

Annex 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals

V.14

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6. 717. 778. 789. 7910. 8011. 8412. 84

1. ACRONYMS

ANT	National Land Agency
ART	Agency for Territorial Renewal/ Recovery (ART)
CAR	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca
CARDER	Regional Autonomous Corporation Of Risaralda
CVC	Regional Autonomous Corporation from the Cauca Valley
DANCP	Directorate of the National Authority for Prior Consultation, Ministry of the Interior
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies
ILO	International Labor Organization
JAL	Community Action Boards
NRCC	Regional Climate Change Nodes
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Development Sustainable
NDC	National Determined Contributions
PNN	National Natural Parks
PRICC	Regional Climate Change Plans
PMU	Project Management Unit (PMU)
RAPE	Administrative and Planning Region
RNN	National Natural Reserve
SIDAP	Departmental Systems of Protected Areas
SNSM	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park
SFCG	Cienaga Grande Flora and Fauna Sanctuary
SINAP	National System of Protected Areas
SINA	National Environmental System
SIRAP	Regional Subsystems of Protected Areas
SISCLIMA	National Climate Change System

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the project and areas

In 2015, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Natural National Parks of Colombia (PNN), in alliance with the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Fund for Natural Heritage of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society and Conservation International¹, initiated the Financing Program for Permanence (PFP) called Heritage Colombia (HECO), which seeks to support the management of protected areas by securing funds and other strategic territories of Colombia in the context of a long-term landscape. In this context, the HECO Colombia program aims to achieve: "The long-term conservation and financing of 20 million hectares, which represent 10% of the country's territory, through increased coverage, effective management and governance of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) and other conservation strategies, in sustainable landscapes, as spaces for inclusion and peace building, generating opportunities for well-being and human development in the context of climate change".

The HECO Program has identified nine strategic mosaic landscapes at the national level (Caribbean, Pacific-Caribbean Transition, Coastal-Marine Pacific, Central Cordillera, Eastern Cordillera, Heart of the Amazon, Amazon Foothills, Orinoquía Transition, and Orinoquía) and has prioritized 28 national processes of strategic importance corresponding to the declaration of new protected areas (including extensions) and 16 relevant processes in already declared protected areas to improve their operation

In this context, the construction of the financing proposal for the HECO Program for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), began with a feasibility study of the areas prioritized by the HECO Colombia Program, analyzing variables associated with climate adaptation and mitigation (including annual and interannual climate variability, climate change, provision of water resources, pressures). From this analysis, four (4) mosaic landscapes are prioritized at the national level: Caribbean Mosaic landscape, which includes the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Natural Park (PNN) and its potential expansion area, the Fauna and Flora Sanctuary (SFF) in Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, the Sierra Nevada-Besotes-Perijá and Sierra Nevada-Ciénaga corridors; the Central Andes Mosaic landscape, which includes the Las Hermosas PNN, the Los Nevados PNN and the Las Hermosas-Genova and Los Nevados-Chec-Guacas-Rosario corridors; the Orinoquía Transition Mosaic landscape, which includes the Chingaza PNN and the Chingaza 1 and Chingaza 2 corridors, the Sierra de la Macarena PNN and the Macarena-Chiribiquete corridor. Connecting with this last corridor and included in the Heart of the Amazon mosaic landscape, is the PNN Chiribiquete. One (1) area has also been prioritized for the declaration of new protected areas in the Serranía de San Lucas.

This project has been formulated after the signing of the "Peace Agreement for the definitive end of the conflict between the rebel group Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia - Ejército del Pueblo (FARC - EP) and the Colombian government" in 2016. The implementation of this peace agreement has generated several new and interrelated socio-environmental conflicts, such

¹ To support these efforts and the management of protected areas, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed within the framework of COP 21 on Climate Change (Paris, December 2015), between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, National Natural Parks of Colombia, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Fund for Natural Heritage Biodiversity and Protected Areas, World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society and International Conservation, with the partners committing to the establishment of a Financing Program for Permanence (PFP) called Herencia Colombia (HECO)

as new occupations in the territories, unsustainable uses and land grabbing - a reconfiguration in the use, occupation and tenure of land in the areas of influence of the project generating tensions between rural communities and National Parks. This project, which overlaps in several landscapes with government priorities, will compliment Colombia's efforts to implement the Peace Agreement.

As of 7 August 2022, Colombia has a new government led by Gustavo Petro, who in his government programme known as "Colombia: World Power of Life" proposes a new relationship between society and nature, where the defense of life prevails over economic capital, through various proposals. These proposals include those related to climate change, protection of biodiversity and energy transition; territorial planning around water; complying with the agreements signed by Colombia at the climate summits, in which Colombia would play a leading role; protecting and preserving strategic ecosystems through organisational processes; signing community agreements for the regeneration, restoration and preservation of ecosystems; foreign policy based on the fight against climate change and overcoming the biodiversity crisis on the planet, among others.

The new government's environmental sector report also states that to meet the government's commitments by 2023, it is essential to guarantee the national counterpart of the Heritage Colombia programme. Additionally, the Minister has publicly expressed interest in supporting HECO as an important long-term financial mechanism to support key protected areas and landscapes.

This proposal aims to support the Government of Colombia in seeking to strengthen territorial environmental peace building and conservation efforts by providing strategies aimed at engaging local communities in biodiversity conservation through improving their livelihoods and addressing land-related conflicts around National Parks by promoting dialogue between different stakeholders. This contributes to reducing deforestation and land degradation and promoting the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Land conflicts will be resolved within the framework of the Peace Agreement and the Colombian System of Protected Areas will be sustainably financed by "Herencia Colombia".

1.2 Project objective and components

The overall objective of the project is "To generate key mitigation and adaptation benefits through a paradigm shift that promotes a landscape approach in Colombia, together with a model to ensure long-term financing for the effective management of the national network of protected areas." This objective can be achieved through the following results:

Outcome 1. *Governance structures for climate responsive planning and development improved and implemented.* This result includes following Outputs: 1.1. Interinstitutional governance improved for the 4 landscapes in order to develop integrated land and water use planning; 1.2 Community governance with SINAP and within connectivity corridors and buffer zones strengthened to improve land and water use; and 1.3 Increased investment of revenues from royalties in targeted landscapes for improved land and water use.

Outcome 2. Participatory monitoring systems generate climate information used for improved decision-making in territorial planning. This result includes the following Outputs:

2.1 Monitoring systems established by IDEAM and national and regional environmental authorities generate climate-relevant data needed for improved decision-making; and 2.2 Improved participatory generation and use of climate information for territorial planning and local decision-making to reduce carbon emissions and exposure to climate risks.

Outcome 3. Land and forest management improved and restoration implemented to reduce carbon emissions and increase adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities This result includes the following Outputs: 3.1 Improved management of protected areas to reduce deforestation and maintain or enhance ecosystem integrity and functionality for climate benefits; and 3.2 Improved management practices in buffer zones and connectivity corridors to reduce deforestation and maintain or enhance ecosystem integrity and functionality for climate benefits

The direct beneficiary population of the proposal amounts to 329,658 individuals, of which 51% are women, while the indirect beneficiary population encompasses 16,614,522 people. In the priority areas for the proposal, there is a diverse range of institutional and governmental actors, including: National Natural Parks and the Ministry of Environment and Development, Heritage Colombia Program partners, Regional environmental governmental institutions, local governments, *campesino* and civil society organizations. In the Caribbean region intervention area in particular, there are 4 indigenous groups and two Black Community councils with a total population of 23,879 which is equivalent to approximately 7,75% of the total beneficiary population of the Project. As described at length in Annex 6 (and as will be further elaborated below), there are no indigenous peoples residing in any of the other identified landscapes.

1.3 Objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

The objective of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to involve the majority of Project stakeholders during the implementation phase and to ensure that their opinions and contributions are taken into account. This will be done through active participation in different dialogue spaces and differential communication strategies implemented according to the contexts and characteristics of each identified stakeholder. It aims to be inclusive with women, men and members of different ethnic groups who may have diverse needs, perspectives, and approaches to participation and decision-making.

The stakeholder consultation process for the design of the Project was affected and delayed by the COVID 19 pandemic, mostly in terms of consultation with local communities and institutions. However, different strategies and alternatives were applied to include as many opinions and recommendations as possible so that the proposal responds to their interests and priorities. The consultation process was carried out over several phases; in the first phase, opinions and interests of the national-level stakeholders and HECO partners concerning the objectives and activities of the Project were collected, to align it with national mitigation and adaptation targets. This phase was mostly carried out in the months of June 2020 to September 2020, through implementing workshops and virtual meetings.

At the same time, the dialogue phase was carried out with project stakeholders at the regional and local level during the period from July 2020 to December 2020, through face-to-face meetings

and virtual workshops. The third phase of the consultation process -which involves communities at the local level and direct beneficiaries, such as *campesino*, indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, as well as groups of women and leaders- was delayed due to the difficulty of access to communities during the COVID 19 pandemic. In these places, the only possible way to hold workshops and meetings is in person and is dependent on the national and local government's biosafety measures and public health restrictions. This phase was carried out between February and November 2021, using consultation with a differential focus for indigenous peoples and local communities and using methods to protect the health and safety of local communities during COVID-19. The purpose of this third phase was to share information on the proposal with local stakeholders, receive feedback and readjust the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, ready for its implementation.

2. Regulations and Requirements.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan presented here aims to ensure the full and effective participation of all stakeholders in the design, planning, implementation and closure of the Project, according to the international provisions and guidelines of the GCF, the accredited entity WWF-US, WWF Colombia and national legislation on participation and consultation. This approach aims to guarantee transparency, inclusion, responsibility, integrity and effective participation of all parties affected by the project. The main requirements and regulations that govern this participation plan are summarized below.

2.1 WWF-US (AE) requirements

WWF has developed and adopted a comprehensive Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) to ensure consistent and comprehensive application of safeguards across all projects supported and implemented throughout the WWF Network². To comply with WWF's ESSF, the project will follow the policies, standards, guidelines and procedures detailed in the Environmental and Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP)³. Specifically, relevant for the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is the Standard on Stakeholder Engagement and the associated Procedures for Implementation of the Standard on Stakeholder Engagement⁴.

The ESSF requires that all projects supported by WWF undertakes consultation and engagement with potential stakeholders and to disclose project-related information in a transparent manner. This commitment also requires that the project have a grievance mechanism for stakeholders to raise concerns and receive responses.

The ESSF requires that projects initiate stakeholder consultations at the very early stage of project design and establish mechanisms that allow communication with affected stakeholders in a form and language that are understandable by, and accessible to, diverse groups.

2.2 Government of Colombia requirements

Colombia has a legal and policy framework on citizen participation and prior consultation of indigenous peoples set out in provisions included in the 1991 Political Constitution and in the

² https://wwf.panda.org/our_work/people/people_and_conservation/wwf_social_policies/

³ https://wwf.panda.org/discover/people_and_conservation/?351401

⁴ <https://wwfgeftracks.com/sites/default/files/2019-02/Procedures%20for%20Implementation%20of%20Standard%20on%20Stakeholder%20Engagement.pdf>

ratification of applicable international treaties, such as ILO Convention 169 (ratified by Colombia through Law 21, 1991). The engagement plan presented here was based on the development by the Ministry of Environment and Development (MoE) of these regulatory and policy provisions, within the National Environmental System (SINA) and the Ministry of the Interior frameworks on free and prior informed consent for indigenous peoples. These standards and their alignment with the project participation plan are described below:

2.2.1 Directives and Requirements for the Environmental Sector

Law 99 of 1993, under which the MoE and SINA operate, contains a specific chapter on citizen participation⁵ and prior consultation with indigenous and Afro-descendant communities (Article 76) concerning environmental issues. Based on this standard, in recent years, the environmental sector has been developing different guides and guidelines detailing the principles, approaches and mechanisms of stakeholder participation in environmental management. The most significant of these are: the Citizen Participation Plan (MoE, 2014)⁶, the Policy for Social Participation in Conservation in 2001, and the Strategy for Social Participation, Citizenship and Accountability. This engagement plan is based on these guidelines and general requirements from the MoE and PNN, emphasizing processes of participation and involvement of actors and guiding the development of the objectives and results of the project.

In recent years, SINAP's policy⁷ approach has included the development of a vision for 2020-2030 which emphasizes the need to engage different institutional and civil society actors, in order to advance landscape-scale complementary conservation strategies, using SINAP planning instruments to guarantee effective management of protected areas, prevention and differential resolution of conflicts arising from land use, occupation, and tenure, among others. In this policy framework, the Regional Subsystems of Protected Areas (SIRAP) are key sites for implementation, where there is the need to coordinate a set of national, regional, and local public and private protected areas, social and institutional actors and strategies and existing management instruments in a given region. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan presented here is part of the guidelines and general requirements of SINAP in terms of participation and involvement of actors.

The Ministry of Environment and Development, under Law 1931 of 2018, provides the national general regulatory framework for Climate Change, and set up the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA)⁸ and the institutional framework associated with implementation, which emphasize the role of the Climate Change Nodes⁹ as places to apply stakeholder participation and involvement when prioritizing regional projects and actions to implement the National Climate Change Policy, as well as the national contributions established by Colombia under the UNFCCC

⁵ Law 99 of 1993 Chapter 10 of the Modalities and Procedures for Citizen Participation.

⁶ https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/Atencion_y_participacion_al_ciudadano/Plan_de_Participaci%C3%B3n_Ciudadana_MAD_S.pdf

⁷ <https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/construccion-de-la-politica-publica-para-el-sistema-nacional-de-areas-protegidas-sinap/>

⁸ SISCLIMA is the set of policies, standards, processes, state and private entities, resources, plans, strategies, instruments, mechanisms, as well as information related to climate change, which is applied in an organized way to manage the mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to climate change

⁹ Decree 298 of 2016 , By which the organization and operation of the National Climate Change System is established and other provisions are issued "

(NDC) for adaptation and mitigation mechanisms and for sectoral / territorial planning in each Node.

Colombia has committed to international commitments under the UNFCCC, and also has a national interpretation of the Cancun safeguards for REDD+¹⁰, where they provide general guidelines for the application of social and environmental safeguards for REDD + and guidelines for stakeholder engagement in the country.

2.2.2 Process for the declaration and expansion of new areas

In 2015, The Ministry of Environment and Development issued resolution 1125 of 2015 which establishes the process for the declaration of new protected areas; this will be the starting point for the Project intervention. The declaration process established by this decree is divided into three phases: 1) preparation, 2) readiness and 3) declaration or extension. In addition to these phases, the resolution sets out the steps of the prior consultation with indigenous peoples and black communities where necessary, according to the standards and the accompaniment of the Ministry of the Interior. The agreements signed within the framework of the prior consultation process for the declaration of a new protected area, commit the competences of the participating stakeholders to deal with the declaration or expansion of the protected area and its implications. The environmental authority managing the process of declaration or expansion of the protected area may initiate the prior consultation process in any of the stages outlined in the process, but must be approved by the start of phase III.¹¹In the Project intervention areas where there is expansion or declaration of a new protected area, the National Natural Parks process will be started and the prior consultation procedure established by the Ministry of the Interior will be applied according to the process of each of the areas.

2.2.3 National directives and requirements for consultation and free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) for indigenous communities

Colombia has incorporated the international standards on the rights of prior consultation for Indigenous Peoples in its national legislation through ratifying the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169 of 1989¹² on indigenous and tribal peoples (Art. 6 and 7) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2006 (Art. 19 and 20). As part of its national implementation, Colombia issued Decree 1320 in 1995, which regulates prior consultation with indigenous and Black communities for the use of natural resources within their territories. The decree has been strongly disputed by the indigenous people's movement and although it has not been formally repealed, the Courts have taken various decisions to declare it inadmissible. Indigenous peoples argued that this decree is inadmissible and therefore, they do not recognize it, because the government did not consult with indigenous organizations. Related to this, in recent years the Constitutional Court has issued two decrees, T002 in 2017 and SU 123

¹⁰ <https://www.unredd.net/documents/un-redd-partner-countries-181/latin-america-the-caribbean-334/colombia-706/16783-interpretacion-nacional-de-las-salvaguardas-sociales-y-ambientales-para-redd-en-colombia.html>
<https://www.unredd.net/documents.html?view=browse&customtags=11&startdate=&enddate=&dmlang=&checkalltags=0&limit=20&limitstart=20>

¹¹ https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/porta1/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Res.1125_2015-Ruta-declaratoria-Nuevas-AP.pdf

¹² International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169 of 1989

in 2018, which establish the principles and standards for the implementation of prior consultation in Colombia, highlighting the following:

- *"It is necessary to establish effective communication relationships based on the principle of good faith ...".*
- *"It is mandatory not to set a single term to carry out the consultation and consent process, but rather that a strategy of differential approach according to the particularities and customs of each ethnic group. Specifically, it should be carried out in the feasibility or planning stage of the project and not in the moment prior to its execution".*
- *"It is mandatory to define the procedure to be followed in each prior consultation process, specifically, through a pre-consultative and / or post-consultative process. This should be carried out in agreement with the affected community and other participating groups. This means that participation must be understood not only at the preliminary stage of the process, but also, in further revisions in the short, medium and long term".*
- *"The search for free, prior and informed consent is mandatory. Communities may determine the least harmful alternative in those cases in which the intervention: (a) involves the transfer or displacement of the communities due to the process, work or activity; (b) is related to the storage or dumping of toxic waste on ethnic lands; and / or (c) represents a high social, cultural and environmental impact on an ethnic community, which may put its existence at risk.*

In 2020, the national government issued the Presidential Directive 08 of 2020¹³: "Guide for carrying out Prior Consultation" which set out five stages for the prior consultation process with ethnic groups: 1. Establishment of the procedure for the prior consultation, 2. Coordination and preparation, 3. Pre-consultation, 4. Prior consultation, 5. Follow-up on agreements. This procedure will be carried out under the Directorate of the National Authority for Prior Consultation Directorate in the Ministry of the Interior (DANCP).

This Project will work with the aforementioned guidelines and requirements on prior consultation, as well as the application of social and environmental safeguards throughout. It is important to clarify that of the total project intervention areas, only **7,75%** are located in indigenous reservations and Black/ Afro-descendant community councils, mainly in the Caribbean region, with a few also in the San Lucas region. Therefore, the activities of free and prior informed consent and / or prior consultation **are only applicable in these specific areas.**

As outlined in the Annex 6 of the FP, if FPIC is found to be necessary during the activity-level ESS Screening, the Prior Consultation process will be carried out. In addition to executing the process established by the government to comply with the national FPIC requirements, the Project will also need to obtain the consent of indigenous peoples and afro-descendant communities for activities that could potentially affect them in order to adhere to WWF's requirements in the Standard on Indigenous Peoples, which can be found in Annex 6 under Section 10. Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework. In the event that the Project requires the consent of an indigenous community, the project team will review the statutes of said community to ensure that the FPIC process as detailed in the Indigenous Peoples Plan that will be created

¹³<https://dapre.presidencia.gov.co/normativa/normativa/DIRECTIVA%20PRESIDENCIAL%20No%2008%20DEL%209%20DE%20SEPTIEMBRE%20DE%202020.pdf>

with the community is aligned with the decision-making processes of each community, according to its particular context.

3. Project Stakeholders

According to the security and environmental peacebuilding issues (Annex 6), there are several security threats arising from the Peace Agreement implementation process, which are present in some of the intervention mosaics (specifically, the Caribbean, San Lucas and Heart of the Amazon Mosaics). Because this project follows an environmental peacebuilding approach, it is particularly attuned to the fact that conflict drivers can contribute to conservation objectives and thus pays special attention to how mitigating those through mediation and governance can eventually reduce pressure on key ecosystems. While the project has a diversity of stakeholders at different levels and degrees of interest, all interventions with stakeholders are indirectly influenced by their recognition of the Colombian conflict, its impacts and their ways forward under the implementation of the Peace Agreement, which includes a peaceful resolution of territorial tensions. Therefore, the participatory approach guiding the Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes improving territorial governance in selected corridors and landscapes.

The first stakeholder group includes the signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding signed within the framework of the COP 21 on Climate Change in Paris in 2015. This MoU developed into Heritage Colombia (HECO) which is made up of: The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), National Parks of Colombia (PNN), The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Fund for Natural Heritage of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Conservation International (CI). This interest group is mainly at the national level, with PNN leading the HECO Program. This level also includes key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as well as Presidential Agencies, such as the Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation, the Agency for Territorial Renewal/ Recovery (ART) and the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA). Ongoing coordination with these entities will be essential to ensure that the project is aligned with national priorities associated with peacebuilding.

A second stakeholder group includes the regional actors led by PNN through the Regional Systems and Subsystems of Protected Areas (SIRAPS and SIDAPS) and the Regional Climate Change Nodes, led by the Ministry of Environment and Development in the prioritized areas. These territorial planning and management approaches involve a diversity of institutional, non-governmental and civil society actors in the regions, aiming to implement the two pillars of this proposal: SINAP National Policy and National Climate Change Policy.

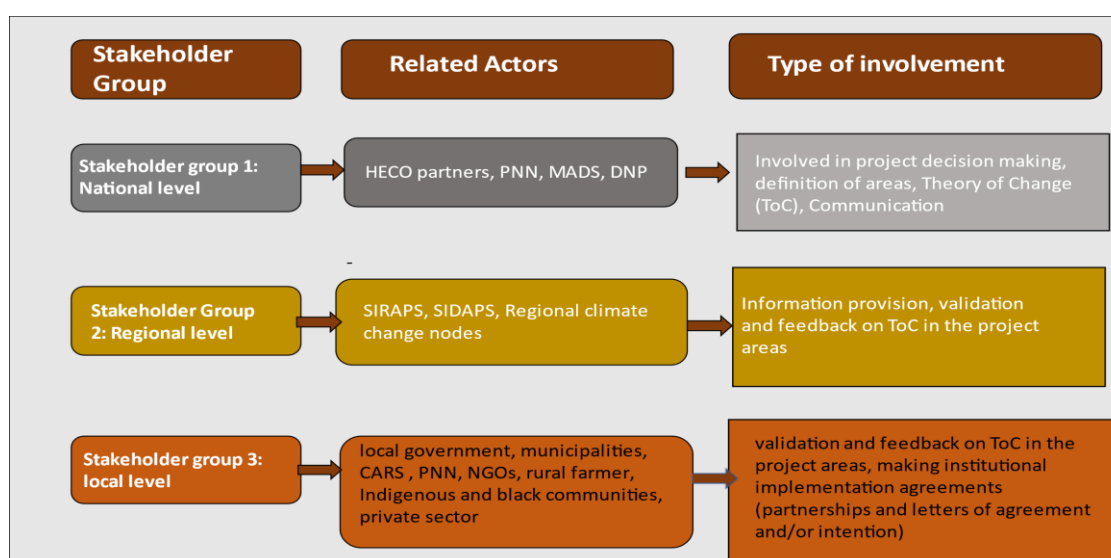
The third group of stakeholders includes indigenous, Afro-descendant and *campesino* communities, and civil society and community-based organizations that will benefit directly from the Project's actions. Among the selected landscapes, indigenous populations and Community Councils of black communities reside only in the Caribbean and San Lucas landscapes. In the Caribbean, the population includes 23,879 indigenous individuals and 1,698 individuals from black communities, corresponding to 7.75% of the total population that will benefit directly from the project (this landscape encompasses all of the indigenous people that live in the indigenous reserves of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Mountain System). The remaining 92.25% of the project's direct beneficiaries are rural peasant inhabitants and urban populations. Communities in the San Lucas Mountains are mostly composed of farmers and settlers from different regions, but there are some indigenous peoples in the area. In the proposed extension zone for the Serranía

de San Lucas protected area, there is the Puerto Claver Reserve of the Senú people, the Embera peoples of the Kurgurudó community in Montecristo (Bolívar) and the Black community of the Community Councils of Guamoco, Palmachica - La Ahuyama and Caribona.

This group also includes the local institutions, from local government, Environmental Authorities, to the Regional Autonomous Corporations and organizations that will accompany project implementation in the different geographical areas, and who will also be considered as project beneficiaries, as this will contribute to local efforts in terms of mitigation and adaptation.

The following table shows the Project stakeholder groups, and their level of involvement in the proposal.

Table 1: Stakeholder Groups for Project HECO-GCF



Below are details of each of the stakeholder groups:

3.1 Stakeholder group 1: National level

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholders Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
HECO partners	The HECO partners are the signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding of the Heritage Colombia-HECO Program in 2015, these are: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), Natural National Parks of Colombia (PNN), the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Fund for Natural Heritage of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and International Conservation (CI)	HECO partners are decision makers on project direction, planning and monitoring implementation. The HECO Program Steering Committee is where the proposal is shared and approved before GCF submission. There are also partners' technical teams through which the proposal ToC and logical framework of the proposal are shared and constructed.	Direct beneficiary.	The HECO Colombia Program has a Steering Committee that brings together Program partners for decision making on the proposal
National level government entities				
National Natural Parks (PNN)	PNN is the entity in charge of the administration and management of the system of National Natural Parks and the coordination of the SINAP in Colombia and is the governing body of the HECO Program.	They are decision makers on the Project as regards the direction of its design and implementation phase and guarantee its alignment with the goals of the SINAP National Policy.	Direct beneficiary and implementor	PNN is involved in the design and implementation phase of the Project through the General Directorate, the local Directorates, the SIRAPS and the National Natural Parks of the selected areas.
The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	MADS leads the management of environment and renewable natural resources of Colombia. It is responsible for guiding environmental regulation of the territory and defining policies and regulations on recovery, conservation, protection, regulation, management, use and sustainable use of renewable natural resources and the environment	They are decision makers on the Project as regards the direction of its design implementation phase to guarantee its alignment with national climate change goals and the complementarity of actions with other international cooperation projects present in prioritized areas.	Direct beneficiary	MADS participates in the project through the Directorate of Climate Change, the Gender focal point, and the Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services at the national and regional level through the regional climate change nodes.

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholders Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
National Planning Department (DNP)	The DNP is a technical state entity that promotes the implementation of the country's strategic vision on social, economic and environmental issues, through the design, orientation and evaluation of Colombian public policies, management and allocation of public investment and the integration of this into Government plans, programs and projects. The DNP is the focal point for GCF at national level. It chairs the chartered body that approves GCF projects and guarantees their complementarity with other projects financed by GCF	The DNP is responsible for sharing the progress of the Project and coordinating with other GCF projects approved by the chartered body within Colombia. The DNP will have an important role in project implementation related to the intersectoral coordination of national and regional level actions.	GCF focal point in Colombia	The DNP will engage with the project through its participation in the steering committee, through the Directorate of Environment and DNP Development.
Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)	IDEAM is a public institution for technical and scientific support to the National Environmental System. IDEAM produces reliable, consistent and timely research information on the state and dynamics of natural resources and the environment, which supports the definition and adjustments of environmental policies and decision-making by the public and private sector and the general public.	IDEAM's role in the project is technical support to gather official data on mitigation and adaptation, such as reports on the Third National communication on the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System, among others, for the prioritized regions. IDEAM will also play a role in the implementation of project activities around the monitoring of carbon and water resources.	Direct beneficiary and implementor	IDEAM is involved in the project via the Directorate of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System group and the group responsible for climate change adaptation issues.
Alexander von Humboldt Research Institute (IAVH)	The Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute is a non-profit civil society institution linked to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS). The Institute was created in 1993 as the biodiversity research arm of the Environmental System (SINA).	The institute will provide technical support to the implementation of activities to be developed at territorial / local level and technical management at the national level.	Direct beneficiary and implementer	The Institute engage with the project through participation in the project steering committee and as an implementer of activities, specifically in the Andes mosaic landscape.
Implementing Project Partners				

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholders Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
WWF US	Created more than 50 years ago, WWF is one of the major international organizations for nature conservation. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. WWF has vast experience working in protected areas and in the Amazon rainforest to end deforestation; ensuring water connectivity; working with indigenous peoples; and promoting sustainable enterprises with forest local communities. WWF-US will act as the Accredited Entity for this project.	Oversight Administrates and manages the use of GCF proceeds.	Accredited Entity for GCF. Project proponent	WWF US is part of the framework for Project implementation
Patrimonio Natural (FPN)	The Natural Heritage Fund was created in 2005 as a non-profit foundation, with mixed participation, with the aim of conservation of the natural areas of Colombia. The Fund strategically invests in the conservation and protection of natural heritage and the ecosystem services they provide (water, air, food, biodiversity of flora and fauna and landscapes, among others). It designs and implements financial mechanisms, executes and administers programs and projects based on the safeguarding of the natural, cultural and ethnic landscape of Colombia.	The Natural Heritage Fund: Acting as the financial mechanism of the HECO program, it will administrate the resources through a specific subaccount, under the guidelines of the Heritage Colombia Steering Committee	Lead implementing partner	Fondo Patrimonio Natural (Patrimonio Natural) will serve as the Lead Executing Entity for this Project and the administrator of the Transition Fund of HECO. Patrimonio Natural will lead the execution of activities and Project Outputs in compliance with national regulations and procedures defined in its operating manual. Patrimonio Natural will lead the project overseeing and managing all technical activities related to the Project's implementation throughout the Project Management Unit (PMU).
WWF Colombia	WWF Colombia began work in 1964, supporting conservation actions. In 1993, it consolidated its presence in the country as a Program Office. WWF Colombia's work integrates actions at different scales, from local to international, in priority landscapes of	WWF Colombia will support the designation of new protected areas and will lead the design and put in place financial mechanisms and mobilize financial flows and external	Co-implementing partner	is a main implementing partner for several outputs and it is expected that WWF Colombia will hire a group of civil society organizations, consultants, service providers

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholders Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
	<p>the ecoregional complexes of the northern Amazon, the Orinoco, the Andes and the Pacific.</p> <p>The organization seeks to harmonize the conservation of natural resources with human needs and has focused its work on the creation and improvement of conservation areas, the protection of emblematic and threatened species, the development of sustainable production alternatives and the promotion of citizen participation, with a particular emphasis on the governance of territories and natural resources</p>	<p>investments to increase management effectiveness to reduce drivers of deforestation and increase climate resilience at landscape and protected areas levels. In addition, WWF Colombia in coordination with the National Research Institutes such as IDEAM, SINCHI, INVEMAR, and Alexander von Humboldt will lead the training on participatory monitoring and verification systems from local and community organizations and public entities to enter and analyze data from the field to track reduction of deforestation and vulnerability rates</p>		<p>that will support the implementation of the project according to the intended results</p>

At the national level, there will be ongoing coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as well as Presidential Agencies, such as the Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation,¹⁴ the Agency for Territorial Renewal/Recovery (ART) and the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA). Ongoing coordination with these entities will be essential to ensure that the project is aligned with national priorities and informed by a peace building approach.

3.2 Stakeholder Group 2: Regional level

Key Stakeholders	Stakeholders Description	Role in Project	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder
Regional Corporations for Autonomous and Sustainable Development (CAR)	The Regional Corporations for Autonomous and Sustainable Development are legally created, public corporate entities, made up of territorial entities that are geographically in the same ecosystem, geopolitical, biogeographic or hydro-geographic unit. In their area of jurisdiction (according to legal provisions and policies of the MADS) they have administrative and financial autonomy, their own heritage and legal status, and the legal right to manage and promote sustainable development of the environment and renewable natural resources.	The CARs that will participate in the project are: Caribbean: CorpoGuajira, CorpoCesar CorpaMag Central Andes: Corpocaldas, CVC, CARDER Orinoquía Transition: CorpoGuavio, Cormacarena Amazonas: CDA	The CARs involved in the project will have a double role: at the regional level, they will act as technical secretaries of the Regional Nodes and participate in the SIRAPS and at the local / territorial level, they will act as implementers and companions in the project activities
Scientific Research Institutes	Article 16 of Law 99, 1993 provides for scientific and technical support institutes to become affiliated entities of, and linked to, the Ministry of the Environment	The scientific research institutes that will participate in project implementation at the national level are: The Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) and the Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute (IAVH). At the regional level, the José Benito Vives de Andreis Institute of Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR) will be engaged in the Caribbean mosaic landscape and the Amazonian Institute of Scientific Research	The research institutes in the project will provide technical support to the implementation of actions in the selected areas.

¹⁴ The Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation is part of the structure of the Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic. Its main function is to link up and coordinate inter-institutionally, on behalf of the National Government, across guidelines and policies to ensure implementation of the Final Agreement for stabilization and consolidation in territories where intervention takes place.

		(SINCHI) will have a role in the Macarena-Chiribiquete corridor.	
Regional Climate Change Nodes	<p>The Regional Climate Change Nodes (NRCC) are regional bodies to permit the regional level integration of different institutions in the implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change. Governments, municipalities, Large urban centers, Environmental Authorities, Research Institutes, NGOs, National Natural Parks, sectoral unions, communities, and other entities participate in the Regional Climate Change Nodes. These are not legal bodies, but rather regional governance mechanisms to deliver climate change policy that integrates different levels of government.¹⁵</p>	<p>The Climate Change Nodes are key actors in the project implementation as they integrate the Project's actions with priorities established at regional level in the Comprehensive Regional Climate Change Plans (PRICC), the instruments that develop National Climate Change Policy at the regional level.</p> <p>The four GCF prioritized mosaic landscapes overlap with the regional nodes: Caribbean node, Orinoquía-Amazonía node, Coffee region regional node, Central Andean region.</p>	<p>The regional nodes of the intervention areas will be beneficiaries of the project.</p>
Regional Systems for Protected Areas (SIRAPS)	<p>The National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) is actioned regionally through regional subsystems of Protected Areas (SIRAPS), in order to make its principles and objectives effective. The SIRAPS function as scenarios for coordination bodies for the different social and institutional actors, and their integration via regional strategies and management tools.</p>	<p>The SIRAPS will link to the Project through centralized National Parks guidelines. Depending on prioritized activities in each area, SIRAPS will have a fundamental role in the implementation to guarantee integration of Project activities with SINAP policy and priorities at regional and national levels.</p>	<p>The SIRAPS in the intervention areas will be beneficiaries of the project activities.</p>

At the regional level, the project will engage and coordinate with entities pertinent to project activities in each prioritized area, including forestry coordination platforms and regional platforms for water management. Permanent coordination will also be sought with the regional entities in charge of peace building in the territory, especially those that implement PDET in the landscapes, to guarantee the alignment of the project with national goals (a detailed list of these entities is included in Annex 6).

¹⁵<https://www.adelphi.de/en/publication/regional-climate-change-nodes-colombia#:~:text=Colombia's%20Regional%20Climate%20Change%20Nodes,integrates%20different%20levels%20of%20government.>

3.3 Stakeholder Group 3: Local level

In each of the prioritized areas in the proposal, there is a diversity of governmental stakeholders, civil society and ethnic groups that will participate in implementation. These stakeholders are listed below for each of the four prioritized mosaics and for the new protected areas to be declared.

3.3.1 Caribbean region

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Stakeholders: Government				
Regional Subsystem of Protected Areas in the Caribbean- (SIRAP Caribe)	The management of SIRAP Caribe includes the departments of La Guajira, Cesar, Magdalena, Atlántico, Córdoba, Sucre, Bolívar, San Andrés and Providencia, and parts of Antioquia and Choco. For this proposal, the SIRAP actors will be the Regional Autonomous Corporations of the Departments of Cesar, Magdalena and Guajira and the SIDAP of Magdalena and Cesar and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Cienega Grande de Santa Marta and Civil society actors in the selected corridors.	SIRAP Caribe will play a coordination role in project activities, following national and regional guidelines of National Natural Parks and the HECO Program.	Project beneficiary	SIRAP Caribe will participate in implementation and monitoring of the project activities through its technical secretariat
The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park, and Cienaga Grande Flora and Fauna Sanctuary	The Sierra Nevada, Santa Marta and Cienega Grande National Natural Parks are figures of regulation and environmental authority in prioritized areas and are essential actors in the project implementation.	The Parks in the area will implement project activities linked to effective management, declaration, and expansion of new areas.	Beneficiary and Implementer	The Sierra Nevada, Santa Marta and Cienega Grande National Natural Parks will participate in the direct implementation of project activities.
Caribbean Regional Climate Change Node	The Caribbean Node is made up of Regional Autonomous Corporations, Civil Society, Governments, municipalities and National Parks. For the proposal, only the competent institutions from the departments of Magdalena, Cesar and Guajira will be included	The Technical Secretariat of the Caribbean Regional Node is CorpoGuajira. Project discussions on implementation will be held through this institution with the Caribbean Node.	Beneficiary	The Caribbean Regional Node will actively participate in the implementation of project activities.
INVEMAR	Institute attached to Sistema Nacional Ambiental, responsible for research in seas and coasts of Colombia	Works extensively throughout the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta. INVEMAR is part of an EU project "Heritage	Beneficiary/ Implementer	INVEMAR will implement specific project activities

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
		Colombia: Governance and territory in a sustainable, productive and resilient landscape” in the Caribbean region and is thus, a key stakeholder in coordinating activities.		
CorpoGuajira	The Regional Corporations for Autonomous and Sustainable Development are public corporate entities, created by law and made up of territorial entities that are geographically in the same ecosystem, geopolitical, biogeographic or hydrogeographic unit. In their area of jurisdiction, they have administrative and financial autonomy, their own heritage and legal status, and legal right to manage and promote sustainable development of environment and renewable natural resources, according to legal provisions and policies of the Ministry of the Environment and Development.	The autonomous corporations linked to the Project in the Caribbean region are Corpoguajira, Corpocesar and CorpaMag.	Implementer/ beneficiary	Corpoguajira, Corpocesar and CorpaMag will actively participate in the implementation of project activities in the prioritized area.
CorpoCesar				
CorpaMag				
Environmental Secretariat of the Magdalena governorate	The Environmental Secretariats of Environment of the Governorates are departmental agencies specialized in environmental and climate change issues. The secretariats of the Departments of Magdalena and Cesar, with jurisdiction in the project implementation area, will participate in the proposal.	The environmental secretariats of the Cesar and Magdalena governorates will have a role in monitoring the project but not in implementation of activities. Its role will also be to integrate it with departmental goals on climate change and protected areas.	Beneficiaries and companions in the implementation of project activities	The environmental secretariats of the Cesar and Magdalena governorates have a role in monitoring the project but not in implementation of activities
Environmental Secretariat of the Cesar governorate				

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Actors in Indigenous and Black communities				
Kogui, Malayo and Arhuaco Reserve (CIT-CTC)	The Kogui, Malayo and Arhuaco indigenous reserve (9031 population) and Arhuaco de la Sierra (8290 of population) are a collective territorial management area, represented by its traditional authorities in the territory. Its political representation is the Tayrona Indigenous Confederation (CIT) and the Territorial Council of Indigenous leaders of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (CTC)	The Kogui, Malayo and Arhuaco indigenous reserve will have a relevant role in the implementation of the prioritized project activities	Beneficiaries and of implementers subgrants	The specific role of the Kogui, Malayo and Arhuaco indigenous reserve will be defined at the beginning of project implementation
Kankuamo reservation in the Río Seco district, Valledupar rural area	The Kankuamo reservation is a collective indigenous reserve located in the Río Seco district. Its population is around 6558 (DANE 2018)	Kankuamo reserve will have a relevant role in the implementation of prioritized project activities in the Besotes-Perijá corridor	Beneficiaries and of implementers subgrants	The specific role of the Kankuamo reserve will be defined at the beginning of project implementation
Black communities of Guacoche and Guacochito administrative districts and community councils of Los Cardonales (Guacoche) and Arcilia, Tunez and Cardona (Guacochito) located in the rural area of Valledupar city, Cesar. And the Community council of Obatalá, Fundación, municipality, Magdalena	These communities still do not have collective property titles over their territories, but they are recognized as Councils of Black Communities under national legislation. Los Cardonales count with 818 people and Arcilla, Cardón y Tuna (880 people) ¹⁶	The members of the Black Communities of Guacoche (los Cardonales) and Guacochito (Arcilia, Tunez and Cardona) will have an important role in the implementation of project activities.	Beneficiaries and of implementers subgrants	The specific role of the black communities of Guacoche and Guacochito (Los Cardonales, Arcilia, Tunez and Cardona) reserves will be defined at the beginning of project implementation

¹⁶ Data Observatorio de Tierras de Comunidades Étnicas y Campesinas de la Universidad Javeriana, 2022

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Civil Society Organizations				
The Assemblies for Community Action (JAC in Spanish) and Campesino organizations in the Besotes -Perija and the Corridor SNSM – CGSM	The JACs are non-profit, private, autonomous, social, civic and community solidarity organizations, with legal status and their own assets.	The Assemblies for Community Action (JAC) that will participate in implementation are: JAC- Miraflores JAC- Agua Bonita JAC- la Frontera JAC - caño frio JAC- Santo Tomás JAC - Sabana Rubio JAC – San Jose del Oriente JAC- Altos del Perijá JAC- El Cinco JAC – San Antonio JAC – Hondo del Río Asocomunal Manaure Asocomunal la Paz	Beneficiaries and of implementers subgrants	The role will be defined once the project implementation has started
Fundación Juntos Trabajamos (We Work Together Foundation)	Conservation and protection of the tropical dry forest of the Serranía del Perijá, in the municipality of La Paz	Establishment of agreements on use and conservation	beneficiaries	The role will be defined once project implementation has started
FUNDEBES Foundation: Los Besotes Ecological Foundation	Conservation and protection of the tropical dry forest of the Upar Valley in the Department of César, in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Northeastern Colombia and Los Besotes village, Valledupar rural area. Establishment of use and conservation agreements	Establishment of agreements on use and conservation	Beneficiaries	The role will be defined once project implementation has started
Paraver Natural Reserve of Civil Society	Private Protected Area created for conservation of the tropical dry forest, the development of sustainable productive systems and activities including	Establishment of agreements on use and conservation	Beneficiaries	The role will be defined once project implementation has started

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
	environmental education, recreation and ecotourism.			
Complementary cooperation projects				
European Union Project "Heritage Colombia: territorial governance in a sustainable, productive and resilient landscape" European Union	The Project is part of the Heritage Colombia Program, and is funded by the EU and implemented in the Caribbean landscape by FAO and INVEMAR	Complementary actions will be formed between the projects, especially in actions associated with strengthening local governance and water management in the Sierra Nevada corridor from Santa Marta- Ciénaga.	Coordination and synergies between actions.	The PMUs of the two projects will have ongoing coordination with Project implementing partners to ensure that the two projects are complementary.
GEF Project "Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta"	The Project is part of the GEF Project Portfolio in Colombia, led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. It is being implemented in the Caribbean region by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The project aims to "Improve the ecosystem health of the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta (CGSM) to promote the conservation of biodiversity"	Complementary actions will be designed, particularly for actions associated with local governance and water management in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta- Ciénaga	Coordination and synergies between actions	The PMUs of the two projects will have ongoing coordination with Project implementing partners to ensure that the two projects are complementary.

3.3.2 Orinoquía Transitional Region

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Institutional Actors: Governmental and regional				
Regional Subsystem of Protected Areas, North-western Andes (SIRAP Andes Nororientales)	Regional Subsystem of Protected Areas, Northwestern Andes (SIRAP Andes Nororientales) The management of SIRAP North-western Andes comprises the departments of Santander, Norte de Santander, Boyacá and Cundinamarca.	This SIRAP is integrated into the project in the department of Cundinamarca through CORPOGUAVIO, and National Parks of Colombia.	Beneficiary	SIRAP Northwestern Andes participates in this proposal through its technical secretariat in the monitoring and implementation of project activities.
Regional Subsystem of Protected Areas, Orinoquia	SIRAP Orinoquia includes the management of the departments of Meta, Casanare, Arauca y Vichada	This SIRAP is engaged in the project in the department of Meta, with Cormacarena and National Parks of Colombia	Beneficiary	SIRAP Orinoquia will participate in the project through its technical secretariat in monitoring and implementation of project activities.
PNN Chingaza	The National Parks in the Orinoquía transitional mosaic landscape are mainly, PNN Chingaza. These National Parks are areas of territorial regulation and environmental authority in the prioritized areas; therefore, they will be key actors in the implementation.	The National Parks in the area are key actors in the implementation of the Project activities, in relation to effective management and prioritized corridors.	Beneficiary/ Implementer	Chingaza PNN will participate in direct implementation of the project activities.
Eastern Central Andes regional climate change node	The Eastern Central Andes regional climate change node is made up of the departments of Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Huila and Tolima, and as capital district of Bogotá.	The role of the Technical Secretariat of the Eastern Central Andes regional The role of the Technical Secretariat of the Eastern Central Andes regional node is carried out by the RAP-E, which will lead discussions for the project.	Beneficiary/ Implementer	The Eastern Central Andes Regional Node will actively The Eastern Central Andes Regional Node will actively participate in the implementation of project activities.

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
	The Eastern Central Andes node is made up of the following Environmental Authorities: CorpoBoyacá, Corpochivor, CAM, CorTolima, CAR, Corporinoquia, Corpoguavio and the Mayor's Office of Bogotá. Only the competent institutions from the department of Cundinamarca will be involved			
Eastern Central Andes regional climate change node	The Orinoquia node is made up of the following Environmental Authorities: Cormacarena, Corporinoquia, governments, PNNC, Research Institute, a delegate from the universities, one of the productive sectors. Only the competent institutions of the Meta department will participate in the proposal.	The role of the Technical Secretariat of the Orinoquia regional node is fulfilled by Cormacarena, which will lead discussions for the project.	Beneficiary / implementer	The Orinoquia Regional Node will actively participate in the implementation of the project activities.
Meta local government	Public entity at departmental level, in charge of directing and coordinating between all of the municipalities of Meta, as well as the implementing the Economic and Social Development Plan.	The link with the government to the project is through the secretaries of agriculture and the environment, who have coordinating roles with the project	Beneficiary / implementer	The Meta local government is a possible contributing and implementing partner through agreements with the environmental authority
CorpoGuavio	The Regional Corporations for Autonomous and Sustainable Development are public corporate entities, created by law and made up of territorial entities that are geographically in the same ecosystem, geopolitical,	The Regional Corporations that will be linked to the Project in the Orinoquia transitional region are mostly Corpoguavio, Cormacarena, and Corporinoquia, to a lesser extent.	Corpoguavio and Cormacarena will be beneficiaries and implementers of the project activities in the intervention area.	Corpoguavio Cormacarena and Corporinoquia will participate directly in the implementation of project activities in the prioritized area.

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Cormacarena	biogeographic or hydrogeographic unit. In their area of jurisdiction, they have administrative and financial autonomy, their own heritage and legal status, and legal right to manage and promote sustainable development of environment and renewable natural resources, according to legal provisions and policies of the Ministry of the Environment and Development.		Corporinoquía will be the beneficiary and accompanier of the implementation of the activities.	
Corporinoquía				
Civil Society Organizations				
Tourist Corporation of Arrieros del Guatiquía CORTUAGUA	Cortuagua is a <i>campesino</i> association of in the buffer zone of Chingaza Park, which promotes the sustainable use of natural resources within agricultural production systems.	Cortuagua will participate in the implementation of the project. Cortuagua will participate in the implementation of the project.	Beneficiary and potential implementer Beneficiary and potential implementer	They will be involved through their work in Chingaza Park
Association of agro-ecological producers of Chingaza Massif (APRAMAC)	APRAMAC is an association of farmers in the buffer zone of Chingaza Park, which promotes the sustainable use of natural resources within agricultural production systems.	APRAMAC will participate in the implementation of the project.	Beneficiary	Their project implementation role will be clarified at the start of implementation
Asomuprocal	Asomuprocal is an association of women working on agri-environmental and social development in the municipality of El Calvario	Asomuprocal will participate in the implementation of the project.	Beneficiary and potential implementer	Their project implementation role will be clarified at the start of implementation

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Fundación Grupo Conserva	Fundación Grupo Conserva is a community association that promotes sustainable use of natural resources within the agricultural production systems of the Calarea y Choachí in the buffer zone of Chingaza National Park	They will participate in the implementation of the project.	Beneficiary and potential implementer	Their project implementation role will be clarified at the start of implementation
Asofrimeta	Asofrimeta is an association of campesino bean producers in the buffer zone of Chingaza Park.	It is intended that bean producers participate in the implementation of the project.	beneficiaries	.Their project implementation role will be clarified at the start of implementation
The Assemblies for Community Action from the communities of La Caja and El Rosario in Choachí, Chinia and Quebrada Blanca in Fómeque and San Luis de Ladera and San Isidro de Parrado in El Calvario	The JACs are non-profit, private, autonomous, social, civic and community solidarity organizations, with legal status and own assets.	It is intended that the JACs participate in the implementation of the project	Direct beneficiaries and implementers of subgrants	They will be involved through their work in Chingaza Park
Private Sector				
Bogota Aqueduct and Sewerage Company	The Bogotá Aqueduct and Sewerage Company is the state entity that regulates and manages the sewage systems of the city of Bogotá. The company also works on the recovery, maintenance, protection and conservation of the different elements of the water system that are part of the main ecological structure of the city, such as wetlands and streams.	The Bogotá Aqueduct and Sewerage Company will participate indirectly in the implementation of the project activities. It is a key strategic actor for the project.	Indirect beneficiaries from the implementation	They will be contacted to support sharing information on project results and impacts

3.3.3 Central Andean Region

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Institutional Actors: Government and Regional				
Regional Subsystem of Protected Areas, North-western Andes (SIRAP Northern West Andes) and SIRAP the Coffee Growing Region	The SIRAP North-Western Andes' management scope includes the departments of Antioquia, Caldas, Cauca, Huila, Nariño, Quindío, Risaralda, Tolima and Valle del Cauca. The subsystems of protected areas are coordinated with this regional subsystem: SIDAP Antioquia, SIRAP Macizo Colombiano, Coffee Growing Region, For the development of the GCF proposal, we will work specifically with the SIRAP Coffee Growing Region.	SIRAP the Coffee Growing Region will have a coordinating role in the project activities, following the national and regional guidelines of National Natural Parks and the HECO Program.	Beneficiary Implementer and	The Coffee Growing Region SIRAP and Western Andes will participate in the project through its technical secretariat.
		The role of SIRAP Northern West Andes will be defined in the project implementation process		
Southeastern Committee-SIDAP Valle	The Departmental System of Protected Areas in the Cauca Valley is the coordinating body for the management of protected Areas in the Cauca Valley Department		beneficiary	The role of SIDAP Valle is to provide a coordination space for the governance of implementation of activities under SIRAP EC and Macizo in the Cauca Valley.
PNN Los Nevados PNN las Hermosas	Los Nevados and Las Hermosas National Parks are the environmental authorities responsible for territorial regulation in the prioritized areas, and are key actors in the project.	The Parks are key actors in the implementation of Project activities related to the effective management and declaration of new areas.	Beneficiary Implementer and	The Los Nevados and las Hermosas Parks will participate in the direct implementation of project activities.

Territorial Directorate of National Natural Parks - Western Andes subsystem	The Territorial Directorates of National Parks are agencies whose role is to support the function and management of National Natural Parks at the regional level.	The Territorial Directorate of the Western Andes Subsystem will be responsible for monitoring project activity implementation	Beneficiaries	Involved in the implementation of the project through the SIRAP in the Coffee Growing region and PNN Nevados and Hermosas
Coffee Growing region Regional Climate Change Node	The Coffee growing region Regional Node is made up of the departments Caldas, Risaralda, Quindío, Valle del Cauca and is made up of the following environmental authorities: CVC, CORPOCALDAS, CARDER and CRQ.	The technical Secretariat of the coffee growing region node is carried out by CorpoCaldas. Project discussions will be made with other participants in the Node for the implementation of the proposal.	Beneficiary	The Coffee growing region Regional Node will actively participate in the implementation of the project activities.
CorpoCaldas	The Regional Corporations for Autonomous and Sustainable Development are public corporate entities, created by law and made up of territorial entities that are geographically in the same ecosystem, geopolitical, biogeographic or hydrogeographic unit. In their area of jurisdiction, they have administrative and financial autonomy, their own heritage and legal status, and legal right to manage and promote sustainable development of environment and renewable natural resources, according to legal provisions and policies of the Ministry of the Environment and Development.	The technical Secretariat of the coffee growing region node is carried out by CorpoCaldas. Project discussions will be made with other participants in the Node for the implementation of the proposal.	Beneficiary/ implementer	Corpocaldas will actively participate in the implementation of the project activities.
CVC		The CVC will have a tracking and monitoring role in the project	Beneficiary/ implementer	CVC is will actively participate in the implementation of the project activities in the Cauca Valley
CARDER		La CARDER is the implementer of the project "Heritage Colombia: Governance and territory in a sustainable, productive and resilient landscape" CARDER acts as the Technical Secretariat of SIRAP EC, and leads on involving strategic partners, appointing technical committees and monitoring the implementation of the action plan.	Beneficiary/ Implementer	CARDER will actively participate in the implementation of the project activities.

Environmental Secretariat of the Governate of Valle del Cauca y Caldas	The Environment Secretariats of the governorates of the Valle del Cauca and Caldas Departments have jurisdiction for the implementation of the Comprehensive Climate Change Plan for the Caribbean region (PIC). They are important actors in the prioritized areas.	The environmental secretariats of the Valle del Cauca and Caldas governorates will have a role in monitoring the project but not in implementing activities. Its role will also be coordination with departmental goals on climate change and protected areas.	The role of the Cauca Valley and Caldas governors' offices will be defined at the start of implementation. Beneficiaries	The environmental secretariats of the Valle del Cauca and Caldas governorates will participate in the project implementation in the spaces described in the participation plan.
Mayors' Offices in Manizales, Villamaria, Cerrito Palmira, Buga, Tulua, Chaparral, Rio Blanco, Santa Isabel, Villa Maria, Anzoátegui	The mayors' offices are a territorial entity with administrative and political functions in cities or municipalities in Colombia	The mayors' offices in the intervention areas will be involved to monitor the implementation of the project and participate in its execution.	Beneficiaries	This stakeholder will engage in sharing information on follow-up and impact of the project and its integration with the existing process.
Instituto Alexander von Humboldt	The Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute is a non-profit civil society institution linked to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS). The Institute was created in 1993 as the biodiversity research arm of the Environmental System (SINA).	The institute will provide technical support to the implementation of activities to be developed at territorial / local level and technical management at the national level.	Direct beneficiary and implementer	The Institute engage with the project through participation in the project steering committee and as an implementer of activities, specifically in the Andes mosaic landscape
Civil Society				

Management Agreement for the management of the Chinchina watershed/basin	Process for the sustainable management of the Chinchiná watershed that involves actors from civil society, NGOs, private companies and territorial entities. Also participating: Aguas de Manizales, Corpocaldas, Chec - EPM, Fesco, Fundación Ecológica Cafetera, PNN, Govt. from Caldas, municipalities de Palestina, Chinchiná, Villamaría, Manizales and Neira; Andi (sec Caldas), Inter-union Committee of Caldas, WCS, Natural Heritage. Municipalities of Chinchiná, Palestina, Manizales, Villamaría, Neira	The Agreement will have a monitoring and review role on the project.	Beneficiary	This stakeholder will engage in sharing information on follow-up and impact of the project and its integration with the existing process.
River Chinchina watershed corporation	Private law corporation, made up of CHEC, Aguas de Manizales, Corpocaldas and Caldas Sanitation Company, among the main actions is the implementation of the management plan of the Chinchiná river basin.	A multi-stakeholder platform that integrates public and private institutions, it channels resources for management in the river basin	Possible implementer for specific actions in the Guacas-Rosario Corridor	Part of SIRAP EC
WCS	WCS is an International environmental organization based in Colombia and is a partner of the HECO Program. WCS works in the Farallones and Tatamá National Natural Parks areas, in the Western Cordillera; and between the Selva de Florencia, Los Nevados and Las Hermosas National Natural Parks, in the Central Mountain Range areas of project intervention	WCS will play an important role in the planning and implementation of project activities at the national level and in this specific area of project intervention.	Implementer	WCS will participate in the implementation of the project through the HECO Program Steering Committee and through SIRAP Western Andes Occidental in this specific region.

Vivo Cuenca	It is a financial management instrument that manages and implements projects for the recovery of the Chinchiná River Basin.	VIVO Cuenca has an accompanying role in the implementation of project activities in the region.	Implementer	They will have an implementing role in the Rio Chichina river basin
Semillas de Agua	The Semillas de Agua corporation is a non-profit environmental organization, which works with communities to implement a conservationist agricultural approach. It also works towards the strengthening of grassroots organizations, development of actions to improve gender equity and building respect for all forms of life. Among its activities are protection, restoration and conservation of natural resources, sustainable forest use, environmental education and organizational strengthening in Afro-descendant, indigenous and <i>campesino</i> communities.	Semillas de Agua will implement activities to strengthen governance for water management in local communities of the Andes landscape.	Implementer	They will have an implementing role in the governance component of the Andes landscape.
Colombian Environmental Foundation (Fundación Ambiente Colombia)	AMBIENTE COLOMBIA, is a non-profit organization, structured under Colombian law, with a national scope, with its main office in the city of Palmira, in the Valle del Cauca department. It aims to design and implement socio-environmental processes aimed at conservation, recovery, protection, management, use and exploitation of renewable natural resources. They will participate in the activities to be	They will participate in activities implemented in the municipality of Palmira	Beneficiary	They will have role to accompany and participate in actions implemented in the Municipality of Palmira

	implemented in the municipality of Palmira			
Private company actors				
ISAGEN	Isagen is a private energy generation and trading company. It is developing a portfolio of renewable energies that use water, wind and solar power. It currently has an Agreement with National Natural Parks in Tolima and Caldas.	Isagen has an accompanying role in the implementation of project activities in the region. Isagen has a workplan with WWF and the Las Hermosas National Park, which aims to strengthen Project activities.	Beneficiary	Isagen will participate in the implementation of the project through SIRAP Western Andes.
Aguas de Manizales	A public services company that provides aqueduct and sewerage services in the municipality of Manizales	It has accompanied different projects related to the conservation of water resources in Caldas and interventions, such as VIVO Cuenca. It will participate in project actions to be carried out in the Aguas de Manizales	Beneficiario	Aguas de Manizales will participate in the implementation of the project through the municipality of Manizales
Central Hidroelectric in Caldas -CHEC-	A Colombian commercial public limited Company, classified as a Mixed Public Service Company, with administrative, financial and budgetary autonomy, subject to residential public utility Company norms, mostly relating to electric power.	They have accompanied various projects related to conservation of water resources in Caldas and interventions such as VIVO Cuenca.	Beneficiary	Central Hidroeléctrica de Caldas S.A E.S. P-CHEC will participate in the implementation of the project in Caldas
Acuamaná E.S.P	AQUAMANA ESP is an Industrial and Commercial state company, decentralized to municipal level in Villamaría.	It is considered a strategic actor in Project implementation in the municipality of Villamaría	Beneficiary	Acuamaná will participate in the implementation of the project through the municipality of Villa Maria

WATER FOR LIFE AND SUSTAINABILITY FUND (ASOCAÑA)	The Water for Life and Sustainability Fund (The Fund) is a social and environmental program of the Colombian sugar sector that covers the upper Valley of the Cauca River. It brings together unions, private companies, public entities and non-profit organizations working on environmental and social issues, that has committed resources to the protection and conservation of the watersheds of the rivers that flow into the Cauca River.	The Fund currently accompanies and promotes actions associated with water management in the Las Hermosas corridor, together with the PNN las Hermosas and the CVC	Beneficiary	The Fund will participate in the implementation of the project in the Las Hermosas corridor.
ASOAMAIME	The User Association of the Amaime and Nima rivers (ASOAMAIME), is an organization founded in 1994 by the Manuelita and Providencia sugar mills, sugarcane growers and agricultural producers, who, through voluntary contributions, have contributed to water sustainability and regeneration of natural ecosystems in the hydrographic basin of the Amaime River, in the southwest of Valle del Cauca, Colombia	ASOAMAIME is a strategic ally of public and private actors, including the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Valle del Cauca (CVC), National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN) Las Hermosas, Asocaña, Rare Inc. Colombia, the Mayor's Offices of Palmira and El Cerrito. It has formalized alliances with them, including for the implementation of landscape management tools, adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, operation of the surface water distribution system in the regulated areas of the Amaime and Nima rivers.	Beneficiary, small grant implementer	Asoamaime will have a role of project implementer in the Río Amaime and Cerrito Basins and in PNN Hermosas
ASOZABALETAS	The Association of Water Users of the Zabaletas River (ASOZABALETAS), is a private non-profit organization, created in accordance with Decree Law No. 2811, Law 99 of 1993 and its regulatory decrees. It develops and implements activities in in	They carry out projects using Landscape Management Tools in the municipality of El Cerrito in alongside the CVC and PNN Las Hermosas	Beneficiary	Asozabaleta will participate in the implementation of the project in the Las Hermosas corridor, in the Municipality of El Cerrito and community of el Castillo

	the Municipality of El Cerrito Department of Valle del Cauca.			
ASOPALM	The Community Tourism Association of Palma de Cera promotes various activities associated with community nature tourism and the conservation of Paramos in buffer zones of the Hermosas PNN	Asopalma has carried out joint actions with the Las Hermosas PNN in the buffer zones of the PNN	Beneficiary	ASOPALM will participate in the implementation of the project in the las Hermosas corridor, in the Municipality of Palmira
Community organizations				
The Assemblies for Community Action from: Manizales (La Enea, Bato Tablazo, Buenavista y Agua Bonita) Villamaría (El Pindo, Gallinazo y La Floresta) Palmira (Cambia, Toche y Tenjo) El Cerrito (Carrizal, El Moral, Tenerife y Ajuí)	The JACs are non-profit, private, autonomous, social, civic and community solidarity organizations, with legal status and own assets.	It is intended that the JAC participate in the implementation of the project	Direct Beneficiaries and subgrant implementers	La forma de involucramiento de estas JAC se precisará en la implementación del proyecto The form of involvement of the JACs will be defined in the project implementation
Complementary cooperation projects				
European Union Project "Heritage Colombia: territorial governance in a sustainable, productive and resilient landscape" (European Union)	The Project is part of the Heritage Colombia Program, and is funded by the EU and implemented in the Andes landscape by FAO and the Alexander von Humbolt Institute.	Complementary approaches will be built, particularly for strengthening local governance and water management in the corridors prioritized by the project.	Coordination of activities and synergies	The PMU of the project will coordinate in an ongoing way with the project implementers to guarantee coordination

Paramos and Paramo Forests (USAID)	The Project is implemented by Chemonics International Inc. in Colombia, (Chemonics) and aims to support Colombia in the implementation towards its goals to mitigate the effects of climate change through the implementation in Paramos and Natural Forest areas	The Project is implemented in the Andes landscape in areas of Paramos. It aims to generate complementary work and synergies in activities carried out in prioritized corridors in relation to water management	Coordination of actions and synergies	The PMU will coordinate in an ongoing way with the team from the Paramos y Forests Program to ensure complementarity
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3.3.4 Macarena -Chiribiquete Corridor

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in Project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Institutional Actors: Governmental and regional				
SIRAP Amazonía- SIDAP Guaviare	<p>SIRAP Amazonía's scope of management includes the following departments of the Amazon region: Guainía, Guaviare, Vaupés, Putumayo, Amazonas, Caquetá, the municipalities of Acevedo and Palestina in the department of Huila and the municipality of Piedmont in the department of Cauca.</p> <p>In its regional responsibility, it brings together the Subsystems of Protected Areas: SIDAP Caquetá, SIDAP Guaviare, SIRAP Piedmont, SIRAP Macizo Colombiano.</p>	SIRAP Amazonía will participate in the proposal through SIDAP Guaviare and will have a coordinating role in project activities according to the national and regional guidelines of National Natural Parks and the HECO Program.	Beneficiary	SIRAP Amazonía and SIDAP Guaviare will participate in the project through the development of priority actions in the 2021 work plan for the Department of Guaviare

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in Project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
PNN Chiribiquete PNN Macarena RNN Nukak	<p>The National Parks in the Macarena Chiribiquete mosaic are mainly within PNN Chiribiquete and to a lesser extent, inside the PNN Macarena. These National Parks are the responsible environmental authority for regulations in the prioritized areas. They are key actors in the implementation.</p> <p>In the Project intervention area there is also the Nukak National Natural Reserve which is part of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP)</p>	<p>The Chiribiquete PNN is a key stakeholder in project implementation for effective management of the prioritized Macarena-Chiribiquete corridor.</p> <p>The Nukak National Natural Reserve has been prioritized due to its importance for integrated landscape management and forest management strategies</p>	Beneficiary/implementor	The Chiribiquete and Macarena PNN will mostly participate through direct implementation of project activities. The Nukak National Natural Reserve will implement activities prioritized by SIDAP Guaviare.
Amazon Regional climate change node (NORCCA)-Guaviare sub-node	<p>The Amazon Climate Change Node is made up of the departments of Caquetá, Guainía, Guaviare, Vaupés, Putumayo and Meta. Given the extensive territory in the Amazon, the node has been divided into sub-nodes. The Guaviare sub-node will be included in the project.</p>	<p>The Technical Secretariat of the Amazon Regional Node is managed by Corpoamazonia. However, for the proposal, dialogue will be carried out through the Guaviare sub-node with the CDA</p>	Beneficiary	The Guaviare sub-node will actively participate in the implementation of project activities.
Corporation for the development of North and East Amazon region (CDA)	<p>The Regional Corporations for Autonomous and Sustainable Development are public corporate entities, created by law and made up of territorial entities that are geographically in the same ecosystem, geopolitical, biogeographic or hydrogeographic unit. In their area of jurisdiction, they have administrative and</p>	<p>CDA will actively participate in the implementation of the project activities</p>	Beneficiary/ implementer	The CDA will be involved in the implementation of activities and integrating it with other strategic interventions

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in Project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
	financial autonomy, their own heritage and legal status, and legal right to manage and promote sustainable development of environment and renewable natural resources, according to legal provisions and policies of the Ministry of the Environment and Development.			
Secretariat for agricultural development and environment SDAMA	The Environment secretariat of the Guaviare governorate has responsibility for implementation of the Comprehensive Climate Change Plan for the Caribbean region (PIC). It is a key stakeholder in the prioritized area	It is important that this stakeholder is engaged in the implementation and monitoring of the project. They are a medium priority in carrying out project implementation.	Beneficiary/ implementer	The Secretariat for agricultural development and environment is involved in the implementation of the proposal through spaces described in the participation plan.
Environmental Secretariat for the municipality of San Jose de Guaviare	The mayor's office of San Jose del Guaviare is the administrative territorial authority in the prioritized area. It is, therefore, considered an important stakeholder in the project.	This stakeholder has medium priority in project implementation. However, their participation in the implementation and monitoring process is necessary.	Beneficiary	The Environmental Secretariat of San Jose del Guaviare is involved in the implementation of the proposal through spaces described in the participation plan.
The Sinchi Institute	The Sinchi Institute is a scientific Research entity with the purpose of carrying out, coordinating and disseminating scientific studies and research related to the biological, social and ecological reality of the Amazon region.	Sinchi will play a role to provide technical information for project development and support in the implementation of activities.	Beneficiary/ implementer	Sinchi will participate in the implementation of the project through its headquarters in San Jose de Guaviare, accompanying and monitoring its implementation.
Office for the management of social issues, Local government of Guaviare	Responsible for the implementation of policies on gender and generation, and other social issues.	Engaged in the project design process to define relevant activities to promote inclusion.	Beneficiary	They will participate in project implementation by carrying out and accompanying activities

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in Project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
				that prioritize engaging women and youth.
Secretary for Education in Guaviare Secretariat for Departmental Education (SED)	Coordinate, supervise and manage education activities in the department	Important for the definition of activities related to education on climate change	Beneficiary/implementer	They will be engaged in the implementation of environmental education activities.
Community based Organizations and <i>Campesino</i> reserve zones				
Guaviare <i>Campesino</i> Reserve zone (ZRCG)	<p>The <i>campesino</i> reserve is a form of territorial regulation that aims to generate conditions for the appropriate consolidation and sustainable development of the rural farmers' economy and of the settlers in rural areas. The aim is to overcome the causes of social conflicts that affect them, and create the overall conditions to achieve of peace and social justice in the respective areas.</p> <p>The ZRCG is located in the municipalities of San Jose del Guaviare, Retorno and Calamar which are part of the priority areas for the intervention of the GCF Project.</p>	The ZRCG will be actively involved in the project implementation.	Beneficiary	The ZRCG will be actively involved in the project implementation.
Asojuntas San Jose del Guaviare	Asojuntas is a community organization formed by the Community Action Boards (JAC) of the municipality of San Jose del Guaviare in the department of Guaviare	Asojuntas, in San Jose del Guaviare is a key community actor for the project implementation in the prioritized area	Beneficiary/ Implementer of subgrants	Asojuntas of San Jose will participate directly in the project implementation.

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in Project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Asojuntas del Capricho	Asojuntas is a community organization formed by the Community Action Boards (JAC) of the municipality of Capricho in the department of Guaviare	Asojuntas in Capricho is a key community actor for the project implementation in the prioritized area	Beneficiary	Asojuntas of Capricho will participate directly in the project implementation.
Civil Society organizations				
Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS)	The Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS) is a Non-Governmental Organization, with the objective of promoting the integral management of the territory from designing planning processes, territorial regulation, and sectoral development, considering scenarios of change and socio-environmental conflicts	The FCDS has activities in the area of project intervention, and is therefore, a key actor for the project implementation in terms of support to complementarity of actions.	Beneficiary, Implementer	The FCDS will participate in the implementation of the project, providing support and monitoring from its headquarters in San Jose del Guaviare.
Corpolindosa	Corpolindosa is a community association of inhabitants of the Serranía de la Lindosa that aims to conserve and protect the natural resources of the Serranía la Lindosa and promote their sustainable development	Corpolindosa is present in the project intervention area, and is an important stakeholder in the implementation of activities.	Beneficiary	Corpolindosa will participate in the implementation of the project, providing support and monitoring from its headquarters in San Jose del Guaviare.

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in Project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Corporation for Sustainable Comprehensive Development and Peace. (DEISPAZ)	Formed by three non-profit organizations, with extensive experience in the Department of Guaviare: Pastoral Social, CINDAP and The Guaviare Youth Movement. It prioritizes: Sustainable and sustainable socio-economic inclusion, land and territory/ territorial organization, organizational strengthening, community communication, and knowledge management and Human Rights.	It has developed actions for the management and execution of the New Peace Territories Program, within the framework of the Young Amazonia-UE project, in the project area (Caracoles, Carpa, Orquídeas, Cerro Azul sector)	Implementer	Implementation, in partnership with Asojuntas San Jose del Guaviare and the Committee of cattle ranchers
COMGUAVIARE	Multi-active co-operative for Guaviare Youth	Brought in by the Guaviare Authorities to ensure knowledge Exchange around non-timber forest products	Beneficiary	They will participate through providing support on capacity building on non-timber forest products
Guaviare cattle-ranchers' committee	This has been supporting its members in production management in the territory for the last 10 years	They have participated actively in the design process, and play an important role as a key association for the mitigation of deforestation	The ranchers' committee will participate in the implementation of the sustainable ranching strategy and in conversion of productive processes, as outlined in the project	The Committee has committed to support the Project implementation with physical resources

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in Project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Raices de mi Tierra (Roots of my Land) Cultural Foundation - ECTR de Colinas	Youth cultural organization from the Territorial Processes for Training and Reincorporation-ECTR, located in the Colinas rural area in San Jose del Guaviare	Suggested by the local authorities as a means of engaging youth (in recognition of their strengths)	Beneficiary	To strengthen the process of environmental education through cultural engagement and expression
Complementary cooperation projects				
Heart of the Amazon Project (GEF 7) led by Patrimonio Natural	The project: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Amazon, in the framework of the Amazon Vision, is a joint initiative from IDEAM, MADS, UESPNN, IDEAM, SINCHI and Patrimonio Natural, Biodiversity Fund, Sustainable Development Corporations in the departments of Caquetá and Guaviare. The project works towards the prevention of deforestation, and conservation of biodiversity (9.1 million hectares), as well as ensuring the livelihoods of rural farmers and indigenous communities.	The GEF Heart of the Amazon Project is led by Patrimonio Natural and is implemented in the project's intervention area. The complementarity of the actions and the potential synergies must be guaranteed between both projects.	The project will coordinate with activities from GEF 7	The GEF Heart of the Amazon Project will participate in the implementation of the project through specific coordination spaces promoted by the Ministry of Environment and Development and through its delegates in San Jose del Guaviare.
Amazon Vision Program	The Amazon Vision Program is part of the REDD Early Movers initiative promoted by the governments of Germany, the United Kingdom and Norway. The Amazon Vision program is led by the Ministry of Environment in the departments of Putumayo, Caquetá, Amazonas, Guainía, Guaviare, Vaupés, Meta and Vichada, and seeks to reduce deforestation in the Colombian Amazon to zero by 2020.	The Amazon Vision Program currently carries out activities in the areas surrounding the project's intervention area. Therefore, a close relationship is required to guarantee the complementarity of the actions.	The Project will be coordinated with the activities of the Amazon Vision program in the prioritized region	The Amazon Vision Program will participate in the implementation of the project through specific coordination spaces promoted by the Ministry of Environment and Development

Key Stakeholders	Role	Role in Project preparation	Project Effect(s) / impact on Stakeholder	Forms of Engagement
Green Climate Fund Project REDD + Payment for Results Project for Colombia Results period (2015-2016)	This project is financed by the GCF and implemented in Colombia by the FAO, and aims to reduce emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation in the Amazon through sustainable management alternatives for natural forests. This project is part of the Amazon Vision Program and has among its objectives: Strengthening national and local capacities for monitoring and control, Forest areas managed sustainably and contributing to closing the agricultural frontier, territorial governance and capacities of indigenous peoples strengthened for the sustainable management and conservation of forests	Complementary actions will be built, particularly in actions to reduce deforestation and sustainable forest management in protected areas (PNN Chiribiquete and PNN Macarena) and in corridors where possible overlaps have been identified	Coordination of actions and synergies	The PMU will continuously coordinate with the FAO implementing team to guarantee complementary actions.

3.4 Declaration and Expansion of new protected areas actors

The declaration or expansion of new areas is framed in the process set out in Decree 1125 of 2015, which establishes the parameters for prior consultation with the different stakeholders and, particularly, with indigenous and Afro-descendant communities with whom a prior consultation process according to national legislation is necessary. Specifically for project intervention areas, there is a process defined by National Natural Parks which sets out the time when prior consultation with indigenous and Afro-descendant communities will take place for the declaration or expansion of new areas.

The following table shows the stakeholders from the project areas to be expanded or declared:

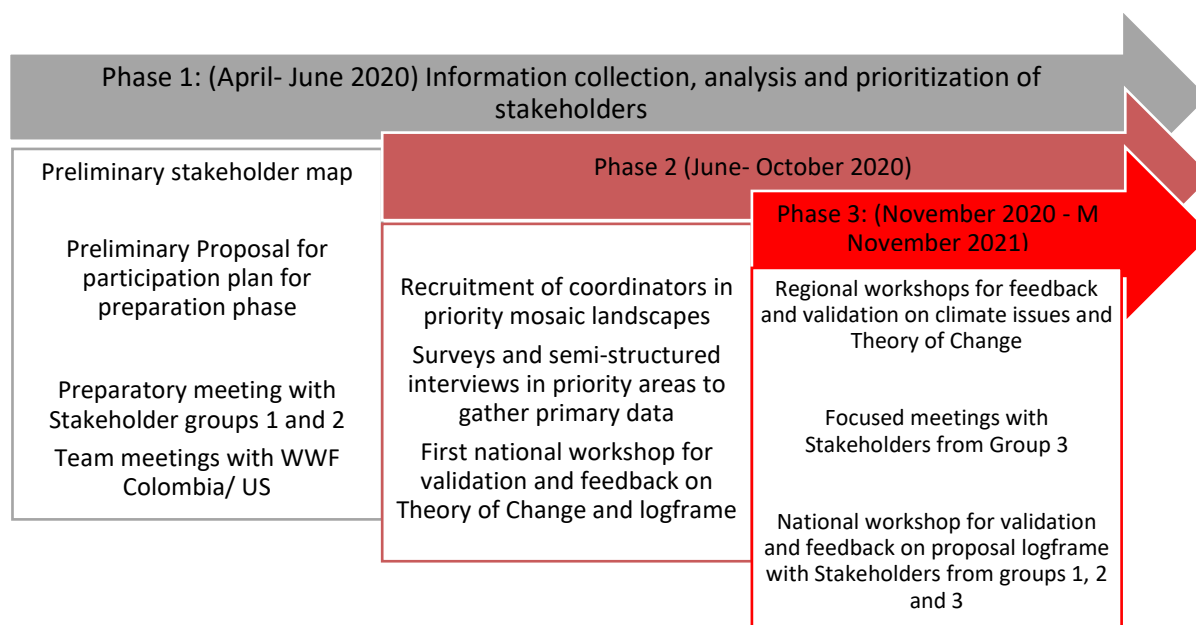
Process for declaration and expansion of Protected Areas	Involved stakeholders
Expansion of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Natural Park	Indigenous Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gonawindúa Tayrona Organization (OGT) - Tayrona Indigenous Confederation (CIT) Iku people (Arhuaco) - Yugumaiun Bunkwanarrwa Tayrona Indigenous Organization (OWYBT) - (Wiwas people, Cesar and La Guajira sector) - Kankuama Indigenous Organization (OIK) - Wiwa Golkushe Tayrona Organization (Wiwa population of Magdalena) - Territorial Council of Cabildos - Arhuaco de la Sierra Reservation - Businchama Reservation, Arhuaco de la Sierra reserve -Businchama Reserve
	Regional and / or local Institutional Actors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governors of the departments of Magdalena, César and La Guajira - Regional Autonomous Corporations (Corpamag, Corpocesar and Corpoguajira) - Municipal Mayors (Aracataca and Fundación, Valledupar, Pueblo Bello, El Copey) - Municipal Councils (Aracataca and Fundación, Valledupar, Pueblo Bello, El Copey).
Process of Declaration of a new Protected area in the Serranía de San Lucas	Civil society actors <p>Campesino Association of Río Cimitarra valley - National Agroecological Network (ACVC-RAN)</p> <p>Communications Collective of under component Bagre – People and Forests.</p> <p>Community Foundation for the Protection of the Environment in the Serranía de San Lucas and Guamoco (FUNCOPROMAS.)</p> <p>Association of Agri-ecological and Mining Brotherhoods of Guamocó (AHERAMIGUA.)</p> <p>Agri-mining Federation of the South of Bolívar – (FEDEAGROMISBOL)</p> <p>Agri-mining Association of the South of Bolívar (ASAMISSUR.)</p> <p>Humanitarian Action Corporation for Coexistence and Peace in Northeast Antioquia (CAHUCOPANA).</p> <p>Agri-mining Association of La Marizosa - Guamocó.</p> <p>Association of Agricultural <i>Campesino</i> Families in the South of Bolívar and Antioquia. (AFASBA)</p> <p>North-east Antioquia Agricultural Integration Committee. (CIANA)</p> <p>Association of agri-environmental victims of Puerto Claver. (ASOVIAMCLA)</p>
	Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Organizations <p>Puerto Claver Reserve of the Senú people,</p> <p>Embera peoples of the Kurgurudó community in Montecristo (Bolívar)</p> <p>Black community of the Community Councils of Guamoco, Palmachica - La Ahuyama and Caribona</p>

4. Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities

The stakeholder engagement process for the design phase of the proposal aimed to build on the existing advances of the HECO Program and WWF Colombia. However, there have been significant delays in the initial stages, due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. In April 2020, to respond to this, a phased strategy was designed that combined the following activities:

- Holding specific meetings with the identified stakeholders;
- Carrying out virtual workshops to share information and feedback on climate issues, theory of change and logical framework in the proposal;
- Recruiting coordinators in the prioritized mosaic landscapes to facilitate information collection, identification of potential activities and sub-activities at the local level, feedback on climate issues, theory of change and logical framework; and
- Conducting semi-structured interviews with key actors.

The following table summarizes the main milestones and results of the engagement strategy for the design phase.



4.1 Consulted stakeholders

In the period between May 2020 and November 2021, 260 participatory processes were carried out with groups of prioritized stakeholders at the national level (group 1), regional level (group 2) and some local communities (group 3) where it was possible to have contact, due to the biosecurity conditions of COVID 19. The processes that took place were: Five (5) workshops with a large number of stakeholder participants at the national and regional level, and various meetings and interviews with each of the identified stakeholders in each of the intervention areas. In total, 1242 people participated in these processes, as shown in the following table:

Landscape	Number of Meetings	Number of participants	Womens	Men
ANDES	34	275	173	102
CARIBBEAN	27	332	123	209
ORINOQUIA	43	241	92	149
CHIRIBIQUETE	22	119	67	52
Regional and National Workshops	5	135	64	71
NATIONAL MEETINGS	129	140	73	67
Total Participants	260	1242	592	650

These meetings were based on the participation of the different groups of stakeholders described in chapter 3, including national institutions, National Parks, Ministry of Environment and Development, HECO Program partners (group 1) and institutions in charge of peace affairs such as Presidential Agencies, the Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation, the Agency for Territorial Renewal/Recovery (ART), National Land Agency (ANT) and the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA). There were also regional institutions, including the Regional Climate Change Nodes, research institutes and regional autonomous corporations (group 2), as well as civil society organizations and local institutions (group 3). The tables in Appendix 1 describe the consultation process in terms of timeline, meetings and evidence.



Stakeholder workshops in the Caribbean-Orinoquia transitional landscape, May- June 2021



For consultations with indigenous peoples in project intervention areas in the Caribbean region, workshops and specific face-to-face and virtual meetings were held with indigenous organizations included in the project, summarized in the following table:

Indigenous Organization	Meeting date	Number of Participants	Women	Men
Meeting with the Kankuamo community from the Rio Seco area in Valledupar	19/04/2021	6	1	5
Meeting with the Kankuamo community from the Rio Seco area in Valledupar	16/06/2021	8	0	8
Meeting with the Kankuamo community from the Rio Seco area in Valledupar	28/09/2021	6	5	1
Meeting of SNSM National Park and indigenous authorities	05/02/2021	6	3	3
Meeting of SNSM National Park and indigenous authorities	01/03/2021	15	5	10
Meeting of SNSM National Park and indigenous authorities	10/03/2021	13	3	10
Meeting of SNSM National Park and indigenous authorities	03/09/2021	18	12	6

Meeting of SNSM National Park and indigenous authorities	24/09/2021	10	6	4
Meeting of indigenous Serranía Perijá	26/11/2021	8	1	7
Total		90	36	54



Workshops in Indigenous and Black communities in the Caribbean Landscape, June 2021



In the meetings held with the Indigenous Organizations of the Caribbean landscape, a 7-month interaction process was achieved with the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta indigenous organizations. During the interaction process, general information regarding the project was provided and spaces were created for indigenous peoples to give their consent to participate and to generate recommendations about the logical framework and the specific activities that will be carried out. In particular, the organizations also made specific recommendations pertaining to social and cultural safeguards. As a result of this participatory work in the proposal's formulation phase, WWF Colombia got letters of intent and consent from these organizations.

In the specific case of the Yukpa indigenous people of the Serranía del Perijá, although they don't have established reservations within the project area, they do make wide use of traditional knowledge of the area. Therefore, it was necessary to hold a meeting with representative organizations in November 2021, during project formulation, in order to inform the Yukpa people about general aspects of the project and collect their recommendations. They decided that once the project began, a consultation mechanism and free, prior and informed consent would be established based on the specific activities to be carried out in their ancestral territories.

As for the dialogues with national indigenous organizations, no direct informative processes were carried out during the formulation phase because priority was given to the territorial (regional) organizations where the project will have a direct intervention. Indeed, dialogue with the national organizations is desirable but not required in the proposal formulation phase given that Colombian legislation and jurisprudence on the matter clearly establishes that it is the territorial and

grassroots community organizations affected by a project who must be asked for their consent in order to advance any project that could affect them (This is also widely supported by the jurisprudence of the national courts: see legislation SU 383 of 2003 and T 063 of 2019). This legislation also clarifies the mandate and role of the indigenous organizations at the national level in the processes of prior consultation and free, prior and informed consent. There should not be any confusion between the two roles, and local indigenous organizations should be the ones to give or withhold consent to local projects, while national indigenous organizations are supposed to coordinate and carry out prior consultation processes for national policies, projects, and programs, among other functions. Although the proposal responds to national mitigation and adaptation goals, its scope of application is territorial in the prioritized landscapes, where only 7.7% of the total beneficiaries of the proposal are indigenous populations. This notwithstanding, the project will keep national organizations informed of the development of the project through the instances and mechanisms established by Departamento Nacional de Planeación as the GCF focal point in Colombia.

Finally, in August 2022, with the start of the new government, WWF Colombia had meetings with the new National Parks Director, the Climate Change Vice Minister and the Biodiversity Minister who provided strong support to HECO considering the project's direct alignment with the President's agenda. In fact, the Minister has made public remarks on the interest in continuing to support the Heritage Colombia Program as an important long term financial mechanism for supporting protected areas and key landscapes.

4.2 Summary of the consultations held

4.2.1 General feedback on project design

The comments on the general project scope and design were positive. From the very start of the meetings and workshops, the stakeholders were invited to actively participate and to propose project activities and sub-activities, based on the identified climate problem. For the national level stakeholders and the HECO partners (group 1), the main recommendations were the following:

- Ensure that project activities responded to the objectives, goals and indicators of the Heritage Colombia Program.
- Ensure that project activities and sub-activities are aligned with the goals established in the National Development Plan 2018-2022 "Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity", SINAP Policy, Conpes 4021 of 2021 "National Policy for the Reduction of Deforestation and Forest Management" and that they will contribute to meeting national goals for mitigation and adaptation to climate change established in the National Determined Contributions of Colombia (NDC) under the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- Prioritize the following issues: Expansion and declaration of new protected areas, restoration in protected areas and corridors, nature-based solutions such as nature tourism/ ecotourism.
- Ensure that the proposal complements rather than overlaps with other existing cooperation projects in the priority intervention areas, such as the GEF7 Heart of the

Amazon project, the REM Vision Amazon Program, the GCF Amazon Project of payments for results for the Amazon and the European Union Project "Heritage Colombia: Territorial governance in a sustainable, productive and resilient landscape".

- Strengthen existing multi-stakeholder processes for regional dialogue on climate change and protected areas, such as the Regional Climate Change Nodes and the Regional Systems of Protected Areas.

Include the territorial management instruments "usage contracts", which are a tool for the implementation of the Peace Agreement in the territories (requested during meetings with ANT and the Presidential Agencies, such as the Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation)

4.2.2 Regional feedback on project design

The meetings and workshops held with regional institutions (group 2) included, among others, Regional Autonomous Corporations, Regional Climate Change Nodes, SIRAPS, Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations. During these, some stakeholders recommended the following in the proposal design phase:

- The activities and sub-activities of the Project must respond to and implement regional priorities set out in the Regional Comprehensive Climate Change Plans (PRICC) of each area, which have already been designed at regional level and are aligned with National climate change goals.
- Activities should build on existing participation processes on climate change, deforestation and forest management at regional and local level to ensure the Project does not create new ones.
- The Project must include active participation of organized groups of local communities with a gender and generation approach - especially those working on management of water resources, and forest conservation- within the implementation of the project.
- Include economic alternatives and income generation from the conservation of water resources or forest management in the form of incentives for conservation and payment programs for associated environmental services.

4.2.3 Local feedback on project design

Engagement with stakeholders at the local level (group 3), consultation and participation activities in 2020 were affected by the health crisis of the COVID 19 pandemic, which prevented holding meetings in rural communities. Therefore, from January to April 2021, the project team looked for different ways to interact and consult with community organizations through virtual meetings, telephone calls and some face-to-face meetings. These meetings represented opportunities to raise awareness of the project's results framework, receive feedback and adjust sub-activities with local communities, and they contributed to documenting risks identified by communities around project implementation, which are now included in the safeguards plan (Annex 9).

To carry out these processes, there were communication materials with clear information on results and activities, produced in appropriate languages. The following materials were used for each landscape in information sharing and feedback meetings.



The main comments received from different groups of stakeholders at the local level (group 3) are described below.

Meetings with Indigenous Peoples to provide feedback on project design:

In March and April 2021, two face-to-face and one virtual meeting were held with indigenous groups from the Caribbean region, specifically the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (Arhuaco, Kogui, Wiwa and Kankuamo) where information was shared and feedback was received on the project's logical framework. Two more meetings were held in October and November 2021 with the indigenous authorities of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Serranía Perijá. In general,

indigenous groups expressed their interest in the project and the following specific comments and recommendations were made on project implementation:

- Planned project activities in the area of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta should be framed and developed within the existing joint management plan between the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Park and the four indigenous groups agreed in 2020. Within the framework of this Plan, the project will aim to implement specific activities on mitigation and adaptation to climate change, prioritized by the PNN and indigenous organizations.
- All activities to be developed must respect the territorial management vision of the four communities in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. It must also respect Decree 1500 of 2018, whereby the ancestral territory of the Arhuaco, Kogui, Wiwa and Kankuamo de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta people are included in the system of sacred spaces defined in the “Black Line”(“Línea Negra”) as traditional areas under special protection, with spiritual, cultural and environmental value, according to the principles and foundations of the Law of Origin, and Law 21 of 1991.
- The project activities will promote the strengthening of territorial governance in the four communities in the Sierra, as well as the promotion and protection of knowledge and cultural practices of territorial management. Therefore, the activities to be developed will respect the structures of self-government, the decision-making bodies, and the sacred spaces.
- Indigenous organizations must be direct implementers of the project actions and included in the implementation framework.
- Some questions were raised on the definition of the intervention areas and it was requested that there should be more information about the selection of the areas and permitted expenses for the project, such as the purchase of land.
- In terms of the management tools for protected area management, there is a need for indicators that respond to the cultural vision of indigenous peoples. Equally, there should progress and impact indicators for socio-cultural and governance aspects.
- It was recommended to include specific activities linked to strengthening dialogue and coordination processes with institutional stakeholders, such as Regional Autonomous Corporations, the private sector, *campesino* and Afro communities on water management and reduction of deforestation.
- It was recommended that once the project is underway, a process be initiated with the Yukpa peoples of the Serranía del Perijá. Although they are not located within the project area, they do use the Serranía del Perijá Protected Area and a specific engagement plan with these indigenous peoples is required.

Meetings with campesino organizations and organized civil society groups to provide feedback on project design:

In the period of February to June 2021, virtual, in person and telephone meetings were held with *campesino* organizations in the Orinoquía and Amazon transitional regions. In general, interest in participating in project implementation was expressed and specific recommendations on the logical framework were made. These include the following:

- Request to clarify the selection criteria for priority areas for project intervention.
- Ensure that whenever conservation agreements are made in the areas, they are made in agreement with the communities, respect community use and not restrict communities' subsistence practices or activities.
- It was mentioned that conservation agreements should have a dual purpose: to discuss and improve the quality of life of the community.
- Encourage crop diversification and agricultural practices in the high-pressure areas of forest and paramo.
- Strengthen proposed activities for community governance on the management of water resources at local level.
- Actively link the schools where the project activities will be implemented, linking children and young people to get them involved in activity implementation.
- Strengthen entrepreneurship initiatives for rural women.

Women's participation in proposal design and feedback on gender issues

From the outset, the design of the proposal has had the support of a gender specialist to guide the proposed approach and activities for the design phase. In this phase, the aim was to achieve significant participation of women in all project processes, involving all levels and groups of stakeholders, and to ensure the use of appropriate methodologies for effective participation. Existing groups of women were identified in each of the intervention areas and meetings with institutions in charge of gender issues such as the Departmental Secretariat for Women of Guaviare (See Annex 8) were prioritized, with the aim of improving the logical framework of the project.

As a result, significant participation of women was achieved in 55% of proposal design meetings, and some specific recommendations were made from their perspective, including:

- Strengthen women's groups productive initiatives, such as entrepreneurial activities.
- Strengthen the capacity of Environmental Authorities and National Parks to apply a gender approach.
- Gather recommendations from rural women involved in territorial peace initiatives in Colombia.
- Generate a framework for enabling conditions for participation of women in project implementation processes. A special work plan with indigenous women in the Caribbean landscape is recommended.
- Include a gender and generational approach that involves leaders and activities such as strengthening the role of schools and the family in knowledge sharing on nature management.
- Link project implementation with key institutions working for gender equality, including the Ministry of Agriculture's National Rural Women Directorate, the gender and climate change focal point from the Ministry of Environment and Development, and the Ministry for Women's Equity.

Given the difficulties of access to local territories as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic, it was not possible to hold focused meetings with specific groups of organized women. However, it is

expected to achieve this broader approach and detail at the beginning of the project's implementation phase.

Stakeholder opinions on the project, potential unintended impacts and risks of project activities, environmental and social management capacity, and on safeguards compliance

In the participation processes for the various stakeholders, some risks associated with the implementation of the planned activities were identified, which have been incorporated into the risk mitigation measures in the ESMF of Annex 6. Identified risks include:

- Problems of public order in some of the areas, which may affect the execution of the Project, especially in the Chiribiquete landscape
- The Project needs to align with national policies and guidelines and goals established in the National Development Plan, SINAP Policy, Conpes 4021 of 2020 and the indicators from the logical framework of Heritage Colombia.
- The Project should ensure that it will not overlap with other international cooperation projects in the prioritized areas. It is recommended to have specific meetings with those cooperation projects already developed and those that are expected to be developed in the intervention areas.
- In the intervention areas there may be social conflicts that might impede or affect the implementation of some activities. For example: conflicts between indigenous people and campesinos in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
- The relationship between communities and agents of deforestation can generate conflicts that might impede the implementation of Project activities.
- Communities must play an active part in the implementation and execution of Project resources.
- The Project should guarantee involvement of all stakeholders (not only the institutions).
- In all the landscapes, changes in government at the national and local levels were seen as a major risk to the project. These changes could alter the focus of the project's actions, even changing some activities due to political issues.
- The risk of corruption and diversion of funds in regional entities such as Regional Autonomous Corporations was seen as an important risk. The project was requested to have an accountability and transparency mechanism for all stakeholders.
- Project resources do not reach the direct beneficiaries and are used for consultancies or diagnostics that do not directly benefit the communities in the project area.
- The project creates or empowers new organizations other than those that have been in the territory for a long time. To this end, it is recommended that the organizations that currently exist at the local level be considered first as direct executors.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

○ ***Objectives of the stakeholder engagement plan***

The Executing Entities aim to carry out the project in a transparent, inclusive manner, respecting standards on participation and social and environmental safeguards established at national and international level, and the WWF ESSF as detailed in the WWF-US SIPP. Therefore, this stakeholder engagement plan can guarantee inclusion, transparency and continuous participation with beneficiaries and other interested parties during the development and implementation of the project. The objectives of this participation plan are:

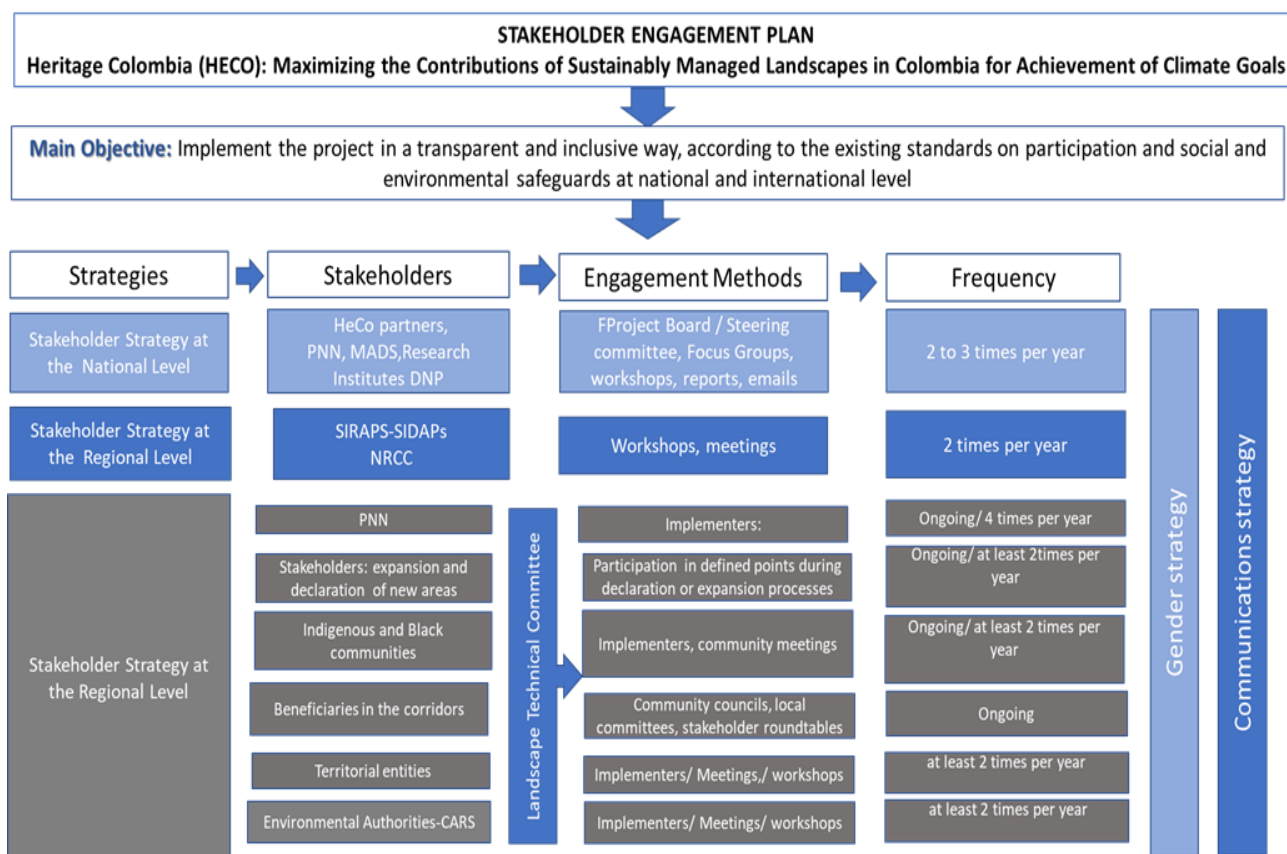
- Establish mechanisms to ensure participation of project partners, stakeholders and direct beneficiaries throughout the project life cycle
- Guarantee due process of participation for all stakeholders through a multi-level and multi-stakeholder approach
- Develop specific participation strategies and methodologies for different stakeholder groups, particularly for indigenous peoples, women and youth, throughout the project life cycle
- Establish and manage communication and participation mechanisms between partners, involved parties and interested parties in a transparent, timely and clear manner
- Facilitate close stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms in downstream development and during project implementation and closure
- Cross-cutting gender and generational approach
- Guarantee mainstreaming of a gender approach throughout activities developed in the project
- Incorporate the principles of action without harm using intersectional and differential approaches in a comprehensive manner.

○ ***Overall strategy***

The stakeholder engagement approach is based on the following general approach:

- The plan has been developed under a multi-stakeholder and multi-level approach (National, Regional, Local)
- It is integrated into existing participation platforms at different levels
- Differentiated actions have been developed and implemented for relevant groups such as indigenous peoples, women and youth
- Local actions are visible to achieve the country's national goals in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)
- Specific measures are implemented to respond to the impacts of COVID 19 on participation processes
- It includes a communications strategy throughout the entire project implementation, which guarantees timely, clear, and transparent information and effective communication between direct beneficiaries and interested parties.

To develop this approach, the project strategies and stakeholders to be engaged at different levels are described below:



○ **Stakeholder strategy at national Level - Group 1**

At the national level, there will be two types of methodologies and approaches to monitor the implementation of the Project, these will be led by the HECO Steering Committee and focus Group with key players as follows:

- **Project Board / Steering committee:** The Project Board is the governance body that will provide overall guidance and direction to the project. The project Board will be comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, one representative from the Directors of Forests, Biodiversity and Climate Change of MADS, the National Parks Unit, one member nominated by the HECO steering committee, the Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology and the National Planning Department.
- **Focus Groups:** The Focus Groups will be convened at least twice a year in order to present and receive feedback on a project implementation progress report. The proposed Focus groups are:
 - **National Natural Parks:** There will be at least two meetings each semester with the General Directorate of National Parks and the Sub-directorate of Management and Administration in order to report on the progress of the project, specifically in protected areas and the declaration of new areas.

- **Ministry of Environment and Development** (Directorate of Climate Change, Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Sub-directorate of Education and Participation, and the Office of International Cooperation, and the focal point for gender and climate change). There will be regular meetings to report on the implementation of the project, in particular, to detail the contribution of the project to national goals in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Periodic meetings will be held with the national entities that handle peace issues, as well as with national institutions **such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and also Presidential Agencies, such as the Presidential Council for Stabilization and Consolidation, the Agency for Territorial Renewal/ Recovery (ART), the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA) and Presidential Council for Equality of women to make visible the contributions that the project will make to peace building** and gender equality in the country. These entities may be invited to the project board.

Regional level Stakeholder Engagement and Participation Strategy - Group 2

At the regional level, two different methodologies and entities will be used for monitoring the project implementation: The Regional Climate Change Nodes (NRCC) and the Regional Systems of Protected Areas (SIRAPS).

- **Regional Climate Change Nodes:** Meetings will be held each quarter with the NRCCs in the regions where the project will be implemented. These will be convened through technical secretariats, as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Regional Climate Change Node</i>	<i>Convening institution</i>	<i>Method of Engagement</i>
Caribbean	Caribbean Regional Climate Change Node	Corpoguajira	Monitoring meetings on project implementation 2 times per year
Central Andes	Coffee Growing Area, regional climate change node	Corpocaldas	
Orinoquía Transitional Region	Central Eastern Andes regional climate change node	RAP- E	
Amazonas	Amazonia/ Sub-node Guaviare CDA Regional Change Node	CDA	

These meetings will be held to inform the members of the nodes about the project implementation and their contribution to meeting regional goals outlined in the Comprehensive Plans of Regional Climate Change (PRICC).

- **The Regional Systems of Protected Areas (SIRAP):** Quarterly Meetings will be held with the SIRAPs in which the project will be implemented. These meetings will be convened through the SIRAP secretariats, as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>SIRAP</i>	<i>Method of Engagement</i>
Caribbean	SIRAP Caribbean	Project Implementation Monitoring meetings 2 times per year
Central Andes	SIRAP: Coffee Growing Region and Northern West Andes	
Orinoquia transitional region	SIRAP Orinoquia	
Amazonas	SIRAP Amazonía /SIDAP Guaviare	

In these meetings, the members of SIRAP will be informed about the progress of project implementation and their contribution to meeting regional goals set for the Protected Areas Systems and Subsystems where the project will be implemented. The aim is to also make this the platform to coordinate with other conservation strategies.

○ ***Local level Stakeholder participation and engagement strategy - Group 3***

The local level involvement and participation strategy will aim to maintain ongoing communication and dialogue with the direct beneficiaries of the project and with the local institutional framework involved in the implementation in each region. The main spaces for participation, governance and decision making in each landscape are the technical committees. Decision-making and stakeholder-engagement bodies will be set up with community organizations, national parks agencies, regional environmental authorities, and other possible implementers and sub-grantees. Within these committees, they will set out workplans for landscapes, monitoring and reporting, and will define roles, responsibilities and assure safeguards and gender mainstreaming. These committees will play a pivotal role in participation and stakeholder engagement in each landscape for implementation of activities.

Together with the Technical Committees, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan contains differential strategies for each type of stakeholder, according to their own dynamics and processes.

The following sets out the participation strategies with local stakeholders contacted in the design stage:

i. Local strategy with National Parks

The National Parks in the prioritized areas will be the implementers of project activities, particularly for Outcome 3, which is associated with management effectiveness and the declaration of new protected areas. The Parks that will be involved and will be direct beneficiaries of the project are:

<i>Region</i>	<i>PNN</i>	<i>PNN personnel involved in project implementation</i>	<i>Engage method</i>
Caribbean	PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta Flora and Fauna Sanctuary Caribbean Territorial Directorate	Head of National Parks Technical staff from PNN	Regular meetings on continuous project monitoring, emails, calls.
Central Andes	PNN Los Nevados PNN Las Hermosas Andean Territorial Directorate	Monitoring team from areas Territorial directors	
Orinoquía transitional area	PNN Chingaza Orinoquía territorial directorate		
Amazonas	PNN Chiribiquete Amazonía territorial directorate		

The PNN personnel involved in project activities will be responsible for preparing annual operating plans, and there will be local implementation monitoring committees made up of PNNs, Territorial Directorates and the Project coordinating team. These committees will be held four times a year.

ii. Participation and engagement strategies for the declaration and expansion of new areas

The declaration or expansion of new areas is framed in the roadmap for Decree 1125 of 2015, which establishes the parameters for prior consultation with different stakeholders according to national legislation, particularly indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. Specifically designed for project intervention areas, each area has a process defined by National Natural Parks which defines when to hold prior consultation with indigenous and Afro-descendant communities for the declaration or expansion of new areas.

The engagement strategy for the declaration of new areas in result 3 of the project will be the same as those that PNN has previously designed and agreed in its roadmap for declaration, together with civil society, local institutions and ethnic groups, as follows:

<i>Process of Declaration and expansion of new areas</i>	<i>Actors involved</i>	<i>Methodology and means of engagement</i>
Extension of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Natural Park	Indigenous Organizations - Gonawindúa Tayrona Organization (OGT) - Tayrona Indigenous Confederation (CIT) (Iku People (Arhuaco) - Yugumaiun Bunkwanarrwa Tayrona Indigenous Organization (OWYBT) - (Wiwas people Cesar and La Guajira sectors) - Kankuama Indigenous Organization (OIK)	The process of expansion of the National Park Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta began in 2019 with a robust process of social dialogue with indigenous organizations in the area. Technical teams were established from the Kogui and Arhuaco indigenous peoples to advance the implementation, jointly with PNN, of the roadmap for the declaration of the expansion of the protected area. There have also been dialogue processes with <i>campesino</i> communities and families,

Process of Declaration and expansion of new areas	Actors involved	Methodology and means of engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wiwa Golkushe Tayrona Organization (Wiwa People of Magdalena) - Territorial Council of Cabildos - Arhuaco de la Sierra Reservation - Businchama Reservation - Kogui-Malayo-Arhuaco Reservation - Kankuamo Resguardo <p>Regional and/or local Institutional Actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governors of departments of Magdalena, César and La Guajira - Regional Autonomous Corporations (Corpamag, Corpocesar and Corpoguajira) - Municipal Mayors (Aracataca and Fundación, Valledupar, Pueblo Bello, El Copey) - Municipal Councils (Aracataca and Fundación, Valledupar, Pueblo Bello, El Copey). 	<p>local entities and CARS in the specific expansion area.</p> <p>This process has a coordination body made up of the Indigenous Peoples of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and National Parks, which will be strengthened by the project in Outcome 3</p>
Process of Declaration of the Serranía de San Lucas new Protected Area	<p>Social actors</p> <p>The Association of <i>campesinos</i> of the Valle de Río Cimitarra - National Agroecological Network (ACVC-RAN)</p> <p>Communications Group of Bagre - Gente and Bosque.</p> <p>Community Foundation for the Protection of the Environment in the Serranía de San Lucas and Guamoco (FUNCOPROMAS)</p> <p>Association of Agroecological and Mining Collective of Guamocó (AHERAMIGUA)</p> <p>Agri-mining Federation of the South of Bolívar (FEDEAGROMISBOL)</p> <p>Agro-mining Association of the South of Bolívar (ASAMISSUR.)</p> <p>Humanitarian Action Corporation for Coexistence and Peace of Northeast Antioquia (CAHUCOPANA).</p> <p>Agri-mining Association of La Marizosa – Guamocó</p> <p>Association of Agricultural <i>Campesino</i> Families of the South of Bolívar and Antioquia. (AFASBA)</p> <p>North-west Antioqueño Agricultural Integration Committee. (CIANA)</p> <p>Association of victims agri-environmental of Puerto Claver (ASOVIAMCLA)</p>	<p>In 2018, the social organizations of the area proposed a route of participation and involvement towards the declaration of the new protected area which has been developed in 2019. This process has a participation instance called the Social Dialogue Table which has a work route which was stopped in 2020 due to the COVID 19 Pandemic. It is expected that this process will be resumed and supported by supported by the project in Outcome 1.</p>

iii. Participation and engagement strategies for Indigenous People and Black Community councils

In total, the project will have 329,658 people as direct beneficiaries, all of whom live in the five prioritized landscapes. The different population groups existing in these landscapes were identified in the formulation phase. In the polygons of the prioritized areas, indigenous populations and councils of black communities were identified only in the Caribbean landscape, where the population includes 23,879 indigenous individuals and 1,698 individuals in black communities. Specifically, the indigenous peoples and communities present in the Caribbean landscape are: Indigenous people Arhuaco de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Resguardo Kankuamo in the township of Río Seco, rural zone of Valledupar Peoples and the Community Councils of black communities. Black communities of Guacoche and Guacochito administrative districts and community councils of Arcilia, Tunez and Cardona located in the rural area of Valledupar, Cesar, and the community council of Obatalá, Fundación, Magdalena. These groups represent 7.75% of the total population that will benefit directly from the project and 100% of indigenous people that live in the indigenous reserves of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Mountain System. The remaining 92.25% of the population is constituted by rural peasant inhabitants and urban populations of Manizales, Retén and Fundación.

The activities that the project will develop may involve or benefit other indigenous or Afro-descendant population from the surrounding areas or buffer areas, but these are not an initial part of the proposal since they are outside the targeted areas. The remaining 92.25% of the population who will benefit directly is constituted by rural peasant inhabitants and urban populations of Manizales, Retén and Fundación. Furthermore, out of an estimated 16,944,180 individuals who will benefit indirectly from the project, 114,976 are considered as indigenous and 326,969 as Afro-Colombian people according with DANE (2018), which further establishes that, although the proposal includes indigenous and black communities, the main local beneficiaries will be rural peasant communities.

The participation and engagement strategy with indigenous peoples and black communities will be developed in accordance with national and international standards regarding free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and prior consultation, as will the application of social and environmental safeguards. During this process of information sharing, communities will be asked to recommend specific actions for their involvement during the project implementation phase, as well as raising potential social and environmental impacts generated by the Project during implementation, to be incorporated into the project's safeguards framework.

If communities identify risks of impacts from project activities, FPIC will be obtained prior to activity implementation, as detailed in WWF's Indigenous Peoples' Policy. If FPIC is considered necessary, the Prior Consultation process established in national legislation described in chapter 2.2.2 of this document will be used.

Here, the process of consultation and prior free and informed consent (FPIC) will be carried out according to protocols established by National Natural Parks in the declaration or extension process, where a specific prior consultation process is established in accordance with national legislation and Ministry of the Interior guidelines as shown in section 2.2.1.1 of this document. This process will be carried out during project implementation following GCF approval. The specific areas and the indigenous or Afro-descendant populations under this scenario are:

<i>Process for declaration and expansion of new areas</i>	<i>Indigenous people</i>	<i>Methodology and means</i>
<i>Expansion of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Natural Park</i>	Indigenous Organizations Gonawindúa Tayrona Organization (OGT) Tayrona Indigenous Confederation (CIT) (Iku People (Arhuaco)) Yugumaiun Bunkwanarrwa Tayrona Indigenous Organization (OWYBT) - (Wiwas people Cesar and La Guajira sector) Kankuama Indigenous Organization (OIK) Wiwa Golkushe Tayrona Organization (Wiwa village of Magdalena) Local Council of Cabildos Arhuaco de la Sierra Reservation Businchama Reservation Kogui-Malayo-Arhuaco Reservation Kankuamo Reservation	The process of prior consultation with these groups will be carried out within the framework of the declaration roadmap for the area, led by National Parks. This will be a specific activity under component 1, to be carried out in the first year of project implementation.

The indigenous and Afro-descendant communities involved in the project will participate as implementers in their territories, using their own monitoring bodies and mechanisms. An example of this is the annual or bi-annual community meetings (called assemblies, congresses and councils) held by Indigenous and Afro-descendant people, where all community leaders are summoned to report on project activities, future actions are planned and necessary corrective actions are made in order to develop the project in the best way, without adverse or negative effects on the social and cultural integrity of the communities.

These community meetings will be convened by the representative authorities of communities and will be assisted by the PMU, led by the Safeguards Specialist, who must, in turn, report to the project decision-making bodies on the measures and decisions adopted by the communities.

Additionally, the EE, together with the Ministry of Environment and National Parks, will present annual monitoring and progress reports on the project with indigenous peoples to the Permanent Roundtable for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples or any other relevant body, in order to receive recommendations and proposals that contribute to better implementation and compliance with the national goals established between the indigenous organizations and the national government in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The EE, through the project's safeguards and governance specialist, will seek permanent communication with the IPAG (GCF's indigenous peoples advisory group) representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean to report on the progress of the project and receive recommendations for its implementation and coordination with other regional projects.

Indigenous Peoples plans

Indigenous Peoples Plans will be created during the first six months of implementation for each of the relevant landscapes—in this case, mainly for Caribbean landscape—based on the following information:

(a) The types of subprojects likely to be proposed for funding under the project:

The subprojects to be developed with indigenous peoples are directly associated with the following project activities.

Activity 1.2.1 Promote the adoption and implement 8 governance schemes within 5 targeted geographies with the participation of local communities, public institutions, and sectors with a gender and intergenerational focus to improve dialogue and define targets to reduce deforestation and vulnerability to climate change.

Activity 1.2.2 Strengthen the capacity of local communities and their understanding of climate change, incorporating indigenous knowledge and gender responsiveness.

1.2.2.f 4 traditional indigenous authorities of the SNSM and at least 3 Afro and peasant community organizations strengthen their own traditional knowledge systems associated with land management through support for the creation of spaces for the transmission of traditional knowledge.

1.2.2.g 4 annual spaces for the exchange of knowledge and know-how, between the different peasant, Afro-descendant and local communities and institutions, in relation to the themes associated with the integral management of water resources, forest ecosystems and their relationship with connectivity beginning in year 2 for 6 years.

- Promote the expansion of Sierra Nevada Santa Marta National Park by an additional [181,753] hectares to reduce deforestation trends and preserve forest connectivity and protect source waters.

- Activity 3.2.1 Support rehabilitation 3254 ha of degraded lands to increase ecological integrity of targeted landscapes and reduce encroachment of protected areas.

(b) The potential positive and adverse impacts of such programs or subprojects on indigenous peoples;

Activity	Positive Effects	Possible Adverse Effects
Activity 1.2.1	Strengthening indigenous organizations for territorial governance and natural resource management as strategies for climate change mitigation and the search for nature-based solutions.	Failure to carry out a broad participatory process with the members of the communities and their decision-making bodies may generate conflicts within the community.

Activity 1.2.2	The strengthening and protection of traditional knowledge strengthens the exercise of territorial governance as well as the social and cultural cohesion of indigenous peoples who live in and depend on forests.	The permanent turnover of leaders can generate an obstacle for the continuity and long-term strengthening of the communities.
Activity 3.1.2.	The indigenous communities, through a joint process with National Parks, have accepted the expansion of the protected area through co-management, which will benefit the communities and their territorial governance processes.	If the process is not broadly participatory and does not take place in the communities' own instances, it may generate conflicts within the communities. The participation route for this activity will be carried out within the framework of the consultation and social dialogue standards led by Parques Nacionales Naturales.
Activity 3.2.1	The indigenous communities' own practices and knowledge will be used to rehabilitate degraded areas, which will improve the health of the ecosystems and the provision of services for the benefit of the communities.	Failure to carry out a prior process with the indigenous communities regarding proposals for the rehabilitation of degraded areas may generate conflicts within the community. The IPP should establish how this process will be carried out with indigenous communities.

(c) A plan to carry out the evaluation of such programs or subprojects;

As stated, the Indigenous Peoples Plan for the aforementioned activities will be generated through joint work between the EE and the indigenous organizations in their own decision-making bodies within the first six months of the start of the project. This plan will include aspects associated with the budget and execution of the activities and the follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of each Plan throughout the implementation of the project. More details about this can be found in the IPPF in Annex 6 of the FP.

iv. Participation and engagement strategies for direct beneficiaries of the Corridor Project

The project's direct beneficiaries in the corridors, which are community organizations of Community Action Boards of *campesinos*, indigenous people, Afro-descendants and civil society,

will be directly and continuously involved throughout the implementation of the Project. The key planned activities and methodologies are presented below:

- The project will facilitate participation of the direct beneficiary population throughout the project cycle, through institutions and processes designated by the communities, such as local committees or community meetings (Assemblies, Boards). These regular meetings will function to monitor project execution at least twice a year and to generate recommendations for improved implementation.
- As has been done throughout the project design process, further stakeholders that have already been identified will be invited to an annual regional workshop and / or thematic workshops.
- The project will promote exchanges on thematic experiences among beneficiary communities in each of the prioritized landscapes.
- Regular project progress reports will be generated according to the social and cultural contexts of each area. These reports will take into consideration gender and generation equity issues.
- A generational and gender approach will be applied to broaden the base of local involvement and ensure it endures over time. This activity will be carried out as part of the implementation of the Gender Action Plan detailed in Annex 8.
- Existing community participation processes will be strengthened to improve local governance and guarantee the ownership and sustainability of future actions.
- The Project will aim to include indigenous, Afro-descendant, *campesino* and civil society organizations as direct implementers of resources from the project. This will ensure permanent, full and effective participation. This will be developed and shared in the implementation plan for the proposal.
- The direct beneficiaries will also participate in the spaces provided through Outcome 1 of the project, such as multi-stakeholder roundtables and monitoring committees, among others.

v. Participation and engagement strategies for Environmental Authorities in prioritized areas

The project will have a continuous communication and participation strategy with the Environmental Authorities of the areas, represented by the following Regional Autonomous Corporations:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Regional Climate Change Node</i>	<i>Methodology and means</i>
Caribbean	CorpoGuajira CorpoCesar CorpaMag	The Environmental Authorities (CARS) are beneficiaries and implementers of the project activities, will participate actively and directly in project implementation and will be invited to engage in specific follow-up and monitoring at least 2 times a year during project implementation.
Central Andes	Corpocaldas CVC CARDER	
Orinoquía Transitional node	CorpoGuavio Cormacarena	

<i>Region</i>	<i>Regional Climate Change Node</i>	<i>Methodology and means</i>
Amazonas	CDA	

The CARS mentioned above will be responsible for accompaniment and implementation of the project activities, mostly under Outcomes 1 and 2. They will be involved in the consolidation of the annual operating plans and the implementation monitoring meetings that will be held at least two (2) times per year.

vi. Gender sensitive stakeholder engagement

The integration of a gender perspective into initiatives aimed at strengthening climate resilience is a means of increasing understanding and efficiency of project implementation. Currently, integration is a requirement that broadly refers to the inclusion of women in dialogues activities and scenarios by strengthening their participation in decision-making processes. As presented in Annex 8, the gender perspective in this proposal refers to a commitment to prioritize two objectives: to achieve gender equality and to empower women. Therefore, promoting substantive participation of women is a way to integrate a gender perspective, as inclusion is also combined with objectives of empowerment and equality.

In Colombia, women's participation in issues like the environment usually exceeds that of men, even at the highest levels. However, this does not mean that their actions and decisions include awareness of gender inequality and its implications for women in general. Therefore, it is necessary to reinforce women's inclusion in project participation processes to recognize the heterogeneity of collective visions around livelihoods and the social care of ecosystems. Therefore, this participation plan will include groups of women in different territories, the rural leaders of Afro, indigenous or campesino communities, technicians trained in various processes and levels authorities; all of these are women who, due to their role and position, understand how gender inequality increases negative effects of climate change for the most vulnerable groups and how women's empowerment maximizes benefits of interventions.

The project is an opportunity to transform territorial dynamics and provide opportunities for women and men, instead of deepening existing inequalities. To this end, the different activities will actively incorporate:

1. An awareness of the inter-relation between gender relations and relations in the territory
2. Women from groups considered "key stakeholders" within the implementation process.
3. They will seek to identify men who are leading processes of women's empowerment and those committed to transforming gender relations to be highlighted as "mentors" for cultural change leading to gender equality.

The transformation of relationship dynamics in decision-making processes requires joint work and commitment from both men and women. Ensuring that processes are sustainable over time depends on political will and budget availability to make gender integration effective, as well as the direct involvement of young men and women from different contexts, who wish to be involved in processes of transformation.

The different strategies for involvement and mainstreaming the gender approach are explained in Annex 8 of the proposal.

vii. Participation and engagement strategies for peace-building institutional framework

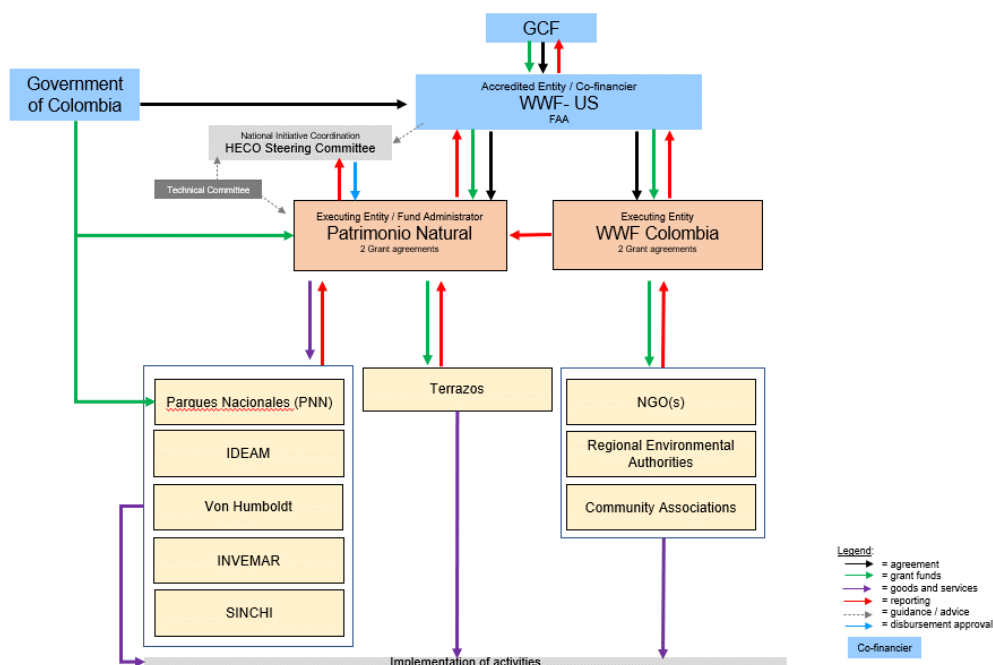
Permanent coordination with the national and regional institutions in charge of implementing the Peace Agreement and peacebuilding in the regions is of great importance to the project. In this sense, the project will engage in a permanent dialogue with the National Land Agency, the Agency for Territorial Renewal and the Presidential Council for Peace and Reconciliation to receive guidance and recommendations to ensure that the implementation of project activities significantly contributes to the peace-building national objectives and goals. These entities may be invited to the project board to involve them in a direct way in the execution of the project.

At the territorial level, the project will seek to complement and contribute to the activities developed by the PDTES as described in Annex 6 of the proposal. This process of territorial involvement will be done through the implementing institutions such as the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs and the Territorial Entities who also participate in the PDTES implementation committees and can guide the project's interventions.

At the landscape levels, there will be a technical committee to which institutions involved in the implementation of the Peace Agreement at the territorial level may also be invited to ensure their articulation with the project's interventions.

6. Project Implementation Arrangements

The project implementation will have the following governance and implementation framework, in coordination with the participation plan described in the previous section.



The following information details the principal structures and processes in this framework:

- **Project Board / Steering Committee**

The Project Board is the governance body that will provide overall guidance and direction to the project. The Project Board will be comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, one representative from the Directors of Forests, Biodiversity and Climate Change of MADS, the National Parks Unit, one member nominated by the HECO steering committee, the Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology, and the National Planning Department.

A delegate of MADS will serve as President of the Board and will approve the agendas and external invitees suggested by the Technical Secretariat, which may include relevant project partners such as the Regional Environmental Authorities, local government, and representatives of local communities, indigenous peoples or women's groups.

The National Protected Areas Unit (NPAU) and representatives of HECO partners will participate on the board to coordinate and complement actions and ensure the contribution of the Project to HECO's goals. The HECO national initiative manager will also participate as an invitee on the Project Board meetings to ensure close coordination among all the programs and projects executed under the HECO umbrella. FPN, as executing entity, will serve as the technical secretariat and will support the organization and preparation of the Project Board's meetings.

The project board is responsible for the following:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the Project
- Endorse the Annual Work Plans
- Provide recommendations on the development of the Project activities
- Address project constraints and recommend strategies or changes in project activities according to the monitoring and evaluation processes
- Review and endorse the Project's annual and final reports
- Guide on project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management measures for addressing them
- Provide recommendations and advice for coordination with HECO's national initiative and other related national and regional programs and plans
- Recommend actions to ensure long-term sustainability of Project investments and scale-up methodologies, approaches, and lessons learned.
- Settle controversies by arbitrating on any conflicts within the Project or negotiate a solution to external bodies' problems
- Report to CONAP on the progress of the HECO-GCF Project and request recommendations when needed
- Provide recommendations and guidelines so that the project's actions contribute to the country's national peace-building goals

- **Project Management Unit (PMU)**

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is the unit which supports the overall implementation of the project and guides the implementation on the ground. With overall guidance from the Project Board and following WWF-US and GCF policies as defined in WWF's AMA and FAA, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project's activities. The PMU will be in charge of:

- i. operational planning, managing and execution of the project, including the direct supervision of project activities subcontracted to specialists or implementing partners;
- ii. coordinating the management of financial resources and procurement;
- iii. reporting on use of resources and results achieved;
- iv. preparing management reports for the Project Board, HECO steering committee, GCF, and WWF-US, including annual reports and any proposals for adaptive management, if required and based on inputs from the Project M&E plan;
- v. promoting inter-institutional linkages and coordination with overall HECO activities;
- vi. disseminating project results.

The Project Manager will lead the PMU and will be responsible for reporting to the Project Board. The PMU will comprise: Technical Leaders (TL), with one for each output; the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist; Gender Specialist Communications Specialist; a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist; Financial Manager; Procurement Specialist; and an Administrative Assistant. Salaries, travel and other expenses for the operation of the PMU will be funded by GCF funding and co-finance, in accordance with GCF's Fee Policy. A TL to act as Project Safeguards Specialist will be hired and will be responsible for oversight of the implementation of the ESMF, the Process Framework (PF) and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), costed under output 3. WWF-US will require a no-objection on all key personnel, as defined within the grant agreement between WWF-US and Patrimonio Natural.

The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management and implementation of the project activities and for requesting disbursement of the project's resources for their execution. The PM leads the management of the project activities as per approved Annual Work Plans, including financial, budget and human resources, and also prepares detailed annual project work plans in collaboration with the PMU and according to logical framework. The PM is a full-time position, which will continue for the duration of the project, reporting directly to MADS and FPN. The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis, providing management and decision-making on behalf of the Project Board. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and costs. Under the Project Manager's lead and guidance, the PMU team will head up the preparation of the AWP's for the effective and efficient implementation of the project activities to achieve stated objectives; will prepare and/or oversee the development of Terms of Reference for consultants, sub-contractors and implementing partners; ensure consistency between the various project elements and activities provided or funded by other donors; and develop progress reports for the PB, technical meetings and other appropriate spaces.

The Project Financial Manager (PFM) will lead the Project Financial Unit (PFU) as a full-time position, reporting directly to FPN. The Project Financial Manager will be responsible for the overall management and oversight of project activities, and will report to FPN on all operational and managerial matters. The PFM is responsible for:

- Project planning and management activities, including financial, budget, and human resources.
- Lead on the elaboration of annual operational plans with the technical support of the PMU
- Coordinate the development of project work plans for Project Board endorsement and AE approval

- Oversee that all activities funded by the project respond to the logical framework and the annual work plans, ensuring effective use of resources
- Prepare financial and execution reports requested by the Project Board, the Accredited Agency and other Co-financers of the Project.
- Ensure the complementarity of work plans and investments with the national HECO Program.

The TLs will lead the implementation of activities under each of the proposed Outputs, channeling technical inputs and guidance into the planning and execution of project activities and considering the advice of the PMU. To do this, the PMU will keep close coordination with FPN, MADS, National Parks Agency, and other partners as needed, to guarantee inter-institutional coordination and ensure consistency between the various project elements and activities funded by additional and complementary funding. TLs will be supported by a team of professionals that will work locally, leading implementation of activities at national and landscape level.

- **Technical committees**

Participation and technical decision-making committees: At landscape level, a decision-making and stakeholder engagement body will be set up with community organizations, national parks agency, regional environmental authorities, and other possible implementers and sub-grantees. Within these committees the proposal is to develop the workplans for landscapes, monitoring and reporting, to define roles, responsibilities and assure safeguards and gender mainstreaming. The aim is for these structures to play a pivotal role in the participation and stakeholder engagement in each landscape for the implementation of activities.

The technical committee in each landscape will also be responsible for guiding the project's actions to contribute to peace building at the landscape level.

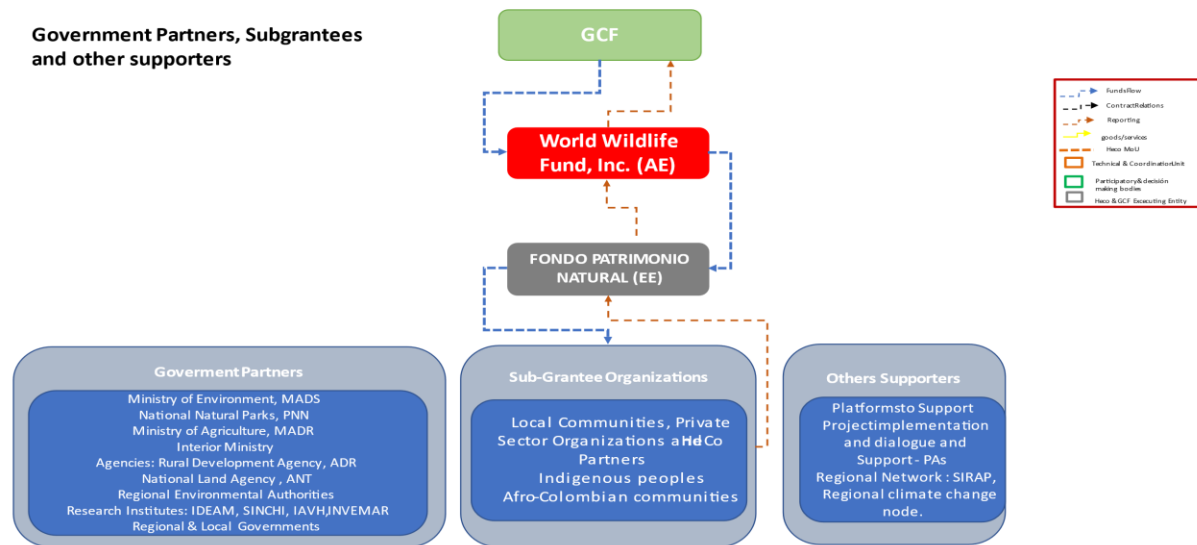
- **Government Partners, municipal entities, and Other Supporters**

The proposed structure will ensure open dialogue and buy-in from across government and stakeholders, as well as facilitating the sharing of ideas, successful interventions, and lessons learned throughout Project implementation. The project should interact with and integrate work to tackle social, economic, environmental and policy drivers, and jointly implement some activities towards mitigation and adaptation with different government institutions, such as: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MADR), the National Land Agency (ANT), Agency for Territorial Renewal/ Recovery (ART), the Rural Development Agency (ADR) and the National Department of Planning (DNP) as the focal point for GCF projects and the representative of the joint commission (*Cuerpo Colegiado*).

The proposal is to form a joint work roundtable with the participation of local authorities, environmental authorities and other competent entities in each landscape to define workplans and empowerment of activities and implementation for better sustainability.

The project will also be part of certain processes and dialogue platforms in each landscape, such as the regional networks of protected areas (SIRAPs), the climate nodes and watershed governance bodies. The project will work within these platforms to support the implementation of activities with the regional environmental authorities, municipalities, local communities and social organizations to increase effectiveness of the proposed project. Embedding the Project into

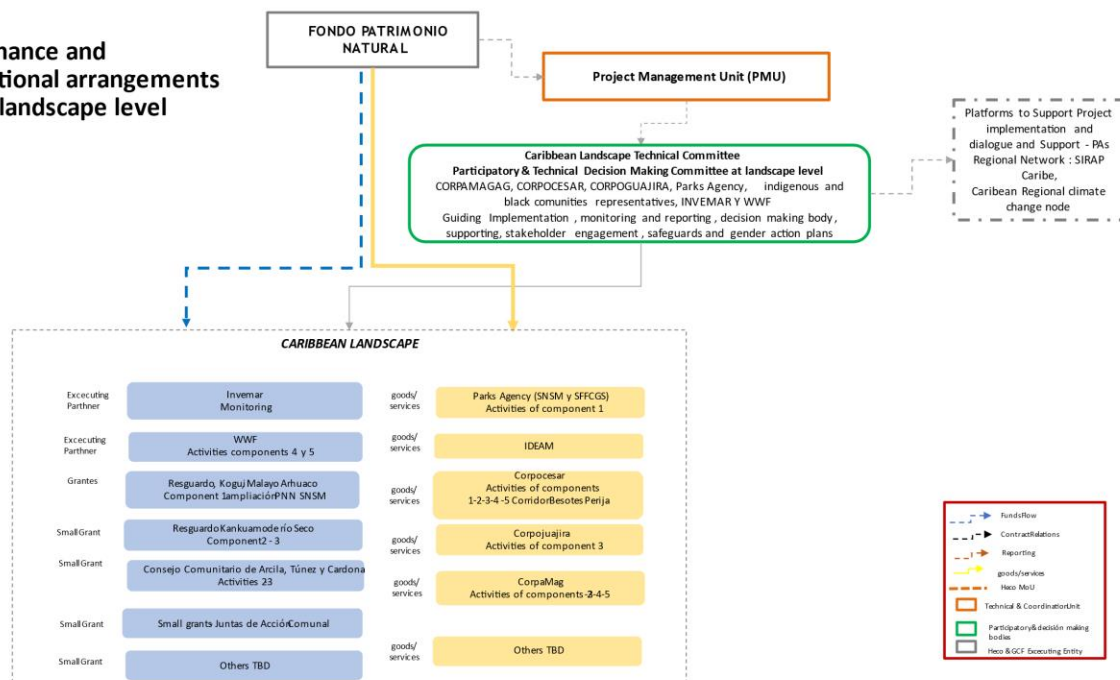
existing structures will support accountability in the Project approach and as a result, will be sustained after the end of the Project.



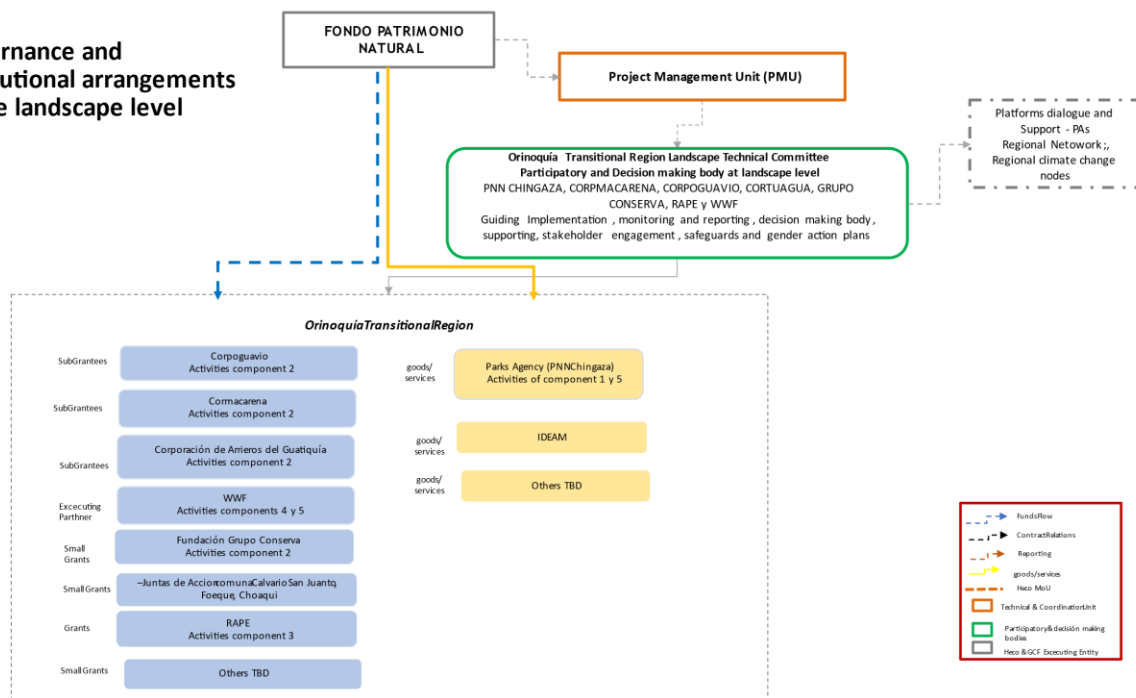
- **Additional implementing partners: an explanation of contractual relationships**

Based on the stakeholder engagement phase to define the full proposal, community organizations, civil society organizations and government entities were selected in each landscape to implement certain activities according to their past performance, roles, and legal considerations. The sub-agreements will be led by executing partners, who will sign grant agreements with Patrimonio Natural to implement key activities in each focal area according to the needs of each one, as defined in the proposal preparation phase. In the case of government entities, Patrimonio will not transfer funds to their sub-accounts; rather, they will lead procurement processes, as defined in the workplans, to hire consultants, goods, and services for certain activities and actions within their responsibility. The sub-grantees will deliver key indicators and results. Reports will be completed and shared within the technical committees at landscape level and within the PMU to integrate into a final report to the project board and HECO steering committee. These grant agreements may include ones with Indigenous representatives and community organizations to facilitate training, development and implementation processes at the local level, including restoration and economic alternatives, among others. Sub-grantees have been defined for each landscape as follows:

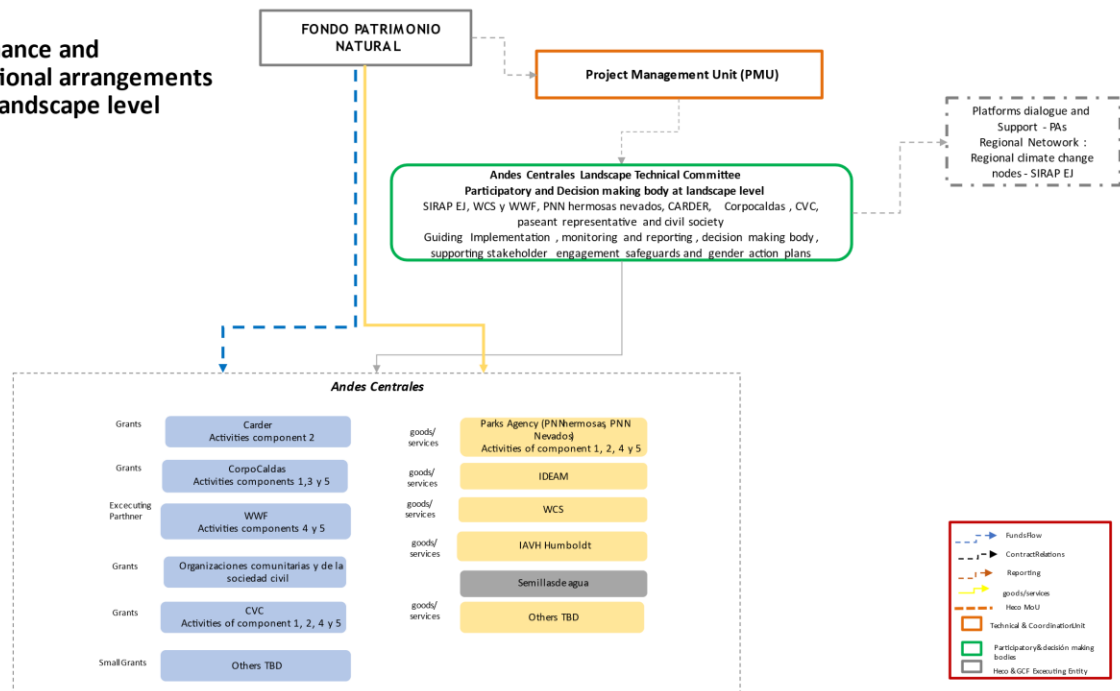
Governance and institutional arrangements at the landscape level



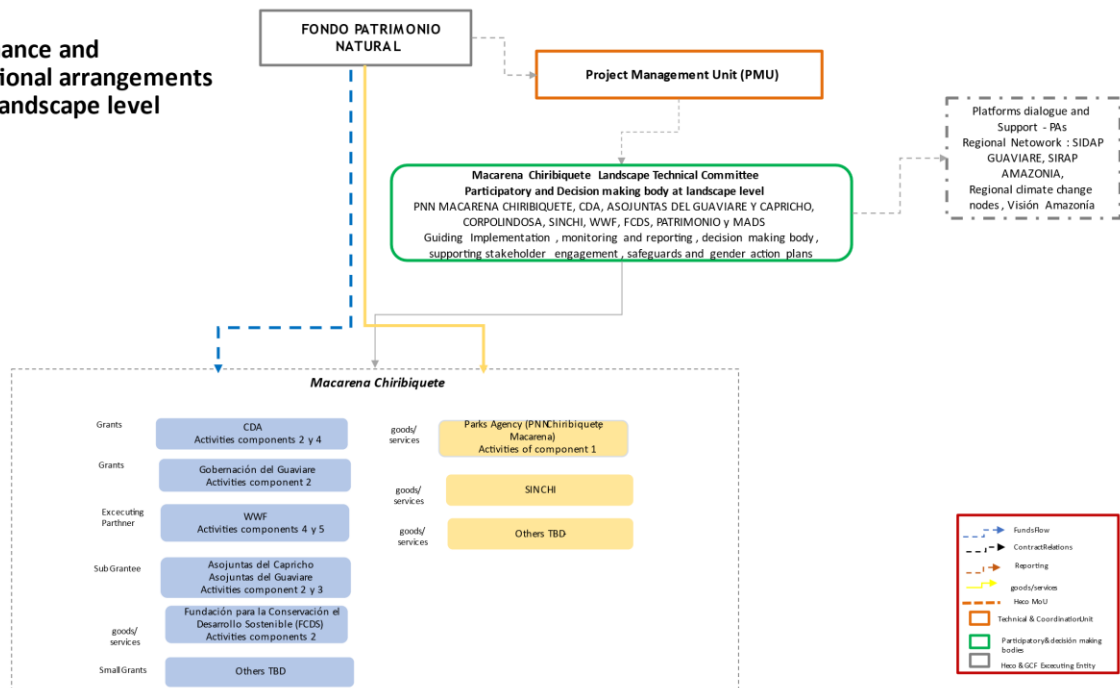
Governance and institutional arrangements at the landscape level



Governance and institutional arrangements at the landscape level



Governance and institutional arrangements at the landscape level



7. Project communication strategy

Stakeholder engagement relies on a robust, two-pronged communication strategy, which is linked and coordinated with the overall project communication strategy.

The strategy should make it easier for all stakeholders at various levels of intervention and geographies to be informed, and to keep the other stakeholders informed, about the progress, difficulties, results, and learning that the project generates.

It is also essential that stakeholders participating directly in the project have communication tools in each of the geographies/mosaics to allow them to interact with other actors in the territories to address a variety of issues (e.g.: clarify project scope and interventions, manage potential conflicts arising from implementation, manage expectations, and connect with and inspire other similar initiatives).

Great care will be taken to ensure that the strategy starting point is the identification of communication needs in terms of the audiences and their characteristics, the calls to action, key messages and strategy (materials and channels).

This communications strategy will include:

- **Inclusion:** the strategy will consider the voices and perceptions of all involved stakeholders, ensuring the incorporation of gender, generational differences and ethnic diversity.
- **Diversity:** the strategy will ensure that messages, media and channels used are culturally, socially and politically appropriate to the various actors and contexts.
- **Safeguards:** Communication play a fundamental role in the development of projects and processes; special attention will be taken to include the protection of the rights and integrity of the participating stakeholders so that communication does not increase or generate risk.
- **Timeliness, relevance and clarity:** the implementation of the strategy will be flexible, respond in a timely manner to requirements and needs and have clear and precise messages.
- **Operational and sustainable:** the use of low-cost materials and channels appropriate to local and regional contexts and their capacities will be prioritized and based on existing communication equipment and structures to the extent possible.

The strategy will also prioritize improvement of the organizational capacities of the local communities, organizations and regional environmental authorities through the environmental education and communication strategies in conservation, sustainable production, water management or restoration to lead local initiatives for the adaptive management of resilient landscapes that allow increasing the recognition of climate change and its impacts in protected areas and corridors.

8. Timeline

The project is mostly based on existing workspaces and governance processes, each one with their own calendar and approaches. Key stakeholders will be engaged through diverse processes and timings according to the level and aims of the projected activities. This is shown in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan table described in section 5.1 of this document.

In the following timeline, reference will only be made to spaces that the project managers (Project Management Unit) will generate in order to guarantee the participation of key actors at certain moments of implementation to strengthen engagement, ownership and decision-making processes, key for project management and adaptive management measures.

Summary of activity to be implemented	Participants	Frequency	Place
Project launch national workshop	Steering Committee Project partner delegates National level key stakeholders Donors PMU	Once at the beginning of project life	National: Bogotá
Project launch regional workshops	Mosaics' steering committees Regional and local level key stakeholders PMU	Once at the beginning of project life	Individual Mosaics to define
Evaluation/monitoring and adaptive management meeting	National Steering Committee PMU	Annual	National
Annual supervision missions	WWFUS – WWF Colombia PMU	Annual	National
Evaluation/monitoring, planning and adaptive management meetings	Mosaics Steering Committees PMU	Biannual	In each Mosaic
Receipt of suggestions and resolution of complaints as part of the implementation of the project.	WWF US and WWF Colombia's complaints and claims mechanism of will be used	Ongoing	National and in each Mosaic

During the first year of implementation, complementary activities and spaces will be established in each of the geographic areas (mosaics), according to stakeholders' needs and dynamics.

9. Resources and Responsibilities

It will be the PMU's responsibility to implement the different activities and to guarantee the stakeholders' engagement. Working in coordination with the rest of the PMU team, the Stakeholder Engagement Specialist will oversee the following:

- Organize, convene and facilitate participation processes described in the previous section.
- At the national level, the PMU must coordinate the agenda, coordination of meetings and methodology directly with the members of the steering committee.
- In each of the mosaics, the regional steering committee will be the focal point for the PMU in carrying out the activities.
- Each of the implementing partners will guarantee ongoing contact and communication with local stakeholders. The budget for the planned activities has been included directly in the general project budget.
- The PMU will act as the Technical Secretariat for the annual planning and adaptive management meetings, and will guarantee the incorporation of results into technical and budgetary annual planning.
- The PMU will systematize all the documents and means of verification for the stakeholder engagement process.
- Apply and update the grievance mechanism and share with project beneficiaries.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes the necessary institutional and budgetary arrangements to guarantee planned activities planned are carried out and indicators for proper follow-up and monitoring are applied.

It is important to note that an active and substantive participation of women in decision-making processes cannot contribute to exacerbating unpaid workloads in care and community work. Therefore, the project must ensure economic, physical and human resources so that women's participation adapts to the demands of care work of the majority, and also, generates a framework of enabling conditions in which participation is recognized as work and not as an exception.

10. Grievance Mechanism

The project will have a direct and tangible effect on a large number of communities and individuals residing within the Project mosaics. There is thus a need for an efficient and effective project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that collects and responds to stakeholders' inquiries, suggestions, concerns, and complaints. The GRM shall constitute an integral part of HECO and assist the PMU and executing partners in identifying and addressing the needs of local communities. The GRM should be constituted as a permanent and accessible institutional arrangement for addressing any grievances arising from the implementation of project activities. The GRM will be made public in the first six months of the year in which implementation begins, and thereafter shared during any stakeholder engagement activity. Prior to that, information on the WWF Colombia and WWF US AE grievance mechanisms will be shared in all interactions with stakeholders.

Project-Level Grievance Mechanism

It is in the interest of the HECO project to ensure that all grievances or conflicts that are related to HECO activities are appropriately resolved at the lowest appropriate level, without escalation to higher authorities or the initiation of court procedures unless the nature of the grievance otherwise dictates. Project affected communities will therefore be encouraged to approach the project's GRM, and all efforts will be made to ensure that it is as easy to use and access as possible.

The project-level grievance mechanism will be developed in the first six months of the Project, based on institutional arrangements and discussions with partners to define the responsibilities of each entity according to their competencies and roles in the project.

The GRM will operate based on the following principles:

1. ***Fairness:*** Grievances are assessed impartially and handled transparently.
2. ***Objectiveness and independence:*** The GRM operates independently of all interested parties in order to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case.
3. ***Simplicity and accessibility:*** Procedures to file grievances and seek action are simple enough that project beneficiaries can easily understand them.
4. ***Responsiveness and efficiency:*** The GRM is designed to be responsive to the needs of all complainants. Accordingly, officials handling grievances must be trained to take effective action upon, and respond quickly to, grievances and suggestions.

5. **Speed and proportionality:** All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance or suggestion is swift, decisive, and constructive.

6. **Participation and inclusiveness:** A wide range of affected people—communities and vulnerable groups—are encouraged to bring grievances and comments to the attention of the project implementers. Special attention is given to ensure that poor people and marginalized groups, including those with special needs, are able to access the GRM.

7. **Accountability and closing the feedback loop:** All grievances are recorded and monitored, and no grievance remains unresolved. Complainants are always notified and get explanations regarding the results of their complaint. An appeal option shall always be available.

Complaints may include, but not be limited to, the following issues:

- I. Allegations of fraud, malpractices or corruption by staff or other stakeholders as part of any project or activity financed or implemented by HECO;
- II. Environmental and/or social damages/harms caused by projects financed or implemented (including those in progress) by HECO;
- III. Complaints and grievances by permanent or temporary workers engaged in project activities.

Complaints could relate to pollution prevention and resource efficiency; negative impacts on public health, environment or culture; destruction of natural habitats; disproportionate impact on marginalized and vulnerable groups; discrimination or harassment; violation of applicable laws and regulations; destruction of physical and cultural heritage; or any other issues which adversely impact communities or individuals in project areas. The grievance redress mechanism will be implemented in a culturally sensitive manner and facilitate access to vulnerable populations.

HECO's GRM will be administered by the PMU in coordination with the TLs. The ESS Specialist will be in charge of the operation of the GRM at the PMU, and each TL will assign an individual that will be responsible for collecting and processing grievances that address activities in each of the participating mosaics. The GRM will operate according to the following guidelines.

(1) Submitting complaints: Project affected people, workers, or interested stakeholders can submit grievances, complaints, questions, or suggestions either to one of the implementing partners or directly to the national PMU through a variety of communication channels, including phone, regular mail, email, text messaging/SMS, or in-person, by visiting the local offices. It is important to enable separate channels for complaint submissions (one through relevant implementing partners and the other directly to the PMU) in order to ensure that project affected people have sufficient opportunities to lodge their complaints to impartial and neutral authorities of their choice. The name of the person who will review the submitted complaint at each executing partner and within the PMU will be clearly stated so there is no ambiguity on who will see the complaint once submitted. This is especially important in SEAH or other human rights-related complaints, to maintain the level of privacy needed for people to feel confident in using the GRM.

(2) Processing complaints: All grievances submitted to implementing partners and to the PMU shall be registered and considered. A tracking registration number should be provided to all complainants. To facilitate investigation, complaints will be categorized into four types: (a) comments, suggestions, or queries; (b) complaints relating to nonperformance of HECO obligations and safeguards-related complaints; (c) SEAH or GBV-specific complaints (d) complaints referring to violations of law and/or corruption while implementing project activities; (e) complaints against authorities, officials or community members involved in the HECO project management; and (f) any complaints/issues not falling in the above categories. Any SEAH or GBV complaints will be handled directly by the ESS Specialists within the PMU, and not at the local executing partner level, due to the sensitivity of the complaint and the additional training required to handle such grievances in a sensitive and victim-centric manner.

(3) Acknowledging the receipt of complaints: Once a grievance is submitted, the designated official at the implementing partner or the ESS Specialist at the PMU shall acknowledge its receipt, brief the complainant on the grievance resolution process, provide the contact details of the person in charge of handling the grievance, and provide a registration number that would enable the complainant to track the status of the complaint.

(4) Investigating complaints: Implementing partners and/or the ESS Specialist at the PMU will gather all relevant information, conduct field visits as necessary, and communicate with all relevant stakeholders as part of the complaint investigation process. The implementing partner/PMU dealing with the investigation should ensure that the investigators are neutral and do not have any stake in the outcome of the investigation. As mentioned previously, the ESS Specialists at the PMU will receive additional training to ensure they have the capacity to investigate SEAH or GBV grievances, which require additional protections for the grievant. A written response to all grievances will be provided to the complainant within 10 working days. If further investigation is required, the complainant will be informed accordingly and a final response will be provided after an additional period of 10 working days. Grievances that cannot be resolved by grievance receiving authorities/office at their level should be referred to a higher level for verification and further investigation.

(5) Appeal: In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the response provided by the GRM, they will be able to submit an appeal to the WWF GCF AE (see below) within 10 business days of receipt of decision. In the event that the parties are unsatisfied with the decision of the appeal committee, they can submit their grievances to the Court of Law for further adjudication.

(6) Monitoring and evaluation: Implementing partners shall submit a quarterly report with full information on the grievances they received to the TL (including a description of the grievances and their investigation status.), who will share this information with the ESS specialist at the PMU. A similar report should be prepared by the ESS specialist with regards to grievances that were submitted directly to the PMU and should specify if any of the grievances were SEAH or GBV-related. Summarized GRM reports shall constitute part of the regular HECO progress reporting and shall be submitted to the PSC and WWF GCF AE. These reports should also be available on the websites of Patrimonio, WWF Colombia and WWF GCF AE.

Information about channels available for grievance redress shall be widely communicated in all project affected communities and to all relevant stakeholders. The contact details (name, phone number, mail and email address, etc.) of the implementing partners and the HECO PMU shall be disseminated as part of all public hearings and consultations, in implementing partner offices, in the local media, in all public areas in affected communities, and on large billboards in the vicinity of project activity sites and workers' camps.

The GRM seeks to complement, rather than substitute, the judicial system and other dispute resolution mechanisms. All complainants may therefore file their grievance in local courts or approach mediators or arbitrators, in accordance with the legislation of the Government of Colombia. In addition to the project-specific GRM, a complainant can submit a grievance to WWF Colombia or the WWF GCF AE. The GCF's IRM will also be socialized as required.

WWF Colombia

WWF Colombia has a complaints mechanism that aims to prevent any negative impact of its actions on the environment and biodiversity, and on the social environment in which it operates. There is an established procedure to receive and respond attentively to complaints (MQ&R) raised by stakeholders, or people who consider that their rights are being affected or damaged by conservation efforts and actions carried out by, or in which WWF Colombia has direct participation. WWF Colombia aims to uphold and apply Social Policies and Safeguards in a comprehensive way, and to contribute to social wellbeing. This complaints and claims mechanism will be used during the implementation of the Project.

https://www.wwf.org.co/mecanismo_de_atencion_de_reclamos/

Accredited Entity-Level Grievance Mechanism

Any individual, community or group (at least two or more people) that believes it is or may be negatively affected by a failure on the part of WWF to follow its safeguards, financial and legal policies in the design or implementation of the project is considered an "Affected Party." Any Affected Party may submit a complaint via a grievance mechanism. The project has various avenues for grievance redress, including through Patrimonio Natural, HECO program and WWF.

A grievance can also be filed with the Project Complaints Officer (PCO), a WWF staff member fully independent from the Project Team, who is responsible for the WWF Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at:

Email: SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org

Mailing address:

Project Complaints Officer
Safeguards Complaints,
World Wildlife Fund
1250 24th Street NW
Washington, DC 20037

The PCO will respond within 10 business days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring. Both complaints and responses will be recorded into the project monitoring. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response, the grievance may be submitted directly to the WWF US - GCF project agency.

Additionally, a grievance may be submitted to Whistle B: <https://report.whistleb.com/en/wwf> , a third-party vendor with no ties to WWF or the project staff.

11. Monitoring and Reporting

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will have particular indicators to periodically monitor key aspects of the standards and report on them so that the steering committee and the different governance and project management bodies can take corrective measures and make timely adaptive management.

The indicators will be designed in a participatory manner with the key actors in each of the three levels of intervention, during the early phase of implementation. The data will be disaggregated by age, gender and ethnic affiliation when relevant. It is important not to over-complicate the monitoring system of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, since it is important to guarantee that any of the governance bodies' members, and not only the PMU team, is capable of implementing the monitoring, and produce the correspondent reports.

The indicators must account for—at least—the following aspects:

- Number and type of stakeholders participating in the decision-making and governance bodies of the project –level of engagement agreed upon
- Number and type of stakeholders participating in project activities –qualification of the participation to be agreed upon
- Number and type of actors benefiting from the project –qualification of benefits to be agreed upon-
- Variation in the number and type of cases brought by the stakeholders to the grievance mechanism.

The monitoring and reporting system of the stakeholder engagement plan should be linked to the communication strategy to guarantee a wide dissemination of both good practices and the corrections that are undertaken.

Appendix 1: Documentation of Consultations during Proposal Development

The following table describes the process, including timings, meetings held and evidence used.

Multi- Stakeholder Workshops: National and Regional Level

ACTIVITY			Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals			
Date	NAME	Purpose	TYPE/ MODALITY	Participants		EVIDENCE
				WOMEN	MEN	
National level Workshop						
21-Oct-20	Virtual Inter-institutional workshop for validation and feedback on the Theory of Change and Logical Framework for HECO-GCF proposal	Validation and feedback on the Theory of Change and Logical Framework of the HECO-GCF Proposal	virtual	8	10	Meeting report
Orinoquia Transitional landscape workshop						
19-Nov-20	Virtual Inter-institutional workshop for validation and feedback on the Theory of Change (climate issues) and Logical Framework for HECO-GCF proposal	Workshop for Validation and feedback on the Theory of Change and Logical Framework	virtual	14	13	Meeting report
Amazon landscape workshop						
18-Nov-20	Virtual Inter-institutional workshop for feedback on the HECO-GCF proposal for the Macarena-Chiribiquete Corridor	Workshop for Validation and feedback on the Theory of Change and Logical Framework	Virtual	16	14	Meeting report

Caribbean Workshop						
24-Nov-20	Virtual Inter-institutional workshop for validation and feedback on the climate component and budget for sub-activities in the Caribbean mosaic	Workshop for Validation and feedback on the Theory of Change and Logical Framework	Virtual	9	11	Meeting report
Central Andean Landscape Workshop						
25-Nov-20	Virtual Inter-institutional workshop for validation and feedback on the climate component and budget for sub-activities in the Caribbean mosaic	Workshop for Validation and feedback on the Logical Framework	Virtual	17	13	Meeting Report

Meetings and Workshop stakeholder national Level (Group 1)

ACTIVITY				Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals		
Stakeholder Group 1: National Level- HECO Partners						
DATE	NAME	Purpose	TYPE/ MODALITY	Participants		EVIDENCE
				WOMEN	MEN	
Central Meetings with National Natural Parks- Central level						
17-Oct- 20	Coordination Meeting for National Parks and WWF for the design of the HECO-GCF Project	Positioning on Project approach, improved baseline information, specifying sub-activities, agreements on the process of	virtual	8	7	Meeting report

3-oct-20	Coordination Meeting for National Parks, SFF, CGSM and WWF for the design of the HECO-GCF Project	stakeholder involvement and implementation framework	Virtual	7	4	Meeting report
28-oct-20	Meeting: Preparatory workshop. Group: GCF, PNN, WWF, GCF-HECO project		virtual	4	5	Meeting report
28-jan-21	HECO-GCF Project National Parks Meeting		Virtual	4	1	Meeting report
9-feb-21	Preparatory Meeting for National Parks, HECO-GCF Project		Virtual	3	2	Meeting report
23-feb-21	Joint work session PNN HECO-GCF		Virtual	4	3	Meeting report
HECO partners meetings						
28-may-20	Virtual Meeting: Sharing HECO	Positioning on Project approach, improved baseline information, specifying sub-activities, agreements on the process of stakeholder involvement and implementation framework	virtual	9	5	Meeting report
25-Agust-20	Virtual meeting: Sharing progress on GCF HECO proposal		Virtual	3	5	Meeting report
19-oct-20	Preparatory meeting with HECO partners		Virtual	12	8	Meeting report
Meetings with Ministry of Environment and Development						
19-Oct-20	Preparatory institutional meeting: HECO- GCF		virtual	8	11	Meeting report

18-Nov-20	Ministry of Environment Meeting	Sharing and validating Logical framework and Project focus	virtual	4	2	Meeting report
28-Jan-20	Meeting: Forests Dept. (MADS)		virtual	3	2	Meeting report
9-Feb-21	HECO Project Management Meeting		Virtual	3	2	Meeting report
25-feb-21	Meeting: Climate Change Dept/ IDEAM	Sharing and validating Logical framework / adjustments to implementation	Virtual	3	2	Meeting report
Meetings with Research Institutes						
10-dic-20	Meeting: Sinchi Institute	Sharing and validating Logical framework of project	virtual	4	2	Meeting report
10-oct-20	Meeting: Invemar		virtual	4	2	Meeting report
08-12-20	Meeting: IDEAM		virtual			Meeting report
Cooperation Programs/Projects						
09-dic-20	Meeting: Amazon Vision Program	Information sharing and identifying synergies	Virtual	5	2	Meeting report
07-dic-20	Meeting: EU/FAO		Virtual	4	2	Meeting report
11-dic-20	Meeting: Heart of the Amazon GEF7 project		virtual	4	2	Meeting report

Stakeholder Workshops and meetings at Regional and local Level (Groups 2 and 3)

Stakeholder Workshops and meetings – Andes Landscape

ACTIVITY			Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals			
Stakeholder Group 2: Andes Landscape						
DATES	NAME	Purpose	TYPE/ MODALITY	INTERVIEWED		EVIDENCE
				WOMEN	MEN	
Environmental Authority meetings						
06-Nov-20	Mapping information review meeting CARDER- WWF. WWF Colombia team of consultants.	Review mapping information from CARDER related to the Mosaic corridors	Virtual	1	3	Meeting report
10-Nov-20	Meeting: Presentation of project, climate issues and climate problem identification matrix. CORPOCALDAS, Central Andean liaison, WWF Colombia	Present the HECO-GFC project, the Central Andes climate issues and the climate problem identification matrix	Virtual	1	1	Meeting report
17-Nov-20	Meeting: Presentation of project, climate issues and climate problem identification matrix. CVC and Consultant team HECO- GCF	Present the HECO-GFC project, the Central Andes climate issues and the climate problem identification matrix	Virtual	4	0	Meeting report
18-Nov-20	Meeting: Presentation of project, climate issues and climate problem identification matrix. CORTOLIMA and HECO- GCF Consultant team	Present the HECO-GFC project, the Central Andes climate issues and the climate problem identification matrix	Virtual	3	1	Meeting report

09-Dic-20	Meeting: Validation / adjustment of sub-activities in Central Andes mosaic. CORTOLIMA, WWF Colombia	Validate and/or adjust the sub-activities and climate issues as a result of the 25 th November workshop	Virtual	2	0	Meeting report
11-Dic-20	Meeting: Validation / adjustment of sub-activities in the Central Andes Mosaic. CARDER and WWF Colombia	Validate and/or adjust the sub-activities and climate issues as a result of the 25 th November workshop	Virtual	3	0	Meeting report
26-feb-21	Meeting: Validation / adjustment of sub-activities and implementation sites for the Nevados- CHEC- Guacas- Rosario corridor, Corpocaldas, WWF	Presentation of implementation sites with new geographic boundaries and validation of the sub-activities in the logical framework for the Nevados- CHEC-Guacas- Rosario Corridor	Virtual	1	1	Meeting report
04-Mar-21	Meeting Validation / adjustment of sub-activities and the Hermosas Genoa corridor implementation sites CVC-WWF	Presentation of implementation sites with new geographic boundaries and validation of sub-activities logical framework Hermosas Genova Corridor	Virtual	3	0	Meeting report
19-May-21	Virtual meeting CVC	Sharing and validating Logical framework and Project focus	Virtual	2	5	Meeting report
9-Jun-21	Virtual meeting Corpocaldas	Sharing and validating Logical framework and Project focus	Virtual	1	3	Meeting report
National Natural Parks meetings						

14-Oct-20	Meeting National Parks	Sharing and validating Logical framework and Project focus	virtual	9	5	Meeting report
23-Oct-20	Meeting: Central Andes Mosaic Presentation on stakeholders and strategic projects GCF Central Andes, WWF, PNN, DTAO	Meeting to present the Central Andes Mosaic of the HECO-GCF project, its progress in identifying strategic stakeholders and processes.	Virtual	6	4	Meeting report
19-Nov-20	Meeting: Presentation of project, climate issues and climate problem identification matrix with the Department of the Western Andes Territorial Subsystem, HECO/ GCF team of Consultants	Present the HECO-GFC project, the Central Andes climate issues and the climate problem identification matrix	Virtual	1	1	Meeting report
02-Dic-20	Meeting Validation / adjustment of sub-activities in the Central Andes Mosaic with PNN- WWF Colombia	Validate and / or adjust the sub-activities and the climatic approach resulting from the November 25 workshop.	Virtual	3	2	Meeting report
17 feb 20	Meeting: Validation / adjustment of sub-activities Central Andes Mosaic with PNN Hermosas, WWF Colombia	Validation and adjustment of sub-activities in the Logical Framework	Virtual	2	3	Meeting report
01-Mar-21	Meeting: Validation / adjustment of sub-activities and validation of intervention sites for Central Andes Mosaic with PNN Los Nevados, WWF Colombia	Validation and adjustment of sub-activities in the Logical Framework and of the proposed intervention sites	Virtual	3	0	Meeting report

12 Apr-21	Review of pending information by PNN Las Hermosas and WWF Colombia	Review activities information by PNN Las Hermosas	Virtual	1	2	Meeting report
13 Apr-21	Review of information provided by PNN Las Hermosas and update of the sub-activities in the Logical Framework by PNN Las Hermosas and WWF	Review of the information sent by the PNN Las Hermosas, as agreed in the meetings of April 12 and February 17, 2021 and update of the sub-activities to incorporate new information	Virtual	1	1	Meeting report
25-Jun-21	Meeting National Parks	Sharing and validating Logical framework in PNN los Nevados	Virtual	0	4	Meeting report
21-Jun-21	Meeting Hermosas National Parks	Sharing and validating Logical framework in PNN Las Hermosas	Virtual	3	5	Meeting report
18-Jun-21	Meeting Hermosas National Parks	Revisión de información del PNN Hermosas para HECO-GCF	Virtual	2	1	Meeting report
SIRAP meetings						
03-Nov-20	Meeting: Central Andes Mosaic Presentation, delivery of matrix for identification of climatic problems at the community level. Central Andes Coordination Meeting, SIRAP Coffee-growing region	Present the Central Andes Mosaic of the HECO-GCF project, progress on the identification of strategic stakeholders and processes and Identify climate problems at community level	Virtual	3	1	Meeting report
13-Nov-20	Meeting: Presentation of the project, climate case and climate problem identification matrix with stakeholders in the SIRAP Coffee	Detailed presentation of the progress of the HECO-GFC project, Central Andes climate issues and the climate problem identification matrix. Reach	Virtual	8	4	Meeting report

	growing region Framework, HECO-GCF Consultants Team.	agreements on information exchange with SIRAP stakeholders and aim to open processes consolidate information by individual institutions.				
11-Dic-020	Meeting: Validation / adjustment of sub-activities in the Central Andes Mosaic, with SIRAP Coffee growing region, WWF Colombia	Validate and / or adjust the sub-activities and the climatic issues resulting from the November 25 workshop.	Virtual	2	0	Meeting notes
25-Feb-2021	Meeting: Validation / adjustment of sub-activities in the Central Andes Mosaic, with SIRAP Coffee growing region, WWF Colombia	Sharing and validating Logical framework	Virtual	1	1	Meeting Notes
17-Mar.21	Presentation of advances in the HECO- GCF Project to SIRAP in the Coffee-Growing region	Presentation of advances in sub-activities for the Andes landscape	Virtual	13	11	Meeting notes
Central Andes Landscape Workshop						
25-Nov-20	Inter-institutional feedback session on the HECO-GCF proposal for the Central Andes mosaic		Virtual	17	13	Meeting notes
Civil Society						
7-Dic-20	Validación y Ajuste de Subactividades WCS	Sharing and validating Logical framework	Virtual	4	1	Meeting Notes
26-Jun-21	Meeting with Caldas Local Communities	Sharing and validating Logical framework with VIVO Cuenca	Virtual	2	0	Meeting Notes
23-Jun-21	Meeting with Palmira Local Communities	Sharing and validating Logical framework Palmira	Virtual	7	10	Meeting Notes

23-Jun-21	Meeting with el Cerrito Local Communities	Sharing and validating Logical framework El Cerrito	Virtual	5	11	Meeting Notes
22-Jun-21	Meeting with Cuenca Chinchiná Local Communities	Sharing and validating Logical framework with VIVO Cuenca	Virtual	2	2	Meeting Notes

Caribbean Landscape Stakeholder workshops and meetings

ACTIVITY			Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals			
Stakeholder Group 2: Caribbean landscape						
DATE	NAME	Purpose	TYPE/ MODALITY	INTERVIEWED		EVIDENCE
				WOMEN	MEN	
Meetings in the Caribbean regional node						
05 Ma-20	Information sharing on the HECO GCF Caribbean Node. From GCF to SFF, CGSM	Information sharing on the HECO GCF Caribbean Node. From GCF to SFF, CGSM	Virtual	1	2	Meeting notes
04-nov 20	Information sharing on the HECO GCF Caribbean Node. From GCF to SFF, CGSM		Virtual	3	5	Meeting notes
Environmental Authority meetings						
05-jul-20	Project Information sharing meeting with CorpoGuajira	Project Information sharing meeting	Virtual	2	3	Meeting notes

18-jul-20	Project Information sharing meeting with CorpoCesar y CorpaMag		virtual	7	5	Meeting notes
08-nov-20	Coordination Meeting between CORPAMAG and WWF for the design of the HECO-GCF Project	Definition and validation of sub-activities	Virtual	3	5	Meeting notes
10-nov20	Coordination Meeting between CORPOGUAJIRA and WWF for the design of the HECO-GCF Project		Virtual	1	1	Meeting notes
17-nov-20	Coordination Meeting between CORPOCESAR and WWF for the design of the HECO-GCF Project		Virtual	0	4	Meeting notes
03-Mar-21	Coordination Meeting between CORPAMAG, SFF CGSM and WWF on HECO-GCF Project design		Virtual	7	8	Meeting notes
05-Marc-21	Coordination Meeting between CORPAMAG, SFF CGSM and WWF on HECO-GCF Project design		Virtual	3	9	Meeting notes
National Natural Parks meetings						
09-Oct-20	Coordination Meeting between SSF, GSM National Parks SFF GSM and WWF for the design of the HECO-GCF Project	Improve information on the baseline and validation of sub-activities	Virtual	1	2	Meeting notes
09-Nov-20	Coordination Meeting between Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Parks and WWF for the design of the HECO-GCF Project		Virtual	2	5	Meeting notes
23-Nov-20	Coordination Meeting between DTCA National Parks and WWF for the design of the HECO-GCF Project		Virtual	3	5	Meeting notes

02-Feb-21	Meeting with SNSM National Park		virtual	4	4	Meeting notes
Focused meeting : Civil Society, Indigenous communities and Afro-descendent communities						
05-Feb-21	Meeting: PNN, SNSM and indigenous authorities from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	Improve information for the baseline and validation of sub-activities	In-person	3	3	Meeting notes
01-Mar-21	Meeting: PNN, SNSM and indigenous authorities from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta		In-person	5	10	Meeting notes
10-Mar-21	Meeting: PNN, SNSM and indigenous authorities from the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta		In-person	3	10	Meeting notes
19-Apr-21	Meeting with Kankuamo representatives from the community of the Rio Seco in Valledupar		Virtual	1	5	Meeting notes
18-Jun-21	Meeting with JACs and Organizations of Civil Society of rural zone of Valledupar and Perijá Serranía. Corpocesar, the Caribbean Territory of PNN, the Valledupar mayor's office and the Cesar Government were also present.		In- person and virtual	6	20	Meeting notes
18-jun-21	Meeting with Kankuamo Resguardo from the Río Seco. Corpocesar was also present.		in-person	0	8	Meeting notes
19-jun-21	Meeting with Los Cardonales Community Council (Guacoche district). Corpocesar, was also present.		in-person	4	10	Meeting notes

19-jun-21	Meeting with Arcila, Cardón y Tuna Community Council (Guacochito district). Corpocesar, was also present.		in-person	8	7	Meeting notes
Caribbean Landscape						
24-Nov-2020	Virtual Inter-institutional workshop for validation and feedback on the climate component and Budget for subactivities in the Caribbean mosaic	Improve baseline information and validation of sub-activities	Virtual	9	11	Meeting notes

Orinoquía transitional landscape workshops and meetings

ACTIVITY			Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals			
Stakeholder Group 2: Orinoquia transitional landscape						
Date	NAME	Purpose	TYPE/ MODALITY	INTERVIEWED		EVIDENCE
				WOMEN	MEN	
Environmental Authorities meetings						
05-Nov-20	Meeting to present and coordinate the HECO project with the Regional Autonomous Corporation for the Guavio region Corpoguvio	Presentation of the GCF - HECO project and coordination with Corpoguvio.	Virtual	2	1	Meeting notes

10-Nov-20	Feedback on the Logical Framework and Sub-activities. Colombia Heritage Project (HECO), Cormacarena team	Review and refine Sub-activities (logical framework); with the team of professionals from the PNN Chingaza.	Virtual	0	4	Meeting notes
26-feb -21	Feedback on the Logical Framework Sub-activities with the Herencia Colombia Project (HECO) and the Corpoguavio Team.	Review and adjustment of sub-activities (logical framework); with professional team from Corpoguavio	Virtual	4	5	Meeting notes
15-Mar-21	Feedback on the Logical Framework Sub-activities with the Herencia Colombia Project (HECO) and the Corpoguavio Team	Review and adjustment of sub-activities (logical framework); with professional team from Corpoguavio		6	4	Meeting notes
25/05/2021	Sub-activities Logical Framework with the Corpoguavio Team	Approach to the detail of the sub-activities prioritized for implementation sites 2 and 4 in Corpoguavio's jurisdiction.	Virtual	1	3	Meeting notes
27/05/2021	Sub-activities Logical Framework with the Comacarena Team	Detailed definition of prioritized sub-activities for implementation site 1	In-person	0	4	Meeting notes
Regional Climate Change Node Meetings						
16-Ju-20	Information sharing meeting of the GCF HECO project with the RAPE for Central-eastern Andes	Meeting: information sharing on the GCF project	Virtual	1	3	Meeting notes
5-11-20	Meeting of the Regional Node on Climate Change, Central-Eastern Andes	Coordination and presentation of the logical framework of the GCF - HECO project with the Central Planning Region, RAPE central, Technical		0	2	

		Secretary of the Central Eastern Andes Regional Climate Change Node				
10-Oct-20	Meeting of the Regional Climate change node on Central-Eastern Andes and WWF Colombia	RAP-E Program Review	virtual	1	3	Meeting notes
16-feb-2021	Logical Framework Sub-activities. HECO with the Central Planning Region (RAPE) Technical Secretariat of the Central Eastern Andes Region Regional Node.	Possibility of coordination of sub-activities proposed in the HECO project logframe, with the Central Planning Region RAPE, - Technical Secretariat of the Central Eastern Andes Region Regional Node.	virtual	2	2	Meeting notes
25-02-2021	Logical Framework Sub-activities. Heritage Colombia Project (HECO) with Regional Central Planning (RAP-E), the Technical Secretariat of the Central Eastern Andes Region Regional Node and UNDP	Presentation of the HECO- GCF Project to RAP-E and UNDP, to look at potential collaboration	Virtual	5	5	Meeting notes
National Natural Parks meetings						
14-Oct-20	Meeting: information sharing on the HECO project with Las Hermosas, Nevados and Chingaza National Natural Parks of Colombia and WWF Colombia consultant team	Information sharing session for the HECO project, with presentation to GCF and creation of a coordination process with protected areas within the framework of the proposal design.	virtual	9	6	Meeting notes
28-Oct-20	Coordination meeting of HECO project with Chingaza National Natural Park	Coordination of HECO project design team with the Chingaza NP team, Iterative clarification of doubts and issues between HECO project and Chingaza NP, Management Plan, Water Resource strategies, Ecosystem Services and the Park expansion process.	virtual	4	6	Meeting notes

01-12-20	Feedback on Logical Framework Sub-activities. HECO project and Chingaza National Natural Park team.	Defining Sub-activities in the logframe with Chingaza NP team	virtual	0	7	Meeting notes
03-Feb-21	Feedback on Logical Framework – sub-activities. HECO project and Chingaza National Natural Park team.	Review and refinement of Sub-activities (logical framework); with the team of professionals from the PNN Chingaza.	virtual	2	5	Meeting notes
Specific Meeting Sociedad Civil, Pueblos indígenas y Comunidades Afrodescendientes						
04-Mar-21	Sharing information on HECO, GCF and the Logical Framework sub-activities with Cortuaga	Present the program and project to local stakeholders for their validation and feedback	Virtual	8	6	Meeting notes
08-Mar-21	Joint construction and fine-tuning details of the sub-activities of the HECO project with Cortuaga and the Chingaza National Natural Park.	Fine-tuning of detail of the sub-activities of the HECO project with Cortuaga and the Chingaza National Natural Park.	Virtual	5	5	Meeting notes
07-April-21	Joint construction of the sub-activities of the HECO project with Fundación Grupo Conserva and the Chingaza National Natural Park	Fine-tuning of the sub-activities of the HECO project with Fundación Grupo Conserva and the Chingaza National Natural Park.	Virtual	2	5	Meeting notes
3/06/2021	Presentation of the HECO program and the GCF project to the Governor's Office of Meta, the grain guild and producers of the department.	Presentation of the HECO program and the GCF project to the Governor's Office of Meta, the grain guild and producers of the department.	in-person	4	8	Meeting notes
04/06/2021	Presentation of the HECO program and socialization of the GCF project to the municipal administration of San Juanito Meta, associations and local producers.	Presentation of the HECO program and the implementation of the GCF project to the municipal administration of San Juanito Meta, associations and local producers.	in-person	4	10	Meeting notes

05/06/2021	Presentation of the HECO program and socialization of the GCF project to the municipal administration of El Calvario Meta, associations and local producers.	Presentation of the HECO program and the implementation of the GCF project to the municipal administration of El Calvario Meta, associations and local producers.	in-person	6	18	Meeting notes
Orinoquía Transitional landscape workshop						
19-Nov-20	Virtual Inter-institutional workshop for validation and feedback on the theory of Change (climate component) and logframe for HECO-GCF project	Validation and logframe feedback workshop	virtual	14	13	Meeting notes

Amazonía Landscape Stakeholder workshops and meetings

ACTIVITY			Heritage Colombia (HECO): Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainably Managed Landscapes in Colombia for Achievement of Climate Goals			
Stakeholder Group 2: Amazon Landscape						
Date	NAME	Purpose	TYPE/ MODALITY	Participants		EVIDENCE
				Women	men	
Meetings with Territorial authority (Municipalities/ Mayor's offices)						
11-Nov-20	Coordination meeting between the gender and generation representatives from Guaviare and San José del Guaviare and WWF to design the HECO-GCF project	Compilation of information and definition of sub-activities	Virtual	4	0	Meeting notes

26-Nov-20	Coordination meeting between the gender and generation representatives of the Guaviare governorate and WWF to design the HECO-GCF project		Virtual	2	1	Meeting notes
Meetings of Environmental Authorities						
17-Nov-20	Coordination meeting between the Corporation for the North and East Amazon (CDA) and WWF to design the HECO - GCF Project	Compilation of information and definition of sub-activities	Virtual	2	1	Meeting notes
25-Nov-20	Coordination meeting between the Corporation for North and East Amazon (CDA) and WWF to design the HECO - GCF Project		Virtual	3	4	Meeting notes
17-Jun-2021	Coordination meeting between the Corporation for North and East Amazon (CDA), Asojuntas San Jose del Guaviare and WWF to design the HECO – GCF Project		Virtual	4	2	Meeting notes
28 jun-2021	Meeting with the Guaviare local government		Virtual	2	3	Meeting Notes
Civil Society and community organizations						
06-Nov-20	Coordination meeting between the Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS)and WWF to design the HECO - GCF project	Information sharing and gathering on project	In person meeting	2	0	Meeting notes

12-Nov-20	Coordination meeting between the Boards Association of Boards of Capricho (ASOCAPRICHO) and WWF to design the HECO - GCF project	Information sharing on the project	In person meeting	1	1	Meeting notes
13-Nov-20	Coordination meeting between the GEF Heart of the Amazon project implemented by Patrimonio Natural and WWF to design the HECO - GCF project	Information sharing and gathering on project	In person meeting	3	0	Meeting notes
02-Dic- 20	Coordination meeting between the cattle ranchers Committee and WWF to design HECO - GCF project	Information sharing on the project	In person meeting	2	1	Meeting notes
18-02-2021	Meeting: GEF 7 Project, Sinchi Project, GCF HECO Project	Validation of sub-activities	Virtual	10	5	Meeting notes
02-24-2021	Meeting: GEF 7 Project, Sinchi Project, GCF HECO Project		In person meeting	4	2	Meeting notes
National Natural Parks meetings						
06-Oct-20	National Parks Meeting with Chiribiquete NP and WWF GCF-HECO Project	Improve baseline information and define sub-activities	Virtual	7	5	Meeting notes
22-Oct-20	Meeting with Serranía Chiribiquete National Natural Park, Guaviare representative and WWF to design HECO-GCF project		In person meeting	2	0	Meeting notes
27-Oct-20	Meeting with Serranía Chiribiquete National Natural Park, Guaviare representative and WWF to design HECO-GCF project		Virtual	2	0	Meeting notes

06-Nov-20	Meeting with Serranía Chiribiquete National Natural Park, Guaviare representative and WWF to design HECO-GCF project		Virtual	3	0	Meeting notes
01-Dic-20	Coordination Meeting between the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Natural Park and WWF on design of HECO-GCF Project	Validate sub-activities and adjust implementation strategy	Virtual	4	0	Meeting notes
04-Dic20	Coordination Meeting between the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Natural Park and WWF to design HECO-GCF Project		Virtual	3		Meeting note
08- Jan-21	National Park meeting		Virtual	2	0	Meeting notes
24- jun-21	Macarena National Park meeting		Virtual	3	1	Meeting note
Amazon landscape workshop						
18- Nov-20	Inter-institutional feedback session on the HECO-GCF proposal for the Macarena-Chiribiquete corridor	Validation and feedback workshop on the logframe	Virtual	16	14	Meeting notes