



Investing in rural people

Mexico

Basin Approach for Livelihood Sustainability through Adaptation Strategies (BALSAS)

Annex 6. Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework (ESMF)

GCF Additional Financing

January 2023

Table of contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	2
SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT	9
Social context	9
Environmental context	11
Climatic context	13
Environmental institutional framework	14
Social institutional framework	16
Climate institutional framework	17
Social and environmental standards of the GCF and IFAD	18
CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION	21
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT	22
Capacity building	24
Procedures for Screening, Assessment and Management	24
ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS AND PREVENTION MEASURES	25
Restriction of activities with possible environmental impacts	26
Restriction of activities with possible social impacts	28
POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	31
MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ESMF AND ESMP	41
GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM/ THE CITIZEN SERVICE MECHANISM (MECANISMO DE ATENCIÓN CIUDADANA -MCA)	42
SEXUAL HARASSMENT, EXPLOITATION AND SEXUAL ABUSE	52
DISSEMINATION	54
ALLOCATION OF THE SAFEGUARDS BUDGET	55
ANNEX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FORMAT (ESMP) FOR PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES.	56
Annex 2: Exclusion list	78
Annex 3: Screening checklist	81
Annex 4: Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP): Annotated Outline	83

Table 1: GCF Social and Environmental Performance Standards.	18
Table 2: Projects impacts and mitigation measures.	31
Table 3: Safeguard items to be monitored by CONAFOR/GBCC.....	41
Table 4: Proposed safeguards budget.	55
Figure 1: Project area.....	4
Figure 2: Slope and land cover in the project area.	11
Figure 3: Forest fires in the project area.....	12
Figure 4: Annual rainfall, minimum and maximum temperatures in the project area.	13
Figure 5:Changes in the aridity index (left panel) and in the number of months dry (right panel), comparing the decades of 2011-2018 with the climatology1960-1990.....	14
Figure 6: Project organizational chart.....	22
Figure 7: Claim and grievances reception and review flow-chart.	44
Figure 8: Claims and grievances investigation flow-chart.	46

ACRONYMS

AC	Agrarian communities
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forests and other land use
AN	Agrarian Nucleus
BAU	Business As Usual
CAP	Coordination Office of Advisors to the Presidency of the Republic
CDI	Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples
CEAV	Executive Commission for Attention to Victims
CENAPRED	National Center for Disaster Prevention
CNB	National Search Commission
CONAFOR	National Forestry Commission
CONAGUA	National Water Commission
EA	Executing Agency
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America
ENAREDD+	National REDD+ Strategy
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FIRA	Trusts Established in Relation to Agriculture
FND	National Financing Agency for Agricultural, Rural, Forestry and Fisheries Development
GBCC	Forest and Climate Change Management Unit
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Green-house Gases
GIS	Geographical Information System
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INDESOL	National Institute for Social Development
INMUJERES	National Institute for Women
INPI	National Institute of Indigenous Peoples
LGCC	General Law on Climate Change
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MTR	Mid Term Review
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PDCI	Comprehensive Climate Development Plan
PDI	Comprehensive Development Plan
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PMAI	Comprehensive Mitigation and Adaptation Plans
PND	National Development Plan
POEM	Micro-watershed Ecological Management Plans
PROCEDE	Program for the Certification of Ejido Rights and Titling of Urban Plots
PROFOEM	Business Strengthening Project in Forest Productive Landscapes
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
SADER	Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development
SAGARPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	Ministry of Economy
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
SEDESOL	Ministry of Social Development

SEMARNAT	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
SEP	Secretary of Public Education
SIPINNA	National Institute for Women National System for the Protection of Girls, Boys and Adolescents
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report presents the environmental and social management framework (ESMF) of the Balsas Project. It addresses its possible eventual adverse impacts and the respective measures and arrangements to identify, avoid, mitigate or compensate them, including the budgetary and human resource needs for smooth safeguards implementation.
2. The Balsas project objective is to support the introduction of innovative measures and procedures for mainstreaming climate change in public policies and policy instruments that are already used in Mexico for the management of natural resources. The project will support investments for reducing the vulnerability of segments of the Mexican population particularly exposed to the risks of climate variability, notably Afro-Mexicans, indigenous peoples, and rural communities in areas with a high incidence of poverty.
3. To this end, the project will support institutional strengthening measures, capacity development, support for environmental restoration activities, and forestry and agricultural production. Regarding activities of productive nature or environmental restoration, where there is possibly a greater risk of adverse social and environmental impacts, existing and already proven national mechanisms will be used (for example, CONAFOR's regulations), thus greatly reducing the probability of any adverse social or environmental impacts. Given the nature of the investments (capacity building, environmental restoration and small localized agricultural/agroforestry projects), no significant or cumulative impacts on biodiversity, natural habitats, contamination risks or problems in working conditions are anticipated.
4. It is a benign project from the environmental and social point of view and whose possible impacts are known, small-scale, localized, easy to reverse and manage, therefore it is classified as a category "B" project. The Mexican government has a solid legal and institutional framework and extensive experience in the implementation of safeguards in projects of this nature and should not face challenges in ensuring a satisfactory implementation of social, environmental and climate change related safeguards.
5. The project will be financed with resources from IFAD and the Green Climate Fund. The two institutions have convergent safeguards standards. The safeguard rules applicable to the project will be from both institutions.
6. The report presents the project social and environmental context in a summarized way (since detailed information is found in the Project documentation, especially in the SECAP Review Note for the associated IFAD project¹) emphasizing only the points necessary to understand the logic behind the framework and the measures proposed in it. After this presentation, the legal and institutional framework that supports the management measures presented in the analysis of possible impacts and in the proposal of an environmental management plan is outlined. The grievance mechanism, how to deal with the problem of sexual abuse and harassment are also examined in the report. Finally the report presents the budget and personnel needs for the safeguards implementation.

¹ See [Resilient Balsas Basin Project, Design Report](#), Annex 5, IFAD, November 2021.

INTRODUCTION

7. This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) follows the management procedures for identification, mitigation or compensation for any possible adverse environmental and social impacts derived from the execution of the Balsas Project. The ESMF is used to examine the risks and effects (positive and negative) of the project when there are several subprojects and it is not possible to determine affected people, risks and effects until the details of the project or subprojects have been established. Hence, it establishes the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental, social and climatic risks and effects of projects and subprojects.

8. The report contains mitigation measures to reduce or offset risks and adverse effects and increase environmental, social and climate benefits, as well as an estimate of the costs of those measures. Most importantly, it recommends mechanisms such as capacity building for the borrower/recipient/partner to manage and monitor environmental, social, and climate concerns related to the project or subprojects. Where applicable, the report delineates the responsibilities of subproject contractors and primary suppliers for environmental and social management (in particular for health, work conditions and safety). These requirements must be incorporated into the project execution manual.

9. The document initially presents a description of the project - its objectives, activities and products, and a prospective analysis of possible impacts and management measures. The applicable legal framework is then presented, as well as the institutional arrangements necessary to ensure effective and efficient management of impacts (including budgetary and personnel needs). The section that presents the possible impacts and the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) determines the "what?", "how", "when" and "who" has to follow-up on the possible impacts and monitoring of these activities.

10. As mentioned above, it is a benign project from an environmental point of view and with few risks in that regard. The project will be implemented in a social context where special care is required to ensure the inclusion and participation of the beneficiary populations. For that purpose, an FPIC and IPP were prepared for the project (see annex 7a and 7b).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

11. The Balsas Basin is one of Mexico regions with the highest level of climate vulnerability. This is exacerbated by the high levels of poverty and marginalization of the rural population. These conditions are also shaped by negative dynamics that are eroding their livelihoods and production systems, which still have to adapt to climate variability and change. The Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector plays an essential role in the livelihoods of rural people there, as well as territorial development, but also contributes to important GHG emissions. Rising temperatures, shorter and more intense rainy seasons, and longer dry seasons continue to exacerbate social problems by reducing the productivity of natural resource-based and agricultural livelihoods, and negatively affecting peoples livelihoods and ecosystem services that are already declining. However, addressing these adaptation and mitigation needs is hampered due to current institutional funding modalities of rural development projects that do not consider climate change aspects when prioritizing incentives in the most vulnerable areas.

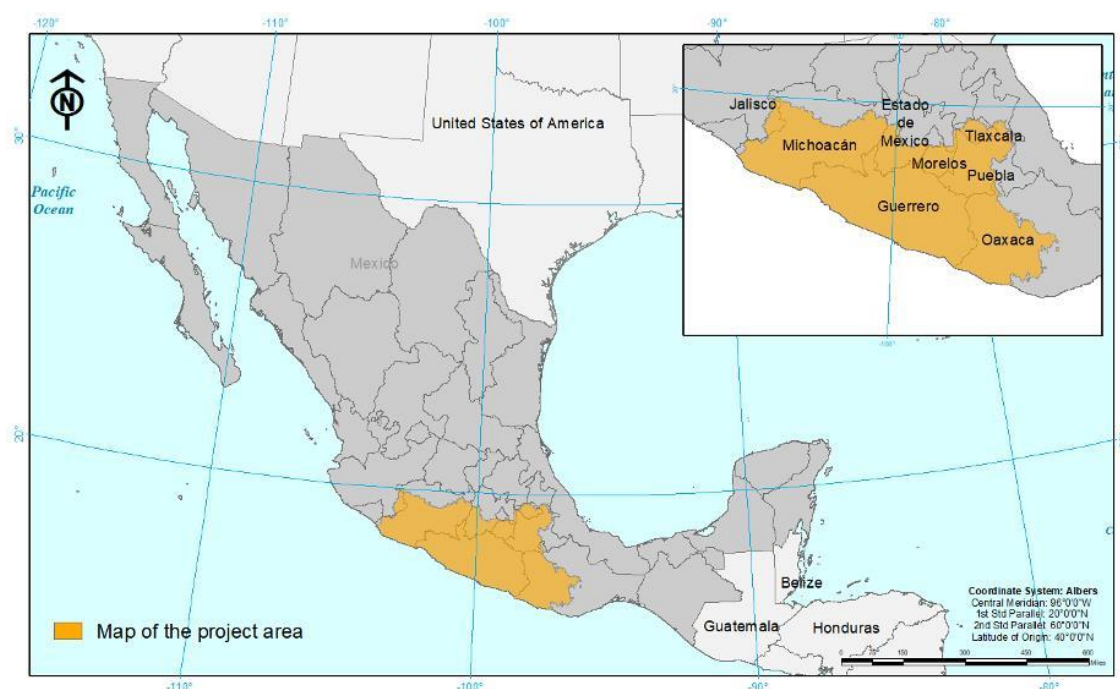
12. This cross-cutting project (80% adaptation, 20% mitigation) aims to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities and ecosystems, and reduce emissions from production systems in the Balsas Project Area, via: i) operationalizing the use of climate change criteria in current institutional modalities for the prioritization of rural development support through a community-centric bottom-up approach; ii) investing in the climate-sensitive management of ecosystems, and climate-resilient

productive systems and value chains for adaptation and mitigation benefits; and iii) developing a climate information and risk management system, and the systematic management of knowledge and lessons learnt. The objective of the project is to enable community-level investment in adaptation and mitigation initiatives, through the climate-focused transformation of institutional modalities for the allocation of incentives focused on the conservation of forest resources. Through this approach, the project will shift current sectoral rural development support allocation systems used by rural development institutions to an integrated territorial development approach which:

- i. Uses climate change-related criteria in a participatory transparent way for selecting interventions and prioritizing the most vulnerable beneficiaries, and sites.
 - ii. Strengthens territorial governance and participation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples at the sub-basin level to provide incentives and strengthen inter institutional coordination, fostering a bottom-up approach for the sustainable use management and conservation of crucial ecosystems and ecosystem services to be piloted in the prioritized municipalities of the Balsas Pa and replicated at regional and national level. As part of the project's bottom-up approach, the participation of Agrarian Communities and Producer Organizations in value chains of agroforestry, timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) will also be strengthened, with the aim of increasing the incomes of the most vulnerable households, thereby building their adaptive capacity.
 - iii. Disburses rural incentives multi-annually under a progress-based payment system, specifically rewarding performance of adaptation and mitigation initiatives. The multi-annual approach and annual evaluation of progress was first piloted by CONAFOR for PES schemes only and will be replicated by the project across other forest landscape development support schemes under CONAFOR's PADFS.
13. Prioritization and selection of interventions and sites using climate change-related criteria will inform climate-focused support in the most vulnerable rural areas, while the multi-year progress-based payment system will enable renewal of support in the most vulnerable rural areas in the form of incentives in these areas. Finally, the project will promote the incorporation of the new climate-based approach to the main rural development institutions (and their initiatives) operating in the Balsas basin (CONAFOR, CONAGUA and SADER), through the already existing multisectoral coordination at the basin level.
14. The project will be financed with resources from IFAD, the Government of Mexico and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This document presents the strategy of the project in its entirety contemplating the three sources of financing. However, it is estimated that the GCF financing will become operational approximately one year after the approval of the IFAD financing.
15. The National Forestry Commission of Mexico (CONAFOR) is the Executing Entity undertaking all operational responsibility for the implementation of the Project and will be in charge of compliance with social and environmental safeguards. The Biodiversity and Climate Change Management Unit (Gerencia de Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático, GBCC) in CONAFOR will be in charge of overseeing safeguards implementation for the project.
16. The Balsas Basin region covers an area of 18 million hectares distributed in 8 states of the Mexican Republic: Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Oaxaca, Mexico, Puebla and Tlaxcala (Figure 1). The region has some of the highest rates of poverty, social backwardness, and climate vulnerability in the country. The selection and prioritization of the territory of the Basin, as well as of the municipalities in which the project will be implemented, corresponds to the priorities established by the Mexican

Government, particularly in its Regional Development and Well-being Program of the Balsas-South Pacific Basin, and also adheres to IFAD and GCF targeting guidelines.

Figure 1: Project area.



17. Of the 18 million ha that form part of the Balsas Basin region, 11.4 million ha (63%) are forest areas, mainly coniferous and broadleaf forests in lowlands. Of the 7 million ha that belong to indigenous peoples, 4.5 million ha are forests. The municipalities with the highest degrees of marginalization are predominantly forested areas. Community forestry and ecosystem services have a fundamental role for the livelihoods of the rural poor and their resilience to the effects of climate change. The main threats to these forest areas are linked to the growth of extensive livestock activity in low-lying forest areas, deforestation for traditional and commercial agriculture, illegal logging, urban growth, and climatic events such as droughts, hurricanes, heat waves, fires, and pest problems, which are expected to be more severe due to climate variability.

18. The project responds to the needs of Ejidos, Afro-Mexican and indigenous communities (of the Nahuatl, Mixteco, Tlapaneco, Amuzgos and Purépechas or Tarascos, among others), women and youth, to address vulnerabilities to the negative effects to which they are exposed by extreme weather events and climate variability. In addition, the target population of the project and the territories to which they belong have certain characteristics to consider: (i) a very high proportion of the forest area belongs to the Agrarian Nuclei (ANs)², which is why it is common for an entire AN to appear as a beneficiary, although not all of its members participate in projects and productive activities; (ii) young people, residents and a high proportion of women do not have access to land ownership and yet carry out less visible productive

² Agrarian nucleus: The ejido or community legally constituted through: Administrative agrarian resolution; Judicial resolution, or Agreement of wills, in accordance with the provisions of articles 90 and 91 of the Mexican Agrarian Law. (<http://www.sadsma.cdmx.gob.mx:9000/datos/glosario-definicion/N%C3%BACleo%20agrario>)

activities, which are rarely taken into account. The project will generate sustainable development opportunities to improve food security and increase the income of the population, which will help reduce pressure on natural resources. The project is structured in three interrelated and complementary components, as described below.

Component 1. Government programs and community development plans integrate climate change criteria for attribution of supports

19. Although climate change criteria are currently present in CONAFOR's Operating Rules, their use to prioritize interventions, beneficiaries, and sites to support rural development in the Balsas Basin is not yet operational. Component 1 will implement the use of climate change criteria in CONAFOR's rural development prioritization system (Priority Criteria) for the selection and prioritization of interventions, beneficiaries, and sites. This represents a key paradigm shift innovation proposed by the project, which will lead to the update of the current Comprehensive Development Plan (Planes de desarrollo integrado, PDI), to a more climate-focused Comprehensive Development Plan (Planes de desarrollo climático integrado, PDCI). Through this approach, the proposed project will change the current rural development support allocation system used by rural development institutions to include climate change related criteria for the selection of the most vulnerable areas that will receive the most incentives. .

20. At the community level, the project will strengthen local governance and capacities for climate change mitigation and adaptation, while ensuring the incorporation of traditional and indigenous knowledge. At the institutional level: (i) it will support multisector coordination and the integration of the climate approach in the programs of the main institutions that encourage rural development in Balsas (CONAFOR, CONAGUA, and SADER); and (ii) undertake capacity building.

Output 1.1: Mechanisms for intersectoral coordination are strengthened to increase the technical and organizational capacities of small producers and facilitate synergies with the different levels of government and the private initiative

21. Output 1.1 will imply the strengthening of the micro-watershed prioritization process in the Balsas Basin to support rural development through the integration and operationalization of criteria related to climate change in the rural development planning instruments. This will ensure that the agrarian communities located in the most vulnerable micro-watersheds receive support to strengthen their climate resilience and improve the sustainability of their productive practices.

22. The project, through a participatory approach, will develop and strengthen Micro-watershed Ecological Management Plans (POEM) and Comprehensive Mitigation and Adaptation Plans (PMAI) to include criteria related to climate change that will inform the multi-year investment commitments of different institutions and Agrarian Communities (AC).

23. In addition to the above, the product will update the existing framework of national mechanisms for PES (Planes de Desarrollo Integral - PDI and Ordenamiento Territorial Comunitário - OTC) and Best Management Practice Plans to integrate and prioritize climate change mitigation and especially adaptation actions, as well as affirmative actions for the inclusion of small farmers, women and youth. Currently Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanisms focus on the active conservation of ecosystems, but its focus on building adaptation and mitigation will be further strengthened by the project. To this end, the existing PES mechanisms will be strengthened to design and incorporate actions to reduce emissions generated by deforestation and forest degradation, increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of forest resources in such a way that they contribute to maintaining or increasing

ecosystem services (including water resources) provided by the different types of forests distributed in the basin. For example, through PROFOEM (WB/CONAFOR project), CONAFOR has been piloting new PES mechanisms to incorporate a landscape approach combining different supports aimed at promoting restoration, reforestation, protection against forest fires, etc., not just the conservation. These schemes will be expanded by the project and the prioritization criteria (priority criteria) will be aligned with the prioritized mitigation/adaptation areas in the basin. Output 1.1 will be achieved through three activities:

- Activity 1.1.1: Facilitate the creation Forest Management Units (FMUs) and Regional Committees for the Integrated Management of the Territory (RCIMTs).
- Activity 1.1.2: Agree on priority intervention areas at the sub and micro-basin level.
- Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen multi sectoral coordination structures, operation rules and mechanism for co-investment within the basins.
- Activity 1.1.4: Strengthen and operationalize criteria for adaptation to climate change in institutional program procedures

Output 1.2: Participatory multiannual investment plans within prioritized basins, sub-basins and ethnic territories integrating mitigation instruments and adaptation to climate change

24. This output will support multisectoral coordination among the main institutions that provide incentives for rural development in the Balsas Basin (CONAFOR, CONAGUA, and SADER), with the objective of integrating a climate approach into incentives for rural development.

25. Initially, Output 1.2 will seek to strengthen existing multisectoral coordination structures (such as Basin Councils) in the Balsas Basin to improve climate-sensitive land use and ecosystem governance and integration of a climate change approach in the development of the Government priorities. This will be done by formulating more comprehensive intervention plans and strategies, reorienting the allocation of budgetary resources, and developing tools for effective project support, field operations, and monitoring.

26. The output also includes strengthening rural extension services and technology transfer in the basin to help marginalized populations improve their adaptive capacity by supporting climate-resilient production and natural resource management practices. Output 1.2 will be achieved through two activities:

- Activity 1.2.1: Communication and awareness raising campaign to disseminate calls for proposals
- Activity 1.2.2: Formulation of climate smart multi-annual investment plans based on micro-basin zoning plans and validated through FPIC.

Output 1.3: Strengthened capacities of local actors for climate change adaptation, resilience, and inclusiveness

- Activity 1.3.1: Capacity development programs for extension workers, local facilitators, and “brigades”.
- Activity 1.3.2: Support and creation of forest protection brigades and climate change resilience facilitators.

- Activity 1.3.3: Strengthening CONAFORs' *Promotorías Forestales*.

Component 2: Forest landscapes are sustainably managed and better adapted to climate change for the provision of environmental services and increased livelihood resilience.

27. Component 2 will apply the updated climate-sensitive system for site and intervention prioritization developed through Component 1 for rural development and CONAFOR forestry support incentives. The incentives, which are now climate-focused, will be allocated to two groups of rural development activities: better low-emission climate-resilient management of ecosystems to improve service delivery through PES mechanisms, and climate-sensitive production and value chains to diversify income and strengthen the adaptation of small producers.

28. The objective is to strengthen the provision of ecosystem services, improve the climate resilience and sustainability of smallholders and indigenous production systems, and enhance their participation in the market, ultimately supporting climate-resilient and low-carbon development in rural areas of the Balsas Basin.

Output 2.1: Agrarian communities conserve, restore and sustainably use forest landscapes based on land-use plans through payment of environmental services (PES).

29. This output will strengthen the provision of ecosystem services to support climate change mitigation and adaptation. It is important to highlight that Output 2.1 will increase water resources, strengthening supplies to ACs for domestic (water for human consumption) and agricultural (irrigation) purposes. At the same time, it will promote climate-resilient forest and natural resource management (NRM) conservation and management through direct investments in CA through a multi-year, progress-based payment system. Enhanced forest protection will improve carbon sequestration and reduce GHG emissions as a result of avoided deforestation. Efforts will focus on the creation of plans and financial incentives for the performance of adaptation and mitigation initiatives. This will be done by financing PES mechanisms, which, although they are already common in Mexico and the Balsas Basin, will be based on climate change criteria through the project through the system developed under Component 1. Output 2.1 will be achieved through an activity.

- Activity 2.1.1: Payment of Environmental Services (PES).

Output 2.2: The productive systems of Agrarian Communities are strengthened and better adapted to climate change and variability

30. The objective of this output is to strengthen the resilience and sustainability of smallholder systems, as well as their productive assets and organizational capacity for market participation through a progress-based payment mechanism focused on adaptation and the mitigation. This will require improvements along the value chain by promoting investments in sustainable production technologies and practices, as well as value addition and marketing. It will also support the creation and strengthening of organizational, administrative, productive and marketing capacities of small producers, indigenous communities and groups of women and youth. A key criteria for selecting value chains to support will be their resilience to climate change and GHG emissions mitigation potential.

31. The tools developed under Component 1 will be used to prioritize not only the most vulnerable sites according to climate change criteria, but also the type of interventions that are most appropriate under current and future climate scenarios. Output 2.2 will be achieved through two activities:

- Activity 2.2.1: Climate Smart Forest Landscape Restoration of Micro-watersheds and Strategic Areas (RFM).
- Activity: 2.2.2: Commercial Forest and Agroforestry Plantations Adapted to Climate Change (PFC).

Output 2.3: Participation of Agrarian Communities and Producer Organizations in value chains of forest and agroforestry products is strengthened and their livelihood resilience improved

- Activity 2.3.1 Sustainable Forest Management adapted to climate change, inclusion, and access to markets (MFCCV).
- Activity 2.3.2 Support households to improve food security and nutrition.
- Activity 2.3.3. Brigades to strengthen adaptation capacity in Agrarian Communities (Community Forest Monitoring).

Component 3: Agrarian communities conserve, restore and sustainably use forest landscapes based on land-use plans through payment of environmental services.

32. Component 3 seeks to operationalize an integrated system of climate information and knowledge generation for decision-making and climate risk management in the Basin. It will support the strengthening and integration of different information systems related to climate, production and management of natural resources to support the actions and capacities of the municipalities of the Basin in these areas. In addition, it will provide the information required for site prioritization and appropriate adaptation interventions under Components 1 and 2 of the project, thus supporting the effective implementation of the two key aspects of the project's paradigm shift approach.

33. The component will support the creation of a digital platform or other application that facilitates access to existing information systems on fire detection (CONAFOR), meteorological forecasts (CONAGUA) and disasters (CENAPRED). In addition, it will train the extension services of different institutions, as well as local authorities and local facilitators (CONAFOR, SADER, National Institute of Indigenous Peoples -INPI, etc.) and farmers' organizations in the use of the systems and information that they provide training and technical assistance provided by the Project will also include agronomic techniques and technologies to develop an appropriate approach to make forestry, agroforestry, and agriculture more resilient to expected climate change trends in the Basin. This component will support the successful implementation of Components 1 and 2 through the dissemination of climate and other information required for climate change mitigation and adaptation planning in the Balsas Basin at all levels, from communities to stakeholders and institutional stakeholders.

Output 3.1: Climate hazards related early warning and monitoring systems supported.

34. Timely and relevant climate information for producers, inhabitants and authorities of the Balsas Basin to inform climate risk management, disaster prevention and knowledge management.

35. In Output 3.1, data-based climate risk planning and management will be promoted at the regional/sub-basin/micro-basin level through the development, transfer or strengthening of a number of systems, including: a climate information system and geographic information (GIS) to support the use, planning and management of natural/forest resources. This will be supported with technical assistance linked to the activities of Components 1 and 2. All activities will be carried out in close collaboration with

CONAGUA, SADER and other institutions involved in the generation of climate and agricultural and climatic information in the country. The activities of Output 3.1 will be carried out through two activities.

- Activity 3.1.1: Development of a platform and applications to facilitate access to climate information and early warning systems.
- Activity 3.1.2: Strengthen CONAFORs Forest Fire Prediction and Prevention (SPPIF) and Forest Phytosanitary Surveillance (SIVICOFF) Systems
- Activity 3.1.3 Strengthen CONAFOR's Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV).
- Activity 3.1.4 Strengthen CONAFOR's social and environmental safeguards management system

Output 3.2: Policy-relevant knowledge products from the systematic documentation of good practices and intervention approaches of the project

- Activity 3.2.1 Production of training and systematization materials.
- Activity 3.2.2. Exchange of experiences, and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).
- Activity 3.2.3. Monitoring and evaluation

SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

Social context

36. Poverty and social context. The Balsas Basin is one of the regions of the country with the highest level of poverty and social backwardness, which is reflected in significant deficiencies in health, food, education, social security, housing, drinking water and basic sanitation, as well as limited income, access to decent employment and absence of productive options.

37. Land tenure and agrarian nuclei. Mexico has a unique land tenure system in the Latin American and Caribbean region, where agrarian social property exists and in which more than 50% of the country's rural territory belongs to ejidos or agrarian communities. These two types of tenure make up territorial units, known as agrarian nuclei (AN), administered by the National Agrarian Registry (Registro Agrario Nacional - RAN) and regulated by the Agrarian Law. To date, more than 90% of the country's agrarian nuclei are certified by the Program for the Certification of Ejido Rights and Urban Solar Titling (PROCEDE), which means that the external limits and the collective and individual plots within the nuclei farms have been recognized by the RAN. Thus, the current forms of land tenure within the agrarian nuclei guarantee the access and use of natural resources individually or collectively, but only to its members who are recognized as owners of the land and natural resources that exist on it (with the exception of water and the resources below it, such as minerals of commercial interest, gas and oil for being of interest to the nation).

38. A general feature in the ejidos and communities is the advanced age of the owners of the land, which in the case of women is even older and the vast majority are over 50 years of age and have obtained their rights through inheritance. The current proportion of women of Ejidos (ejidatarias) or communities (comuneras) with the formal right of possession is 23%. This situation is due, among other things, to the fact that the Agrarian Law does not allow sharing the ownership of parcel rights among several members of a single family, nor to subdivide parcels, so traditionally the male heads of household are the only legal representatives. Most of the female landowners are elderly and generally widows.

39. Indigenous peoples and Afro-Mexican population in the Balsas Basin. The intervention area of the project is characterized by great sociocultural and environmental diversity. According to preliminary data, the indigenous peoples pre-identified from a study based on secondary sources, where within the project area there is the presence of nine indigenous peoples and one traditional people: Amuzgo, Mixteco, Náhuatl/Nahua, Tlapaneco /Me'phaa, Chatino, Tacuate, Triqui, Tarasco/P'urhépecha and Afro-Mexicans. Approximately 600,000 indigenous people live in Guerrero, of which 15.5% speak indigenous languages, and are divided into four main towns and languages: Mixtecos, Amuzgos, Tlapanecos and Nahuas. Other states where a significant percentage of the indigenous population is concentrated are Puebla (10% of the population speaks indigenous languages) and Michoacán (3.5%).

40. In general terms, Oaxaca is the state with the highest percentage of people who speak indigenous languages (31%) and who identify themselves as indigenous (43.7% of the total population of the state). Approximately 600,000 indigenous people live in Guerrero, of which 15.5% speak indigenous languages, and are divided into four main towns and languages: Mixtecs, Amuzgos, Tlapanecos and Nahuas. There are 16 indigenous peoples living in Oaxaca distributed in 245 municipalities where more than 31% of the population speaks an indigenous language. Among these peoples, Mixtecs, Chatinos, Tacuate and Triqui are found in the project area, with Mixtecs and Chatinos being the dominant groups within this area. Other states where a significant percentage of the indigenous population is concentrated are Puebla (10% of the population speaks indigenous languages) and Michoacán (3.5%). The main sociocultural characteristics and economic activities of the indigenous peoples and Afro-Mexican population with the greatest presence in the entities and municipalities covered by the project are detailed in the Implementation Plan for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) prepared for the Project.

41. Rural youth. Approximately 15.6 million young people in Mexico reside in rural areas, that is, 4 out of every 10 young people. Of these, 25.2% of women and 7.6% of men neither study nor work, and the proportion of those engaged in agricultural activities has been decreasing. In small and isolated rural communities, some young people between the ages of 15 and 19 drop out of school, 0.9% join unpaid work or work as laborers or day laborers (1.5%), which may not imply an increase in their quality of life. long-term life, having abandoned their studies for activities that will not improve their future income.

42. In relation to the agrarian nuclei that are within the area of influence of the Balsas Basin, the composition of the rural population is dominated by rural youth. For example, in Oaxaca, 74% of the total rural population are young, followed by the states of Guerrero (58%) and Michoacán (54%), while Jalisco is the one with the lowest percentage of young rural population (27%). Mexican law prohibits child labor in persons under 15 years of age and their exercise in unhealthy, dangerous work, night work, overtime and a maximum workday of 6 hours a day (for teenagers between 16 and 17 years of age). Articles 175 and 176 of the Federal Labor Law (LFT) describe what types of jobs are considered unhealthy and dangerous, including agriculture, forestry, sawmilling, forestry, hunting, fishing, as well as any activity that involves exposure to extreme weather conditions in the open field that can cause dehydration, heat stroke, hypothermia or frostbite. In relation to COVID-19, the LFT establishes that "In the event of a declaration of a health contingency and provided that the competent authority so determines, the work of minors under eighteen years of age may not be used." For its part, the General Law on the Rights of Girls, Boys and Adolescents prohibits child labor and must comply with the provisions established in the Mexican Constitution and the LFT.

43. According to the latest National Child Labor Survey (ENTI) in 2019, the target population of the survey is considered to be those in the age range of 5 to 17 years. According to Mexico's Institute for Statistics and Geography (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, INEGI) data for 2019, the national

population of children and adolescents between the ages of 5 and 17 was 28.5 million, of which an estimated 3.3 million were in child labor; and of these, approximately 1.8 million worked in hazardous activities (ENTI, 2019). Oaxaca, Puebla and Michoacán are the States in the area of the Balsas Basin Project that present the highest rates in the entire country where children and adolescents are employed in hazardous work (with 13.7%, 12.1% and 11.2% respectively), on which they even exceed the national average (7.1%).

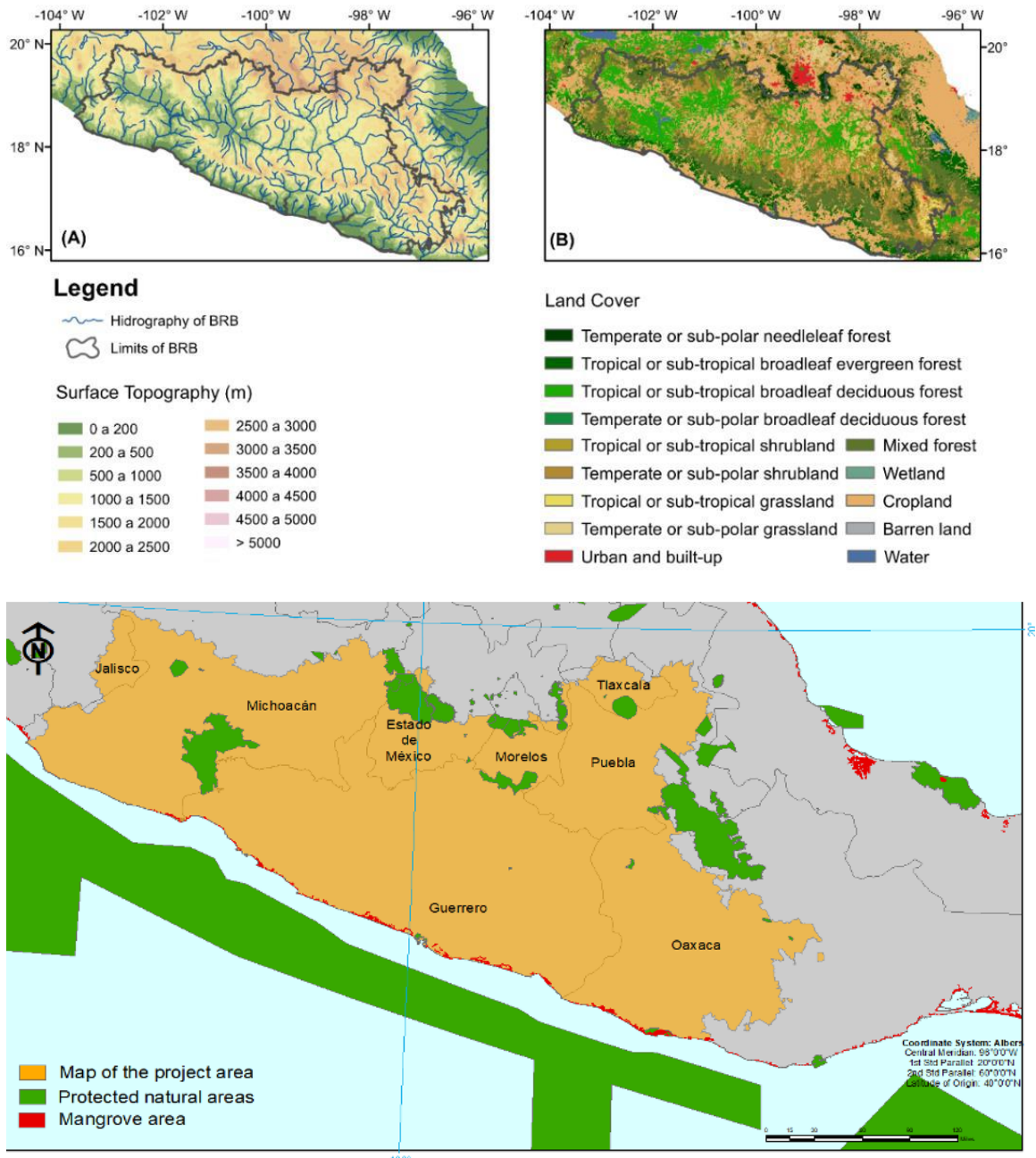
44. On the other hand, the same ENTI 2019 survey shows that the highest percentage of child employment focuses primarily on the heading of "Support workers in agricultural, livestock, forestry, hunting and fishing activities"; followed by "Support workers in mining, construction and industry" and "Traders, sales employees and sales agents". These three items are the ones that dominate in the area of the Cuenca del Balsas project.

45. In conclusion, in the area of the Cuenca del Balsas project there are the three States of the country with the highest percentage of illegal occupation of child labor, being the "agricultural, livestock, forestry, hunting and fishing" sector where children work and adolescents between the ages of 5 and 17, which is the same sector in which the Cuenca del Balsas project is directed, which is essential to establish guidelines that make it possible to ensure that in the execution of the project activities the child population of according to current Law and international treaties signed by Mexico. These guidelines will be included in the Project Operation Manual (MOP) and monitored as part of the social safeguards.

Environmental context

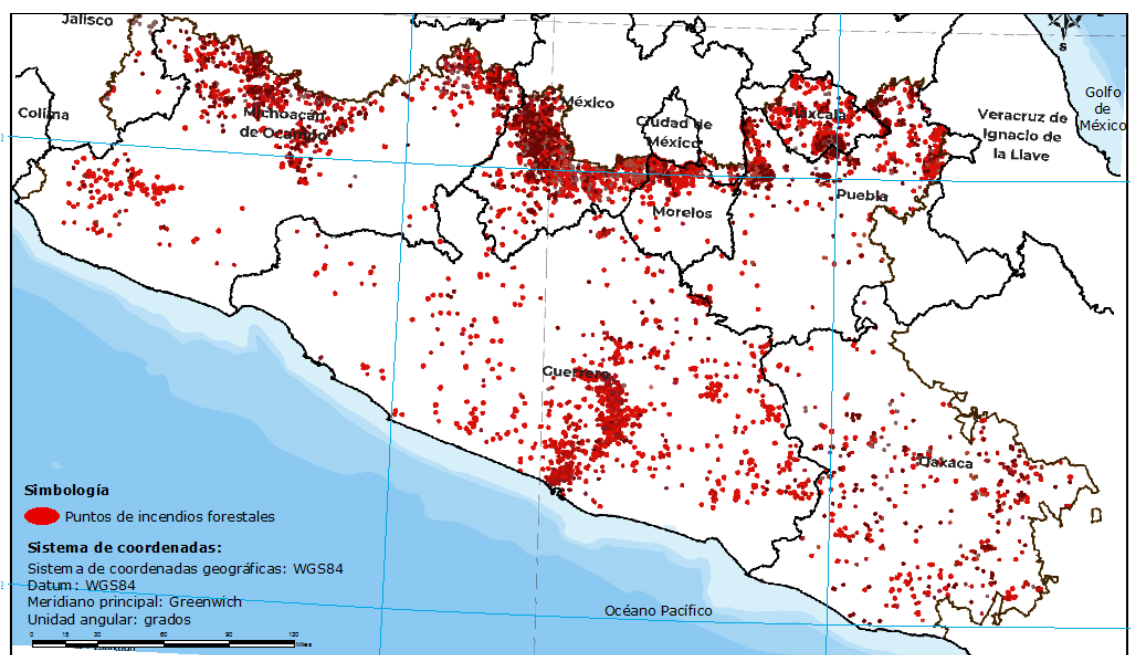
46. **Forests and biological resources.** The National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático, INECC) describes the Balsas Basin as the area with the greatest biodiversity of sub-humid tropical forests and forests in Mexico, mainly in the mountainous region. Its role in maintaining the ecological services of the Basin's ecosystems is irreplaceable due to the interactions between biophysical, hydrological, biological and anthropogenic factors. Its high diversity, species richness, enormous biomass, and structural complexity are closely related to the heterogeneity of the conditions offered by the basin's landscape and microclimates (see maps below).

Figure 2: Slope and land cover in the project area.



47. **Forest fires.** One of the main environmental risks that affect the degradation processes of natural resources in the Balsas Basin are forest fires (see map below).

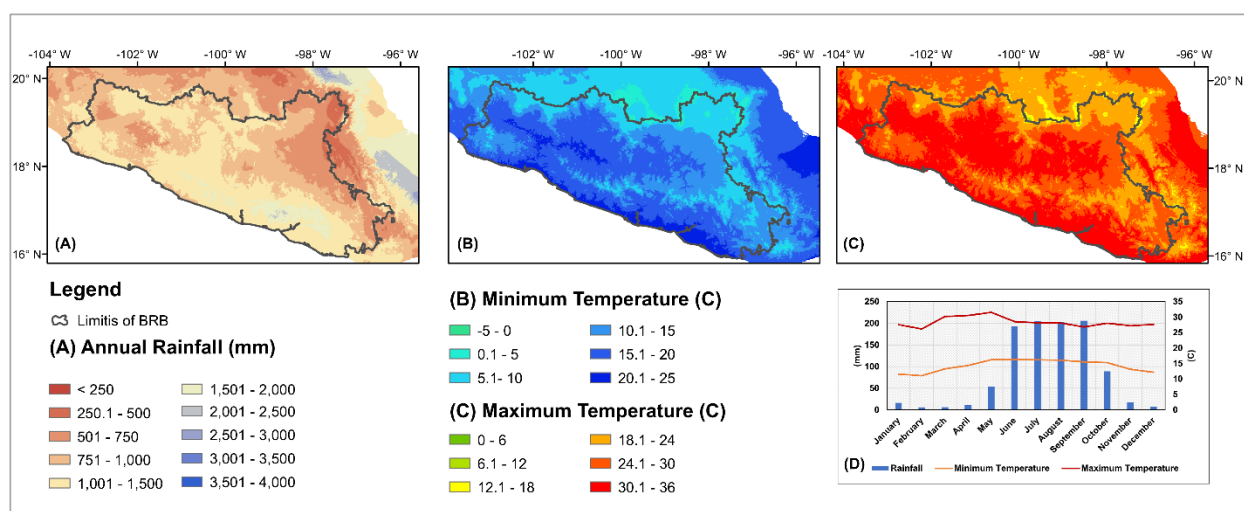
Figure 3: Forest fires in the project area.



Climatic context

48. According to the Climate Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Study carried out specifically for this project (Alves-Martin, 2021), the prevailing climate in the project area is hot and sub-humid, with an average annual temperature of 22 °C. The average annual rainfall of 927 mm ranges from 873 mm in the lower part of the Balsas Basin to 1,019 mm in the middle zone of the Basin. The highest precipitation occurs in the Madre del Sur mountain area in Oaxaca and Guerrero with 2000 mm, and the least in the Apatzingán valley in the Tierra Caliente of Michoacán with 600 mm. Average annual evaporation reaches 1,750 mm in the Basin (INECC, 2007). The rainy season occurs from June to September, which concentrates more than 80% of the annual precipitation of the Basin.

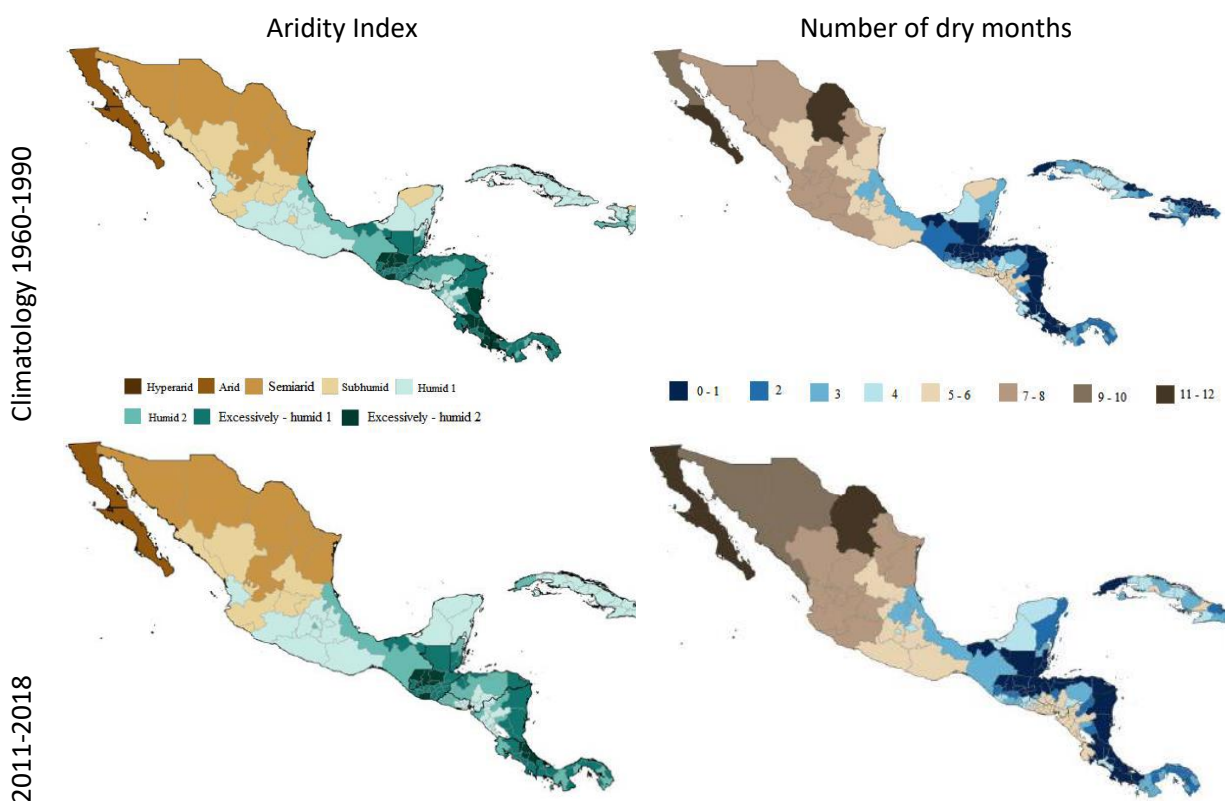
Figure 4: Annual rainfall, minimum and maximum temperatures in the project area.



49. Based on the climate scenarios presented by ECLAC at the national level for the average temperature and annual precipitation corresponding to the baseline (1961-1990) and the projected

changes for 2030 (2020-2049) and 2050 (2040-2069) Considering the RCP 4.5 scenario, the scenarios were interpolated for the Cuenca del Balsas project area, where an increase in average temperature of between 1.2 and 1.6 °C is expected by 2030 and up to 2 °C by 2050 (with the exception of the State of Mexico, where an increase in temperature of up to 2.4 °C is expected by 2050). For most tracks, precipitation is expected to decrease by about 10% compared to the reference period. In Puebla and Tlaxcala a more accentuated reduction is expected.

Figure 5: Changes in the aridity index (left panel) and in the number of months dry (right panel), comparing the decades of 2011-2018 with the climatology 1960-1990.



Source: Climate Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment for the Balsas Basin Project (FIDA, 2021), with official data from ECLAC (2020).

Environmental institutional framework

50. The National Development Plan 2019-2024 (PND 2019-2024) establishes that the country's social policy is committed to promoting sustainable development as an essential factor of well-being, aimed at meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

51. At the level of institutional competencies, SEMARNAT and CONAFOR have the mandate to lead the national sustainable forest development policy and define the necessary guidelines for compliance and implementation of the General Law on Sustainable Forest Development and its Regulations, as well as design and define stimuli and economic incentives in forestry and issue the Operating Rules (OR) that contain the guidelines for its application.

52. Pursuant to the provisions of the General Law on Sustainable Forestry Development, CONAFOR is a decentralized public body of the Federal Public Administration, with its own legal personality and assets. The sectoral coordination of CONAFOR corresponds to SEMARNAT, in accordance with the current applicable legal provisions. In accordance with said Law, the purpose of CONAFOR is to develop, promote and promote productive activities, protection, conservation, restoration, sustainable use, production, marketing and forestry technical education, as well as productive chains and value networks in matters forestry, which according to said Law are declared as priority development areas, and participate in the formulation of plans and programs and in the application of the sustainable forestry development policy and its instruments.

53. CONAFOR, in compliance with its purpose, recognizes the importance of the environmental goods and services provided by forest ecosystems, both for their owners and legitimate possessors, and for society in general, such as provision related to products obtained from ecosystems; those of regulation related to the ecosystem processes that regulate the conditions in which human beings live and develop; the cultural ones, which can be tangible or intangible, but which strongly depend on the sociocultural context; and those of sustenance, such as soil formation, the water cycle, the nutrient cycle and primary production.

54. The National Strategy for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENAREDD+)³ was prepared in accordance with the country's challenges in environmental and forestry matters, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, to maintain and increase the provision of environmental services to society and reduce carbon emissions generated by deforestation and forest degradation. The ENAREDD+ focuses its objective on promoting an intervention model based on the integrated management of the territory with a landscape approach, adaptation based on communities and ecosystems. This strategy is implemented through the support granted by the Federal Government through CONAFOR to have greater and better impacts on the various ecosystems, actors and people who inhabit the country's forest areas, considering the differences and inequalities between men and women.

55. CONAFOR establishes its support mechanisms through Operation Rules to promote community forest management in and with the ANs, indigenous peoples, Afro-Mexican population, communities, owners, legitimate owners and users of forest lands, preferably forest or temporary forestry, under the principles of sustainability, equity, inclusion and respect for collective and differentiated rights, traditions, uses and customs; as well as for the integration of value networks and the development of local and regional economies, and support for schemes for the protection, conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems and their biodiversity to guarantee the provision and quality of environmental goods and services; based on planning and management with a territorial approach, biocultural landscapes, watersheds and agroecological criteria, risk management and safeguards, all with the purpose of contributing to improving the quality of life of the target population and advancing in compliance with the climate change mitigation and adaptation commitments, established in Mexico's Nationally Determined Contribution for the period 2020-2030.

56. The resources to finance the activities contained in the CONAFOR Operating Rules come from budget line S219 "Apoyos para el Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable" and are mainly linked to and contribute to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those concerning the protection, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems related to water, the strengthening

³ <https://www.gob.mx/conafor/acciones-y-programas/enaredd>

of resilience and the capacity for mitigation and adaptation to risks related to climate change and natural disasters, specifically to the SDGs:

- “6. Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and sanitation for all;
- 12. Guarantee sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- 13. Take urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects; and
- 15. Promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, fight against desertification, stop and reverse land degradation and stop the loss of biological diversity.”

Social institutional framework

57. Legislation and institutionalization of indigenous rights. The Government of Mexico recognizes indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples as subjects of public law, with the capacity to freely define their forms of political organization, as well as their economic, social and cultural development, in accordance with the provisions of national and international legislation, to overcome the conditions of poverty, marginalization, inequality, exclusion and discrimination that they have historically and structurally experienced.

58. By virtue of the reform of June 10, 2011, which modified eleven articles of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the rights of indigenous peoples and individuals are strengthened. From then on, in Article 1, "in addition to establishing the right to non-discrimination for reasons of ethnic or national origin, it provides that all people enjoy the human rights recognized in the Constitution and in the international treaties of the that the Mexican State is part of, as well as the guarantees for their protection".

59. Article 2. of the Constitution recognizes indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities as subjects of public law, and in particular their "rights to self-determination and autonomy, as well as their social, economic, political and cultural organization; its regulatory systems; their cultural heritage and languages; their lands, territories and natural resources, among other fundamental rights. The Constitution also recognizes the obligation of the national authorities to establish the institutions and determine the necessary policies to guarantee the validity of the rights and the integral development of their peoples and communities, as well as to reduce the deficiencies and lags that affect them.

60. The National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (Instituto Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas, INPI) was created in December 2018 (formerly the Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, CDI). The INPI is the authority of the Federal Executive Branch in matters related to indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples. The Institute's mandate is to define, regulate, establish, and execute all public policies, programs, projects, and actions to guarantee the exercise and implementation of the rights of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples, their integral and sustainable development, as well as the strengthening of their cultures and identities, in accordance with the provisions of the Mexican Constitution.

61. The creation of the Institute is based on the premise that indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples are recognized as subjects of public law, that they exercise their free determination and autonomy, and have the capacity to freely define their development and well-being processes, respecting their cultures and identities. The INPI has a National Council as a body for participation, consultation and liaison with indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples, with equal participation of men and women, and has a total of 134 Coordinating Centers for Indigenous Peoples in each of the indigenous regions of the country.

62. Institutions that watch over gender rights and equality. Among the institutions that watch over gender rights and equality are the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES), the National Commission to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women (CONAVIM), the National Council to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Discrimination (CONAPRED), the National System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (SIPINNA) and the Executive Commission for Attention to Victims (CEAV).

63. The National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL), the National Search Commission (CNB), and the Inter-Ministerial Commission to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Crimes in the Matter of Human Trafficking also participate in the oversight of gender rights and equality. In addition, each municipality has women's secretariats, where they particularly deal with cases of violence, called moons. There are countless institutional programs that support rural women.

64. National Development Plan (PND) 2019-2024: contemplates two priority programs for the Government of Mexico: Production for Well-being and Sowing Life. The project plans to articulate its actions with these two priority programs in the prioritized territories of the Balsas Basin. Among the instruments that constitute the Mexican legal framework to deal with the phenomenon of discrimination and violence against women, the following stand out:

- Federal Law to Prevent and Eradicate Discrimination,
- General Law for Equality between Women and Men (2006),
- General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence (February 2007), Regulation of the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence (March 2008),
- Law to Prevent and Punish Human Trafficking (November 2007),
- Regulation of the Law to Prevent and Punish Human Trafficking (February 2009).

65. The Agrarian Law in 2016, recognized in the agrarian norm of article 37, the need to incorporate women in management positions. According to certain authors, this has not been enough and has not effectively guaranteed equity.

Climate institutional framework

66. The General Law on Climate Change (Ley General de Cambio Climático, LGCC) establishes that a series of principles must be observed in the formulation of the national climate change policy, among which are: (i) sustainability in the exploitation or use of ecosystems and natural elements that integrate them; (ii) comprehensiveness and transversality, adopting a coordination and cooperation approach between levels of government, as well as with the social and private sectors to ensure the implementation of the national climate change policy; and (iii) conservation of ecosystems and their biodiversity, giving priority to wetlands, mangroves, reefs, dunes, coastal areas and lagoons, which provide environmental services, essential to reduce vulnerability; among others.

67. Likewise, in article 3, section XVIII and 29 of the LGCC, mitigation is defined as "the application of policies and actions aimed at reducing emissions from sources, or improving sinks of greenhouse gases and compounds" and as actions of adaptation "The management, protection, conservation and restoration of ecosystems, forest resources and soils", respectively.

68. On the other hand, the "National Climate Change Strategy vision 10-20-40" states that "the country will grow sustainably and promote the sustainable and equitable management of its natural

resources that allow development with low gas emissions and greenhouse effect compounds”.

69. According to IPCC (2014), a series of policies have been developed at the institutional level to reduce vulnerability to climate variability that is faced today in different regions. Mexico is a signatory of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol (KP) as an active member of the ongoing climate negotiations of the United Nations, has implemented national strategies for mitigation and adaptation to change climate. Mexico's key strategies include the carbon tax, programs that promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, and deforestation control strategies.

70. Mexico has submitted six National Communications with their respective greenhouse gas inventories to the UNFCCC. With the General Law on Climate Change, the country aimed at a legal framework that coordinates and systematizes public policies, plans and programs with their actions to mitigate the effects of climate change and adaptation (CEDRSSA, 2020b). In its National Communications to the UNFCCC (INECC, 2018), Mexico set out its adaptation plans to climate change over the years. The strategy proposes concrete adaptation and mitigation measures for all sectors. Climate change strategies and action plans have also been developed at the sub-national level for some Mexican states. Currently, there is a National Climate Change Strategy (SEMARNAT-INECC, 2016) that is a guiding instrument for national policy in the medium and long term to face the effects of climate change and move towards a competitive, sustainable and low-emission economy, according to the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (Government of Mexico, 2020).

71. The NDC confirms the country's commitments presented to the UNFCCC in 2015 (updated in 2021) and its interest in collaborating with the international community to keep the increase in global temperature below 2°C and make additional efforts to limit it at 1.5°C, acting in both adaptation and mitigation actions to the same degree of importance. The mitigation component considers unconditional contributions, which will be implemented with the country's resources, and conditional contributions, which require the support of financial, technical and technological instruments and the development of capacities, which will accelerate the implementation of mitigation actions throughout the country.

Social and environmental standards of the GCF and IFAD

72. The execution of the project will adhere to the GCF and IFAD standards triggered by the activities foreseen in the components according to the tables below. The rules of the two institutions are similar and converge in their objectives.

Table 1a: GCF Social and Environmental Performance Standards.

Performance standard	Yes	No
Performance Standard 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performance Standard 4: Community Health and Safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Table 1b: IFAD Social and Environmental standards.

Standard	Yes	No
Standard 1: Biodiversity conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard 2: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard 3: Cultural heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Standard 4: Indigenous peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard 5: Work and working conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard 6: Community Health and Safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard 7: Physical and economic resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Standard 8: Financial intermediaries and direct investments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Standard 9: Climate change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Standard 1: Biodiversity conservation

Objectives:

- Maintain and conserve biodiversity;
- Ensure that the benefits of the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably;
- Respect, preserve, maintain and strengthen the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the customary use that these peoples and communities make of biological resources, and
- Apply the precautionary principle in the conservation and management of natural resources in order to guarantee that there are opportunities for sustainable development from the environmental point of view.

Standard 2: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention

Objectives:

- Avoid, minimize and manage the risks and effects associated with hazardous substances and materials, including pesticides;
- Avoid or minimize short- and long-lived climate-related pollutant emissions caused by the project;
- Promote a more sustainable use of resources, including energy, land and water, and identify opportunities to contribute to the efficient use of resources.

Standard 4: Indigenous peoples

Objectives:

- Support indigenous peoples in the determination of priorities and strategies for the exercise of their right to development;
- Ensure that each project is designed in partnership with indigenous peoples and in consultation
- Fully, effectively and meaningfully with them, in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent;
- Ensure that indigenous peoples obtain fair and equitable benefits and opportunities
- Build on project-supported activities in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner, and recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories, waters and other resources that they have traditionally owned or have used, or depended on.

Standard 5: Work and working conditions

Objectives:

- Promote direct action to promote decent rural employment;
- Promote, respect and put into practice the fundamental principles and rights through:
 - the prevention of discrimination and the promotion of equal opportunities for workers;
 - promoting freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, and preventing the use of forced labor and child labor; and
 - protect and promote the safety and health of workers.
- Ensure that projects comply with national labor and labor laws and international commitments, and leave no one behind by protecting and supporting workers in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, with particular attention to women (e.g. maternity protection), youth, migrants and workers in the informal economy and with disabilities.

Standard 6: Community Health and Safety

Objectives:

- Guarantee quality and safety when designing and building the infrastructure linked to the programs, avoiding and minimizing potential safety risks and accidents;
- Avoid or minimize exposure of communities to disaster risk, disease, and hazardous materials associated with project activities;
- Ensure that measures to protect personnel and property minimize risks to communities and conform to international human rights standards and principles, and have effective measures in place to respond to emergency situations, whether due to hazards natural as if they were caused by human beings.

Standard 9: Climate Change

Objectives:

- Ensure alignment of IFAD-supported projects with the Nationally Determined Contributions of countries and the goals of the Paris Agreement and other international frameworks;

- Ensure that proposed activities are screened and assessed for climate change and disaster risks and impacts, including both impacts of projects and on them; • Apply the mitigation hierarchy in project design;
- Strengthen the resilience of communities to address the risk of climate change impacts and climate-related disasters; and
- Increase the ability of communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low GHG-emitting projects that do not threaten food production.

CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

73. As indicated in the SECAP, to solicit the views and comments of stakeholders on operational matters, approved by the Executive Board in 2019, IFAD is committed to engaging with and seeking views and comments from key stakeholders in the projects it supports. Consultations with target groups and communities and other stakeholders who may be involved in the Fund's operations take place throughout the project cycle, beginning as early as possible in the development stage to ensure that their views are taken into account. The purpose is to ensure that: i) communities contribute to the formulation of management plans and provide input on draft reports and other important documents; ii) the projects have broad support from the community (especially those of high risk and those sensitive to climatic, social and environmental risks and effects), and iii) the affected people support the proposed measures for the reduction, mitigation and management of the risks.

74. Consultation is mandatory and inclusive, ensures non-discrimination and is intended to provide opportunities for disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals or groups to participate in projects and benefit on an equal footing with others. They should be started as early as possible in the design stage, using a combination of appropriate tools and approaches, leading to consent.

75. When project activities affect the rights to use and access land, the free, prior and informed consent of the communities must be obtained. –The project will ensure that there is no risk of potential restriction of traditional access to land/livelihoods due to project activities. IFAD's policies and guidelines on targeting, gender equality and women's empowerment, improving access to land and security of tenure, and acting in relation to indigenous peoples contain additional guidance on appropriate consultation mechanisms, which are complemented by practical guidelines. It should be ensured that stakeholder consultations are relevant to the nature and scale of the project, potential risks and effects, and concerns raised by communities and stakeholders.

76. In addition to the consultations with indigenous peoples as part of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent process described in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, was developed (Annex 7) to guide the overall engagement process with relevant project stakeholders during implementation. The stakeholder engagement plan for the BALSAS project aims to ensure meaningful and informed participation of relevant stakeholders and to establish and maintain a constructive relationship with them over time. It is based on the input provided by the various project stakeholders during the design phases of both the Concept Note and the Project Funding Proposal. The plan describes the measures and procedures that will be undertaken to ensure culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive stakeholder participation during implementation. The measures include project stakeholder analysis and planning, information and communication, consultation, participation in general and in particular stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation.

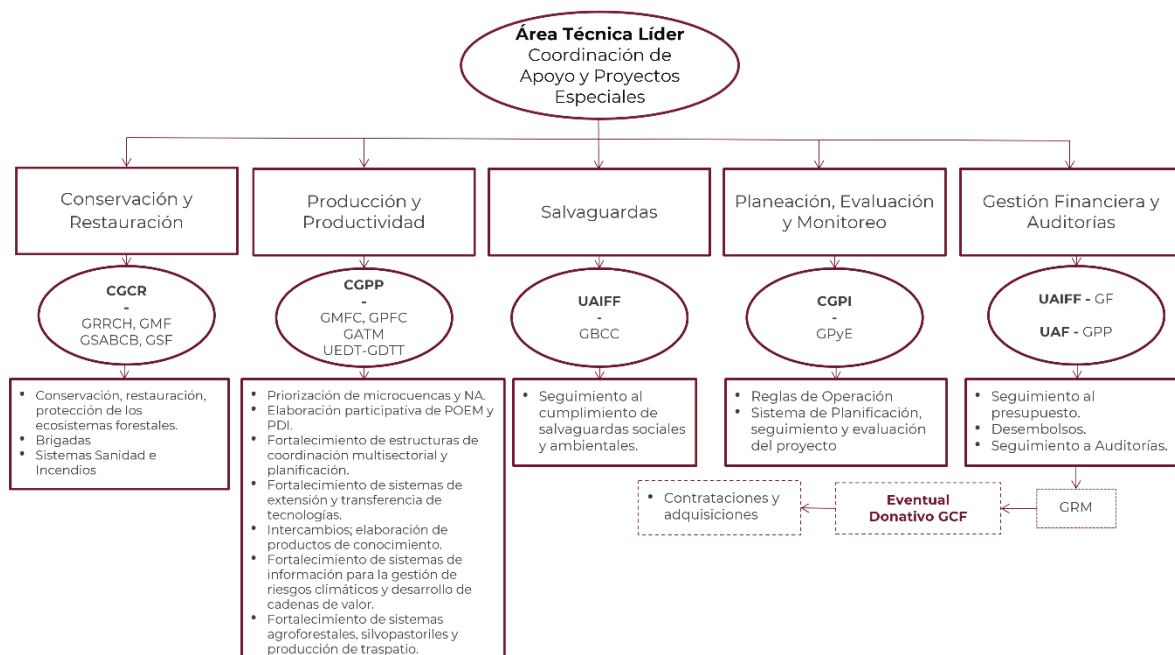
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

77. Project management and administration for effective implementation will include: (i) carrying out financial and administrative management in accordance with national, IFAD and GCF regulations; (ii) coordination and budget planning based on institutional dialogue and public policies; (iii) the strategic and operational management of the project, including operating agreements with federal institutions and state governments, complying with the contractual provisions in accordance with the Financing Agreement; and (iv) operate the monitoring and evaluation and learning system and collect data and information for annual and midterm evaluations and project completion reports, as well as the corresponding audits.

78. An outline of the institutional arrangements for decision-making and operational guidance of the project has been developed. It was prepared in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Advisors to the Presidency of the Republic (CAP), a technical support unit attached to the Office of the Presidency to support the Presidency in matters entrusted to it. With the guidance of CAP, preliminary studies were carried out to carry out a comprehensive intervention in the rural and indigenous territories of the Balsas Basin. This dialogue brought together key institutional actors from various Federal Government entities: The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), through CONAFOR, will coordinate the investment actions and technical assistance of the project in accordance with its mandate.

CONAFOR will be the executing entity (EE) undertaking all operational responsibility for the implementation of the Project. The EE will have the support of the Coordination of Advisors of the Presidency of the Republic, which actively promotes the "Regional Development and Well-being Strategy of the Balsas Basin". CONAFOR will also have the support of SEMARNAT and CONAGUA. The project describes the concurrent activity and intersectoral coordination of: SEMARNAT; the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Labor/SADER); the Secretary of Welfare; the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare; the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (National Institute of Indigenous Peoples/INPI); FIRA (the FND; and the state governments in the 8 project areas (Balsas Basin states).

Figure 6: Project organizational chart.



79. CONAFOR has extensive experience in the execution of internationally financed projects. They have previously worked on the design of various programs and related activities. These have included: the PES; the program to strengthen institutional capacities for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV); the preparation of the National Strategy for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; and management and operation of loans for more than USD 350 million and grants of approximately USD 25 million. CONAFOR has specifically had a 15-year history of continuous and successful cooperation and collaboration with IFAD. This activity has focused on forest areas and vulnerable populations subject to exclusion due to their marginalization, poverty, and climate vulnerability.

80. A baseline and impact evaluation will also be carried out and will focus on a household survey. In addition, the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system that CONAFOR has developed within the framework of the REDD+ initiative will be implemented. This system (SIIAC) records and contains this data and will provide data disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity to assess the achievements of the project in terms of social inclusion and strengthening of climate resilience. CONAFOR has developed a reliable National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System that follows the highest international standards and that will be used to avoid any double counting problem that could arise from this type of intervention. The project will be subject to mid-term evaluations as part of its management process. These evaluations will include: a mid-term review (MTR), a mid-project review (in year 4), and the project completion report (in year 8). Interim evaluations will be carried out before or after any MTR previously agreed upon and consented to by IFAD and the Government of Mexico (represented by CONAFOR as the Executing Entity undertaking all operational responsibility for the implementation of the Project).

81. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) which will be based in CONAFOR's headquarters and will ensure efficient project management, coordination, implementation, and monitoring through the effective execution of the AWPB, support and supervision of field personnel and experts, quality assurance as well as safeguards compliance. The PCU will coordinate the screening of sub-projects, assessment and management of potential risks, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and disclosure of information.

82. Coordination of safeguards monitoring will be the responsibility of the Gerencia de Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático (GBCC). In order to complement GCBB supervision capacity at the field level, safeguards monitoring will also be undertaken by the Promotorías Forestales (PF) and its staff. The PF will monitor safeguards implementation at the field level ensuring compliance with safeguard requirements.

Capacity building

83. Oversight of safeguards implementation will fall under GBCC. GBCC has permanent staff in charge of safeguards, including social and environmental experts that already work on Project's such as PROFOEM. Hence, the Project will benefit from the already existing structures and no capacity beyond the training of field staff in safeguards will be required.

84. In order to complement GCBB supervision capacity, safeguards supervision and monitoring at the field level will also be undertaken by the Promotorías Forestales (PF) and its staff who will receive safeguards training for this purpose along with technical training required by project implementation. The GBCC will be in charge of overseeing training and capacity building at the PF to ensure proper safeguards implementation and monitoring.

85. As part of its main functions, the PCU will also be in charge of contributing to the capacity development of CONAFOR's Promotorías and extension workers, facilitating the access to technical assistance to the communities and ensuring the technical supervision of all project activities.

86. During the project's start-up, IFAD will provide a training to the relevant staff of the PCU with safeguards related responsibilities. The training will provide an overview of IFAD and GCF E&S policies, the E&S requirements that apply to the project, the ESMF including the procedure for screening, assessment and management of E&S risks, roles and responsibilities, monitoring and reporting, stakeholder engagement and grievance redress. IFAD will continue providing implementation support throughout the implementation phase, including on E&S aspects if needed. Priority for training will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- The ESMF process and guidelines for preparation, implementation, and supervision of E&S instruments designed for the projects and its subprojects.
- Specific training on the ESMPs, IPP, FPIC and other E&S instruments as relevant.
- Specific training on supervision and monitoring of safeguards compliance, including forms and reporting processes.
- Training on Ethics, codes of conduct on SEAH; GRM procedures and other social issues.

Procedures for Screening, Assessment and Management

87. For the Project's productive activities screening of project risks will be done upon review of the submission of project proposals. As per CONAFOR's existing procedures all activities on proposal's should conform to its social and environmental standards and with the exclusion list in the paragraphs below. Proposals that fail to comply if the aforementioned standards and restriction will not be funded by the Project. Efforts will be made to ensure that such requirements are complied with without any deviations during project implementation through field supervision. Project field supervision will be carried out by the Controladorías Forestales staff with oversight by the GBCC staff. Reiterated non-compliance by sub-project proponents will result in suspension of funding.

88. During implementation, identified activities/subprojects will be screened for environmental and

social risks and will be given a risk category (A: High risk, B: Moderate Risk or C: Low risk). As a category B project, all category A sub-project/activities will be excluded. Any category B sub-project/activity will require the development of a specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as per the requirements of IFAD and the GCF. Based on the initial sub-project safeguards screening, any subsequent ESMP would: (i) cover the requirements established under the relevant safeguard standards for that subproject; (ii) identify the environmental and social risks and impacts including direct, indirect, cumulative, and residual impacts; and (iii) identify relevant mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate the impacts.

89. The procedure for screening, assessment and management of E&S risks for the project's activities is as follows:

- Step 1: Screen the eligibility of the sub-project/activity against the exclusion list (see Annex 2).
- Step 2: Screen the E&S issues including risks and impacts using a screening checklist (see indicative example in Annex 3) and determine the need for E&S documents/instruments (e.g. ESMP)
- Step 3: Preparation of E&S documents, as required, including the development of mitigation measures in the ESMP.
- Step 4: Clearance and disclosure of E&S documents.
- Step 5: Implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

90. The risk analysis and preparation of E&S documents for subprojects will be carried out during implementation. Preparation of a subproject ESMPs occurs when the subproject activities have been clearly identified and locations are known. During the preparation of the ESMP, due attention will be given to address the issues of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources, resource efficiency and pollution prevention, labor and working conditions, community health and safety and indigenous peoples.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND IMPACTS AND PREVENTION MEASURES

91. Based on the guiding questions and a thorough analysis of the potential impacts of the components, the Balsas Project was classified as B in alignment with the IFAD-Balsas investment that serves as co-financing. That is, the project may have some, though very unlikely, adverse environmental and/or social impacts on human populations or the environment and significant areas, but the impacts:

1. are minor to moderate;
2. are site specific and none are irreversible in nature; and
3. can be easily remedied through preventive actions and/or appropriate mitigation measures.

92. The project is environmental and social category "B", considering the following:

93. The activities established in the three components of the project are focused on the protection, conservation and restoration of natural resources. Likewise, the project will promote models of sustainable use of resources, such as water, forests and their timber and non-timber producers, which will form part of the agricultural and forestry value chains to be financed in the project. All activities for the use and conservation of forest resources will be carried out within the country's national environmental and rural development regulatory framework (Sustainable Forest Development Law and General Ecological Balance Law) and in line with the provisions set forth in the ESMF. The project will not carry out actions and investments for the development of aquaculture or fishing, either on a medium or

large scale, in ecologically sensitive areas or outside of them, nor will it encourage the conversion of wetlands, changes in hydrology or the introduction of exotic marine species. Therefore, it is not a risk factor for the natural resources present in the project area.

94. The project will not carry out actions or investments to convert natural forests, alter habitats or modify ecosystems for the development of productive activities; in fact, one of the objectives of the project is to have a 0% deforestation rate. In the area of intervention there are 31 protected areas, where it has been defined that the project will not make productive or conservation investments that are not approved in their management programs (with subject to CONAFOR's scrutiny and have to adhere to Mexican Law), in addition, the restrictions established in the current national environmental regulations will be complied with. (General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection and its Regulations).

95. The project will carry out actions and investments outside ecologically sensitive areas to diversify and make agricultural and forestry production more resilient. Such interventions may have estimated moderate to strong adverse impacts on soil, water, and vegetation resources, which can be mitigated through the development of agroecological, agroforestry, and adaptive forestry practices. In fact, from an environmental point of view, few or no residual adverse impacts are anticipated (after mitigation measures). Impact prevention measures include a list activities that may not be financed by the project (on the following section) and the screening of project productive activities in accordance to CONAFOR OR prior to subprojects funding. Furthermore to ensure proper consultation and participation the project will apply the procedures foreseen in its FPIC and IPP.

Restriction of activities with possible environmental impacts

96. At the level of ecologically sensitive areas, mangroves are located in the coastal strip of the project area in the states of Michoacán, Guerrero and Oaxaca, for which the project has defined that it will not carry out productive investments or use in wetlands, prioritizing actions of conservation, protection and ecological restoration in mangroves that may be degraded. The project will not carry out actions or investments to make conversions of natural forests, alteration of habitats or modifications to ecosystems for the development of productive activities; in fact, one of the objectives of the project is to have a 0% deforestation rate. In the area of intervention there are 31 protected areas, where it has been defined that the project will not make productive or conservation investments that are not approved in their management programs, in addition, the restrictions established in the current national environmental regulations will be complied with. (General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection and its Regulations).

97. The project will not finance the acquisition of agrochemicals that may cause potentially fatal diseases to users or the nearby population, worrisome for public health and safety. The prohibited agrochemicals will be those that are defined in the lists published by the World Health Organization (WHO), those indicated in the current national regulations of the country in terms of public health and production. In addition, no activities or investments will be carried out that imply: (i) directly or indirectly the manufacture and transportation of hazardous and toxic materials that may affect the environment; (ii) the construction of medium- or large-scale industrial plants; and (iii) industrial development that would be related to large-scale forestry production.

98. The project will not encourage the acquisition of cattle, but it will promote agrosilvopastoral models that make it possible to intensify livestock farming in the areas currently designated for this use and avoid soil erosion or overgrazing. Instead, the project will encourage small livestock and in particular

animal husbandry that can be carried out by women and young people in backyard areas or in stables linked to food and nutritional security. The productive agricultural activities promoted by the project will be small-scale and depend directly on the precipitation that occurs annually during the rainy season, such as small relief irrigation systems. For those specific cases that require the use of surface or groundwater, it will be carried out in accordance with the permits granted by CONAGUA, a Federal Government entity to manage and regulate water resources in the country. In this sense, the areas of greatest depletion of water volumes are located in the urban areas to the north of the project area, so the investments will focus on the population that lives in rural areas, for which reason it is expected in terms of the use of water, that the productive activities promoted by the project will not affect the water resources, that they will not pollute or reduce the flow. In addition, the project will not use wastewater from industrial, mining and wastewater tributaries from urban areas for the development of forestry and agricultural activities contemplated in the project.

99. The project will not finance the construction/rehabilitation/improvement of dams and/or reservoirs that are over 15 meters high, crests over 500 meters long, reservoir capacity over 3 million m³, or inflows that exceed 2,000 m³/s. For the agro-productive sector, the project will not finance the rehabilitation and/or development of irrigation systems on a large scale that exceeds 100 hectares per production system, it will only focus on sub-projects that consider irrigation and drainage systems at medium and small-scale, including dams with capacities of less than 3 million m³. For aspects of producer-market connectivity, the project will not finance the construction or rehabilitation of rural or primary roads, nor will it make investments for drainage works or correction of the channels of natural water bodies for productive purposes (agricultural, livestock or forest).

100. Regarding the hydraulic infrastructure, the project will not carry out any extraction or storage of surface water that implies leaving the river flows below 20%. Agricultural and forestry productive activities will mainly use water from precipitation during the rainy season. For those crops that require auxiliary irrigation to face the droughts that occur in the Basin, the volumes of surface and underground water will only be used in accordance with the approval of CONAGUA. In this way, it is ensured that the requirement established in the SECAP is not breached.

101. The project will encourage the sustainable management of natural resources with potential or that are being traditionally managed by ejidos or organized rural and indigenous communities. Ejidos and communities will be supported in making participatory diagnoses of their territories and developing micro-watershed ecological management plans. These plans will be used to guide project investments contemplated in Comprehensive Development Plans (PDI), ensuring proper use of soils, mitigating risks of erosion and degradation of water and forest resources, and identifying areas for environmental restoration to increase the resilience of micro-watershed ecosystem services.

102. Potential impacts on water as a result of unanticipated soil erosion could occur during project implementation. Impacts on water quality due to soil erosion. The accumulation of sediment, chemical effluent and organic debris in water bodies can have an impact on water. If erosion increases, more of these contaminants end up in the water, reducing its quality and making it unsafe to use. The project will put in place measures to mitigate risks of erosion and degradation of water. For instance, under Activity 2.3.2, the project will introduce a basic but fundamental technological innovation which consists on establishing furrows along the contour lines to reduce soil erosion and water run-off from rain that is increasing in volume and intensity.

103. Although considered to be minor to moderate, some of the project interventions could lead the

generation of liquid and solid waste as a result of agricultural production and processing activities (crop residue, animal manure, agrochemical containers, harvest and processing waste, packaging material, etc.) and potential land and water contamination from the use of fuels and lubricant in machinery or the use of agrochemicals. To address this, the project will put in place relevant mitigation measures such as supporting the use of Integrated Pest Management practices, promoting and support the adoption of agroecological best practices (e.g. composting, mulching, recycling, etc.) and providing relevant trainings to target beneficiaries.

104. Support will be given to agricultural and forestry sub-projects that allow the creation or strengthening of small and medium-sized and rural micro-enterprises, with technical assistance, technology transfer and access to the financial system through development banks. Among other actions, the project will also promote the linkage of small producers with value chains by encouraging the development or improvements of facilities for the processing, packaging, and marketing of agroforestry products, promoting investments with the beneficiaries' own investments.

105. The project will not make investments in fishing, nor in some of the links of the value chains, so it does not represent risks for the populations of marine species or other aquatic environments of commercial and non-commercial interest.

106. The project will not finance actions to restore ecosystems, commercial forestry plantations, or agriculture that imply the introduction of potentially invasive species or genetically modified organisms. For this reason, the project does not represent a danger to the genetic traits of endemic species or to biodiversity in general.

107. Through Component 2, the project will invest together with the ejidos and communities, in the conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable management of natural resources in the upper, middle and lower part of the Balsas Basin so that they can increase their ability to adapt to climate change. Likewise, it will seek to improve the provision of ecosystem services, such as water capture, biodiversity, soil conservation and carbon sequestration. These investments in forest and agroforestry landscape will be implemented on a small and medium scale (no large-scale works or actions > 300 ha will receive investments).

108. The project will implement multiple water conservation measures. As part of the development of participatory territorial management plans, assessment of ecosystems, water supply and demand zones (ground and surface water supply and sediment retention potential) will be conducted identifying the communities that have no supply from irrigation systems or local drinking water networks. The project will promote measures to reduce water use such as drop irrigation and rainwater harvesting solutions. The project interventions on water will lead to reduce soil erosion to decrease sediments, improve water quality and diminish silting of watercourses and flooding; and (ii) increase of the time that water remains within the landscape and the watershed, decreasing the force and speed of runoff, as well as increasing infiltration.

109. Finally, the activities that are indicated in guiding questions 1 to 22 of the SECAP, will not be financed with project resources nor will the organizations to be benefited by the project be promoted to access credit from financial institutions.

Restriction of activities with possible social impacts

110. The project will focus on the rural and indigenous population with the highest rates of poverty

and extreme poverty. The project has defined that it will not finance activities that: (i) imply the economic displacement or physical resettlement of people; (ii) involves directly or indirectly the conversion, losses or major or minor adverse impacts on the physical, cultural, religious, archaeological resources or intrinsic value designated by the local, rural and indigenous population; (iii) generate significant adverse social risks/impacts; and (iv) that causes health and public safety problems in the medium and short term for agrarian communities, forestry ejidos, indigenous communities, or vulnerable groups (women, youth, or people with disabilities).

111. The project will not finance activities that generate significant adverse social risks/impacts for agrarian communities, forest lands, indigenous communities or vulnerable groups (women, youth or people with disabilities) or that cause health and public safety problems that may occur in the short and medium term. Therefore, the activities considered in Components 1 and 2 of the project will be implemented in the field through the local inhabitants of the ejidos and rural and indigenous communities that are present within the territory (whether or not they have agrarian rights), so it is expected that labor from migrants or temporary workers will not be required.

112. As mentioned in the section above, the project may have some adverse environmental and/or social impacts on human populations or the environment and significant areas, but the impacts:

- are minor to moderate;
- are site specific and none are irreversible in nature; and
- can be easily remedied through preventive actions and/or appropriate mitigation measures.

113. The project will support benign activities from a social, environmental and climatic point of view. As mentioned above, the possible impacts are localized, reversible and whose mitigation does not present great technical or institutional challenges for its implementation. Mexico/CONAFOR already has extensive experience in managing these impacts and a comprehensive legal and institutional framework.

114. The possible impacts that the activities of this project may cause are related above all to activities of a productive nature. For institutional strengthening activities, especially those of a participatory nature, the risk lies in failing to ensure inclusive, free and informed participation of project beneficiaries in conducting the dialogue and consultation process. The Citizen Attention Mechanism (MAC) is the mechanism to deal with the resolution or repair of impacts of this nature in case of failures in the application of CONAFOR procedures. It provides an official channel for citizens and organized groups for addressing grievances and complaints regarding any government action or project.

115. On labour issues, the project will ensure international and national labor regulations, including IFAD and GCF requirements are applied, both for the direct beneficiaries and for any contractor, organization, or company involved in the project. Micro-enterprises benefiting from the project will be supported to ensure they comply with the GCF and IFAD labour and working condition requirements. The project incorporates measures to promote decent employment and income generation for women, youth, and indigenous and Afro-descendant populations. In relation to child labor, the project will comply with the guidelines established in the current Federal Labor Law as well as SECAP and GCF requirements. Any inappropriate labor practices during ecosystem restoration and conservation activities, will lead to the interruption or suspension of funding until the issues are corrected.

116. While these are not expected to be significant, working in forest areas can also lead to

occupational health and safety risks such as: heat stress and dehydration due high temperatures, falling trees and branches, machinery accidents, rock falls and exposure to biological hazards such as the potential for allergic reactions to plants, pollen and insect bites, etc. The risk of diseases contracted from vectors such as mosquitos and ticks as a result of reforestation activities is also possible. The project will ensure occupational and other community health and safety risks are properly managed through the provision of adequate trainings in safe practices and the use of safety equipment, reducing mosquito breeding grounds and the use of mosquito nets. To prevent any potential conflicts among the project targeted communities, the project will ensure the effective implementation of the IPP and the FPIC implementation plan ensure meaningful and continuous consultation and engagement with project stakeholders, and indigenous communities' participation in project implementation.

117. The institutional framework of CONAFOR and the mechanisms for compliance with existing safeguards and other instruments for monitoring investment projects or PSA (PDI and OTC) already allow the filtering of activities with environmental and social risks and their monitoring and taking of measures of proper precaution. However, there is still no format for monitoring safeguards, which is proposed for the project in the next section.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 2: Projects impacts and mitigation measures.

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
Outcome 1: Government programs and community development plans integrate climate change criteria for attribution of supports.	1.1 Mechanisms for intersectoral coordination are strengthened to increase the technical and organizational capacities of small producers and facilitate synergies with the different levels of government and the private initiative	1.1.1 Creation of Forest Management Units (FMU) and the corresponding Regional Committees for the Integrated Management of the Territory (RCIMT) at basin, sub-basin and ethnic territory levels.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity. An IPP was prepared to ensure adequate participation of indigenous and Afro Mexican communities.	Implementation of the IPP	PCU	Project implementation reports	Bi-annual	0.00
		1.1.2 Identification of priority intervention areas at the sub and micro-basin level.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity. An IPP was prepared to ensure adequate participation of indigenous and Afro Mexican communities.	Implementation of the IPP.	PCU	Project implementation reports	Bi-annual	0.00
		1.1.3 Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination structures, operation rules and mechanisms for co-investment in basins.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity.	N/A	PCU	Project implementation reports	Bi-annual	0.00
		1.1.4 Integration into relevant institutional territorial development	No negative impacts of this activity are	N/A				0.00

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
		program procedures of criteria for the selection of appropriate adaptation interventions activity	anticipated for this activity.					
	1.2 Participatory climate-responsive (adaptation and mitigation) multiannual investment plans for prioritized areas developed.	1.2.1 Raising-awareness amongst agrarian and indigenous communities on how to benefit from incentive programs that promote climate resilience.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity. An IPP was prepared to ensure adequate participation of indigenous and Afro Mexican communities.	Implementation of the IPP.	PCU	Project implementation reports	Bi-annual	0.00
		1.2.2 Formulation of climate smart multi-annual investment plans based on micro-basin zoning plans and validated through FPIC.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity. An IPP was prepared to ensure adequate participation of indigenous and Afro Mexican communities.	Implementation of the IPP.	PCU	Project implementation reports	Bi-annual	0.00
	1.3 Capacities of local actors for climate change adaptation, resilience, and inclusiveness strengthened.	1.3.1 Building the capacities of local actors (including extension workers, local facilitators, and "brigades".	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity. An IPP was prepared to ensure adequate participation of indigenous and Afro Mexican communities. The	Implementation of the IPP.	Promotorias Forestales	Project implementation reports	Bi-annual	0.00

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
			inclusion of women, youth is ensured as per project design.					
		1.3.2 Supporting the establishment and operation of forest protection brigades and climate change resilience facilitators in the project's target municipalities.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity. An IPP was prepared to ensure adequate participation of indigenous and Afro Mexican communities. The inclusion of women, youth is ensured as per project design.	Implementation of the IPP.	Promotorias Forestales	Project implementation reports	Bi-annual	0.00
		1.3.3 Building the capacities of CONAFOR's <i>Promotorias Forestales</i> .	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity.	N/A	PCU	Project implementation reports	Bi-annual	126,771,00 ⁴
Outcome 2: Forest landscapes are sustainably managed and better adapted to climate change for	2.1 Forest landscapes conserved, restored and sustainably used by agrarian communities through the implementation of land-use plans and PES mechanisms.	2.1.1 Conserving, restoring and sustainably using forest landscapes by agrarian communities through the implementation of land-use plans and PES mechanisms.	CONAFOR has strict guidelines to screen project proposals ensuring adherence to social and environmental safeguard requirements. However, unplanned impacts on critical	The Capacity building of Promotorias Forestales will ensure adequate field supervision and early detection of eventual impacts and adoption of corrective measures.	PCU	Sub-projects ESMPs.	Bi-annual	0.00

⁴ Estimate as 4% of the local consultants costs for strengthening of *Promotorias Forestales*.

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
the provision of environmental services and increase livelihood resilience			<p>habitats, introduction of invasive species, use of forbidden pesticides and inappropriate labor practices may occur if adequate extension services are not provided.</p> <p>Working in forest areas can also lead to occupational health and safety risks such as: heat stress and dehydration due high temperatures, falling trees and branches, machinery accidents and rock falls, exposure to biological hazards such as the potential for allergic reactions to plants, pollen and insect bites, etc.</p> <p>Increased risk of diseases contracted from vectors such as mosquitos and ticks as a result of reforestation activities.</p>	<p>•Impacts on critical habitats – suspension of activities and/or suspension of funding until the situation is eventually corrected.</p> <p>•Introduction of invasive species: no invasive species are allowed on CONAFOR supported projects. Unwarranted introduction will lead to the suppression of invasive species individuals.</p> <p>•Use of pesticides: CONAFOR supports the use of Integrated Pest Management practices and does not fund the use of pesticides – should their use be detected they should be replaced by IPM practices; and</p> <p>• Inappropriate labor practices during ecosystem restoration and conservation activities, will lead to the interruption or suspension of funding</p>				

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
			<p>Generation of liquid and solid waste as a result of agricultural production and processing activities (crop residue, animal manure, agrochemical containers, harvest and processing waste, packaging material, etc.)</p> <p>Land and water contamination from the use of fuels and lubricant in machinery or the use of agrochemicals.</p> <p>Risk of conflicts among the targeted communities on the use of natural resources.</p>	<p>until the issues are corrected.</p> <p>• Occupational health and safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of sun shelters, regular intake of water, and undertaking the heaviest work in the coolest work hours. - Training in safe practices and the use of adequate safety equipment. <p>• Vector-borne diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of adequate training. - Effective management (e.g. by reducing mosquito breeding grounds and the use of mosquito nets). <p>• Waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and support the adoption of agroecological best practices such as: composting, mulching, recycling packaging materials, etc.) 				

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide trainings on good practices. • Soil and water contamination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Machinery that will be used for the project will be properly serviced to minimize fuel leaks to the environment. - In cases of spillages, in-situ remediation will be conducted. - Promote and support the adoption of agroecological best practices. - Regulate use of agrochemicals. - Train farmers on safe use and handling of agrochemicals. • Conflicts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the free and prior informed consultation (FPIC) plan. - Ensure meaningful and continuous consultation and engagement with project 				

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
				stakeholders, and indigenous communities' participation in project implementation to prevent any potential conflicts.				
	2.2 Productive systems of Agrarian Communities are strengthened and better adapted to climate change and variability	2.2.1 Implementation of climate-smart forest landscape restoration in micro-watershed and strategic areas.	Same as above (2.1)	Same as above (2.1)	Promotorias Forestales	Same as above (2.1)	Bi-annual	98,560.00
		2.2.2 Implementation of climate adapted commercial forest plantations and agroforestry systems.	Same as above (2.1)	Same as above (2.1)	Promotorias Forestales	Same as above (2.1)	Bi-annual	104,000.00
	2.3 Participation of agrarian communities and producer organizations, especially women and the youth, in forestry and agroforestry value chains and building the climate resilience of their livelihoods enhanced.	2.3.1 Building local capacity for and implementing climate-resilient sustainable forest management and ensuring inclusive access to timber and non-timber forest product value chains.	No major negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity. An IPP was prepared to ensure adequate participation of indigenous and Afro Mexican communities. The inclusion of women and youth is ensured as per project design. Risks related to labour and working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the IPP. - The project will ensure international and national labor regulations are applied, both for the direct beneficiaries and for any contractor, organization, or company involved in the project. - The project incorporates measures to 	Promotorias Forestales	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	0.00

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
			conditions in micro-enterprises supported by the project.	<p>promote decent employment and income generation for women, youth, and indigenous and Afro-descendant populations.</p> <p>- In relation to child labor, the project will comply with the guidelines established in the current Federal Labor Law as well as SECAP and GCF requirements.</p>				
		2.3.2 Supporting households to improve food and nutrition security.	Impacts on water quality due to soil erosion.	Furrows will be established along the contour lines to reduce soil erosion and water run-off from rain.	Promotorias Forestales	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	0.00
		2.3.3 Establishing community forest brigades to monitor and ensure the sustainable climate-responsive use of forest resources.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity. An IPP was prepared to ensure adequate participation of indigenous and Afro Mexican communities. The inclusion of women and youth is ensured as per project design.	Implementation of the IPP.	Promotorias Forestales	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	0.00

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
Outcome 3: Agrarian communities conserve, restore and sustainably use forest landscapes based on land-use plans through payment of environmental services.	3.1 Accessible climate hazard-related early warning and monitoring systems in the Balsas PA supported.	3.1.1 Developing a platform and applications to facilitate access to climate information and early warning systems.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity.	N/A	PCU	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	0.00
		3.1.2 Strengthening CONAFOR's Forest Fire Protection and Prevention System (SPPIF), Forest Phytosanitary Surveillance (SIVICOFF).	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity.	N/A	PCU	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	0.00
		3.1.3 Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV).	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity.	N/A	PCU	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	0.00
		3.1.4 Social and Environmental Safeguards Management systems	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity.	N/A	GBCC	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	156,366.00
	3.2 Policy-relevant knowledge products through systematic documentation of good practices and intervention approaches of the project developed.	3.2.1 Production of training and systemization materials to support ongoing capacity development.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity.	N/A	PCU	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	0.00
		3.2.2 Exchange of experiences, and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) at	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity.	N/A	PCU	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	0.00

Outcome	Output	Activity	Impact	Mitigation/ Risk management measure	Responsible Institution In Implementation Phase	Means of Verification (Monitoring and reporting)	Frequency of Verification	Estimated cost
		the local, regional, national and international levels.						
		3.2.3 Implementing a rigorous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the project.	No negative impacts of this activity are anticipated for this activity.	N/A	PCU	Project implementation reports.	Bi-annual	0.00
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	485,697.00

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ESMF AND ESMP

118. To monitor compliance with the standards mentioned above and achieve their objectives, a safeguards monitoring plan is proposed, which is described below.

119. The monitoring of the implementation of the safeguards will be concomitant with the supervision and monitoring of the execution of the projects and, therefore, with the same frequency and periodicity. Therefore, the project management team will have focal points for environmental and social safeguards. Said follow-up must be carried out by CONAFOR/GCCB and monitored by the governing bodies of the Project. The results of this monitoring will form part of the periodic reports to be submitted to IFAD and the GCF.

120. CONAFOR/GCCB will ensure that all activities adhere to the project's safeguards. The following ESMF implementation monitoring table indicates the elements that must be monitored and reported by CONAFOR/CGCCB within the scope of implementation of all components.

121. Note that there is no Environmental and Social Management Plan for the activities of component 1 and 3. However, for the activities of these components, what is indicated in the table must be observed - in component 3, for example, GBCC will ensure and monitor if the requirements for consultations are inclusive, culturally appropriate, and will ensure the broad and informed participation of project-affected individuals and groups.

122. The project will use the SIAC - This system will provide data disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity to assess the achievements of the project in terms of social inclusion and strengthening of climate resilience.

123. All project actions will be monitored and evaluated through the scope indicator with data disaggregated by sex (at least 40% women) and by age range, to follow up on young people (up to 29 years of age, scope of at less 20%). In addition, for the monitoring and evaluation of gender issues, the outcome indicator pro-WEAI (Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index) will be applied both at the baseline and at the end of the project.

Table 3: Safeguard items to be monitored by CONAFOR/GBCC.

Item to be monitored/observed by CONAFOR/GCCB in monitoring the implementation of the ESMF	Source of information
1. Have the social and environmental risks and impacts been adequately analyzed in the design and execution of the activities?	Activity execution reports and field supervision reports. Revisión de términos de referencia, reportes de ejecución de actividades y reportes
2. Are the proposed mitigation measures adequate for the identified impacts?	
3. Were there gaps in the impact analysis?	
4. Have the teams (from the municipality, state, association or cooperative) responsible for the preparation and implementation of the PDI or OTC been trained in safeguards?	

5. Are the mitigation measures proposed in the ESMP being adequately implemented?	
6. What are the main problems encountered in the implementation of the ESMP?	
7. What are the proposed measures to solve systemic problems in the execution of the ESMPs	
8. Was the CLIP carried out with communities?	
9. Are the CLIP Agreements being implemented?	
10. Were there any complaints about CLIP and/or the project activities?	
11. How were complaints handled?	
12. Are there complaints of discrimination (race, age, gender, etc.)?	
13. How were these complaints/reports handled?	
14. Is the grievance mechanism fully functional (does it have adequate staff and access channels)?	
15. Are there reports of violence derived from project activities (particularly violence against beneficiaries, violence against women and against indigenous people)?	
16. 18. How were they resolved?	
17. Were there any other complaints?	
18. What complaints were there?	
19. How were they resolved?	
IF ANY OF THE ARTICLES MENTIONED ABOVE IS PENDING, CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND DEADLINES AND RESPONSIBILITIES MUST BE DEFINED FOR THEIR RESOLUTION!	

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM/ THE CITIZEN SERVICE MECHANISM (MECANISMO DE ATENCIÓN CIUDADANA -MCA)

124. The National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), as Borrower of IFAD and GCF grantee and, therefore, the body receiving the financing and responsible for the execution of the Balsas Project, has the Citizen Attention Mechanism (MAC), a Grievance Redress Mechanism that, supported by the legal framework covers all existing procedures to provide adequate answers and solutions to requests for citizen information, receipt of grievances/claims, complaints, claims, suggestions and doubts, which at the national level are defined as follows:

- Complaint, is the manifestation of allegedly irregular events in which public servants are involved in the exercise of their functions, which affect the legal sphere of a person, which makes them known to the authority.
- Complaint, is the manifestation of allegedly irregular events in which public servants are involved in the exercise of their functions, which affect the legal sphere of a person, which are made known to the authority by a third party.

- Claims, protests, oppositions, concerns or conflicts that arise between individuals related to the work of CONAFOR and that do not correspond to a complaint or denunciation.
- Suggestion, proposal that is presented in order to correct, expedite and improve the quality of public services and procedures provided by CONAFOR.
- Doubt, question that is presented in order to know and/or clarify the functions and/or actions of CONAFOR.
- Request for access to information, a document that any person submits to the Liaison Unit, through which they request information found in the documents that the Entity generates, obtains, acquires, or keeps in its files.

125. The operation of the MAC is carried out in three different areas that have their own channels, regulations and attention protocols, depending on the nature of the issues that it resolves and/or attends to, namely: (i) Internal Control Body (includes Social Comptrollers); (ii) Liaison Unit - INAI (National Institute for Access to Information); and (iii) Citizen Information and Attention Service (SIAC).

Internal Control Body (OIC)

126. The OIC receives complaints and denunciations for non-compliance with the obligations of public servants and is in charge of following up on them. The OIC is derived from the Ministry of Public Administration, whose objective is to promote a culture of transparency in government, accountability, the fight against corruption and the efficient performance of public institutions, as well as receiving and following up on complaints and complaints for non-compliance with the obligations of public servants.

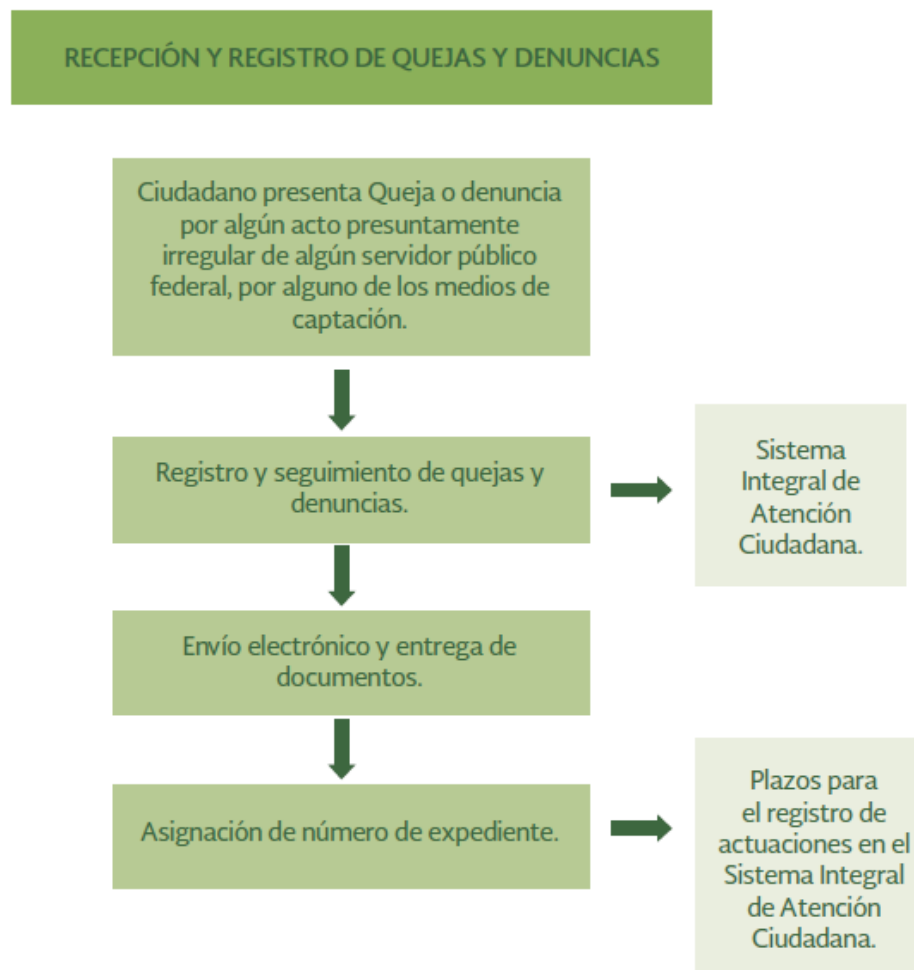
Record of complaints and reports:

127. The registration and investigation of complaints and denunciations by the OIC is described below (Illustration 1). The CONAFOR OIC has the following mechanisms to receive complaints and denunciations:

- In person: Periférico Poniente number 5360, Building "C", Colonia San Juan de Ocotán, Postal Code 45019, Zapopan, Jalisco.
- By phone: call toll free 800 5004361.
- Via email: quejas@conafor.gob.mx

128. The OIC's complaints areas record and follow up on a computerized system the complaints and denunciations received by the different instances and means of reception; as well as the actions derived from its attention, investigation and conclusion. The records contained in this computer system constitute the only official source of information available to the Ministry of Public Administration (Illustration 3).

Figure 7: Claim and grievances reception and review flow-chart.



Investigation of complaints and complaints:

129. The investigation of complaints and complaints begins with the review of the petition, which results in the issuance of a filing or inadmissibility of a complaint or complaint according to the following (Illustration 2):

- Filing Agreement or Initiation of the investigation stage, ordering the filing of the complaint or denunciation, the assignment of the file number, the integration of the file and the practice of proceedings and investigations to gather the elements of conviction and indications that support the alleged breach of obligations.
- Agreement by which it is determined inadmissibility. The inadmissibility agreement will be issued in cases where the complaint or complaint presented does not contain data or minimum elements that allow to notice the alleged responsibility of the public servant and legally initiate its investigation.

In the cases in which the Settlement Agreement or Beginning of the investigation stage is issued, a request for documentation and information is made through the following actions (Illustration 2):

- Communication to the complainant or complainant for ratification of their complaint or complaint and when deemed necessary they may be summoned.
- Appoint other public servants who have knowledge of the facts.
- Other actions and procedures necessary and appropriate to integrate the files.

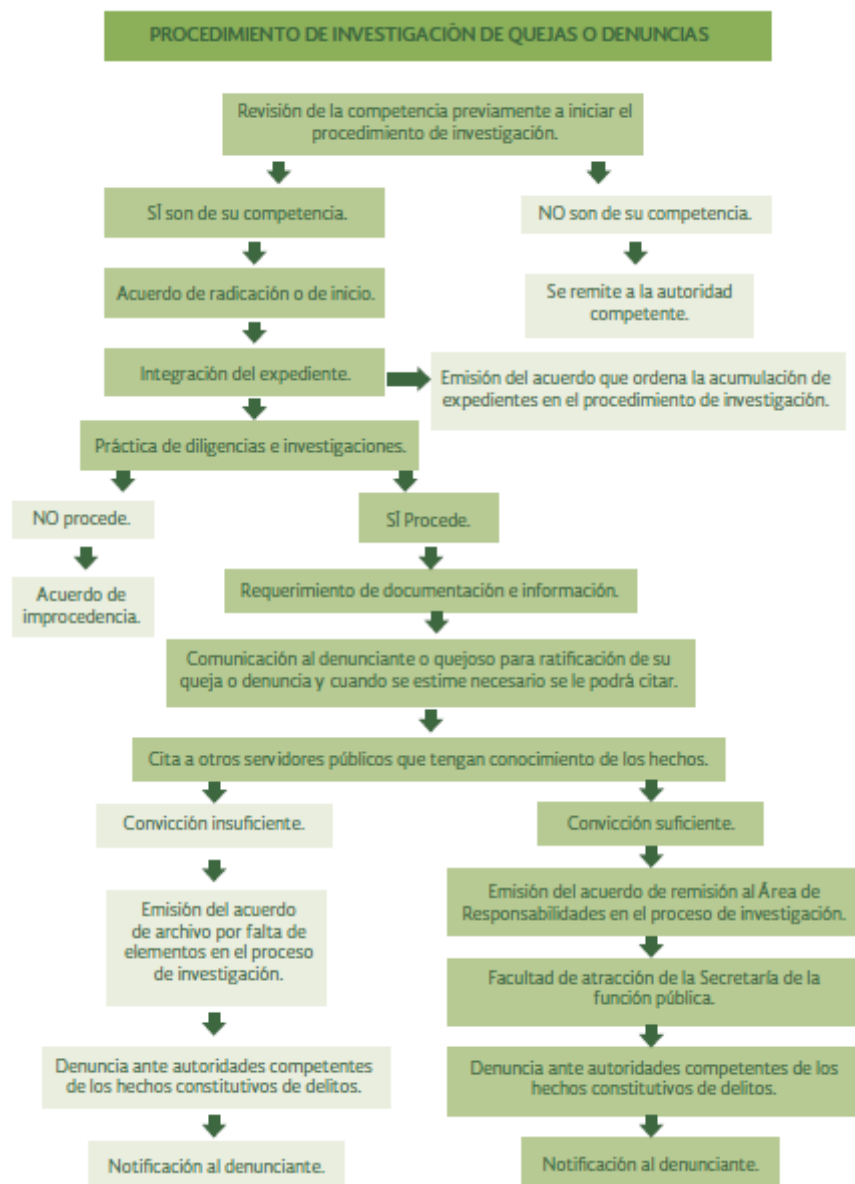
109. Once the investigation stage and the comprehensive analysis of the file have been completed, the following procedure is followed, depending on the case (Illustration 2):

- Issuance of the File Agreement due to lack of elements in the investigation procedure. This agreement will proceed in those cases in which it is determined that there are not sufficient and suitable elements of conviction that prove the alleged irregularity.
- Issuance of the Referral Agreement to the area of responsibilities in the investigation procedure. This agreement will proceed in those cases in which it is determined that there are sufficient and suitable elements of conviction that prove an alleged irregularity.

110. In the cases of the issuance of the Referral Agreement to the area of responsibilities in the investigation procedure, the following route is followed (Illustration 2):

- Issuance of the Agreement that orders the accumulation of files in the investigation process. This agreement will proceed when there are several investigation procedures that can be resolved in a single one, which are related to one or several public servants and refer to the same facts denounced.
- Complaint before the competent authorities of the acts constituting crimes. If the internal comptroller is aware of the facts that imply criminal responsibility, he must report them to the Public Prosecutor's Office or, where appropriate, present the legal area of the unit to formulate the accusations, when so required.
- Notifications. The complainant, denouncer or other public servants who have knowledge of the facts are informed of the determination or agreement that resulted from their complaint or complaint.

Figure 8: Claims and grievances investigation flow-chart.



Social comptrollers

130. In turn, the OIC is the body in charge of providing punctual support in the promotion and operation activities of the Social Comptroller in social development programs and sanctioning when irregularities are detected, the latter in accordance with the Internal Regulations of the Secretariat of the Public Function (D.O.F. April 16, 2020).

131. In this regard, article 30 of "Chapter VIII. Social Comptrollership" of the Operating Rules of the Program for Sustainable Forest Development (PDFS) establishes that CONAFOR will promote the participation of the beneficiary population of said rules, who may carry out social comptrollership activities, in an organized, independent, voluntary and honorary (DOF, 2021).

132. The foregoing, through the integration, operation and linkage of social comptrollers or similar

figures, for the follow-up, supervision and surveillance of compliance with the goals and actions committed in the program, as well as the correct application of public resources assigned to it (DOF, 2021). The participation of indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities, through their authorities and Indigenous Regulatory Systems, is recognized and will be encouraged to carry out social control actions within the framework established by the rules in question; this through culturally and linguistically relevant media and communication channels (DOF, 2021).

133. In accordance with the Third Provision of the Guidelines for the promotion and operation of social control in federal social development programs, which defines the Regulatory Body as the Administrative Unit of the agency or entity of the Federal Public Administration that is in charge of the social development program and is directly responsible for the promotion of social control; and the Executing Instance(s) as the one in charge of the exercise of federal resources and which is given the responsibility of operating the social development program.

134. In this context and considering what is established in the Organic Statute of the National Forestry Commission and the CONAFOR Organization Manual, the General Coordination of Planning and Information (CGPI) is defined as the Regulatory Instance, and the Executing Instances are the Forestry Development Promoters and Forest Education and Training Centers.

135. The operating procedure of the Social Comptroller's Office is described below (DOF, 2021; CONAFOR, 2022):

Work Program to promote Social Comptrollership

136. The Regulatory Instance is responsible for providing the Executing Instances: the Scheme, the Operational Guide and the Annual Work Program of Social Comptrollership (regulatory documents) validated by the Ministry of Public Administration.

137. Once the Regulatory Body delivers the validated Regulatory Documents to the Executing Body, the latter will have 10 business days to send the Social Comptroller's Work Program ex officio, attaching the Calendar of Rights and Obligations of the beneficiaries, to the Regulatory Instance for its review and/or validation, corresponding (CONAFOR, 2022).

Dissemination and promotion for the constitution of the Social Comptrollership Committees.

138. The dissemination and promotion for the constitution of the Social Comptrollership Committees will be carried out by CONAFOR during the training of the Beneficiaries on the rights and obligations acquired. The foregoing is not limited to what is established in the scheme validated by the Ministry of Public Administration.

Formation of the Social Comptrollership Committee

139. The constitution meeting of the Social Comptrollership Committee will be held in the place, date and time established in the Call (issued by the Executing Entity - CONAFOR), being able to attend the session in person or virtually via videoconference. In those cases in which there are no conditions due to fortuitous events or force majeure to hold a session, a Second Call will be issued to carry out said purpose.

140. The beneficiary population of the Support for Sustainable Forest Development Program must be present at said meeting, who will agree on the constitution of the Committee, as well as the Executing Entity (CONAFOR), who will promote the formation of the committee freely, voluntarily and honorably,

guaranteeing equitable participation of men and women, and informing that the validity of the Committee will be for the fiscal year in which it is constituted.

141. In addition, they must define their Work Program establishing the dates and venues of the following meetings, which can be held in person or through audiovisual technological means.

142. At the end of the meeting, an attendance list will be drawn up that will serve as support for the Constitution Act of the Committee.

143. For the registration of the Committee, the members will deliver the Constitution Act of the Committee to the Executing Entity who will take note of the request for the registration of the Committee and, if applicable, will verify according to the corresponding register (List of results published in the CONAFOR official page) that the members of the Committee have the quality of the beneficiary population (with assigned resources).

144. The Executing Body must register the Committee in the Social Comptrollership Information System (SICS), within a period of no more than fifteen (15) business days from the date of constitution of the Committee, and deliver of the registration certificate.

145. The Social Comptrollership Information System (SICS) is the computer system designed and administered by the Ministry of Public Administration, which has the purpose of controlling the registry of the Social Comptrollership Committees and the activities they carry out, as well as those of promotion by the Regulatory and Executing Instance.

146. Likewise, the Executing Entity must provide public information necessary to carry out its activities, as well as advice, training, and guidance on the means to present complaints and denunciations.

The Work Program of each Social Oversight Committee

147. The Work Program of each Social Comptrollership Committee will be documented and must consider at least 2 (two) work meetings with CONAFOR, in which the necessary public information will be provided for the monitoring, supervision and surveillance of compliance with the goals and actions committed in the Program.

Meetings of the Social Oversight Committee

148. The beneficiaries may attend and witness the meetings of the Social Comptrollership Committee, which will have the right to speak, in order to express their needs, opinions and, where appropriate, complaints or denunciations to the members of the Social Control Committee.

Social Comptrollership, in relation to the Support Component.

149. At each of the meetings, the Executing Entities will provide the Committee with public information on the operation and execution of the support of the Support for Sustainable Forest Development Program, as well as on the exercise of their activities in the area of Social Oversight. As evidence of each of the meetings, a Minute must be prepared that will be signed, at least, by a public servant of the Executing Entity, a member of the Committee and a beneficiary. Finally, the Comptroller Liaison of the Executing Entity will be in charge of drawing up the Minutes and capturing them in the Information System (SICS) within a period of no more than 20 business days after its completion.

Mechanisms for registering complaints and denunciations

150. Attention to complaints and denunciations is a relevant issue in each of the promotion and operation activities of social comptrollership, the person Social Comptrollership Liaison of the Executing Entity, must inform the right that all the beneficiaries have to present complaints and denunciations that may give rise to the establishment of administrative, civil or criminal responsibilities.

151. Once the Committee has carried out the surveillance actions and if irregularities are found, complaints or denunciations may be filed through the following mechanisms:

(i) Through the Ministry of Public Function:

- Citizen Complaint of Corruption (SIDECE): <https://sidec.funcionpublica.gob.mx/#!>
- Via correspondence: General Directorate of Complaints and Investigations of the Ministry of Public Administration at Av. Insurgentes Sur No. 1735, 2nd Floor North Wing, Guadalupe Inn, Álvaro Obregón, ZIP: 01020, Mexico City.
- By telephone: Within the Republic at 800 11 28 700 and in Mexico City 55 2000 2000.
- In person: In module 3 of the SFP at Av. Insurgentes Sur No. 1735, PB, Guadalupe Inn, Álvaro Obregón, ZIP: 01020, Mexico City.
- • Application (App) "Citizen Complaint of Corruption".

(ii) Through the Internal Control Body of CONAFOR:

- In person: Periférico Poniente number 5360, Building "C", Colonia San Juan de Ocotán, Postal Code 45019, Zapopan, Jalisco.
- By phone: call toll free 800 5004361.
- Via email: quejas@conafor.gob.mx

Report to be filled out by the Social Oversight Committees

152. Once the surveillance activities have been carried out by the Committee, the Social Comptrollership Committee Report will be prepared in the month of December of each fiscal year, and must be registered in the Information System (SICS) within 15 business days after its collection.

153. For the preparation of the Report of the Social Comptrollership Committee, the Social Comptrollership Liaison of the Executing Entity, in the Second Meeting scheduled in the Committee's Constitution Act, will provide them with the Report Format and will advise them for filling it out.

154. The Social Comptrollership Information System covers all the operating procedures that make up the Social Comptrollership (CONAFOR, 2022).

155. To access this system, the Regulatory Body will provide the Executing Body with the username and password, and it will be entered through the following link: <http://sics.funcionpublica.gob.mx>.

156. The deadlines that the Regulatory and Executing Instance must follow, for the capture of activities in the Information System (SICS) are the following (CONAFOR, 2022):

Document	Responsible instance	Deadlines
Validated regulatory documents, operational structure and budget to monitor	Normative	20 business days from receipt of the SFP validation letter
Constitutive Act of the Social Comptrollership Committee	Executing	15 business days after the constitution of the Committee
Minutes of the Meetings	Executing	20 business days after completion
Member Substitution Act	Executing	15 business days after its replacement
Report of the Social Oversight Committee	Executing	15 business days after its collection

157. In accordance with its powers, the Ministry of Public Administration will follow up on the procedures described above, in addition to advising and resolving any doubt or unforeseen situation to guarantee the right of the beneficiaries to form Committees through the account: contraloriasocial@funcionpublica.gob.mx (DOF, 2021).

158. Based on the above, the MCA is considered to be meeting IFAD's requirements for GRMs. At project start-up, IFAD will verify that the mechanism is effectively functioning, operational and disseminated to project stakeholders. The GRM is required to be accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, rights compatible, and enabling continuous learning. These principles are further described below. Any gaps identified will be addressed to ensure these requirements are met.

- Accessible: being known to all target groups for whose use they are intended, and providing adequate assistance for those who may face particular barriers to access, e.g. lack of awareness of the GRM, language, literacy, costs, physical location and fears of reprisal.
- Predictable: providing a clear and known procedure with an indicative timeframe for each stage, and clarity on the types of processes and outcomes available and means of monitoring implementation. In order for a GRM to be trusted and used, it should provide public information about the procedures it offers.
- Equitable: seeking to ensure that aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms. Where imbalances are not redressed, perceived inequity can undermine both the perception of a fair process and the GRM's ability to arrive at durable solutions.
- Transparent: keeping parties to a grievance informed about its progress, and providing sufficient information about the mechanism's performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake. Providing transparency about a GRM's performance to wider stakeholders, through statistics, or more detailed information about the handling of certain cases, can be important to demonstrate its legitimacy and retain broad trust. At the same time, confidentiality of the dialogue between parties and of individuals' identities should be provided.

- Rights compatible: grievance redress processes are generally more successful when all parties agree that outcomes are consistent with applicable national and internationally recognized rights.
- Enabling continuous learning: to enhance policies, procedures, and practices in order to improve GRM performance and prevent future harm, including by: conducting regular analysis of the frequency, patterns, and causes of grievances; strategies and processes used for grievance resolution; and the effectiveness of those strategies and processes.

Grievance mechanism for sexual harassment

159. The project will set up a stand-alone procedure for sexual harassment in the workplace. Confidentiality, discretion and non-retribution are particularly important for these cases, as is the ability to lodge grievances anonymously. Victims of sexual harassment may feel too intimidated to lodge a grievance in person. Gender should be taken into consideration and it is good practice to have both a male and a female staff member available to receive and process grievances, so that employees can choose to whom they wish to speak. An effective sexual harassment complaints procedure:

- Conveys the message that the employer takes all cases of harassment seriously and is able to prevent harassment;
- Enables the complainant to report harassment to the most appropriate point of contact from a choice of management-liaison points and, wherever possible, to enable the complainant to report harassment to a female supervisor or manager. Anonymous complaints can also be allowed;
- Ensures that complaints are dealt with consistently and within a specified period of time;
- Alerts an employer to patterns of unacceptable conduct; and
- Highlights the need for prevention strategies in particular areas.

IFAD's complaints procedure

160. In addition to the MCA, IFAD's Complaints Procedure ensures that appropriate mechanisms make it possible to file a complaint with IFAD if a person or persons believe(s) they are, or might be, adversely affected by an IFAD-funded programme or project that is not complying with IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP).

161. Every individual or group has the right to voice their complaints in relation to IFAD's work without threats to their safety or fear of retaliation.

162. The procedure does not apply to complaints related to sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse. These complaints should be reported to IFAD's Ethics Office (see section below). Complaints related to fraud, corruption, or financial and administrative matters should be reported to IFAD's Office of Oversight and Audit.

163. Below is the procedure for submitting a complaint:

- By email:
 - o Download the Complaints Form (Word) for IFAD Complaints Procedure and the Enhanced Complaints Procedure: <https://www.ifad.org/en/accountability-and-complaints-procedures>
 - o Send the completed form by email to SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org

- By mail to:
 - o IFAD SECAP Complaints
Programme Management Department
Operational, Results and Policy Division
Via Paolo di Dono, 44
00142 Roma, RM, Italy

The complaint should include the following information:

- Name, address, telephone number and other contact information
- Whether the complainants wish to keep their identity confidential, and if so, why
- Name, location, and nature of the IFAD project/programme

How the Complainants believe they have been, or are likely to be, adversely affected by the IFAD-supported project or programme.**SEXUAL HARASSMENT, EXPLOITATION AND SEXUAL ABUSE**

164. In accordance with the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (2018), all contracts with project staff, contractors, vendors and other third parties that are financed with IFAD funds FIDA shall include: (i) provisions prohibiting acts of sexual harassment and SEA, (ii) provisions establishing the obligation to report immediately to IFAD or the Government incidents of sexual harassment and/or SEA in activities or operations financed or managed by IFAD, and (iii) provisions allowing immediate termination of contract based on proven acts of sexual harassment and/or SEA in connection with activities or operations financed or administered by IFAD.

Sexual harassment in the workplace:

165. The project will ensure that contracts with project-employers, contractors and suppliers include clear provisions regarding non-discrimination and prevention of sexual harassment and sexual abuse.

166. Employer policies and/or labour-management procedures should ensure the following:

- Non-discrimination and equal opportunity policies/provisions explicitly prevent harassment, intimidation and bullying in the workplace. These policies need to be clearly communicated and accessible to management, supervisors and workers. Managers and supervisors should be trained on how to apply the policies consistently.
- Workplaces/sites are monitored to identify and quickly address any form of harassment.
- Worker grievance mechanisms should be sufficiently discreet to allow employees to voice concerns confidentially, and adapted to effectively deal with received complaints of sexual harassment. It is also good practice to have both a male and female staff member available for receiving and processing grievances so that employees can choose who they would be most comfortable speaking to.

167. Project workers will be informed of applicable grievance and conflict resolution systems or mechanisms provided at the workplace level. The mechanism should address workers' concerns promptly, using an understandable, transparent process that provides timely feedback to those concerned, without any retribution, and shall operate in an independent and objective manner. Project workers may use these

mechanisms without retribution. The grievance and conflict resolution system does not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies available under the national law or through existing arbitration procedures or substitute for grievance systems provided through collective agreements.

Gender-based violence including sexual exploitation and abuse linked to project activities

168. In line with the IFAD Policy to Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, in cases where incidences of gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse occur, there will be established reporting and response protocols in place, with specific procedures for gender-based violence including confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of such cases, that indicate when and where to report incidents, and what follow-up actions will be undertaken. In addition, there will be modalities to provide services and redress to survivors/affected persons. Additionally, sexual exploitation and abuse-related issues are included in supervision and support missions.

169. When an incident or accident occurs or threatens to occur, including incidents of GBV and SEA/H, the project is required to notify IFAD's Country Director within two days of the incident or accident occurring.

170. The primary responsibility for reporting and successfully managing the incident lies with the project, who is required to fill out an Incident Report form and submit it to the respective Country Director. Within IFAD, the respective Country Director, Project Delivery Team members from the Environment Climate and Gender Division (ECG), and representatives from the Office of the General Counsel (LEG), the Operational Policy and Results (OPR), the Communications (COM), Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division (PMI) have specific responsibilities and accountabilities for supporting the Incident management process.

171. The Office of Enterprise Risk Management (RMO) is kept informed of any incident. At IFAD, the Incident Panel is responsible and accountable for overseeing and monitoring the functioning of IFAD's incident reporting procedure for serious ESHS-related incidents or accidents that have occurred at IFAD-funded project activities.

172. During implementation, the project will assess risks of project-related gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, harassment and abuse to project-affected people and communities as part of the E&S screening process. Where appropriate, the project will adopt specific measures to prevent and address these risks, including the provision of confidential channels for reporting incidents and providing support. When a risk of GBV/SEAH is identified, the following three steps will be followed.

- **Assessment of risks:** identification and assessment of the risks of gender-based violence should consist of the following steps:
 - o Undertake social risk assessment of community-level risks.
 - o Assess capacity and availability of quality, safe and ethical services for survivors/ affected persons.
 - o Establish procedures to review and update risk assessments during project implementation.
- **Addressing risks:** Throughout implementation, the project should apply the following mitigation, reporting and monitoring measures:
 - o Based on risks identified, identify the corresponding mitigation measures and implement

actions suggested to mitigate project-related risk of gender-based violence in the project area.

- Monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation measures and adapt as appropriate.
- Create an enabling environment for women's participation through strategic and social behaviour change communication, targeting religious and traditional leaders and community members.
- Ensure safety and security of women groups in the target communities.
- Find age-, gender-, and culturally appropriate ways to facilitate participation of women.
- Enhance community awareness, capacities and strengths of project beneficiary communities, implementing partners and government staff in preventing and reducing risks of gender-based violence.
- Map the existence of and gaps in services for survivors/affected persons.
- **Response:** During the implementation, the project should undertake the following initiatives in response to cases of gender-based violence:
 - Provide essential services for survivors/affected persons.
 - Report any case through IFAD incident procedure⁵ and the project's grievance mechanism (MCA), keeping survivors/affected persons information confidential and anonymous.
 - Document and close cases brought through the grievance mechanism.

173. SEAH grievance can also be reported to IFAD. The appropriate reporting channel for sexual harassment and SEA is the Ethics Office. IFAD has also established regional SEA focal points. To report misconduct, the following channels are available:

- Direct helpline: +39 06 5459 2525
- Mobile phone number (WhatsApp-enabled): +39 338 738 0924
- Email: ethicsoffice@ifad.org

174. The existence of the project's grievance redress mechanism (MCA), IFAD's complaints procedures (including ethics channel), the complaint process, as well as mandatory compliance with IFAD policies, including the SEA, must be communicated to the organizations and beneficiaries of the project by the executing unit.

DISSEMINATION

175. The project will disseminate relevant documentation developed through the GCF design process (including PACES and the Gender Assessment and Action Plan) in a timely manner. Category B projects will be disclosed a minimum of 30 days prior to the expected GCF approval date in accordance with the requirements of the GCF Information Disclosure Policy. For sub-projects, those that are rated as category B, require the development of sub-project specific ESMP. The ESMP as well as any other relevant E&S instruments will be disclosed at the state level at least 30 days before the expected CONAFOR approval date. An outline of the ESMP for sub-projects is provided in Annex 4.

176. Documents disclosed must be presented in an accessible and culturally appropriate manner, paying due attention to the specific needs of indigenous and community groups that may be affected by project implementation (such as literacy, gender, language differences or accessibility of technical

⁵ <https://www.ifad.org/en/incident-procedure-for-environmental-social-health-and-safety>

information or connectivity).

177. IFAD and the project will ensure the widest possible dissemination and dissemination of project information. Taking into account special needs and limited access to web content. In this sense, special attention will be paid to potential project participants: farmers, illiterate or technologically illiterate people, people with hearing or visual disabilities, people with limited or no access to the Internet and other groups with special needs. The dissemination of information among these groups will be carried out by CONAFOR and state partners. All accessible and locally available tools will be used for outreach, including social media, local newspapers, flyers, brochures, radio and television. Special attention will be paid to the dissemination of the environmental and social safeguards of the project, including the Citizen Attention Mechanism.

ALLOCATION OF THE SAFEGUARDS BUDGET

178. The supervision of safeguards of the works will be housed in the GBCC and the Forest Development Promoters to control compliance at both levels, in the field and at the project level, ensuring a correct course of action. Similarly, a specialist safeguards officer and a climate change specialist will work with the inputs provided by the GBCC and liaise with IFAD. Consultants will also be needed to support the cross-cutting issues of indigenous peoples and gender. The following table has a rough estimate of the cost of personnel totally or partially dedicated to the implementation of safeguards.

Table 4: Proposed safeguards budget.

	Cost (USD)
1.3.3 Building the capacities of CONAFOR's <i>Promotorías Forestales</i> .	126,771,00 ⁶
2.2.1 Implementation of climate-smart forest landscape restoration in micro-watershed and strategic areas.	98,560.00
2.2.2 Implementation of climate adapted commercial forest plantations and agroforestry systems.	104,000.00
Social and Environmental Safeguards Management systems (activity 3.1.4)	156,366.00
TOTAL	485,697.00

⁶ Estimate as 4% of the local consultants costs for strengthening of Promotorias Forestales.

ANNEX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FORMAT (ESMP) FOR PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES.

Fill in the following information legibly, avoid blank spaces, deletions and/or amendments

All the required information is important, especially the concepts marked with this symbol ♦

1. General data of the beneficiary ♦			
Full name of the beneficiary/legal representative		Property name	
Municipality		Application sheet	

2. Supervision Information ♦				
Reason for monitoring*:	Request	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advance	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
*Depending on the type of supervision, you must use the corresponding annex(es)				
<p>SUPPORT CONCEPT</p> <p>Forest Restoration of Micro-watersheds and Strategic Regions for Well-being/Restauración Forestal de Microcuencas y Regiones Estratégicas para el Bienestar (RFM)</p> <p>Objective: Support the legitimate owners and possessors of forest lands and preferably forest lands, to execute integral forest restoration projects in micro-watersheds and strategic regions of the country with a focus on Integrated Land Management (MIT), through practices that contribute to recover the productivity of degraded forest ecosystems, as well as generate employment and improve the well-being of ejidos, communities, indigenous peoples and small owners.</p> <p>RFM.1 Forest restoration of strategic micro-watersheds Support for the execution of forest restoration activities in the micro-watersheds defined as eligible.</p> <p>RFM.2 Restoration in micro-watersheds for indigenous peoples Support for the execution of restoration activities in forest areas and preferably degraded forests in indigenous peoples whose properties are located within micro-watersheds defined as eligible.</p> <p>RFM.1 <input type="radio"/> RFM.2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">**</p> <p>Environmental Services for Well-being /Servicios Ambientales para el Bienestar (SA)</p> <p>Concept SA.1. Payment for Environmental Services :They are economic incentives aimed at the owners and legitimate owners of forest land, and preferably forest land for the benefits that society receives from forest ecosystems, such as water harvesting, biodiversity maintenance, carbon capture and conservation, which benefit population centers and the development of productive activities.</p>				

Concept SA.2. Its objective is to establish payments for environmental services promoting the conjunction of financial and operational resources of CONAFOR and of the parties interested in contributing economic resources to encourage the creation and strengthening of Local Mechanisms, promoting the participation of institutions of the three orders of government, organizations from the private sector or civil society. These Local Mechanisms complement the CONAFOR payment schemes for environmental services, diversifying the sources of financing and private participation in the conservation of forest ecosystems.

SA.1.1



SA.2



**

Commercial Forest Plantations and Agroforestry Systems for Well-being/Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales y Sistemas Agroforestales para el Bienestar (PFC)

Objective: To support the legitimate owners and possessors of lands preferably suitable for forestry and temporary forestry to establish and develop competitive and sustainable PFCs as well as Agroforestry Systems, to promote the productive diversification of land use and contribute to increasing forestry production from the country.

PFC.1 Commercial Forest Plantations: Economic resources destined to partially cover the costs of establishing PFC, as well as for the payment of technical assistance.

PFC.2 Timber Plantations in Agroforestry Systems: Economic resources destined to partially cover the costs of establishing timber plantations, on land where forestry activities will be carried out in combination with agricultural or livestock activities, to develop agroforestry systems.

PFC.1



PFC.2



**

Community Forest Management and Value Chains for Well-being/ Manejo Forestal Comunitario y Cadenas de Valor para el Bienestar (MFCCV)

Objective: Support the owners, legitimate owners and inhabitants of forest areas so that they implement actions that allow them to strengthen governance, capacity development, social, technical, cultural, technology transfer; management, cultivation, use and certification of timber and non-timber forest resources; the strengthening of the supply, transformation and market processes of raw materials and forest products.

MFCCV.1 Support to incorporate area to sustainable forest management, economic support for the strengthening, execution and technical support to develop actions of planning, organization, productive activities and management of timber resources in forest lands with productive potential and where no type of commercial exploitation is carried out.

MFCCV. 2. Support to encourage sustainable forest management and the value chain, financial support to improve the schemes for the use of raw materials and timber forest products in order to strengthen their operational, organizational, technical and managerial capacities in forest management to diversify production and increase the competitiveness and profitability of forestry activity.

MFCCV. 3 Support for comprehensive production projects for non-timber, economic support to develop strategic planning actions, organization, sustainable use of its non-timber forest resources and wildlife, supply, transformation and commercialization of raw materials and non-timber forest products.

MFCCV. 4. Support for comprehensive productive projects for women, financial support to trigger entrepreneurship and the execution of projects led and operated by women, in order to add value to forest raw materials and resources associated with the forest ecosystem, and thereby promote the empowerment of women in production processes and in the decision-making in their communities.

MFCCV. 5. Strategic projects

Economic support for the execution of projects of regional impact for the supply and industrialization of raw materials and forest products that affect the forestry trade balance and the co-generation of clean energy.

MFCCV.1 ☐ MFCCV.2 ☐ MFCCV.3 ☐ MFCCV.4 ☐ MFCCV.5 ☐

Año de ejecución: Year 1 ☐ Year 2 ☐ Year 3 ☐ Year 4 ☐ Year 5 ☐

Year of execution

Description of supervision ♦

Was there any change in activities, compared to what was originally requested or approved?

YES

NO

Next, the quantities carried out and quantified in the field should be broken down according to the support activities. Said information must be supported as established in the support formats to collect information in the field.

Quantification of activities carried out.

Activities	Area (ha)	Quantity	Unit of measure*	% Achieved
Totals				

* m, m², m³, km, plantas, piezas, etc.

Brief description of the activities carried out.

(Dimensions, spacing, species, replacement, planting arrangement, materials, etc.)

[illegible]

Quantification of reforestation species

* plant, kg seed, pieces, etc.

Species (common or scientific name)	Quantity	Unidad de medida*
Totales		

Density/ha

*Average survival rate(%)

*En caso de aplicar

4. Coordinates of the supervised polygon(s) ♦

Does the polygon or polygons (shape file) provided by the beneficiary match the one obtained in the field tour of this supervision? Support yourself with the use of GPS

YES ☐ NO ☐ PARCIALLY ☐

In case of NO or Partially, please record the adaptations or changes in the GPS.

Assigned area (ha)

Area obtained through GPS (ha)

5. Observations, recommendations or additional information

It is mandatory to attach representative photographs of the supervised activities

Place and date:

Supervised by the Institution ♦

Signature of agreement of the Beneficiary
Person or his/her legal representative(s) ♦ ♦

NAME

FUNCTION:

SIGNATURE:**

Witness name and signature***

(preferably the Technical Advisor)

**If you do not know how to sign, print your fingerprint.

***In case there is a witness

NAME:

FUNCTION:

SIGNATURE:**

NAME:

FUNCTION:

SIGNATURE:**

Nombre:

Cargo:

Firma:**

Support annexes to collect information in the field

(Fill out only when supervising an Initial Request)

FOREST RESTORATION CRITERIA FOR SUPERVISION OF VIABLE APPLICATIONS	
Transversality criteria	
Current support from environmental services?	
Si	<input type="radio"/>
No	<input type="radio"/>
It has support from SADER, related to soil and water conservation.	
Si	<input type="radio"/>
No	<input type="radio"/>
Has or has had completed Environmental Compensation projects in the last 5 years	
Si	<input type="radio"/>

No	<input type="radio"/>
It has current support from Community Forest Management and Value Chains	
Si	<input type="radio"/>
No	<input type="radio"/>
Number of project polygons	
Requested area in a single polygon	<input type="radio"/>
Area requested in two or more polygons	<input type="radio"/>
Location within eligible areas	
The polygon in its entirety is within eligible areas	<input type="radio"/>
The polygon is partially in eligible areas	<input type="radio"/>
The requested project includes agroforestry system activities	
More than 50% of the project area	<input type="radio"/>
Between 25% and 50% of the surface of the project	<input type="radio"/>
Up to 25% of the project area	<input type="radio"/>
Economic criteria	Points
Submit document of economic contribution to the project	
Greater than 15%	<input type="radio"/>
from 6 to 15%	<input type="radio"/>
Up to 5%	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental criteria	Points
Degradation level	
Light	<input type="radio"/>
Moderate	<input type="radio"/>
Severe	<input type="radio"/>
Dominant slope of the proposed site(s)	
Up to 10%	<input type="radio"/>
From 11 to 20%	<input type="radio"/>
From 21 to 45%	<input type="radio"/>

Technical criteria	
Evaluation of the Forest Restoration Technical Project	
Verify that the polygon delivered by the requesting person corresponds to the field supervised and the perimeter of the protection, if requested.	
Verify that at least one point in each area where each proposed activity is to be carried out corresponds to what is stated in the PTRF, for which the following activities will be carried out:	
Average slope measurement.	
Evidence of completion of the profile indicated in PTRF	
Soil depth and texture of the different layers. View cuts, not necessarily profile.	
Check if there are compacted layers in the first 50 cm.	
Assess soil degradation.	
See the availability of materials for the construction of works (stones, shoots, dead material, stakes, etc.).	
Take measurements of vegetation cover and crown cover.	
List the species present on the property and in the adjacent area.	
Verify that the planting density established in the PTRF is consistent with the percentage of tree and shrub canopy coverage.	
Write down the geoforms present in the property.	
Verify the distance to be fenced and verify that the total protection of the property is achieved.	

Ecosystem and vegetation type

- ☐ TEMPERATE ☐ TROPICAL ☐ ARID and SEMI-Arid
☐ TRANSITION BETWEEN ECOSYSTEMS

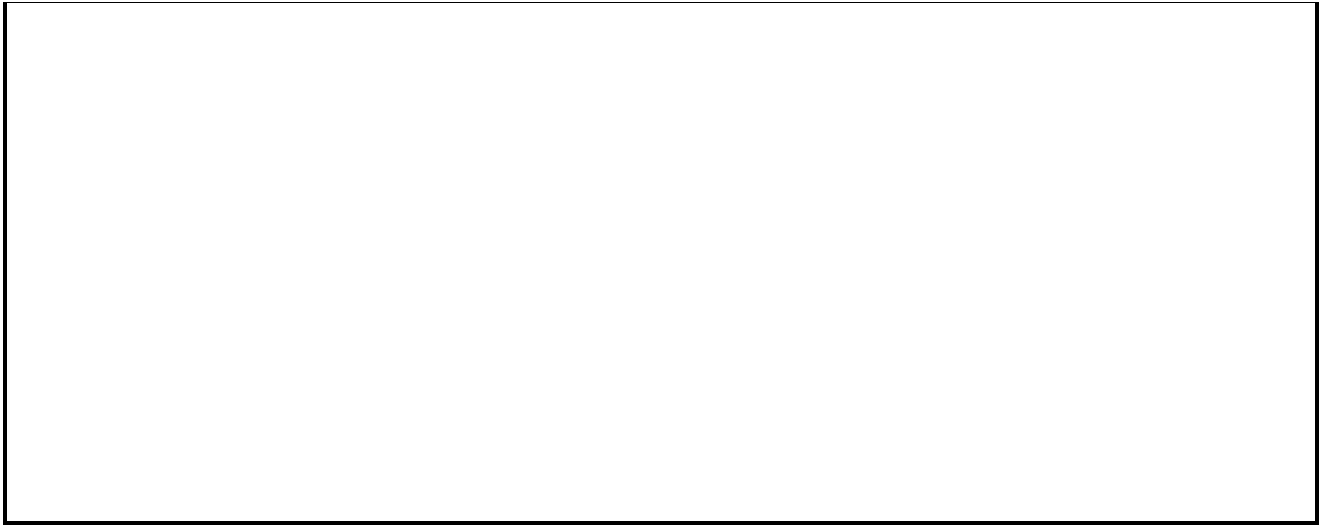
predominant vegetation:

Indicates the predominant and native forest species present on the property (Scientific or common name):

Ratification or rectification of the support amounts of the viable opinion

Actividades Activities	Quantity	Unit of measure *	Amount (\$) (\$)
*			
Totals			

* m, m², m³, km, plantas, piezas, kg, etc.



ANNEXES FOR QUANTIFICATION OF WORKS AND PRACTICES

Select and print the format according to the works carried out in each project.

Dams.

Type of work that will quantify:

No	Clave	Coordenadas geográficas (WGS84)		Cortina o barrera					Vertedor				Delantal				Volumen o área total (m³ o m²)
		Lat. DD ° MM'SS.S'' N	(Long. DDD ° MM'SS.S'' W)	Base mayor (m)	Base menor (m)	Ancho de corona (m)	Altura total (m)	Volumen o área (m³ o m²)	Largo (m)	Ancho (m)	Altura (m)	Volumen o área (m³ o m²)	Largo (m)	Ancho (m)	Altura (m)	Volumen o área (m³ o m²)	

Bordos o jagüeyes.

No	Clave	Coordenadas geográficas (WGS84)		Bordo				
		Lat. DD ° MM'SS.S'' N	(Long. DDD ° MM'SS.S'' W)	Base mayor (m)	Base menor (m)	Longitud (m)	Altura total (m)	Volumen (m³)

QUANTIFICATION OF WORKS AND PRACTICES

Hillside works.

This format will be used one for each type of work on slopes. The sampling points must be distributed in the supported polygon

[illegible]

PLANT SURVIVAL

--

[illegible]

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ACTIVITIES



Pie de foto

Pie de foto

Note: Attach photo caption with a brief description of the activity; preferably color images, with a quality resolution and aspect ratio that allow their correct viewing and printing; use the pages that are necessary.

Safeguards compliance check list

Norma 1: Conservación de la biodiversidad		
Standard 1: Biodiversity conservation		
	Yes	No
Does the Project foresee the use of wetlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If there are plans for the sustainable management of natural resources, were they approved by CONAFOR?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the introduction of potentially invasive species and genetically modified organisms anticipated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the area of the activities >300 ha?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments and observations:		

Standard 2: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention		
Have measures been developed or are they being developed to avoid or minimize pollutant emissions in sensitive or already degraded water, air or soil environments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is it planned to use the waste management hierarchy (reuse, recycle, use waste for energy generation and, when no other alternative is technically and economically viable, properly dispose) to dispose of the materials used in the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do the projected atmospheric emissions not result in concentrations of pollutants that exceed the emission limits or ambient air quality standards established by national authorities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have there been assessments of water availability in the project area, including seasonal and multi-annual variations in groundwater tables and rainfall, as well as demand for water resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Where relevant, has/will support be provided to farmers on how to manage soil salinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the event that pesticides are to be applied, have training and awareness-raising activities on health and environmental aspects been planned/carried out for personnel who handle and use pesticides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project include adequate investment and capacity building activities for the selection, distribution, storage, application and disposal of pesticides and fertilizers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments and observations:		

Standard 4: Indigenous peoples		
	Yes	No
Have potential partners of indigenous peoples been identified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has a stakeholder engagement plan been developed at an appropriate scale to identify potential risks/impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have initial consultations on the proposed project been initiated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have the potential impacts of the project on the social, cultural and economic status of indigenous peoples been identified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the initial mapping of potentially affected indigenous peoples been carried out?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have meetings and decisions been held at locations and times, and in languages and formats, determined by the stakeholders. Collective	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

decisions are made by the affected peoples (eg, consensus, majority, etc.) in accordance with their own government, customs and traditions?		
Has information been provided at the start of each activity and throughout the different phases of project implementation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the information provided culturally appropriate, factual, clear, and in an appropriate language?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has no activity been implemented without the consent of the areas where indigenous peoples live?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments and observations:		

Norma 5: Trabajo y condiciones laborales		
	Yes	No
Have workers been provided with clear and understandable documentation of the terms and conditions of employment, including their rights under national law in relation to working hours, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits? Workers hired by the project have received regular and timely wages, and rest periods, vacations, sick, maternity, paternity and family leave, and written notice of termination and severance payments, as required by national laws and procedures labor management?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have workers been provided with clear and understandable documentation of the terms and conditions of employment, including their rights under national law in relation to working hours, wages, overtime, compensation and benefits? Workers hired by the project have received regular and timely wages, and rest periods, vacations, sick, maternity, paternity and family leave, and written notice of termination and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

severance payments, as required by national laws and procedures labor management?		
Have decisions related to any aspect of the employment relationship, including the recruitment, hiring and treatment of workers, been made on the basis of the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and fair treatment, and not on the basis of from personal considerations unrelated to job requirements ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have immediate steps been taken to correct and remedy cases of child labor where identified, including rehabilitation and social integration of affected children where necessary and appropriate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments and observations:		

Standard 6: Community Health and Safety		
	Yes	No
Have project activities that potentially expose a community to health and safety risks (eg, contamination, contaminated areas/resources) and disease been avoided or minimized?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you considered how they may be exposed and/or react to exposure?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments and observations:		

Annex 2: Exclusion list

The project will not finance, directly or indirectly, sub-projects or activities involving the following:

Project specific exclusion list:

- Productive investments in wetlands.
- Actions or investments to make conversions of natural forests, alteration of habitats or modifications to ecosystems for the development of productive activities.
- Acquisition of agrochemicals that may cause potentially fatal diseases to users or the nearby population, worrisome for public health and safety.
- Activities or investments that imply: (i) directly or indirectly the manufacture and transportation of hazardous and toxic materials that may affect the environment; (ii) the construction of medium- or large-scale industrial plants; and (iii) industrial development that would be related to large-scale forestry production.
- Use wastewater from industrial, mining and wastewater tributaries from urban areas for the development of forestry and agricultural activities contemplated in the project.
- Construction/rehabilitation/improvement of dams and/or reservoirs that are over 15 meters high, crests over 500 meters long, reservoir capacity over 3 million m³, or inflows that exceed 2,000 m³/s.
- Rehabilitation and/or development of irrigation systems on a large scale that exceeds 100 hectares per production system.
- Extraction or storage of surface water that implies leaving the river flows below 20%.
- Actions to restore ecosystems, commercial forestry plantations, or agriculture that imply the introduction of potentially invasive species or genetically modified organisms.
- Activities that: (i) imply the economic displacement or physical resettlement of people; (ii) involves directly or indirectly the conversion, losses or major or minor adverse impacts on the physical, cultural, religious, archaeological resources or intrinsic value designated by the local, rural and indigenous population; (iii) generate significant adverse social risks/impacts; and (iv) that causes health and public safety problems in the medium and short term for agrarian communities, forestry ejidos, indigenous communities, or vulnerable groups (women, youth, or people with disabilities).

IFAD overall exclusion list:

- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labour,⁷ or practices which prevent employees from lawfully exercising their rights of association and collective bargaining;
- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of child labour;⁸

⁷ Forced labour is work exacted under the threat of penalty and for which the worker has not offered himself or herself voluntarily. It can involve threats of dismissal or physical violence, the withholding of identity documents or wages, threats to report workers to immigration authorities and entangling workers in fraudulent debt.

⁸ Child labour includes: (i) labour below the host country's minimum age of employment; and (ii) any other work that may be hazardous, may interfere with a child's education, or may be harmful to a child's health or

- Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by indigenous peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples;
- Activities prohibited by host-country legislation or international conventions relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, cultural heritage or other legally protected areas;⁹
- The production, trade in or use of any product or activity deemed illegal under host country (i.e. national) laws or regulations, international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase-out or bans, such as:
 - o Products containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);
 - o Pharmaceuticals, pesticides, herbicides and other hazardous substances subject to international phase-outs or bans;¹⁰
 - o Ozone-depleting substances subject to international phase-outs regulated by the Montreal Protocol;¹¹
 - o Wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);¹² and
 - o Transboundary trade in waste or waste products, as defined by the Basel Convention;¹³
- Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forests or old-growth forests;
- Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests;
- Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine), tobacco or drugs;
- Marine and coastal fishing practices such as blast fishing, large-scale pelagic drift net fishing using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length or fine mesh net fishing harmful to vulnerable and protected species in large numbers and damaging to marine biodiversity and habitats;
- Trade in goods without required export or import licenses or other evidence of authorization of transit from the relevant countries of export, import and, if applicable, transit;
- Production of, trade in or use of unbounded asbestos fibres;
- All mining, mineral processing and extraction activities;

physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. If national laws or regulations provide for employment of children of at least 16 years of age (in line with ILO's 1973 Minimum Age Convention), on the condition that their health, safety and morals are fully protected, and they have received adequate instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity, then child labour means employing children for work that does not comply with these laws and regulations.

⁹ Relevant international conventions include the: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention); Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention); Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention); World Heritage Convention; and Convention on Biological Diversity.

¹⁰ Relevant international conventions include the: United Nations Consolidated List of Products whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or not Approved by Governments; Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention); Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; and WHO Classification of Pesticides by Hazard. A list of pesticides, herbicides and other hazardous substances subject to phase-outs or bans is available at <http://www.pic.int>.

¹¹ A list of the chemical compounds regulated by the Montreal Protocol, together with details of signatory countries and phase-out target dates, is available from UNEP.

¹² A list of CITES species is available from the CITES secretariat.

¹³ See <http://www.basel.int>.

- Production or trade in radioactive materials;¹⁴
- Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises, trade related to pornography or prostitution;
- Money laundering, terrorism financing, tax avoidance, tax fraud and tax evasion;
- Production and distribution, or investment in media that are racist, antidemocratic or that advocate discrimination against an individual, group or part of the population;
- Activities prohibited by host country legislation or other legally binding agreements regarding genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- Production of or trade in palm oil, unless from growers and companies with internationally recognised certification¹⁵, or undergoing certification;¹⁶
- Production of soy in the Amazon region or trade in soy produced in the Amazon region, unless from growers with internationally recognised certification.¹⁷

¹⁴ This does not apply to the purchase of medical or veterinary equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment and any similar equipment where the radioactive source is trivial and/or adequately shielded.

¹⁵ For example, Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

¹⁶ This includes growers and companies that have initiated such certification process.

¹⁷ For example, Round Table on Responsible Soy Association (RTRS).

Annex 3: Screening checklist

The overall risk category is determined by the highest risk identified.

Standard	Yes	No	Risk rating* (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments
Biodiversity conservation				
1.1 Could the sub-project involve or lead to activities negatively impacting habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.2 Could the sub-project involve or lead to an increase in the chance of human-wildlife encounters/conflict?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.3 Could the sub-project involve or lead to risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.4 Could the sub-project involve or lead to negative impacts/risks to migratory wildlife?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.5 Could the sub-project involve or lead to introduction or utilization of any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.6 Will the sub-project involve or lead to procurement through primary suppliers of natural resource materials (wood, gravel, sand, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention				
2.1 Could the sub-project involve or lead to the release of pollutants to the environment (on and off farm) due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.2 Could the sub-project be located in an area which is being, or has been, polluted by an external source (e.g. a mine, smelter, industry)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.3 Will the sub-project involve or lead to significant consumption of raw materials and energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4 Will the sub-project develop or rehabilitate irrigation schemes and/or involve or lead to significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? (For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.5 Will the sub-project involve the use of agrochemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, and other modifying agents) which have potential to pollute soils and water bodies or cause other negative impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.6 Will the sub-project involve livestock and production of animal products (dairy, skins, meat, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Indigenous peoples				
4.1. Is the sub-project sited in areas where indigenous Peoples are present?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.2 Could the sub-project adversely affect indigenous people's rights to traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters, coastal seas and other resources and/or livelihood systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4.3 Could the sub-project result in the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories inhabited by indigenous peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Labour and working conditions				

Standard	Yes	No	Risk rating* (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments
5.1 Could the sub-project operate in sectors or value chains where there have been reports of discriminatory practices and the lack of equal opportunity (for disadvantaged and vulnerable workers, including women, children of working age, migrants and persons with disabilities), denial of freedom of association and collective bargaining, labour migrants?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5.2 Could the sub-project operate in a value chain where there have been reports of forced labour? Note: Risks of forced labour may be increased for sub-projects located in remote places or where the status of migrant workers is uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5.3 Could the sub-project involve children (a) below the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 15 years old) or (b) above the nationally-defined minimum employment age but below the age of 18 in supported activities or in value chains?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5.4 Could the sub-project: (a) operate in a sector, area or value chain where producers and other agricultural workers are typically exposed to significant occupational and safety risks, and/or (b) promote or use technologies or practices that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks for farmers, other rural workers or rural populations in general?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Community health and safety				
6.1 Could the sub-project lead to and or be at risk from water-borne, zoonotic or vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), and/or communicable and non-communicable diseases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6.2 Could the sub-project lead to the potential for gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, as a result of labour influx, land redistribution, or other actions that alter community dynamics?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6.3 Will the sub-project construct, rehabilitate or upgrade rural roads and/or lead to increases in traffic or alteration in traffic flow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6.4 Could the sub-project lead to an influx of sub-project workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Overall risk category of the sub-project				

* Low risk = Category C

* Moderate risk = Category B

* High risk = Category A

Annex 4: Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP): Annotated Outline

As indicated in the ESMF, for sub-projects that are screened as “Category B: moderate risk” in the environmental and social risk screening procedure, an Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP) is required. An indicative outline of an ESCMP for moderate risk sub-projects is provided below.

Introduction

This section usually includes the following:

- Purpose of the ESCMP, including identification of the sub-project, and any other pertinent background information.
- Methodology and consultation process.
- Any significant constraints to carry out the ESCMP if any (i.e availability of data, time, resources, etc.).

1. Sub-project description

Under this section, a brief overview of the sub-project and its activities is provided. It should include

- Brief description of the nature, size, and location of the sub-project.
- Description of the sub-project target groups.

2. Institutional and legal framework

This section should include national laws, regulations and thresholds in relation to relevant environmental, social and climate issues and obligations of the country applicable to the sub-project under relevant international treaties and agreements.

3. Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan

At a minimum, the content of an ESCMP must include and describe the following elements:

3.1. Summary of impacts

Under this section positive and negative impacts that can occur as a result of the implementation of the sub-project should be outlined. These impacts can be direct, indirect, cumulative, synergistic, immediate, long term, temporal or permanent. The impacts can be grouped by location, activity/component or SECAP standards:

- Biodiversity conservation
- Resource efficiency and pollution prevention
- Cultural Heritage
- Indigenous peoples
- Labour and working conditions
- Community health and safety
- Physical and economic resettlement
- Financial Intermediaries and direct investments
- Climate change

3.2. Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures

This section should include the proposed mitigation measures for each of the identified impacts with clear and achievable targets, and quantitative indicators of the level of mitigation required. Each measure should be briefly described in relation to the impact and conditions under which it is required. These should be referred to designs, development activities, and operating procedures and implementation responsibilities.

When relevant, enhancement measures should also be included. Enhancement measures description should indicate the arrangement for enhancing the potential positive impacts on a sustained basis. It should also present a strategy and concrete action plan to go beyond a mere fixation of the adverse impacts emanated from the proposed action.

3.3. Monitoring

The section should outline the specific monitoring protocols, parameters, and expected frequencies. It should identify objectives and specify methods, the type of monitoring required; describes parameters as well as environmental performance indicators which provide linkages between impacts and mitigation measures.

If appropriate, it should further elaborate, sampling location, techniques and frequency of measurements detection limits and definition of thresholds to signal the need for corrective actions.

3.4. Roles and responsibilities

This section should specify institutional arrangements for implementation – considering local conditions. Responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring must be defined as well as the modalities for the circulation of information and coordination between the organizations responsible for risk mitigation. The ESCMP should specify the organizations and individuals who will be responsible for implementing mitigation and monitoring measures, for example, for the application of corrective actions, monitoring, training and financing. A third party may be mandated if the capacity of local authorities is limited. The ESCMP may propose institutional arrangements, including the establishment of appropriate organizational arrangements and the appointment of key personnel and consultants.

3.5. Costs and budgetary considerations

To ensure that mitigation and monitoring measures are adequately funded, the ESCMP should contain preliminary cost estimates. During implementation, the ESCMP should be revised once construction and operation activities are well defined. Information should also be provided on responsibilities for reporting, work plan, procurement plan, cost estimation and corrective action mechanisms.

4. ESCMP Matrix

Summarize the ESCMP in one or more tables/matrices. Impacts can be presented by nature, location, activity or SECAP standard. See below:

