodiversity services, and socio-environmental conflict management within páramo complexes.
- *Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace* (GEF Project ID 9441 with support from FAO), which has the objective of mainstreaming the sustainable use

and conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services in vulnerable landscapes of Colombia's Pacific region in view of generating GEBs and local environmental benefits and supporting the peace-building process.

- *Integrated management of water resources in binational watersheds in Colombia and Ecuador* (GEF Project ID 9566 Governments of Colombia and Ecuador with support from UNDP), which aims to promote integrated water resources management (IWRM) in the Mira Mataje and Carchi Guaitara river basins shared by Colombia and Ecuador by strengthening the institutional and managerial capacities at the regional, local, and community levels to achieve environmental and socio-economic benefits.

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

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
136424	0	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
136424	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Cuenca Alta del Rio Mocoa	100719	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	30,849.00						
Cuenca Alta del	317060	Protected area with	2,476.00						

Rio Nembi		sustainable use of natural resources							
Galeras	12223	Habitat/Species Management Area	8,230.00						
Isla de la Corota	3009	Habitat/Species Management Area	16.00						
La Planada	55555760	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	4,182.00						
Laguna La Cocha Cerro Patascoy	100747	Others	49,920.00						
Paramo de las Ovejas-Tauso	555697799	National Park	15,002.00						
Paramo de Paja Blanca Territorio Sagrado del Pueblo de los Pastos	555636111	National Park	3,107.00						
Parque Natural Regional Volcan Azufral Chaitan	555697757	National Park	7,547.00						
Plantas Medicinales Orito - Ingi Ande	555511938	Habitat/Species Management Area	10,407.00						
Rio Bobo y Buesaquillo	55555763	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	4,688.00						

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
190282	0	0	0

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
190282	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Cabo Manglares Bajo Miray Frontera	555636091	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	190,282.00						

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5000	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	1,250.00			
Rangeland and pasture	1,250.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,250.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,250.00			

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
150000	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
120,000.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
30,000.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
De Las Aves El Pangan Civil Society Nature Reserve		50.30			
La Nutria "Piman" Awá Indigenous Nature Reserve		369.00			

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	4854792	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	4,854,792			
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2026			
Duration of accounting	7			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	6,500			
Male	6,500			
Total	13,000	0	0	0

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

Core Indicator 1 – Sum of areas of 11 terrestrial PAs that will benefit from improved management: (i) Galeras FFS; (ii) Isla Corota FFS; (iii) Páramo de Paja Blanca Territorio Sagrado del Pueblo de los Pastos RNP; (iv) Páramo de las Ovejas-Tauso RNP; (v) Volcan Azufra Chaitan RNP; (vi) Cuenca Alta del Río Nembi NPFR; (vii) La Planada NPFR; (viii) Laguna La Cocha Cerro Patascoy NPFR; (ix) Río Bobo y Buesaquillo NPFR; (x) Orito-Ingi Ande Medicinal Plants Flora Sanctuary; and (xi) Cuenca Alta del Río Mocoa NPFR.

Core Indicator 2 – Area of one marine PA that will benefit from improved management: Cabo Manglares Bajo Mira y Frontera IMND.

Core Indicator 3 – Area of agroecological lands that will be restored in buffer areas of terrestrial PAs and other important areas for connectivity and that will contribute to the consolidation of the BioSouth Corridor.

Core Indicator 4 – Sum of: a) Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity: 120,000 ha; b) Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems: 30,000 ha; and c) Area of terrestrial OECMs supported 419.3 ha.

Core Indicator 6 – 4.85 million tons of CO₂e of GHG mitigated were calculated using the FAO’s EX-ACT tool (version 9.4.), considering the following parameters: a) area of interest of 611,616 ha (total forest in the BioSur Corridor) to calculate avoided deforestation; an effectiveness of at least 80% (reference period: 2008-2020, average annual deforestation: -0.22%, reporting period: 2025-2031); and b) carbon sequestered through the restoration of 5,000 ha of degraded agricultural lands and ecosystems (forest and wetlands).

Core Indicator 11 – Estimate based on data from the latest population and housing census conducted in 2018 (DANE, 2018), and the information published as baseline of the initiatives focused on conservation and biodiversity, environmental management, and climate change of the 2020-2023 Nariño Development Plan and the 2020-2023 Putumayo Territorial Development Plan. Accordingly, it was estimated that at least 10% of the rural population of the 21 municipalities within the BioSouth Corridor would benefit from the interventions proposed for the project.

Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation—such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the “Project description” section above). The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Moderate	Please refer to the project’s pre-SESP for details (Annex D)
Environment and Social	Substantial	Please refer to the project’s pre-SESP for details (Annex D)
Political and Governance	Substantial	Although there is consensus among the different decision-making levels on the importance of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the mitigation of climate change in the BioSouth Corridor, there is a risk that the lack of articulation and

		<p>coordination among the key stakeholders will affect the governance and consequently the consolidation of the corridor.</p> <p>Additionally, there is a presence in the BioSouth Corridor of extra-legal groups and illegal activities that can affect governance and political stability at the local level. This risk will be mitigated by: a) generating and/or strengthening dialogue mechanisms between the different stakeholders to foster dialogue and governance processes; and b) the use of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) protocols; the work plans will be adjusted accordingly. In addition, municipal elections will be held in Colombia in October 2023 while presidential elections are scheduled for 2026, which may bring political changes. In order to minimize this risk, the project will follow a participatory and consensus-building approach during its design and during implementation.</p>
Macro-economic	Substantial	<p>The main risk lies in a low demand and/or lack of markets for the agroecological and nature-based products that the project will promote. This is due to the volatility of the global and national markets, as well as high levels of inflation. To mitigate this risk, the project will focus on diversifying markets for these products and building local capacity to respond to market changes. The project will promote public-private investments in such a way that the private sector with experience in commercialization and access to national and international markets is actively involved and ensures that the agroecological and nature-based products of the project</p>

		meet the demands and standards of the market, and that supply chains are efficient and stable.
Strategies and Policies	Low	Strategies and policy risks are related to the possibilities of diversion from national and subnational strategies and priorities. In this respect, the project has already established strong cooperation with the different relevant entities from the national and subnational governments to ensure the project's goals and approaches are aligned to their goals.
Technical design of project or program	Low	Technical design risks are identified as poor-quality design. UNDP has an extensive quality assurance mechanism to ensure projects are designed appropriately and in line with GEF standards.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Low	Institutional capacity risks are correlated to the lack of potential project support from the national counterparts for the implementation of the project. However, national counterparts have extensive experience in the design and implementation of GEF-funded projects and have worked extensively with the UNDP.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	The financial management and procurement capacity assessment for NNP of Colombia (i.e., Executing Entity) carried out through the HACT audit resulted in low risk rating and no recommendations. As a public entity, the activities related to the procurement and contracting of goods and/or services are in accordance by the current government contracting regulations.
Stakeholder Engagement	Moderate	This risk is related to possible actions or situations that restrict the effective participation of IPLCs and their organizations in the face of third-

		<p>party interventions or interests. To mitigate this risk, the UNDP project design team has already carried out initial consultations with local stakeholders to ensure their participation in all phases (PIF, PPG, and implementation). Additionally, contact has already been established with the other relevant stakeholders identified in this PIF document and dialogue and cooperation mechanisms have been initiated with each one and which will be perfected during the PPG stage and incorporated into the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan of the project, in line with UNDP and GEF guidance.</p>
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	<p>Through the combination of all identified risks, this assessment concludes that this project risk rating is substantial. However, close monitoring of risks (identified or upcoming) will guarantee adequate risk identification, management, and adaptation. This will be achieved through periodic assessment of the project's environmental and social safeguards and risk register in accordance with UNDP policies.</p>

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is aligned with the GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area, more specifically with Objective 1: To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems. This objective includes an integrated and complementary approach to PAs management, the sustainable use of biodiversity, and management of production landscapes/seascapes for more durable results in conservation, sustainable use, and restoration. In addition, it contributes to Goals A (The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15% in the area,

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

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

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

- The 2022-2026 National Development Plan, which establishes a participatory restoration strategy for ecosystems, PAs, and other environmentally strategic areas, prioritizing degraded ecosystems and targeting those whose loss threatens biodiversity integrity, climate resilience, and human well-being.
- The Colombian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 'National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services,' which outlines the country's strategic framework for biodiversity conservation and sets specific targets, priorities, and actions for preserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable use.
- The National Plan for Ecological Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Recovery of Degraded Areas.
- The National REDD+ Strategy, which aims to reduce deforestation and increase incentives for the adequate management of flora and fauna and improve landscapes.
- The National Climate Change Policy (2017), which aims to incorporate climate change management into public and private decisions to advance climate-resilient and low-carbon development.
- The NDC, which includes a mitigation target of not emitting more than 169.4 MtCO₂eq by 2030, embraces carbon neutrality by 2050, and includes a target to reduce black carbon by 40% in 2030 (below 2014 levels), and includes a goal to reduce deforestation to 50,000 ha/year by 2030 as well as a commitment to generate carbon budgets in 2023. In addition, the NDC encompasses sectoral and territorial targets that include a reduction in deforestation, an increase in restoration and conservation, the implementation of good practices in the agricultural sector, and nature-based solutions.
- Colombia's Long-Term Climate Strategy - E2050, a State policy instrument that seeks to define socioeconomic development objectives and realistic long-term goals to reduce GHG emissions in order to strengthen Colombia's climate resilience by building a carbon-neutral development with high adaptability
- Environmental determinants for regional planning (2021).
- The 2006-2030 Biodiversity Action Plan for the Department of Nariño and the 2016-2036 Regional Environmental Management Plan for the Department of Nariño.
- The 2019-2035 Integral Plan of Management of Territorial Climate Change of Nariño.
- The 2020-2049 Integral Plan of Management of Territorial Climate Change of Putumayo.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Stakeholder	Summary	Date
National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNP)	Continuous dialogues for the development of the PIF content with the PNN Directorate and units: Planning Advisory Office, Western Andes Territorial Directorate/Pacific Territorial Directorate/SGM-GGIS. Territorial meetings with IPLCs	June 15 th , 21 st July 10 th August 22 nd September 21 st July 24 th to 28 th
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente)	Iterative dialogues during the development of the PIF with the Climate Change, Forestry, and international cooperation units.	June 15 th , 21 st August 3 rd September 21 st
Vice-Minister of Environmental Land Management	Iterative dialogues during the development of the PIF	June 15 th July 17 th

CORPONARIÑO	Presentation of project idea, dialogue on priorities for their participation in the project and counterpart contribution.	August 2 nd
Nariño Departmental Government	Presentation of project idea to the Environmental Secretariat of the Government of Nariño.	August 2 nd
FAO	Continuous dialogues for the development of the content of the PIF. Accompaniment in territorial meeting in the Pacific Landscape. Since FAO is implementing the GEF 6 Project <i>Contributing to the Integrated Biodiversity Management of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace</i> (GEF Project ID 9441) consultations during project design will avoid duplication and promote cooperation.	July 7 th July 28 th
Research Institutes	Presentation of project idea to the Institute of Environmental Research of the Pacific – IIAP and dialogue on priorities for their participation in the project, during the Pacific landscape territorial meeting.	July 28 th
NGOs	Constant dialogues with the local NGO Felca Foundation in the PIF development process, and accompaniment during territorial meetings with IPLCs With WWF, projects developed and in progress were identified, especially in the Coastal piedmont and Tumaco areas.	June 15 th , 21 st July 7 th , 10 th July 24 th to 28 th August 2 nd
Local communities (Indigenous peoples, Afro-descent community councils and small farmer groups)*	Socialization and feedback of the BioSouth project proposal with representatives of the communities and key stakeholders identified in the work area.	July 24 th to 28 th

* See separate Annex with memories of the territorial meetings in the Pacific-Andean-Amazon BioSouth corridor.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	10,685,129.00	961,662.00	11,646,791.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM- 1-4	Grant	3,051,568.00	274,641.00	3,326,209.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						13,736,697.00	1,236,303.00	14,973,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

300000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

27000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	180,000.00	16,200.00	196,200.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	120,000.00	10,800.00	130,800.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	11,842,991.00
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	3,457,009.00
Total GEF Resources					15,300,000.00

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
BD-1-1	GET	10,685,129.00	34530048
CCM-1-4	GET	3,051,568.00	34530048
Total Project Cost		13,736,697.00	69,060,096.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño - CORPONARIÑO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1754808
Recipient Country Government	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño - CORPONARIÑO	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	76923

Recipient Country Government	Government of Nariño	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1033654
Recipient Country Government	Government of Nariño	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	209135
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Tumaco	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	468750
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Tumaco	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	52885
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Barbacoas	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	84135
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Barbacoas	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	22115
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Ipiales	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	439904
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Ipiales	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	62500
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Cumbal	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	126202
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Cumbal	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	22115
Recipient Country Government	Territorial Renewal Agency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	115385
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Túquerres	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	7692
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Imues	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	40865
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Ricaurte	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	26442
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Ricaurte	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5288
Private Sector	Chamber of Commerce of Pasto	Equity	Investment mobilized	13702
Private Sector	Chamber of Commerce of Putumayo	Equity	Investment mobilized	9615

Private Sector	Aviatur	Equity	Investment mobilized	19231
Private Sector	Family Compensation Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	28846
Recipient Country Government	Empopasto	Equity	Investment mobilized	76923
Recipient Country Government	Empopasto	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12019
Recipient Country Government	Rap Pacífico	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	48077
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / National Royalties Fund	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	16826923
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / National Environmental Fund (FONAM)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2884615
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2403846
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	240385
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3605769
Recipient Country Government	National Natural Parks of Colombia	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	4687500
Recipient Country Government	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon - CORPOAMAZONIA	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	721154
Recipient Country Government	Fund for the Financing of the Agricultural Sector - FINAGRO	Loans	Investment mobilized	24038462
Recipient Country Government	EuroClima	Grant	Investment mobilized	2884615
Donor Agency	USAID	Grant	Investment mobilized	4807692
Recipient Country Government	IC Fundación	Loans	Investment mobilized	336538
Recipient Country Government	Fondo Acción Ambiental	Grant	Investment mobilized	576923

GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	288463
Total Co-financing				69,060,096.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment Mobilized

CORPONARIÑO: own income from environmental revenues and other related sources as contemplated in their four-year investment plan.

Departmental Government of Nariño: own income from taxes and other related sources as contemplated in their four-year investment plan/Departmental Development Plan for the protection of ecosystems, environmental education, and environmental land use planning.

Municipalities of Nariño: own income from taxes and other related sources as contemplated in their four-year investment plan/Municipal Development Plan

Chamber of Commerce of Pasto: revenue from public sources and commercial-related services (registration fees, arbitration, etc.)

Chamber of Commerce of Putumayo: revenue from public sources and commercial-related services (registration fees, arbitration, etc.)

Aviatur: investments, entrepreneurship, and services in tourism and nature-based tourism in the BioSouth Corridor area.

Empopasto: revenues from water supply services and wastewater management.

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development: National Royalties Fund, FONAM, and the National General Budget.

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation: National Royalties Fund and FONAM

Ministry of Agriculture: FONAM

National Natural Parks of Colombia: FONAM

CORPOAMAZONIA: own income from environmental revenues and other related sources as contemplated in their four-year investment plan.

FINAGRO: financial credit for promoting the development of the rural sector through financing instruments and investment incentives in the BioSouth Corridor.

EuroClima program, co-financed by the EU and the German Federal Government through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), for investments in the Atriz Valley (Galeras-La Cocha Node).

USAID: Land for Prosperity (LFP) initiative to strengthen government capacities for land management and the creation of sustainable economic opportunities (such as nature-based tourism) for rural communities within the BioSouth Corridor.

IC Fundación: loan investment to strengthen associative business processes related to biodiversity products in the prioritized areas of the BioSouth Corridor.

Fondo Acción Ambiental: investments related to the Community REDD+ Portfolio.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
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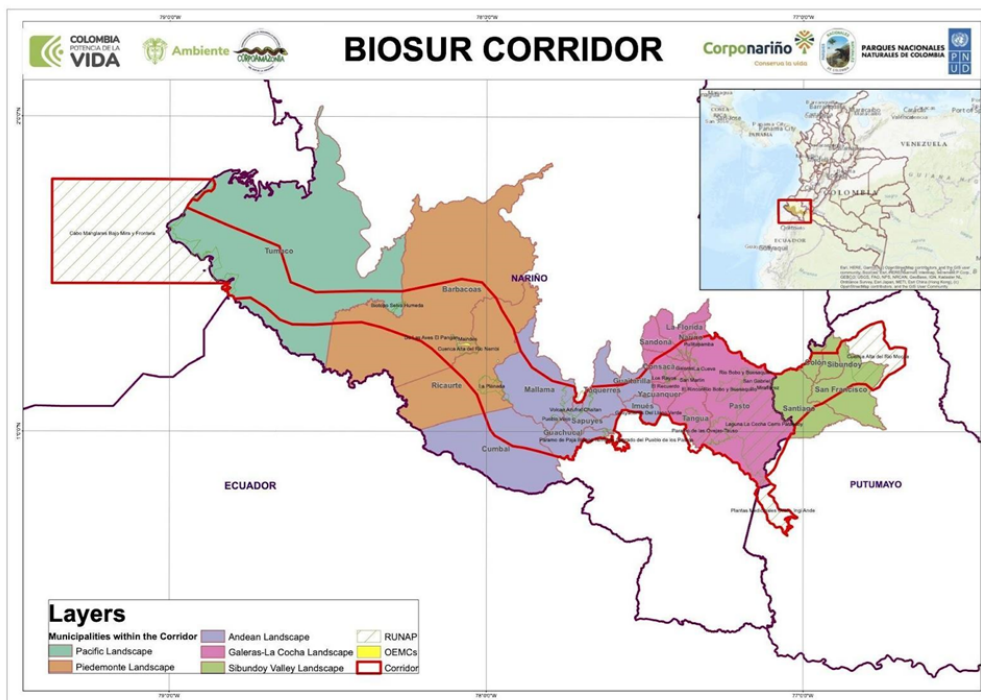
Project Coordinator	UNDP	Alexandra Fischer, Senior Regional Technical Advisor	alexandra.fischer@undp.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	UNDP	Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
MARÍA TERESA BECERRA RAMÍREZ	Head of the International Affairs Office, GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia	8/18/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	<p>Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making Convene multi-stakeholder alliances</p> <p>Demonstrate innovative approaches</p> <p>Deploy innovative financial instruments</p>		
Stakeholders	<p>Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>Beneficiaries</p> <p>Local Communities</p> <p>Civil Society</p> <p>Type of Engagement</p> <p>Communications</p>	<p>SMEs</p> <p>Individuals/Entrepreneurs</p> <p>Community Based Organization</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organization</p> <p>Information Dissemination</p> <p>Partnership</p> <p>Consultation</p> <p>Participation</p> <p>Awareness Raising</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Behavior Change</p>	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	<p>Capacity Development</p> <p>Knowledge Generation and Exchange</p> <p>Learning</p> <p>Innovation</p> <p>Knowledge and Learning</p> <p>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p>	<p>Theory of Change</p> <p>Adaptive Management</p> <p>Indicators to Measure Change</p> <p>Knowledge Management</p> <p>Innovation</p> <p>Capacity Development</p> <p>Learning</p>	

Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming Gender Results Areas	Beneficiaries Women groups Sex-disaggregated indicators Gender-sensitive indicators Access and control over natural resources Participation and leadership Access to benefits and services Capacity development Awareness raising Knowledge generation	
Focal Area/Theme	Biodiversity	Protected Areas and Landscapes Mainstreaming Species Biomes Financial and Accounting	Terrestrial Protected Areas Coastal and Marine Protected Areas Productive Landscapes Extractive Industries Tourism Infrastructure Certification (National Standards) Threatened Species Mangroves Wetlands Tropical Rain Forests Paramo Payment for Ecosystem Services Conservation Finance