1. The CI-GEF Project Agency undertakes environmental and social safeguard screening of each proposed project to determine whether an ESIA is required and if so, the appropriate extent and type of ESIA (see Policy #1 and Appendix I for more details). The CI-GEF Project Agency classifies the proposed project into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental and social impacts. The descriptions of the categories and lists of types of projects identified in Appendix I are meant to serve as guidance to proposal reviewers and are not meant to be exhaustive.

2. All proposed activities will undergo safeguard screening to determine eligibility under CI-GEF ESMF policies, the type of ESIA that they are subject to and if proposed project activities trigger any of the safeguards policies.

3. The Executing Entity is responsible for providing responses to each of the questions outlined in this form when submitting a PIF to the Project Agency for consideration.

4. The Project Agency is responsible for conducting all aspects of the safeguard screening process, from initiation to making the final decision on whether or not an ESIA is necessary and, if so, at what level along with whether a project-level plan is required if a safeguard is triggered.

I. PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country: Mexico</th>
<th>GEF Project ID: 9445</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Project Title:** Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in priority landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas.

**Name of the Executing Entity(ies):** Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) and Conservation International Mexico, A.C. (CI Mexico)

**Length of Project:** 60 months  |  **Start date:** January 2018  |  **End date:** December 2022

**Introduction:** (location, main issues to be addressed by project)

The project is located in two southern states of Mexico, Oaxaca and Chiapas and the scope of work is at landscape level. There are three priority landscapes: 1) Sierra Madre of Chiapas, 2) Sierra Sur of Oaxaca, and 3) Pacific South Coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas. The two first landscapes are continuos mountains by the Pacific Ocean.

This project will promote the use of integrated landscape management as a means of conserving biodiversity in coastal and terrestrial priority landscapes, while also promoting sustainable rural livelihoods. The Project seeks to secure Integrated Sustainable Landscape Management in a way of managing the landscape that involves collaboration among multiple stakeholders with the purpose of achieving sustainable landscapes in which biodiversity is conserved, sustainable land use practices are promoted, and social and economic conditions of local communities are enhanced.

The key contributions will be:

- To strengthen the Mexican System of Protected Areas of Oaxaca and Chiapas by addressing integral management of the priority landscapes through land-use planning.
- To enhance current sustainable practices in key production activities and convert conventional practices to sustainable ones in key sectors (coffee, fisheries and other).
- To increase the interaction and business transactions between sustainable production and sustainable markets in these three landscapes.
To increase the financial sustainability for integral management of priority landscapes.

To strengthen good governance through key stakeholder participation.

To build capacity of key local stakeholders particularly women, indigenous communities and other vulnerable populations and including local peoples and governmental institutions, for better decision-making in the use of natural resources, improved actions and benefits from sustainable farming practices and improved landscape management, among others.

**Project Background**: (description of physical, biological and socioeconomic context, including Indigenous Peoples and reference to how gender may play a role).

1) **The Sierra Madre of Chiapas**, terrestrial landscape with about 928,000 hectares. This region includes four federal PAs (Biosphere Reserves Tacana Volcano, El Triunfo and La Sepultura, the Area of Natural Resources Protection La Frailesca) and two state PAs (Pico El Loro Paxtal and La Concordia Zaragoza) which are at the same time KBAs and two other KBAs (Sesecapa and Huizapa). There are areas of cloud forest, pine-oak forest, deciduous forest and other vegetation relevant to biodiversity and connectivity between the PAs that are not protected. It contains 154 species classified by IUCN as either critical, endangered or vulnerable.

2) **Sierra Sur of Oaxaca**, with about 802,000 hectares. It contains 28 Areas Dedicated Voluntarily to Conservation (ADVC) totaling 847 hectares. There are cloud forests and tropical deciduous forest, among other vegetation relevant to biodiversity but lacking legal protection. This priority landscape contains two species listed as vulnerable by IUCN, an Alliance for Zero Extinction site and a broad KBA.

3) **South Pacific Coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas**, a terrestrial and marine landscape counts with about 991,000 hectares. It contains four PAs (Biosphere Reserve La Encrucijada, Huatulco and Chacahua National Parks, and Sanctuary Playa de Puerto Arista), seven ADVC, and three state PAs (Cabilo Amatal, Gancho Murillo, Huizapa – Sesecapa and one stuary. Mangrove forests reeds, *popules* and lagoon systems are found inside and outside the PAs, and 38 species listed by the IUCN (CR, EN and VU) have been registered. There are eight KBA listed (counting PAs) and nine RAMSAR sites lay throughout this landscape.

**Biological context**

*For the Sierra Madre of Chiapas, some threatened species include:*

- **Mammals**: Nelson’s spyny pocket mouse (*Heteromys nelsoni*, CR); Chiapan climbing rat (*Tylomys bullaris*, CR); Tumbala climbing rat (*Tylomys tumbalensis*, CR); San Cristobal shrew (*Sorex stizodon*, EN); Baird’s tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*, EN); and Chiapan deer mouse (*Peromyscus zarhynchus*, VU).

- **Birds**: horned guan (*Oreophasis derbianus*, EN); azure-rumped tanager (*Tangara cabanisi*, EN); pink-headed warbler (*Ergaticus versicolor*, VU).

- **Amphibians**: Engelhardt’s climbing salamander (*Bolitoglossa engelhardti*, VU); mushroom tongue salamander (*Bolitoglossa flavimembris*, EN); Franklin’s climbing salamander (*Bolitoglossa franklini*, EN); *Bufo tacanensis* (*Incilius tacanensis*, EN); Gregg’s stream frog (*Eueletherodactylus greggi*, EN); Chiapas dwarf robber frog (*Eueletherodactylus Sartori*, EN); Thorny Spikethumb Frog (*Plectrohyla acanthodes*, EN); pop-eyed spikethumb frog (*Plectrohyla lacerotosa*, EN); brown false brook salamander (*Pseudoeurycea brunnata*, EN); Chimalapas toad (*Bufo tutelarius*, VU); long nose bromeliad salamander (*Dendrotriton megarhinus*, VU); xolocalca bromeliad salamander (*Dendrotriton xolocalca*, VU); Schmidt’s mountain brook frog (*Duellmanohyla schmidtorum*, VU).

- **Plants**: *Matudaea trinervia*, VU; *palo Mora* (*Symplocos tacanensis*, VU).
For the Sierra Sur of Oaxaca:

- Reptiles: Beaded lizard (Heloderma horridum), VU; and Mexican spotted wood turtle (Rhinoclemmys rubida, VU).

For the wetlands of Chiapas and Oaxaca:

- Birds: Yellow-headed Amazon parrot (*Amazona oratrix*, EN).
- Reptiles: Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*, VU) and olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*, EN) sea turtles; American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*, VU); beaded lizard (*Heloderma horridum*, VU); and Mexican spotted wood turtle (*Rhinoclemmys rubida*, VU).

Indigenous peoples preliminary identified for the three priority landscapes are, for the Sierra Sur of Oaxaca, Zapoteca, Mixteca. The Sierra Madre of Chiapas has an original indigenous people Mam, and small communities descendant of indigenous peoples in third generation Tseltal, Tsotsil, who migrated from the highlands of Chiapas. And for the South Pacific Coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas the main indigenous peoples identified are Huave, Zapoteca, and Chatin. There might be other indigenous peoples in the landscapes but as soon as the polygonals are defined during PPG process as well as the priority regions to address the componentes of the project we will know what indigenous peoples we are going to approach. It is important to mention that there are Afro descendants groups on the coast of Oaxaca who look for recognition and respect of their rights, so this project will consider them as part of the indigenous peoples approach by implementing the FPIC.

The coastal regions of Chiapas and Sierra Madre de Chiapas, Isthmus, coast and Sierra Sur of Oaxaca have a local population of 463,000 inhabitants of whom 234,000 are female and 229,000 males, distributed over 4,223 localities according to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (2010). The population in each priority landscape is as follow, 1) Sierra Sur of Oaxaca, has a total population of 149,000 inhabitants of whom 76,000 are female and 71,000 are male. The 2) Sierra Madre of Chiapas has a total population of 194,000 inhabitants of whom 92,000 are female and 94,000 are male. The Pacific coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas has a total of 190,000 inhabitants, of whom 66,000 are female and 64,000 are male.

Gender awareness will be developed. All project activities, such as consultations, meetings, training courses and workshops, coordinating body meetings, working groups, generation of baseline information, will be developed with an emphasis on gender integration, with the goal of having equitable participation of men and women as well as youth and other vulnerable groups. Gender equity as a cross cut approach throughout the three components:

- Men and women and vulnerable groups inclusion in planning and management workshops, indicators will be differentiated by men and women, and in the definitions in the M&E plan. Equal participation in FPIC activities and the activities related to amplification and establishment of new PA will be promoted.
- During PPG, criteria to identify needs and contributions of women, as well as indigenous and vulnerable groups, in natural resources management and access to biodiversity benefits.
- During stakeholders mapping, women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups will be identified. Active participation of these groups will be promoted. A strategy to integrate vulnerable groups in every priority landscape will be developed.

A gender mainstreaming plan will be developed considering main actors during PPG process.

**Project Objectives:**

Project Objective: Strengthening the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the National System of Protected Areas and corridors, through integrated management of priority coastal, marine and terrestrial...
landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico

**Project Components and Main Proposed Activities:**

**Component 1:** Strengthening biodiversity conservation through integrated management of three priority landscapes.

Main activities:

- Development of three integrated landscape-use plan
- Identify, map and conserve 15 spp.
- Define and create new protected areas
- Establish the FPIC of indigenous and rural communities to establish the new PAs.

**Component 2:** Improving sustainable agricultural, fishing and forest production as a pillar of integrated management of the three priority landscapes.

Main activities:

- Compile, define and establish sustainable production systems and practices at the three priority landscapes.
- Establish one demonstration center per landscape.
- Train key stakeholders on sustainable practices

**Component 3:** Increasing financial sustainability and stakeholder participation in the integrated management of the three priority landscapes.

Main activities:

- Develop financial mechanisms for conservation and integrated landscape management in each priority landscape.
- Develop on incentive program for each state to foster sustainable production.
- Establish coordination bodies multi-stakeholder and multi-sector of investments, policies, programs at different levels.
- Training to local rural, indigenous and vulnerable groups
- Develop Gender and vulnerable groups strategy.

**Compliance with Environmental Conventions:**

*Explain how your project’s objectives, outcomes and outcomes align with the main conventions that CI adheres to. These include UNCBD, UNFCCC, RAMSAR Convention, CITES, and UNCCD.*

The project will help Mexico fulfill its commitments to the UNCBD, specifically Aichi Targets 11 and 12, but also 3, 5, 7, 14, 16 and 18.

This project is aligned with UNFCC.

This project is also aligned with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, since all components look for ecosystem resiliency. In that it will promote forest conservation and sustainable agricultural systems which contribute to both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Project activities will contribute directly to Mexico’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement.

In addition, the project supports the Ramsar Convention on the conservation of priority wetlands globally by protecting critical wetland areas, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization program Man and Biosphere by considering the sustainable use of the natural capital. The following sites are wetlands and
RAMSAR sites:
- Santuario Estuarino Puerto Arista
- Zona sujeta a conservación ecológica Cabildo Amatal
- Zona sujeta a conservación ecológica El Gancho Murillo
- Sistema Estuario Boca del Cielo
- Reserva de la Biosfera la Encrucijada
- Watersheds and coral reefs of the coast of Huatulco
- Turtle beach Cahuitán
- Chacahua lagoos
- Barra de la Cruz beach

Species listed in CITES and that can be promoted for their management within the priority landscapes will addressed Mexican regulations established for such species such as Wildlife Management Units (UMAs as per its initials in Spanish).

Compliance with Country Legal and Institutional Frameworks:

1. Explain how your project aligns/will align with national laws and/or frameworks related to the environment (this may include national ESIA or EIA laws, etc.)

The project aligns with the main general laws in Mexico:
- Ecology and Environmental Protection by strengthening PAs, conservation of biodiversity, application of norms and regulation for wildlife management
- Agrarian law will be implemented when developing the land use plans to respect boundaries of localities.
- Agriculture by implementing norms and public policy for sustainable production. One main actor will be the Ministry of Agriculture who implement the law and which will be part of the coordination and interinstitutional and intersector bodies.
- Forestry law is implemented by the Forestry National Commission, one of the main key stakeholders of this proposal and programs to be implemented in each priority landscape.
- Social Development, counts with programs related to sustainable development. This project will coordinate actions and investments at landscape level.
- Indigenous peoples law, which is implemented by a national commission to support at community level indigenous peoples in different areas such as diversification of economical activities, and cultural aspects.

So, this project will align activities, investments at landscape level.

The project will build on investments and associated baseline projects and will contribute to fulfill the objectives of the National Development Plan, in component IV “México Próspero,” Objective 4.4, which seeks “to promote and guide an inclusive green growth, facilitating the preservation of our natural heritage while generating wealth, competitiveness and employment”. It will also build upon the Environment Sector Program as it is also perfectly linked to the CONANP 2040 Strategy. Additionally at state level this project will be linked to the State of Chiapas and Oaxaca Development Plan as well as the State wetlands plan for the Coast of Oaxaca.

2. When national legal and institutional frameworks are inadequate, the proposal should include a statement explaining how this problem will be addressed, either as part of the project or by a third party.

Legal and public policy framework in Mexico are adequate and robust, so this doesn’t apply.

3. When national legal and institutional frameworks do not apply to or impact the project and its objectives, the reason for that conclusion needs to be stated.

Does not apply

Project Justification (e.g., Alignment with Country and CI Institutional Priorities, GEF Focal Area Strategies): Ask length or summary
II. PROJECT ELEGIBILITY QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions to determine if the project is eligible for CI-GEF funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will the project:</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Propose to create significant destruction or degradation of <em>critical natural habitats</em> of any type or have significant negative socioeconomic and cultural impacts that cannot be cost-effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated and/or offset?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Propose to create or facilitate significant degradation and/or conversion of <em>natural habitats</em> of any type including those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Propose to carry out <em>unsustainable</em> harvesting of natural resources - animals, plants, timber and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs) - or the establishment of forest plantations in <em>critical natural habitats</em>?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Propose the introduction of exotic species that can certainly become invasive and harmful to the environment, for which is not possible to implement a mitigation plan?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Contravene major international and regional conventions on environmental issues?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Involve <em>involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and/or the taking of shelter and other assets belonging to local communities or individuals</em>?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Propose the use of pesticides that are unlawful under national or international laws?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Involve the removal, alteration or disturbance of any <em>physical cultural resources</em>?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Will the project include the construction and/or operation of dams?</td>
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</table>

III. PROJECT ELEGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

If you answer **YES** to any of the questions above, your project **IS NOT ELIGIBLE** for funding.

If you answer **NO** to all of the questions above, please proceed to answer the safeguard questions below.

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1 Habitats considered essential for biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services and the well-being of people at the local, national, regional or global levels. They include, among others, existing protected areas, areas officially proposed as protected areas, areas recognized as protected by traditional local communities, as well as areas identified as important for conservation, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Sites, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Biodiversity Hotspot, Ramsar Sites, areas identified as important for ecosystem services such as carbon storage, freshwater provision and regulation, etc.
IV. SAFEGUARD QUESTIONS

The sections below will help the CI-GEF Project Agency to determine whether your project triggers any of the CI-GEF safeguard policies. As a Project Agency implementing GEF funding, CI is required to assess all applications to determine if safeguards are triggered, and if so, whether or not appropriate mitigation measures are included in project design and implementation. For further information on CI application of safeguards please refer the Appendix section of this form.

SECTION 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

Has a full or limited ESIA that covers the proposed project already been completed?

☑ NO → Continue to Section 2 (do not fill out Table 1.1 below)

☐ YES → No further environmental and social assessment is required if the existing documentation meets the CI-GEF Project Agency “Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)” policies and standards, and environmental and social management recommendations and/or plans are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete this screening process:

1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Entity;
2. Ensure that the development of the full Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the existing ESIA; and
3. Submit this template, along with other relevant documentation to the Project Agency.

| TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) |
|---|---|
| 1. Is the assessment a: | ☐ A FULL ESIA ☐ A LIMITED ESIA | Yes | No |
| 2. Does the assessment meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Does the assessment provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Does the assessment contain the information required for decision-making? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Does the assessment describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, compensation, monitoring, and capacity development measures)? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Does the assessment identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Was the assessment developed through a consultative process with key stakeholder engagement, including issues related to gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Does the assessment assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9. For any “no” answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved or addressed | | | |
SECTION 2: PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS

Will the project cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation to natural habitats, and their associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions/services?

☑ NO → Continue to Section 3
☐ YES → Continue to Table 2.1. below

TABLE 2.1: CHECKLIST FOR PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is the project located or expected to be located near or in existing protected areas?</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name, area, management category, governance arrangement, and current management activities of protected areas being affected by the project:

b. Description of project activities that will affect existing protected areas:

| ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Is the project located within any other type of critical natural habitat? |

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Description of the critical natural habitat to be affected by the project:

b. Description of project activities that will affect critical natural habitats:

| ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Will the project affect species identified as threatened at the local and/or global levels? |

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name and conservation status of the species that will be affected by the project:

b. Description of project activities that will affect threatened/endangered species:

| ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Will the project implement habitat restoration activities: |

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Type and extent of habitats to be restored:

b. Description of project activities for habitat restoration:

c. Description of the contribution of the project in restoring or improving ecosystem composition, structure, and functions/services:
**SECTION 3: VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND/OR RESTRICTIONS TO ACCESS/USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Will the project involve the voluntary resettlement of people and/or direct or indirect restrictions of access to and use of natural resources?

- [x] NO → Continue to Section 4
- □ YES → Continue to Table 3.1. below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3.1: CHECKLIST FOR VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Will the project involve the voluntary resettlement of people?</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:*

a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, and estimated number of people to be resettled:

b. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the resettlement, ensuring that vulnerable/marginal groups such as women are thoroughly consulted:

c. Description of the activities that will be carried out for the resettlement:

| 2. Will the project introduce measures to restrict people from accessing or using resources that they have been using prior to the implementation of the project? | [ ] | [ ] |

*If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:*

a. Name of resource, tenure status, type of use and extent (quantity) of the resources being used, and, if applicable, who tends to use the resources (men, women, youth, etc.):

b. Description of project activities that will affect access to natural resources and their potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and people, and how they will be gender-sensitive if necessary:

c. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the restriction to access and use resources:

d. Means by which the community (ies) or affected people will be compensated:
SECTION 4: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Does the project plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples?

☐ NO → Continue to Section 5
☒ YES → Continue to Table 4.1. below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Will the project activities directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples?</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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2 According to CI Policy on Indigenous Peoples, “CI identifies indigenous peoples in specific geographic areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of: a) Close attachment to ancestral and traditional or customary territories and the natural resources in them; b) Customary social and political institutions; c) Economic systems oriented to subsistence production; d) An indigenous language, often different from the predominant language; and f) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group”.

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information when applicable:

a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, estimated number of people to be affected by the project:

The number of people affected by the project will be defined during PPG process, as well as the definition of indigenous and rural communities when the priority regions are defined. We have information at municipal level but the municipalities go beyond the landscapes preliminary boundaries.

Ethnicity and livelihood

Indigenous peoples have been preliminary identified for the three priority landscapes. We consider the original groups who speak their own language and belong to their territory.

- The Sierra Sur of Oaxaca, Zapoteca, Mixteca. These communities mainly produce coffee, and rainfed agriculture mainly corn.
- The Sierra Madre of Chiapas has an original indigenous people Mam, and small communities descendant of indigenous peoples in third generation Tzeltal, Tzotsil, who migrated from the highlands of Chiapas. These people mostly produce coffee as a cultural, economical activity some times is the only income resources, some groups practice rainfed agriculture producing corn, squash and beans.
- And for the South Pacific Coast of Oaxaca and Chiapas the main indigenous peoples identified are Huave, Zapoteca, and Chatin. These indigenous communities or municipalities depend on fishing availability, and rainfed agriculture as well as other activities such as handcraft production or ecotourism economical activities.

b. Description of the project activities and their impacts on indigenous peoples, including if the project is likely to impact particular subgroups of indigenous people such as women or youth:

Capacities in decision making will be increased trough training processes for decision - making, for implementing sustainable productive activities and the sustainable use of natural resources.

In the stakeholder engagement strategy and action plan, we will consider:

- Mapping actors, where indigenous peoples and vulnerable and marginalized groups will be identified.
- Then, Protocols will be developed to access indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups such as women, youth, elder and people who live in the localities but they do not have rights on the land or decision making will be considered to have a rights based approach.

During PPG outputs of the project to be delivered include validating priority areas for conserving globally and nationally significant biodiversity by the rural and indigenous communities among other actors.

During the project implementation we will obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the indigenous and rural communities to develop all activities to be implemented with indigenous and rural communities. As well as representation of indigenous communities in the three priority landscapes coordination bodies will prevail.
d. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits that are negotiated and agreed upon with them:

The approach to be implemented with rural communities and indigenous peoples is participative to actively manage landscape to conserve biodiversity, this regarding traditional knowledge on management and sustainable productive activities.

The incentive programs generated or promoted by this project will consider equitable distribution of benefits and culturally right on indigenous peoples, rural communities, gender approach and vulnerable groups. These incentives programs will merge from the local or rural and indigenous communities when implementing the FPIC or research on best sustainable practices.

Traditional knowledge in sustainable production practices and marketing will also be identified by the productive sector and the right of traditional knowledge will be agreed, respected and granted. The project will have an ethical committee composed by CONANP – CI members to watch, follow and provide recommendations to respect and grant traditional knowledge to rural or indigenous communities mostly on conservation and management of biodiversity, agrobiodiversity, cultural activities related to biodiversity, and productive practices. A policy and instruments will be developed regarding this issue and budget will be provided for such activities.

e. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure the fair participation of indigenous people in the design and implementation of the project:

We consider to ensure fair participation of indigenous peoples at the stakeholder strategy and plan by mapping the right communities, and then we will introduce the project at their communities and then extend the formal invitation to participate in the design and further on in the project. The rural and indigenous communities will define their roles, type of participation and responsibilities in the designing process and in the project implementation. When necessary the project will provide support to the key stakeholders such as Indigenous peoples and rural communities or local productive associations to have access to the places of activities such as meetings, workshops or general events.

The project consider representation of local and indigenous communities in coordination bodies or inter-institutional and inter-sector groups of work and mechanism of governance to be implemented in each priority landscape.
SECTION 5: PEST MANAGEMENT

Does the project plan to implement activities related to agricultural extension services including the use of approved pesticides (including insecticides and herbicides) or alien invasive species\(^3\) management?

- [X] NO → Continue to Section 6
- [ ] YES → Continue to Table 5.1. below

**TABLE 5.1: CHECKLIST FOR PEST MANAGEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Will the project include the use of approved pesticides and other chemicals?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Name, description and proposed use of approved pesticides/chemicals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Description of how the Executing Entity will conduct the assessment of the nature and degree of associated risks, taking into account the proposed use and intended users:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Description of positive and negative impact on the environment, non-targets, and people:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Description of how the Executing Entity will train communities to responsibly manage products, equipment, and containers to avoid harm to human health or broader environmental contamination:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Description of how the Executing Entity will avoid the use of herbicides and pesticides near water sources and their contamination with pesticide residues when cleaning the equipment used:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Description of how the Executing Entity will ensure that pesticides used would be properly applied, stored, and disposed of, in accordance with practices acceptable to the CI-GEF Project Agency:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Will the project include the use of ecologically-based biological/environmental integrated pest management practices (IPM) and/or Integrated Vector Management (IVM)?

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\(^3\) *Invasive alien species* (IASs) are plants, animals, pathogens and other organisms that are non-native to an ecosystem, and which may cause economic or environmental harm or adversely affect human health. In particular, they impact adversely upon biodiversity, including decline or elimination of native species - through competition, predation, or transmission of pathogens - and the disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions (*CBD, 2006*).
If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Description of approach to be used:

b. Description of potential positive and negative impacts of the approach to be used in the project:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will assess the risk of the danger to non-target species:

e. Description of how the Executing Entity will train communities to responsibly implement these approaches:

SECTION 6: PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Does the project plan to remove, alter or disturb any physical cultural resources (PCRs) 4?

☐ NO → Continue to Section 7

☐ YES → Continue to Table 6.1. below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 6.1: CHECKLIST FOR PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES (PCR)</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Will the project plan to work in areas that fall into categories under PCR, including archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites including graveyards, burial sites, and sites with unique natural values?</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name, description of the known physical cultural resources to be affected by the project, and cultural importance to local community(ies):

b. Description of project activities to be implemented and their positive and negative impacts on PCRs:

c. Description of the mitigating measures to be implemented by the Executing Entity:

d. Description of how the Executing Entity will handle issues related to consultations, siting, change-finds procedures, construction contracts and buffer zones:

4 PCRs are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, sacred sites or other cultural significance.
SECTION 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. Stakeholders Participation: Describe any stakeholders important to the project and how you have involved or plan to involve them in the planning and implementation of the project.

The following stakeholders will participate in the planning and implementation phases of the project.

**Small coffee producers’ cooperatives**

Group of small producers to improve livelihoods and provide high quality coffee. Cooperatives implement strategies and provide training and technical assistance to its members. Manage funding for community development projects. Negotiate volumes and prices with brokers in domestic and international markets.

Provide information and experience on best practices.

Participate in exchange of experiences with conventional coffee producers.

Participate in training activities for decision-making on integrated management of priority landscapes.

Participate in coordination bodies in the Sierra Madre of Chiapas and the Sierra Sur of Oaxaca.

Participate as beneficiaries and key actors in the project design (ProDoc, integrated management plans) and in implementing activities.

Some key cooperatives will be part of the coordination body as key-decision makers.

**Fisheries cooperatives**

Group fishermen develop project to improve productivity and provide training and technical assistance to members.

Participate in planning process and coordination bodies in the Pacific coast of Chiapas and Oaxaca landscape.

**Local associations of cattle ranchers**

Group cattle ranchers; implement projects through subsidies, apply for credits and other cash and in-kind financing. Provide training and technical assistance to its members.

**Community lands and ejidos** (forms of community land possession)

Decision-makers on land use.

Participate in project planning, coordination bodies, training and capacity building activities. Some communities or ejidos will be part of the coordination body at landscape level.

**Teaching and research centers**

Generation of knowledge about the natural heritage of Mexico, its threats and opportunities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Capacity building for project stakeholders. Will generate and analyze useful information for decision-making on biodiversity conservation. Monitoring and assessment of

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5 Ejido is a legal form of local organization and land ownership within a municipality, which comprises a commissioner, a secretary, a treasurer and a council.
Certification company, Certificadora Mexicana de productos y procesos ecologicos, S.C. (CERTIMEX)

CERTIMEX is one of the main certifier bodies of Mexican coffees and other products with the capacity to certify organic products, Smithsonian Bird Friendly and other standards.

CERTIMEX could contribute to generate the good productive guidelines practices.

SECTION 8: GENDER MAINSTREAMING

1. Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout the project according to the CI-GEF Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines (see Appendix VIII of the ESMF for more information):

At all stages of the planning and implementation process during activities executing CI and CONANP will consider equal participation of both men and women, receive equal benefits, receive training regarding gender benefits in conservation of biodiversity projects, foster full respect for their dignity and human rights.

There will be Gender Mainstreaming Plan which will include:

An initial basic gender training of all people (key stakeholders besides CI-CONANP technical teams) involved in the planning process.

An assessment of gender roles, responsibilities, uses and needs related to environment or natural resources in the short and long term.

Specific strategic actions and activities to ensure gender equity and avoid or minimize gender related adverse impacts.

A monitoring and evaluation plan with specific indicators to follow up during the implementation process of the project.

During stakeholders mapping, women, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups will be identified. Active participation of these groups will be promoted. During this process information on gender related will be gathered so, interviews and research will take place as well as analysis of information. So, then projects activities and actions might be defined in a jointly manner considering key stakeholders participation. Then responsibilities in activities might take place and also assigning the right Budget to implement such activities as well as de definition of the monitoring and evaluation plan to see the progress or adapt strategies during the implementation process. This project will follow an adaptative management.

This project will follow up the standard outline for a gender mainstreaming plan considered in the Gender Mainstreaming guidelines

Gender Mainstreaming Plan will cross-cuts all components of the project to ensure success in the actions of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. During previous experience of projects implemented within these regions at local and indigenous communities women equal participation in decision making or projects are minimized or not taken at all. So, we will identify strategies to address this issue and define a right target regarding percentage of participation of women within the project and improve women participation.
2. Is there a risk that the project may infringe on men’s or women’s human rights⁶? Explain how these risks will be managed.

There is not such risk.

3. Is the project likely to create, aggravate or perpetuate inequalities/conflicts between men and women within households and communities? Explain how this situation will be managed.

The project won’t create conflicts between men and women.

4. Is the project likely to impact men or women (positively or negatively) in different ways? Explain how these differences will be managed:

   The cultural norm in this region is for men to be in charge and make all decisions pertaining to life outside of the household, and also on productive activities which is a barrier this project will need to overcome to increase participation by women in the project. For example, there is a change in current local societies due to migration of men to look for jobs or family incomes, so women become the heads of the family, decision making for a few communities and productive activities. So, we will consider this kind of situation in every locality and include other actors, the territory and governance to address gender as whole and inclusive process through out the components.

   So, the project expects to impact in positive way men and women and jointly finding new strategies to conserve biodiversity.

SECTION 9: ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

1. Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure timely response/resolution of complaints from parties affected by the project.

Within the structure of this project there is a decision making group named “Directing body”. So, the accountability and grievance of the project will be addressed by this directing body composed by CONANP and CI.

There will be a protocol as a mechanism to solve conflicts, so all people involved in the implementation of the project at landscape level will be trained to apply such protocol and let key actors and beneficiaries of the project know that there is such mechanism to prevent or solve conflicts.

See structure of the project:

SECTION 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. External Assumptions: Describe any important external factors (risks) that may affect your project during implementation and how you will mitigate these potential risks.

**Communication**

Communication is going to be key among main key stakeholders, so there will be coordination instruments.

**CONANP’s budget continues to decline prohibiting the ministry’s full participation in this project.**

CONANP is developing strategies to address recent budget problems and reduction in personnel. Within the first three years of the project CONANP will (i) establish an institutional policy to efficiently address expenses, (ii) work with other public programs to invest in PA and landscape management, (iii) determine new financial mechanisms (public trust fund, return of the fees for visiting PA, etc), and (iv) develop a landscape management model.

**Changes in some institutions providing co-financing could lead to their inability to do so**

This risk will be mitigated as much as possible by working with co-financing partners through the design phase to secure their involvement and investment. Additional co-financers will also be sought in order to ensure that the levels are maintained.

**Limited capacity, commitment and/or governance among local people in targeted areas**

Starting with the design phase, the project will work in a participatory manner with local communities to discuss and define the strategies to be implemented in the forested areas, in order to maximize the likelihood of ownership and uptake.

**Social and political problems**

This risk will be mitigated through capacity building and effective land management practices, enhancing good environmental governance schemes and utilizing CI’s guidelines for FPIC, gender inclusion and other safeguards pertaining to social and political problems.

**Extreme weather phenomena**

This risk will be addressed through cooperation with existing civil protection mechanisms and the natural disaster fund of Mexico, as well as by linking prevention activities of the national and state climate change programs.

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### 2. Long-term Sustainability/Replicability

Describe how project components or results will continue or be replicated beyond the initial project. Note that this may include elements of project design, tools utilized during the project, or project results.

This project, led by CONANP intends to develop a model that will exist beyond the life of the project. It will be used as an instrument to strengthen public policy related to the management of protected areas in Mexico. The model will show how to integrate management of the priority landscapes within the cultural and biological diversity contexts. This project’s aim is to connect isolated PAs, addressing buffer zones and integrating areas rich in biodiversity. CONANP will use this landscape model to protect and conserve PAs and their biodiversity nation-wide; the project’s results will be disseminated throughout CONANP to strengthen the institution and their public policy framework. Experience will be also presented at National Council of Protected Areas, so this project – model will be replicated.

The project will generate coordination platforms that include institutions from various sectors traditionally investing financial resources in social and production programs. Through these platforms, funding will be redirected towards sustainable land management practices.

Family incomes will increase by ensuring that sustainable products reach the mass market or specialty markets.

The project will leverage key stakeholders’ well-established community level actions related to conservation and sustainable development. These projects will be identified during the PPG phase. With the surrounding communities involved at every stage of the project, the project will ensure “buy-in” from these communities.

By increasing knowledge on sustainable best practices for production and specifically incorporating sustainable production practices for coffee, fisheries, and cattle ranching that increase the value of these products, the
The project will ensure that the communities will no longer employ deforestation for their survival, and in fact will be empowered and desire to protect these vital ecosystems to thrive.

Financial sustainability is a strong component under this project to ensure long-term implementation of landscape land-use plans. Innovative financial mechanisms will be developed with support from key decision-makers.

The state-level incentives program will focus on sustainable agro-forestry and fisheries as requested by the organic and sustainable production sectors of Chiapas and Oaxaca to improve tangible benefits at the household level.

The active participation of key stakeholders in planning, decision-making, and workshops to strengthen their capacities for sustainable production and understand the benefits of biodiversity will ensure acceptance of the landscape-wide land-use plan.

3. Social Context: Describe the broad socio-economic context of, and local communities living in, the area of the proposed project, with emphasis on men’s and women’s different roles, responsibilities and needs of natural resources that the project seeks to focus on.

The landscapes count with localities and municipalities with medium and high marginalization. It's been difficult to address main and basic peoples' need, but there are no integral programs.

There are two main economical activities within landscapes, coffee, cocoa which are facing pest and deseases, so extreme poberty might be presented within lanscapes.

Fisheries is a main economical activities are facing productivity problems due to many conditions.

The socio economic data will be delivered during PPG as a baseline information for the monitoring and evaluation program.

So the needs and use of natural resources by men and women will be identified.

4. Describe how the project will work in this context and with the local communities, if relevant.

This project aims to manage in a sustainable way wide territories identified by key stakeholders such as local communities on priority landscapes, so this goal will be achieved only by empowering local societies with training.

5. Institutional Capacity. Describe the institution’s capacity to implement the safeguard policies.

CONANP is the only government institution with field staff, infrastructure and local presence, which position leadership on the environmental field in Mexico by managing and conserving Protected Areas. The field staff patrol, implement local projects or different activities to accomplish year planning. CONANP has gained experience in community projects, social knowledge and respect on the environment sector in Mexico. Up to date there are prototype projects in the sustainable fields to be scale up or learn about it.

Conservation International has 27 years of experience working in Mexico and is renowned for its efficient and transparent implementation of projects in the field. CI has extensive experience working with marginalized communities and indigenous peoples, and extensive experience working in close relationship with government and civil society, private sector and research institutions in participatory processes. For the past 15 years CI-Mexico has been working to implement sustainable productive programs in Chiapas like coffee, climate change, conservation of biodiversity, and sustainable development.