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## United Nations Development Programme

### Project Document template for projects financed by the various GEF Trust Funds

<b>Project title:</b> Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs to safeguard threatened wildlife in Argentina		
<b>Country(ies):</b> Argentina	<b>Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):</b> Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAYDS)	<b>Execution Modality:</b> NIM
<b>Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):</b> National priority or goal (UNDAF outcome 4): By 2020, the country will have reinforced the sustainable management of natural resources and implemented adaptation and mitigation policies with respect to climate change and man-made damage, using a gender and intercultural approach.		
<b>UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category:</b> Moderate		<b>UNDP Gender Marker:</b> GEN 2
<b>Atlas Award ID:</b> 104806		<b>Atlas Project/Output ID:</b> 106206
<b>UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number:</b> 6198		<b>GEF Project ID number:</b> 10085
<b>LPAC meeting date:</b> TBD		
<b>Latest possible date to submit to GEF:</b> June 18, 2020		
<b>Latest possible CEO endorsement date:</b>		
<b>Planned start date:</b> October, 2020		<b>Planned end date:</b> October, 2024
<b>Expected date of Mid-Term Review:</b> July, 2022		<b>Expected date of Terminal evaluation:</b> July, 2024
<p><b>Brief project description:</b> This GEF-funded Biodiversity project (BD 1-1 and 1-2a) aims to mainstream conservation criteria in prioritized sectoral and intersectoral public policies and contribute to their effective implementation to safeguard threatened wildlife. It will pursue this objective through three Components: 1) Strengthening federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies; 2) Application of coordinated tools and procedures for mainstreaming; and 3) Knowledge Management and Learning Framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies and programs. The GEF funding is \$2,703,196 and Co-financing totals \$16,807,412. The project has a duration of 48 months and is expected to provide the following global environmental benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,576,782 hectares Total Area under improved management, corresponding to:</li> </ul>		

- GEF Core Indicator 1: 45,357 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use;
- GEF Core Indicator 4: 4,531,425 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas);
- GEF Core Indicator 6: 5,276,774.4 metric tons of CO<sub>2e</sub> greenhouse gas emissions Mitigated
- GEF Core Indicator 11: 6,974 (3,626 women + 3,348 men) direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment.

The project will contribute to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties of CBD. In particular, it is expected to support the goals and targets that replace current Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 14, 19 and 20. It also incorporates innovative approaches to improve the implementation of international conventions, such as CBD, CMS and CITES. For example, activities related to the National Biodiversity Inventory in Component 1 will contribute to the fulfillment of the CBD and the implementation of Axis 2 and Goals 13 and 18 of the National Strategy on Biodiversity. This project is fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular with: (i) Goal 7: to promote access to renewable sustainable (wind) energy; (ii) Goal 9: to promote the construction of sustainable infrastructure, and to promote innovation (BD-friendly roads); (iii) Goal 15: to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, fight against deforestation, stop and reverse land degradation, and stop the loss of BD. This project follows up on articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity that call upon the mainstreaming of biodiversity, namely Article 6(b), 10(a) (c), 14, 11, 7 (c) and 8 (l). It is also aligned with the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being, as well as with the Long-Term Strategic Approach to Mainstreaming established at the fourteenth Conference of the Parties of CBD.

#### **(1) FINANCING PLAN**

GEF Trust Fund	USD 2,703,196
<b>(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP</b>	<b>USD 2,703,196</b>
<b>(2) CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING</b>	
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina (Grants)	USD 5,578,884
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina (In-kind)	USD 1,279,366
Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy (Grants)	USD 3,000,000
Ministry of Science and Technology of Argentina (Grants)	USD 25,806
National Parks Administration (Grants)	USD 83,155
National Parks Administration (In-kind)	USD 35,293
Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones (Grants)	USD 103,361
Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones (In-kind)	USD 103,361
Road Infrastructure Directorate of the Province of Misiones (Grants)	USD 1,893,727
Secretariat for Environment and Land Use Planning of the Province of Mendoza (Grants)	USD 906,192
Secretariat for Environment and Land Use Planning of the Province of Mendoza (In-kind)	USD 208,941

Provincial Agriculture Council of the Province of Santa Cruz (In-kind)	USD 453,346						
Ministry of Environment and Control of the Sustainable Development of the Province of Chubut (In-kind)	USD 688,733						
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Industry and Commerce of the Province of Chubut (Grants)	USD 280,173						
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Industry and Commerce of the Province of Chubut (In-kind)	USD 54,280						
Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes (Grants)	USD 266,667						
Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes (In-kind)	USD 282,618						
Sustainable Development Agency of the Province of Buenos Aires (OPDS) (Grants)	USD 611,661						
Sustainable Development Agency of the Province of Buenos Aires (OPDS) (In-kind)	USD 33,948						
Ministry of Agrarian Development of the Province of Buenos Aires (Grants)	USD 867,900						
UNDP Argentina	USD 50,000						
<b>(3) Total confirmed co-financing</b>	<b>USD 16,807,412</b>						
<b>(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)</b>	<b>USD 19,510,608</b>						
<b>SIGNATURES</b>							
<b>NOTE: IF THE PROJECT DOCUMENT IS IN FRENCH OR SPANISH, THE FINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT MUST BE CLEARED BY THE RTA BEFORE SIGNATURE.</b>							
<b>Signature:</b> print name below	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority</b></td> <td><b>Date/Month/Year:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Agreed by Implementing Partner</b></td> <td><b>Date/Month/Year:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Agreed by UNDP</b></td> <td><b>Date/Month/Year:</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>	<b>Agreed by Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>	<b>Agreed by UNDP</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>
<b>Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>						
<b>Agreed by Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>						
<b>Agreed by UNDP</b>	<b>Date/Month/Year:</b>						
<b>Signature:</b> print name below							
<b>Signature:</b> print name below							
<b>Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones:</b> <b>Project document signature:</b> within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement <b>First disbursement date:</b> within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement <b>Inception workshop date:</b> within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement <b>Operational closure:</b> within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC <b>Financial closure:</b> within 6 months of operational closure							

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## ACRONYMS

APN	National Parks Administration
BD	Biodiversity
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COFEMA	Federal Council of Environment Ministers
CONADIBIO	National Advisory Committee for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECIF	Interjurisdictional Coordinating Body for Fauna
EBA	Endemic Bird Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FSP	Full Sized Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GoA	Government of Argentina
IBA	Important Bird Areas
INAI	National Indigenous Peoples Institute
INTA	National Agricultural Technology Institute
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAB	Man and Biosphere
MAYDS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MEGA	Environmental Management and Evaluation Manual (DNV)
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan of Action
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PA	Protected Areas
PB	Project Board
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SGCC	System for Prevention and Management of Consultations and Conflicts
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
USD	United States Dollars
VGA	Valuable Grassland Areas

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## II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

### The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed:

1. **Global significance:** The Republic of Argentina is a federal country made up of 23 provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA). With an extensive continental and marine territory<sup>1</sup>, Argentina has vast natural, cultural and economic diversity, and is one of the world's megadiverse countries, with 15 continental zones, 3 oceanic zones and the Antarctic region. These are the High Andes; Puna; High Monte, Yungas Forest; Dry Chaco; Humid Chaco; Parana Forest; Ibera Wetlands; Plains and Shrubs; Parana Delta and Flooded Savanna; Espinal; Pampas; Low Monte; Patagonian Steppe; Patagonian Forests; South Atlantic Islands, Argentine Sea and Antarctica<sup>2,3</sup>. Of these, eight have been classified amongst the highest priorities for conservation both nationally (National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan of Action-NBSAP) and regionally<sup>4</sup>. Five are exclusive or semi-exclusive to Argentina and house a significant number of endemic species. The Argentine Sea Ecoregion includes coastal environments considered unique due to the influence of the cold Malvinas currents along the south coast of Buenos Aires province<sup>5</sup>. Arid, semi-arid, sub-humid and dry ecosystems cover 75% of the national territory. Collectively referred to as drylands, these ecosystems include dry forest, scrub, grasslands, high altitude deserts and Andean wetlands.

2. Within the Global ecoregion classifications, 16 ecoregions are recognized by the WWF, six of which are included in the Global 200 Project<sup>6</sup>: Patagonian Steppe, Valdivian Forest, Dry Puna; Dry Central Puna; Yungas Forest; Atlantic Forest; and High Andean Lakes. The Parana Delta and Flooded Savanna forms part of the large Parana River ecoregion and is also recognized for its significant biodiversity. The Pampas grasslands have several Valuable Grassland Areas (VGA). Argentina is ranked 15th in terms of the estimated number of globally-important endangered species that inhabit its territory: endemic species (18% of flora, 12% of mammals, 23% of reptiles and 24% of amphibians<sup>7</sup>) comprise a unique heritage and a significant collection of exclusive genetic material in the world. There are 281 migratory bird species<sup>8</sup>, representing 28% of the total birds surveyed. There are 223 "austral or partial" migratory birds and 58 "boreal migrants". Of the 1,794 species of terrestrial vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians), 483 species (27%) are Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Some 1,076 (60%) species are not considered threatened, while the conservation status of the remaining (13%) is unknown.

3. **Problem to be addressed:** The **threats** to this globally-important biodiversity (BD) are multifold and rooted in Argentina's efforts to reactivate its economy and provide basic services to its population of 40,117,096 inhabitants (2010). The largest threats to wildlife are: (i) habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation caused by agricultural expansion and associated increase in human-wildlife conflict; (ii) unsound large infrastructure placement such as transport and energy infrastructure; and (iii) over exploitation of wildlife through sport hunting and poaching for illegal wildlife trade:

4. Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation caused by agricultural expansion and associated increase in human-wildlife conflict: Argentina is one of the world's leading food exporters, with extensive cultivated areas and favorable natural conditions. Forecasts of agroindustrial production suggest a significant increase in both production and employment in the coming years. Currently, 33% of the world's total land area is used for livestock production<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Argentina spans the latitudes 21° 46' S down to 90° S and longitudes 25° W to 74° W, is the 7th country in land area (3,761,274 km<sup>2</sup>) and 4th in the Americas. The maritime areas under its sovereignty or rights of sovereignty in accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea cover approximately 6.5m km<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Spanish equivalents: Altos Andes; Puna; Monte de Sierras y Bolsones, Selva de las Yungas; Chaco Seco; Chaco Húmedo; Selva Paranaense Esteros del Iberá; Campos y Malezales; Valle y Delta del Paraná; Espinal; Pampas; Monte de Llanuras y Mesetas; Estepa Patagónica; Bosques Patagónicos; Islas del Atlántico Sur, Mar Argentino y la Antártida

<sup>3</sup> Burkart et al., 1999

<sup>4</sup> Dinerstein et al., 1995

<sup>5</sup> Clausen et al., 2008 and National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan of Action 2015-2020 (NBS 2015-2020).

<sup>6</sup> Olson & Dinerstein, 2002

<sup>7</sup> Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica-Cuarto Informe Nacional, SAyDS, 2010.

<sup>8</sup> Res. 348/10 of the former Directorate of Wildlife of the Nation

<sup>9</sup> Broom et al. 2013

In Latin America and the Caribbean it corresponds to 27.1% of land cover<sup>10</sup> and is expected to increase with the global growth in demand in the coming decades<sup>11</sup>. As of June 2018, a total of 250,881 agricultural farms (EAP) occupy 157,423,932 hectares in Argentina and employ 732,000 people (1.64% of the total population), of which 38.4% are women and 20% of the fields are managed by women. Although 1% of the EAP belong to large agricultural companies, they manage almost 40% of the country's productive land. Most producers (54%) are people between 40 and 64 years old. Of the 157 million hectares, agriculture (sowing and harvesting) occupies less than a fifth of the total farms (33,182,640 hectares implanted). The remaining 124,241,292 hectares have other uses. Livestock in Argentina is managed on 130,803 EAP with a stock of 40,411,905 head of cattle<sup>12</sup>. By 2019, the production of cereals and oilseeds in Argentina could increase to 137 million tons, cattle stocks to 56.8 million head of cattle and employment to 500,000 new jobs. This growth affects forest buffer zones, with greater pressure from rural producers on various species of wildlife. There is widespread concern about the negative environmental effects of current models, so new livestock production models are needed to address the growing demand for meat while preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services. The adverse impacts of livestock in the biosphere include extinction of native species of flora and fauna, resulting from habitat loss and degradation caused by selective herbivory and trampling, conflicts with large predators and competition with native ungulates<sup>13</sup>. The expansion of agricultural areas for monocultures affects small producers as well as indigenous and campesino communities as their livelihoods depend on access to natural resources and environmental goods, which are being diminished as a consequence of the loss of natural habitats.

5. Between 2010 and 2015, Argentina was ranked ninth in the world for annual net loss of forest area, with an average loss of 1.1 percent per year. Since 2014, deforestation in Argentina has fallen by 50% of the average annual deforestation before 2007 (+300.000 ha/p/y), yet 3.5 million hectares were lost between 2007 and 2018, of which 87% occurred in the Chaco Ecoregion. The main drivers of deforestation are land use conversion for agriculture and livestock production and forest fires<sup>14</sup>. This change in land use is affecting those areas where conventional livestock production is being replaced by forestry monoculture plantations and industrial agriculture investments. Forest and wood production, mainly pine and eucalyptus, has expanded substantially during the last 20 years, during which nearly 700,000 hectares of Argentina's current 1.3 million hectares were planted. This is mainly due to the promotion of investments, economic incentives and tax benefits granted by National Law 25,080, which has recently been extended with the aim of increasing this area to 2 million hectares by 2030. 80% of these forest plantations are found in the northeast provinces, with the province of Corrientes standing out with an area of 500,000 forested hectares. Furthermore, around 235,000 hectares of rice are currently planted nation-wide, with an increase of 120% in the last 10 years. This production is concentrated mainly in the province of Corrientes (accounting for 50% of rice production), followed by the provinces of Entre Ríos, Santa Fe, Chaco, and Formosa. As in the case of afforestation, there is a concentration of production in pools of large companies, impacting the participation of small producers and affecting those small enterprises, especially those led and owned by women.

6. Unsound large infrastructure placement such as transport and energy infrastructure: Argentina has undertaken an important set of development initiatives in key areas in an effort to reactivate the economy and provide basic needs. The Government is promoting the development of wind farms in its pursuit for clean energy, but, while wind energy is one of the safer and “cleaner” sources of power, it can severely impact wildlife, particularly birds and bats due to (i) mortality or injury from collisions with the blades of wind turbines and power lines or by the turbulence generated by the rotors; (ii) discomfort and displacement due to noise, electromagnetism and vibrations that force the avifauna to move to other habitats, affecting the reproductive success and survival of the species; (iii) barrier effect in migratory routes or in local flights of feeding and rest, that affect the reproduction and survival, for example of species shared by more than one country and even in interhemispheric species; (iv) direct destruction of reproduction, breeding, feeding and resting habitats.<sup>15</sup> New wind farms pose a serious threat to local birds of high

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<sup>10</sup> FAO 2009, Broom et al. 2013

<sup>11</sup> FAO 2009

<sup>12</sup> INDEC. 2019. Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2018: resultados preliminares. - 1a ed. - Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Argentina.

<sup>13</sup> Steinfeld et al. 2006, Thornton 2010, Smil 2011, Weis 2013, Crist et al. 2017

<sup>14</sup> Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina. 2018 Native Forest Area Monitoring Report. 2019.

<sup>15</sup> Studies by SEO/Birdlife

and medium priority<sup>16</sup> as well as migratory species<sup>17</sup>. Furthermore, the development of roads increases pressures on wildlife. Under the Federal Road Plan 2016-2027, more than 7500 km of new highways will be built throughout Argentina<sup>18</sup>. While there are no official statistics at the national level on the problem of running over wildlife in Argentina, local studies indicate that it is a serious problem in terms of direct impact with vehicles, disruption in traffic flows, disruption in wildlife movement/migration, and habitat reduction. Studies around protected areas revealed that the highest frequency of road accidents coincides with paved roads, where vehicles move at a higher speed, and with the increase of traffic in areas of greater tourism affluence, i.e. Iguazú National Park. In 2009, around 500 animals were killed on Provincial Route N° 19, including endangered species such as the tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*), and more recently the jaguar (*Panthera onca*). The Güira Oga Wildlife Rescue, Rehabilitation and Rearing Center, located in Puerto Iguazú cites that "while in 2013 there were 553 road accidents along 22 km of routes, in 2015 there were 1,086 road accidents".

7. Over exploitation of wildlife through sport hunting and poaching for illegal wildlife trade: Sport hunting, managed by local authorities, is mainly concentrated on birds<sup>19</sup>, attracts foreign hunters (mainly from Europe and North America<sup>20</sup>) and generates significant economic resources for regional economies<sup>21</sup>. Argentina is a generator of traffic, triangulation and demand for wild specimens that enter through the borders of Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil and Chile, and are destined for smuggling into Europe and the Middle East. The principle volume of products and byproducts involved in wildlife trade include hides, skins, fiber and feathers. However, insufficient regulation and control over sport hunting and poaching aggravate pressures on wildlife and BD in various regions of the country, increasing the pressure on different species, including those that are already at risk, e.g. the ruddy-headed goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*) and yellow cardinal (*Gubernatrix cristata*). Furthermore, the consequences of hunting activities (legal and illicit), produce different types of pressures on other species, their habitats and ecosystems as well as on humans<sup>22, 23</sup>. Human and animal health are interdependent and related to the ecosystems in which they live. The trafficking of wildlife and its byproducts are not only a global threat to its conservation and survival but also establishes a way of transporting invasive exotic species and zoonotic diseases. A clear example of this is the spread of the COVID-19 virus, which is affecting the global population but has a disproportionate impact on those poor and marginalized groups that do not have access to health services and whose economic income depends on daily labor or commerce. Both illegal and legal trade, as well as movements of wild species in the framework of environmental restoration strategies or the release of animals kept in captivity in zoos or private collections, can have an impact on the spread of diseases, including of those that are zoonotic. The movements of wild animals and their associated pathogens, without adequate sanitary controls, favors the spread of infectious and parasitic agents between regions, at the same time that the contact of wild animals with people and livestock during their handling and transport increases the possibilities of contagion between species.

8. In this context, the long-term solution is to consolidate an intersectoral operational framework that protects priority species and ecoregions from sectoral pressures. Through UNDP, the Government of Argentina is requesting GEF assistance to mainstream BD conservation criteria in public policies and create new capacities and instruments to support their implementation so as to address the following three major barriers to the long-term solution:

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<sup>16</sup> Priority bird species under threat: ruddy-headed goose -*Chloephaga rubidiceps* -, Chaco eagle, or crowned solitary eagle - *Buteogallus coronatus*-, Pampas meadowlark -*Sturnella defilippii*-, Andean Condor -*Vultur gryphus*-, hooded grebe -*Podiceps gallardoi*-, red knot -*Calidris canutus*- and Magellanic plover - *Pluvianellus socialis*

<sup>17</sup> Of the total migratory birds of Argentina, 41% are under some category of threat.

<sup>18</sup> <http://ppp.vialidad.gob.ar/>

<sup>19</sup> Ojasti, 2000

<sup>20</sup> Blanco and Balze, 2006

<sup>21</sup> Ojasti, 2000

<sup>22</sup> UNEP / CEM (Migratory Species Convention) Resolution No. 11.15 approved during the 2014 meeting of the parties in Quito, Ecuador, urges the signatory countries to reduce the use of lead ammunition until its total elimination in a period of three years. Following up on this initiative, the recent World Congress of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 2016 gave formal support to the resolution of the CMS (motion 90 <https://portals.iucn.org/congress/motion/090>).

<sup>23</sup> Ferreyra, H. (2011) Lead munitions and pollution: an old problem that is known worldwide but is locally unattended. Hornero 026 (01) : 065-072



**Barrier 1: Insufficient coherence and complementarity of public policy & regulatory frameworks to effectively consider wildlife conservation at federal and provincial levels.**

Traditionally, each of the ministries/departments of the national and provincial governments defines policies based on their specific objectives and mandates, focusing on the scope of their own sector's short and medium-term goals. As such, conservation policies and objectives often remain limited to the management of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS) or with limited "transfers" to other areas of government. This compartmentalization limits the effectiveness of BD conservation policies, since it stymies the recognition of BD as an integral part of productive sectors. Greater cross-sectoral articulation would support a compatible vision between production and conservation in pursuit of sustainable development. Furthermore, without adequate knowledge and internalization of the value of different species and consideration of the pressures and risks that they face, the definition of policies and development plans of other sectors of government, such as energy, transport, and agriculture and livestock - among others-, often negatively affect species and their habitats, which in turn can hamper the efforts of the same sectors in achieving the production results they desire. Furthermore, in the few cases where synergies are achieved between sectors, they are so limited that they never achieve economies of scale and result in wasted opportunities.

MAyDS faces many challenges regarding harmonization of intersectoral policies within other government sectors that have a relevant impact on BD and ecosystem conservation. This incompatibility produces adverse consequences that increase the pressures on BD as an unwanted result of the same government initiatives. For example, there is insufficient harmonization of energy development policies with conservation policies. Although wind energy is more "friendly" to the environment than other sources of energy and will help Argentina reach its Nationally Determined Contributions to mitigate climate change, Argentina does not have a legal framework that ensures and guides good practices to avoid and mitigate the possible impacts that wind farms can have on BD. The investment of the energy sector in wind farms that do not consider flight and migration patterns of endemic and migratory birds is detrimental not only to species, but can result in damage to the wind towers as well, causing a loss of resources for both the environment and energy sectors. Greater articulation and integration of wildlife conservation concerns in sectoral policies would lead to synergies that would significantly increase their efficiency during application, e.g., between the environment and energy sectors to avoid damage to both infrastructure and BD. Although COFEMA, CONADIBIO and ECIF<sup>24</sup> have undertaken important initiatives to solve this problem, the results are still inadequate.

**Barrier 2: Insufficient tools and instruments to promote, implement and consolidate wildlife conservation.**

There are insufficient BD conservation tools that engage a variety of actors and promote the mainstreaming of BD criteria within different sectors. Frequently, the instruments used for BD conservation management are limited to conventional tools, such as the delimitation and management of protected natural areas, the protection of species at risk through legal restrictions on hunting or trafficking, and others. The current trends of declining populations and the maintenance/promotion of many of their threat factors are evidence that traditional tools are insufficient to respond to the complexity of actors and pressures that threaten globally-important BD. In recent years, new experiences and initiatives have been developed at the local level regarding ecological corridors, management of native forests, reintroduction of wildlife and enhancement of ecosystem services. However, implementation and replication have been limited despite the articulation and consolidation of some public policies for BD conservation. In the case of the protection of flora and fauna, the majority of wild populations are found on private property (only approximately 13,28%<sup>25</sup> of the country's surface is under some formal category of protection).

Wind Energy: Argentina is a party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), which recognizes the vulnerability of birds during displacement and the risks they face through the different stages of their life cycle, from different scenarios, different legislation and varied environmental perceptions in a mosaic of jurisdictions. However, there are no specific policies or legal framework to ensure and guide the best practices to avoid and mitigate the possible impact that wind farms can generate. The EIAs have to meet adequate criteria and procedures, but they could limit the construction and implementation of new wind farms, since these new projects might not be approved due to the negative impacts on the BD that are not mitigated or compensated, thereby delaying compliance with the CBD and NDCs of the Paris Accord. Without clear guidance and demonstrations, the energy sector is at risk of promoting a flawed program.

<sup>24</sup> CONADIBIO (National Advisory Commission for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity), COFEMA (Federal Council of the Environment) and ECIF (Interjurisdictional Coordinating Body for Fauna).

<sup>25</sup> <https://sifap.gob.ar/areas-protegidas>

Road Infrastructure: There are limited examples of how to make the development of the road network compatible with BD conservation. Although several EIA procedures are applied to new road projects, they do not sufficiently consider criteria such as BD Hotspots, climate change and other factors to effectively prevent the threats to wildlife. Ecoduct<sup>26</sup> National Route 101 has reported very good results, in terms of its operation, according to the evaluations carried out through camera traps<sup>27</sup>. New designs are being considered in order to optimize the use of local materials, landscape integration and the reduction of interventions during the construction phases, in relation to the natural environment and road traffic. However, this is a unique case and is not replicated nation-wide due to a lack of models and instruments for other areas/other circumstances/other species.

Wildlife Trafficking and Hunting: Argentina's Wildlife Conservation Law No. 22,421 and its Regulatory Decree No. 666/97 are under the enforcement authority of the MAYDS. This Law is responsible for harmonizing the protection and conservation of fauna with its use, preparing national management plans for species whose use (including hunting) is permitted and regulating hunting activities. In addition, Argentina is part of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna), aimed at conserving endangered species by allowing trade for those species whose populations can support it. However, despite this regulatory framework, species continue to be decimated by poaching and illegal trade. Compliance is weak and infractions go unregistered and unpunished. Interinstitutional and interjurisdictional coordination is weak or inconsistent as is the enforcement of actions, implementation of training programs, disclosure and awareness about the problem. Information is not consolidated nor are there uniformed criteria for a single nation-wide registry of hunting operators. There is little coordination and cooperation between the different governmental sectors involved in the prevention of illegal trafficking of BD, resulting in the fragmentation of the instruments of control and surveillance, and limited effectiveness in the implementation of current public policies.

Natural resources in Argentina are under the domain of the provinces. Consequently, each of the 23 provinces have different systems for the authorization and issuance of guides for the transit and hunting of wildlife. Permits are issued on paper, which makes it difficult to systematize, properly register and generate statistics, as well as make it easy to falsify and alter permits. There is no single guide at the national level, rather the National Environmental Agency only intervenes in export / import procedures. Furthermore, there is a lack of personnel, procedures, criteria and standardized knowledge about the impact of wildlife release. This makes it difficult to have unified information at the national level on wildlife transport, trafficking and hunting. There is no complete and standardized information for granting or denying hunting permits based on quotas in terrestrial and aquatic environments.

There are no protocols for the transfer and release of wildlife that include evaluations of potential impacts on species and ecosystems of extraction and destination. There are also no approved disease risk analysis protocols agreed upon inter-jurisdictionally that include the "one health" approach. There is no single competent body in charge of carrying out the risk analysis. During the seizures of trafficked wildlife, the potential impacts on the health of species, ecosystems and people, contact with fauna by security personnel and the risk to health are not considered. The responsibility for these issues fall jointly on the Ministry of Health of the Nation, SENASA, MAYDS and the provinces.

Livestock: Within the agricultural sector, livestock has been identified as one of the main causes of extinction of native species of flora and fauna, resulting from habitat degradation caused by selective herbivory and trampling, conflicts with large predators and competition with native ungulates<sup>28</sup>. However, there is also evidence that demonstrates that livestock can have positive or neutral effects (i.e. non-significant effects) on plant communities and ecosystems<sup>29</sup>. For example, it has been shown that livestock, especially in grasslands and savannas, can reduce fuel biomass and fire temperature, or contribute to the conservation of plant diversity. In Argentina, domestic cattle have historically been more abundant in the pampas and wet savannas. However, in the last three decades, due to the expansion of crops, livestock has been relocated to marginal areas for agriculture (mostly in the central-east and northeast parts of the country).

<sup>26</sup> Ecoduct National Route 101 resulted from the coordinated actions of NGOs, DNV, Misiones Province and CONICET.

<sup>27</sup> Varela, D.M., 2015. Ecología de rutas en Misiones. Evaluación de los atropellamientos de fauna silvestre y medición de la efectividad de los pasafauas y ecoductos. Informe Técnico N° 3. Convenio Dirección Provincial de Vialidad (Misiones) – Conservación Argentina. 39 p.

<sup>28</sup> Steinfeld et al. 2006, Thornton 2010, Smil 2011, Weis 2013, Crist et al. 2017

<sup>29</sup> Eldridge et al. 2016

Public policies could be improved while strengthening the coordination between the different sectors that could have an impact on BD. This process represents one of the main challenges when facing the integration of BD conservation in planning, information management, and sustainable practices.

***Barrier 3: Dispersed knowledge & insufficient sharing of conservation tools and practices at federal, provincial and interprovincial levels***

The 23 Argentine provinces have a diversity of species and ecosystems with different legal and institutional frameworks. This heterogeneity of scenarios with different or shared species and with different types and levels of threats to conservation means that there is broad and valuable experience available for the construction of an effective and novel approach to BD within the framework of public policies. However, this knowledge is dispersed throughout national and provincial institutions, academic and research institutions and NGOs. Only a small proportion is compiled, systematized and available to identify lessons learned or evaluated *ex post*, using strict methodological approaches to assess their effectiveness and efficiency. This leads to the repetition of sometimes ineffective and suboptimal approaches while reducing the implementation of good practices and their adaptation in other cases and scales. As a result, efforts are wasted and opportunities to better understand, disseminate and apply BD conservation instruments are lost.

Furthermore, there is insufficient knowledge of the importance of BD and of the ecosystem goods and services derived from it, by those responsible for creating and promoting public policies. This limits BD mainstreaming in design and implementation of other sectoral policies. This is compounded by insufficient knowledge about the direct and indirect consequences of sectoral policies (e.g., energy, transport, agriculture and livestock) on BD conservation. Despite the application of the legal framework (i.e. through EIA procedures), these instruments would benefit from strengthening in order to prevent the unintended consequences of development and investment projects on BD.

The possibility of sharing instruments and experiences is key, especially for the management of species present in multiple provinces and countries. However, current resources are limited and not easily applicable to policy. For example, the APN's Biodiversity Information System (SIB-APN)<sup>30</sup> has a mission to communicate, maintain, store and organize data on BD derived from technical, scientific and management activities carried out in protected areas. However, this System, one of the most developed in the country, uses fragmented information referring to protected areas of national jurisdiction under the National Parks Administration. Although this constitutes a very valuable database dedicated to BD conservation (including documentation, cartography, researchers, etc.), it is limited and not always applicable for the generation of public instruments and policies.

Likewise, the National Biological Data System and its portal, managed by the National Ministry of Science and Technology, needs updated information for some taxonomic groups, and missing information from other taxonomic groups, ecosystems, and by species need to be generated. Currently, information gaps include seasonality, baseline and monitoring for the design and impact evaluation of wind energy projects. The existing information is sporadic, does not have continuity and is not systematized, so it is not possible to generate statistics that serve for the design, evaluation of the impact of road infrastructure projects and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Finally, there are no adequate economic and financial incentives to promote livestock production models that incorporate biodiversity conservation in their management.

**The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects:**

9. The project is aligned with national and provincial priorities and objectives. Argentina has a strong baseline of sectoral policies and programs that provide an important foundation for the proposed project. In accordance with the National Constitution, the General Law of the Environment 25.675, in its Article 2, establishes environmental policy objectives. The national government stipulates the minimum standards that provinces must comply with and implement to preserve environmental quality and the provinces dictate the necessary norms to complement them. Provinces retain jurisdiction over environmental and natural resources management in their territory. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is responsible for implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The current NBSAP 2016-2020 (Res 0151/2017), which brings together State policies on BD and provides an effective tool to incorporate BD into other national policies, having been prepared on the basis of consensus among national and provincial bodies, civil society actors, researchers, among others.

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.sib.gov.ar/2017/#/>

10. The **Biodiversity 2016-2020 Action Plan**, which will be reviewed and updated following the adoption of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at CBD COP-15, sets out 21 national goals for the conservation and sustainable use of BD to be included in all State-level policies to advance a unified vision of inclusive development that has sustainable production and BD conservation as pillars based on the integration of fair trade and the addition of local value. CONADIBIO will provide the forum for the coordination of the Plan's actions. For the implementation of this Plan, the active participation of the ECIF is considered critical with the purpose of coordinating among the provinces the initiatives related to the protection and conservation of the fauna of interest to more than one province.

11. Argentina's Wildlife Conservation Law No. 22,421 declares wildlife within national territory to be of public interest, including its protection, conservation, propagation, reintroduction and rational use. Within the framework of this law, the **Directorate of Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation** has been developing several lines of action with priority species and habitats. The **National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species** implements a series of projects for the conservation of endangered species, based on strategic actions for the preservation of a group of critically endangered species in vulnerable ecosystems of Argentina, including for: the Ruddy-headed goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*), Yellow cardinal (*Gubernatrix cristata*); Jaguar (*Panthera onca*), Pampas deer (*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*), and Hooded grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*). The initiative includes: (i) awareness raising of the general public and interest groups about the situation of these species; (ii) promotion of decreased hunting pressure; (iii) generation of conservation strategies for their habitats; (iv) rescue and reintroduction into the wild; and (v) research projects, among others. These actions are proposed jointly with the provinces where these species are distributed, promoting consensus-based decision-making.

12. The **National Conservation Plan of the Yaguareté Natural Monument** is an instrument to achieve the conservation and recovery of the jaguar (*Panthera onca*) implemented by MAYDS together with the National Parks Administration (APN), participating provinces, and other organizations. This Plan implements various strategies such as the maintenance of healthy populations, care of habitat and BD, the control of reproduction to reach viable populations and the control of poaching, among other strategies. The estimated value of the co-financing by the MAYDS for the implementation of the abovementioned programs will be of USD 4,001,248<sup>31</sup>.

13. The **Control and Monitoring Program** of the Directorate of Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation coordinates transversally with the aforementioned conservation programs. The estimated co-financing is USD 550,664.

14. The **National Native Forests Law** No. 26,331 (2007) establishes minimum environmental protection standards for the enrichment, restoration, conservation, use and sustainable management of native forests and the environmental services they provide. It establishes a promotion regime and criteria for the allocation of funds in exchange for environmental services provided by the forest (a type of Payment for Environmental Services – PES). This "forestry law" represents a very important advance for the reduction of threats to BD by favoring its conservation and sustainable use. The law is an indispensable tool to implement State policy through conservation plans, land use change and management, and conservation-friendly production. The National Forest Fund created by the mentioned law supports the conservation and sustainable use of forest habitats of species such as the jaguar and Yellow Cardinal. MAYDS created the National Forest Restoration Plan, by which restoration projects are being implemented in the Monte forest region where Yellow Cardinal lives and in the Selva Paranaense forest region where the jaguar lives.

15. In the framework of the implementation of the **National Strategy for Invasive Exotic Species**, the MAYDS will implement actions to prevent the impact of exotic species, such as the wild boar to the detriment of the habitat of threatened species, such as the Pampas deer.

16. The Biodiversity Section of MAYDS established an **Open Data Portal** in 2017 with a mission to strengthen the proactive role of the National State by providing a platform for public access to information on BD and its management in the territory.

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<sup>31</sup> The amounts provided in USD correspond to the exchange rate on the date of each co-financing letter.

17. Several **committees** have been formed to support coordination between different levels of government and sectors. The Federal Council of the Environment (**COFEMA**) was created in 1990 as a federal forum for representatives of the Environment Committees of each of the provincial legislatures (and CABA) to address problems and find solutions on environmental matters in Argentina by promoting interjurisdictional coordination. COFEMA was created to prepare, agree and promote common legislative policies on the environment from a federal perspective. It also promotes the updating and adaptation of provincial legislation to the principles enshrined in international instruments on the environment ratified by Argentina, and encourages debate and exchange fora with public and private institutions, universities and research organizations, both national and international. The National Consultative Committee for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (**CONADIBIO**) was created in 1994 as the main national forum for the integration of BD into the public policies of all State agencies. This committee is composed of representatives of national and provincial governments, civil society, indigenous peoples' organizations and the scientific sector. In 2014, it was integrated with the lines of work of the Intergovernmental Scientific-Regulatory Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (**IPBES**).

18. All **provincial governments** have a unit responsible for wildlife management and BD conservation. Their participation in the Inter-jurisdictional Coordination Body for Fauna (ECIF) and COFEMA contributes to the creation of a basic environmental governance framework in the country. The purpose of the ECIF is to coordinate between the provincial wildlife authorities to implement Argentina's Wildlife Conservation Law No. 22,421 and ensure the conservation of the country's wildlife. Among others, the objective of the ECIF is to (i) Promote the achievement of a national fauna legislation that considers provincial and regional needs; (ii) Coordinate the control of the apprehension, trade, industry, possession, upbringing and transportation of live or dead species, their fruits, products and by-products; (iii) Determine norms and propose criteria on the species considered circumstantially harmed and / or harmful, the carrying out of studies aimed at controlling their population and the annual preparation of the list of those species in each region; (iv) Carry out the analysis of the factors that affect the wildlife population and propose to avoid those that harm the ecological balance; and (v) Apply police power in a coordinated and reciprocal manner. Several provinces have experience in participating in national, regional or local projects coordinated with the MAyDS with international funding. However, BD conservation challenges and capacities vary across provinces. This heterogeneity of conditions demands articulation of the provincial policies regarding wildlife management, availability of resources and efficiency of their results.

19. The **RenovAr Program** was launched in 2016 by the Argentine Government under the auspices of the Secretariat of the Government of Energy (Ministry of Finance) with the objective of attracting investments and reducing the cost of financing renewable energy projects. Under the promulgation of Law 27.191 "National Promotion Regime for the Use of Renewable Sources of Energy Destined to the Production of Electric Power" (dated October 21, 2015) and Decrees 531/16 and 882/16, Argentina is reviewing its national framework for renewable energy and currently foresees a very rapid growth in the wind energy sector over the next five years, with the aim of increasing the percentage of electricity generated by renewable resources at the national level, from its level in 2015 of 2% to 8% by December 2017 and 20% by 2025 through the RenovAr Program. Currently, Argentina has 27 wind farms operating and 34 under construction in 9 Argentine provinces (Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Chubut, Neuquén, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Rio Negro and Santa Cruz), adding more than 500 wind turbines. The Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy's RenovAr Program will contribute approximately US\$3,000,000 in cofinancing to the project. Furthermore, the provincial agencies of Santa Cruz and Buenos Aires will be developing specific regulations establishing the minimum requirements for consideration of biodiversity conservation in wind energy projects, taking as a reference Resolution 37/2017 of the Province of Chubut. Likewise, these provinces and the Province of Chubut will, with Project support, strengthen wildlife monitoring studies and sensitivity maps that are currently under implementation.

20. The **Misiones Provincial Roads Directorate** will be implementing ecoducts and road maintenance works. The DNV's Manual of Environmental Assessment and Management of Road Works provides the technical framework and procedures for the consideration and application of environmental criteria in planning, drafting, building, operations and maintenance of road infrastructure, as well as the evaluation and control of its possible negative effects. Furthermore, MAyDS is able to intervene through the National Directorate of Environmental Impact and all the technical areas of competence in the matter. Cofinancing from this program is estimated at US\$1,893,727 and would be invested in implementation of the technical framework and procedures for the consideration and

application of environmental criteria, including supporting the construction of a demonstrative model in Case 2 of Component 2. The province of Misiones developed a data collection protocol through a mobile application called “Tamandúá Ecoregistro Misiones” to record sightings of roadkill and wildlife sightings along the routes. It was developed with Marandú Communications and the Technical Team of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Renewable Resources of Misiones and the Provincial Directorate of Roads.

21. The **Ministry of Security** coordinates the national security forces, such as the National Gendarmerie, the Argentine Federal Police, the Naval Prefecture, and the Airport Security Police, who carry out operations throughout the country to control and supervise the trafficking and hunting of biodiversity, among other federal crimes.

22. **Provincial agencies** are the competent authorities responsible for the authorization of transit and hunting of wildlife. In this framework, the Province of Mendoza carries out the authorization of hunting quotas and the issuance of wildlife transit guides, as well as the control to ensure that the trade and hunting of wildlife is done in accordance with the applicable regulations. In particular, in conjunction with national and provincial security agencies, the Secretariat of Environment and Land Use Planning carries out operations to control, confiscate and release endangered wildlife species, such as the Yellow Cardinal, of which US\$1,115,133 is committed as co-financing.

23. The MAYDS in conjunction with the **Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Nation**, the **National Institute of Agricultural Technology**, provincial agencies and civil society organizations has promoted the implementation and evaluation of **livestock production models** that incorporate guidelines and good practices for the conservation of habitats of threatened species in the different regions of the country. In particular, in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Corrientes, livestock models have been developed that use and guarantee the conservation of natural grasslands. The provincial agencies of the Ministry of Production of Corrientes and the Ministry of Agrarian Development of the Province of Buenos Aires survey and support these productive endeavors in order to conserve habitats of threatened species, and have committed US\$1,417,185 as co-financing.

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### III. STRATEGY

24. The proposed GEF intervention will reduce threats to BD in Argentina by mainstreaming wildlife conservation in selected national sectoral and provincial public policies and programs. The project will overcome the abovementioned barriers by defining criteria, tools and mechanisms of governance, and lessons learned for the harmonization of select public policies in key sectors and the full development of the instruments necessary for their implementation to safeguard priority endangered wildlife. This will make sector policies more effective and ensure that future government development plans consider BD values and comply with guidelines on wildlife conservation and sustainable use of critical habitats. This intervention strategy considers the federal structure of the country and the complementary nature of the federal and provincial governments to sustainably manage wildlife. It also takes into account the need to work at multiple levels to address threats that go beyond provincial and national borders and the need to test instruments at the local level to address the barriers caused by insufficient harmonization of public policies. This will encompass various initiatives such as:

- i) harmonization between selected policies and plans of the federal government;
- ii) the harmonization of federal policies with provincial ones;
- iii) establishment or strengthening of inter-sectoral, environmental governance dialogue spaces/tables;
- iv) the generation of baseline information to strengthen decision-making processes;
- v) the adoption of minimum criteria and standards for the application of a BD-based approach;
- vi) the strengthening of information systems to have better and accessible information on BD;
- vii) the incorporation of BD conservation criteria and especially of endangered species into sectoral planning and operations;
- viii) the strengthening of technical capacities at national and local level for BD conservation in key sectors.

25. It is expected that these improvements will promote changes that mitigate some of the drivers of BD loss and promote sustainable development through better management of wildlife. This project will complement the current UNDP/GEF project under implementation that focuses on the application of economic and financial instruments to evaluate ecosystem services and their consideration in environmental land use planning: “Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management (SLM) into development planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina” (see [Coordination](#) section for more details).

### Expected change

26. The project will contribute to the following UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2020, the country will have reinforced the sustainable management of natural resources and implemented adaptation and mitigation policies with respect to climate change and man-made damage, using a gender and intercultural approach.

27. The expected changes (or impacts) are the following:

- a. Effective cross-sectoral governance of threatened biodiversity. The project will strengthen federal and provincial governance frameworks for the effective mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies.
- b. 4,576,782 hectares total area under improved management, corresponding to:
  - 45,357 hectares of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use;
  - 4,531,425 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas);
- c. 5,276,774.4 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e greenhouse gas emissions mitigated
- d. 6,974 (3,626 women + 3,348 men) direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment.

28. The **Theory of Change** revolves around the expectation that by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation within prioritized sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs and encouraging specific activities that demonstrate the viability of development models that integrate BD conservation, the project will ensure the long-term survival of threatened wildlife.

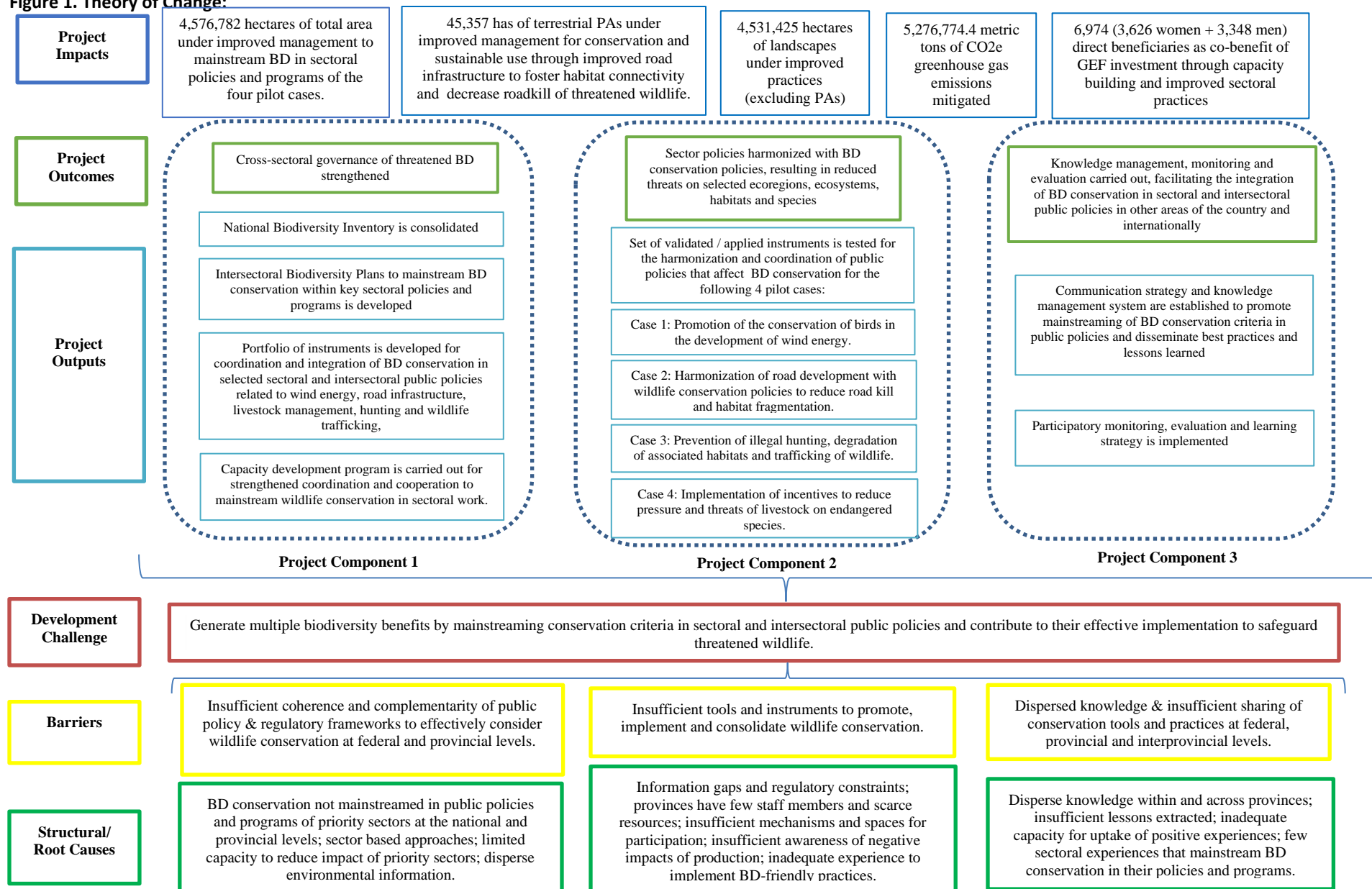
29. The GEF [increment](#) will support the conservation of threatened wildlife and the mainstreaming of wildlife conservation criteria in selected public policies related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking. As mentioned in the Baseline, current individual efforts and interventions need additional support to become systemic across these sectors. While the baseline scenario currently enables some initiatives and incentives to be carried out in the country, the scale of the activities described is not sufficient to achieve the transformational change required to ensure wildlife conservation actions across the sectors. Governmental programs with fiscal resources that have an indirect impact on BD would not be sufficient if they continue to operate independently. As such, the GEF project would provide the increment necessary to ensure a more coordinated and effective effort to mainstream BD conservation criteria within the public policies of multiple sectors by strengthening the policy, governance and institutional frameworks. GEF funding will increase the viability of articulating and coordinating public policy that considers and mainstreams BD conservation concerns. It will also lead to significant strengthening of the regulatory framework, including the capacity to implement existing financial instruments that can increase availability of resources for other activities such as enforcement, monitoring, adoption of best practices and increased scale of action.

30. Ultimately, the GEF increment would ensure the safeguarding of globally important wildlife, with targeted actions for priority endangered species, such as: the ruddy-headed goose, hooded grebe, yellow cardinal, Pampas deer and the jaguar. At the same time, as a country with high BD conservation value, experiences and mechanisms arising from the project will generate new tools that can be replicated at the local, regional and potentially global level. Under Component 1, GEF funding will build upon existing policies and regulations related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking to fill in the legal and institutional gaps related to biodiversity mainstreaming and provide the synergies necessary to make them operational and effective. The project will contribute to the analysis of shortcomings in the institutional and policy framework and sectoral promotion policies at different levels (federal and provincial) and will propose modifications to enable the conditions necessary to decrease threats to species at risk and mainstream BD conservation criteria within the different

targeted sectors. GEF funding will also provide the increment that facilitates the establishment of the necessary framework and mechanisms for transparency and clear communication to effectively implement the policy instruments envisioned in this Component. Meanwhile, GEF funding for Component 2 will provide the increment to enable the ground-truthing of the aforementioned synergies through crucial demonstrative models/ case studies in priority sectors and areas. Finally, GEF funding for Component 3 would support the systematization and replication of the experiences garnered through the previous components.



**Figure 1. Theory of Change:**



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## IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

### Expected Results:

31. To achieve the Theory of Change described above, the project will implement the following three components:

**Component 1: Strengthening federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies.**

32. This component will ensure effective cross-sectoral governance of threatened BD. It will strengthen federal and provincial governance frameworks for the effective mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies through the following:

***Outcome 1. Cross-sectoral governance of threatened BD strengthened.***

**Output 1.1. National Biodiversity Inventory is consolidated.**

33. Currently, there are several information systems managed at the federal and provincial levels that collect and house data from a variety of sources with individual criteria, needs and levels of detail. This results in an unwieldy and ineffective system that is incapable of providing updated and standardized data for decision-makers. The project will provide support to the ongoing efforts of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS) to update the existing Environmental Information Center to include standardized information from other national and provincial information systems, integrating: (i) existing databases: National Parks Administration's (APN) BD Information System (SIB)<sup>32</sup>, National System on Invasive Alien Species<sup>33</sup>, Open Data of MAyDS<sup>34</sup>, Environmental Information Center of MAyDS<sup>35</sup>, National System of Biological Data<sup>36</sup>; (ii) updated environmental statistics; (iii) key environmental indicators for BD (Indicators of Sustainable Development Objectives); (iv) GIS and maps on key national data for BD; (v) analysis of sectoral threats and risks; (vi) operation and financing plan for permanent updating of the Information System.

34. The project will support the establishment of a unified and geo-referenced alphanumeric database and facilitate its access by different government levels, jurisdictions and civil society actors, including: data on ecoregions, ecosystems and key species important for conservation, migratory routes, as well as main threats such as the advance of the agricultural and urbanization frontier, large infrastructure projects (i.e. reservoirs, road, rail, energy, etc.), illegal wildlife poaching and hunting, land degradation, climate variability and change, environmental pollution, deforestation, degree of fragmentation and isolation of ecosystems. This consolidated National Biodiversity Inventory will be an integral tool to support decision making on development and productive initiatives. The proposed project will complement the Environmental Information System to be supported by the ELUP project; the ELUP focuses on land use and productive practices, while the proposed project will focus on priority endangered wildlife and habitats.

35. In particular, the National Biodiversity Inventory will seek to consolidate and systematize information on biodiversity and its conservation status, generating a list of geo-localized native species in Argentina, with potential distribution maps, files with basic information on each species and categorization of extinction risk. The inventory will allow monitoring of environmental changes at multiple levels of biological organization, identification of priority sites for biodiversity conservation, and conducting strategic environmental evaluations and environmental impact assessments. The inventory may also facilitate:

- Planning, monitoring and evaluation of public policies;

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<sup>32</sup> <https://www.sib.gov.ar>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.inbiar.uns.edu.ar/>

<sup>34</sup> <http://datos.ambiente.gob.ar/>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/ciam/biodiversidad>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.datosbiologicos.mincyt.gob.ar/>

- Predictability when making decisions associated with biodiversity;
- The optimization of the use of resources for the monitoring and control of biodiversity;
- The identification of areas of high conservation value, aimed at facilitating certification processes;
- The development of conservation, management and sustainable use and territorial planning policies;
- The dissemination to society of the values of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity;
- Certification processes that involve biodiversity.

36. This will contribute to the fulfillment of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the implementation of Axis 2 and Goals 13 and 18 of the National Strategy on Biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Actions / Activities to achieve the Output:**

(i) The project will update and integrate the information available from federal and provincial government institutions, professional associations, civil society organizations, in addition to sources of records that come from citizen science portals (e.g., DNBio, SNDB, SIB, Association of Herpetofauna Argentina, Argentine Society for the Study of Mammals-SAREM, NGOs, Argentina Association of Ecology, eBird, Ecoregistries, tamandua app from the Province of Misiones, etc.) as well as information generated by EIAs.

(ii) The missing information will be defined and generated through participatory activities such as workshops (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions), institutional agreements, consultancies and field work to evaluate and categorize the conservation status of herpetofauna, vascular flora and ecosystems present in Argentina. This will be done in coordination with the National Biological Data System (SNDB) and professional associations (AHA, ASAE) and CONICET institutes. For example, the project will coordinate with academia (National University of Buenos Aires and National University of Cordoba both have Masters programs related to biodiversity and ecosystem conservation) to engage their participation through internships, field work and theses.

(iii) Once generated, the project will process and systematize the information in association with a geographic information system. The information will be compiled based on: georeferenced points of presence of species, distribution maps, conservation category, areas of importance for species, migratory routes of CMS species and threats.

(iv) The National Biodiversity Inventory will then be published and disseminated, particularly to the prioritized sectors (energy, roads, agriculture and livestock production, security, defense, etc.).

(v) In parallel, the National Biodiversity Inventory will be integrated into the Environmental Information System currently under development, and the Biological Data Portal (SNDB- run by MinCyT).

(vi) Finally, the project will work with partners to develop a plan for the periodic updating of the National Biodiversity Inventory that includes both its technical evolution, as well as the projection of costs and possible ways of implementation and financing.

**Key Partners:** MAYDS; National Biological Data System (MinCyT), Biodiversity Information System (APN); Universities (i.e. National University of Buenos Aires and National University of Cordoba), scientific societies and NGOs (AHA, ASAE and CONICET institutes).

**Output 1.2. Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans to mainstream BD conservation within selected sectoral public policies and programs are developed:**

37. This output will develop Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans to mainstream biodiversity conservation within each of the prioritized sectoral public policies and programs (i.e. related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking). The project will take into account the experiences garnered during the elaboration of sectoral/intersectoral action plans for climate change (e.g., with transport, energy, agriculture,

etc)<sup>37</sup>. The definition and execution of these plans will depend on the identification and support to intersectoral and interjurisdictional governance spaces that guarantee the participation of competent government agencies and interested non-governmental organizations, in order to establish programs, projects and / or actions to incorporate biodiversity conservation into selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs to safeguard threatened wildlife. To accomplish this, the project will support a detailed analysis of the responsibilities and mandates of the individual federal government agencies related to BD conservation within each sector. This will include the identification of the main thematic areas of interaction or overlap within the various areas of federal government (policies, plans, programs of ministries and decentralized agencies). In particular, the analysis will ascertain current or potential conflicts and/or synergies with regard to BD conservation. It will also identify the main processes and actions of federal government sectoral agencies involved in energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking that present a barrier or threat to BD, and define a strategy that determines the means/mechanisms to address them.

#### **Actions / Activities to achieve the Output:**

- (i) A very important element for the elaboration of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans is to have conservation plans for each of the prioritized species. There are already plans for the jaguar, Pampas deer and Ruddy-headed Goose. The project will use these as examples to support the development of conservation plans for the hooded grebe and yellow cardinal.
- (ii) The project will facilitate participatory and multisectoral meetings and workshops (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions) for the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans. In particular, the project will engage MAYDS, national sectoral organizations involved in energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking (i.e. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Nation, Ministry of Transport, and Ministry of National Security) and the competent Provincial authorities responsible for each of the target sectors.
- (iii) To support this process, the project will also enable the realization of congresses or exhibitions of national or international experts for the elaboration of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans. This will ensure a participatory process that takes into consideration experiences and recommendations in order to support the elaboration and execution of robust and effective plans.
- (iv) Finally, the project will support technical studies for the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans that mainstream biodiversity conservation in the main processes and actions of federal government sectoral agencies involved in energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking.

**Key Partners:** MAYDS; National Sectoral Organizations (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Nation, Ministry of Transport, and Ministry of National Security) and Competent Provincial Authorities; Civil Society, private sector and academic sector, etc.

#### **Output 1.3: Portfolio of instruments is developed for coordination and integration of BD conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking:**

38. This output will identify and develop and/or update instruments (regulations, protocols, guides, standards and implementation criteria, etc.) to incorporate criteria for biodiversity conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs. The instruments may be identified and/or agreed upon prior to the process of preparing the Intersectoral Plans, either during said process or as a result thereof. In particular, the project will support the development of a set of instruments at the national level to address the impacts that sectoral policies related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking have on BD conservation and endangered species. This will focus on strengthening and improving existing policies to facilitate their implementation with consideration for priority endangered wildlife. This includes the preparation of: (i) criteria

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<sup>37</sup> <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/sustentabilidad/cambioclimatico/gabinetenacional/2016-2019/pnamcc>

and standards for integrating BD conservation concerns; (ii) protocols; (iii) national sector guides for wind energy, road infrastructure livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking; (iv) regulations (e.g., Strategic Environmental Assessment, improved Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for infrastructure projects and others). These instruments will enhance the implementation of existing sectoral policies by engaging targeted sectors in mainstreaming BD conservation concerns and thereby support the project's efforts to reduce the threats to wildlife. Thus, the project will foster the implementation of existing mandatory and voluntary legal instruments by supporting the development of clear guidelines for implementation, as well as capacity building among relevant agencies/stakeholders.

#### **Sub-outputs and Activities to achieve the Output:**

##### **1.3.1 Identification of Instruments to update or develop.**

###### Prior to the elaboration of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans:

- (i) The project will carry out a survey of existing instruments.
- (ii) The survey will provide the basis for the identification of instruments to update or develop, e.g., Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)<sup>38</sup> of policies, plans and programs that incorporate the protection of biodiversity.
- (iii) The project will prepare a report with the results of the survey that includes the instruments to be updated or developed and a proposal for their completion. The report will be an input for the process of elaborating the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans in Output 1.2.

##### **1.3.2 Promote coordination with the competent agencies for the updating or development of instruments to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in prioritized sector policies and programs.**

Prior to, during or after the preparation of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans, support will be given to the updating or elaboration of those instruments identified by the Project that are agreed with the competent bodies, such as:

- (i) Review and update and / or elaboration of national and provincial regulations regarding criteria and best practices of biodiversity conservation in the processes of selection, financing, bidding, design, EIA, construction and operation of **wind farms**.
- (ii) Preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the development of wind energy in the country that includes the impacts of **wind farms** on biodiversity at the national level, with emphasis on the impact on birds and bats, habitat fragmentation and areas of importance for conservation.
- (iii) Review of national regulations regarding biodiversity conservation criteria in the processes of design, EIA and construction of **road infrastructure**.

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<sup>38</sup> The ESMF (Annex 9) provides a detailed description of the relevant legislation concerning SEA and EIA. In sum, the General Environmental Law No. 25675 incorporates the EIA procedure as an instrument of environmental policy and management (art. 8) to be applied to any project or activity that is "susceptible to degrade the environment, any of its components, or affect the quality of life of the population, significantly," prior to its execution (art. 11). Currently, all provinces have a regulated EIA. At the national level, there are specific regulations that reinforce compliance with the EIA. Argentina's ESIA Implementation Guide details socio-economic components with variables for Indigenous Peoples and communities, their spatial distribution, and their social structure, levels of representativeness, existence of burials, cultural practices and traditions. It also considers living conditions, livelihoods (in case of rural communities), employment, unemployment, poverty and indigence, characterization of the economically active population, gender issues (cross-sectional aspect), social vulnerability, economic activities (primary, secondary, tertiary production), tourist activity, among others. The environmental component considers variables such as the potential impacts on flora and fauna (terrestrial, bird fauna, ichthyofauna) and their habitats, biodiversity corridors, alteration of population dynamics and distribution and abundance patterns with special attention to key species (rare, endemic, endangered, etc.), trophic chain involvement, current and potential threats to the different species and synergy of impacts that the project may generate, among others.

(iv) Preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the development of **road infrastructure** in the country that includes impacts on biodiversity at the national level, with emphasis on the impact of wildlife roadkill, ecological connectivity and natural protected areas.

(v) Preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of **livestock development** in the country that includes impacts on biodiversity at the national level with emphasis on habitat fragmentation and sustainable productive development practices.

The Environmental Assessment and Impact Directorate has begun working on the SEA for wind farms and plans to advance in the others as well, so part of this will be covered through co-financing, while GEF resources will be used to support workshops (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions) .

**1.3.3 Unified Information System for monitoring wind farms.** The project will support the systematization of the information generated by the monitoring of wind farm operations based on standardized requirements so that said monitoring is carried out with the same parameters in the different jurisdictions. To accomplish this, the project will:

(i) Carry out consultancies or institutional agreements necessary to agree on monitoring programs with specific and unified methodologies that assess the impact of wind farms on biodiversity.

(ii) Generate, publish and disseminate a database on the impact of wind farms on biodiversity.

(iii) Based on the information generated, identify possible mitigation measures and guidelines with recommendations for their application in wind farms.

(iv) Ensure that the unified system is able to be used at national and provincial levels in the processes of impact assessment and decision-making and will be publicly accessible to project formulators and other stakeholders. The system will be integrated into the Biological Data Portal and the National Environmental Information System.

**1.3.4** Propose updates to the Manual of Evaluation and Environmental Management (MEGA) of the National Road Administration regarding criteria of biodiversity conservation and mitigation and adaptation to climate change in **road infrastructure** projects. The implementation of some of these updates will be piloted in Component 2.

**1.3.5** Review and update and/or develop national regulations regarding speed limits and other biodiversity conservation measures specific to **road infrastructure** in protected natural areas or areas of environmental interest. The implementation of some of these updated regulations will be piloted in Component 2.

**1.3.6** Review and update and/or develop national and provincial protocols and procedures for control and monitoring of **wildlife trafficking and hunting**. In particular, the project will facilitate the development and implementation of the Biodiversity Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEBIO) at the national level. Protocols will be developed between the national and provincial jurisdictions and security forces /control agencies. The ECIF will work on reaching consensus on the protocols. The protocols will include unified trade and hunting control mechanisms, as well as proposals for evaluating areas with the highest risk of illegal wildlife extraction. The implementation of the protocols will be piloted in Component 2.

**1.3.7** Review and update and/or elaborate national and provincial regulations regarding species, quotas, regions and times for **wildlife hunting (sport and subsistence)**.

(a) In Year 1, conduct a survey of species for hunting and hunting activity in general, particularly in aquatic environments.

(b) In Year 2, a proposal will be developed for a monitoring system of the population status of species for hunting use to guide the annual regulation of this activity in aquatic environments. The system will serve as a tool for provincial and national management to assess the sustainability of hunting permits.

(c) Proposals for rules and regulations will be developed in Year 3.

This will be carried out together with the ECIF and through agreements with the academic sector.

**1.3.8** Review and update and/or elaborate, together with provincial authorities, the national and provincial protocols and procedures for **Rescue Centers** to ensure they include suitability and management standards and

procedures for confiscated animals. The project will work together with DNBio and ECIF to update protocols and procedures to ensure they contemplate the analysis of risk of disease in wildlife and the evaluations of possible negative impacts of the movements of wildlife on the social groups of the translocated individuals, the populations and ecosystems of destination. They will also take into account the costs and benefits within the framework of a conservation plan for the transferred species, ensuring that the objective is always conservation.

**1.3.9 National survey and systematization of sustainable livestock production models** in relation to the environment and habitat of endangered species in the different ecoregions of the country. The information gathered will be compiled, standardized and made readily available as a tool for conservation management. In particular, the aim is to analyze and systematize the pre-existing economic, environmental and social information of the sustainable livestock production models identified and/or implemented in habitats of threatened species, such as the Pampas deer and other grassland species. Included among the environmental information to be gathered will be monitoring of emissions and GHG sequestration. Likewise, it is expected to have detailed information on the different types of livestock management and their effects on the distribution and abundance of threatened species.

The project will manage the institutional agreements and the consultancies necessary to generate the information in the first two years of execution.

**Key Partners:** MAYDS; National Sectoral Organizations (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Nation, Ministry of Transport, and Ministry of National Security) and Competent Provincial Authorities; Civil Society, private sector and academic sector, etc.

## **Component 2: Application of coordinated tools and procedures for mainstreaming.**

39. This component will ensure that prioritized sector policies are harmonized with BD conservation policies and facilitate the application of relevant procedures and instruments. This will be done via four pilot cases that focus on key sectors that affect selected species during the execution of national, provincial and local development initiatives, incorporating the private sector and civil society organizations, as appropriate (see Annex 13 for site profiles and more details on the cases). The selected cases will be implemented in the provinces of Santa Cruz, Chubut, Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Corrientes and Misiones through a programmatic approach that builds on the experience and resources of MAYDS and other key partners to achieve on-the-ground results in the short-term to complement the long-term enabling environment developed through the other components.

***Outcome 2: Sector policies harmonized with BD conservation policies, resulting in reduced threats on selected ecoregions, ecosystems, habitats and species, as indicated by the presence/populations of selected endangered species in 4 pilot cases of key sectors.***

40. Through this outcome, the instruments and procedures identified in Component 1 for the harmonization, articulation and coordination of biodiversity conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs will be validated and applied in four pilot cases, as follows:

- Case 1. Wind Energy: Promotion of the conservation of birds and bats in the development of wind energy through the harmonization of wind energy generation policies with bird and bat conservation policies.
- Case 2. Road Infrastructure: Harmonization of road development policies with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation.
- Case 3. Wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting: Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife through the harmonization of wildlife trafficking and hunting policies with BD conservation policies.
- Case 4. Livestock management: Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on species at risk of extinction through the harmonization of BD conservation policies with sustainable livestock management practices to reduce the pressure of rural producers on wildlife, especially on the Pampas deer.

**Output 2.1. Set of validated /applied instruments are tested for the harmonization, articulation and coordination of public policies that affect BD conservation through four pilot cases.**

41. This will comprise the development, implementation and validation of relevant strategies, methodologies and instruments of coordination and integration (legal frameworks, institutional strengthening, dialogue tables, committees, capacity strengthening, etc.), as follows:

**Case 1. Wind Energy: Promotion of the conservation of birds and bats in the development of wind energy through the harmonization of wind energy generation policies with bird and bat conservation policies.**

42. The project will emphasize the value of mainstreaming BD conservation policies and objectives in the policies, plans and programs of the Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy and especially in the RenovAr Program, and will support the harmonizing of public policies related to wind energy development with bird conservation criteria. This case will facilitate the reduction of pressures on BD that are associated with RenovAR's wind energy projects (wind farms), with a particular focus on birds, especially migratory ones. A list of bird species of high or medium priority has been defined according to the anticipated impact risk from wind farms, of which two are included in the project as target species: Hooded grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*) and Ruddy-headed goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*).<sup>39</sup> The project will enable the incorporation and application of the new planning, evaluation and control instruments in the selection, prioritization, design, execution and operation of projects. This will allow the promotion of new wind farms that avoid negative impacts on birds and include mitigation mechanisms as appropriate. The provinces of Santa Cruz, Chubut and Buenos Aires were selected for this pilot case since the Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy, through the RenovAr Program<sup>40</sup>, is planning the construction of wind farms there during the project's lifetime, which coincide with the wintering and summering areas of priority endangered birds such as the Hooded grebe and Ruddy-headed goose.

**Sub-outputs and Activities to achieve the Output:**

**2.1.1.** Generate and compile information on migration routes of birds and chiropters (bats) in areas with potential for the construction of wind farms in Argentina, with a focus on prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed goose and Hooded grebe.

(i) The project will facilitate the compilation of existing information on routes / corridors of migratory species (birds and bats) in the potential area for the construction of wind farms in Argentina. In particular, it will work with partners to generate and compile information on the migratory routes of prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed Goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*) and Hooded Grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*).

(ii) This will be complemented by the development of a geographic information system that contains layers of distribution of priority species, areas of importance for the conservation of birds and bats (AICAS and AICOM) and the layers of Argentine wind potential that identify the areas to propose for the development of wind energy that is balanced with the conservation of biodiversity. The project will generate and compile georeferenced information on the reproductive, wintering, and migratory routes of the priority species: Ruddy-headed Goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*) and Hooded Grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*).

(iii) Finally, the project will record information on the ecology and behavior of birds and bats and use this to propose mitigation measures.

(iv) All of this information will be incorporated into the MArDS National Environmental Information System and as well as the Single Wind Farm Monitoring Information System. This information will be used by local environmental authorities for the evaluation of wind farm projects with a potential impact on birds and bats, but will also be available for public access, and will be useful for developers and investors in the design of wind farms that include the conservation of biodiversity as well as for civil society.

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<sup>39</sup> Palmer R, Gordon C, Petracci P.2017. Interacciones entre la Fauna Silvestre y la Energía Eólica en Argentina: Conocimiento Científico y Prioridades para el Futuro. Informe Técnico. Corporación Interamina de Inversiones.

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.energia.gob.ar/contenidos/verpagina.php?idpagina=4127>



### 2.1.2. Implementation of Pilot to validate the developed instruments.

43. In coordination with the corresponding national and provincial organizations, the project will implement, monitor and evaluate the instrument(s) developed for the financing, approval, construction and operation of wind farms (protocols, territorial planning guides to implement activities, EIA guides and regulatory projects). The project will engage universities, CONICET, INTA, DNBio, ECIF, and MINENERGY to generate a map of sensitive areas for wildlife to guide the planning and development of wind farms that is balanced with the conservation of migratory birds and bats in the province of Santa Cruz (with capacity development in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Chubut due to their high potential for replication). Similar maps will also be made in Buenos Aires and Chubut for the Ruddy-headed goose. The specific instruments to be piloted through this intervention will depend on the current status of the selected wind farms (some are already operating, while others are either in the planning stage or still under construction). The following will be implemented and evaluated:

- (i) Regulations and administrative procedures for the EIA of wind energy projects in the 3 provinces (Santa Cruz, Buenos Aires and Chubut). Government agents will be trained in these regulations and procedures.
- (ii) Regulations and procedures for the control and monitoring of the construction of the wind farms. Government agents will be trained in these regulations and procedures.
- (iii) Regulations, control procedures and measures to monitor the impact of wind farm operations on birds and bats. Government agents will be trained in these regulations, procedures and measures.

### **Case 2. Road Infrastructure: Harmonization of road development policies with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation.**

44. This case will support improvements in the procedures and internal instruments for the planning and management of new road works within the scope of the Ministry of Transport, which includes the DNV. It will generate information on road kill to identify hotspots, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures already implemented (such as wildlife passages) and implement and evaluate measures that are new to Argentina for incorporation into the update of public policy tools such as planning regulations and evaluation of road infrastructure and road safety. It will work with strategic partners to implement a set of actions to mitigate the barrier effect of road networks on the ecosystems that they cross and impacts on wildlife through road kill, especially in protected natural areas and their surroundings, in habitats of endangered or critically endangered species, and in valuable sites for their conservation. The project will focus on three sites along national and provincial routes in Misiones Province:

- National Route 12 (crossing of RN 101 and Gendarmería);
- National Route 101 (crossing of RN12 and the access to Cataratas International Airport); and
- Provincial Route 19 (section of Uruguá Provincial Park). (See map in Annex 13)

45. These routes were chosen because they traverse an ecosystem of global importance for BD conservation, namely the Atlantic Forest of Alto Paraná. Misiones is a province with massive tourism flow (especially in the Iguazú National Park), and thus presents an urgent opportunity to minimize the impact of heavily-travelled roads on native fauna<sup>41</sup>, such as the jaguar (*Panthera onca*).

### **Sub-outputs and Activities to achieve the Output:**

**2.1.3. Implementation of actions to provide solutions to the barriers to the connectivity of habitats for biodiversity due to road infrastructure, as follows:**

- (i) Support the implementation of pilot measures to address the barrier generated by road infrastructure to biodiversity such as ecoducts, underpasses, speed control method by section with identification of

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<sup>41</sup> Nigro and Lodeiro Ocampo 2009

patents, radars, signage among others, which are carried out in the province of Misiones and Natural Protected Areas (APN).

(a) Monitor the effectiveness of existing wildlife passages, ecoducts and other mitigation measures found on the northern routes of the province of Misiones: Monitoring and evaluation of road infrastructure is a key element in evaluating the success of wildlife passages, ecoducts and other structures in mitigating the impact of roads on wildlife. Monitoring not only helps estimate changes in accident rates between animals and vehicles, but also helps understand other ecological and ecosystem processes. While vehicle-to-jaguar accidents are very rare events and have limited impact at the species level, these data can be valuable in reducing collision rates and focusing on the ecological processes of jaguar prey. To acquire this data, the project will work with the execution partners and consultants to develop the protocols to implement a standardized and systematic plan for Fauna Monitoring using camera traps. This would enable an analysis that evaluates and rates the effectiveness of the different wildlife crossing models already in place.

(b) Implementation of pilot measures, identified through participatory workshops and meetings / interviews (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions) with national, provincial and NGO partners: The project will provide guidance for the implementation and monitoring of new road infrastructure (currently under construction or planned for construction during the project), such as elevated wildlife crossings or ecoducts (structures that cross roads above traffic level); underpasses that include all connections below traffic level (tunnels and culverts). It will also implement actions through agreements with national and provincial entities to help modify the behavior of the users of the proposed routes by implementing speed control methods by section with patent identification (co-financing and GEF support), Radar control (co-financing), wildlife crossing prevention and information signage (co-financing), applications for WAZE or similar applications to alert the driver when approaching an area of possible wildlife encounters to prevent roadkill (co-financing and GEF support).

(ii) Generation of information on animal roadkill: Carry out systematic monitoring of wildlife road kill to quantify rates and identify *hotspots* through standardized protocols in the most critical sections of mortality on routes in northern Misiones.

The project will work with partners and consultants to develop the protocols to implement a standardized and systematic plan for wildlife monitoring using camera traps in order to evaluate the effectiveness of wildlife crossings (sub-roads and ecoducts). Likewise, the project will strengthen an inter-institutional network of citizen science with the aim of visualizing the impact of the run-ins with wildlife through monitoring, using applications such as Epicollect5 or Tamanduá. This network will contribute to the identification of critical zones or hotspots where mitigation measures can be recommended. The project will work with these citizen science networks in order to generate an open accessible database that contributes to the National Biodiversity Inventory and the National Biological Data System. Furthermore, the project will promote participatory-based monitoring and will train technicians from the national and provincial road directorates, as well as conservation agents of the protected natural areas involved in the project in the use of the application. To accomplish this, the project will pursue the following:

- (a) Identify sections of routes in which surveys are being carried out and by whom.
- (b) Compile information on wildlife road-kill rates (road-kill / species / year) and identify:
  - Determine what are the most affected species.
  - Determine the highest risk sectors (hotspots).
  - Identify the time(s) of the year with the highest mortality and climatic conditions.
  - Based on the experiences and work carried out, identify possible mitigation measures.
- (c) Analyze information and elaborate a report that evaluates mitigation measures.

(d) Strengthen the data collection system within the institutions involved in the project. Agree on a registry and a unified format for data collection that allow the standardization of monitoring and interoperability of information.

(e) Train road staff, park rangers and technicians for data collection of wildlife road-kill and wildlife records close to major roadways.

(f) Prepare a Map of Sensitive Areas / *Hotspots* for public access to information through the Biological Data Portal and the Environmental Information System (epicollect or similar).

(g) Integrate the information generated by the monitoring applications of wildlife road-kill into WAZE or similar applications to alert the driver when approaching an area of possible wildlife encounters to prevent roadkill.

(h) Facilitate the necessary dialogue spaces for the establishment of a national network or inter-institutional articulation area to take to other regions of the country the lessons learned for the monitoring of road kill and sightings of animals close to the routes and identify *hotspots* of wildlife road kill through standardized protocols.

#### **2.1.4. Implementation of Pilot to validate the developed instruments.**

46. In coordination with the corresponding national and provincial organizations, the project will implement, monitor and evaluate the instruments developed for the financing, approval, construction and operation of road works. The project, along with partners from national and provincial agencies, academics, professionals, and other key civil society actors during the last two years of execution, will facilitate the implementation of improvements in procedures and instruments for biodiversity conservation in the construction of new road works. In addition, the prepared SEA will become a reference document for road infrastructure planning at the national level and in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) of infrastructure projects.

47. Finally, with respect to the pilot implementation of the instruments developed, on the selected routes that have different characteristics, in particular the existence and projection of work on ramps and other measures for the prevention of wildlife run-ins, the following will be implemented and evaluated:

(i) A proposal for regulations and administrative procedures for the EIA of road infrastructure projects in Misiones will be elaborated in collaboration with provincial and national authorities. Government agents will be trained in these regulations and procedures.

(ii) A proposal for regulations and procedures for the control and monitoring of the construction of road infrastructure will be elaborated in collaboration with provincial and national authorities. Government agents will be trained in these regulations and procedures.

(iii) A proposal for regulations, control procedures and measures to monitor the impact of road infrastructure and its associated wildlife road-kill prevention measures will be elaborated in collaboration with provincial and national authorities. Government agents will be trained in these regulations, procedures and measures.

**Key Partners:** MAyDS, Province of Misiones Ministry of Ecology, Province of Misiones Roads Department, National Roads Department, Natural Protected Areas, CONICET, MinCyT, NGOs,

#### **Case 3. Wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting: Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife through the harmonization of wildlife trafficking and hunting policies with BD conservation policies.**

48. The project will support the development of unified procedures and improved instruments for the control of wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting to reduce negative impacts on BD, especially on endangered species and habitats of importance for conservation. This case will include a process of awareness building, consultation and participation of federal and provincial agencies with responsibility in the subject and other interested civil society actors. The project will facilitate implementation of the improvements in the procedures and instruments for

monitoring and control of wildlife trafficking at the federal level, with the participation of relevant national and provincial agencies (COFEMA, ECIF, provincial wildlife areas, etc.). The application of improved trafficking instruments will focus on the Yellow Cardinal (*Gubernatrix cristata*) in Mendoza Province in coordination with security forces and provincial monitoring and control agencies for wildlife trafficking and hunting. The project will support the development and implementation of a training program for security forces and provincial wildlife agencies to avoid illegal capture and interprovincial trafficking.

#### **Sub-outputs and Activities to achieve the Output:**

**2.1.5** Develop and implement the Biodiversity Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEBIO) in the Province of Mendoza. In order to achieve this, the project will support the following activities:

- (i) Coordinate the actions necessary for the effective implementation of the SACVEBIO in the province of Mendoza (agreements, institutional strengthening, etc.) with regard to the trafficking and hunting of biodiversity covered by current regulations.
- (ii) Strengthen the tools that guarantee satellite connectivity at checkpoints to implement the system (through agreements, acquisitions and / or consultancies).

**2.1.6** Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the instruments developed for the control and monitoring of wildlife trafficking and hunting.

- (i) Review, update or elaborate protocols and procedures for control and monitoring of legal and illegal wildlife trade and hunting in the Province of Mendoza in coordination with the corresponding national and provincial organizations.
- (ii) Implement and evaluate the protocols and procedures for the control and monitoring of legal and illegal wildlife trade and hunting in the Province of Mendoza in coordination with the national and provincial security agencies that correspond to the competent authorities in wildlife judicial matters.
- (iii) Prepare recommendations based on the OIE and IUCN Manual of Procedures for Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis, and make them available to all those institutions involved in wildlife transfers and translocations. These recommendations will aim to identify and assess the probability of introducing and spreading a hazard(s) during transfer/translocation, or of it being established in the area of introduction, along with the probability, magnitude and possible consequences of this activity on wild animals, domestic animals and humans.

**Key Partners:** MAYDS, ECIF, DNBio, SENASA, National Security Ministry, Ministry of Health

**2.1.7** Develop tools so that citizens can make reports of wildlife trafficking, such as a complaint “hotline”.

- (i) The project will strengthen the coordination between MAYDS and the provincial wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting control portfolios, including the attention to complaints, by implementing a virtual complaints network that involves the competent authorities of the national and provincial government. The project will work with partners to launch a complaints “hotline” (telephone, virtual, others) for illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting and rapid response actions, which will be integrated into protocols and procedures. To facilitate this, a flowchart will be developed to identify competencies and quick response actions by the personnel who attend or receive the complaint. Furthermore, the project will evaluate the development of an application for complaints or “bot”<sup>42</sup> for whatsapp that receives the complaint and sends the information to the competent authority in accordance with the flowchart. In addition, the “bot” will provide the citizen with a tracking number to monitor the state of the complaint.
- (ii) The information from the complaints will be systematized to assess compliance. This will be implemented once the protocols and flowcharts are developed.

**Key Partners:** MAYDS, provinces and Ministry of Security

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<sup>42</sup> A “bot” is a computer program that performs automatic repetitive tasks.

**2.1.8** Nationwide implementation of the System of Administration, Control and Verification of Biodiversity (SACVEBIO). Based on the experiences in Mendoza (see Sub-output 2.1.5 above), the project will foster expanding the implementation of SACVEBIO in all provinces of the country. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

(i) Support and coordinate the actions necessary for the effective implementation of the SACVEBIO in the provinces that adhere to the implementation of the SACVEBIO (institutional strengthening, training, etc.).

(iii) Strengthen multi-sectoral and inter-jurisdictional coordination of the control and reduction of illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting. This activity seeks to clarify the roles and responsibilities for control actions at the national and provincial levels, with the aim of coordinating the timely implementation of joint operations and inspections. Wildlife trafficking control actions in the habitats of endangered species will be prioritized to prevent species from being removed from their natural habitats.

**Key Partners:** MAYDS, ECIF

**2.1.9** Training of national and provincial security forces and judiciary regarding interprovincial trafficking and hunting.

49. The project will partner with the National Directorate of Environmental Crimes of the Ministry of Security, Mendoza Natural Resources Directorate, researchers and NGOs to support the training of national and provincial security agencies on interprovincial trafficking and illegal hunting / commerce, as well as judicial agencies on the control protocols developed. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

(i) Prepare and implement a Training Program for national and provincial security agencies for the implementation of SACVEBIO and the developed control protocols.

(ii) Prepare and implement a Training Program for Judicial Power agencies on the control protocols developed.

50. For both of these, the project aims to begin training and workshops in Year 1 of the project (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions), with interventions by specialists, researchers and academics, DNBio, Ministry of Security and Mendoza Wildlife. Staff trained in the first years of the project will in turn become trainers in order to increase replicability (operational and upper-management personnel of the security forces, prosecutors, judges, secretaries). In parallel, the workshops that will be held in Mendoza and at checkpoints will begin in Year 1 of the project. This experience will serve as the basis for the preparation of the Training Plan. The project will generate proposals to integrate the Training Plan within the Security Forces, wildlife personnel from the provinces, wildlife guards and the judiciary, among others. It will seek to grade the training, giving scores to the trained personnel and possibly a diploma. Furthermore, it will integrate the Training Plan within the Police Training Schools, Gendarmes, Airport Police, Prefecture, among others.

51. The training program will strengthen the technical and operational capacities of the national security forces, the judiciary and the provincial security forces, rangers, and park rangers for the control of illegal wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting. It will focus on the control, regulatory oversight, operational techniques, identification of specimens of native and exotic wildlife, management, and biosafety. Training will be provided on the importance of avoiding the extraction of specimens from their habitat, the ecosystem services they provide, the problems associated with the release of wildlife without evaluating possible impacts on destination sites and without conducting sanitary risk analyses. Emphasis will be placed on the health risk generated by the sale of wildlife in public markets (as has recently been demonstrated with the Corona virus pandemic), wildlife transfers and releases without protocols and analysis of health risk. In addition, personnel assigned to existing control posts will be trained.

52. Protocols and management and identification guides will be prepared as reference material for security forces, customs, checkpoints and judiciary personnel. The possibility of developing an application for mobile devices and PC for the identification of wildlife will be considered (based on the Argentine birds app to identify birds <https://www.avesargentinas.org.ar/app>).

53. Training for judicial personnel will focus on regulations and procedures to control wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting; the wildlife law; the institutions/agencies with competency in the matter, especially the importance

of referring consultations to these organizations; the importance of biodiversity conservation; illegal extraction as one of the main threats to wildlife; and compliance with protocols and procedures.

**2.1.10.** Identification and mapping of "hotspots" of illegal trade in wildlife. This mapping of hotspots will support the government's decision-making process in prioritizing control efforts. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

(i) Facilitate workshops (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions) with provincial and national authorities and consultancies to carry out surveys, identification, diagnosis and validation of "hotspots" of illegal wildlife trade to determine where to focus control efforts.

(ii) Strengthen and improve the genetic analysis tool to facilitate timely detection of the geographical origin of the confiscated specimens in compliance with the timeframe established by law.

(iii) Analysis of monitoring information to identify routes of illegal trafficking and origin of animals.

The project will engage universities, academics or specialists to collaborate with security forces, the ECIF and the MAYDS in carrying out these tasks. Likewise, the project will support the generation of institutional agreements between national and provincial government agencies, security forces and key actors, which will facilitate the periodic updating of the identification and mapping of hotspots based on the information and statistics generated, in accordance with the established action protocols, intersectoral plan, SACVEBIO, and training (see above).

**Case 4. Livestock management:** Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on endangered species through the harmonization of BD conservation policies with sustainable livestock management practices to reduce the pressure of rural producers on wildlife, especially on the Pampas deer.

54. The project will support the implementation of sustainable livestock management practices at the interface of livestock areas with wild habitats, particularly in the provinces of Corrientes and Buenos Aires. It will support the implementation of Pilot Sites for sustainable livestock production in relation to the habitat of threatened/endangered species; systematize and disseminate the information of the production model; and encourage the generation of incentives and economic and financial mechanisms that promote sustainable livestock production practices in relation to the habitat of threatened/endangered species.

**Sub-outputs and Activities to achieve the Output:**

**2.1.11.** Implementation of pilots for sustainable farming/livestock in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas deer and other grassland species. This consists of the following activities:

(i) Support the development and implementation of pilot sites in the provinces of Corrientes and Buenos Aires for sustainable livestock production in current, previous and potential habitats of threatened species, such as the Pampas Deer and other threatened grassland species.

The project will elaborate guidelines for sustainable livestock management at the farm level to be applied in the pilot sites. These will include different environmental and agronomic protocols, which will help determine if a site meets the minimum requirements (presence of natural grasslands and vocation to conserve biodiversity). The project will promote the management of paddocks by ecosystem type, giving special importance to wet grasslands, and separating them via electric fences. This will be complemented by the implementation of a rotational grazing management practice to allow the recovery of plant communities from different environments and paddocks. Likewise, the project will promote a fire management plan with controlled burns in the form of patches that respect the nesting and breeding season of the different vertebrate species that are characteristic of these grasslands, as well as surface water management protocols that allow good environmental heterogeneity. Finally, recommendations will be made to minimize the use of dogs in farm management, and to avoid the use of herbicides throughout the property.

Each pilot site will be monitored and evaluated to see the progress and results of applying these protocols. In addition, consultancies will be carried out with researchers and universities to analyze the impacts of these BD-friendly production practices on Pampas deer populations.

**2.1.12.** Systematization and analysis of economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas deer and other grassland species. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

- (i) Consolidate existing information on the analysis of economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of threatened species.
- (ii) Analyze and systematize the economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production identified and / or implemented in habitats of threatened species, such as the Pampas Deer and other threatened grassland species, including emissions and GHG sequestration monitoring that is complementary to the existing Grassland Alliance assessments.
- (iii) Facilitate consultancies / institutional agreements to generate basic information on the impacts of livestock in areas that coincide with Pampas deer (*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*).
- (iv) Generate detailed information on the different types of livestock management practices and their effects on the distribution and abundance of the Pampas deer and other threatened grassland species.
- (v) Record information on the ecology and behavior of the Pampas deer and other threatened grassland species to propose mitigation measures.

**2.1.13.** Dissemination of sustainable production models. The project will share practices and experiences with sustainable livestock production models in habitats of threatened species, such as the Pampas Deer and other grassland species. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

- (i) Develop a program to disseminate / replicate the sustainable production models (sub-output 2.1.11). This will entail a training program for producers and extension agents, as well as educational material for university, secondary and primary level students, professionals, journalists and government agents.
- (ii) Demonstration Sites: These will be outside of the above-mentioned pilot sites and will entail visits and trainings to be conducted for other producers and producer associations, university students, extension agents, government agents and decision makers, etc. For this purpose, the project will provide the materials and equipment necessary to receive visitors, as well as conduct the baseline studies and monitoring. The objective of the demonstration sites is to generate a contagion effect on neighboring producers and from other regions to replicate good practices and the sustainable livestock production model in grasslands. The project will coordinate with the provincial government sectors (Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Province of Buenos Aires and the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock of the province of Corrientes) to implement the demonstration sites and coordinate visits by interested stakeholders. The activities for these demonstration sites will begin in Year 2 of the project.
- (iii) Develop a program of visits to the Demonstration Sites.
- (iv) Identify spaces for the presentation of the model as well as the economic, social and environmental information of the model.
- (v) Establish a space for dialogue and exchange between producers in the provinces of Corrientes and Buenos Aires, provinces with the presence of Pampas Deer and other threatened grassland species and provinces that have experiences or potential for the implementation of sustainable livestock production models in relation to the habitat of threatened species.

**2.1.14.** Development, implementation and evaluation of instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives for the promotion of sustainable livestock production models in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas Deer and other grassland species.

- (i) Identify and propose instruments and mechanisms of public and private incentives at the federal, national, provincial or municipal level to promote sustainable livestock production in habitats of

endangered species, such as revolving funds, incentives/funds to support the implementation of good practices to improve productive activity, ecotourism, rural tourism, etc.

(ii) Promote coordination with the competent agencies for the development and implementation of instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives for the promotion, at federal, national, provincial or municipal level, of sustainable livestock production models in habitats of endangered species, like Pampas Deer and other grassland species.

(iii) Support the training of national and provincial authorities responsible for the implementation and dissemination of the BD-friendly sustainable livestock production models on these economic and financial incentives.

**Key partners:** MAYDS; Bovine Livestock Directorate of the Ministry of Agroindustry and provincial authorities of the production ministries of the provinces of Buenos Aires and Corrientes; Grassland Alliance, Argentine Wildlife Foundation, IBS Biodiversity Observatory (CONICET), INTA and different producer groups, CREA.

### **Component 3: Knowledge Management and Learning framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies and programs.**

55. This component aims to establish a robust communication, knowledge management and M&E strategy to support the implementation of the project as well as to systematize best practices and lessons learned so as to facilitate upscaling and replicability within Argentina and beyond, as follows:

***Outcome 3. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation carried out, facilitating the integration of BD conservation in sectoral and intersectoral public policies in other areas of the country and internationally.***

**Output 3.1. Communication strategy and knowledge management system are established to promote mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in public policies and disseminate good practices and lessons learned to a wider audience via websites, information networks, publications, etc.**

56. The project will develop and implement a communication strategy to raise awareness about the threats to BD and the barriers to mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies, as well as the mechanisms to address them through the project's components. The communication strategy will be developed for different audiences, taking into consideration age, gender, socioeconomic factors, location, government level, sector, etc. as appropriate to achieve the project's objective. Project lessons and good practices will be systematized and linked to the NBIS from Component 1, thereby making them readily available for use in other areas and sectors for upscaling and replication throughout the country and internationally. This will enable the project to promote the replication of public policies at the regional level with a focus on transboundary species. The project will produce knowledge management products such as pamphlets, a website, publications, radio clips, billboards, posters, etc.

**Output 3.2. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy is implemented:**

57. This output will support the project's internal M&E strategy to foster adaptive management as well as develop a participatory monitoring and evaluation system to measure the adoption and mainstreaming of BD and its conservation in new public policies. A key feature of this strategy is the systematization of knowledge transfer such that it can itself become a monitoring instrument to support results- based management, contributing to learning before, during and after the implementation, as well as providing input for the mid-term and final evaluations. To achieve this, the project will support the following:

- a. Systematization and evaluation of the project results obtained and lessons learned from the national sectoral experiences and pilot experiences for an effective and improved integration of BD conservation in other sectoral and intersectoral public policies.
- b. Evaluation of specific federal and provincial instruments for the integration of BD in select public policies according to different problems, threats, scenarios and species and identification of good practices.
- c. Monitoring and evaluation of achievements at the federal level and for pilot cases, through a set of indicators to identify changes in policies, regulations, governance and level of threats. The results of this monitoring will



be used to build a national results framework (which will be part of the NBI) and generate knowledge for continuous learning.

58. Ultimately, the implementation of the above-described actions will generate the following expected results and global environmental benefits:

- 4,576,782 hectares total area under improved management, corresponding to:
  - 45,357 hectares of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use;
  - 4,531,425 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas);
- 5,276,774.4 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated<sup>43</sup>
- 6,974 (3,626 women + 3,348 men) direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment.

59. The project will contribute to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties of CBD. In particular, it is expected to support the goals and targets that replace current Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 14, 19 and 20. It also incorporates innovative approaches to improve the implementation of international conventions, such as CBD, CMS and CITES. For example, activities related to the National Biodiversity Inventory in Component 1 will contribute to the fulfillment of the CBD and the implementation of Axis 2 and Goals 13 and 18 of the National Strategy on Biodiversity. This project is fully aligned with the **Sustainable Development Goals**, in particular with: (i) Goal 7: to promote access to renewable sustainable (wind) energy; (ii) Goal 9: to promote the construction of sustainable infrastructure, and to promote innovation (BD-friendly roads); (iii) Goal 15: to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, fight against deforestation, stop and reverse land degradation, and stop the loss of BD.

#### Partnerships:

60. The project will work with a number of partners at the national, provincial and local levels to achieve the expected results, many of which are identified as key partners within the project's components described above and others to mention are the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET), Instituto de Botánica Darwinion, Argentine Herpetological Association, Argentine Association of Ecology, Institute of Subtropical Biology and the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), which have strong presence at local levels. At the national level, the project will coordinate with the National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species to coordinate strategic actions for the preservation of a group of critically endangered species in vulnerable ecosystems of Argentina. The project will also benefit from actions promoted under the National Forest Management Plan with Integrated Livestock regarding livestock activities in native forest areas. The Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy's RenovAR Program will provide important contributions to the strengthening of the EIA for infrastructure (i.e. wind turbines) and associated pilot case. The DNV's Federal Road Plan must promote the protection and environmental care of the area of the road network, adopting measures of prevention, mitigation, sanction or compensation, as the case may be, of the negative or adverse impacts that may potentially be caused to the environment. As such, it is a critical partner and beneficiary, given the important role the project will play in enabling it to comply with its own environmental criteria.

61. At the provincial and local levels, the project will engage competent authorities responsible for natural resources management, especially wildlife conservation, as well as livestock production.

62. The project envisions that the private sector will play a fundamental role, particularly in each of the Pilot Cases, as follows:

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<sup>43</sup> This amount reflects direct mitigation of GHG emissions associated with sustainable livestock management in grasslands (38,400) and indirectly from specific pilot case wind parks (5,238,374.4). Since the project will support the planning and construction process of wind parks, this will reduce the risk of interruptions to energy generation associated with collisions and thus ensure consistent generation of energy in the pilot case sites. It is estimated that the wind parks in the pilot cases will produce 561 MW during the project's lifetime, which in turn will avoid 5,238,374.4 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e Greenhouse Gas emissions.

Case 1 will engage energy companies from the wind sector in the elaboration process of Terms of Reference (ToRs), Environmental Technical Specifications (ETAs) for Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) as well as the identification of good practices for the design, operation and maintenance of wind parks. By following the guidelines of good practice, companies would avoid environmental conflicts and delays in the execution of projects, thereby increasing profitability, and ultimately generating further interest in the project. Furthermore, the involvement of the private sector is essential to achieve proper planning and zoning of the wind farms so as to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and in particular the conservation of species in danger of extinction.

Case 2 will be developed together with the business (i.e., construction) sector linked to road development ETAs for the ESIA, compensation measures and proposals to avoid accidents with fauna in the road corridors. The private sector will benefit from reduced risks associated with road accidents, floods, and deterioration of infrastructure. Climate change scenarios will be incorporated into the guides and manuals.

Case 3 envisions the involvement of the tourism sector as a fundamental partner to achieve the objectives of the pilot and the implementation of a unified set of procedures (i.e., in the form of a Single Guide), especially with regards to compliance with sport hunting licensing and quotas.

Case 4 will engage private livestock producers in the implementation of public-private co-management practices at the interface of livestock areas with wild habitats, particularly in the provinces of Corrientes and Buenos Aires. Producers will participate in consultations and workshops (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions) to develop positive incentive policies and good livestock management practices to reduce the loss and degradation of habitat of threatened species, such as the Pampas Deer and other grassland species.

63. Furthermore, Argentina has a robust portfolio of closed and ongoing GEF initiatives that provide important lessons learned and opportunities for coordination. Based on the experience and support of MAYDS, special consideration will be given to the lessons learned from recently completed projects:

- a. UNDP/GEF Project: “Sustainable Forest Management in the Trans-border Ecosystem of the Gran Chaco Americano, 2010-2017”. The lessons learned from this initiative show the importance of coordinating between different environmental agencies.
- b. UNDP/GEF project: “Establishment of Incentives for the Conservation of Ecosystem Services of Global Significance” (2011-2018). The lessons learned from this initiative will guide the development and evaluation of instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives for the promotion of sustainable livestock production models in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas Deer and other grassland species.

64. The project team will also work in close coordination with the following ongoing projects to ensure complementarity and avoid overlap:

- a. WB/GEF project: “Rural Corridors and Biodiversity” (2015-2020): The project will benefit from the experiences and lessons learned from working with provincial environmental agencies in the province of Misiones.
- b. WB/UNDP project: “Native Forests and the Community”. This initiative began in 2015 and is ongoing. This Project supports the use of alternative energy forms that are friendly with the environment and biodiversity, benefitting communities.
- c. UNDP/GEF project: “Mainstreaming sustainable use of biodiversity in production practices of small producers to protect the biodiversity of high value conservation forests in the Atlantic Forest, Yungas and Chaco” (2015-2020): The project will benefit from the lessons learned from engaging the NTFP sector in mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in its practices.
- d. UNDP/GEF project: “Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management (SLM) into development planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina”: This project focuses on the application of economic and financial instruments to evaluate

ecosystem services and their consideration in ELUP. Both the ELUP and the new wildlife project will contribute to BD Program 9 through a coordinated and synergistic approach, however, the new project is also linked to BD Program 3 with a strong focus on priority endangered wildlife. The projects will address different needs and threats within their respective target sectors so as to provide a complementary set of instruments for the integral management of BD conservation: the ELUP project focuses on urban expansion/ tourism, mining, and agriculture, while the proposed project focuses on infrastructure (road and wind energy), sport hunting and poaching, and livestock. Within the agriculture sector, the ELUP project will define appropriate land use zones for livestock and promote less damaging production practices, such as use of native species, fire management, herd stocking, etc., whereas the new project is specifically focused on the development and evaluation of instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives for the promotion of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of endangered species, particularly natural grasslands in Corrientes and the Bahía Samborombon area of Buenos Aires where Pampas Deer and other grassland species are found. The implementation of both projects will be carried out in strict coordination to maximize complementarity. Output 1.1 of the Wildlife project will consolidate the National Biodiversity Inventory, which will be an integral tool to support decision making on development and productive initiatives. This will complement the Environmental Information System to be supported by the ELUP project; the ELUP focuses on land use and productive practices, while the wildlife project will focus on priority endangered wildlife and habitats.

- e. Jaguar 2030 Roadmap: this relates to Conservation Units and their corridors, which are also referred to in Argentina's Yaguarete National Plan, an important baseline initiative of this GEF project. Argentina's participation in the Roadmap is coordinated by MArDS through the National Directorate of Biodiversity responsible for the Yaguarete National Plan. As such, the project's contributions to jaguar conservation will contribute directly towards this Roadmap and MArDS will ensure the effective coordination of both initiatives.

65. In general, the project will strategically complement the ongoing GEF funded projects and will maintain close coordination with them through a set of specific mechanisms: (i) annual coordination and planning meetings; (ii) technical meetings for sector-specific matters; (iii) meetings and activities to exchange lessons learned and good practices, with the authorities, technical and other sectors. Two are implemented by UNDP, thus facilitating coordination. The project will build upon relevant results from the abovementioned projects, incorporating experiences learnt and scaling up relevant site-specific management and planning tools developed by project partners. Ultimately, this project will support the consolidation of models produced by these other projects, especially those related to strengthening BD and ecosystem service protection in productive sectors. As such, this project is a logical complement to previous/current GEF investments, providing an innovative approach to mainstreaming wildlife conservation in sectoral public policies and programs in order to promote sustainable development with important contributions to a holistic portfolio for the country.

#### Risks:

66. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Coordinator will monitor risks on a quarterly basis and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP Risk Register (see Annex 6, which includes a description of all project risks). Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual Project Implementation Report (PIR).

67. As per the social and environmental risk screening exercise conducted at PPG stage, the project risk has been categorized as Moderate. Annex 5 provides the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure, detailing the identified risks and management measures. The main risk management strategies that will be necessary to manage the identified risks throughout the project duration are summarized as follows:

- SESP Risk 1: Gender: The design and implementation of intersectoral biodiversity plans and instruments for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into prioritized policies might reinforce gender-based discrimination against women, as well as their access to any opportunities and benefits which might

arise for such purpose. If during the implementation of the project the possibility of equal participation of men and women is not facilitated, the access of men and / or women to the benefits / opportunities offered by the project could be limited. The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 10) establishes specific assessment and management measures for each project outcome, and the project budget ensures resources are allocated for this purpose. The main measures to reduce risk of negative gender impacts include: Gender consideration in data collection and information gathering; Gender sensitive approach in participatory activities and dialogue processes; and engaging the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity in interinstitutional coordination activities.

- SESP Risk 2: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management: Activities related to small-scale road infrastructure for wildlife passages could adversely impact endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. Iguazú National Park and Uruguá Provincial Park). Risk to endangered species and habitats is considered low because the project proposes small road infrastructure works to put in place wildlife passages/ecoducts and speed limits (not constructing actual roads per se) and these are specifically designed to help wildlife displace itself safely and reduce roadkill. Furthermore, the project will comply with the General Environmental Law to avoid potential impacts on the conservation of critical habitats. At the local level, in accordance with national legislation, the Province of Misiones' Law XVI N°35 establishes the requirement of an EIA for road works, among others. The ministerial resolution 464/2008 of the Ministry of Ecology of Misiones establishes a Technical Committee for EIA processes.
- SESP Risk 3: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management: Activities related to sustainable livestock production models could adversely impact endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. Iberá Provincial Reserve). Risk to endangered species and habitats is low because the project will support existing livestock producers to put in place more sustainable production models and natural grassland management, which would benefit endangered species by providing a richer habitat.
- Risk 4: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: There is a risk that climate change will degrade ecosystems and put at risk populations of target species, thereby challenging the success of project activities and achievement of objective. The project interventions are designed to address the effects of increasing climate variability and change, including extreme weather events, as described in Annex 5.
- Risk 5: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions: Participation in project activities could pose a potential risk of exposure to COVID-19. In recognition of current health restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the project will employ videoconferencing equipment for virtual meetings and workshops, when necessary; adjust the workplan so that some activities in the field or related to consultations take place later; and/or provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among stakeholders and participants. Budget has been included for IT support and PPE.
- Risk 6: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions: The capture and management of illegally hunted/trafficked species could pose a health and safety risk to workers with respect to exposure to zoonotic diseases (such as COVID-19) or injury (from beaks, talons/claws, etc). The project will be implemented in compliance with applicable national and provincial regulations, including ILO Conventions No. 155, 184 and 187 ratified by Argentina, as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) as per relevant standards. With regards to risks associated with the handling of confiscated animals, the review and update and/or elaboration of national and provincial protocols and procedures for Rescue Centers will ensure they include suitability and management standards and procedures for confiscated animals, including the use of PPE. The project will work together with DNBio and ECIF to update protocols and procedures to ensure the safety and health of the workers involved.
- Risk 7: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions: The use of heavy machinery (i.e. steamroller, mechanical shovel, crane, among others) for small-scale infrastructure construction to facilitate wildlife passages could pose a potential risk of injury to workers. The project will be implemented in compliance

with applicable national and provincial regulations, including ILO Conventions No. 155, 184 and 187 ratified by Argentina, as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) as per relevant standards.

- **Risk 8: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions:** In order to address illegal hunting and trafficking of wildlife, the project's capacity building activities will work with security personnel, and this may pose a potential risk to the safety of communities and/or individuals. The project will strengthen capacity and tools to enable security forces responsible for the control of wildlife hunting/trafficking to fulfill their existing mandate. The project will not engage in field operations. The Ministry of National Security has several protocols that address conflict resolution/negotiation and a regulatory framework exists to manage potential risks associated with human rights. This is a low risk, but the existing conflict resolution protocols in place minimize the probability of this risk. The project team will monitor the situation, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9).
- **Risk 9: Indigenous Peoples:** The project will support the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans at the national level through participatory processes. There is a risk that Indigenous Peoples would not be adequately consulted during the elaboration of these Plans. An Indigenous Peoples Framework was developed including guidelines to involve identified communities in consultation and participation activities under national and international principles and standards (See Annex 11).
- **Risk 10: Indigenous Peoples:** There is an indigenous community in the vicinity of the project's area of influence for Case 2, where measures will be assessed and implemented to prevent wildlife-vehicle collisions. There is a risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly). Prior to implementation of pilot actions, the specific intervention will be confirmed and based on this decision, the required steps to engage and consult with IPs will be followed as per the ESMF (Annex 9) and the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11). The Project will first generate an analysis to determine whether there will be an ecoduct or only speed control. The national regulations will be complied with and an EIA will be carried out, as described in the ESMF (Annex 8). The EIA will determine if there is a need for further consultation and participation of the communities. It should be noted that even if an ecoduct is built, this intervention does not trigger FPIC due to the small-scale of any potential construction.
- **Risk 11: Pollution:** The pilot interventions to build ecoducts for safe wildlife passage and use of construction machinery may lead to an increase in pollution and production of non-hazardous waste such as construction debris. The construction of road infrastructure (removal of dirt/ pavement, etc), such as ecoducts to permit wildlife to traverse roads safely, will be carried out in compliance with EIA and associated environmental legislation (General Environmental Law No. 25676). The province is responsible for compliance with the Law and the project will monitor this, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9).

68. The project will implement a comprehensive grievance mechanism (System for Prevention and Management of Consultations and Conflicts - SGCC). This system will comprise a system for organizing and prioritizing all cases in addition to a mechanism entailing best practices to address grievances, consultation or conflicts with Indigenous Peoples (IP) and local communities involved with the project.

69. The Environmental and Social Management Framework is provided in Annex 9 and defines risk management measures in more detail.

#### Stakeholder engagement and South-South cooperation:

70. The successful implementation of the project will depend, to a great extent, on the proper implementation of the engagement plan related to the following key stakeholders. Please see Annex 8 for a detailed analysis.

71. At the national level, the partner with the highest level of responsibility for project delivery and each of the project components is MAyDS through the Directorate of Biodiversity, which is the project implementing partner. The project partners at a national level will be the Secretariat of the Government of Energy, the Undersecretariat of Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency, the Argentine Ministry of Agroindustry, the Argentine Ministry of

Transportation and the Argentine Ministry of Security. Coordination and discussions at a federal level will engage COFEMA, CONADIBIO and ECIF. Additionally, the project will interact with other stakeholders at a ministerial level, national secretariats and institutes, including: INTA, APN, INAI, CONICET, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, the Ministry of Education, Federal Courts, the Gendarmerie, the Naval Prefecture, the Customs Office, the National Service of Agri-Food Health and Quality, and the Prosecution Unit for the Investigation of Environmental Crimes, among others. Other divisions of MAyDS will also get involved in the project.

72. At the provincial level, the agencies that will engage in coordinated actions include: the Provincial Agency for Sustainable Development of the Province of Buenos Aires, the Ministry of Agro-Industry of the Province of Buenos Aires (Livestock division), the Agricultural Council of Corrientes, the Ministry of Production of Corrientes, the Ministry of Tourism of Corrientes (Dir. of Parks and Natural Reserves), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Control of Chubut, the Ministry of Production of Chubut, the Secretariat of Environment and Land Use Planning of Mendoza, the Ministry of Ecology of Misiones, the Provincial Directorate of Roadways of Misiones, the Provincial Directorate of Roadways of Misiones, the Provincial Agricultural Council of Santa Cruz, the Ministry of Health and Environment of Sta. Cruz, the Institute of Energy of the Province of Santa Cruz.

73. Civil society organizations and academia will play an important role in all three components, especially: *Fundación Vida Silvestre*, *Aves Argentinas*, *SAREM*, *AHA*, *Jaguar Network*, *Fundación Humedales*, among others, as well as several national universities and research institutes. Local communities will be crucial to ensure the effectiveness of the interventions in the four pilot cases, particularly the validation and application of instruments and intersectoral biodiversity plans from Component 1. The project will intervene in four pilot cases located in six provinces (Buenos Aires, Chubut, Corrientes, Mendoza, Misiones and Santa Cruz) focusing on different intervention areas and engaging key stakeholders, as detailed in Annex 8.

74. The project proposes a set of actions linked to increasing coordination, dialogue and consensual decision-making among different areas and jurisdictions, and also actions of a multisectoral nature. These actions are expected to be beneficial not only to institutional structures but also to key stakeholders from academia and civil society, increasing knowledge management and strengthening links among them.

75. The participatory approach to knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation entails positive impacts for the key stakeholders involved. The project will engage stakeholders at several jurisdictional levels, as well as those from civil society, academia and the private sector. Local communities or producers involved in the pilot cases (e.g., in the promotion of sustainable livestock management practices) will also be engaged in knowledge management and monitoring activities.

76. Component 1 will promote the development of different instruments for national application and capacity building to increase the integration of BD conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies, thus it is expected that this component's influence could include indigenous peoples. Furthermore, an indigenous community has been detected in the vicinity of the project's area of influence for Case 2. While the project's activities do not coincide with the rights, lands and territories or the use of natural resources in claimed lands and territories, nor do they adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples, it will engage relevant authorities and representatives from IPs to ensure these communities participate in the decisions that may affect (directly or indirectly) and/or equitably benefit them. Please see the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11) for further detail.

77. Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA<sup>44</sup>.

78. In addition, to bring the voice of Argentina to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events to support engagement with the global development discourse on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria within different sectorial policies and programs. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on

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<sup>44</sup> <https://panorama.solutions/en>

mainstreaming BD in priority sectors in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Argentina, such as the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap initiative.

#### Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

79. Women play a key role in the social dynamics of the target communities. Even though the project is not specifically focused on women, but rather on the communities they belong to, it will address key gender issues in order to mainstream gender as well as promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. In particular, the project will provide an opportunity to tackle gender disparities by encouraging women's participation in project activities and decision-making fora, while taking into consideration the fact that men and women play different roles in the management, use and conservation of biodiversity in relation to their livelihoods.

80. The project mainstreams the gender approach in its activities and will consider a gender balance in the composition of the teams, committees and groups involved in its delivery. Some of the strategies devised for the project on the basis of a gender approach are summarized below (more detail can be found in Annex 10):

- In fact-finding activities: include sex-disaggregated data.
- In the identification of criteria applicable to the analysis of socio-economic information: specify criteria based on a gender approach, e.g. differentiated roles of women on BD use and conservation.
- In the definition of instruments or tools, consider that their development and implementation should include gender mainstreaming criteria, such as:
  - In the identification of criteria and standards for integrating BD conservation concerns including gender considerations on different roles for men women in use and conservation.
  - Improving and implementing regulations (e.g., Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for infrastructure projects and others) ensure gender aspects are included. On the development of clear guidance for implementation of mandatory and voluntary legal instruments consider aspects of gender mainstreaming related to, for example, gender balance in teams, gender sensitivity when dealing with participatory activities, among others.
  - Ensure the effective engagement of women - experts, stakeholders, or end users - in any discussion activities and in other participatory actions. Specifically ensure that women, groups of women or women institutions are properly convened, and have the opportunity to express their perspective and to influence decision-making processes, such as: participatory and multisectoral meetings and workshops for the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans; congresses or exhibitions of national or international experts for the elaboration of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans or meetings of ECIF and COFEMA that are pertinent to this project, among others.
- In training activities: the specific inclusion of training elements on gender equality and mainstreaming of the gender approach for officers, technical teams, and key stakeholders of the project, such as: training of national and provincial authorities responsible for the implementation and dissemination of the BD-friendly sustainable livestock production models; the training plan for relevant personnel in the control of wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting; training for road staff, park rangers and technicians for data collection of wildlife road-kill and wildlife records close to major roadways; include gender considerations regarding the role of women in BD conservation; refer to the gender issues in livestock production or trafficking and illegal hunting; as well as other considerations of gender sensitivity when implementing actions.
- Ensure the cross-cutting participation of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity in interinstitutional coordination activities for permanent participation or consultation to ensure the inclusion of the gender approach in the analysis of information and in the design and implementation of instruments, protocols, guides, etc.

- In specific pilot case activities, foster equal participation in the implementation of actions to reduce the allocation of roles based on stereotypes and gaps in equitable treatment, such as: in the dissemination of sustainable production models through demonstration site visits in Buenos Aires and Corrientes; promote equal participation of men and women producers, or other stakeholders; when implementing a virtual complaints network in Mendoza that involves the competent authorities of the national and provincial government for illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting and rapid response actions, consider gender aspects that can affect the management and end-use of the network; consider gender balance in the assembly of a network related to prevention of road kill.
- In the implementation of the project, gender balance in project team must be ensured; and the selection process of consultants must have adequate gender considerations (rosters with gender balance, gender balance disclaimer on communications of TORs).
- In monitoring and evaluation activities: the design of mechanisms sensitive to the observation and analysis of issues related to different impacts for men and women, and tools for strengthening the specific capacities of institutional parties responsible for their implementation.

81. During project preparation, gender considerations were incorporated into the project strategy through a full gender analysis, development of a project gender mainstreaming plan (Annex 10) and assigning of a UNDP gender marker (GEN 2). The project includes gender disaggregated indicators as part of the Project Results Framework. Furthermore, the project's design ensures that financial and human resources are set aside for gender mainstreaming during project implementation and for monitoring the effectiveness of this mainstreaming.

#### Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

82. This project is innovative in that it represents the GoA's most focused and important effort to promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to BD conservation in various national and provincial sectorial public policies, through the incorporation, updating and harmonization of a set of existing regulatory, technical, and economic/financial instruments. The project will develop an innovative, alphanumeric and geo-referenced National Biodiversity Inventory that integrates data and existing databases, both on BD and on the factors that threaten it. This will serve as an instrument to better understand the processes and trends that affect the country's natural heritage and associated ecosystem goods and services. The project also supports an innovative framework for dialogue among stakeholders through roundtables and other fora to facilitate the management and replication of experiences in other parts of the country.

83. Environmental sustainability will be ensured by supporting the mainstreaming of wildlife conservation criteria in selected sectorial policies and programs in Component 1. A very important element for the elaboration of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans is to have conservation plans for each of the prioritized species. There are already plans for the jaguar, pampas deer and ruddy-headed goose, so the project will support the development of conservation plans for the hooded grebe and yellow cardinal. The implementation of pilot cases in Component 2 will produce measurable benefits for priority endangered species. EIA recommendations will be promoted within wind energy and road plans that ensure the viability of priority endangered species' populations.

84. Financial sustainability will be promoted since the project will enhance the ability of relevant agencies to make use of existing financial mechanisms for compensation and tax incentives and/or revenue generation (e.g., revenues from licensing and fines associated with hunting and trafficking and from fines associated with speeding, and the implementation of incentives for wind farm construction and operation). In Case 4, the project will support the development, implementation and evaluation of instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives for the promotion of sustainable livestock production models in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas Deer and other grassland species.

85. Institutional sustainability will be fostered through interventions at various levels and organisms within the public administration of BD. The governance framework will be strengthened for greater consideration of BD through the modification and updating of public policies at the national and provincial levels. Regulatory frameworks will be adapted, incorporating new BD conservation instruments at the national and provincial level in key sectors such as energy and transport. A formal, more efficient management framework will be developed for the control of illegal wildlife trafficking. Organizations such as CONADIBIO and ECIF will also be strengthened and "dialogue tables" will



be created or strengthened between different governmental and civil society actors to coordinate points of view, interests and ways to resolve the barriers identified. Intersectoral biodiversity plans will be developed through participatory processes, not only ensuring participation of sectoral government authorities but also stakeholders. Technical government agents will be trained in order to assess potential impacts on BD from key sector projects. In addition, all project interventions at local level will be carried out together with local partners in order to ensure appropriation of the mentioned interventions and of their results.

86. The project is designed to be scaled up within Argentina's other public policies after the initial demonstration in pilot cases and provinces. The framework for replicability within Argentina is incorporated in the project's design through Component 3, which focuses on communications and knowledge management. Furthermore, replicability will be facilitated by an improved governance framework that comprises the NBI, policies, and other instruments developed/strengthened by the project, as well as good practices and lessons learned.

## V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

**This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):** (i) Goal 7: to promote access to renewable sustainable (wind) energy; (ii) Goal 9: to promote the construction of sustainable infrastructure, and to promote innovation (BD-friendly roads); (iii) Goal 15: to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, fight against deforestation, stop and reverse land degradation, and stop the loss of BD.

**This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):** National priority or goal (UNDAF outcome 4): By 2020, the country will have reinforced the sustainable management of natural resources and implemented adaptation and mitigation policies with respect to climate change and man-made damage, using a gender and intercultural approach.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
<b>Project Objective:</b> To mainstream conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and contribute to their effective implementation to safeguard threatened wildlife.	<b>Mandatory Indicator 1 / GEF Core Indicator 11:</b> # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people,) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Government and judiciary officials trained on wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting control;</li> <li>b) Livestock producers (at non-pilot sites), government officials, technical institutions, academia, NGOs, etc. trained in sustainable livestock production;</li> <li>c) Government officials trained on EIA and monitoring for wind energy and road infrastructure;</li> <li>d) People using the Pilot Site roads benefited by avoided medium/large size wildlife roadkill;</li> <li>e) People with access to legal transport and hunting of wildlife permits issued with SACVEBIO;</li> <li>f) Livestock producers enhancing sustainable livestock production (at pilot sites);</li> <li>g) People having access and using the information of the National Biodiversity Inventory.</li> </ul>	Total: 0 a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 0 e) 0 f) 0 g) 0	Total: 1010 a) 500 b) 50 c) 50 d) 300 e) 100 f) 10 g) 0	Total: 6,974 (3,626 women + 3,348 men) a) 1,730 b) 400 c) 118 d) 2,302 e) 400 f) 24 g) 2,000
	<b>Mandatory Indicator 2 / GEF Core Indicator 1<sup>45</sup>:</b> Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares), as measured by:	0	5,000 has	45,357 has

<sup>45</sup> Guidelines on Core Indicators and Sub-Indicators. Global Environmental Facility. Guidelines: ME/GN/02. Approved on June 30, 2018. Updated on March 11, 2019.

	GEF Sub-Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness.			
	<b>Mandatory</b> Indicator 3 / GEF Core Indicator 4 <sup>46</sup> : Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares), as measured by:  GEF Sub-indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non-certified)	0	1,083,600 has <sup>47</sup>	4,531,425 has
	<b>Mandatory</b> Indicator 4/ GEF Core Indicator 6 <sup>48</sup> : Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO2e)	0 tn	3,395,500 tn	5,276,774.4 tn
<b>Project component 1</b>	Strengthening federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies			
<b>Outcome 1. Cross-sectoral governance of threatened BD strengthened</b>	<b>Indicator 5:</b> UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard adapted to measure effectiveness of cross-sectoral governance and/ or strengthened policy framework:  Indicator 9: Extent of the environmental planning and strategy development process.  Indicator 10: Existence of an adequate environmental policy and regulatory frameworks.  Indicator 11: Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making.	Applied 13/03/2020  I9: 1 I10: 1 I11: 1	I9: 2 I10: 2 I11: 1	I9: 3 I10: 3 I11: 3
	<b>Indicator 6:</b> Strengthened national sectoral and provincial policies for wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking, and clear enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, as measured by:	a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 0	a) 2 b) 0 c) 2 d) 20%	a) 4 b) 12 <sup>49</sup> c) 6 d) 100%

<sup>46</sup> Guidelines on Core Indicators and Sub-Indicators. Global Environmental Facility. Guidelines: ME/GN/02. Approved on June 30, 2018. Updated on March 11, 2019.

<sup>47</sup> This surface area corresponds to the distribution area of the Yellow Cardinal in the department of Alvear in the Province of Mendoza.

<sup>48</sup> Guidelines on Core Indicators and Sub-Indicators. Global Environmental Facility. Guidelines: ME/GN/02. Approved on June 30, 2018. Updated on March 11, 2019.

<sup>49</sup> An action will be implemented for each strategic line (regulations, measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate, monitoring, basic information) of each Intersectoral Biodiversity Plan.

	<p>a) # Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans developed through a participatory process for each one of the prioritized sectors.</p> <p>b) # actions prioritized and implemented as a result of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans.</p> <p>c) # instruments prioritized in Output 1.3, developed or updated to integrate biodiversity considerations in targeted sectoral policies</p> <p>d) % of wildlife trafficking control posts in operation in the departments of Alvear, La Paz and Lavalle in the Province of Mendoza, applying updated and standardized action procedures.</p> <p>e) % integration of National Biodiversity Inventory into the National Environmental Information System and the National Biological Data Portal.</p> <p>f) # Endangered Species Conservation Plans developed.</p>	<p>e) 0</p> <p>f) 3</p>	<p>e) 0</p> <p>f) 3</p>	<p>e) 100%</p> <p>f) 5</p>
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1</b>	<p><u>1.1. National Biodiversity Inventory (NBI) is consolidated</u>, consisting of: a) unification of existing databases; b) updated environmental statistics; c) key environmental indicators for BD; d) GIS and maps on key national data for BD; e) analysis of sectoral threats and risks; f) operation and financing plan for permanent update/maintenance.</p> <p><u>1.2. Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans to mainstream BD conservation within key sectoral policies and programs are developed</u>, with emphasis on maximizing existing/potential synergies and reducing overlap/conflicts.</p> <p><u>1.3. Portfolio of instruments is developed for coordination and integration of BD conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking</u>, including: a) criteria and standards for integration of wildlife considerations; b) protocols; c) national sector guides for wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking; d) regulations (i.e., SEA and improved EIA).</p>			
<b>Project component 2</b>	Application of coordinated tools and procedures for mainstreaming			
<b>Outcome 2. Sector policies harmonized with BD conservation policies</b> , resulting in reduced threats on	<p><u>Indicator 7: Maintenance or increase in populations of target species in project sites by project end:</u></p> <p>a) Ruddy-headed Goose - <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> (Case 1);</p>	<p>a) 630<sup>50</sup> individuals?</p> <p>b) 776<sup>51</sup></p>	<p>a) equal or greater</p> <p>b) equal or greater</p> <p>c) equal or greater</p> <p>d) equal or greater</p>	<p>a) equal or greater</p> <p>b) equal or greater</p> <p>c) equal or greater</p> <p>d) equal or greater</p> <p>e) equal or greater</p>

<sup>50</sup> SAYDS 2019. Informe del Estado del Ambiente 2018. (<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/compiladoiea2018web.pdf>)

<sup>51</sup> Buchanan P. & I. Roesler. (2019). Situación poblacional del Macá tobiano. Censos 2017-2018. Aves Argentinas.

selected ecoregions, ecosystems, habitats and species	b) Hooded Grebe - <i>Podiceps gallardoi</i> (Case 1); c) Jaguar: <i>Panthera onca</i> (Case 2); d) Yellow Cardinal - <i>Gubernatrix cristata</i> (Case 3); e) Pampas Deer - <i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i> (Case 4)	c) Approx. 78 - 120 (Misiones) <sup>52</sup> d) 140 <sup>53</sup> e) 1,495 (Cuenca del Río Aguapey, Corrientes). <sup>54</sup> 120 (Parque Nacional Iberá, Corrientes) <sup>55</sup> 149 ± 48 (Bahía de Samborombón, Provincia de Buenos Aires) <sup>56</sup>	e) equal or greater	
	<p><u>Indicator 8:</u> Degree of implementation/application of models in priority sectors, as measured by:</p> <p>a: # legal hunting and trade permits issued.</p> <p>b: # vehicle strikes of animals at pilot sites per year.</p> <p>c: % decrease in the mortality rate associated with wind farms.</p> <p>d: # livestock producers applying sustainable livestock production practices.</p>	a) 0 b) 3760 c) 0 d) 0	a) 200 b) 3760 c) 0 d) 2	a) 300 b) 2632 c) 25% d) 24
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2</b>	<p><u>2.1. Set of validated / applied instruments is tested for the harmonization and coordination of public policies that affect BD conservation for the following 4 pilot cases:</u></p> <p>Case 1: Promotion of the conservation of birds in the development of wind energy.</p> <p>Case 2: Harmonization of road development with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation</p>			

<sup>52</sup>Paviolo, Agustín; De Angelo, Carlos; de Bustos, Soledad; Perovic, Pablo G.; Quiroga, Verónica A.; Lodeiro Ocampo, Nicolás; Lizárraga, Leónidas; Varela, Diego; Reppucci, Juan I. (2019). *Panthera onca*. Categorización 2019 de los mamíferos de Argentina según su riesgo de extinción. Lista Roja de los mamíferos de Argentina. Versión digital: <http://cma.sarem.org.ar>.

<sup>53</sup>Aves Argentinas. Datos no publicados.

<sup>54</sup>Zamboni, T., A. Delgado, I. Jiménez-pérez, C. De Angelo. 2015 How many are there? Multiple-covariate distance sampling for monitoring pampas deer in Corrientes, Argentina. *Wildlife Research* 42:291–301.

<sup>55</sup>Merino, Mariano L.; Cirignoli, Sebastián; Perez Carusi, Lorena ; Varela, Diego; Kin, Marta Susana; Pautasso, Andres; Demaría, Manuel; Beade, Mario Santos; Uhart, Marcela (2019). *Ozotoceros bezoarticus*. Categorización 2019 de los mamíferos de Argentina según su riesgo de extinción. Lista Roja de los mamíferos de Argentina. Versión digital: <http://cma.sarem.org.ar>

<sup>56</sup>Perez Carusi, L. C., M. S. Beade, & D. Bilenca. 2017. Spatial segregation among pampas deer and exotic ungulates: a comparative analysis at site and landscape scales. *Journal of Mammalogy* 98:761–769

	Case 3: Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife. Case 4: Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on endangered species.			
<b>Project component 3</b>	Knowledge Management and Learning Framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies and programs.			
<b>Outcome 3:</b> <u>Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation</u> carried out, facilitating the integration of BD conservation in sectoral and intersectoral public policies in other areas of the country and internationally	<u>Indicator 9:</u> % of awareness of key sectoral Ministries about threats and appropriate mitigation measures to increase wildlife conservation in the wind energy, road infrastructure development, livestock management, hunting and illegal wildlife trafficking sectors	Survey will be applied to key sectoral Ministries at the outset of project implementation.		25% increase in awareness among key sectoral Ministries
	<u>Indicator 10:</u> % implementation of the communication strategy and knowledge management (best practices, lessons learned) <sup>57</sup>	0	20%	100%
	<u>Indicator 11:</u> % implementation of community-based BD monitoring plans. <sup>58</sup>	0	30%	100%
<b>Outputs to achieve Outcome 3</b>	<p><u>3.1: Communication strategy and knowledge management system are established to promote mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in public policies and disseminate best practices and lessons learned</u> to a wider audience via websites, information networks, publications, etc.</p> <p><u>3.2. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy is implemented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) M&amp;E of the project facilitates adaptive management.</li> <li>ii) M&amp;E System to monitor the adoption and effective mainstreaming of BD and its conservation in new public policies.</li> </ul>			

<sup>57</sup> The communication strategy and knowledge management will be evaluated according to the specific goals and stages of implementation to be defined during project execution.

<sup>58</sup> The community-based BD monitoring plans will be evaluated according to the specific goals and stages of implementation to be defined once developed during year 2 of project execution.

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## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

87. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 4 details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

88. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

89. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)<sup>59</sup>. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 4, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

90. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

### **Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:**

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions) will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

### GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

91. The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

### GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators:

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<sup>59</sup> See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

92. The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex 15 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#). If relevant to the project: The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

93. The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

94. The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

95. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

96. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by (add date included on cover page of this project document). A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report’s completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

97. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

98. The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

99. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

100. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC in 2024. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report’s completion.

Final Report:

101. The project’s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information:

102. To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy<sup>60</sup> and the GEF policy on public involvement<sup>61</sup>.

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<sup>60</sup> See [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information\\_disclosurepolicy/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/)

<sup>61</sup> See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)



103. The National Project Director will submit the following reports to the Project Board:

- a) Quarterly progress reports on the progress of the project's activities, established in the Multiannual Work Plan. The annexed monitoring framework will be taken into account for its elaboration.
- b) An annual progress report, which will include a summary of the results achieved according to the established goals, a description of the factors that favoured and those that hindered the implementation of the project, and a record of lessons learned. An integral part of the report will be the inventory of equipment and fixed assets of the project, which should be updated with each report or when required by the UNDP office.

104. The Project will be visited at least once a year by officials of UNDP and the Secretariat for Coordination and External Planning, in order to carry out on-site monitoring of the project, verify that the results are being reached according to plan and to help to solve any problems that may arise during the execution and identify the technical assistance needs. At that time, the risk register that is attached to this document will be updated through the verification of the external conditions that may affect the implementation of the Project.

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:</b>			
<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	Implementing Partner Project Coordinator	15,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
<b>Inception Report</b>	Project Coordinator	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
<b>Monitoring of indicators in project results framework</b>	Project Coordinator/ Monitoring Assistant	26,000	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
<b>GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	RTA UNDP Country Office Project Coordinator	None	Annually typically between June-August
<b>Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)</b>	UNDP Country Office Project Coordinator/ Monitoring Assistant	6,000	On-going
<b>Supervision missions</b>	UNDP Country Office	None <sup>62</sup>	Annually
<b>Oversight/troubleshooting missions</b>	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
<b>Mid-term GEF Core Indicators</b>	Implementing Partner Project Coordinator/ Monitoring Assistant	6,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
<b>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) (includes international and national consultants and associated travel costs)</b>	Independent evaluators (International and National)	29,000	July, 2022
<b>Terminal GEF Core Indicators</b>	Implementing Partner Project Coordinator/ Monitoring Assistant	6,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) (includes international and national consultants and associated travel costs)</b>	Independent evaluators	24,800	July, 2024

<sup>62</sup> The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
consultants and associated travel costs)			
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>		<i>112,800</i>	

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## VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

105. The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Argentina, signed on February 26<sup>th</sup>, 1985 and approved by Law No. 23.396 on October 10<sup>th</sup>, 1986 and the Country Programme.

#### Project management:

106. The project will be implemented by the Secretariat for Environmental Policy and Natural Resources and use the offices of the Ministry of Environmental and Sustainable Development (MAyDS) located on San Martín 451, Buenos Aires (C1004AAI).

107. The Biodiversity Directorate (under MAyDS) will ensure the coordination for the implementation of this project along with the implementation of other biodiversity projects that may complement and contribute to the outcomes proposed in this project and that are being implemented by the Secretariat for Environmental Policy and Natural Resources.

#### Implementing Partner:

108. The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina (MAyDS).

109. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed Project Document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

110. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

#### Responsible Parties:

111. The Responsible Parties will be identified and/or confirmed during the beginning of the project implementation.

#### Project stakeholders and target groups:

112. Stakeholders and target groups of the project will be incorporated through a National Technical Committee and Provincial Committees / Working Groups that will provide support to the project to coordinate the execution of actions to achieve the established results and objectives. The Project Coordinator will ensure the engagement of target groups in decision making for the project by following the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, where a stakeholder identification and analysis was carried out. This analysis includes concerns and expectations as well as recommendations in order to ensure that there is enough support for the project. This exercise helps build local

ownership, strengthens project integrity and design, and helps create foundational relationships that may contribute to constructive problem solving if difficulties or challenging issues arise. See Annex 8 Stakeholder Engagement Plan for details.

113. Strategic project partners were selected on the basis of their capacities to regulate, promote or implement the prioritized sectoral policies at the national level as well as at the local level for the pilots, including:

- Secretaría de Energía de la Nación
- Ministerio de Transporte de la Nación (Dirección Nacional de Vialidad)
- Ministerio de Seguridad de la Nación
- Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca de la Nación
- Administración de Parques Nacionales
- Ministerio de Ambiente - Santa Cruz (Dirección de Evaluación de Impacto)
- Consejo Agrario Provincial - Santa Cruz (Fauna)
- Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario Buenos Aires Province - Dirección de Ganadería y Dirección de Fauna
- Ministerio de Ambiente - Chubut (Dirección de Evaluación de Impacto)
- Ministerio de Producción - Chubut (Dirección de Fauna)
- OPDS - Buenos Aires (Dirección Provincial de Impacto y Dirección Provincial de Recursos Naturales)
- Secretaría de Ambiente y Ordenamiento Territorial - Mendoza (Dirección de Recursos Naturales)
- Ministerio de Producción - Corrientes (Plan Ganadero)
- Ministerio de Turismo - Corrientes (Dirección de Fauna, Dirección de Parques y Reservas y Comité Iberá)
- Ministerio de Ecología - Misiones (Fauna y Áreas Protegidas)
- Dirección Provincial de Vialidad – Misiones

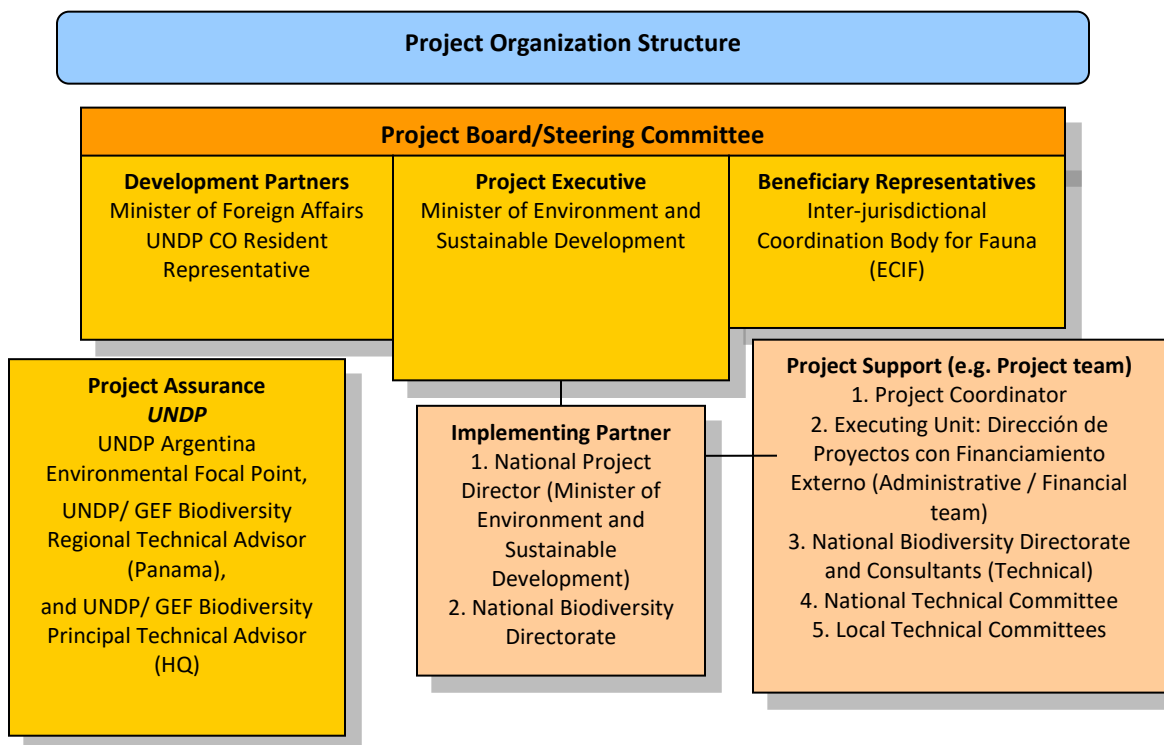
114. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina (MAyDS) might sign letters of agreement with the identified Strategic Project partners so that they become Responsible Parties. Furthermore, MAyDS may engage other specialized institutions to undertake the necessary field activities to guarantee compliance with the project objectives. Among the specialized institutions identified, are the following:

- National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET): Governmental agency with nationally renowned researchers and institutes specialized, among others, in local biodiversity. It might support the project in the elaboration of the National Biodiversity Inventory.
- The Instituto de Botánica Darwinion might support the elaboration of the vascular flora chapter of the National Biodiversity Inventory.
- Argentine Herpetological Association: Non-governmental institution specialized in herpetofauna studies. It might support the project in the elaboration of the National Biodiversity Inventory.
- Argentine Association of Ecology: Non-governmental institution specialized in ecological studies. It might support the project in the elaboration of the National Biodiversity Inventory.
- National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA): Governmental agency that supports the agricultural industry and farmers on the development of new and better technologies and methodologies for agricultural production. It might support the project in the development and dissemination of sustainable livestock management models.

#### UNDP:

115. UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

## Project organization structure:



### Project Board:

116. A Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) will be established for this project. It will be composed of: a representative of the Secretariat for Foreign Coordination and Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship as a Government Coordinating Body, a representative of UNDP and a representative of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development designated as Implementing Partner and a representative of the Inter-Jurisdictional Coordination Body for Fauna (ECIF). The Project Board will be chaired by the Implementing Partner.

117. The Project Board will be responsible for: a) Approving and signing the Multiannual Project Work Plan, b) Monitoring the implementation of the Project, c) Approving the budget and substantive revisions and d) Approving the technical and financial reports. The Project's Board will meet at least once per calendar year, and extraordinarily when one of its members requires it.

118. The Secretariat for External Coordination and Planning participates in the Project Board in its role as Government Coordinating Body to ensure the alignment of the project to national priorities and is responsible for the overall supervision of the achievement of the project products.

119. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The Project Board will meet at least once per calendar year, and extraordinarily when one of its members requires it.

120. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

121. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Coordinator;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Coordinator's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the Project Coordinator's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

122. The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- a. Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.
- b. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is the: Inter-jurisdictional Coordination Body for Fauna (ECIF).
- c. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partners is/are: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and the UNDP Resident Representative. Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, the Secretariat for Coordination and Planning of External Affairs will participate in the Project Board in its role as Government Coordinating Body to ensure the alignment of the project to national priorities and is responsible for the overall supervision of the achievement of the project's outputs.
- d. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Coordinator. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

- e. Project Coordinator: The Project Coordinator has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints established by the Board. The Project Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Coordinator's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Implementing Partner will be involved in appointing the Project Coordinator, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board. Please see Annex 7 for specific responsibilities.
- f. National Project Director: The head of the Implementing Partner will serve as the National Project Director. The responsibilities of the Implementation Partner include the planning and general management of the Project activities, the presentation of reports and accounting, the supervision of the other parties responsible for implementation, and the administration and audit of the use of project resources. Therefore, the National Project Director is responsible to the Project Board for:
  - a) The project's management and results, the achievement of its objectives, the use of its resources and the application of the rules and procedures.
  - b) The custody and proper use of the project inputs, and will provide, in accordance with the instructions in this document, the necessary advice on their use.
  - c) The presentation of financial reports and respond for the custody and appropriate use of project funds.
  - d) The supervision of the responsible parties (if applicable).

The following activities are the responsibility of the National Project Director and cannot be delegated in any case: a) Signature of the Project Document and its respective revisions, b) Signature/Conformity of the Combined Statement of Expenses (CDR) and Financial Reports (FACE), c) Performance of the opening and management of the project's bank account (if applicable).

The National Project Director may designate a Coordinator who will be responsible for project management. The Coordinator will report to the National Director for the coordination, management, planning and supervision of the work teams and preparation of reports. The Secretariat for Coordination and Planning of External Affairs will work together with UNDP to ensure the appointment of that position.

123. "National Implementation by the Government of Projects Supported by UNDP: Guidelines and Procedures" is the regulatory framework agreed between UNDP, the Secretariat for Coordination and Planning of External Affairs and the Implementing Partner for national implementation projects. Likewise, the provisions of the Country Program Action Plan apply to this document.

124. The Project will begin when the contributions stipulated for its financing are available, once approved as a financial obligation by the GEF, and in accordance with the Multiannual Work Plan provided in this Project Document. The financial resources of this Project will be managed according to the aforementioned Guide and during its implementation, the activities will be adjusted to the level of contributions actually deposited, in accordance with the schedule in the Revenue Plan.

Transfers of funds to the Project will be made by UNDP as programmed in the Multiannual Work Plan using the following modality (ies):

- a) Funds transferred to the Project's bank account.
- b) Direct payment to suppliers or third parties of the obligations contracted by the Project.

125. Administrative actions must be processed through the online Information System that operates through the establishment of simultaneous communications between the Project, the Secretariat for Coordination and Planning of External Affairs and UNDP. For the use of the UEPEX system, the Implementing Partner authorizes UNDP and the Secretariat for Coordination and Planning of External Affairs to access a permanent visualization profile during the entire period of project implementation, making the necessary steps to register it.

126. **Project extensions**: The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be

granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

## VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

127. The total cost of the project is USD 19,510,608. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 2,703,196 and USD 16,807,412 in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

128. **Confirmed Co-financing:** The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source		Co-financing type	Co-financing amount USD	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
National government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina	Grants	\$5,578,884	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical (Biodiversity specialists, Communication and Press specialists) and administrative staff assigned to the project; operation and maintenance of premises for project offices; operation and maintenance of equipment; investment in policies and programs of the National Directorate for Biodiversity and the National Directorate for Impact Evaluation, such as the National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species and the National Conservation Plan of the Yaguararé Natural Monument. Support in all the project outputs and activities.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
		In-kind	\$1,279,366	Premises for project offices; basic services; office furniture and equipment; vehicles. Support in all the project outputs and activities.	Low Risk	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
National government	Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy	Grants	\$ 3,000,000	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; contracts with third party organizations; training; meetings; maintenance of equipment; implementation of RenovAr Program.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will



				Support for reaching outputs 1.2, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.	funds to the institution.	explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
National government	Ministry of Science and Technology of Argentina	Grants	\$ 25,806	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; meetings; maintenance of equipment; updating and maintenance of the National System of Biological Data. Support for reaching outputs 1.1 and 1.3.3.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
National government	National Parks Administration	Grants	\$ 83,155	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; contracts with third party organizations; training (individual, group, field trips, study tours, workshops, seminars); meetings; fuel and maintenance of vehicles; maintenance of equipment; investments in programs and projects related to BD conservation. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
		In-kind	\$ 35,293	Computer equipment; equipment for monitoring the conservation of the Iguazú National Park; vehicles; premises and infrastructure. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4.	Low Risk	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
Provincial government	Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones	Grants	\$ 103,361	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; training; meetings; fuel and maintenance of vehicles; maintenance of equipment. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
		In-kind	\$ 103,361	Computer equipment; equipment for monitoring the conservation of the Uruguá-í Provincial National Park and Puerto Peninsula Provincial Reserve; vehicles; premises and infrastructure.	Low Risk	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions

				Support for reaching outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4.		to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
Provincial government	Road Infrastructure Directorate of the Province of Misiones	Grants	\$ 1,893,727	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; meetings; investments in road infrastructure works related to BD conservation such as wildlife passages and ecoducts. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
Provincial government	Secretariat for Environment and Land Use Planning of the Province of Mendoza	Grants	\$ 906,192	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; training; meetings; fuel and maintenance of vehicles; maintenance of equipment. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7, 2.1.8, 2.1.9 and 2.1.10.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
		In-kind	\$ 208,941	Computer equipment; technical equipment for wildlife traffic and illegal hunting control; vehicles; premises and infrastructure. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7, 2.1.8, 2.1.9 and 2.1.10.	Low Risk	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
Provincial government	Provincial Agriculture Council of the Province of Santa Cruz	In-kind	\$ 453,346	Human resources, computer equipment; technical equipment for wildlife (specially birds and bats) monitoring; vehicles; premises and infrastructure. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.	Low Risk	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
Provincial government	Ministry of Environment and Control of	In-kind	\$ 688,733	Human resources, computer equipment; technical equipment for environmental impacts of wind farms	Low Risk	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-

	the Sustainable Development of the Province of Chubut			monitoring; vehicles; premises and infrastructure. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.		financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
Provincial government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Industry and Commerce of the Province of Chubut	Grants	\$ 280,173	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; training; meetings; fuel and maintenance of vehicles; maintenance of equipment. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
		In-kind	\$ 54,280	Computer equipment; technical equipment for wildlife (specially birds and bats) monitoring; vehicles; premises and infrastructure. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.	Low Risk	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
Provincial government	Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes	Grants	\$ 266,667	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; training; meetings; fuel and maintenance of vehicles; maintenance of equipment; investments from the provincial livestock fund. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.11, 2.1.12, 2.1.13 and 2.1.14.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
		In-kind	\$ 282,618	Computer equipment; technical equipment for livestock production analysis and monitoring; vehicles; premises and infrastructure. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.11, 2.1.12, 2.1.13 and 2.1.14	Low Risk	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.

Provincial government	Sustainable Development Agency of the Province of Buenos Aires (OPDS)	Grants	\$ 611,661	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; training; meetings; fuel and maintenance of vehicles; maintenance of equipment. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.11, 2.1.12, 2.1.13 and 2.1.14.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
		In-kind	\$ 33,948	Computer equipment; technical equipment for environmental impacts of wind farms monitoring; technical equipment for wildlife (specially birds and bats) monitoring; vehicles; premises and infrastructure. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.11, 2.1.12, 2.1.13 and 2.1.14.	Low Risk	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
Provincial government	Ministry of Agrarian Development of the Province of Buenos Aires	Grants	\$ 867,900	Cost of salaries of managerial, technical and administrative staff assigned to the project; training; meetings; fuel and maintenance of vehicles; maintenance of equipment. Support for reaching outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.11, 2.1.12, 2.1.13 and 2.1.14.	Medium Risk. Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution.	The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project and will explore alternative co-financing sources if necessary.
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	\$ 50,000	Other non-GEF projects being implemented by UNDP Country Office that will provide a federal enabling framework to mainstream biodiversity conservation in sectoral policies through activities to be developed in the context of the objectives, results and actions such as capacity building in valuation of biodiversity conservation and nature-based solutions actions in pilot provinces and will provide a replicability framework. Support for reaching outputs of components 1, 2 and 3.	Low Risk	UNDP CO is the implementing agency for these projects that represent co-financing and will monitor the inputs to the project.
Total			<b>\$ 16,807,412</b>			

129. **Budget Revision and Tolerance:** As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the Project Coordinator to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

130. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Coordinator/CTA and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF:

- a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project budget with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more;
- b) Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

131. Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

132. Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. The audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agency's applicable audit policies. Compliance with the recommendations that arise from audits and spot checks is the responsibility of the project management and will be monitored by UNDP and the Secretariat for Coordination and External Planning.

133. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

134. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

135. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file<sup>63</sup>. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

136. Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

137. The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

138. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

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<sup>63</sup> See

[https://popp.undp.org/\\_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP\\_POPP\\_DOCUMENT\\_LIBRARY/Public/PPM\\_Project%20Management\\_Closing.docx&action=default](https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default).

## IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00104806	Atlas Output Project ID:	00106206
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Fortalecimiento de la Conservación de ambientes y especi		
Atlas Business Unit	ARG10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Fortalecimiento de la Conserva		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6198		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS)		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party[2], IP or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code[3]	ATLAS Budget Account Description[3]	Amount Year [1] (USD)	Amount Year [2] (USD)	Amount Year [3] (USD)	Amount Year [4] (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
<b>COMPONENT 1: Strengthening federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies.</b>	<b>MAyDS</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>GEF</b>	71300	Local Consultants	43,800	43,800	43,800	43,800	175,200	1
				71600	Travel	9,250	9,500	1,250	0	20,000	2
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	129,500	86,000	18,400	1,000	234,900	3
				72300	Materials & Goods	66,800	0	0	0	66,800	4
				72800	Information Technology Equip	35,000	24,950	0	0	59,950	5
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	2,500	2,000	2,000	6,500	6
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	47,000	96,000	48,400	15,000	206,400	7
					<b>Total Outcome 1</b>	<b>331,350</b>	<b>262,750</b>	<b>113,850</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>769,750</b>	
<b>COMPONENT 2: Application of coordinated tools and procedures for mainstreaming</b>	<b>MAyDS</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>GEF</b>	71300	Local Consultants	116,800	116,800	116,800	116,800	467,200	8
				71600	Travel	27,500	27,500	2,500	2,500	60,000	9
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	103,250	160,333	101,417	35,000	400,000	10
				72200	Equipment & Furniture	85,000	155,000	50,000	25,000	315,000	11

				72300	Materials & Goods	82,000	39,600	15,400	5,400	142,400	12
				72800	Information Technology Equip	29,500	42,236	45,000	15,000	131,736	13
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	0	2,275	7,050	2,775	12,100	14
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	24,333	36,167	28,167	15,968	104,635	15
					Total Outcome 2	468,383	579,911	366,334	218,443	1,633,071	
COMPONENT 3: Knowledge Management and Learning Framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies and programs.	MAyDS	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	0	0	20,000	18,000	38,000	16
				71300	Local Consultants	15,975	21,300	28,300	28,300	93,875	17
				71600	Travel	0	0	11,000	3,800	14,800	18
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	19
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	20
					Total Outcome 3	32,975	23,300	62,300	53,100	171,675	
PMC	MAyDS	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	22,140	29,520	28,520	28,520	108,700	21
				74100	Professional Services	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	22
				74500	Miscellaneous	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	5,000	23
					Total Project Management	23,140	36,020	35,020	34,520	128,700	
PROJECT TOTAL						855,848	901,981	577,504	367,863	2,703,196	

#### Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Total
GEF	855,848	901,981	577,504	367,863	\$2,703,196
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina (Grants)	\$1,602,112	\$1,705,590	\$1,230,591	\$1,040,591	\$5,578,884
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina (In-kind)	\$367,500	\$377,000	\$305,200	\$229,666	\$1,279,366
Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy (Grants)	\$900,000	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$400,000	\$3,000,000

Ministry of Science and Technology of Argentina (Grants)	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$7,903	\$7,903	\$25,806
National Parks Administration (Grants)	\$20,789	\$20,788	\$20,789	\$20,789	\$83,155
National Parks Administration (In-kind)	\$8,823	\$8,823	\$8,823	\$8,824	\$35,293
Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones (Grants)	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$8,361	\$103,361
Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones (In-kind)	\$43,000	\$55,000	\$4,000	\$1,361	\$103,361
Road Infrastructure Directorate of the Province of Misiones (Grants)	\$821,864	\$821,863	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$1,893,727
Secretariat for Environment and Land Use Planning of the Province of Mendoza (Grants)	\$370,000	\$390,000	\$73,096	\$73,096	\$906,192
Secretariat for Environment and Land Use Planning of the Province of Mendoza (In-kind)	\$52,235	\$52,235	\$52,235	\$52,236	\$208,941
Provincial Agriculture Council of the Province of Santa Cruz (In-kind)	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$76,673	\$76,673	\$453,346
Ministry of Environment and Control of the Sustainable Development of the Province of Chubut (In-kind)	\$172,184	\$172,183	\$172,183	\$172,183	\$688,733
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Industry and Commerce of the Province of Chubut (Grants)	\$85,000	\$110,000	\$53,500	\$31,673	\$280,173
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Industry and Commerce of the Province of Chubut (In-kind)	\$13,570	\$13,570	\$13,570	\$13,570	\$54,280
Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes (Grants)	\$115,000	\$93,000	\$43,000	\$15,667	\$266,667
Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes (In-kind)	\$70,655	\$70,655	\$70,654	\$70,654	\$282,618
Sustainable Development Agency of the Province of Buenos Aires (OPDS) (Grants)	\$200,000	\$211,661	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$611,661
Sustainable Development Agency of the Province of Buenos Aires (OPDS) (In-kind)	\$8,487	\$8,487	\$8,487	\$8,487	\$33,948
Ministry of Agrarian Development of the Province of Buenos Aires (Grants)	\$23,000	\$290,000	\$415,000	\$139,900	\$867,900
UNDP (Grants)	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,932,567</b>	<b>\$6,520,336</b>	<b>\$4,055,708</b>	<b>\$3,001,997</b>	<b>\$19,510,608</b>



## Budget Notes

Budget note number	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Budget Line Totals	Comments:
1	71300	Local Consultants	175,200 <sup>64</sup>	Output 1.1 Geographical Information System Specialist with a salary of \$1,216.68 x month x 4 years Output 1.1 Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist to coordinate with the Ministry of Science and Technology, in order to incorporate the NBI into the SNDB, as well as to coordinate with the systems department of the MAYDS, in order to incorporate the NBI into the Environmental Information System (salary of \$1,216.66 per month per 4 years). Output 1.2 Stakeholder Engagement, Indigenous People Plan and Gender Specialist with a salary of \$1,216.66 per month for 4 years.
2	71600	Travel	20,000	Output 1.1 - Trips related to consultancies and field work, which allow the evaluation and categorization of the state of conservation of the herpetofauna, vascular flora and ecosystems present in Argentina - 4 tips to do field work, 2 people, \$625 per trip. Output 1.2 - Trips - Technical consultants' trips in order to conduct studies for the elaboration of intersectoral plans. Output 1.3 - Trips - from the project team and execution partners, to elaborate a guide or minimum standard regulation on monitoring the operation of wind parks; systematization of public access to information already being generated by the companies operating wind parks. 3 trips each for 8 consultants (2 national and 6 provincial), each \$416.66
3	72100	Contractual Services- Companies	234,900	Output 1.1 Consultancy on herpetofauna through an agreement with AHA (\$70,000 total: \$50,000 during year 1 and \$20,000 during year 2 ). Consultancy on vascular flora (\$30,000 during Year 1, \$30,000 during year 2 and \$10,000 during year 3 ). Consultancy on ecosystems (\$20,000 during Year 1, \$10,000 during year 2). Consultancy on odonatanas: ( \$10,000 during year 1 and \$10,000 during year 2) Consultancy on maps and technical sheets (\$10,000 during year 1). Output 1.1 - Support for the registration and consolidation of the information for NBI. Consultancy during 2 months, \$900 per month. Output 1.1 - Design of the NBI. 2 month consultancy, \$900 per month. Output 1.1 - Support for the programming and design of the digital NBI in the SNDB and the National Environmental Information System. Consultancy of 2 months, \$900 per month. Output 1.2 - Logistic support to specialized institutions to conduct technical studies in order to elaborate intersectoral plans. Output 1.3 - Support to specialized institutions to conduct technical studies in order to elaborate or update instruments aimed at guaranteeing the conservation of biodiversity in prioritized sectorial policies and programs. Output 1.3 - Consultancy for 3 months with a monthly salary of \$1,500 for the design, data entry and interoperable programming with existing information systems or those to be developed.

<sup>64</sup> The rates were calculated based on the ones established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina and UNDP for projects executed in Argentina during project preparation. During project implementation the rates should be adjusted according to the ones established by the mentioned agencies.

				Output 1.3 Contractual services/ agreements for the systematization at the national level of sustainable livestock production models - possible agreement with INTA or another expert entity or institution on logistic support. Agreement for 5 months, \$1,000 per month.
4	72300	Materials & Goods	66,800	Output 1.1 Materials and goods required to do field work, which allow the evaluation and categorization of the state of conservation of herpetofauna, vascular flora, and ecosystems present in Argentina - camera traps (80): \$27200; bioaquatic recorder (5): \$5000; (1): \$1000; underwater photographic camera (1):\$2000; laptop (2):\$2400; drone with extra battery (2):\$12,000; personal protection equipment (1 kit of 5 sets of reusable PPE): \$400. Output 1.1 - Materials and goods- Purchase of books and guides on fauna and flora to strengthen the information of competent provincial authorities.
5	72800	Information Technology Equip	59,950	Output 1.3 – IT equipment to evaluate monitoring mechanisms and techniques: Camera traps (cameras, safety equipment, uploading equipment) 130 units, cost per unit: \$340. Total cost: \$44,200 Caterpillar cellular (field) 10 units. Cost per unit \$750. Total cost: \$7,500. Binoculars 25 units. Cost per unit \$330. Total cost: \$8,250.
6	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	6,500	Output 1.1 - Printing of 250 copies of the NBI for dissemination among national and provincial entities, research institutions and key actors - \$16 per copy. Output 1.3 - Printing (publications) of sustainable livestock production models - Digital and printed document to be distributed among relevant national and provincial authorities, national and private universities with academic programs in agricultural sciences, as well as among other institutions of interest (250 issues, \$10 each).
7	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	206,400	Output 1.1 - Workshops/meetings related to the generation of information about the conservation state of herpetofauna, vascular flora and ecosystems present in Argentina - Training workshop at the beginning (\$10,000), Progress workshop (\$5,000), Progress workshop 2 (\$5,000) and Validation workshop at the end (\$10,000). Output 1.1 - Workshops / meetings - a validation workshop with key actors (SNDB and information generators from INB) \$3,400. Output 1.2 - Workshops/meetings - 1 introductory workshop for all sectors and 4 participative workshops to elaborate Intersectoral BD Plans for each of the 4 prioritized sectorial policies. In total there will be 17 participative workshops, \$4,000 each. Output 1.2 - Workshops / Meetings - 4 events (\$2,500 each) with national or international experts in order to elaborate Intersectoral BD Plans. Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - 3 participative workshops to support Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) processes (\$10,000 each) and 12 work meetings (\$1,666 each) Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - 1 participative workshop with experts and key actors to elaborate a proposal to update the DNV's MEGA. Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - about national norms related to speed limits and other biodiversity conservation measures for road infrastructure - 1 participative workshop with APN, SIFAP and key actors (\$10,000) Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - Meetings with the Ministry of Safety, national entities related to control, COFEMA, ECIF and CONADIBIO, as well as key actors in the elaboration of protocols (\$2,000) and 1 participative workshop (\$8,000).

				Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - to elaborate national and provincial protocols and procedures concerning minimum capacity of Rescue Centers, as well as action procedures in cases of confiscated or seized animals - 2 participatory workshops (\$10,000 each)
8	71300	Local Consultants	467,200	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - Coordination and technical support for the implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the objectives of the case. Salary for 2 consultants, experts on aviary fauna and wind energy (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Coordination and technical support for the implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the results and objectives of the case. Salary of 2 consultants, experts on route ecology and biodiversity monitoring (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Coordination and technical support of implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the results and objectives of the case. Salary of 2 consultants- expert on license processing systems and hunting and traffic control (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each)</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 - Coordination and technical support for the implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the results and objectives of this case. Salary of 2 consultants -expert on livestock and biodiversity conservation. (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each).</p>
9	71600	Travel	60,000	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - 10 trips for each of 2 consultants (\$500 per trip) to support the elaboration of migration maps of Ruddy-headed Goose - <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> and Hooded Grebe - <i>Podiceps gallardoi</i> to be prepared by the project team / DNBIO.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - 30 trips of 2 consultants (\$500 each) to support the elaboration of bird and bat migration maps by the project team / DNBIO</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - 10 trips of 4 consultants (\$500 per trip) to support the monitoring conducted by the project team / DNBIO</p>
10	72100	Contractual Services- Companies	400,000	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - Consultancies / agreements - to collect and develop basic information regarding migratory routes of - Macá Tobiano: Agreement with FCEyN of the University of Buenos Aires UBA / CONICET; Cauquén: to be defined (e.g., INTA, UNICEN). 2 Agreements for 2 years each, with a monthly cost of \$3,125: \$150,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - Consultancies / agreements - Logistic support for specialized institutions to generate information (\$20,000).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Contractual services (Enterprises / companies) – Design and monitoring of construction work to strengthen ecoducts and fauna passages (\$100,000).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Consultancies / agreements for the generation of information by specialized institutions on the effectiveness of measures to mitigate cases of roadkill (\$5,000).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Consultancies / agreements -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Compile information on: wildlife roadkill rates (roadkill/species/year) and identify which are the most affected species, the major risk sectors (hotspots), the time(s) of year with highest mortality and climatic conditions, and possible mitigation measures: counterpart (along with execution partners).</li> <li>(ii) Train roadways personnel, park rangers and technicians to collect data on roadkill cases and registries of wild fauna that inhabit the vicinity of roads: \$5000 (Agreement with DNV/APN)</li> <li>(iii) Produce a map of sensitive areas / hotspots for public access to information through the Biological Data Website and the Environmental Information System: \$10,000.</li> </ul>

				<p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Contractual services (Enterprises / Companies) - Support for Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist to develop and program the SACVEBIO for the Province of Mendoza, 1 consultant for 8 months, \$1250 per month: \$10,000.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Contractual services (Enterprises / Companies) - Support for the Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist for the development and programming of SACVEBIO for at least 4 provinces to be prioritized according to the results from the "traffic and hunting hotspots" map. Support for determining/restoring habitat connectivity. 2 consultants for 10 months, \$1250 per month: \$25,000.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Consultancies / Agreements - Consultancy to develop mobile application. Two months, \$2500 per month: \$5,000.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 - Consultancies / Agreements - with INTA or another technical expert entity to elaborate and monitor a management plan (2 year Agreement, annual fee \$17,500: \$35,000)</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 - Consultancies / Agreements - Possible consultancy with INTA or another expert technical entity regarding planning and preparation of demo sites (Agreement for 18 months: \$20,000)</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 - Consultancies / Agreements - Possible agreement or external consultancy to determine and elaborate proposals of economic and financial incentives. 4 month consultancy, \$3,750 per month: \$15,000</p>
11	72200	Equipment & Furniture	315,000	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - GPS satellite transmitters powered by solar energy, including shipment and customs expenses. 17 units. Cost per unit: \$1000. Total cost: \$17,000</p> <p>Camera Traps (cameras, safety equipment, import expenses). 200 units. Cost per unit: \$340. Total cost: \$68,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Equipment to guarantee the connectivity of control mechanisms and speed reduction through radar upon entry and exit. \$150,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 - Lighting and other equipment (for field demo sites) \$80,000</p>
12	72300	Materials & Goods	142,400	<p>Output 2.1 Field vehicle (utility 4x4): Considering the long distances to reach project implementation sites, a field vehicle will be required. This vehicle will enable the project team and the National Environmental Authority (MAyDS) to carry out the project's actions in order to achieve the defined outputs and outcomes, as detailed in the Workplan (Annex 3). 1 unit, \$15,000. Total cost: \$15,000;</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Camera Traps (cameras, safety equipment, import expenses) 140 units, Cost per unit: \$340. Total cost: \$47,600</p> <p>Rechargeable batteries (aa lithium): 25 x 6-pack units, unit cost :\$25. Total: \$625</p> <p>Caterpillar cellular phone (field) 14 units; unit cost \$750. Total \$ 10,500.</p> <p>Aluminum telescopic ladder- 5 units, cost per unit \$120 total :\$600</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Projectors and training material.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Professional infrared camera, flight autonomy and extra batteries, \$7500 per unit (2); personal protection equipment (1 kit of 5 sets of reusable PPE)\$400; additional biosecurity equipment to handle confiscated fauna, face masks 3m x 20 units: \$6 (20 gloves, box) x 100; handling material for the transport of animals (\$3000); recording equipment for birds, camera traps (cameras, safety equipment, importation equipment). Amount: 60 units. Cost per unit: \$340; professional recorder with parabolic microphone, including customs and importation expenses: \$1800 per unit, 2 units required; automatic bioacoustic recording units to detect illegal hunting gunshots, 10 units, \$1000 (10), \$1000 per unit.</p>

13	72800	Information Technology Equip	131,736	<p>Output 2.1 Videoconferencing equipment for virtual meetings and workshops: \$4,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - ARC GIS software package: \$1000 (unit) plus cellular phone with GPS: 150 (units) x \$10:\$1500 TOTAL: \$2500</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Computers, printer and connectivity equipment for the implementation of SACVEBIO.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Cell phones to collect data. Cost per unit: \$40. Total cost: \$120. IT requirements, computers (3 units, cost \$1000) , wifi point to point connection (3 units, cost \$200), connectivity equipment: cost \$1200 per unit, 3 units.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 - Electric lighting to manage and separate holding areas, with solar batteries: \$40000; virtual barrier tests, remote rodeo management and others \$15000 (for pilot sites); professional drone with infrared camera, flight autonomy and extra batteries \$7500 per unit (2).</p>
14	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	12,100	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - Printing material (publications) - Posters, brochures and similar printed material, for dissemination of information.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Printing (publications) - Posters and brochures for demo sites.</p>
15	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	104,635	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 WORKSHOPS / MEETINGS - compilation of existing information through DNBio work and a workshop with experts and key actors (\$ 3,500 for the workshop) and workshop for elaborating migratory routes for Case 1 (\$4,000)</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 Workshops / Meetings - 3 participative workshops, \$4000 each.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - Work and training meetings, \$2,500.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - Development, implementation and evaluation at the local level, a workshop at the provincial level (\$4000) and another one at the regional level for Provinces where the yellow cardinal inhabits (\$5000).</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - Meetings in the framework of the COFEMA/ECIF; training workshops.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - 30 training sessions at the regional level. 3 trainers, \$277,77 per session.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - 12 regional workshops, total \$20,000.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 Workshops / Meetings - In order to define parameters and standards for the systematization of the collected information. 2 workshops, \$2500 each.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 Workshops / Meetings - Visits to demo sites, training in demo sites, dissemination events (fairs or similar, or technical/academic events)</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 Workshops / Meetings - 2 workshops to identify and develop economic and financial incentive instruments and mechanisms (\$2000 each)</p>
16	71200	International Consultants	38,000	<p>Output 3.2 International consultant for Mid-term Review (8 weeks x \$2500) 20,000</p> <p>Output 3.2 International consultant for Terminal Evaluation (6 weeks x \$3000) 18,000</p>
17	71300	Local Consultants	93,875	<p>Output 3.2 National consultant for Mid-term Review (6 weeks x USD 1,000) 6,000</p> <p>Output 3.2 National consultant for Terminal Evaluation (6 weeks x USD 1,000) 6,000</p> <p>Monitoring Assistant to support the monitoring and KM activities of the project during the 4 years of implementation (\$1,275 per month for 45 months )</p> <p>Implementation and monitoring of the Gender Action Plan (\$8,000), Indigenous Peoples Framework (\$8000), and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (\$8,500)</p>
18	71600	Travel	14,800	Output 3.1 - Evaluation and monitoring trips to the pilot sites \$11,000

				Outputs 3.2 - Evaluation trips to the pilot sites for the MTR and TE \$3,800
19	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000	Publications on project best practices and lessons learned (at least 1 on gender mainstreaming), monitoring results, and project communication and information materials.
20	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	15,000	Workshops / Meetings - inception workshop with key partners and stakeholders
21	71300	Local Consultants	108,700	PMC: Finance Assistant to support the implementation of the project during the 4 years of implementation (half-time @ \$500 per month for 41 months) PMC: Project Coordinator for the 45 months of project implementation (\$1960 per month for 45 months)
22	74100	Professional Services	15,000	PMC: Annual audits, \$5,000 each per year, for 3 years beginning in Year 2.
23	74500	Miscellaneous	5,000	PMC: Miscellaneous expenses, such as office materials

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## **X. LEGAL CONTEXT**

139. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on February 26, 1985 and approved by Law 23396 of October 10, 1986. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

140. This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAYDS) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

141. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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## **XI. RISK MANAGEMENT**

142. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

143. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.

144. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml).

145. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

146. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
- ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
- iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
- iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
- v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

147. The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

148. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

149. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

150. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

151. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.



152. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org).

153. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

154. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

155. Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

156. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

157. Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

158. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

159. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

160. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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## **XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES**

1. GEF Budget Template
2. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
3. Multiyear Workplan
4. Monitoring Plan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Indigenous Peoples Analysis and Participation Plan
12. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation especially
13. GEF focal area specific annex: Detailed Description of Cases with Target Landscape Maps
14. Additional agreements: letters of financial commitments (separate file)
15. GEF Core indicators (see template below)
16. GEF Taxonomy (see template below)
17. UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard (separate file)
18. [Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment \(available on request\)](#)
19. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (uploaded to the UNDP online corporate planning system)

## ANNEX 1: GEF BUDGET TEMPLATE

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3 (KM aspects)	Sub-Total	M&E (also included in Component 3)	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 3.1		Sub-component 3.2			
Contractual services-Company	<p>Output 1.1 Consultancy on herpetofauna through an agreement with AHA (\$70,000 total: \$50,000 during year 1 and \$20,000 during year 2 ).</p> <p>Consultancy on vascular flora (\$30,000 during Year 1, \$30,000 during year 2 and \$10,000 during year 3 ).</p> <p>Consultancy on ecosystems (\$20,000 during Year 1, \$10,000 during year 2).</p> <p>Consultancy on odonatanas: ( \$10,000 during year 1 and \$10,000 during year 2)</p> <p>Consultancy on maps and technical sheets (\$10,000 during year 1).</p> <p>Output 1.1 - Support for the registration and consolidation of the information for NBI.</p> <p>Consultancy during 2 months, \$900 per month.</p> <p>Output 1.1 - Design of the NBI. 2 month consultancy, \$900 per month.</p> <p>Output 1.1 - Support for the programming and design of the digital NBI in the SNDB and the National Environmental Information System.</p> <p>Consultancy of 2 months, \$900 per month.</p> <p>Output 1.2 - Logistic support to specialized institutions to conduct technical studies in order to elaborate intersectoral plans.</p> <p>Output 1.3 - Support to specialized institutions to conduct technical studies in order to elaborate or update instruments aimed at guaranteeing the conservation of biodiversity in prioritized sectorial policies and programs.</p> <p>Output 1.3 - Consultancy for 3 months with a monthly salary of \$1,500 for the design, data entry</p>	234,900.00			234,900.00			234,900.00	MAYDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	and interoperable programming with existing information systems or those to be developed. Output 1.3 Contractual services/ agreements for the systematization at the national level of sustainable livestock production models - possible agreement with INTA or another expert entity or institution on logistic support. Agreement for 5 months, \$1,000 per month.								
Contractual services- Company	Output 2.1 Case 1 - Consultancies / agreements - to collect and develop basic information regarding migratory routes of - Macá Tobiano: Agreement with FCEyN of the University of Buenos Aires UBA / CONICET; Cauquén: to be defined (e.g.: INTA, UNICEN). 2 Agreements for 2 years each, with a monthly cost of \$3,125: \$150,000Output 2.1 Case 1 - Consultancies / agreements - Logistic support for specialized institutions to generate information (\$20,000). Output 2.1 Case 2 - Contractual services (Enterprises / companies) – Design and monitoring of construction work to strengthen ecoducts and fauna passages (\$100,000). Output 2.1 Case 2 - Consultancies / agreements for the generation of information by specialized institutions on the effectiveness of measures to mitigate cases of roadkill (\$5,000).Output 2.1 Case 2 - Consultancies / agreements - (i) Compile information on: wildlife roadkill rates (roadkill/species/year) and identify which are the most affected species, the major risk sectors (hotspots), the time(s) of year with highest mortality and climatic conditions, and possible mitigation measures: counterpart (along with execution partners). (ii) Train roadways personnel, park rangers and technicians to collect data on roadkill cases and registries of wild fauna that inhabit the vicinity of roads: \$5000 (Agreement with DNV/APN)(iii) Produce a map of sensitive areas / hotspots for public access to information through the Biological Data Website and the Environmental Information System: \$10,000.Output 2.1 Case 3 - Contractual services		400,000.00		400,000.00			400,000.00	MAyDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	(Enterprises / Companies) - Support for Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist to develop and program the SACVEBIO for the Province of Mendoza, 1 consultant for 8 months, \$1250 per month: \$10,000. Output 2.1 Case 3 - Contractual services (Enterprises / Companies) - Support for the Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist for the development and programming of SACVEBIO for at least 4 provinces to be prioritized according to the results from the "traffic and hunting hotspots" map. Support for determining/restoring habitat connectivity. 2 consultants for 10 months, \$1250 per month: \$25,000. Output 2.1 Case 3 - Consultancies / Agreements - Consultancy to develop mobile application. Two months, \$2500 per month: \$5,000. Output 2.1 Case 4 - Consultancies / Agreements - with INTA or another technical expert entity to elaborate and monitor a management plan (2 year Agreement, annual fee \$17,500: \$35,000) Output 2.1 Case 4 - Consultancies / Agreements - Possible consultancy with INTA or another expert technical entity regarding planning and preparation of demo sites (Agreement for 18 months: \$20,000) Output 2.1 Case 4 - Consultancies / Agreements - Possible agreement or external consultancy to determine and elaborate proposals of economic and financial incentives. 4 month consultancy, \$3,750 per month: \$15,000								
Equipment	Output 1.1 Materials and goods required to do field work, which allow the evaluation and categorization of the state of conservation of herpetofauna, vascular flora, and ecosystems present in Argentina - camera traps (80): \$27200; bioaquatic recorder (5): \$5000; (1): \$1000; underwater photographic camera (1): \$2000; laptop (2): \$2400; drone with extra battery (2): \$12,000; personal protection equipment (1 kit of 5 sets of reusable PPE): \$400.	126,750.00			126,750.00			126,750.00	MAYDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	<p>Output 1.1 - Materials and goods- Purchase of books and guides on fauna and flora to strengthen the information of competent provincial authorities.</p> <p>Output 1.3 – IT equipment to evaluate monitoring mechanisms and techniques:</p> <p>Camera traps (cameras, safety equipment, uploading equipment) 130 units, cost per unit: \$340. Total cost: \$44,200</p> <p>Caterpillar cellular (field) 10 units. Cost per unit \$750. Total cost: \$7,500.</p> <p>Binoculars 25 units. Cost per unit \$330. Total cost: \$8,250.</p>								
Equipment	<p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - GPS satellite transmitters powered by solar energy, including shipment and customs expenses. 17 units. Cost per unit: \$1000. Total cost: \$17,000</p> <p>Camera Traps (cameras, safety equipment, import expenses). 200 units. Cost per unit: \$340. Total cost: \$68,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Equipment to guarantee the connectivity of control mechanisms and speed reduction through radar upon entry and exit. \$150,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 4 - Lighting and other equipment (for field demo sites) \$80,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 2 - Camera Traps (cameras, safety equipment, import expenses) 140 units, Cost per unit: \$340. Total cost: \$47,600</p> <p>Rechargeable batteries (aa lithium): 25 x 6-pack units, unit cost :\$25. Total: \$625</p> <p>Caterpillar cellular phone (field) 14 units; unit cost \$750. Total \$ 10,500.</p> <p>Aluminum telescopic ladder- 5 units, cost per unit \$120 total :\$600</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Projectors and training material. Output 2.1 Videoconferencing equipment for virtual meetings and workshops: \$4,000</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 1 - ARC GIS software package: \$1000 (unit) plus cellular phone with GPS: 150 (units) x \$10: \$1500 TOTAL: \$2500</p> <p>Output 2.1 Case 3 - Computers, printer and connectivity equipment for the implementation of SACVEBIO. Output 2.1 Case 2 - Cell phones to collect data. Cost per unit: \$40.</p>		574,136.00		574,136.00			574,136.00	MAYDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	Total cost: \$120. IT requirements, computers (3 units, cost \$1000) , wifi point to point connection (3 units, cost \$200), connectivity equipment: cost \$1200 per unit, 3 units. Output 2.1 Case 4 - Electric lighting to manage and separate holding areas, with solar batteries: \$40000; virtual barrier tests, remote rodeo management and others \$15000 (for pilot sites); professional drone with infrared camera, flight autonomy and extra batteries \$7500 per unit (2).								
Vehicle	Output 2.1 Field vehicle (utility 4x4): Considering the long distances to reach project implementation sites, a field vehicle will be required. This vehicle will enable the project team and the National Environmental Authority (MAYDS) to carry out the project's actions in order to achieve the defined outputs and outcomes, as detailed in the Workplan (Annex 3). 1 unit, \$15,000. Total cost: \$15,000.		15,000.00		15,000.00			15,000.00	MAYDS
International Consultants	Output 3.2 International consultant for Mid-term Review (8 weeks x \$2500) 20,000 Output 3.2 International consultant for Terminal Evaluation (6 weeks x \$3000) 18,000				-	38,000.00		38,000.00	MAYDS
Local Consultants	Output 1.1 Geographical Information System Specialist with a salary of \$1,216.68 x month x 4 years Output 1.1 Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist to coordinate with the Ministry of Science and Technology, in order to incorporate the NBI into the SNDB, as well as to coordinate with the systems department of the MAYDS, in order to incorporate the NBI into the Environmental Information System (salary of \$1,216.66 per month per 4 years). Output 1.2 Stakeholder Engagement, Indigenous People Plan and Gender Specialist with a salary of \$1,216.66 per month for 4 years.	175,200.00			175,200.00			175,200.00	MAYDS
Local Consultants	Output 2.1 Case 1 - Coordination and technical support for the implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the objectives of		467,200.00		467,200.00			467,200.00	MAYDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	the case. Salary for 2 consultants, experts on aviary fauna and wind energy (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each).Output 2.1 Case 2 - Coordination and technical support for the implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the results and objectives of the case. Salary of 2 consultants, experts on route ecology and biodiversity monitoring (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each).Output 2.1 Case 3 - Coordination and technical support of implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the results and objectives of the case. Salary of 2 consultants- expert on license processing systems and hunting and traffic control (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each)Output 2.1 Case 4 - Coordination and technical support for the implementation and evaluation of the activities required to achieve the results and objectives of this case. Salary of 2 consultants -expert on livestock and biodiversity conservation. (\$14,600 per year for 4 years, each).								
Local Consultants	Monitoring Assistant to support the monitoring of KM activities project during the 4 years of implementation (\$13,375 ) Implementation of the Gender Action Plan (\$8,000), Indigenous Peoples Framework (\$8000), and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (\$8,500)			37,875.00	37,875.00			37,875.00	MAYDS
Local Consultants	Output 3.2 Monitoring Assistant to support the monitoring of project activities, indicators in project results framework, risks and GEF Core Indicators during the 4 years of implementation (\$44,000) Output 3.2 National consultant for Mid-term Review (6 weeks x USD 1,000) 6,000 Output 3.2 National consultant for Terminal Evaluation (6 weeks x USD 1,000) 6,000					56,000.00		56,000.00	MAYDS
Local Consultants	PMC: Project Coordinator for the 45 months of project implementation (\$1960 per month for 45 months)				-		108,700.00	108,700.00	MAYDS



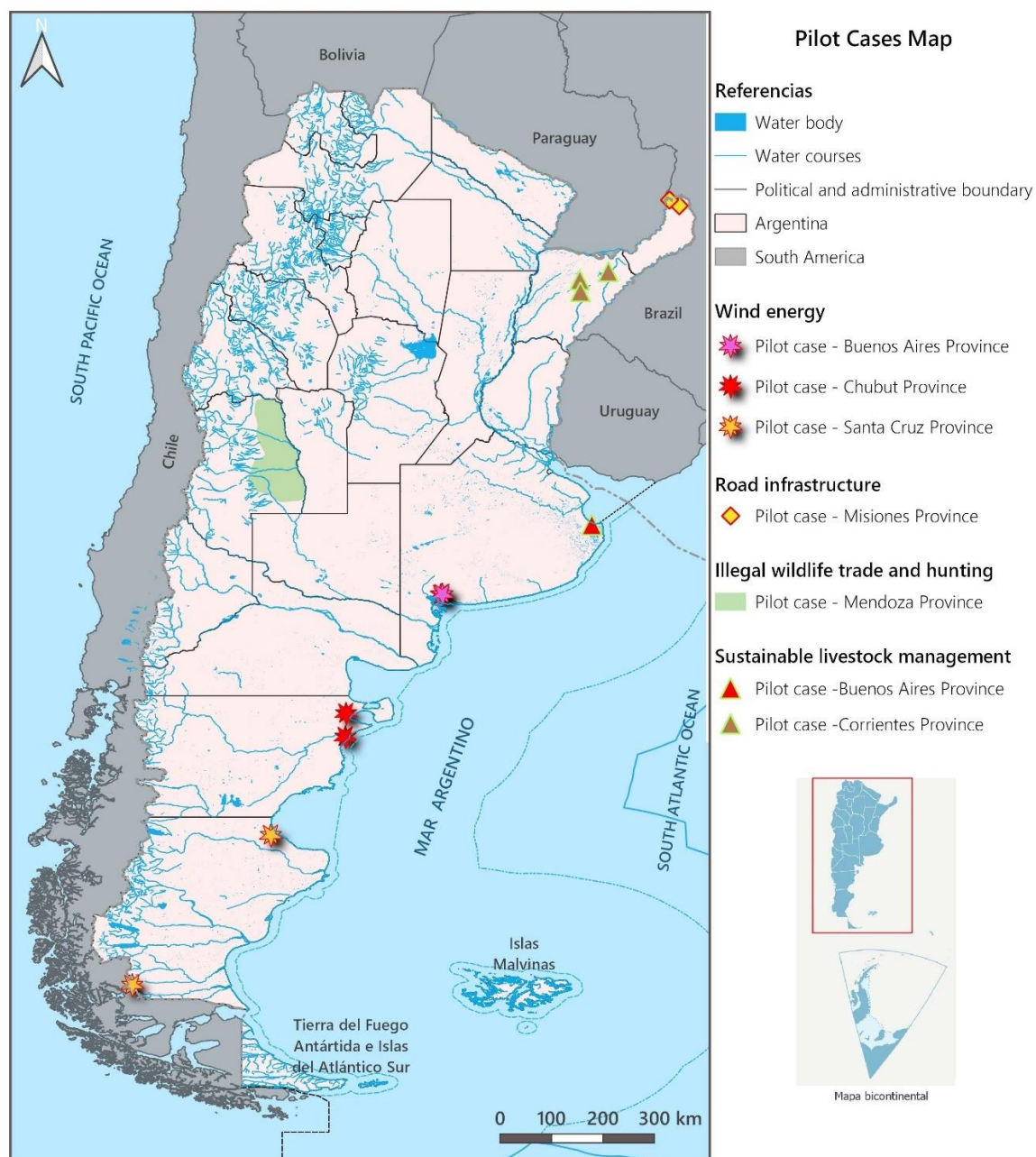
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	PMC: Finance Assistant to support the implementation of the project during the 4 years of implementation (half-time @ \$500 per month for 41 months)								
Other Operating Costs	Output 1.1 - Printing of 250 copies of the NBI for dissemination among national and provincial entities, research institutions and key actors - \$16 per copy. Output 1.3 - Printing (publications) of sustainable livestock production models - Digital and printed document to be distributed among relevant national and provincial authorities, national and private universities with academic programs in agricultural sciences, as well as among other institutions of interest (250 issues, \$10 each).	6,500.00			6,500.00			6,500.00	MAYDS
Other Operating Costs	Output 2.1 Case 1 - Printing material (publications) - Posters, brochures and similar printed material, for dissemination of information. Output 2.1 Case 3 - Printing (publications) - Posters and brochures for demo sites.		12,100.00		12,100.00			12,100.00	MAYDS
Other Operating Costs	Publications on project best practices and lessons learned (at least 1 on gender mainstreaming) and project communication and information materials.			10,000	10,000.00			10,000.00	MAYDS
Other Operating Costs	PMC: Annual audits, \$5,000 each per year, for 3 years beginning in Year 2. PMC: Miscellaneous expenses, such as office materials				-		20,000.00	20,000.00	MAYDS
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Output 1.1 - Workshops/meetings related to the generation of information about the conservation state of herpetofauna, vascular flora and ecosystems present in Argentina - Training workshop at the beginning (\$10,000), Progress workshop (\$5,000), Progress workshop 2 (\$5,000) and Validation workshop at the end (\$10,000). Output 1.1 - Workshops / meetings - a validation workshop with key actors (SNDB and information generators from INB) \$3,400. Output 1.2 - Workshops/meetings - 1 introductory workshop for all sectors and 4 participative workshops to elaborate Intersectoral BD Plans for	206,400.00			206,400.00			206,400.00	MAYDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	each of the 4 prioritized sectorial policies. In total there will be 17 participative workshops, \$4,000 each. Output 1.2 - Workshops / Meetings - 4 events (\$2,500 each) with national or international experts in order to elaborate Intersectoral BD Plans. Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - 3 participative workshops to support Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) processes (\$10,000 each) and 12 work meetings (\$1,666 each) Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - 1 participative workshop with experts and key actors to elaborate a proposal to update the DNV's MEGA. Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - about national norms related to speed limits and other biodiversity conservation measures for road infrastructure - 1 participative workshop with APN, SIFAP and key actors (\$10,000) Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - Meetings with the Ministry of Safety, national entities related to control, COFEMA, ECIF and CONADIBIO, as well as key actors in the elaboration of protocols (\$2,000) and 1 participative workshop (\$8,000). Output 1.3 - Workshops / meetings - to elaborate national and provincial protocols and procedures concerning minimum capacity of Rescue Centers, as well as action procedures in cases of confiscated or seized animals - 2 participatory workshops (\$10,000 each)								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Output 2.1 Case 1 WORKSHOPS / MEETINGS - compilation of existing information through DNBio work and a workshop with experts and key actors (\$ 3,500 for the workshop) and workshop for elaborating migratory routes for Case 1 (\$4,000) Output 2.1 Case 2 Workshops / Meetings - 3 participative workshops, \$4000 each. Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - Work and training meetings, \$2,500. Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - Development, implementation and evaluation at the local level, a workshop at the provincial level (\$4000) and another one at the regional level for Provinces where the yellow		104,635.00		104,635.00			104,635.00	MAYDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	cardinal inhabits (\$5000).Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - Meetings in the framework of the COFEMA/ECIF; training workshops.Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - 30 training sessions at the regional level. 3 trainers, \$277,77 per session.Output 2.1 Case 3 Workshops / Meetings - 12 regional workshops, total \$20,000.Output 2.1 Case 4 Workshops / Meetings - In order to define parameters and standards for the systematization of the collected information. 2 workshops, \$2500 each.Output 2.1 Case 4 Workshops / Meetings - Visits to demo sites, training in demo sites, dissemination events (fairs or similar, or technical/academic events)Output 2.1 Case 4 Workshops / Meetings - 2 workshops to identify and develop economic and financial incentive instruments and mechanisms (\$2000 each)								
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops / Meetings - inception workshop with key partners and stakeholders				-	15,000.00		15,000.00	MAYDS
Travel	Output 1.1 - Trips related to consultancies and field work, which allow the evaluation and categorization of the state of conservation of the herpetofauna, vascular flora and ecosystems present in Argentina - 4 tips to do field work, 2 people, \$625 per trip. Output 1.2 - Trips - Technical consultants' trips in order to conduct studies for the elaboration of intersectoral plans. Output 1.3 - Trips - from the project team and execution partners, to elaborate a guide or minimum standard regulation on monitoring the operation of wind parks; systematization of public access to information already being generated by the companies operating wind parks. 3 trips each for 8 consultants (2 national and 6 provincial), each \$416.66	20,000.00			20,000.00			20,000.00	MAYDS
Travel	Output 2.1 Case 1 - 10 trips for each of 2 consultants (\$500 per trip) to support the elaboration of migration maps of Ruddy-headed		60,000.00		60,000.00			60,000.00	MAYDS

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD)	Responsible Entity
	Goose - Chloephaga rubidiceps and Hooded Grebe - Podiceps gallardoi to be prepared by the project team / DNBIO. Output 2.1 Case 1 - 30 trips of 2 consultants (\$500 each) to support the elaboration of bird and bat migration maps by the project team / DNBIO Output 2.1 Case 2 - 10 trips of 4 consultants (\$500 per trip) to support the monitoring conducted by the project team / DNBIO								
Travel	Output 3.1 - Trips to the pilot sites for KM activities \$11,000			11,000	11,000.00			11,000.00	MAYDS
Travel	Outputs 3.2 - Evaluation trips to the pilot sites for the MTR and TE \$3,800					3,800.00		3,800	MAYDS
Grand Total		769,750.00	1,633,071.00	58,875.00	2,461,696.00	112,800.00	128,700.00	2,703,196.00	

## Annex 2: Project map<sup>65</sup> and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites



<sup>65</sup> Note that the designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

**Geospatial Coordinates of Pilot Sites:**

Latitude and longitude are provided in decimal format. With respect to the pilot sites of Road Infrastructure, Sustainable Livestock Management, Illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting, their coordinates represent points that delimit their respective polygons. Meanwhile, the coordinates for the Wind Energy sites represent the points of each wind farm.

Pilot Cases		Latitude	Longitude
Road Infrastructure	RN 101	-25.667693	-54.500309
		-25.716923	-54.432742
	RN 12	-25.668801	-54.498615
		-25.809583	-54.539177
	RN 19	-25.926525	-54.277605
		-25.744090	-54.106270
Sustainable Livestock	Corrientes	-27.575887	-56.529039
		-27.767916	-56.239596
		-28.433654	-56.975011
		-28.525031	-56.663792
	Buenos Aires	-36.175816	-57.233315
		-36.355293	-57.368494
		-36.436379	-56.697006
		-36.296586	-56.773205
Illegal wildlife trade and Hunting	Mendoza	-32.267942	-68.118468
		-32.351671	-67.329332
		-35.032235	-68.372472
		-35.503277	-66.522026
Wind Energy	Buenos Aires PE Corti	-38.657526	-61.987821
	Buenos Aires PE Wayra	-38.672848	-62.037492
	Chubut PE Chubut Norte	-42.580235	-65.162586
	Chubut P.E. Rawson	-43.353145	-65.183564
	Santa Cruz PE Cañadón León	-46.590807	-67.641440
	Santa Cruz PE Vientos Aike	-51.526626	-72.211321

### ANNEX 3: MULTI YEAR WORK PLAN

Component	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Component 1:</b> Strengthening federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies.	<b>Outcome 1</b> <u>Cross-sectoral governance of threatened BD strengthened</u>	<u><b>1.1. National Biodiversity Inventory (NBI) is consolidated.</b></u>	(i) Update and integrate the information available from both national and provincial public organizations, professional associations, civil society organizations, and in addition to sources of records that come from citizen science portals (eg DNBio, SNDB-GBIF, SIB, Herpetofauna Association Argentina, Argentine Society for the Study of Mammals (SAREM) NGOs, Argentine Association of Ecology, eBird, Ecoregistros, tamandua app of the province of Misiones, etc).	x	x	x													
			(ii) Define missing information		x														
			(iii) Generate the missing information through participatory activities such as workshops <sup>66</sup> , institutional agreements			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

<sup>66</sup> Please note for ALL workshops/meetings in this work plan: the project will determine if these workshops/meetings will be virtual or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions. Experiences in hosting virtual events during the PPG phase demonstrate the feasibility of this option, when necessary.

			or agreements, consultancies and field work that allow to evaluate and categorize the conservation status of herpetofauna, vascular flora and ecosystems present in Argentina.																
			(iv) Process and systematize the information generated (existing information will be compiled on: georeferenced points of presence of species, distribution maps, conservation category, areas of importance for species, migratory routes of CMS species, threats) associated with a geographic information system.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
			(v) Publish and disseminate the National Biodiversity Inventory in particular to the prioritized sectors (energy, roads, agribusiness, security, defense, etc.)										x	x	x	x	x	x	
			(vi) Integrate the National Biodiversity Inventory into the Environmental Information System										x	x	x	x	x	x	



			currently under development, and the Biological Data Portal run by the MinCyT.																
			(vii) Prepare a plan for the periodic updating of the National Biodiversity Inventory that includes both its technical evolution, as well as the projection of costs and possible ways of implementation and financing.											x	x	x	x	x	x
		<b><u>1.2. Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans to mainstream BD conservation within key sectoral policies and programs is developed.</u></b>	Support the development of conservation plans for the hooded grebe and yellow cardinal.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
			Support for holding participatory and multisectoral meetings and workshops for the elaboration of Intersectoral BD Plans.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
			Support to the realization of congresses or exhibitions of national or international experts for the elaboration of the Intersectoral BD Plans.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
			Support technical studies for the elaboration of the Intersectoral BD Plans.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x								

			Support the elaboration of the Intersectoral BD Plans, to be implemented in Component 2.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		<u>1.3. Portfolio of instruments is developed for coordination and integration of BD conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking, including: a) criteria and standards for integration of wildlife considerations; b) protocols; c) national sector guides for wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking; d) regulations (i.e., SEA and improved EIA).</u>	Identify instruments to update or develop	x	x															
			Promote coordination with the competent agencies for the updating or development of instruments to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in prioritized sector policies and programs.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
			Development of a Unified Monitoring Information System for Wind Farms.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
			Update of the Manual of Evaluation and Environmental Management (MEGA) of the National Directorate of Roads regarding criteria of biodiversity conservation and mitigation and adaptation to climate change in road infrastructure projects.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
			Review and update and / or development of national regulations regarding speed limits		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						

			and other biodiversity conservation measures specific to road infrastructure in protected natural areas or of environmental interest.																
			Review and update and / or develop national and provincial protocols and procedures for control and monitoring of wildlife trafficking and hunting.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
			Review and update and/or elaborate national and provincial regulations regarding species, quotas, regions and times for wildlife hunting (sport and subsistence).			x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
			Review and update and/or elaborate national and provincial protocols and procedures for the minimum suitability of Rescue Centers and action procedures against confiscated animals together with the provincial authorities.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
			National survey and systematization of sustainable livestock		x	x	x	x	x	x	x								

			production models in relation to the environment and habitat of endangered species in the different ecoregions of the country.																
<b>Component 2:</b> Application of coordinated tools and procedures for mainstreaming	<b>Outcome 2:</b> <u>Sector policies harmonized with BD conservation policies</u> , resulting in reduced threats on selected ecoregions, ecosystems, habitats and species.	<b>2.1. Set of validated / applied instruments</b> is tested for the harmonization and coordination of public policies that affect BD conservation for the following 4 pilot cases:																	
		<b>Case 1:</b> Promotion of the conservation of birds and bats in the development of wind energy through the harmonization of wind energy generation policies with bird and bat conservation policies.	Compile existing information on routes / corridors of migratory species (birds and bats) in the potential area for the construction of wind farms, especially information on migratory routes of prioritized threatened birds - <i>caququén colorado</i> and <i>macá tobiano</i> .			x	x	x	x	x	x								
			Develop a geographic information system that contains layers of distribution of priority species, areas of importance for the conservation of birds and bats (AICAS and AICOM) and the layers of			x	x	x	x	x	x								

			Argentine wind potential.																
			Implement pilot validation of the instrument (s) developed in Component 1.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		<b>Case 2:</b> Harmonization of road development with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation	Implementation of actions to solve barriers to habitat connectivity for biodiversity by road infrastructure: (i) Monitor the effectiveness of wildlife passages, ecoducts and other measures to mitigate wildlife roadkill found on the northern routes of the province of Misiones. (ii) Provide guidance for the implementation and monitoring of new road infrastructure to solve the barrier generated by the road infrastructure to biodiversity such as ecoducts, subfluvial pass, speed control method by section with identification of patents, radars, signage, among others.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			Generation of Wildlife roadkill information		x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
			Implement pilot validation of the									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

			developed instrument (s).																
		<b>Case 3:</b> Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife through the harmonization of wildlife trafficking and hunting policies with BD conservation policies.	Develop and implement the Biodiversity Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEBIO) in the Province of Mendoza		x	x	x	x	x										
			Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the instrument (s) for the control and monitoring of wildlife traffic. (Protocols)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
			Strengthen and disseminate tools so that citizens can make reports of wildlife trafficking, such as a complaint hotline, app, etc.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
			Implement the system of administration, control and verification of biodiversity (SACVEBIO) at the national level.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			Train national and provincial security forces and Judiciary agencies regarding interprovincial trafficking and illegal hunting <sup>67</sup> .		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

<sup>67</sup> Field activities are maintained and participatory activities will be carried out under virtual participation mechanisms. Given the priority in training security officers in the implementation of wildlife control and management protocols due to COVID, activities will begin in parallel with the development of the protocol (which is already beginning).

			Identify and map “hot spots” of illegal wildlife trade.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x
		<b>Case 4:</b> Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on species at risk of extinction through the harmonization of BD conservation policies with sustainable livestock management practices to reduce the pressure of rural producers on wildlife, especially on the Pampas deer.	Implement pilot sites of sustainable livestock production in habitats of threatened species, such as Pampas deer and other grassland species <sup>68</sup> .		x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
			Systematize and analyze economic, environmental and social information on sustainable livestock production models in habitats of threatened species, such as Pampas deer and other grassland species.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
			Disseminate the sustainable production models.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			Develop, implement and evaluate instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives to promote sustainable livestock production models in habitats of endangered species.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Component 3:</b> Knowledge	<b>Outcome 3:</b> Knowledge	<u>3.1: Communication strategy and knowledge</u>	Carry out virtual survey to establish the baseline			x	x												

<sup>68</sup> Food production, especially in a sustainable way, is a priority in the context of COVID. Field activities are maintained and participatory activities will be carried out under virtual participation mechanisms.

Management and Learning Framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies and programs.	<u>management, monitoring and evaluation</u> carried out, facilitating the integration of BD conservation in sectoral and intersectoral public policies in other areas of the country and internationally	<u>management system</u> are established to promote mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in public policies and disseminate best practices and lessons learned to a wider audience via websites, information networks, publications, etc.	level of awareness on BD conservation within the prioritized sectors.															
			Develop an awareness campaign comprised of a toolkit of social media products and networking strategies to promote BD-conscientious behavior at the national and local levels			x	x	x	x									
			Implement the awareness campaign at the national level					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			ALL sites: Implement the awareness campaign at the local level, tailoring the generic toolkit to the context of each site (including gender sensitivity and local languages)					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<u>3.2. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy</u> is implemented: - <i>M&amp;E of the project facilitates adaptive management</i>	Project Start and Inception Workshop		x	x													
			Elaborate and implement Environmental and Social Management Plan			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			Monitor Gender Action Plan			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			Monitor Indigenous Peoples Framework			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			Define a set of BD monitoring indicators for selected species in specific sites					x	x	x	x							



			Update and organize indicator values in preparation for external Mid-term Review								x								
			Mid Term Review									x							
			Update and organize indicator values in preparation for external Terminal Evaluation														x		
			Terminal Evaluation															x	x
			Conduct a baseline analysis of current BD monitoring systems in place and opportunities for integration at site and national levels.					x	x										
			Develop a simple but robust community-based BD monitoring system and interphase with the National Biodiversity Monitoring System to assess long-term impact on BD.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		- <i>M&amp;E System to monitor the adoption and effective mainstreaming of BD and its conservation in new public policies</i>	Implement community-based BD monitoring system within the pilot cases.								x		x		x		x		x
			Develop a simple but robust community-based BD monitoring system and interphase with the National Biodiversity Monitoring System to assess long-term impact on BD.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
									x				x				x		

Project Management Costs (PMC)																	

## ANNEX 4: MONITORING PLAN:

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
<b>Project objective from the results framework</b>	<p><b>Mandatory Indicator 1 / GEF Core Indicator 11:</b> # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) measured by:</p> <p>a) Government and judiciary officials trained on wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting control;</p> <p>b) Livestock producers (at non-pilot sites), government officials, technical institutions, academia, NGOs, etc. trained in sustainable livestock production;</p> <p>c) Government officials trained on EIA and monitoring for wind energy and road infrastructure;</p> <p>d) People using the Pilot Site roads benefited by medium/big size</p>	<p><i>Total: 6,974 (3626 women + 3,348 men)</i></p> <p>a) 1730</p> <p>b) 400</p> <p>c) 118</p> <p>d) 2302</p> <p>e) 400</p> <p>f) 24</p> <p>g) 2000</p>	<p>a) Government and judiciary officials trained on wildlife traffic and illegal hunting control: TOTAL mid-term 800</p> <p>TOTAL end-term 1915</p> <p>FFSS personnel in wildlife trafficking control (Gendarmerie, Customs, PSA, Pcia Mza)</p> <p>Justice personnel trained in combating trafficking (by province or by region)</p> <p>30 trainers of national FFSS trainers; 500 of virtual courses and workshops; 1000 schools of the national FFSS; 200 environment of Mendoza.</p> <p>b) Livestock producers, government officials, technical institutions, academia, NGOs, etc. trained in sustainable livestock production: 200/300</p> <p>c) Government officials trained on EIA and monitoring for wind energy and road infrastructure training for</p>	<p>Data should be disaggregated by gender</p> <p>-Evaluation survey -Focus groups-</p> <p>-Agricultural census</p> <p>-Counting of participants in all events carried out by the project or for the purposes established by the project. Calculated from the number of workshops and trainings proposed</p> <p>-SACVEBIO</p> <p>-Sec Energy (potential energy consumers)</p> <p>-Provincial highway and APN (vehicles in pilot sites)</p> <p>6. For the indicator: people enrolled in SACVEBIO.</p> <p>To calculate the goal information from the DNBio wildlife operators registered in resolution 231/2019</p> <p>7. Source used for SNDB. MInCYT and GBIF estimation.</p>	Annual	Project Team	Information that is extracted or calculated based on information from third parties will be reviewed together with the relevant Responsible Parties.	<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>- Project activities are not successfully implemented due to weak institutional relations between MArDS, Strategic Partners and key actors during Project implementation.</p> <p><b>Assumption:</b></p> <p>- Strategic Partners and key actors will maintain interest in Project outputs and outcomes and will support MArDS in the implementation of Project activities.</p>

<sup>69</sup> Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	<p>wildlife runovers avoided;</p> <p>e) People with access to legal transport and hunting of wildlife permits issued with SACVEBIO;</p> <p>f) Livestock producers (pilot sites) enhancing sustainable livestock production;</p> <p>g) People having access and using the information of the National Biodiversity Inventory.</p>		<p>government agents and technicians in EIA and monitoring for wind energy and roads.</p> <p>EIA and Fauna Sta Cruz 32; Environment and Fauna Chubut 50; Environment and Fauna Bs As 16. Total 98 for wind energy.</p> <p>Ecology and Roads of Missions 20.</p> <p>d) People using the Pilot Site roads benefited from avoided medium / big size wildlife runovers; The number of run-ins is expected to be reduced by 30% on the routes selected as a Pilot Site, starting from a baseline of 1919 annual runs over medium / large animals (calculating 4 people per vehicle)</p> <p>e) N ° People with access to legal transport and hunting of wildlife permits issued with SACVEBIO: 400</p> <p>f) Livestock producers enhancing sustainable livestock production: 20 in Corrientes and 4 in Buenos Aires;</p> <p>g) 2000 People have access and use the information of the</p>	Register and analyze statistics of the website of the future Inventory and / or National System of Environmental Information				

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			National Biodiversity Inventory. Calculated based on webpage access statistics.					
	<p><b><u>Mandatory Indicator 2 / GEF Core Indicator 1:</u></b> Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares), as measured by:</p> <p>GEF Sub-Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness.</p>	45,357 has	<p>Surface of Natural Protected Areas implementing improved measures of prevention of collisions in PN Iguazú, PP Uruguái and PP Peninsula.</p> <p>Section 1 RN 101: Iguazú NP 5% (3,380 ha) of the total surface of the Park (67,600 ha)</p> <p>Section 2 RN 12: PP Peninsula 11% (737 has) of the total surface of the Park 6700 has).</p> <p>Section 3 RP Nº 19: 4% of the total surface of the Uruguái Provincial Park) (3,360 has)</p> <p>Improved livestock management in the Iberá Provincial Reserve</p> <p>(25,000 has = 2% of the total surface of the area)</p> <p>Strengthened control of traffic and hunting in ANP Ñacuñán (100% = 12,880 ha)</p>	<p>Calculation based on the area of the protected natural areas with improved measures of prevention of collisions in PN Iguazú, PP Uruguái and PP Peninsula;</p> <p>Improved livestock management in the Iberá Provincial Reserve; and</p> <p>Strengthened control of wildlife trafficking and hunting in the Ñacuñán Nature Reserve.</p>	Biannual	Project Team	Information that is extracted or calculated based on information from third parties will be reviewed together with the Responsible Parties in accordance with their competence.	Assumptions:  - Strategic Partners and key actors will maintain interest in Project outputs and outcomes and will support MAYS in the implementation of Project activities.
	<p><b><u>Mandatory Indicator 3 / GEF Core Indicator 4:</u></b> Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)</p>	4,531,425 has	<p>- Area under sustainable livestock production [(Buenos Aires = 59,200 has), Alianza Pastizal Corrientes = 55,000 has)</p>	Calculation based on area of livestock pastures, wind parks, routes and estimated areas under control of security forces.	Quarterly	Project Team	Information that is extracted or calculated based on information from third parties will be reviewed	Risks:  -Wind parks do not incorporate biodiversity conservation measures

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	(Million Hectares), as measured by:  GEF Sub-indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non-certified)		Area of Pampas Deer in Corrientes (231,000 has)]  - Area of Wind Parks applying biodiversity conservation measures (pilot sites 34,636 has)  - Route surface area (length of road and buffer area) under wildlife roadkill prevention measures (Area of Influence) (17,000 has)  - Area under control of strengthened security force agencies for the conservation of biodiversity: <i>4,134,589 has (area of the 3 departments with the distribution area of the yellow cardinal: Alvear, La Paz and Lavalle)</i>				together with the Responsible Parties in accordance with their competence.	-Livestock producers outside protected areas do not incorporate production models that incorporate biodiversity conservation  Assumptions:  - The project's actions will be carried out as planned at the designated Pilot Sites.
	<b>Mandatory Indicator 4/</b> <b>GEF Core Indicator 6:</b> Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	5,276,774.4 tn	- Measurement of emissions avoided by the energy generated by wind parks at pilot sites during the project's lifetime: 5,238,374.4. <sup>70</sup>  - Measurement of GHG emissions and sequestration of fields under sustainable livestock production with the	Calculation based on wind parks in operation, under construction and projected during the lifetime of the project:  Calculation based on preliminary measurements of	Annual	Project Team	Information that is extracted or calculated based on information from third parties will be reviewed together with the Responsible Parties in	Risks:  -Wind parks currently in operation stop operating due to profitability or national economic context  -The projected / awarded wind parks are

<sup>70</sup> Target calculated based on: 561 MW generated by wind parks at pilot sites, equivalent to avoiding 5,238,374.4 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> during the life of the Project (4 years). Since the project will guide the planning and construction process of Wind Parks, this will reduce the risk of interruptions to energy generation associated with collisions with birds and bats, and thus ensure consistent generation of energy in the pilot case sites.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			information generated during the execution of the Project = 38,400 tn <sup>71</sup>	GHG emissions and sequestration of livestock pastures in natural grasslands.			accordance with their competence. Regarding emissions avoided through the energy generated, it will be supplied by the National Secretariat of Energy. Regarding livestock pastures, the methodology developed by Jacobo et al (2018) or new methodologies that may arise during the project execution period will be used.	not built and under operation and do not meet the goal of 20% of energy generation by renewable means established by 2025 by Law.  -The proposed livestock production models do not sequester more GHG than emitted.
<b>Project Outcome 1. Cross-sectoral governance of threatened BD strengthened</b>	<b>Indicator 5:</b> UNDP's Capacity Development Scorecard adapted to measure effectiveness of cross-sectoral governance and/ or strengthened policy framework:  1 - Indicator 9: Extent of the environmental planning	I9: 3 I10: 3 I11: 3	Application of Scorecard	Calculation based on scorecard guidelines and technical evaluation of the project.	Annual	Project Team	Information that is extracted or calculated based on information from third parties will be reviewed together with the Responsible Parties in	Risks:  -There is no agreement or decision between the national or federal competent agencies to coordinate the development and implementation of strategies, policies and regulatory frameworks

<sup>71</sup> Target calculated based on: **Jacobo et al. (2018)** Uso de indicadores ambientales y económicos para evaluar la sustentabilidad de dos establecimientos ganaderos de la Cuenca del Salado, Argentina. Cuadernos de Agroecología 13(1)

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	<p>and strategy development process.</p> <p>2 - Indicator 10: Existence of an adequate environmental policy and regulatory framework.</p> <p>3 - Indicator 11: Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making.</p>						<p>accordance with their competence.</p> <p>that incorporate the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>-The generated / consolidated information is not duly made available for decision-making processes.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>-The competent national and federal agencies will coordinate the development and implementation of strategies, policies and regulatory frameworks that incorporate the conservation of biodiversity as planned by the project.</p> <p>-Key information for biodiversity conservation in prioritized policies is generated / consolidated as planned by the project.</p>	
	Indicator 6: Strengthened national sectoral and provincial policies for wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management,	<p>a) 4</p> <p>b) 12<sup>72</sup></p> <p>c) 6</p>	<p>a) Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans finalized and published.</p> <p>b) Actions implemented in accordance with the Strategic</p>	a) A checklist will be kept of the steps in the elaboration and publication of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans, and documentation of	a) Semi-annually	Project Team	Information that is extracted or calculated based on information from third parties	<p>Risks:</p> <p>-Lack of political will or consensus between the competent national and</p>

<sup>72</sup> An action will be implemented for each strategic line (regulations, measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate, monitoring, basic information) of each Intersectoral Biodiversity Plan.



Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	<p>hunting and wildlife trafficking, and clear enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, as measured by:</p> <p>a) # Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans developed through a participatory process for each one of the prioritized sectors.</p> <p>b) # Actions prioritized and implemented as a result of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans.</p> <p>c) # Instruments prioritized in Output 1.3, developed or updated to integrate biodiversity considerations in targeted sectoral policies</p> <p>d) % of wildlife trafficking control posts in operation in the departments of Alvear, La Paz and Lavalle in the Province of Mendoza, applying updated and standardized action procedures.</p> <p>e) % Integration of National Biodiversity Inventory into the National Environmental Information System and the</p>	<p>d) 100%</p> <p>e) 1</p> <p>f) 5</p>	<p>Lines within the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans: 3 strategic lines per each of the 4 Plans (normative, measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate, monitoring, basic information). Total: 12</p> <p>c) The final goal will be to establish the number of regulatory, procedural, and information instruments (e.g., migratory route map) to be developed prior to the preparation of the Intersectoral Plans.</p> <p>d) wildlife trafficking control posts in operation in the departments of Alvear, La Paz and Lavalle in the Province of Mendoza, applying updated and standardized action procedures.</p> <p>e) NBI completed and information available at SNIA and PNDB. Integration of NBI in Portal and Natl Env Info Sys.</p> <p>f) intersectoral conservation plans for endangered species published and updated.</p>	<p>the participatory processes and agreements with the competent national / federal agencies.</p> <p>b) Actions implemented in accordance with the Strategic Lines within the Intersectoral Plans (3 strategic lines per Plan (normative, measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate, monitoring, basic information). Total: 12</p> <p>c) The instruments must be duly completed and respectively approved by the competent authorities (regulations) or published and publicly accessible (information).</p> <p>d) % of wildlife trafficking control posts in operation in the departments of Alvear, La Paz and Lavalle in the Province of Mendoza, applying updated and standardized action procedures.</p> <p>e) A checklist will be kept of the steps in the consolidation and publication of the INB, identify if the consolidated information is available and accessible in the SNIA and the PNDB, so as to determine the</p>	<p>b) quarterly</p> <p>c) Annual</p>		<p>will be reviewed together with the project partners in accordance with their competence.</p>	<p>federal institutions to elaborate the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans for the prioritized policies.</p> <p>- Lack of political will or consensus between the national or federal competent agencies to coordinate the development and implementation of strategies, policies and regulatory frameworks that incorporate the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>-The competent national and federal agencies will comply with the commitment reflected in the co-financing notes included in the ProDoc.</p> <p>-The NBI will be consolidated before Project end.</p> <p>-The SNIA will be operational by the time the NBI is consolidated.</p> <p>-The Ministry of Science and Technology will coordinate with the</p>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	National Biological Data Portal.  f) # Endangered Species Conservation Plans developed.			% Integration of National Biodiversity Inventory into the National Environmental Information System and the National Biological Data Portal.  f) A checklist will be kept of the steps in the development of the species conservation plans and documentation of this occurring in a participatory way and with the critical sectors for the elaboration of each Plan.				project to integrate the NBI information into the PNDB.  -The institutions linked to the threats and conservation of endangered species are willing to agree on each Intersectoral Biodiversity Plan to address threats.
<b>Project Outcome 2. Sector policies harmonized with BD conservation policies, resulting in reduced threats on selected ecoregions, ecosystems, habitats and species</b>	<u>Indicator 7:</u> Maintenance or increase in populations of target species project sites by project end:  a) Ruddy-headed Goose - <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> (Case 1);  b) Hooded Grebe - <i>Podiceps gallardoi</i> (Case 1);  c) Jaguar: <i>Panthera onca</i> (Case 2);  d) Yellow Cardinal - <i>Gubernatrix cristata</i> (Case 3);  e) Pampas Deer - <i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i> (Case 4)	a) equal or greater population  b) equal or greater  c) equal or greater  d) equal or greater  e) equal or greater  f) equal or greater	a) Ruddy-headed Goose: Target is maintenance or increase of total number of individuals surveyed in 2017 in the wintering area of the provinces of Buenos Aires and Río Negro.  b) Hooded Grebe: Total number of individuals that inhabit the high plateaus of the province of Santa Cruz.  c) Jaguar: Estimated number of individuals for the Paraná jungle.  d) Yellow cardinal: total number of individuals observed in the current range.  e) Pampas Deer: Estimated number of individuals in the	Surveys, censuses and field monitoring  -The monitoring will be established of official information generated (https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/informe-del-estado-del-ambiente) and the strengthening of technical teams of the DNBio (camera traps, vehicle, drone , etc.) and / or agreements with research groups and civil society	Monthly and presentation of final data annually.	National Directorate of Biodiversity, Project Team in coordination with provincial organizations, academic or research institutions through agreements /	Information that is extracted or calculated based on information from 3rd parties will be reviewed together with the Project Partners as regards their competence or with institutions with proven knowledge in the matter.	Risks:  -Increase of other threats not addressed by the project (e.g., fires).  -Increased threats outside the pilot sites  -Impact of climate change (for example, droughts)

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			Aguapey Basin and Iberá National Park (Corrientes)			expert consulting teams hired		
	<p><u>Indicator 8:</u> Degree of implementation/application of models in priority sectors, indicated by:</p> <p>a: Number of legal hunting and trade permits issued.</p> <p>b: Number of roadkill at pilot sites per year.</p> <p>c: % decrease in the mortality rate associated with wind farms.</p> <p>d: # Livestock producers applying sustainable livestock production practices.</p>	<p>a) 300</p> <p>b) 2632</p> <p>c) 25%</p> <p>d) 24</p>	<p>a) Number of guides issued by SACVEBIO both in the pilot province and in other provinces that have developed and implemented it.</p> <p>It is emphasized that in order to evaluate the improvement in the control and monitoring of trafficking and illegal hunting, this indicator must be analyzed together with Indicator 6 d) and Indicator 7 d).</p> <p>b) Number of wildlife roadkill measured in a systematic and standardized way</p> <p>c) Percentage of accidents of birds and chiroptera in wind parks measured in a systematic and standardized way</p> <p>d)</p> <p>Number of producers with sustainable livestock: 20 current and 4 in Buenos Aires</p>	<p>a) To be calculated based on the number of SACVEBIO guides issued for the whole country.</p> <p>The goals were estimated based on the existing information in the DNBio</p> <p>It is evenly distributed by quarter.</p> <p>b) It will be defined in the specific Monitoring Plan for wildlife roadkill to be developed during the execution of the Project.</p> <p>c) It will be defined in the specific monitoring plan for wind farms to be developed during the execution of the Project.</p> <p>d) It will be measured based on the number of producers that use the measures proposed in the livestock model</p>	Quarterly/Annually	Project Team	<p>Any information that is extracted or calculated based on information from third parties will be reviewed together with the Project Partners based on their competency.</p> <p>a) To be measured by the specific monitoring plan for hunting/trafficking to be developed during Project implementation.</p> <p>b) To be measured by the specific monitoring plan for roadkill to be developed during project implementation.</p> <p>c) To be measured by the specific monitoring plan for wind farms to be developed</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Producers do not apply the sustainable livestock model</li> </ul> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SACVEBIO will be developed and implemented in the pilot province and in at least 3 other provinces during the Project execution period.</li> <li>- Protocols and plans for the application and monitoring of sustainable production practices agreed upon with the implementing partners, specialists in the field and producers will be developed.</li> </ul>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
							during project implementation.  d) To be measured by the specific monitoring plan for livestock to be developed during project implementation.	
<b>Project Outcome 3. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation carried out, facilitating the integration of BD conservation in sectoral and intersectoral public policies in other areas of the country and</b>	<u>Indicator 9:</u> % of awareness about threats and appropriate mitigation measures to increase wildlife conservation in the wind energy, road infrastructure development, livestock management, hunting and illegal trafficking sectors	25% increase in awareness among key sectoral Ministries	The level of knowledge and awareness of the population at the pilot sites regarding threats and appropriate mitigation measures for biodiversity conservation will be assessed through surveys at the beginning and end of the project.	A survey will be conducted, as well as interviews with key actors.	It will be evaluated at the beginning and at the end of the Project execution.	Project Team	Through surveys and / or interviews.	Risks: The surveys and / or interviews are not sufficiently representative of the places and people targeted.
	<u>Indicator 10:</u> % implementation of the communication strategy and knowledge management (best practices, lessons learned)	100%	The percentage of implementation of the communication and knowledge management strategy to be developed during Y1 of the project will be evaluated.	The main components and lines of action of the communication and knowledge management strategy should be identified in order to define the stages of progress of its	Annual	Project Team	Evaluation based on the implementation of the main components and lines of action.	<u>Risks:</u> The communication and knowledge management strategy is not of interest to the MAyDS in general or to the National Directorate for Biodiversity in particular, which may result in it

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods <sup>69</sup>	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
internationally				implementation for monitoring.				not being properly developed and implemented.
	<u>Indicator 11</u> : % de implementation of community-based BD monitoring plans.	100%	Preparation and implementation of plans and systems for monitoring the impact on biodiversity of wind farms and road infrastructure. This indicator is related to Indicator 8 b and c since they are going to be monitoring the number of roadkill and the number of wildlife deaths by wind farms.	Once the monitoring plan for wind farms and wildlife roadkill has been agreed upon and drawn up, the main components and lines of action must be identified in order to define the stages of progress in their implementation for monitoring.	Annual monitoring (or according to the frequency to be defined in the monitoring plans)	Project Team	To be defined in the monitoring plans to be agreed and prepared.	Assumptions: - A consensual monitoring plan will be developed with project partners and specialists in the field.  - Sectoral partners are willing and able to mainstream BD in their policies and practices, thereby generating measurable impact.

## ANNEX 5: UNDP SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING PROCEDURE (SESP)

### Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs to safeguard threatened wildlife in Argentina
2. Project Number	PIMS 6198 (PNUD ARG/19/G28)
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Argentina

### Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

#### QUESTION 1: *How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?*

##### *Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach*

The project will follow a systemic approach consisting of multisectoral and inter-jurisdictional coordination, capacity building and strengthening, and the inclusion of the needs, interests and perspectives of the different stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved. The project mainstreams the human-rights based approach through activities related to the engagement and participation of key stakeholders within the three components. These activities will be carried out in accordance with a set of overarching principles, namely: **support and sustainability actions of responsible authorities; inclusion of all relevant stakeholders**, following a gender approach; **adequate access to relevant and reliable information**, which is both comprehensive and accessible for all stakeholders; carefully designed and facilitated **spaces for dialogue, discussion and decision-making; responsiveness to inquiries, issues or conflicts**, so as to apply prevention and conflict resolution strategies where necessary; as well as **cultural sensitivity** involving the gender approach (Annex 10) and engagement of indigenous peoples (Annex 11). The project will engage competent authorities at the national and provincial levels, as well as work in coordination with civil society organizations and academia in all components. With regards to activities related to intersectoral planning and instrument preparation or update, including their validation and application in the pilot cases, an additional linkage will be established with local communities and organizations to ensure intervention effectiveness.

The project comprises four pilot cases situated in six provinces focusing on different areas of intervention. It proposes a series of actions associated with increasing coordination, dialogue and consensual decision-making among different areas, jurisdictions, and multiple sectors. It is expected that these actions will benefit not only sectoral structures but also academia and civil society stakeholders engaged in these sectors, by increasing knowledge management and strengthening links. The project's participatory approach to knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation entails positive impacts for the key stakeholders involved. In terms of actions involving local communities and/or small and medium-sized producers, the project will consider such aspects related to the particular culture of the sector and the productive dimension.

Activities in Component 1 will promote the development of different instruments for national application and capacity building to increase the integration of BD conservation in public policies. These are not expected to affect rights, lands, resources or territories of IP. None of the pilot sites in Component 2 are located within indigenous territory. Therefore there is no expected impact on rights, lands territories, resources or traditional livelihoods and there will be no cause for resettlement

or impairment of cultural heritage. Consequently, it is determined that an IPP is not required. Furthermore, in accordance with the UNDP Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process, it was determined that there is no need for FPIC either.

Any consultations or engagement of indigenous peoples will be carried out in accordance with all standards and legislation, ensuring consultations with culturally appropriate techniques, based on the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9). The project will strengthen CONADIBIO (the National Consultative Committee for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity), which includes representatives of indigenous peoples. Likewise, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs has been identified as a key actor to be consulted on relevant issues in all components of the project.

The accountability principle and the rule of law will also be maintained in accordance with UNDP's standard policies on monitoring, evaluation, auditing and transparency in project implementation. The Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) signed by the Government of Argentina and UNDP includes a reference to "ensuring mainstreaming of a sustainable development approach ... Promoting sustainable livelihoods, conservation, equitable and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems ...". All the provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. Furthermore, UNDP has established accountability mechanisms with two main components: 1) a Compliance Review process to respond to any potential claim against UNDP for failure to comply with applicable social and environmental policies; and 2) a Key Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) to ensure that the individuals and communities affected by the project will have access to proper grievance resolution procedures aimed at listening to and addressing complaints and disputes related to the project. The project will implement a comprehensive grievance mechanism (System for Prevention and Management of Consultations and Conflicts - SGCC, in Spanish). This system will comprise a system to organize and prioritize all cases in addition to a mechanism entailing best practices to address grievances, consultation or conflicts with local communities and Indigenous Peoples (IP) in connection with project activities. This will serve as part of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to be established at the project level, as described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8) and the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11).

***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment***

Men and women play different roles in the management, use and conservation of biodiversity when developing their livelihoods. These livelihoods are usually closely related to the biodiversity of their environments. A detailed gender analysis was carried out during the project design phase to better understand these issues and ensure that the final project design addresses the priorities and needs of women and men and ensures full participation of women in project activities and decision-making fora. The project recognizes the challenges to be faced during implementation at three levels:

1. Raising awareness among institutions of the deep implications of gender gaps in their institutional structures and practices;
2. Acknowledge that a political change is required in association with a cultural change and, consequently, a change in social thinking; and
3. Admit that gender gaps replicate themselves and impact actions related to threats to biological diversity, and that biodiversity conservation depends on the engagement of both women and men.

For this reason, the Project mainstreams the gender approach into its activities and will consider gender balance in the composition of the teams, committees and groups involved in its delivery. Some strategies devised for the Project on the basis of a gender approach are summarized below and detailed in the Gender Action Plan of Annex 10:

- In fact-finding activities: include sex-disaggregated data.

- In the identification of criteria applicable to the analysis of socio-economic information: specify criteria based on a gender approach, e.g. differentiated roles of women on BD use and conservation.
- In the definition of instruments or tools, consider that their development and implementation should include gender mainstreaming criteria, such as:
  - In the identification of criteria and standards for integrating BD conservation concerns including gender considerations on different roles for men and women in use and conservation.
  - Improving and implementing regulations (e.g Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for infrastructure projects and others) ensure gender aspects are included. On the development of clear guidance for implementation of mandatory and voluntary legal instruments consider aspects of gender mainstreaming related to, for example, gender balance in teams, gender sensitivity when dealing with participatory activities, among others.
  - Ensure the effective engagement of women - experts, stakeholders, or end users - in any discussion activities and in other participatory actions. Specifically ensure that women, groups of women or women institutions are properly convened, and have the opportunity to express their perspective and to influence decision-making processes, such as: participatory and multisectoral meetings and workshops for the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans; congresses or exhibitions of national or international experts for the elaboration of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans or meetings of ECIF and COFEMA that are pertinent to this project, among others.
- In training activities: the specific inclusion of training elements on gender equality and mainstreaming of the gender approach for officers, technical teams, and key stakeholders of the project, such as: training of national and provincial authorities responsible for the implementation and dissemination of the BD-friendly sustainable livestock production models; the training plan for relevant personnel in the control of wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting; training for road staff, park rangers and technicians for data collection of wildlife road-kill and wildlife records close to major roadways; include gender considerations regarding the role of women in BD conservation; refer to the gender issues in livestock production or trafficking and illegal hunting; as well as other considerations of gender sensitivity when implementing actions.
- Ensure the cross-cutting participation of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity in interinstitutional coordination activities for permanent participation or consultation to ensure the inclusion of the gender approach in the analysis of information and in the design and implementation of instruments, protocols, guides, etc.
- In specific pilot case activities, foster equal participation in the implementation of actions to reduce the allocation of roles based on stereotypes and gaps in equitable treatment, such as: in the dissemination of sustainable production models through demonstration site visits in Buenos Aires and Corrientes; promote equal participation of men and women producers, or other stakeholders; when implementing a virtual complaints network in Mendoza that involves the competent authorities of the national and provincial government for illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting and rapid response actions, consider gender aspects that can affect the management and end-use of the network; consider gender balance in the assembly of a network related to prevention of road kill.
- In the implementation of the project, gender balance in project team must be ensured; and the selection process of consultants must have adequate gender considerations (rosters with gender balance, gender balance disclaimer on communications of TORs).
- In monitoring and evaluation activities: the design of mechanisms sensitive to the observation and analysis of issues related to different impacts for men and women, and tools for strengthening the specific capacities of institutional parties responsible for their implementation..



**Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability**

Environmental sustainability will be achieved by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria into the selected public policies and sectoral and intersectoral programmes involving wind energy, road infrastructure development, wildlife hunting and trafficking, and livestock management, ultimately contributing towards their effective implementation to safeguard threatened wildlife.

First, the project will support the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation criteria in the selected public policies and sectoral and intersectoral programmes by reinforcing governance frameworks at a national and federal level, thereby enabling the effective implementation of said public policies and programmes. In particular, the data on the distribution and conservation status of biodiversity in Argentina will be consolidated and systematized within the framework of the National Biodiversity Inventory and made publicly available. Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans will be prepared for each prioritized sector through intersectoral and interjurisdictional governance spaces to ensure the participation of competent authorities and stakeholders. Instruments (i.e. programmes, projects and/or actions) will be prepared and/or updated for coordinating and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programmes during elaboration or as a result of the Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans.

Second, the project will implement four pilot cases to validate and apply the instruments and procedures identified for the standardization, linkage and coordination of biodiversity mainstreaming in the selected sectoral policies and programmes. This includes, among other things:

- (i) Generate baseline information on the migration routes of birds and bats located in the potential area selected for wind farm construction in Argentina, which will enable the drawing of a map to plan the development of wind farms taking into consideration such areas of significance for bird and bat conservation.
- (ii) Implement actions in order to provide a solution to barriers for biodiversity and habitat connectivity placed by road infrastructure, thus enabling the application and assessment of mechanisms to prevent wildlife-vehicle collisions and promote their replication or adaptation to other habitats.
- (iii) Draft regulations and protocols to control trafficking and wildlife hunting, and strengthen traceability and control systems.
- (iv) Support sustainable livestock management models in the habitats of threatened species for their systematization, dissemination and the development of financial and economic incentives.

The project will implement concrete actions for the conservation of wildlife species such as the ruddy-headed goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*), the hooded grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*), the jaguar (*Panthera onca*), the Pampas deer (*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*) and the yellow cardinal (*Gubernatrix cristata*) and will provide the following global environmental benefits:

- 4,576,782 hectares total area under improved management, corresponding to:
  - GEF Core Indicator 1: 45,357 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use;
  - GEF Core Indicator 4: 4,531,425 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas);
- GEF Core Indicator 6: 5,276,774.4 metric tons of CO<sub>2e</sub> greenhouse gas emissions mitigated
- GEF Core Indicator 11: 6,974 (3,626 women + 3,348 men) direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment.

**Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks**

<p><b>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</b>  <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i></p>	<p><b>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</b>  <i>Note: Respond to questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to question 5 [SIC]</i></p>			<p><b>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</b></p>
<p><i>Risk Description</i></p>	<p><i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i></p>	<p><i>Significance (low, moderate, high)</i></p>	<p><i>Comments</i></p>	<p><i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i></p>
<p><b><u>Risk 1</u></b>  <b><u>Gender</u></b>  The design and implementation of intersectoral biodiversity plans and instruments for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into prioritized policies might reinforce gender-based discrimination against women, as well as their access to any opportunities and benefits which might arise for such purpose. If during the implementation of the project the possibility of equal participation of men and women is not facilitated, the access of men and / or women to the benefits / opportunities</p>	<p><b>I3</b> <b>P2</b></p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Certain weakness has been noted in terms of affirmative policies on gender equality, or in mainstreaming gender issues into internal sectoral practices and projects. Many of the groups consulted during the PPG (men and women) expressed limited access to knowledge and practices associated with gender equality and the integration of the gender approach.</p>	<p>The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 10) establishes specific assessment and management measures for each project outcome, and the project budget ensures resources are allocated for this purpose. Some of the main measures to reduce risk of negative gender impacts include: Gender consideration in data collection and information gathering; Gender sensitive approach in participatory activities and dialogue processes; and engaging the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity in interinstitutional coordination activities.</p>

<p>offered by the project could be limited.</p> <p><b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Q 2 and 4</b></p>				
<p><b><u>Risk 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b></p> <p>Activities related to small-scale road infrastructure for wildlife passages could adversely impact endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. Iguazú National Park and Uruguáí Provincial Park).</p> <p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management. Q 1, 2, 4</b></p>	<p><b>I 2</b></p> <p><b>P 1</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>Risk to endangered species and habitats is considered low because the project proposes small road infrastructure works to put in place wildlife passages/ecoducts and speed limits (not constructing actual roads per se) and these are specifically designed to help wildlife displace itself safely and reduce roadkill. Furthermore, the project will comply with the General Environmental Law to avoid potential impacts on the conservation of critical habitats, as follows:</p> <p>According to the guideline for the EIA: <a href="https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/sostenibilidad/evaluacion-ambiental/impacto/guia-elaboracion-esia">https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/sostenibilidad/evaluacion-ambiental/impacto/guia-elaboracion-esia</a>, the EIA is a technical-administrative procedure provided for in General National Environmental Law No. 25,675, which allows informed decision-making by the competent environmental authority regarding the environmental viability of a project and its environmental management. The General National Environmental Law No. 25,675 establishes the EIA as a mandatory environmental policy instrument for the entire country. The</p>	

			<p>MAYDS “Guide for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Studies” has a specific section on “Methodological considerations associated with the study of biodiversity” for the assessment of the impact on species and habitats. It also indicates the components to be taken into account by projects in terms of potential impacts, which include the “critical habitats and areas of importance for the conservation of biodiversity”, and special attention must be paid to key species (rare, endemic, endangered).</p> <p>At the local level, in accordance with national legislation, the Province of Misiones’ Law XVI N°35 establishes the requirement of an EIA for road works, among others. The ministerial resolution 464/2008 of the Ministry of Ecology of Misiones establishes a Technical Committee for EIA processes.</p>	
<p><b><u>Risk 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b></p> <p>Activities related to sustainable livestock production models could adversely impact endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. Iberá Provincial Reserve).</p>	<p><b>I2</b></p> <p><b>P 1</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>Risk to endangered species and habitats is low because the project will support existing livestock producers to put in place more sustainable production models and natural grassland management, which would benefit endangered species by providing a richer habitat.</p>	

<p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management. Q 1, 2, 4</b></p>				
<p><b><u>Risk 4</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</u></b></p> <p>There is a risk that climate change will degrade ecosystems and put at risk populations of target species, thereby challenging the success of project activities and achievement of objective.</p> <p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. Q 2</b></p>	<p><b>I 2</b></p> <p><b>P 1</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>The project interventions are designed to address the effects of increasing climate variability and change, including extreme weather events, as follows:</p> <p>In Case 1, actions implemented to avoid and mitigate the impacts of wind farms on biodiversity will strengthen the sector against potential environmental risks, including CC.</p> <p>In Cases 2 and 3, actions related to road infrastructure, the prevention of roadkill, and strengthening of controls over trafficking and illegal hunting will ensure the maintenance or increase of endangered species populations, thereby increasing their resilience to climate change.</p> <p>The sustainable livestock management models implemented in Case 4 will restore and strengthen the habitat of endangered species in Corrientes and Buenos Aires provinces, thereby resulting in increased resilience of the sector against climate change.</p>	

<p><b><u>Risk 5</u></b></p> <p><b>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p> <p>Participation in project activities could pose a potential risk of exposure to COVID-19.</p> <p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions Q 6</b></p>	<p><b>I2</b></p> <p><b>P1</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>This is considered a low risk due to strong national policies to protect worker health and safety. In recognition of current health restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the project will employ videoconferencing equipment for virtual meetings and workshops, when necessary; adjust the workplan so that some activities in the field or related to consultations take place later, as necessary; and/or provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project stakeholders and participants. Budget has been included for IT support and PPE.</p>	
<p><b><u>Risk 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p> <p>The capture and management of illegally hunted/trafficked species could pose a health and safety risk to workers with respect to exposure to zoonotic diseases (such as COVID-19) or injury (from beaks, talons/claws, etc).</p> <p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions Q 6</b></p>	<p><b>I2</b></p> <p><b>P1</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>The trafficking of wildlife and its byproducts is not only a global threat to its conservation and survival but also establishes a way of transporting invasive exotic species and zoonotic diseases, such as COVID-19 virus. However, this is considered a low risk due to strong national policies to protect worker health and safety.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in compliance with applicable national and provincial regulations, including ILO Conventions No. 155, 184 and 187 ratified by Argentina, as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) as per relevant standards.</p>	

			<p>With regards to risks associated with the handling of confiscated animals (i.e. physical and health safety such as with regards to zoonotic viruses like COVID-19), the review and update and/or elaboration of national and provincial protocols and procedures for Rescue Centers will ensure they include suitability and management standards and procedures for confiscated animals, including the use of personal protection equipment (PPE). The project will work together with DNBio and ECIF to update protocols and procedures to ensure the safety and health of the workers performing control tasks.</p>	
<p><b><u>Risk 7</u></b></p> <p><b>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p> <p>The use of heavy machinery (i.e. steamroller, mechanical shovel, crane, among others) for small-scale infrastructure construction to facilitate wildlife passages could pose a potential risk of injury to workers.</p> <p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions Q 7</b></p>	<p><b>I2</b></p> <p><b>P1</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>This is considered a low risk due to strong national policies to protect worker health and safety. The project will be implemented in compliance with applicable national and provincial regulations, including ILO Conventions No. 155, 184 and 187 ratified by Argentina, as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) as per relevant standards.</p>	

<p><b><u>Risk 8</u></b></p> <p><b>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p> <p>In order to address illegal hunting and trafficking of wildlife, the project's capacity building activities will work with security personnel, and this may pose a potential risk to the safety of communities and/or individuals.</p> <p><b>Principle 1: Human Rights, Q 8</b></p> <p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions Q 9</b></p>	<p><b>I3</b></p> <p><b>P1</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>The project will strengthen capacity and tools to enable security forces responsible for the control of wildlife hunting/trafficking to fulfill their existing mandate. The project will not engage in field operations.</p> <p>The Ministry of National Security has several protocols that address conflict resolution/negotiation. A regulatory framework exists to manage potential risks associated with human rights.</p> <p>The project will support capacity building on gender awareness to decrease the risk of gender-based violence, both institutionally and when dealing with the public. Institutionally, Argentina has decentralized organizations such as the Public Prosecutor's Office that has a Prosecutor on Institutional Violence for the prevention and pertinent judicial action in cases of institutional violence by the security forces.</p> <p>The standards that are followed already in Argentina meet the UNDP's principles on Human Rights. This is a low risk, but the existing conflict resolution protocols in place minimize the probability of this risk. The project team will monitor the situation, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9).</p>	
<p><b><u>Risk 9</u></b></p> <p><b>Indigenous Peoples</b></p>	<p><b>I3</b></p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Activities in Component 1 will promote the development of different instruments for national application and</p>	<p>The project carried out an analysis of the regulatory framework and policies on Indigenous Peoples, and prepared an Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11)</p>



<p>The project will support the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans at the national level through participatory processes. There is a risk that Indigenous Peoples would not be adequately consulted during the elaboration of these Plans.</p> <p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples Q1 and 3.</b></p>	<b>P2</b>		<p>capacity building to increase the integration of BD conservation in public policies. These are not expected to affect rights, lands, resources or territories of IP. Consequently, it is determined that an IPP is not required. Furthermore, in accordance with the UNDP Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process, it was determined that there is no need for FPIC either.</p> <p>The project will engage relevant authorities and representatives from IPs to ensure that these communities participate in the decisions that may affect (directly or indirectly) them and that they benefit from them equitably.</p> <p>The project activities are not expected to cause a negative impact on any indigenous communities or other vulnerable groups as they are aimed at promoting an enhanced relationship between sectoral activities and biodiversity conservation, creating environmental protection incentives and guidelines.</p>	<p>with guidelines to ensure that consultations or engagement of indigenous peoples will be carried out in accordance with all standards and legislation, and employing culturally appropriate techniques, as mentioned in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9).</p> <p>CONADIBIO will be one of the relevant platforms for deliberation on plans and programs, since it has representation from indigenous organizations. Likewise, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs has been identified as a key actor to be consulted on relevant issues in all components of the project.</p>
<p><b><u>Risk 10</u></b></p> <p><b>Indigenous Peoples</b></p> <p>There is an indigenous community in the vicinity of the project's area of influence for Case 2, where measures will be assessed and implemented to prevent wildlife-</p>	<b>I2</b> <b>P2</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<p>While an indigenous community has been detected in the vicinity of the project's area of influence, the project will not implement actions in claimed lands or territories. In Misiones, one IP community inhabits an area near one of the route sections where pilot actions are to be applied to incorporate</p>	<p>During Year 1, prior to implementation of pilot actions in each site, the specific intervention in this pilot site will be confirmed and based on this decision, the required steps to engage and consult with IPs will be followed as per the ESMF (Annex 9) and the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11). Particular consideration will be given to the indigenous population present in the surrounding area of the Section of National Route N° 12 between the</p>

<p>vehicle collisions. There is a risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly).</p> <p><b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability</b></p> <p><b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples Q1 and 3.</b></p>			<p>biodiversity conservation criteria: the section of National Route No. 12 situated between the intersection with National Route 101 and the Uruguai Lake post of <i>Gendarmería Nacional</i> (Argentine National Gendarmerie). The potential intervention would consist of lowering the speed limit for vehicles and/or the construction of small-scale infrastructure such as an ecoduct, which could potentially interrupt the flow of traffic temporarily during construction. The project activities are not expected to cause a negative impact on this or any other indigenous communities or other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the project's activities do not coincide with the rights, lands and territories or the use of natural resources in claimed lands and territories, nor do they adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples. Consequently, it is determined that an IPP is not required. Furthermore, in accordance with the UNDP Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process, it was determined that there is no need for FPIC either.</p>	<p>intersection with NR 101 and the Uruguai Lake post of <i>Gendarmería Nacional</i>.</p> <p>The Project will first generate an analysis to determine whether there will be an ecoduct in that particular sector or only speed control. The national regulations will be complied with and an EIA will be carried out, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9). The EIA will determine if there is a need for further consultation and participation of the communities. It should be noted that even if an ecoduct is built, this intervention does not trigger FPIC.</p> <p>The project will establish a comprehensive grievance mechanism (System for Prevention and Management of Consultations and Conflicts - SGCC, in Spanish). This system will comprise a specific structure for all cases in addition to a mechanism with best practices to address potential grievances, consultation or conflicts with Indigenous Peoples (IP) in connection with project activities. For these cases, the mechanisms of the indigenous communities will be considered to address grievances and implemented in accordance with national and international laws related to IPs.</p>
<p><b><u>Risk 11</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Pollution</u></b></p> <p>The pilot interventions to build ecoducts for safe wildlife passage and use of construction machinery</p>	<p><b>I3</b></p> <p><b>P2</b></p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Although the probability of unsafe disposal of non-hazardous waste is low, the potential impact can be managed through awareness raising and a disposal scheme (transported to landfill sites as indicated by regulations for the</p>	<p>The construction of road infrastructure (removal of dirt/pavement, etc), such as ecoducts to permit wildlife to traverse roads safely, will be carried out in compliance with EIA and associated environmental legislation (General Environmental Law No. 25676). The province is</p>

<p>may lead to an increase in pollution and production of non-hazardous waste such as construction debris.</p> <p><b><u>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</u></b></p>		<p>management and movement of land). The construction phase will be carried out within the framework of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) with the execution of controls that guarantee the proper installation/ construction of the chosen measures (i.e ecoduct). The application of the EMP will allow preventive measures to be applied to the impacts that occur in this phase (temporary increase of air and noise pollution generated from removal of dirt and small-scale blasting). As such, these impacts will be limited to a short time scale and small area.</p>	<p>responsible for compliance with the Law and the project will monitor this, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9).</p> <p>Preventive/mitigation measures include the following:</p> <p><u>Excavation:</u></p> <p>Impact 1: Excavation machinery is generally very noisy.</p> <p>Mitigation: Schedule the work to take into account the times of migration or reproduction of species.</p> <p>Impact 2: Dust clouds produced by excavations and earthworks.</p> <p>Mitigation: Wetting of the land to be excavated.</p> <p>Impact 3: Generation of construction debris</p> <p>Mitigation: Waste management will be carried out according to national regulations. It will be transported to landfill sites as indicated by regulations for the management and movement of land.</p>
	<b>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</b>		
	<b>Check the relevant box below.</b>		<b>Comments</b>
	<b><i>Low Risk</i></b>		
	<b><i>Moderate Risk</i></b>		<p>The Project is rated as a moderate risk project as the actions supported (including those funded by cofinancing) and the potential impacts or risks which might result from them, have moderate risk of a social or environmental impact. In particular, this reflects the assurance of proper inclusion and participation of indigenous people (Annex 11) and a gender approach (Annex 10), as well as the minimization of impacts of small-scale infrastructure on local people, workers and the environment. Avoidance and</p>

		mitigation measures will be implemented in accordance with national and international laws/policies and in accordance with UNDP's standards (for example on ESIAs), as mentioned in the text above. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9) was designed to define risk management measures and procedures in more detail.
	<b>High Risk</b>	

**QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?**

Check all that apply.		Comments
<b>Principle 1: Human Rights</b>		
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	x	An Environmental and Social Management Framework and a Gender Action Plan were developed during the PPG phase (Annexes 9 and 10). See Risk 1
<b>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</b>		
<b>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
<b>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		

<b>4. Cultural Heritage</b>		
<b>5. Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
<b>6. Indigenous Peoples</b>	x	An Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9) and an Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11) were developed during the PPG phase. See Risks 9 & 10
<b>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	x	An Environmental and Social Management Framework was developed during the PPG phase (Annex 9) See Risk 11

#### Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor (QA)		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver (QA)		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

## SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist of Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
<b>Principle 1: Human Rights</b>	<b>Answer (Yes/No)</b>
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	<b>NO</b>
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? <sup>73</sup>	<b>NO</b>
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	<b>NO</b>
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	<b>NO</b>
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	<b>NO</b>
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	<b>NO</b>
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	<b>NO</b>
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	<b>YES</b>
<b>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	<b>NO</b>
2. Would the project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	<b>YES</b>
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall project proposal and in the risk assessment?	<b>NO</b>
4. Would the project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and wellbeing.</i>	<b>YES</b>
<b>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:</b> Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below.	
<b>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	

<sup>73</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.1	Would the project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?  <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes.</i>	<b>YES</b>
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	<b>YES</b>
1.3	Does the project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5).	<b>NO</b>
1.4	Would project activities pose risks to endangered species?	<b>YES</b>
1.5	Would the project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	<b>NO</b>
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	<b>NO</b>
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	<b>NO</b>
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?  <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction.</i>	<b>NO</b>
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	<b>NO</b>
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	<b>NO</b>
1.11	Would the project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?  <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same project) need to be considered.</i>	<b>NO</b>
<b>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>		
2.1	Will the proposed project result in significant <sup>74</sup> greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	<b>NO</b>
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	<b>YES</b>
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	<b>NO</b>

<sup>74</sup>In regards to CO<sub>2</sub>, 'significant emissions' correspond generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

<i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population’s vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding.</i>		
<b>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	<b>NO</b>
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	<b>NO</b>
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	<b>NO</b>
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	<b>NO</b>
3.5	Would the proposed project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	<b>NO</b>
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	<b>YES</b>
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	<b>YES</b>
3.8	Does the project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	<b>NO</b>
3.9	Does the project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	<b>YES</b>
<b>Standard 4: Cultural Heritage</b>		
4.1	Will the proposed project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: : Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts).	<b>NO</b>
4.2	Does the project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	<b>NO</b>
<b>Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement</b>		
5.1	Would the project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	<b>NO</b>
5.2	Would the project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	<b>NO</b>
5.3	Is there a risk that the project would lead to forced evictions? <sup>75</sup>	<b>NO</b>
5.4	Would the proposed project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	<b>NO</b>

<sup>75</sup> Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.



<b>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the project area (including project area of influence)?	<b>YES</b>
6.2	Is it likely that the project or portions of the project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	<b>NO</b>
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	<b>YES</b>
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	<b>NO</b>
6.5	Does the proposed project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	<b>NO</b>
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	<b>NO</b>
6.7	Would the project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	<b>NO</b>
6.8	Would the project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods and physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	<b>NO</b>
6.9	Would the project potentially affect the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	<b>NO</b>
<b>Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
7.1	Would the project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	<b>NO</b>
7.2	Would the proposed project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	<b>YES</b>
7.3	Will the proposed project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?  <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol.</i>	<b>NO</b>
7.4	Will the proposed project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	<b>NO</b>
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	<b>NO</b>

## ANNEX 6: UNDP RISK REGISTER

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Insufficient implementation of proposed changes to public policies and/or instruments developed due to weak intersectoral coordination, missing information on BD in relation to targeted sectors and/or weak capacity to implement harmonized policies and programs.	Political	Low I 2 P 2	<p>The government is committed to strengthening and enforcing a regulatory framework that supports BD conservation and sectoral mainstreaming. In particular, the government has ratified a large number of international conventions (such as CBD, CITES) and has put in place various supporting national policies (see Baseline Programs). The harmonization of BD conservation criteria within public policies is key to these commitments and the project will develop measures to ensure continuity of this process through: a) promotion of the consolidation of a regulatory framework for the internalization of BD conservation in key sectoral policies; b) continuous management of the National Biodiversity Inventory (NBI) by the corresponding national and provincial authorities, initially driven by the project and supported by BD policies agreed upon and accepted by different actors; c) the project will carry out a communication campaign with decision makers to increase support for the policy changes that the project will propose and ensure continuous dissemination of good practices and lessons learned; d) the institutionalization of the administrative, regulatory and financial instruments linked to BD conservation and their integration into the management framework of the relevant government sectors.</p> <p>The project will strengthen institutional management through: a) strengthening of ECIF and other inter-institutional coordination mechanisms such as COFEMA and CONADIBIO; b) participation of different governmental institutions in the project, thus reinforcing the internalization of their commitment and participation through the co-elaboration and co-implementation of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans, key legal instruments and regulatory procedures and baseline information; c) strengthening of institutional capacities.</p>	UNDP CO
2	Prioritization of sectoral interests (energy, transport, etc.) over harmonization with BD policies; stakeholders from productive sectors focus on production challenges with little interest in conservation.	Political	Moderate I 3 P 2	<p>The project provides an opportunity for MAYDS to demonstrate the value of harmonized public policy management as a vital component of the country's model for sustainable development. The project will create or strengthen interinstitutional and interjurisdictional coordination mechanisms (i.e., participatory roundtables and intersectoral governance spaces for the co-elaboration and co-implementation of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans) and bring together different sectors (with varying levels of resources and influence) to participate in them to define effective mechanisms for the harmonization of sectoral policies with BD conservation criteria and support the implementation of selected instruments from each pilot case. These roundtables will provide an opportunity to establish specific measures for full and effective participation of these groups.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project will develop and implement strategies for capacity-building and communication, creating incentives and arguments for market responsiveness to biodiversity conservation standards. Furthermore, the implementation of pilots activities in each of the cases will provide on-the-ground demonstrations to</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				garner interest for further replication and uptake of the promoted models/practices.	
3	The COVID-19 pandemic could impact project implementation.	Organizational	Moderate I3 P2	<p>The workplan reflects the new reality of hosting virtual meetings rather than large-scale public events and training workshops during Year 1. This “virtual and socially-distanced <i>modus operandi</i>” has been put to trial during the PPG phase and thus the ProDoc reflects adjustments in project design to take into account this shift from in-person activities to virtual, socially-distanced events, as well as potential delays in delivery. The project budget includes the purchase of videoconferencing equipment and IT support to facilitate this. It is important to note that the pandemic underscores the relevance, importance and timeliness of a project of this magnitude, as the proposed Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans and pilot cases will be vital to Argentina’s efforts to conserve globally-important biodiversity through mainstreaming and as the project tackles illegal wildlife trade, which can be a conduit for the transmission of zoonotic diseases.</p> <p>UNDP is carrying out contingency planning in order to measure the potential impact of Covid-19 on the whole portfolio and will continue to do so periodically. Even though it is expected to have significant impact on activities planned for 2020, it is not yet clear what the impacts will be beyond this period. Adaptive management will be employed as needed.</p>	UNDP CO
4	<p><b>SESP Risk 1</b></p> <p><b>Gender</b></p> <p>The design and implementation of intersectoral biodiversity plans and instruments for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into prioritized policies might reinforce gender-based discrimination against women, as well as their access to any opportunities and benefits which might arise for such purpose. If during the implementation</p>	Social and Environmental	Moderate I3 P2	The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 10) establishes specific assessment and management measures for each project outcome, and the project budget ensures resources are allocated for this purpose. Some of the main measures to reduce risk of negative gender impacts include: Gender consideration in data collection and information gathering; Gender sensitive approach in participatory activities and dialogue processes; and engaging the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity in interinstitutional coordination activities.	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	of the project the possibility of equal participation of men and women is not facilitated, the access of men and / or women to the benefits / opportunities offered by the project could be limited.				
5	<p><b>SESP Risk 2</b></p> <p><b>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b></p> <p>Activities related to small-scale road infrastructure for wildlife passages could adversely impact endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. Iguazú National Park and Uruguá Provincial Park).</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P1	<p>Risk to endangered species and habitats is considered low because the project proposes small road infrastructure works to put in place wildlife passages/ecoducts and speed limits (not constructing actual roads per se) and these are specifically designed to help wildlife displace itself safely and reduce roadkill. Furthermore, the project will comply with the General Environmental Law to avoid potential impacts on the conservation of critical habitats, as follows:</p> <p>According to the guideline for the EIA: <a href="https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/sostenibilidad/evaluacion-ambiental/impacto/guia-elaboracion-esia">https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/sostenibilidad/evaluacion-ambiental/impacto/guia-elaboracion-esia</a>, the EIA is a technical-administrative procedure provided for in General National Environmental Law No. 25,675, which allows informed decision-making by the competent environmental authority regarding the environmental viability of a project and its environmental management. The General National Environmental Law No. 25,675 establishes the EIA as a mandatory environmental policy instrument for the entire country. The MAYDS "Guide for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Studies" has a specific section on "Methodological considerations associated with the study of biodiversity" for the assessment of the impact on species and habitats. It also indicates the components to be taken into account by projects in terms of potential impacts, which include the "critical habitats and areas of importance for the conservation of biodiversity", and special attention must be paid to key species (rare, endemic, endangered).</p> <p>At the local level, in accordance with national legislation, the Province of Misiones' Law XVI N°35 establishes the requirement of an EIA for road works, among others. The ministerial resolution 464/2008 of the Ministry of Ecology of Misiones establishes a Technical Committee for EIA processes.</p>	UNDP CO
6	<p><b>SESP Risk 3</b></p> <p><b>Biodiversity Conservation</b></p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P 1	Risk to endangered species and habitats is low because the project will support existing livestock producers to put in place more sustainable production models and natural grassland management,	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	<p><b>and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b></p> <p>Activities related to sustainable livestock production models could adversely impact endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. Iberá Provincial Reserve).</p>			which would benefit endangered species by providing a richer habitat.	
7	<p><b><u>SESP Risk 4</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</u></b></p> <p>There is a risk that climate change will degrade ecosystems and put at risk populations of target species, thereby challenging the success of project activities and achievement of objective.</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I 2 P 1	<p>The project interventions are designed to address the effects of increasing climate variability and change, including extreme weather events, as follows:</p> <p>In Case 1, actions implemented to avoid and mitigate the impacts of wind farms on biodiversity will strengthen the sector against potential environmental risks, including CC.</p> <p>In Cases 2 and 3, actions related to road infrastructure, the prevention of roadkill, and strengthening of controls over trafficking and illegal hunting will ensure the maintenance or increase of endangered species populations, thereby increasing their resilience to climate change.</p> <p>The sustainable livestock management models implemented in Case 4 will restore and strengthen the habitat of endangered species in Corrientes and Buenos Aires provinces, thereby resulting in increased resilience of the sector against climate change.</p>	
8	<p><b><u>SESP Risk 5</u></b></p> <p><b>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p> <p>Participation in project activities could pose a potential risk of</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P1	<p>This is considered a low risk due to strong national policies to protect worker health and safety. In recognition of current health restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, the project will employ videoconferencing equipment for virtual meetings and workshops, when necessary; adjust the workplan so that some activities in the field or related to consultations take place later, as necessary; and/or provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project stakeholders and participants. Budget has been included for IT support and PPE.</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	exposure to COVID-19.				
9	<p><b>SESP Risk 6</b></p> <p><b>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p> <p>The capture and management of illegally hunted/trafficked species could pose a health and safety risk to workers with respect to exposure to zoonotic diseases (such as COVID-19) or injury (from beaks, talons/claws, etc).</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P1	<p>The trafficking of wildlife and its byproducts is not only a global threat to its conservation and survival but also establishes a way of transporting invasive exotic species and zoonotic diseases, such as COVID-19 virus. However, this is considered a low risk due to strong national policies to protect worker health and safety.</p> <p>The project will be implemented in compliance with applicable national and provincial regulations, including ILO Conventions No. 155, 184 and 187 ratified by Argentina, as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) as per relevant standards.</p> <p>With regards to risks associated with the handling of confiscated animals (i.e. physical and health safety such as with regards to zoonotic viruses like COVID-19), the review and update and/or elaboration of national and provincial protocols and procedures for Rescue Centers will ensure they include suitability and management standards and procedures for confiscated animals, including the use of personal protection equipment (PPE). The project will work together with DNBio and ECIF to update protocols and procedures to ensure the safety and health of the workers performing control tasks.</p>	UNDP CO
10	<p><b>SESP Risk 7</b></p> <p><b>Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</b></p> <p>The use of heavy machinery (i.e. steamroller, mechanical shovel, crane, among others) for small-scale infrastructure construction to facilitate wildlife passages could pose a potential risk of injury to workers.</p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I2 P1	<p>This is considered a low risk due to strong national policies to protect worker health and safety. The project will be implemented in compliance with applicable national and provincial regulations, including ILO Conventions No. 155, 184 and 187 ratified by Argentina, as well as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) as per relevant standards.</p>	UNDP CO
11	<p><b>SESP Risk 8</b></p> <p><b>Community Health, Safety</b></p>	Social and Environmental	Low: I3 P1	<p>The project will strengthen capacity and tools to enable security forces responsible for the control of wildlife hunting/trafficking to fulfill their existing mandate. The project will not engage in field operations.</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	<p><b>and Working Conditions</b></p> <p>In order to address illegal hunting and trafficking of wildlife, the project's capacity building activities will work with security personnel, and this may pose a potential risk to the safety of communities and/or individuals.</p>			<p>The Ministry of National Security has several protocols that address conflict resolution/negotiation. A regulatory framework exists to manage potential risks associated with human rights.</p> <p>The project will support capacity building on gender awareness to decrease the risk of gender-based violence, both institutionally and when dealing with the public. Institutionally, Argentina has decentralized organizations such as the Public Prosecutor's Office that has a Prosecutor on Institutional Violence for the prevention and pertinent judicial action in cases of institutional violence by the security forces.</p> <p>The standards that are followed already in Argentina meet the UNDP's principles on Human Rights. This is a low risk, but the existing conflict resolution protocols in place minimize the probability of this risk. The project team will monitor the situation, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9).</p>	
12	<p><b><u>SESP Risk 9</u></b></p> <p><b>Indigenous Peoples</b></p> <p>The project will support the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans at the national level through participatory processes. There is a risk that Indigenous Peoples would not be adequately consulted during the elaboration of these Plans.</p>	Social and Environmental	Moderate: I3 P2	<p>The project carried out an analysis of the regulatory framework and policies on Indigenous Peoples, and prepared an Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11) with guidelines to ensure that consultations or engagement of indigenous peoples will be carried out in accordance with all standards and legislation, and employing culturally appropriate techniques, as mentioned in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9).</p> <p>Activities in Component 1 will promote the development of different instruments for national application and capacity building to increase the integration of BD conservation in public policies. These are not expected to affect rights, lands, resources or territories of IP. Consequently, it is determined that an IPP is not required. Furthermore, in accordance with the UNDP Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process, it was determined that there is no need for FPIC either.</p> <p>CONADIBIO will be one of the relevant platforms for deliberation on plans and programs, since it has representation from indigenous organizations. Likewise, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs has been identified as a key actor to be consulted on relevant issues in all components of the project.</p>	UNDP CO
13	<p><b><u>SESP Risk 10</u></b></p> <p><b>Indigenous Peoples</b></p> <p>There is an indigenous community in the vicinity of the project's area of influence for</p>	Social and Environmental	Moderate I2 P2	<p>During Year 1, prior to implementation of pilot actions in each site, the specific intervention in this pilot site will be confirmed and based on this decision, the required steps to engage and consult with IPs will be followed as per the ESMF (Annex 9) and the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11). Particular consideration will be given to the indigenous population present in the surrounding area of the Section of National Route N° 12 between the intersection with NR 101 and the Uruguai Lake post of <i>Gendarmería Nacional</i>.</p>	UNDP CO

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	Case 2, where measures will be assessed and implemented to prevent wildlife-vehicle collisions. There is a risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly).			<p>The Project will first generate an analysis to determine whether there will be an ecoduct in that particular sector or only speed control. The national regulations will be complied with and an EIA will be carried out, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9). The EIA will determine if there is a need for further consultation and participation of the communities. It should be noted that even if an ecoduct is built, this intervention does not trigger FPIC.</p> <p>The project will establish a comprehensive grievance mechanism (System for Prevention and Management of Consultations and Conflicts - SGCC, in Spanish). This system will comprise a specific structure for all cases in addition to a mechanism with best practices to address potential grievances, consultation or conflicts with Indigenous Peoples (IP) in connection with project activities. For these cases, the mechanisms of the indigenous communities will be considered to address grievances and implemented in accordance with national and international laws related to IPs.</p> <p>None of the pilot sites in Component 2 are located within indigenous territory. Therefore there is no expected impact on rights, lands territories, resources or traditional livelihoods and there will be no cause for resettlement or impairment of cultural heritage. Consequently, it is determined that an IPP is not required. Furthermore, in accordance with the UNDP Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process, it was determined that there is no need for FPIC either.</p>	
14	<p><b>SESP Risk 11</b></p> <p><b>Pollution</b></p> <p>The pilot interventions to build ecoducts for safe wildlife passage and use of construction machinery may lead to an increase in pollution and production of non-hazardous waste such as construction debris.</p>	Social and Environmental	Moderate I3 P2	<p>The construction of road infrastructure (removal of dirt/ pavement, etc), such as ecoducts to permit wildlife to traverse roads safely, will be carried out in compliance with EIA and associated environmental legislation (General Environmental Law No. 25676). The province is responsible for compliance with the Law and the project will monitor this, as described in the ESMF (Annex 9).</p> <p>Preventive/mitigation measures include the following:</p> <p><u>Excavation:</u></p> <p>Impact 1: Excavation machinery is generally very noisy.</p> <p>Mitigation: Schedule the work to take into account the times of migration or reproduction of species.</p> <p>Impact 2: Dust clouds produced by excavations and earthworks.</p> <p>Mitigation: Wetting of the land to be excavated.</p> <p>Impact 3: Generation of construction debris</p> <p>Mitigation: Waste management will be carried out according to national regulations. It will be transported to landfill sites as indicated by regulations for the management and movement of land.</p>	UNDP CO
15	Low awareness, distrust and low motivation	Social and Environmental	Low: I2	Components 2 and 3 of the project will support communication and capacity building strategies to keep key stakeholders informed, demonstrate the utility of project actions and their	UNDP CO



#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	among key stakeholders and low capacity of different stakeholders to manage any project-related challenges		P1	benefit to the environment and to the stakeholders. For example, the sustainable livestock management models are expected to increase production while ensuring conservation of grassland habitat and species. The project's stakeholder engagement plan highlights opportunities to build and strengthen participation and trust among key stakeholders.	
16	Argentina's financial crisis may affect timely availability of co-financing for project implementation or may reduce the co-financing due to budgetary restrictions	Financial	Moderate I 5 P 3	<p>The project will prioritize key strategic interventions. The UNDP CO will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project. UNDP, MAYDS, and provincial governments are the Project Board members and will hold regular dialogues at the highest political level on cofinancing issues and will seek to develop alternative strategies (e.g., partnerships with private sector or other stakeholders working in the target landscapes to mobilize additional resources) to reduce impacts on the project interventions in case the institutional cofinancing contributions are reduced. The stakeholder mapping will be updated in PY1 so new potential partners and co-financiers may be identified.</p> <p>Contributions of cofinancing from all counterparts will be monitored on a quarterly basis by the CO. Any significant deviation will be addressed on a case by case scenario.</p> <p>The local currency devaluation against the dollar as well as the inflation rate will be monitored regularly and reported to the Regional Hub.</p>	UNDP CO

## ANNEX 7: OVERVIEW OF TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES<sup>7677</sup>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<b>For Project Management</b>		
<b>Local / National contracting</b>		
<p><i>Project Coordinator</i></p> <p><i>Rate:</i></p> <p><i>\$1,833.33/month</i></p>	<p><i>45 months / over 4 years</i></p>	<p><i>The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.</i></p> <p><u><i>Duties and Responsibilities</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Manage the overall conduct of the project.</i></li> <li>• <i>Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.</i></li> <li>• <i>Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.</i></li> <li>• <i>Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan and update the plan as required.</i></li> <li>• <i>Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.</i></li> <li>• <i>Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.</i></li> <li>• <i>Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.</i></li> <li>• <i>Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.</i></li> <li>• <i>Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.</i></li> <li>• <i>Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.</i></li> <li>• <i>Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;</i></li> <li>• <i>Capture lessons learned during project implementation.</i></li> <li>• <i>Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.</i></li> </ul>

<sup>76</sup> The technical consultants included are the minimum roles pre-identified during project preparation.

<sup>77</sup> The rates were calculated based on the ones established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina and UNDP for projects executed in Argentina during project preparation. During project implementation the rates should be adjusted according to the ones established by the mentioned agencies.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.</li> <li>• Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.</li> <li>• Prepare the GEF PIR, together with other stakeholders;</li> <li>• Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;</li> <li>• Monitor implementation of plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;</li> <li>• Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.</li> <li>• Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.</li> </ul>
<p>Project Accountant/Finance Assistant/Finance officer</p> <p>Rate: \$500/month</p>	Half-time for 45 months	<p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation is well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Coordinator;</li> <li>• Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoA financial rules and procedures;</li> <li>• Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;</li> <li>• Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;</li> <li>• Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);</li> <li>• Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Coordinator if there are any discrepancies or issues;</li> <li>• Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;</li> <li>• Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.</li> </ul>
<p>Monitoring Assistant</p> <p>Rate: \$1275/month</p>	45 months / over 4 years	<p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <p>Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Project Monitoring Assistant will, among others, carry out the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Project Coordinator in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;</li> <li>• Assist in matters related to M&amp;E (indicators in project results framework, risks and GEF Core Indicators) and knowledge management;</li> <li>• Assist in the preparation of progress reports;</li> <li>• Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff;</li> </ul>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.</li> </ul>
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>		
<b>Local / National contracting</b>		
Technical Consultants (8)  <i>Rate:</i> \$1,216.66/month	45 months / over 4 years	<p>Under the overall supervision of the Project Coordinator, and in coordination with the national Biodiversity Directorate technical team, the project team and government agents of national and provincial organisms, the Technical Consultants will be responsible for providing technical support, coordination, oversight, monitoring and evaluation for the adequate implementation of project activities at national and provincial level. The consultants should be experts in biodiversity with experience in one or more than one of the prioritized sectors.</p> <p>The general duties and responsibilities of the consultants include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the Project Coordinator in supervising and coordinating the production of project outputs, as per the Project Document in a timely and high-quality fashion.</li> <li>Provide support in coordinating all project inputs.</li> <li>Liaise and follow up with the government agents of national and provincial organisms for implementation of project activities at national and provincial level and promote and maintain partnerships with relevant provincial agencies and institutions.</li> <li>Undertake frequent meetings and visits to the project stakeholders, including government agencies, CSOs and communities, as part of the overall supervision of project implementation and prepare visit reports.</li> <li>Prepare the annual work plan and budget for the activities that fall under his/her responsibility and contribute to the preparation of the project's annual workplan and budget.</li> <li>Prepare periodic reports of the activities implemented and contribute to the preparation of the project progress reports.</li> <li>Support project M&amp;E, coordinating, supervising and monitoring data collection processes being carried out by project consultants and the technical teams of the participating institutions working on the ground/collecting data for the different activities carried out in the provinces.</li> <li>Support the implementation of stakeholder engagement mechanisms.</li> <li>Support the implementation of gender mainstreaming in project activities.</li> <li>Support the dissemination of information on the project.</li> </ul> <p>The specific duties and responsibilities of the Specialists in Biodiversity and Wind Energy consultants include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support in the elaboration of the Inter-sectoral Action Plan for Wind Energy and Biodiversity Protection</li> </ul>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the review and updating and / or elaboration of national and provincial regulations regarding criteria and best practices of biodiversity conservation in the processes of selection, financing, bidding, design, EIA, construction and operation of wind farms.</li> <li>• Support the implementation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the development of wind energy in the country that includes the impacts of wind farms on biodiversity at the national level, with emphasis on the impact on birds and bats, habitat fragmentation and areas of importance for conservation.</li> <li>• Support the development of a Unified Information System for monitoring wind farms.</li> <li>• Support the development of basic information on migratory routes of prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed goose and Hooded grebe - in areas with potential for the construction of wind farms.</li> <li>• Support the development of baseline information on migration routes of birds and threatened chiropteras (bats) in the potential area for the construction of wind farms in Argentina.</li> <li>• Support the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the instrument(s) developed for the financing, approval, construction and operation of wind farms: protocols, territorial planning guides to implement activities, EIA guides and regulatory projects.</li> </ul> <p>The specific duties and responsibilities of the Specialists in Biodiversity and Road Infrastructure consultants include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in the elaboration of the Intersectoral Action Plan for Road Infrastructure and Biodiversity Protection</li> <li>• Support the review of national regulations regarding biodiversity conservation criteria in the processes of design, EIA and construction of road infrastructure.</li> <li>• Support the implementation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the development of road infrastructure in the country that includes impacts on biodiversity at the national level, with emphasis on the impact of wildlife roadkill, ecological connectivity and natural protected areas.</li> <li>• Support the elaboration of a proposal to update the Manual of Evaluation and Environmental Management (MEGA) of the National Road Administration regarding criteria of biodiversity conservation and mitigation and adaptation to climate change in road infrastructure projects.</li> <li>• Support the review and updating and / or development of national regulations regarding speed limits and other biodiversity conservation measures specific to road infrastructure in protected natural areas or areas of environmental interest.</li> <li>• Support the implementation of pilot measures to address the barrier generated by road infrastructure to biodiversity.</li> <li>• Support the monitoring of the effectiveness of wildlife passages, ecoducts and other mitigation measures found on the northern routes of the province of Misiones.</li> </ul>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the generation of information on animal roadkill to quantify rates and identify hotspots through standardized protocols in the most critical sections of mortality on routes in northern Misiones.</li> <li>• Support the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the instrument (s) developed for the financing, EIA, construction and operation of road works.</li> </ul> <p>The specific duties and responsibilities of the Specialist in Control of Wildlife Trafficking and Hunting include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in the preparation of the Intersectoral Action Plan for the Control of Trade and Hunting of Biodiversity</li> <li>• Support the review and update and / or development of national and provincial protocols and procedures for control and monitoring of wildlife trafficking and hunting.</li> <li>• Support in the revision and updating and / or elaboration of national and provincial regulations regarding species, quotas, regions and times that sports and subsistence hunting of wildlife may take place.</li> <li>• Support in the review and updating and / or elaboration of national and provincial protocols and procedures for the minimum suitability of Rescue Centers and action procedures against confiscated animals together with the provincial authorities.</li> <li>• Support the development and implementation of the Biodiversity Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEBIO) in the Province of Mendoza and other provinces with which agreements are signed.</li> <li>• Support the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the instrument (s) developed for the control and monitoring of wildlife trafficking.</li> <li>• Support the development of tools so that citizens can make reports of wildlife trafficking, such as telephone complaint lines, app, etc.</li> <li>• Support the training of national and provincial security forces regarding interprovincial trafficking and hunting / illegal trade.</li> <li>• Support the identification and mapping of "hotspots" of illegal trade in wildlife.</li> </ul> <p>The specific duties and responsibilities of the Specialist in Biodiversity and Livestock Production include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in the elaboration of the Intersectoral Action Plan for Livestock and Biodiversity Protection.</li> <li>• Support the implementation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of livestock development in the country that includes impacts on biodiversity at the national level with emphasis on habitat fragmentation and sustainable productive development practices.</li> </ul>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the elaboration of a national survey and systematization of sustainable livestock production models in relation to the environment and habitat of endangered species in the different ecoregions of the country. The information gathered will be compiled and standardized.</li> <li>Support the implementation of pilots for sustainable farming/livestock in endangered species habitats of the Pampas deer and other grassland species.</li> <li>Support the systematization and analysis of economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas deer and other grassland species.</li> <li>Support the dissemination of sustainable production models.</li> <li>Support the development and evaluation of instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives for the promotion of sustainable livestock production models.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist</i></p> <p><i>Rate:</i> \$1,216.66/month</p>	45 months / over 4 years	<p><i>Under the overall supervision of the Project Coordinator, and in coordination with the project team and relevant government agents of national and provincial organisms, the Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist will coordinate and provide technical advice for the implementation of activities under Outputs 1.1, 1.3.3, 2.7.1 and 2.8, including the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation of the Biodiversity Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEBIO) in the Province of Mendoza and other provinces with which agreements will be signed.</li> <li>Support the processing and systematization of the information generated within the framework of the National Biodiversity Inventory, in particular (i) the compilation of existing information in geo-referenced points of presence of species, distribution maps, conservation category, areas of importance for species, migratory routes of CMS species, threats, associated with a geographic information system and (ii) the integration of the National Biodiversity Inventory with the Environmental Information System currently under development, and MinCyT's Biological Data Portal.</li> <li>Support in the development of the Single Information System for Monitoring of Wind Farms.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Geographical Information System Specialist</i></p> <p><i>Rate:</i> \$1,216.66/month</p>		<p><i>Under the overall supervision of the Project Coordinator, and in coordination with the project team and relevant government agents of national and provincial organisms, the Geographical Information System Specialist will support the implementation of the project activities in order to create and update maps and geographical information systems for the information generated, including the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidation of a National Biodiversity Inventory: process and systematize the information generated (existing information will be compiled based on: georeferenced points of presence of species, distribution maps, conservation category, areas of importance for species, migratory routes of CMS species, threats) in association with a geographic information system.</li> </ul>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Intersectoral Action Plans to mainstream BD conservation within selected sectoral policies, plans and programs: support the participatory and multisectoral meetings and workshops with geographic information systems for the elaboration of Intersectoral Action Plans.</li> <li>• Elaborate maps to support the updating or development of instruments to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in prioritized sector policies, plans and programs, among others, Strategic Environmental Assessment of the development of wind energy, road infrastructure and livestock that includes impacts on biodiversity at the national level.</li> <li>• Development of a Unified Information System for monitoring wind farms: support the systematization and georeferencing of the information generated by the monitoring of the operation of the wind farms based on standardized requirements</li> <li>• Generate and compile information on migration routes of birds and chiropters (bats) in areas with potential for the construction of wind farms in Argentina, with a focus on prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed goose and Hooded grebe: (i) development of a geographic information system that contains layers of distribution of priority species, areas of importance for the conservation of birds and bats (AICAS and AICOM) and the layers of Argentine wind potential that identify the areas to propose the development of wind energy in balance with the conservation of biodiversity; (ii) generate and compile georeferenced information on the reproductive, wintering, and migratory routes of the priority species: Ruddy-headed goose (<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>) and Hooded grebe (<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>).</li> <li>• Generation of information on animal roadkill: Support the information access instruments for the identified mortality hotspots on routes.</li> <li>• Support the development and implementation of the Biodiversity Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEBIO) in the Province of Mendoza and other provinces with which agreements are signed.</li> <li>• Support the development of tools so that citizens can make reports of wildlife trafficking, such as telephone complaint lines, app, etc.</li> <li>• Support the identification and mapping of "hotspots" of illegal trade and hunting of wildlife</li> <li>• Support the systematization and analysis of economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas deer and other grassland species.</li> </ul>
Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist  Rate: \$1,216.66/month	45 months / over 4 years	<p><i>Under the overall supervision of the Project Coordinator, and in coordination with the national Biodiversity Directorate technical team, the project team and government agents of national and provincial organisms, the Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist will be responsible for strategically organizing and strengthening consultation and stakeholder engagement within the framework of the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake national and provincial stakeholder mapping to further identify key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Support the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Framework.</li> <li>• Support the design and implementation of the workshops for the development of the National Biodiversity Inventory.</li> </ul>



Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the design and implementation of national and provincial intersectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination spaces for the development of the Intersectoral Action Plans.</li> <li>• Coordinate and support the design and implementation of the workshops for the development of the legal and procedural instruments prioritized, such as Strategic Evaluation Assessments.</li> <li>• Support the development of the capacity building programs for national and provincial level strengthening.</li> <li>• Implement social safeguards, particularly in regard to participation of indigenous peoples, and ensure their application as needed.</li> <li>• Promote stakeholder participation, particularly women and indigenous peoples, in project interventions;</li> <li>• Support the MAYS Communication Specialist in preparing communication materials and messages to encourage stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>• Support the Project Coordinator in coordinating collection of M&amp;E data with regard to stakeholder participation, including sex-disaggregated data; synthesizing lessons on best practices and knowledge on stakeholder engagement and preparing related publications.</li> <li>• Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan, ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled.</li> <li>• Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work.</li> <li>• Establish collaboration with gender-related national and provincial institutions to promote their participation in project activities.</li> <li>• Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary.</li> <li>• Support the Project Coordinator to ensure that reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project and feed into the project's communication and information program</li> <li>• Support the Project Coordinator in collecting gender related M&amp;E data; in synthesizing lessons on gender mainstreaming best practices and knowledge and preparing related publications.</li> </ul>
Mid-term Review National Expert  <i>Rate: \$1,000/week</i>	6 weeks	The Mid-term Review Expert will support the International Consultant to assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document, and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results. The MTR will also review the project's strategy, and the risks to sustainability, among other elements.
Terminal Evaluation National Expert  <i>Rate: \$1,000/week</i>	6 weeks	The Terminal Evaluation expert will support the International Consultant to undertake an evaluation of the project to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

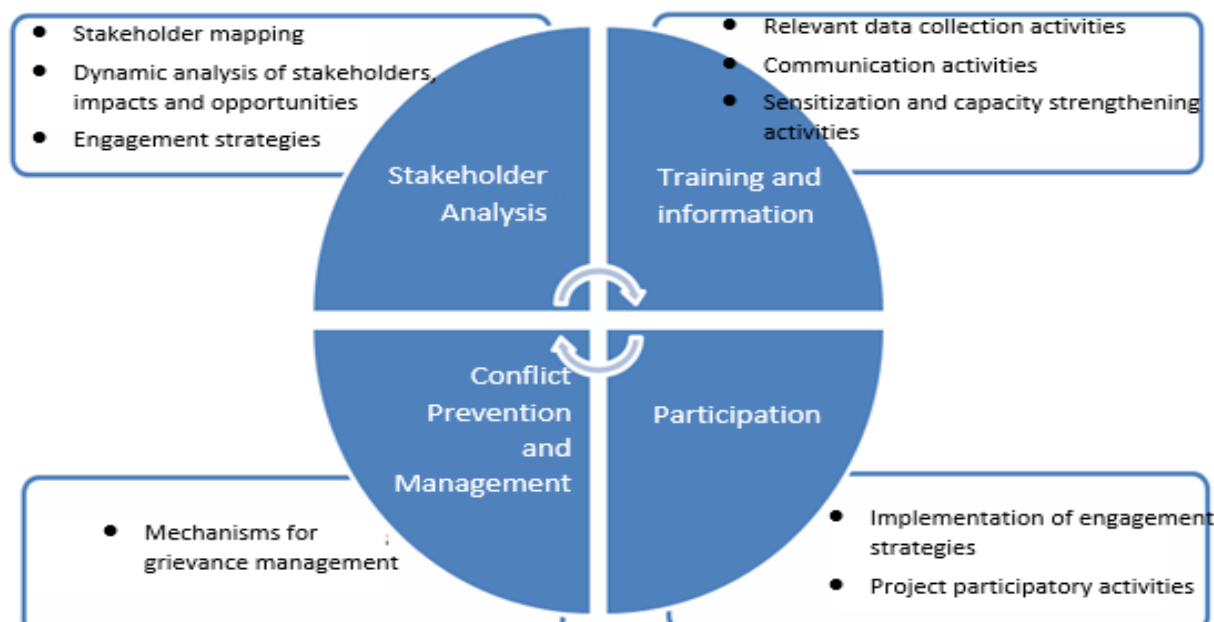
Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<i>International / Regional and global contracting</i>		
<b>Mid-term Review Expert</b>  <i>Rate: \$2,500/week</i>	<b>8 weeks (40 days)</b>	The Mid-term Review Expert will assess progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document, and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results. The MTR will also review the project's strategy, and the risks to sustainability, among other elements.
<b>Terminal Evaluation Expert</b>  <i>Rate: \$3,000/week</i>	<b>6 weeks (30 days)</b>	The Terminal Evaluation expert will undertake an evaluation of the project to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

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## ANNEX 8: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

### 1. Introduction

In order to address the barriers and achieve the project's objective, a systemic approach is needed, comprised of multisectoral and inter-jurisdictional coordination efforts, capacity building and strengthening, integration of the needs, interests and perspectives of the different social stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan takes into consideration the foregoing in order to include a systemic approach with the aim of avoiding or addressing risks and undesired costs and impacts; as well as preventing the loss of opportunities, time, investments and confidence in the project. This systemic approach entails linking such aspects of the project which are usually viewed as separate. The following figure shows the key elements and operational aspects reflecting this approach.



The activities related to key stakeholders are of a dynamic nature. Both stakeholder mapping and analysis, as well as the design of communication and training actions, must be reviewed at project inception, and adapted as the project develops for them to be responsive to the scenario in which the project is implemented. Besides, certain basic conditions must be met in order to ensure the engagement of key stakeholders. Therefore, in general, it is suggested that the parties responsible for the project, including the gender, engagement, and communication expert should consider the following overarching principles for project planning, which are described as process conditions (Cabria and Matamoro, 2016):

- **Political will.** It entails a manifestation of commitment to the relevant activities. Such commitment is evidenced at project inception and during project activities, by allocating logistic and technical resources or generating timely responses; for example, through the participation of officers and technical teams in work meetings, activity monitoring and follow-up, or the promotion of institutional agreements involving several jurisdictions.
- **Inclusion.** The key stakeholders who will engage in the project, both individuals and organizations, must be carefully identified at all times, with the aim of engaging all relevant stakeholders, following a gender approach. There are different definitions of engagement, which are closely related to the goals of the project and their intended outcomes.

- **Collection and dissemination of relevant and reliable information, which is both comprehensible and accessible for all stakeholders**, as an element which strengthens and enriches discussion and decision-making processes. Even though this is a Project component and follows a cross-cutting approach with respect to its goal, it might be useful to state this premise constantly during design and implementation of the relevant activities. In this regard, it is necessary to collect territorial information and update it regularly, link public data obtained from several sources and rephrase the complex results of technical studies in a simpler and more accessible language, as required, among other elements.
- **Process approach in design and implementation.** It is fundamental that engagement, training and communication instances be carefully designed and developed considering an extended timeframe (the project lifespan plus the time required for its impacts), which is capable of driving change not only at a structural level (laws or policies) but also at a cultural one. Their design involves assessing conditions, identifying activities, planning meetings, establishing ground rules, and mapping stakeholders, among other aspects.
- **Conflict sensitivity.** Even though it is believed that the Project will have low levels of negative impact or presence of conflicts during implementation, activities must be performed in a sensitive manner, analyzing the context and identifying potential conflicts or existing tensions or confrontations. This is aimed at implementing strategies to prevent conflict whenever possible, and if necessary, activate proper response mechanisms.
- **Cultural sensitivity.** The Project must be sensitive to cultural factors. Annexes 10 and 11 address specific issues regarding Indigenous Peoples and gender. Cultural sensitivity has several aspects, namely: sensitivity to different capacity levels; territorial diversity; different jargons -technical, common, etc.- existing within the same territory; the gender approach; and sensitivity to the cultural aspects of indigenous peoples in particular (see Indigenous Peoples Engagement Plan).

## 2. Involvement of relevant stakeholders during the PPG phase

During the PPG phase, several activities were conducted in connection with key stakeholder engagement, such as one-on-one interviews, work meetings, presentations at fora, participatory workshops, online consultations, preparation and discussion of work documents, with the aim of presenting the Project, collecting relevant information, identifying interests, and ultimately improving the quality of the final project design. All national and provincial institutions responsible for the implementation of the project were involved in its design and other State entities, civil society organizations, academia, and stakeholders were also included in consultations. Some of the main activities conducted were as follows:

- **A project formulation workshop** held in November 2019 attended by 47 national and provincial authorities and technical experts, UNDP representatives and the Project team. The working methodology focused on presenting, discussing, validating and defining the lines of action of the Project, as well as gathering data on the background and the baseline for the preparation of the Project Document together with those who will be acting as Responsible Parties.<sup>78</sup>
- **Focus groups and consultations** with national and provincial stakeholders, civil society organizations and key stakeholders of the scientific sector, and national agencies focused on gender and Indigenous Peoples policies. For further details, please see the table of consultation activities.

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<sup>78</sup> The following partners are involved in Project preparation, namely: the Secretariat of the Government of Energy; the National Directorate of Roadways; the Argentine Ministry of Security; the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries; the Ministry of Science and Technology; the National Parks Administration; the Ministry of Ecology and Renewable Natural Resources of the Province of Misiones; the Ministry of Agroindustry of the Province of Buenos Aires; the Provincial Agency for Sustainable Development of Buenos Aires; the Provincial Agricultural Council of the Province of Santa Cruz; the Ministry of Health and Environment of the Province of Santa Cruz; the Ministry of Production of the Province of Chubut; the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Control of the Province of Chubut; the Secretariat of Environment and Land Use Planning of the Province of Mendoza; the Ministry of Production of the Province of Corrientes and the Ministry of Tourism of the Province of Corrientes. The authorities of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and UNDP also took part in said workshop.

- **Presentations in Congresses, Fora and Meetings.** In several scientific and academic activities, the Project team presented their guidelines and collected relevant information for project design. For instance, a presentation and consultation meeting were held with CONADIBIO in November, among other activities.
- **Project validation workshop.** In March 2020, a Project validation workshop was held where implementation outcomes, activities, budgets and arrangements were presented. During two sessions, over 60 key stakeholders, officers and technical staff of the government agencies involved, representatives of civil society, academia and other institutions were able to give input to be considered during the final preparation phase and project implementation.

### 3. Dimension 1: Key stakeholder mapping and analysis

Key stakeholder mapping is a tool that includes an analysis of relevant stakeholders, and a list identifying them. It provides information on each stakeholder's relevance to the project, their attitude towards the project or their capacity to create impact. Said mapping and analysis serve as a snapshot of a given status, which must be reviewed and updated regularly by the Project team.

Activities will rely on key stakeholders, i.e., such persons, groups or entities whose involvement is essential and critical to the achievement of the purpose, goals and targets of the initiative to be developed (Cambio Democrático, 2016). In various ways, key stakeholders have the power, capacity and means to decide and influence critical fields which will enable the development of a proposal or not. Thus, some common features of key stakeholders are as follows: 1) they are either part of a community and/or represent the legitimate interests of a group or are stakeholders who will directly benefit or be affected by project actions; 2) they have responsibilities and powers directly connected with the goals of the project; 3) they have the capacity, skills, knowledge, infrastructure and resources to propose, address and solve scientific – technical issues; 4) they have the capacity to manage and negotiate with several agents and/or governmental levels enabling consensus building and agreements.

The following table summarizes information on key stakeholders and their role in the project.

## Stakeholders Mapping

The following table contains a description of the main stakeholders involved in the project. The successful implementation of the project will depend to a great extent on the effective communication with such stakeholders and the mechanisms the project implements to ensure their engagement.

Entity	Role in the Project	Comp.
<b>National Level</b>		
Argentine Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - National Directorate of Biodiversity – MAYDS	It will be responsible for project implementation as implementing partner and is a co-financier. It is the entity which will provide the physical venue for the project, its main responsibilities being coordination with other entities and management of the different stages of project delivery. It is a member of the Project Board and the Technical Committee. It will lead and convene partner entities involved in project implementation. It will engage in project M&E.	C1, C2, C3
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of the Argentine Republic	Responsible with MAYDS in the implementation of the Project.	C1,C2, C3
Ministry of the Treasury - Secretariat of the Government of Energy Undersecretary of Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency	Responsible Party and co-financier. It will make a critical contribution as a liaison in the preparation of intersectoral plans, and instruments for coordinating and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation, and as a provider of support for the implementation of pilot sites to validate the instruments developed in the case of wind energy. It will benefit from coordination and training activities.	C1, C2 and C3
MINCYT- Secretariat of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation (SGCTIP) Interinstitutional Council for Science and Technology (CICYT) - National System of Biological Data	It will be a key collaborator in fact finding, collection and integration of data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity through the currently existing information in the National System of Biological Data. It will benefit from the outcomes of the combination, consolidation and systematization of data on the distribution and biodiversity conservation status in the National Inventory of Biodiversity, as said information will be included in the National System of Biological Data.	C1, C3
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - National Parks Administration Biodiversity Data System	Responsible Party and co-financier. It will be a key collaborator in fact finding, collection and integration of data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity through the currently existing information in the National System of Biological Data (SIB, in Spanish). It will make critical contributions as a stakeholder involved in interinstitutional coordination mechanisms for preparing or updating instruments and in supporting the implementation of pilot measures to provide a solution to the barrier created by road infrastructure to biodiversity. It will benefit from coordination activities and training on preventing wildlife-vehicle collisions. It will be a relevant stakeholder in terms of the conservation of the Pampas deer in Bahía Samborombón.	C1, C3
Argentine Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries - Directorate of Cattle Management - Under Secretariat of Livestock and Sustainable Management Practices	Responsible Party. Co-financier. A key collaborator as a liaison in the preparation of intersectoral plans, and instruments for coordinating and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation, as well as a provider of support to the implementation of actions concerning sustainable livestock management in pilot sites within the habitats of threatened species. It will benefit from coordination and training activities.	C1- C2-C3
Argentine Ministry of Transportation - National Directorate of Roadways -	Responsible Party. Co-financier.	C1- C2-C3

National Road Safety Agency - National Roadways Observatory	It will be a key collaborator as a liaison in the preparation of intersectoral plans, and instruments for coordinating and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation, as well as a provider of support to the implementation of actions to provide solutions to barriers to habitat connectivity for biodiversity due to road infrastructure. It will benefit from coordination and training activities.	
National Ministry of Security - Secretariat of Federal Security Management	Responsible Party. Co-financier. It will make key contributions as a liaison in the preparation of intersectoral plans, and instruments for coordinating and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation, as well as a provider of support to the implementation of validation pilots on policies for controlling wildlife trafficking. It will benefit from coordination and training activities.	C1- C2-C3
Ministry of Health of the Nation	Advisory role in specific project actions, especially those related to wildlife trafficking control policies	C1-C2
National Food Safety and Quality Service (SENASA)	Advisory role in specific project actions, especially those related to the handling of confiscated wildlife within trafficking control policies	C1-C2
Federal Council of the Environment (COFEMA)	It will provide a space for consensus-building on environmental policies and, in particular, on any matters relevant to the project. It will be a key collaborator to support the preparation of intersectoral plans, the preparation and review of procedural regulatory instruments, fact finding and data collection. It will be a major governance body to replicate and adapt project outcomes and lessons learned at a national level. It will benefit from coordination and training activities.	C1- C2-C3
Universities National University of Austral Patagonia- National University of Patagonia San Juan Bosco-National University of the Northeast-National University of the Center of the Buenos Aires Province (Azul)-UBA-CONICET Institute of Ecology, Genetics and Evolution of Buenos Aires (IEGEB) - Animal Behavior and Ecology Lab (FCEN - UBA) - National Scientific and Technical Research Council- National University of La Pampa	They will engage and play an advisory role in project specific actions, e.g., for mainstreaming elements related to data gathering or actions in pilot areas. They will benefit from coordination, training and knowledge management actions.	C1- C2-C3
National Council for Technical and Scientific Research (CONICET)	It will engage in the project and benefit from coordination and training actions. It will play a key advisory role in components 1, 2 and 3.	C1- C2-C3
National Agricultural Technology Institute Argentine Ministry of Agroindustry INTA Mercedes-Chascomús- Cuenca del Salado- Agricultural Experimental Station Balcarce-Natural Resources and Environmental Management Group	It will engage in the project and play a key advisory role in several project actions: taking part in coordination actions, fact finding, collection and data integration, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases, as well as actions to share and manage knowledge. It will benefit from coordination and training activities.	C1- C2-C3

National Consultative Committee for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (CONADIBIO)	<p>It will provide a space for discussing and advising on relevant project matters.</p> <p>It will play a key role as a collaborator in fact finding to gather data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity and will benefit from its integration into a comprehensive system.</p> <p>It will also make critical contributions in the preparation and/or updating of instruments for coordinating and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into public policies and sectoral and intersectoral programs, as well as in project actions related to knowledge management and learning.</p> <p>It will benefit from coordination and training activities.</p>	C1-C2-C3
Interjurisdictional Coordinating Entity for Fauna (ECIF)	<p>It will provide a space for consensus-building on policies and actions for wildlife conservation and sustainable use and, in particular, on any matters relevant to the project.</p> <p>It will be a key collaborator in fact finding to gather data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity and a beneficiary in terms of its integration into a comprehensive system.</p> <p>It will also be a key contributor in the preparation and/or updating of instruments for coordinating and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into public policies and sectoral and intersectoral programs, as well as in project actions related to knowledge management and learning.</p> <p>It will be a major governance space to replicate and adapt project outcomes and lessons learned at the national level.</p> <p>It will benefit from coordination and training activities.</p>	C1-C2-C3
<i>Aves Argentinas</i>	<p>It will engage in the project and play a key advisory role in several project actions: it will take part in coordination actions, fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases, as well as actions to share and manage knowledge; particularly, in actions related to wind energy, wildlife hunting and trafficking control and sustainable livestock management in connection with the habitat.</p> <p>It will benefit from coordination and training activities.</p>	C1-C2-C3
Argentine Society for the Study of Mammals SAREM	It will engage in the project and play an advisory role in component 1 for fact finding, collection and integration of data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity.	C1
<i>Asociación Herpetológica Argentina (AHA)</i>	It will engage in the project and play an advisory role in component 1 for fact finding, collection and integration of data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity.	C1
<i>Asociación Argentina de Ecología (ASAE)</i>	It will engage in the project and play an advisory role in component 1 for fact finding, collection and integration of data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity.	C1
<i>Fundación Vida Silvestre (FVS)</i>	It will engage in the project and play a key advisory role in several project actions: it will take part in coordination actions, fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases, as well as in actions to share and manage knowledge; particularly, those related with sustainable livestock management in connection with the habitat.	C1-C2-C3
Jaguar Network	It will engage and play an advisory role in several project actions: it will take part in fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases. In particular, it will participate in actions related with road works and biodiversity conservation.	C1-C2
<i>Fundación Humedales (FH)</i>	It will engage and play an advisory role in specific actions on wildlife trafficking and wind farms.	C1-C2
<i>Fundación de Historia Natural Félix de Azara</i>	<p>It will engage in the project and play a key advisory role in several project actions: it will take part in coordination actions, fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases, as well as in actions to share and manage knowledge; particularly, in those related with wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting control.</p> <p>It will benefit from coordination and training activities.</p>	C1-C2-C3



Ministry of Justice and Human Rights- National Indigenous Peoples Institute	In order to safeguard the right to participate in public policy formulation, in general, and given the presence of an indigenous community in an area next to one pilot site in Misiones, they will provide advisors for on-site support through Indigenous Participation Councils and information regarding several issues, such as the hierarchical structure of communities, ancestral modes of production, and the role of women within the community, among others.	C1- C2-C3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship-Ministry of Education-Federal Courts- Gendarmerie- Naval Prefecture- Customs Office- National Service of Agri-Food Health and Quality-Prosecution Unit for the Investigation of Environmental Crimes	They will engage and play an advisory role in project specific actions, e.g. for the inclusion of campaigns and sensitization-related elements, or in matters concerning the involvement of other countries for the collection/analysis of information or in the implementation of actions in pilot cases, or Federal Courts and law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting.	C1- C2-C3
Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity	It will advise on gender-equality related aspects and their implications for project actions.	C1- C2-C3
Media	It will play a role in communication actions.	C2 -C3
<b>Provincial level</b>		
Provincial Agency for Sustainable Development of the Province of Buenos Aires - Ministry of Agro-Industry of the Province of Buenos Aires, Directorate of Livestock and Fauna- Ministry of Production of Corrientes, Livestock Plan- Ministry of Tourism of Corrientes, Dir. of Fauna, Dir. Of Parks and Natural Reserves- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Control of Chubut, Dir. of Impact Assessment- Ministry of Production of Chubut, Dir. of Fauna- Secretariat of Environment and Land Use Planning of Mendoza- Ministry of Ecology of Misiones- Provincial Directorate of Roadways of Misiones - Provincial Agricultural Council of Santa Cruz – Ministry of Health and Environment of Santa Cruz, Dir. of Impact Assessment	They are partners responsible for project delivery, in charge of overseeing said delivery in the provinces and ensuring coordination and implementation of project contributions.	C1- C2-C3

Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies Institute of Agricultural Health and Quality of Mendoza Institute of Water and the Environment of Corrientes Provincial Agricultural Council of Corrientes	They will engage and play an advisory role in project specific actions, e.g. for mainstreaming elements related to data gathering or actions in pilot areas. They will benefit from coordination and training actions.	C1-C2
CONICET-UNNE Botanical Institute of the Northeast	It will engage and play an advisory role in component 1 for fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases. It will benefit from coordination and training activities.	C1-C2-
Argentine National University at Misiones/Conicet-Institute of Subtropical Biology	They will engage and play an advisory role in component 1 for fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases. They will benefit from coordination and training activities.	C1-C2-C3
National Patagonian Center -CONICET	It will engage and play an advisory role in component 1 for fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases. It will benefit from coordination and training activities.	C1-C2-
Misiones Municipalities (Andresito-Iguazú-Wanda)- Mendoza (La Paz-General Alvear-Santa Rosa-San Rafael) - Corrientes and Buenos Aires (Lavalle)	They will support, where applicable, the implementation of component 2 and will benefit from training and communication activities.	C2
<b>Private sector:</b> Private energy companies, namely: GENNEIA- Neoen-Luz de León-Pampa Energía YPF Wind farm Private tourism and transportation companies - Transportation associations Farmers- <i>Asociación De Sociedades Rurales De Corrientes- Grupo de Productores Unidad de la Cuenca del Salado</i> Argentine Rural Confederations CARBAP <i>Asociación De Mujeres Productoras De Energía Renovables</i>	They will engage and play an advisory role in component 1 for fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and in component 2 for the implementation of actions in pilot cases. In particular, they will take part in the preparation of instruments for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), as well as in the identification of good practices for wind farms, positive policies on incentives and good livestock management practices, and adequate procedures in case of wildlife-vehicle collisions and wildlife trafficking, for example, as stakeholders to be engaged due to their role e.g. in wildlife transportation They will benefit from coordination, training and project communication activities.	C1-C2
<i>CelBA Iguazú</i>	It will engage and play an advisory role in several project actions: it will take part in fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases, as well as actions to share and manage knowledge. It will benefit from training activities.	C1-C2
<i>Centro De Rescate Guiraoga</i>	It will engage and play an advisory role in several project actions: it will take part in fact finding, collection and integration of data, in the development of instruments and practices, and the implementation of actions in pilot cases. It will benefit from training activities.	C1-C2

<b>Local communities and service users</b> Personnel of roadways, law enforcement agencies, among others	They will benefit from actions in pilot areas and, in general, from communication and training actions.	C2-C3
Ibera Committee	It will be both a contributor to fact finding and a beneficiary of data integration into a comprehensive system. Also, it will contribute to the preparation and/or updating of instruments for coordinating and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into public policies and sectoral and intersectoral programs, as well as in project actions related to knowledge management and learning. It will benefit from coordination and training activities.	C1- C2-
Civil Society: <i>Fundación Churrinche-Fundación Patagonia Natural-Fundación Temaikén-Ambiente Sur-Asociación Argentina de Consorcios Regionales de Experimentación Agrícola -Marandú Comunicaciones Misiones- Fundación Caburéí- Centro de Rehabilitación y Rescate de YPF</i>	They will engage and play an advisory role in specific actions in pilot cases.	C1-C2
<i>Red Nacional De Reservas Privadas</i>	They will engage and play an advisory role on specific actions on wildlife-vehicle collisions.	C1-C2
Ecoregistros.org	It will act as a consultant in mainstreaming information into the National Inventory of Biodiversity.	C1
Southern Cone Grasslands Alliance	They will engage and play an advisory role in specific actions on wildlife-vehicle collisions.	C1-C2
Animal Behavior and Ecology Lab. FCEN. UBA	It will engage and play an advisory role in specific actions on birdlife, wind farms, and illegal trafficking.	C1-C2
Study Group on Conservation and Management, Department of Biology, Biochemistry and Pharmacy, <i>Universidad Nacional del Sur</i>	It will engage and play an advisory role in specific actions on birdlife and wind farms.	
Biodiversity and Environmental Genetics Lab National University of Avellaneda (UNDAV)	It will engage and play an advisory role in fact finding, collection and integration of data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity.	C1
<i>Instituto de Botánica Darwinion. CONICET</i>	It will engage and play an advisory role in fact finding, collection and integration of data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity.	C1
National Institute of Limnology, (National Scientific and Technical Research Council - <i>Universidad Nacional del Litoral</i> )	It will engage and play an advisory role in fact finding, collection and integration of data for the National Inventory of Biodiversity.	C1

#### 4. Stakeholder analysis -Analysis of beneficiaries and social impacts

The successful implementation of the project will depend, to a great extent, on the proper implementation of the engagement plan related to the following key stakeholders.

At the national level, the organization with the highest level of responsibility for project delivery and each of the project components and the project's implementing partner is MAYDS through the Directorate of Biodiversity. The Responsible Parties at the national level will be the Secretariat of the Government of Energy, the Undersecretariat of Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency, the Argentine Ministry of Agroindustry, the Argentine Ministry of Transportation and the Argentine Ministry of Security. Coordination and discussion at the federal level will be critical for project delivery, particularly by: COFEMA, CONADIBIO and ECIF. Additionally, the project will interact with other stakeholders at a ministerial level, national secretariats and institutes. In this regard, the stakeholders to be consulted or with a relevant level of engagement are as follows: INTA, APN, INAI, CONICET, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, the Ministry of Education, Federal Courts, the Gendarmerie, the Naval Prefecture, the Customs Office, the National Service of Agri-Food Health and Quality, and the Prosecution Unit for the Investigation of Environmental Crimes, among others. Other divisions of MAYDS will also get involved in the project.

At the provincial level, the main stakeholders and partners involved in the project are limited to the six provinces involved. The agencies which will engage in coordinated actions include the following: the Provincial Agency for Sustainable Development of the Province of Buenos Aires, the Ministry of Agro-Industry of the Province of Buenos Aires (Livestock division), the Agricultural Council of Corrientes, the Ministry of Production of Corrientes, the Ministry of Tourism of Corrientes (Dir. of Parks and Natural Reserves), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Control of Chubut, the Ministry of Production of Chubut, the Secretariat of Environment and Land Use Planning of Mendoza, the Ministry of Ecology of Misiones, the Provincial Directorate of Roadways of Misiones, the Provincial Directorate of Roadways of Misiones, the Provincial Agricultural Council of Santa Cruz, the Ministry of Health and Environment of Sta. Cruz, the Institute of Energy of the Province of Santa Cruz.

In all components, actions will be coordinated with civil society organizations and academia. The organizations specifically involved in key roles are the following: *Fundación Vida Silvestre*, *Aves Argentinas*, *SAREM*, *AHA*, Jaguar Network, *Fundación Humedales*, among others, as well as several national universities and research institutes.

In the activities associated with the preparation of intersectoral plans and instrument preparation or updating, including their validation and application in pilot cases, the linkage with organizations, particularly in such pilot cases, with local communities will also be crucial to ensure intervention effectiveness. The project will intervene in four pilot cases located in six provinces focusing on different intervention areas. Each site has its own features; therefore, the main local stakeholders are mentioned below by area of focus, though new stakeholders may be identified during initiation activities, namely:

- The stakeholders in Buenos Aires, Chubut, and Santa Cruz will work on **wind farm projects and their impact on biodiversity**. Some key stakeholders identified to be engaged in components 1 and 2 of the Project are as follows: APN, Agricultural Experimental Station Balcarce (INTA); academia: UNPA, UNPSJB, CENPAT Institute of Ecology, Genetics and Evolution of Buenos Aires (IEGEB) – CONICET; NGO: *Aves Argentinas*, *Fundación Ambiente Sur*, *Fundación Patagonia Natural*, Natural Resources and Environmental Management Group, companies managing wind farms: GENNEIA, Neoen, Luz de León, *Asociación De Mujeres Productoras De Energías Renovables*.
- The stakeholders in Misiones will work on **road infrastructure projects in highly valuable areas for biodiversity**. Some of the key stakeholders identified are as follows: Institute of Subtropical Biology, Iguazú Node (IBS), *Fundación Félix de Azara*, *Guira Oga*, *CelBA*, *Fundación Vida Silvestre*, Jaguar Network, *Aves Argentinas*, Parana Forest Programme. In this particular case, as reported in the Indigenous Peoples Framework, roles and responsibilities will be defined between the national and provincial authorities of Indigenous Peoples, and consultations will be held with the community adjacent to the area of the identified pilot sites.
- The stakeholders in Mendoza will work on **controlling and monitoring illegal wildlife trafficking**. Some of the key stakeholders to be engaged are as follows: Land Planning authorities, national and provincial law

enforcement agencies, UFIMA, INTI, INTA, *Aves Argentinas*, transportation companies, Institute of Agricultural Health and Quality of Mendoza (ISCAMEN), *Fundación Caburéi*, *Centro para el Estudio y Conservación de las Aves rapaces de la Argentina* (CECARA), *Buenos Aires Eco-Park*, *Fundación Temaikén*, *Centro de Rescate de Fauna de Fundación YPF*, Customs Office, SENASA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Academia: UBA -Evolution and Genetics Geolab- CONICET.

- In Buenos Aires and Corrientes, stakeholders will work on **sustainable livestock management in the habitats of endangered species**. Some relevant stakeholders in this area are the following: regional or local venues of INTA, INTA Chascomús, Mercedes, Cuenca del Salado, APN, Iberá Committee, IBONE; of the private sector: *Grupo de Productores Unidad de la Cuenca del Salado*, *Grupo CREA*, *Asociación de Sociedades Rurales de Corrientes*, CRA; non-governmental organizations: Southern Cone Grasslands Alliance, *Fundación Humedales*, *Fundación Vida Silvestre*, Network of Good Agricultural Practices; Academia: National University of the Center of the Buenos Aires Province (Azul), etc.

Project activities aimed at combining, consolidating and systematizing information on biodiversity distribution and conservation status are believed to increase the quantity, quality and distribution of existing data and their proper dissemination is expected to ensure equitable access, strengthening the capacities of institutions and the general public. The communication strategy is to be implemented broadly and inclusively focusing on the need to drive a change of mindset in terms of the relationship among social stakeholders, their livelihoods and their connection with biodiversity conservation.

The project proposes a set of actions linked to increasing coordination, dialogue and consensual decision-making among different areas and jurisdictions, and also actions of a multisectoral nature. These actions are expected to be beneficial not only to institutional structures but also to key stakeholders from academia and civil society, increasing knowledge management and strengthening links among them.

The participatory approach to knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation entails positive impacts for the key stakeholders involved. The engagement of stakeholders at several jurisdictional levels, as well as those from civil society, academia and the private sector involved, should be promoted. In pilot cases involving local communities or producers (e.g., in the promotion of sustainable livestock management practices), local communities and producers will also engage in this stage.

In the case of actions involving base communities or small and medium-sized farmers, aspects related to the particular culture of the sector and the productive dimension are to be considered. For example, in the case of livestock management, the identification of sustainable practices, the selection of a demonstration site, and exchange activities are to consider these aspects and be sensitive to the sector's capacity for change, as well as the selection of such incentives the sector deems necessary (e.g., good livestock management practices increasing field productivity, or revolving funds, alternative sustainable economic practices). In this regard, cases will be selected on a property scale basis and producers will be chosen by means of a consultation and volunteering procedure. In this case, the need to create dialogue spaces and proper communication with the local stakeholders to be involved is being analyzed given the existing sensitivity in the approach to what is known as deer-livestock competition for the best grasslands (Buenos Aires) or the likely tension between farming and the environment.

## 5. Stakeholder involvement during project delivery

The section below includes an explanation of **dimensions 2, 3 and 4 of the stakeholder engagement plan** followed by an identification of specific activities related to each dimension in terms of project goals, components and actions. These are part of a dynamic process that inter-relates with the stakeholder mapping that comprises **dimension 1**, above, as follows:

### 5.1. Dimension 2: Data Collection

This dimension refers to the design and implementation of an information and communication strategy for the project within the framework of project coordination and alignment at such levels (federal, provincial or local) as required. Once a comprehensive strategy has been designed, contributions will be defined to increase or enhance existing ones.

One of the main barriers identified refers to the knowledge disseminated and the insufficient exchange of instruments and practices, both at a federal and an interprovincial level. One project component aims at developing a communication strategy and a knowledge management system as a means to: raise awareness on threats to biodiversity and barriers to biodiversity conservation mainstreaming into public policies, as well as the mechanisms to address them through project components.

In this dimension, three different aspects are addressed:

- a) the design and implementation of a project dissemination policy, to raise awareness of the relevant issues, and to account for project progress and monitoring results, among other things. The instruments and activities the project may make use of include, but are not limited to: developing a website, brochures or flyers, videos, presentations on radio/tv;
- b) the management of technical data related to the inclusion of biodiversity conservation criteria to safeguard wildlife, and data processing to create the information and communication outputs required to meet the need to provide key stakeholders with reliable, clear and accessible information; and
- c) the systematization of information gathered by the project, in order to manage the knowledge obtained, systematize project data and provide inputs for lesson learning and monitoring corrections.

Communication-related actions, in accordance with the conditions established in section 1, are to consider the following criteria:

- **Timely dissemination:** information on the social and environmental implications of the project should be provided prior to decision-making.
- **Accessible information:** key stakeholders should have easy access to the information related to project activities. For such purposes, the adequate media for each territory will be considered, namely: disclosing information on websites, public gatherings, local councils or organizations, newspapers, radio and television programmes, brochures, local exhibitions, and direct mail.
- **Adequate information:** Information is to be made available in an accessible language comprehensible to the relevant group. To that end, local media and forms of dissemination will be taken into consideration as well as different audiences, keeping in mind age, gender, socioeconomic factors, location, government level, sector, etc., as applicable, to accomplish the project goal.

## 5.2. Dimension 2: Training

The gaps identified in the PIF and the actions planned for the project highlight the relevance of capacity building activities, in that all actions are aimed at building and establishing capacities in such institutions and stakeholders that are crucial for the project. State capacities and biodiversity conservation challenges vary depending on each jurisdiction, and as mentioned above, knowledge is not shared sufficiently among government stakeholders, academia and NGOs. This implies designing training programmes aimed at strengthening the capacities of government stakeholders (from different national, provincial and local agencies), and those of relevant civil society stakeholders, including academia, the private sector, and producers, among others. Training activities will involve: assessing needs, designing a curriculum for training processes, identifying stakeholders' profiles, and designing proper schemes. Such activities may include workshops, seminars, online courses, scholarships for existing courses, and specific informative talks.

## 5.3. Dimension 3: Engagement

The design of the project includes several elements to ensure permanent and effective key stakeholder engagement in project implementation:

### 5.3.1 Dialogue and Coordination Spaces

The project follows a participatory approach in terms of its structure as it aims to promote major and enhanced coordination among key stakeholders and part of its intervention strategy seeks to establish or strengthen spaces for dialogue or intersectoral coordination, such as CONADIBIO, ECIF or COFEMA. It is also acknowledged that there

are coordination spaces in participating provinces, namely the Commission for Land Planning in Mendoza, or the Paraná Forest Sub-commission for Jaguar Conservation.

According to the information collected in the PPG phase, the above-mentioned federal spaces have the initial capacity and representation required to serve as coordination spaces; however, some findings to be taken into account should be highlighted, as follows:

- Existing coordination spaces need to be strengthened, whether in terms of their operation, composition or their operational procedures (frequency, work methodology, etc.).
- The project may present the opportunity to increase and enhance coordination among different mechanisms focusing on project-related matters.
- Furthermore, the need to consider additional spaces for dialogue, discussion and decision-making is noteworthy as the project seeks to promote linkages across different fields and jurisdictions, e.g., between the ministries of agro-industry, energy, and roadways, and the ministries of environment, at the federal and provincial level.
- In some jurisdictions, officers and technical experts acknowledge the poor or non-existent coordination among the areas of a single agency and among agencies within the same jurisdiction.

For this reason, the project proposes to strengthen existing coordination spaces, and to generate *ad hoc* mechanisms for multisectoral dialogue and mechanisms for horizontal (among institutions at the same government level) and vertical coordination (among institutions at the national, provincial and local levels). It is proposed that a comprehensive space be created with a structure suitable for different dialogue, negotiation and decision-making instances according to the scale, jurisdiction and responsibilities.

Its composition will be determined on the basis of the stakeholder mapping and analysis carried out during the PPG phase, as previously reviewed and enhanced by the key stakeholders responsible for implementation, considering a gender-based perspective. Then, during the initial months of the project, MAyDS will convene meetings with key stakeholders responsible for project implementation, as well as other relevant stakeholders such as academia, and NGOs, among others. At these meetings, participation agreements will be concluded and the means by which said coordination spaces will be sustained throughout the lifespan of the project will be determined.

The activities to be conducted by said *ad hoc* space for dialogue/coordination may differ: ordinary activities include plenary sessions for dialogue, based on clear agendas, and activities in technical commissions (consisting of officers and academia, grouped by sector or area).

Whenever possible, participatory project activities should be coordinated and facilitated by a third expert, capable of implementing a detailed agenda following collaborative work methodologies that will enable working groups to attain the overall and particular goals proposed. Regardless of the permanent members of the platform, based on the need to express themselves and to engage in dialogue experienced by other stakeholders, the project might consider holding extended sessions or open activities with other social stakeholders in different formats.

### 5.3.2 Inception Workshop

The project will conduct an inception workshop during the first month, which will be attended by the key stakeholders identified. Said workshop will offer the opportunity to provide project updates and inform stakeholders about the project work plan; also, it will be the first meeting where the above-mentioned initial arrangements may be addressed for dialogue and coordination spaces. The inception workshop is crucial to build project ownership, clarify roles and supplementary responsibilities, present key aspects related to communication, training and the system for grievance and conflict management. In said workshop, attendees will also: review the budget; analyze indicators, goals and means for verification, recheck assumptions and risks; and a detailed description of requirements for reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be provided, among other aspects.

### 5.3.3 Steering Committee:

The project will have a Steering committee responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The composition of the Project Board includes the roles: Project Executive- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development: representing ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. Beneficiary Representative (s) - CONADIBIO- ECIF and / or Execution Partners representing the interests of those

who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries and the Development Partners (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and UNDP Resident Representative) representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and / or technical expertise to the project. Project Assurance - UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions.

#### *5.3.4 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation*

The project proposes as one of its outputs that a participatory monitoring and evaluation system be implemented to gauge the adoption of biodiversity conservation measures in public policies. This participation element is deployed in coordination with other dimensions such as information and training. Participatory monitoring and evaluation are precisely aimed at improving the sustainability of project actions by promoting learning and capacity building, as well as adaptability during implementation.

World Wildlife Fund defines Participatory Evaluation as “that which involves project personnel in a regular evaluation to assess the efficiency and relevance of the project, as well as its impact within the context of the goals established. For this purpose, all participants, in particular, the members of the community, are involved in the process of planning and developing the evaluation, which helps to build consensus and mutual understanding.”

The system to be implemented will adhere to the requirements and recommendations on monitoring and evaluation of UNDP/GEF projects, as adjusted in order to adapt its implementation to the participatory approach. This entails:

- building capacities for participatory monitoring and evaluation;
- creating a system for participatory monitoring and evaluation from project inception;
- including participatory instruments, tools and methodologies in design;
- developing participatory actions and activities for information collection.

#### *5.3.5 Coordination with Other Initiatives*

The project will seek to boost the impact of project actions by coordinating activities with similar initiatives in terms of their approach and purposes. For example: The **Native Forests and Community Project** (BM-UNDP), the Biodiversity Sustainable Use Project (USUBI) – UNDP ARG 15/G53, the “Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Development Planning” Project, and the “Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina” Project, among others.

### **5.4. Dimension 4: System for Consultation and Conflict Management**

The Project will implement a conflict prevention and management mechanism<sup>79</sup> named System for Consultation and Conflict Management (SGCC, in Spanish), which will facilitate project coordination. This mechanism will enable the early identification of any consultations and warnings on disagreements, deviations, substantive or procedural problems which might arise from the project. The system will create two different forms of assistance, firstly by addressing consultations, inquiries, and suggestions concerning project implementation, and secondly by preventing and managing grievances, problems or conflicts. To this end, the project will rely on its own coordination mechanisms and/or potential linkage spaces, or the support that may be provided by other institutions; moreover, project activities will be coordinated with other programmes and platforms.

This system will be implemented following an accessible, collaborative, quick and efficient approach to solve inquiries through dialogue, joint fact finding, negotiation and conflict resolution. This system is not intended to replace the legal mechanisms provided for by national and provincial laws.

The project will adequately inform stakeholders through project presentations about the existing UNDP accountability mechanism, including the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU), which may be resorted to in case the parties are dissatisfied with the response of the SGCC.

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<sup>79</sup> UNDP’s Stakeholder Response Mechanism: Overview and Guidance (2014)



It is recommended to the project coordination team that the simplified management procedure explained below be followed:

**Receive and register the consultation or grievance.** Stakeholders (requestors) may submit their consultations or grievances through a variety of channels (for example, by telephone, mail, e-mail, web form, or in person at meetings, etc.). Once the project is being implemented, team leaders by jurisdictional level or component must have authority to receive grievances and adopt initial measures in response to them. The following elements are recommended: a centralized database, publicity unless confidentiality is required, and systematization for learning.

**Acknowledge, assess and assign.** First, receipt will be acknowledged by means of a timely notice sent to requestors stating that the grievance has been received and will be registered, and that its eligibility will be assessed. Also, if the request is eligible, an initial organizational response will be generated.

**Develop a response:** submissions may result in: direct action to solve the grievance; further assessment and engagement with the requestor and other stakeholders to determine jointly the best way to resolve the grievance (including dialogue mechanisms, mediation or negotiation) or the determination that the grievance request is ineligible.

**Communicate the response to the requestor and seek agreement.** The response should be communicated back to the requestor in a timely manner and in writing (or orally if it is a more efficient means of communication) in a language that is easily accessible to the requestor. In delicate and challenging cases, the System for Prevention and Management of Consultations and Conflicts (SGCC) may seek an agreement to use independent evaluations, and dialogue or mediation processes in order to find an adequate solution to the case.

**Implementing the response to resolve the grievance.** When there is agreement between a requestor and the SGCC staff to move forward with the proposed stakeholder action or procedure, then the response should be implemented. In cases where the initial response to the request is to initiate broader stakeholder assessment and engagement, the assessment process may be conducted by the SGCC staff, or by consultants or others perceived as impartial and effective by the organization, the requestor, and other stakeholders. If the collaborative process produces agreement on actions to resolve the request, then the SGCC staff is responsible for overseeing implementation of those actions. In a multi-stakeholder context, several actors may be involved in the solution.

**Review the response if unsuccessful.** As noted above, in some cases it may not be possible to reach an agreement with the requestor on the proposed response and the SGCC staff should review the issues with the requestor, to see whether any modification of the response might meet the concerns of requestor, the organization and other stakeholders. If this is not possible, the SGCC staff should inform the requestor about other options available, including legal or administrative mechanisms. Whatever alternative the requestor chooses, it is important for SGCC staff to document their discussion with the requestor and the requestor's informed choice.

**Close out or refer the request.** The final step is to close out the grievance. If the response has been successful, the SGCC staff should document the satisfactory resolution, in consultation with the requestor. In cases where there have been major risks, impacts and/or negative publicity, it may be appropriate to include written documentation from the requestor indicating satisfaction with the response. Otherwise, the requestor may resort to the SECU and the SRM.

## 6. Specific engagement actions per project component

1.1. Preparing a national inventory of biodiversity
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collecting and integrating available information from all the key stakeholders identified for this component</li> <li>2. Developing participatory workshops, conducting studies, and coordination by means of agreements, among others, for the collection of information that enables an assessment and categorization of the conservation status of herpetofauna, vascular flora and the ecosystems present in Argentina</li> <li>3. Developing publicity actions to disseminate the National Inventory of Biodiversity, in particular, to the prioritized sectors, through communication campaigns, presentations, publications, among others.</li> </ol>

1.2. Preparing intersectoral plans to include biodiversity conservation into selected sectoral policies and programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Developing participatory and multisectoral activities to prepare intersectoral plans (workshops, dialogue spaces, work sessions)</li> <li>5. Supporting the organization of congresses and lectures by national and international experts for the preparation of Intersectoral Plans</li> <li>6. Developing training activities for national and provincial competent authorities and other key stakeholders identified for the implementation of intersectoral plans</li> </ul>
1.3. Preparing and/or updating instruments for coordinating and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into selected public policies and sectoral and intersectoral programmes, as previously identified, during or as a result of intersectoral biodiversity plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Developing participatory workshops, conducting studies, interinstitutional coordination (joint fact-finding methodologies, consensual preparation, policy brief design platforms, etc. are proposed), within the context of existing interinstitutional coordination or generating new instances for specific treatment of this issue.</li> <li>8. Promoting the establishment or strengthening of spaces for dialogue or intersectoral coordination, such as CONADIBIO, ECIF or COFEMA</li> </ul>
2. Validating and applying, in four pilot cases, the instruments and procedures identified in order to standardize, link and coordinate biodiversity conservation in selected sectoral policies and programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Creating participatory processes for collecting data and preparing baseline information which enables existing knowledge gathering from different key stakeholders</li> <li>10. Implementing actions which ensure the inclusion of key stakeholders in validation pilots</li> </ul> <p>For example: on the migratory routes of birds located in the potential area selected for the construction of wind farms in Argentina, wildlife-vehicle collisions and the presence of fauna, wildlife trafficking control and monitoring. (Protocols), support to the implementation of measures to provide a solution to the barrier created by road infrastructure to biodiversity, such as ecoducts, a subfluvial wildlife crossing, a speed control method per section with identification of plate numbers, radars, signage, etc.; systematizing and analyzing economic, environmental and social information on sustainable livestock management models in the habitats of threatened species, such as the pampas deer and other grasslands species, developing and assessing instruments and mechanisms for economic and financial incentives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Training law enforcement agencies and bodies of the national and provincial judicial power with respect to interprovincial trafficking and illegal hunting/trade. Evaluating other training instances for other pilot cases.</li> <li>12. Developing dissemination and training activities regarding sustainable livestock management models (visiting demonstration sites, training in demonstration sites, organizing dissemination events (fairs or other similar events, technical or academic events)</li> </ul>
3.1 Preparing a Communication Strategy and an Information System to promote mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into public policies and to disseminate good practices and lessons learned to a broader audience.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. Designing and implementing the project dissemination policy, to raise awareness of the relevant issues, to account for project progress and monitoring results, among other things. The instruments and activities the programme may use include, among others: developing a website, brochures or flyers, videos, and presentations on radio/tv;</li> <li>14. Managing technical information related to the inclusion of biodiversity conservation criteria to safeguard wildlife, and its processing to create the necessary information and communication outputs to meet the requirement of providing key stakeholders with reliable, clear and accessible information;</li> <li>15. Systematizing information gathered by the project, in order to manage the knowledge obtained, systematize project data and provide inputs for lesson learning and corrections in monitoring.</li> </ul>

3.2 Implementing a strategy for monitoring, evaluation and participatory learning;
16. Building capacities for participatory monitoring and evaluation;
17. Creating a system of participatory monitoring and evaluation from project inception;
18. Including participatory instruments, tools and methodologies in design;
19. Developing participatory actions and activities for information collection.
20. MAyDS, in coordination with provincial partners, will be responsible for developing a programme to raise awareness and strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders (institutional - civil society - private sector) on issues related to engagement, interinstitutional coordination and collaboration processes and the prevention and management of conflicts associated with project activities.

## 7. Risks related to engagement and mitigation strategies

The following table contains an overall description of risks, weaknesses or obstacles which some stakeholders or key sectors might experience and the mitigation strategies to be deployed by the project.

RISKS	MITIGATION STRATEGIES
National and provincial government stakeholders with sectoral requirements and a low capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria	Creating or strengthening interinstitutional and interjurisdictional coordination instances Developing capacities for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria
Stakeholders from productive sectors focused on production challenges with little interest in conservation	Strategies for strengthening capacities and communication, creating incentives and arguments for market responsiveness to environmental standards
Different stakeholders responsible for implementing or upscaling actions in pilot sites, or for changing practices have a poor comprehension of the impact / changes expected from implementation of the proposed BD-friendly practices	Communication strategies and capacity strengthening, demonstration in pilot cases
Communities and users with a poor understanding of the actions or activities linked to conservation and environmental impact, low awareness of the project, and scarce motivation	Communication and capacity strengthening strategies capable of demonstrating the utility of actions and their benefit for the environment and their backgrounds
Low capacity of different stakeholders to manage the challenges, grievances or conflicts which might arise in some project actions	Strengthening project capacities and interventions sensitive to conflict and activation of the System for Consultation and Conflict Management
Uncertainty as to project benefits or impacts Poor knowledge about actions and activities Distrust among key stakeholders	Continuous strategies to keep key stakeholders informed Building and strengthening trust among key stakeholders

List of Participants in Validation Workshop, March 2020:

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1.	Abba	Agustín	SAREM
2.	Anselmo	Claudio Horacio	Ministerio de Producción de Corrientes
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5.	Bolkovic	Maria Luisa	Secretaría de Ambiente Nación (Dirección Nacional de Biodiversidad)
6.	Bovone	Silvana	Cancillería
7.	Brodzicz	Stella Maris	Ministerio de Ecología - Misiones (Fauna)
8.	Cabria	Ana	Equipo PPG (MAyDS / PNUD)

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16	De Paula	Gabriel	Min. De Seg.
17	Di Paola	María Eugenia	PNUD
18	Festante	Nadia Evangelina	Min. Desarrollo Agrario
19	Gillet	Cristian	Fundación Temaiken
20	Giraud	Alejandro	INALT-CONICET-UNL
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23	Gorjón	Gabriela	MINCYT
24	Gorrindo	Adrián Alberto	Secretaria de Ambiente – Mendoza- FAUNA
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31	Melchor	Sebastián	Dir. de Recursos Naturales Renovables
32	Merello	Silvana	MREC
33	Meriggi	Jorge	DNBD MAYDS
34	Miscione	Carolina	Min. De Seguridad
35	Mottet	Matías	PNUD
36	Muzón	Javier	UNDAU-UNLP
37	Nori	Javier	CONICET- UNC
38	Novak	Carlos	DPV Misiones
39	Nuñez	Aldana	Cancillería
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49	Reucci	Silvia	Dir de Fauna y Flora Chubut
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56	<i>De Urquiza</i>	<i>Javier</i>	<i>Presidente del Consejo Agrario Provincial de Santa Cruz</i>

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## ANNEX 9: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

### 1. Introduction and context

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed for the UNDP-supported, GEF-financed project *“Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs to safeguard threatened wildlife in Argentina”*.

This GEF-funded Biodiversity project aims to mainstream conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies and contribute to their effective implementation to safeguard threatened wildlife. It will pursue this objective through the following three Components: 1) Strengthening federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies; 2) Application of coordinated tools and procedures for mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies; and 3) Knowledge Management and Learning Framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies.

#### 1.1 Project description

The objective of the project is to address Argentina’s development challenge to “mainstream biodiversity across prioritized sectors through the strengthening of regulatory frameworks, the generation of information and the application of new instruments to prevent extinction of known threatened species”.

The social and environmental objectives of the project under this ESMF are:

- Reduce threats to BD in Argentina by mainstreaming wildlife conservation in select national sectoral and provincial public policies and programs;
- Enable compliance with environmental and biodiversity conservation conventions, laws and regulations in order to consolidate an intersectoral operational framework that protects priority species and ecoregions from sectoral pressures;
- Improve capacity and build experience for the control of wildlife trafficking and hunting, the sustainable use of biodiversity in productive systems and the design, environmental impact assessment, construction and operation of road and wind farm infrastructure;
- Ensure that the country has consolidated information on biodiversity in order to improve governmental and private sector decision making processes in order that development strategies do not have negative impact on threatened biodiversity; and
- Engage stakeholders and create awareness on the importance of wildlife conservation.

Project Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAyDS)

Project components:

**Component 1: Strengthening federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies.**

This component will ensure effective cross-sectoral governance of threatened BD. It will strengthen federal and provincial governance frameworks for the effective mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in sectoral and intersectoral public policies through the following outputs:

Output 1.1. National Biodiversity Inventory is consolidated.

Output 1.2. Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans to mainstream BD conservation within selected sectoral public policies and programs are developed:

Output 1.3: Portfolio of instruments is developed for coordination and integration of BD conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking.

**Component 2: Application of coordinated tools and procedures for mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies.**

This component will ensure sector policies are harmonized with BD conservation policies and facilitate the application of relevant procedures and instruments. This will be done via four pilot cases that focus on key sectors that affect selected species during the execution of national, provincial and local development initiatives, incorporating the private sector and civil society organizations, as appropriate. The selected cases will be implemented in the provinces of Santa Cruz, Chubut, Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Corrientes and Misiones through a programmatic approach that builds on the experience and resources of MAyDS and other key partners to achieve on-the-ground results in the short-term to complement the long-term enabling environment developed through the other components.

Output 2.1. Set of validated / applied instruments is tested for the harmonization and coordination of public policies that affect BD conservation for the following 4 pilot cases:

- Case 1. Wind Energy: Promotion of the conservation of birds and bats in the development of wind energy through the harmonization of wind energy generation policies with bird and bat conservation policies.
- Case 2. Road Infrastructure: Harmonization of road development policies with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation.
- Case 3. Wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting: Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife through the harmonization of wildlife trafficking and hunting policies with BD conservation policies.
- Case 4. Livestock management: Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on endangered species through the harmonization of BD conservation policies with sustainable livestock management practices to reduce the pressure of rural producers on wildlife, especially on the Pampas deer.

**Component 3: Knowledge Management and Learning framework for mainstreaming BD conservation in public policies and programs.**

This component aims to establish a robust communication, knowledge management and M&E strategy to support the implementation of the project as well as to systematize best practices and lessons learned so as to facilitate upscaling and replicability within Argentina and beyond, as follows:

Output 3.1. Communication strategy and knowledge management system are established to promote mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in public policies and disseminate good practices and lessons learned to a wider audience via websites, information networks, publications, etc.

Output 3.2. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy is implemented.

The duration of the project is 4 years (2020-2024).

**1.2 Legislation and Institutional Frameworks for environmental and social matters**

The relevant federal legislation related to environmental matters in Argentina consists of the following hierarchy:

- The National Constitution and international human rights treaties of constitutional ranking
- International treaties without constitutional rank;
- Laws enacted by Congress;

- Executive power decrees;
- Resolutions issued by members of the executive branch, such as ministries, secretariats, and other agencies;
- Other rules, such as issued by bodies of lower administrative rank.

Under the National Constitution, each province has its own legislation, including provincial constitutions, laws, decrees, resolutions, and other regulations. In addition, municipalities exercise jurisdiction with regard to the administration of local interests and services.

### **1.2.1 National and Local Legislation, Policies and Regulations**

The following legislation is relevant to the implementation of the project and its pilot activities.

#### **General Environmental Protection:**

In 1994, a Constitutional Convention ratified various amendments to the National Constitution in Argentina. These amendments included a number of express rights and protections related to the environment. As a result, the Constitution guarantees all residents the right to a healthy, balanced environment, suitable to human development, and imposes an affirmative duty on each resident to conserve the environment for future use. As amended, the Constitution requires the redress of environmental harm to begin with the obligation to restore the environment to its status quo ante. The amendments also grant standing to individuals, including environmental civic associations, and the Federal Ombudsman, to sue the government and individuals to enforce an environmental right specified in the Constitution, international treaty, or Federal Law.

Section 41 of the National Constitution established what is considered to be the general principle for the distribution of competence with regard to environmental legislation in Argentina. That is to say, the Nation has the competence to enact legislation containing minimum environmental protection standards, and provinces have the competence to reinforce them by dictating complementary regulations. All of this is under the condition that sub-national mandates are respected. On the other hand, Section 124 of the National Constitution establishes that natural resources are of domain of the provinces, therefore the provinces are responsible for approving or not approving the use of natural resources as well as controlling, and sanctioning if necessary, compliance with national and provincial regulations.

**Law 25,675 of 2002**, known as the Environmental Framework Law, was enacted by National Congress, which regulates the constitutional principles described above, and determines the minimum requirements for an environmental management that is sustainable and suitable for the environment, preserving and protecting biological diversity and implementing sustainable development. The law seeks to provide basic environmental conditions that are equal throughout Argentina.

#### **Protection of Environmental Resources:**

**Law 22.421 (1994)** National Law of Wild Fauna and its Regulatory Decree 666/1997

**Law 26.331 (2007)** Law on Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests (this is also relevant to Indigenous Peoples' rights)

**Law No 25,688 (2003)** Environmental standards for Water Management.

#### **Biodiversity**

**Law No. 24,375** - Convention on Biological Diversity (also relevant to Indigenous Peoples' rights)

**Resolution SAyDS 151/2017** Approves the National Biodiversity Strategy

#### **Environmental Impact Assessment:**



There are sectoral and provincial EIA regulations in Argentina, but no EIA legislation at the federal level.

**Resolution SAyDS 337/2019.**Environmental Impact Studies and Strategic Environmental Assessments.

**Renewable Energy:**

**Law 27.191 (2015)** National Development Regime for the use of Renewable Energy Sources for the Production of Electric Energy.

**Decree 531 (2016)** regulates Law 27.191

**Road Infrastructure:**

**Law 24.449 (1994)** National Traffic Law

**Law 27.328 (2016)** Establishes Public-Private Participation Contracts

**Resolution 1604/2007** Updates the Environmental Assessment and Management Manual for Road Works (MEGA II)

**Resolution 1920/2019** Federal Road Plan 2019

**Wildlife Trafficking and Hunting Control:**

**Law 24.059 (1992)** National Law of Internal Security

**Law 19.349 (1971)** National Gendarmerie Law

**Law 21.965 (1979)** Argentine Federal Police Law

**Decree 1.866/1983** Regulatory Decree of the Argentine Federal Police Law

**Law 18.398 (1969)** Argentine Naval Prefecture Law

**Law 26.102 (2006)** Airport Security Police Law

**Law 22.415 (1981)** Customs code

**Resolution SAyDS 243/2019** Creation of SACVEBIO for the Guanaco National Management Plan

**Resolution SAyDS 890/2017** Creation of SACVEFOR

**Resolution SAyDS 41/2018** Creation of the Specialized Body for Environmental Inspection and Control (CEFCA)

**Livestock Production:**

**Law 22.939 (1983)** The regime of identification marks/branding of animals, certificates and guides is unified for the whole country

**Law 21.740 (1978)** National Meat Board

**Law 25.507 (2001)** Creation of the Institute for the Promotion of Argentine Beef

**National Parks Administration:**

**Law 22.351 (1980)** National Parks, Natural Monuments and National Reserves

**Joint Resolution 509/2017** Movement of "all terrain" type motorized vehicles in the jurisdiction of PAs

**Resolution 85/2016** Regulation of access, circulation and parking of motor vehicles and people in the Perito Moreno National Park

**Resolution 453/1976** Traffic and parking regulations in the Iguazú National Park

**Disposition 152/2018** Risky section of Provincial Route No. 33, Los Cardones National Park

**Local Mendoza regulations:**

**Decree 1890/2005** Wildlife regulation

**Resolution 17/2006** Creates the unique register of terrestrial and aquatic fauna

**Resolution 1307/2019** Authorizes the hunting activity of species considered invasive exotic; harmful and damaging in the amounts detailed in its articles

**Decree 2109/1994** Impact Assessment

**Local Corrientes regulations:**

**Law 4731 (1993)** Preservation, conservation and defense of the environment

**Decree 1555/1992** Natural Monuments

**Law 3771 (1983)** Creation of the Iberá Natural Reserve

**Law 4736 (1993)** Creation of the Iberá Provincial Park

**Decree 1440/2009** Regulates productive activities in the Iberá Nature Reserve

**Law 5067 (1996)** Environmental Impact Assessment

**Local Misiones regulations:**

**Law XVI N ° 35/1993** Environmental Impact Law

**Resolution 464/2008** Circuit for the Evaluation of Environmental Impact

**Law XVI N ° 29 (1992)** Provincial System of Protected Natural Areas

**Decree 944/1994** Regulatory Decree of the System of Natural Protected Areas

**Decree 1933/1998** Regulatory maximum speed 60 kilometers per hour on routes that cross protected natural areas.

**Local Santa Cruz regulations:**

**Law 2,658 (2003)** Environmental Impact Assessment Law

**Decree 7/2006** Regulatory Decree Law 2,658 of Environmental Impact Assessment

**Local Chubut regulations:**

**Law 11,135** Framework Environment Law

**Decree 185/2009** Environmental Impact Assessment

**Resolution 37/2017** Impact Evaluation in Wind Farms

**Law XI No. 35** Chubut Environmental Code

**Decree 1003/2016** Amendment to Decree 185/09

**Decree 350/2009** Permanent Environmental Education

**Decree 998/2016** RENOVAR Program

**Resolution 37/2017** Monitoring of flying fauna

**Law XI N ° 10 -ex Law N ° 3257 and 3373- (1990)** This law refers to the Wild Fauna (evaluation, preservation, propagation, repopulation and exploitation) with the exception of fish, mollusks and crustaceans

**Decree 868/1990** Regulation Law XI No. 10. Wild Fauna.

**Provision 9/2009** Hunting season for the three migratory species of Cauquén

**Disposition 34/2018** List of Birds of the Province of Chubut

**Provision 3/2019** Rectification Provision 34/18 Bird List

#### **Local Buenos Aires regulations (Energy and Livestock Production):**

**Law 11.723 (1995)** Comprehensive Law on the Environment and Natural Resources. Establishes the procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment.

**Resolution 492/2019** Environmental Impact Assessment

**Law 14.838 (2016)** Adherence of the province to national law 26190 and its mod. 27191, national promotion regime for the use of renewable sources of energy for the production of electrical energy

**Decree 1.293/2018** regulates Law 14.838 of Renewable Energy

**Law 6703 (1961)** Animal Health Police and Livestock Development

**Law 10.081 (1983)** Rural Code

#### **Regulatory Framework on Indigenous Peoples:**

Section 75 (17) of Argentina's National Constitution and related provisions.

- International human rights declarations and treaties with constitutional hierarchy within the Argentinian legal system, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Section 75 (22));
- Other international conventions which have been duly ratified:
  - Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Law No. 24,071)
  - International Convention on Biological Diversity
  - UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity
- Specific national laws

- Law No. 23,302 on Indigenous Policies and Support to Indigenous Communities (1985)<sup>80</sup>
- Resolution No. 4811/96 passed by the National Institute for Indigenous Affairs (INAI), which sets out the requirements for the registration of Indigenous Communities with the National Registry of Indigenous Communities (*RENACI*, in Spanish)
- Resolution No. 152/2004 passed by the INAI, as amended by Resolution No. 301/2004, which provides for the organization of Indigenous Participation Councils (CPI, in Spanish)
- Law No. 25,607 - Campaigns for the dissemination of rights of indigenous peoples
- Law No. 26,118 - UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage
- Land Possession and Ownership Emergency Act (Law No. 26,160), extended to 2021.
- Regulatory Executive Order No. 1122/2007 of Law No. 26,160, which instructs INAI to carry out the Technical, Legal, and Cadastral Survey of the ownership of the lands held by Indigenous Communities

#### **Regulatory Framework on Gender:**

- a. Section 16 of Argentina's National Constitution
- b. Argentina's Civil and Commercial Code
- c. Gender Quota Act (Law No. 24,012/91) and Gender Parity Act (Law No. 27,412 of 2017)
- d. The Gender Identity Act (Law No. 26,743 of 2012)
- e. Protection Act for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (Law No. 26,485 of 2009)
- f. The Equal Opportunities and Rights National Plan (2018-2020)

#### **Other rules on Participation and Access to information**

- a. Law 25,675 General Environment Law (articles 2, 8, 16, 17, 18 and 19).
- b. Law 25,831, Access to Public Environmental Information
- c. Law 27,275, Access to Public Information
- d. Escazú Agreement (Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean)

### **1.2.2 International Agreements and Treaties**

The constitutional reform of 1994 addressed international conventions ratified by Argentina. In Section 75 subsection 22 of the Constitution, it is stated that international treaties prevail over laws. Thus, the supra legal status of international treaties, except for those on Human Rights with constitutional hierarchy enumerated under this Section, is set as a general principle. Argentina is a signatory to several multilateral agreements and conventions that

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80 National Laws: Law No. 23,302 "Support to Indigenous Communities" / The National Institute for Indigenous Affairs (INAI) was created (1985) - ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 (1989) Law No. 24071/ 92 Ratification: 2001- Convention on Biological Diversity (Section 8 J) (1992) Law No. 24375/ 94 - Constitutional Recognition (Section 75 (17)) (1994) - Law No. 26,160. Indigenous Territorial Survey (2006)

are relevant to the project that are considered supra legal (with higher hierarchy than laws) but sub constitutional. These include but are not limited to the following:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (Law No. 24,375 enacted in 1994 and Regulatory Decree No. 1,347/1997)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Law 24,295 enacted in 1994)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Law 23.918 of 1991)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora -CITES- (Law 22.344 of 1980)

In 2019, Decree No. 504/2019 was issued, designating the SAYDS as the Competent Authority for the implementation of all International Environmental Agreements signed by the Republic of Argentina.

### 1.3 UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards

This ESMF has been prepared in line with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), which came into effect on 1 January 2015. These standards underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its programmes and projects to support sustainable development and are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. Through the SES, UNDP meets the requirements of the GEF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy.

The objectives of the SES are to:

- Strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of Programmes and Projects
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible
- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks
- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people

In accordance with the UNDP SES policy, the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) has been applied to the project during the project development phase. In accordance with the UNDP SES policy, a SES principle or standard is 'triggered' when a potential risk is identified and assessed as having either a 'moderate' or 'high' risk rating based on its probability of occurrence and extent of impact. Risks that are assessed as 'low' do not trigger the related principle or standard.

A summary of the risk significance under each SES principle and standard, and the project-level safeguard standards triggered by each project (indicated with ticks) are shown in **Table 1**.

### 1.4 Purpose and scope of this ESMF

This ESMF is a management tool to assist in managing potential adverse social and environmental impacts associated with activities of this GEF-financed project, in line with the requirements of UNDP's SES. The implementing partner of the project and the Project Management Unit will follow this ESMF during the start of project implementation.

This ESMF identifies the steps for detailed screening and assessment of the project's potential social and environmental risks, and for preparing and approving the required management plans for avoiding, and where avoidance is not possible, reducing, mitigating, and managing these adverse impacts.

## 2. Potential Social and Environmental Impacts

During the Project Preparation phase (PPG), the UNDP SESP was used to identify potential social and environmental risks associated with this Project. The screening highlighted the project intentions as they related to mainstreaming human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment and environment sustainability.

The SESP (Annex 5) identified a total of eleven risks of which seven have been assessed as low significance and four as moderate significance; hence the overall SESP risk categorization rating is "**moderate**". The following provides an overview of the risks identified as moderate and the mitigation measures to be implemented during the project.

SESP Risk 1: Gender: The design and implementation of intersectoral biodiversity plans and instruments for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into prioritized policies might reinforce gender-based discrimination against women, as well as their access to any opportunities and benefits which might arise for such purpose. If during the implementation of the project the possibility of equal participation of men and women is not facilitated, the access of men and / or women to the benefits / opportunities offered by the project could be limited.

Mitigation measures: The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 10) establishes specific assessment and management measures for each project outcome, and the project budget ensures resources are allocated for this purpose. The main measures to reduce risk of negative gender impacts include: Gender consideration in data collection and information gathering; Gender sensitive approach in participatory activities and dialogue processes; and engaging the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity in interinstitutional coordination activities.

Risk 9: Indigenous Peoples: The project will support the elaboration of Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans at the national level through participatory processes. There is a risk that Indigenous Peoples would not be adequately consulted during the elaboration of these Plans.

Mitigation Measures: The project carried out an analysis of the regulatory framework and policies on Indigenous Peoples, and prepared an Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11) with guidelines to ensure that any consultations or engagement of IP will be carried out in accordance with all standards and legislation, ensuring consultations with culturally appropriate techniques. The project will strengthen CONADIBIO (the National Consultative Committee for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity), which includes representatives of indigenous peoples. Likewise, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs has been identified as a key actor to be consulted on relevant issues in all components of the project.

Risk 10: Indigenous Peoples: There is an indigenous community in the vicinity of the project's area of influence for Case 2, where measures will be assessed and implemented to prevent wildlife-vehicle collisions. There is a risk that these communities might be excluded from the decisions that may affect them (directly or indirectly).

Mitigation Measures: During Year 1, prior to implementation of pilot actions in each site, the specific intervention in this pilot site will be confirmed and based on this decision, the required steps to engage and consult with IPs will be followed as per the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11). Particular consideration will be given to the indigenous population present in the surrounding area of the Section of National Route N° 12 between the intersection with NR 101 and the Uruguai Lake post of *Gendarmería Nacional*. The Project will first generate an analysis to determine whether there will be an ecoduct in that particular sector or only speed control. The national regulations will be complied with and an EIA will be carried out. The EIA will determine if there is a need for further consultation and participation of the communities. The project will establish a comprehensive grievance mechanism (System for Prevention and Management of Consultations and Conflicts - SGCC, in Spanish). This system will comprise a specific structure for all cases in addition to a mechanism entailing best practices to address potential grievances, consultation or conflicts with Indigenous Peoples (IP) in connection with project activities. For these cases, the mechanisms of the indigenous communities will be considered to address grievances and implemented in accordance with national and international laws related to IPs.

Risk 11: Pollution: The pilot interventions to build ecoducts for safe wildlife passage and use of construction machinery may lead to an increase in pollution and production of non-hazardous waste such as construction debris.

**Mitigation Measures:** The construction of road infrastructure (removal of dirt/ pavement, etc), such as ecoducts to permit wildlife to traverse roads safely, will be carried out in compliance with EIA and associated environmental legislation (General Environmental Law No. 25676). The province is responsible for compliance with the Law and the project will monitor this.

**Moderate Risk:** defined by UNDP's SESP as "Projects that include activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts that are limited in scale, can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty, and can be addressed through application of standard best practice, mitigation measures and stakeholder engagement during Project implementation."

**Table 1** presents a summary of the safeguards triggered by the project (marked by ticks) based on the screening conducted during the project's preparation.

**Table 1: Summary of safeguards triggered by the project**

Principle / Standard	Risk Rating
<b>Overarching Principle</b>	
Principle 1: Human Rights	√ <b>Low</b>
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	√ <b>Moderate</b>
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability	
<b>Project-level Standard</b>	
-Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	√ <b>Low</b>
-Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	√ <b>Low</b>
-Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	√ <b>Low</b>
-Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	<b>N/A</b>
-Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	<b>N/A</b>
-Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	√ <b>Moderate</b>
-Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	√ <b>Moderate</b>
<b>Number of risks in each risk rating category</b>	
<b>High</b>	0
<b>Moderate</b>	4

Principle / Standard	Risk Rating
<b>Overarching Principle</b>	
<b>Low</b>	7
<b>Total number of project risks</b>	11
<b>Overall Project Risk Categorization</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Number of safeguard standards triggered</b>	<b>7</b>

More detailed information on project-specific risks is contained in the completed SESP found in Annex 5 of the ProDoc.

## 2.1 Non-Applicable Risks

(i) Risk: The Project could potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or limit ability to use those resources to marginalized groups or individuals, or women, affecting their livelihoods and resulting in an economic displacement for them, due to potential expansion of livestock production in selected regions and ecosystems.

Analysis: Actions will be taken to implement sustainable livestock management models in the habitat of endangered species in Corrientes and Buenos Aires provinces. These actions seek to replace the current conventional livestock management practices with models that enable the restoration and utilization of natural grasslands with paddocks and livestock rotation, thus resulting in the conservation of habitat and populations of endangered species (e.g. Pampas deer). Pilot areas were selected where livestock production was already implemented under conventional models, thus there is no impact on access to resources, nor economic displacement, rather it is expected that the changes in livestock management practices would increase the economic sustainability of the producers who adopt these practices. In addition, today livestock production is being left behind in preference for forestry monoculture plantations and industrial agriculture investments, resulting in land use change. The actions to be implemented by the project will seek to prevent this land use change and promote the conservation of natural ecosystems. As such, the risk is considered non-applicable for this Project.

(ii) Risk: The implementation and dissemination of livestock management models might increase greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

Analysis: Livestock in general (including ruminant and non-ruminant groups) has been classified as one of the activities that significantly contribute to GHG emissions, accounting for 14.5% of the total amount of anthropogenic emissions. These emissions mainly come from methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) generated by ruminants' digestive process (enteric fermentation), as well as the emissions related to manure management and the indirect emissions of food production, energy use and the processing of byproducts. However, sustainable livestock management models such as the one proposed for this project, which enhance ecosystem functions through grazing management and recovering heterogeneity and richness of degraded grasslands, significantly increase the carbon stock in the soil. This, in turn, contributes towards reducing GHG emissions of the livestock management sector and, in some cases, to carbon neutrality. Therefore, this would not be "significant" under UNDP and GEF standards (over 25,000 tons per year). As such, the risk is considered non-applicable for this Project.

## 3. Procedures for Screening, Assessing and Managing Social and Environmental Impacts

This ESMF has been developed as part of UNDP's due diligence process in the project cycle, following the screening of this UNDP-supported project with the SESP template. Several risks will require further screening, assessment and management during project implementation because they are not fully understood at this stage since the activity



related to the road infrastructure case must still be confirmed. These risks are related to Indigenous Peoples and to community health, safety and working conditions and pollution from the small-scale road infrastructure that may be built. The following issues will be determined during project implementation: 1) the extent to which Indigenous Peoples could be impacted through the road infrastructure case to reduce roadkill (based on the decision still to be made as to whether this will only involve the imposition of speed limits or involve the small-scale construction of a wildlife passage/ecoduct on a road situated near an indigenous community); and 2) The EIA procedures to be followed (again based on whether speed limits will be imposed or wildlife passages built). The next section will outline the procedures for screening, assessing and managing these risks that must be undertaken, as follows:

**Targeted assessment and management of potential social and environmental risks:**

- a. In accordance with the UNDP SES policy, Moderate Risk projects require limited or focused forms of social and environmental assessment. The SESP completed for the project is being used as the basis of this targeted assessment.
- b. UNDP requirements on environmental and social management, such as EIA and health and safety, are included in Argentina's national and local legislation. The General Environmental Law No. 25675 incorporates the EIA procedure as an instrument of environmental policy and management (art. 8) to be applied to any project or activity that is "susceptible to degrade the environment, any of its components, or affect the quality of life of the population, significantly," prior to its execution (art. 11). Currently, all provinces have a regulated EIA. At the national level, there are specific regulations that reinforce compliance with the EIA such as Law No. 23879 on Hydraulic Works, Law No. 24585 on Environmental Protection for Mining Activity, Law No. 26331 of Minimum Budgets for the Protection of Native Forests and Law No. 26639 on the Preservation of Glaciers and the Periglacial Environment, among others. The ESIA Implementation Guide complies with the standards of the UNDP document "Social and Environmental Standards", in particular the Standards on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Standard Management, Community Health Safety and Security. Argentina's ESIA Guide also includes violence prevention and conflict management. It is aligned with the UNDP in issues such as Disaster Risk Reduction and Emphasis on Resilience (a resilience analysis is included in the Guide). The gender equity approach is also included in the Guide. Furthermore, it is consistent with ESIA and SESA guidance from the International Association for Impact Assessment, UNEP (2018)<sup>81</sup> and OECD, as provided via hyperlinks on the UNDP website<sup>82</sup>. The project would enhance the application of these standards through the following considerations when applied to the project's interventions:
  - Expansion of the requirements for public participation in the EIA with specific provisions on indigenous peoples.
  - Increased attention to impacts related to climate change and human health.
  - Focus on project monitoring and adaptive management.
  - Incorporation of the mitigation hierarchy, as a good practice, particularly the consideration of compensation for loss of biodiversity.
  - Establishment of terms of reference to provide more transparency to the procedure.

The ESIA Implementation Guide details the socio-economic components with variables for Indigenous Peoples and communities, their spatial distribution, and their social structure, levels of representativeness, existence of burials, cultural practices and traditions. It also considers living conditions, livelihoods (in case of rural communities), employment, unemployment, poverty and indigence, characterization of the economically active population, gender issues (cross-sectional aspect), social vulnerability, economic activities (primary, secondary, tertiary production), tourist activity, among others.

<sup>81</sup> UNEP-United Nations Environment Programme (2018). Assessing Environmental Impacts. A Global Review of Legislation, Nairobi, Kenya. <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/unep/documents/assessing-environmental-impacts-global-review-legislation>

<sup>82</sup> [https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES\\_Toolkit/SitePages/Policy%20Delivery.aspx](https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SitePages/Policy%20Delivery.aspx)

The environmental component considers variables such as the potential impacts on flora and fauna (terrestrial, bird fauna, ichthyofauna) and their habitats, biodiversity corridors, alteration of population dynamics and distribution and abundance patterns with special attention to key species (rare, endemic, endangered, etc.), trophic chain involvement, current and potential threats to the different species and synergy of impacts that the project may generate, among others.

The following analysis shows that UNDP SES Assessment and Management Guidelines match those provided in Argentina's national and sub-national level legislation.

	ESIA Process	ESIA Key Activities	Argentina Federal and Provincial Legislation
Stage 1	Screening	Utilize SESP to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify potential risks</li> <li>Identify relevant SES requirements</li> <li>Determine nature of further assessment</li> </ul>	<p><u>National SAYDS Resolution 337/2019 (Guidelines for Environmental Impact Studies and Strategic Environmental Assessments)</u>: Establishes a screening process which should aim to evaluate if a project requires an ESIA. Preliminary analysis carried out by the environmental authority is related to the potential presence of significant environmental impacts.</p> <p><u>National Resolution 1604/2007 (Environmental Assessment and Management Guidelines for Roadworks - MEGA II)</u>: Establishes guidelines for roadworks, including screening process for potential environmental and social risks and impacts.</p> <p><u>Chubut Provincial Resolution 37/2017 (Impact Evaluation in Wind Farms)</u>: Establishes guidelines for screening and monitoring on flying fauna before wind farm project design.</p>
Stage 2	Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine issues and types of analysis</li> <li>Determine spatial / temporal focus (project area or influence) and data availability</li> <li>Conduct stakeholder consultations and develop stakeholder engagement plan</li> <li>Prepare ToR for independent expert</li> </ul>	<p><u>National Law 25,675</u>: General Framework on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes to be complied in all provinces. Stakeholder consultations and access to information must be part of the EIA process.</p> <p><u>National SAYDS Resolution 337/2019</u>: Establishes criteria to be taken into account at scoping stage, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine TDRs and technical specifications</li> <li>Determine spatial / temporal focus (project area or influence) and data availability</li> <li>Conduct stakeholder consultations</li> <li>Public participation</li> </ul> <p><u>National Law 25,675</u>: General Framework on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes to be complied in all provinces. Stakeholder consultations and access to information must be part of the EIA process.</p> <p><u>National Resolution 1604/2007 (MEGA II)</u>: Establishes guidelines for roadworks, including project design and stakeholder consultations.</p> <p><u>Misiones Provincial Law XVI N ° 35/1993 (Environmental Impact Law)</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope to identify potential impacts and stakeholder consultation.</p> <p><u>Santa Cruz Provincial Law 2,658 (Environmental Impact Assessment Law) and Decree 7/2006 (Environmental Impact Assessment)</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope to identify potential impacts and stakeholder consultation.</p> <p><u>Chubut Provincial Decree 185/2009 (Environmental Impact Assessment) and Resolution 37/2017 (Impact Evaluation in Wind Farms)</u>: Establishes that project design must include an</p>

			<p>environmental study with project scope to identify potential impacts and stakeholder consultation.</p> <p><u>Buenos Aires Provincial Law 11.723 (Environmental Law) and Resolution 492/2019 (Environmental Impact Assessment)</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope to identify potential impacts and stakeholder consultation.</p> <p><u>Corrientes Provincial Law 5067 (Environmental Impact Assessment)</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope to identify potential impacts and access to project information by stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Mendoza Provincial Decree 2109/1994 (Impact Assessment)</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope to identify potential impacts and stakeholder consultation.</p>
Stage 3	Conduct ESIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further detail and define project</li> <li>• Develop baseline social and environmental data, including focus on marginalized groups</li> <li>• Review policy, legal, regulatory, institutional framework</li> <li>• Examine project alternatives (including no project scenario)</li> <li>• Analyze and evaluate impacts</li> <li>• Prepare ESIA Report</li> </ul>	<p><u>National Law 25,675</u>: Establishes that environmental impact studies must be developed including a detailed description of the project and identification of potential consequences on the environment.</p> <p><u>National SAgDS Resolution 337/2019</u>: Establishes that ESIA must include, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of the project</li> <li>• Evaluate project alternatives</li> <li>• Analyze regulatory and institutional framework</li> <li>• Definition of the study area and area of influence</li> <li>• Baseline or environmental diagnosis</li> <li>• Environmental sensitivity analysis</li> <li>• Analysis of environmental impacts (including key biodiversity areas and endangered and endemic species)</li> <li>• Analysis of socioeconomic impacts (including indigenous and rural communities, health and living conditions)</li> <li>• Mitigation measures</li> <li>• Environmental Management Plan</li> <li>• Cartography</li> </ul> <p><u>National Resolution 1604/2007 (MEGA II)</u>: Establishes guidelines for roadworks, including project design and assessment through a detailed environmental impact study.</p> <p><u>Misiones Provincial Law XVI N ° 35/1993 (Environmental Impact Law)</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope and details to identify potential impacts, evaluate alternatives and provide public access on project information.</p> <p><u>Santa Cruz Provincial Law 2,658 and Decree 7/2006</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope and details to identify potential impacts, evaluate alternatives and provide public access on project information.</p> <p><u>Chubut Provincial Decree 185/2009 and Resolution 37/2017</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope and details to identify potential impacts, evaluate alternatives and provide public access on project information.</p> <p><u>Buenos Aires Provincial Law 11.723 and Resolution 492/2019</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study</p>

			<p>with project scope and details to identify potential impacts, evaluate alternatives and provide public access on project information.</p> <p><u>Corrientes Provincial Law 5067</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope and details to identify potential impacts, evaluate alternatives and provide public access on project information.</p> <p><u>Mendoza Provincial Decree 2109/1994</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study with project scope and details to identify potential impacts, evaluate alternatives and provide public access on project information.</p>
Stage 4	Prepare ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define social and environmental mitigation measures</li> <li>• Detail social and environmental monitoring to be conducted during implementation</li> <li>• Develop plan to assess and build capacity to implement management plan</li> <li>• Disclose draft ESIA and ESMP and develop plan to communicate progress</li> </ul>	<p><u>National Law 25,675</u>: Establishes that environmental impact studies must be developed including the mitigation actions to be undertaken.</p> <p><u>National SAyDS Resolution 337/2019</u>: The guidelines establish that detail social and environmental monitoring has to be implemented under a Management Plan including, among others:</p> <p><i>Social:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of cultural and natural heritage.</li> <li>• Monitoring: social, health and safety.</li> <li>• Hiring of local personnel and local purchases.</li> <li>• Training: training for the personnel hired or to be hired.</li> <li>• Access to resources</li> <li>• Communication and consultation.</li> <li>• Prevention of violence and conflict management.</li> </ul> <p><i>Biodiversity:</i> Protection of threatened species and critical habitats and mitigation measures for the ecosystem viability of species and habitats.</p> <p>trophic dynamics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rescue and relocation of native flora and fauna species. These actions should be considered especially in cases of destruction of habitats</li> <li>• Rescue and conservation of phytogenetic resources.</li> </ul> <p>Implementation in the case of affecting rare or endemic species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rescue of paleontological findings.</li> <li>• Prevention and control of threats to biodiversity: invasive alien species control programs, prevention of roadkill of wildlife (consider measures such as ecoducts, wildlife crossings, informative posters and / or others that necessary), poaching prevention.</li> <li>• Integration and connectivity of habitats.</li> </ul> <p>Also includes connectivity actions in aquatic habitats (eg fish scale).</p> <p><u>National Resolution 1604/2007 (MEGA II)</u>: Establishes guidelines for roadworks, including mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Misiones Provincial Law XVI N ° 35/1993 (Environmental Impact Law)</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and assessment which will include mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Santa Cruz Provincial Law 2,658 and Decree 7/2006</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and assessment</p>

			<p>which will include mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Chubut Provincial Decree 185/2009 and Resolution 37/2017:</u> Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and assessment which will include mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Buenos Aires Provincial Law 11.723 and Resolution 492/2019:</u> Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and assessment which will include mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Corrientes Provincial Law 5067:</u> Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and assessment which will include mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Mendoza Provincial Decree 2109/1994:</u> Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and assessment which will include mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p>
Stage 5	Appraise ESIA/ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ESIA meets ToR</li> <li>• Provides full and accurate evaluation of Project</li> <li>• Describes specific mitigation and monitoring measures</li> <li>• Assesses and strengthens (where needed) capacity to implement management plans</li> <li>• Developed with strong stakeholder engagement</li> <li>• Assesses adequacy of financing management measures, costs integrated into project budget</li> </ul>	<p><u>National Law 25,675:</u> Establishes that for its approval by local authorities, environmental impact studies must be developed including a detailed description of the project, identification of potential consequences on the environment and the mitigation actions to be undertaken. Stakeholder consultations and access to information must be part of the EIA process.</p> <p><u>National SAYDS Resolution 337/2019:</u> Establishes that at appraisal and approval stage by the local authorities, who must give details on the decision taken by a full and accurate evaluation, the ESIA must comply with all the mentioned criteria including, among others, an environmental study and environmental/social assessment, stakeholder engagement process, detailed project information access, mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>National Resolution 1604/2007 (MEGA II):</u> Establishes guidelines for roadworks, including project design and environmental/social evaluation, stakeholder engagement and project information access, mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Misiones Provincial Law XVI N ° 35/1993 (Environmental Impact Law):</u> Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and environmental/social assessment, stakeholder engagement process, detailed project information access, mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Santa Cruz Provincial Law 2,658 and Decree 7/2006:</u> Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and environmental/social assessment, stakeholder engagement process, detailed project information access, mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Chubut Provincial Decree 185/2009 and Resolution 37/2017:</u> Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and environmental/social assessment, stakeholder engagement process, detailed project information access, mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Buenos Aires Provincial Law 11.723 and Resolution 492/2019:</u> Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and environmental/social assessment, stakeholder engagement</p>

			<p>process, detailed project information access, mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Corrientes Provincial Law 5067</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and environmental assessment, detailed project information access, mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p> <p><u>Mendoza Provincial Decree 2109/1994</u>: Establishes that project design must include an environmental study and environmental/social assessment, stakeholder engagement process, detailed project information access, mitigation measures and monitoring and management plan.</p>
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- c. Even though the project activities based on participatory processes, such as the elaboration of Intersectoral Plans at the national level, are not expected to cause a negative impact on vulnerable groups as they are aimed at promoting an enhanced relationship between sectoral activities and biodiversity conservation creating environmental protection incentives and guidelines, the project should employ the necessary actions to engage and consult all stakeholders in accordance to specific requirements as applicable, for example for indigenous peoples, as described in Annex 11. In terms of Component 1, which aims to Strengthen federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies, CONADIBIO will be one of the relevant platforms for deliberating plans and programs, since it includes representation of indigenous organizations. In addition, the National Institute for Indigenous Affairs has been identified as a key stakeholder to be consulted on relevant issues for all the project components. In Component 2, regarding wildlife passages in road infrastructure, during the first year of the project, before pilot actions are undertaken, the Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones will be responsible for the following steps to ensure proper consideration is given to indigenous peoples near the pilot sites:
- information will be reviewed with the support of the relevant provincial bodies, including INAI and the responsible authorities in the province;
  - decide if the pilot site interventions will be speed control or ecoduct;
  - conduct the EIA based on the intervention type, which would then determine what consultation would be required (regardless of the intervention type, the FPIC would not be triggered due to the small scale of the intervention);
  - based on the planned actions identified for each site section, meetings will be held with leaders from the indigenous communities involved; and
  - the engagement framework will be applied to the particular case.
- d. The activities to be implemented in the pilot sites (i.e., developing baseline information, evaluating monitoring methodologies, strengthening strategic partners' capacities and implementing measures to prevent impacts on biodiversity) will be monitored regularly for risks and impacts unforeseen during the elaboration of the SESP and mitigation measures will be developed as needed.
- e. Once the pilot measures to prevent wildlife roadkill in road infrastructure (Output 2.1.3) are confirmed, they will need to be screened and assessed according to national and local EIA regulations implemented under the purview of the Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones. The project will follow and advise the process. In case the location of the selected measure triggers the need for consultations with Indigenous Peoples, the project will support and assess the process in order to ensure it complies with the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11). Budget is allocated for these activities in case they are needed.
- f. The project will monitor the cofinanced small-scale road infrastructure works to ensure they comply with national and local EIA legislation and regulations as well as other standards required by UNDP.

**Screening:**

During implementation, the project will be re-screened with the UNDP SESP as needed in the course of required assessments; when determined necessary by the respective Project Coordinator (after consideration of the advice from PMO staff with responsibility for safeguards), the Project Steering Committee, or UNDP; and/or when project circumstances change in a substantive or relevant way. In any case, during preparation of the annual project implementation report (PIR), the SESP will be reviewed and updated if any of the risks or risk ratings have changed.

**4. Institutional arrangements and capacity building****4.1 Roles and responsibilities for implementing this ESMF**

The roles and responsibilities of project staff and associated agencies in implementation of this ESMF are elaborated upon below.

**Implementing Partner (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MAyDS):**

- Ensure that the required assessment are developed, disclosed for public consultation and approved, and management measures are adopted and integrated during project implementation.
- Report, fairly and accurately, on project progress against agreed work plans in accordance with the reporting schedule and required formats.
- Maintain documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources in conformity with the signed Project Document and in accordance with applicable regulations and procedures (e.g., SES).
- Ensure all requirements of UNDP's SES and national regulatory/policy frameworks and relevant international standards have been addressed (e.g., EIA and health and safety).
- In regard to handling confiscated animals and biosafety, MAyDS will review the protocols elaborated together with the strategic partners and assess their implementation.

**Project Board** (comprised of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Interjurisdictional Coordinating Entity for Fauna (ECIF) and UNDP).

- Monitor implementation of this ESMF and compliance with national and international regulations, and UNDP SES (e.g., EIA and health and safety).
- Decision making for the adoption of necessary measures including full integration of management measures within project Outputs and annual work plans.

**UNDP:**

- Provide oversight on all matters related to safeguards.
- Inform all the stakeholders and right-holders involved in, or potentially impacted, positively or negatively, by the GEF-financed projects, about the UNDP's corporate Accountability Mechanism (described below).
- Ensure that the Compliance Review and the Stakeholder Response Mechanisms are operational during the lifetime of the projects.
- Ensure adherence to the SES for project activities implemented using funds channeled through UNDP's accounts, and undertake appropriate measures to address any shortcomings.
- Verify and document that all UNDP SES requirements have been addressed. And that UNDP standards are complied with (e.g., EIA and health and safety).

- Provide technical guidance on implementation of this ESMF and monitor adherence of project activities to the ESMF and UNDP policies and procedures.

#### **Project Management Unit:**

- Supervise and manage implementation of measures defined in this ESMF.
- Assign specific responsibilities for implementation of this ESMF, including monitoring, and community consultations on the draft management plans to a staff member(s) of the PMO.
- Maintain relevant records associated with management of environmental and social risks, including updated SESPs, impact assessments, a log of grievances together with documentation of management measures implemented.
- Report to the Implementing Partner, the Project Steering Committee, and UNDP CO on the implementation of the ESMF.
- Ensure that all service providers are informed of their responsibilities for the day to day compliance with the ESMF.
- Establish and support GRM mechanism to address any grievances.

#### **Strategic Partners**

- National and provincial sectoral and EIA authorities will follow and implement national and local legislation and regulations on the design, assessment, construction operation and closing of small-scale road infrastructure works or the implementation of project activities and convened protocols.
- In Component 1, CONADIBIO will provide an important platform for engaging indigenous organizations in the deliberations on plans and programs. The National Institute for Indigenous Affairs has also been identified as a key stakeholder to be consulted on relevant issues for all the project components.
- In Component 2, regarding wildlife passages in road infrastructure, the Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones will be responsible for ensuring proper consideration is given to indigenous peoples near the pilot site, as described above (and in Annex 11).

#### **4.2 Capacity Building**

During project implementation, UNDP will provide advice to the project team as needed to support the implementation of this ESMF. A specialist with expertise in stakeholder engagement and gender will be part of the project team. The National Direction of Evaluation of Impact of the MAyDS will also provide support with regards to environmental and social safeguards related to potential impacts of the small-scale road infrastructure to be implemented through cofinancing.

The Project Board will have the final responsibility for the integration of the ESMF in the execution of the project. The integration of the measures will need to consider particular institutional needs within the implementation framework for application of this ESMF. Where necessary, capacity building and technical assistance activities will be included to enable proper implementation of this ESMF.

In particular, capacity building will be implemented for gender mainstreaming in all project activities and especially in the training programs for security forces regarding gender-based violence. Security forces will be trained on risks and mitigation measures associated with zoonosis, handling confiscated animals and biosafety. Other strategic partners will be engaged in capacity building activities during project execution, as necessary.

Capacity building on existing COVID protocols will be required for all project activities. If needed, specific protocols will be developed.



All members of the project team as well as strategic partners engaged in the design or assessment of policy development and infrastructure works will be trained on indigenous peoples consultation requirements when there is potential for project activities to impact on indigenous peoples.

## 5. Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure

Discussions with project stakeholders, commenced during the project development phase. A list of the stakeholders engaged in these consultations has been Annexed to the Project Document (Annex 8). The project has also prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Analysis and Action Plan, Annexes 8 and 10 of the Project Document, respectively. These Plans will be followed to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in project implementation and particularly in the further assessment of social and environmental impacts and the development of appropriate management measures. The project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be updated during project implementation based on the assessments and management plans conducted in line with this ESMF, as needed.

Potentially affected stakeholders will be engaged during the implementation of this ESMF. This will include consultations or engagement of IP in accordance with all standards and legislation, ensuring consultations with culturally appropriate techniques, based on the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11). It is important to note that the project activities are not expected to cause a negative impact on any indigenous communities or other vulnerable groups as they are aimed at promoting an enhanced relationship between sectoral activities and biodiversity conservation, creating environmental protection incentives and guidelines. The type of instruments and the approach of the measures to be adopted will not imply economic or physical displacement, nor large-scale infrastructure works or changes in land use nor secondary development activities that could then pose social or environmental risks. Activities in Component 1 will promote the development of different instruments for national application and capacity building to increase the integration of BD conservation in public policies. These are not expected to affect rights, lands, resources or territories of IP. None of the pilot sites in Component 2 are located within indigenous territory. Therefore there is no expected impact on rights, lands territories, resources or traditional livelihoods and there will be no cause for resettlement or impairment of cultural heritage. Consequently, it is determined that an IPP is not required. Furthermore, in accordance with the UNDP Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process, it was determined that there is no need for FPIC either (see Table below).

Table 1. Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process (partial listing)		Yes/No
1.	Will the activity involve the relocation/resettlement/removal of an indigenous population from their lands?	NO
2.	Will the activity involve the taking, confiscation, removal or damage of cultural, intellectual, religious and/or spiritual property from indigenous peoples?	NO
3.	Will the activity adopt or implement any legislative or administrative measures that will affect the rights, lands, territories and/or resources of indigenous peoples (e.g. in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources; land reform; legal reforms that may discriminate de jure or de facto against indigenous peoples, etc.)?	NO
4.	Will the activity involve natural resource extraction such as logging or mining or agricultural development on the lands/territories of indigenous peoples?	NO

5. Will the activity involve any decisions that will affect the status of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands/territories, resources or livelihoods?	NO
6. Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	NO
7. Will the activity affect indigenous peoples' political, legal, economic, social, or cultural institutions and/or practices?	NO
8. Will the activity involve making commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional ownership and/or under customary use by indigenous peoples?	NO
9. Will the activity involve decisions regarding benefit-sharing arrangements, when benefits are derived from the lands/territories/resources of indigenous peoples (e.g. natural resource management or extractive industries)?	NO
10. Will the activity have an impact on the continuance of the relationship of the indigenous peoples with their land or their culture?	NO

Regardless, the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11) provides guidelines to ensure proper consultations and engagement of IP. Any consultations or engagement of IP will be carried out in accordance with all standards and legislation, ensuring consultations with culturally appropriate techniques, based on the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9). The project will strengthen CONADIBIO (the National Consultative Committee for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity), which includes representatives of indigenous peoples. Likewise, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs has been identified as a key actor to be consulted on relevant issues in all components of the project.

As part of the stakeholder engagement process, UNDP's SES require that project stakeholders have access to relevant information. Specifically, the SES (SES, Policy Delivery Process, para. 21) stipulates that, among other disclosures specified by UNDP's policies and procedures, UNDP will ensure that the following information be made available:

- Stakeholder engagement plan and summary reports of stakeholder consultations
- Social and environmental screening report with project documentation
- Draft social and environmental management plan
- Final social and environmental management plan
- Any required social and environmental monitoring reports.

The project key documents will be available to project stakeholders through the MAYS website.

As outlined in the SES and UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), the type and timing of assessments and management plans vary depending of the level of social and environmental risk associated with a project as well as timing of the social and environmental assessment.

This ESMF (and the project's SESP) will be translated and disclosed via the UNDP Argentina website in accordance with UNDP SES policy. Subsequent project stand-alone management plans will also be publicly disclosed via the UNDP Argentina website once drafted, and finalized and adopted only after the required time period for disclosure has elapsed.

These requirements for stakeholder engagement and disclosure will be adhered to during the implementation of this ESMF and any stand-alone management plans.

## **6. Accountability and Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

### **6.1 UNDP's Accountability Mechanisms**

UNDP's SES recognize that even with strong planning and stakeholder engagement, unanticipated issues can still arise. Therefore, the SES are underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key components:

1. A Social and Environmental Compliance Review Unit (SECU) to respond to claims that UNDP is not in compliance with applicable environmental and social policies; and
2. A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes.

UNDP's Accountability Mechanism is available to all of UNDP's project stakeholders.

The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) investigates concerns about non-compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and Screening Procedure raised by project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address findings of non-compliance.

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism helps project-affected stakeholders, UNDP's partners (governments, NGOs, businesses) and others jointly address grievances or disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects.

Further information, including how to submit a request to SECU or SRM, is found on the UNDP website at: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/secu-srm/>

### **6.2 Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

As described in the Project Document, the project will establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at the start of implementation. The full details of these GRMs will be agreed upon during the Inception Phase, a process that will be overseen by the Project Coordinator with the Project Safeguards Specialist. In delicate and challenging cases, the System for Prevention and Management of Consultations and Conflicts (SGCC) may seek an agreement to use independent evaluations, and dialogue or mediation processes in order to find an adequate solution to the case. More detail is provided in Annex 8: Section 5.4. Dimension 4: System for Consultation and Conflict Management.

Interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the Project Management Office, the Executing Agency, Implementing Agency (UNDP), or the GEF.

## **7. Budget for ESMF Implementation**

Funding for implementation of the ESMF is included in the budget of the project as the project's continuous monitoring and evaluation will take into consideration the follow-up on the identified environmental and social risks.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements**

Reporting on progress and issues in the implementation of this ESMF will be documented in the project's quarterly reports and annual project implementation reports (PIRs).

Implementation of the ESMF will be the responsibility for the Project Team with support from technical consultants, especially the Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist. The ESMF monitoring and evaluation plan is outlined below in **Table 2**.

**Table 2: ESMF M&E plan and estimated budget**

Monitoring Activity & Relevant Projects	Description	Frequency / Timeframe	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any) <sup>83</sup>
Track progress of ESMF implementation	Implementation of this ESMF and with results reported to Project Board	Annually	Required ESMF steps are completed in a timely manner.	Project Coordinator, with support from Project Monitoring Assistant and Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	\$1,000
Updating of the ESMF if needed in line with project activities	Carried out after inception phase for validation of identified risks and mitigation measures, drafted in participatory manner	Quarters 1 and 2 of project implementation	Risks and potential impacts are validated with support of external consultants and participation of project team and stakeholders; management actions identified and incorporated into project implementation strategies	Project Monitoring Assistant and Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist with guidance from UNDP and Project Coordinator	None
Implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of potential impacts as per this ESMF	Permanent and participatory implementation and monitoring of impacts and mitigation measures, in accordance with ESMF	Continuous	Implementation of ESMF Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, Project Monitoring Assistant, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist, Pilot Coordinators	None
Track progress of Gender Action Plan implementation	Implementation of the Gender Action Plan and with results reported to Project Board	Quarterly	Implementation of the Gender Action Plan Monitoring of risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, Project Monitoring Assistant, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	\$8,000
Track progress of Indigenous Peoples Framework implementation	Implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Framework and with results reported to Project Board	Quarterly	Implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Framework Monitoring of risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, Project Monitoring Assistant, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	\$8,000
a) Identified risks related to pilot sites	Activities to be implemented on the pilot sites, such as developing baseline information, evaluating monitoring methodologies, strengthening strategic partners capacities and implementing measures to prevent impact on biodiversity.	Continuous	Analyze any risks and impacts unforeseen at SESP stage and develop mitigation measures if needed.	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, Project Monitoring Assistant, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist, Pilot Coordinators	\$2,000

<sup>83</sup> The costs associated with all this monitoring of environmental and social risks are covered by project staff.

Monitoring Activity & Relevant Projects	Description	Frequency / Timeframe	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any) <sup>83</sup>
b) Identified policy risks	Activities based on participatory processes for the elaboration of policy, legal and procedure instruments.	Continuous	Make sure to engage and consult all stakeholders in accordance to specific requirements if applicable, for example for indigenous peoples.	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, Project Monitoring Assistant, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist, Pilot Coordinators	None
c) Risks on undefined activities	Pilot measures to address the barrier generated by road infrastructure to biodiversity (Output 2.1.3) are to be defined during project execution.	When pilot measures are defined	Once the measures are defined, they will need to be screened and assessed according to national and local EIA regulations implemented under the purview of the Ministry of Ecology of the Province of Misiones. The project will follow and advise the process. In case the location of the selected measure triggers the need for consultations with Indigenous Peoples, the project will support and assess the process in order to assure it complies with the Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 11). Budget is allocated for these activities, if needed.	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, Project Monitoring Assistant, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist, Pilot Coordinators	\$1,000
d) Risks on cofinanced activities	Cofinanced small-scale road infrastructure works will need to comply with national and local EIA legislation and regulations identified during SESP and ESMF elaboration process, as well as other UNDP required standards.	Continuous	The project will monitor the cofinanced infrastructure works to ensure they comply with national and local EIA legislation and regulations as well as other standards required by UNDP.	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, Project Monitoring Assistant, Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist, Pilot Coordinators	None
Learning	Knowledge, good practices and lessons learned regarding social and environmental risk management will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the Project Team and used to inform management decisions.	Project Coordinator, KM/Communications Officer	None
Annual project quality assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	Project Coordinator, with support from Project Monitoring Assistant, and Project Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist	None
Review and make course corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the Project Board and used to make course corrections	Project Board (considering stakeholders' opinions)	\$2,000
Project report	As part of progress report to be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, analysis,	Annually, and at the end of the	Updates on progress of ESMF will be reported in the project's annual GEF PIRs.	Project Coordinator	None

Monitoring Activity & Relevant Projects	Description	Frequency / Timeframe	Expected Action	Roles and Responsibilities	Cost (if any) <sup>83</sup>
	updating and recommendations for risk management will be included	project (final report)			
Project review	Project Board will hold regular project reviews during which an updated analysis of risks and recommended risk mitigation measures will be discussed	At least annually	Any risks and/ or impacts that are not adequately addressed by national mechanisms or Project Team will be discussed by Project Board. Recommendations will be made, discussed and agreed upon.	Project Board  Project Coordinator	\$2,500
				Total ESMF Budget	\$24,500

## ANNEX 10: GENDER ANALYSIS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

### 1. Introduction

1. This Annex analyzes the gender approach with respect to this project, and recommends the inclusion of certain elements to facilitate gender mainstreaming. To that effect, it provides data evidencing the condition of men and women in the context of the country and the provinces involved, and specific actions are proposed which may contribute to reducing the identified gender gaps. Any proposals to mainstream the gender approach aim at ensuring that men and women, and the participating institutions and communities, take part in and benefit from the project on an equitable basis. For this purpose, in accordance with the key stakeholders' engagement plan (Annex 8), actions will be proposed at three levels: capacity building, participation, and communication.
2. Gender mainstreaming entails observing the differential interests and experiences of women and men and rethinking these realities so that the existing gender regulations and social structures may be challenged and women and men are treated on an equal footing (Eyssayag, 2018).
3. In carrying out the project, the team will aim to face the challenges posed by gender mainstreaming, which consist in: 1. Becoming aware of the deep implications of institutional gender gaps and the way in which this operates in the social environment; 2. Admitting that a political and cultural change, and therefore, a change in social thinking are required before any technical applications; and 3. Considering that, as gender gaps are reproduced and impact on any threats to biological diversity, a proper gender approach may improve biodiversity conservation, given that such conservation depends on the participation of the entire community, including both women and men.

### 2. Data Analysis

4. The Argentine Government has enacted human right regulations and valuable progress has been made towards protecting the rights of women. The ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol, and of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (*Convención de Belem do Pará*) can be mentioned. In addition, it is one of the countries with the best performance in the Gender Development Index and in the Gender Inequality Index. Despite the fact that the condition of women has been enhanced over the last years, there are inequalities which restrict the participation and autonomy of women in different sectors of the country.
5. Argentina's population totals 44,938,712 (Census, 2019), though population distribution data are based on the aggregate population recorded in the 2010 Census, which amounts to 40,117,096. However, the distribution per sex is maintained with a higher percentage of women (51.33%) than men (48.67 %). This population distribution per gender applies in most of the project's target areas, except the

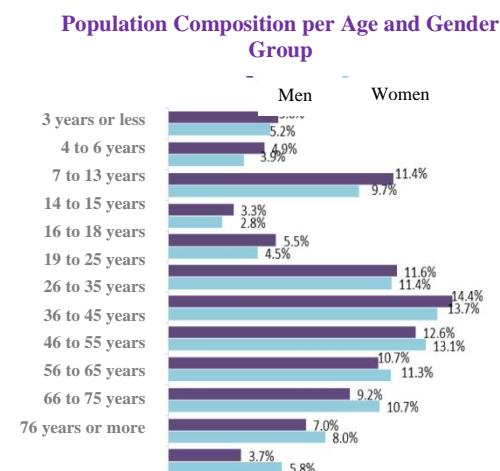


Figure 1. Population Composition. Source: National Institute for Women

province of Chubut, where the percentage of men and women is 50% each, and in the province of Santa Cruz, where the opposite occurs (51.50% men and 48.50% women).<sup>84</sup>

6. The Gender Development Index (GDI) ranks the country in the group with the best relative position for women, in spite of the fact that a clear difference in income still persists.<sup>85</sup> Argentina ranks 81 in the Gender Inequality Index<sup>86</sup>, out of 160 countries, due primarily to its high adolescent fertility rate<sup>87</sup>. The education and health components show a condition more favorable to women, while the opposite applies to command over economic resources.
7. Women represent a majority among persons who are older than 24 years and have completed their university studies, but this is not necessarily the case in the labor market. Employment and labor participation rates among men exceed women's rates by far. Unemployment rates are quite the opposite, with a higher percentage among women. The relation remains constant in the project's target areas, except the employment gap is broadened in the provinces of Chubut and Santa Cruz. Women are in the lowest-income deciles: only 4 out of 10 people have female heads of household and this percentage recurs within each target area. However, 55.1% of single-person, single-mother, and single-parent households are headed by women. In contrast, 45.6% of full nuclear households are male-headed, while 16% of full nuclear households are female-headed<sup>88</sup>. The labor participation of female heads of household is affected by unpaid care and domestic work.
8. Feminization per economic sector takes place, especially with relation to domestic cleaning services and care activities (73.4% of women). This sector is characterized by low payments; there is a pay gap of about 30% with respect to other sectors. However, men acting in this sector are paid salaries which are, on average, higher than the salaries paid to women.
9. The Indigenous population in Argentina, or descendants of indigenous peoples, amount to 955,032 inhabitants; that is to say, 2.4% of the total population, of which 481,074 are men and 473,958 are women, and therefore the ratio of men (50.38%) and women (49.62%) is reversed. An analysis performed on the basis of the patriarchal structure and culture explains the gaps in inequality and discrimination in Argentina. These gaps are even more evident in agricultural and rural areas, and even more so among indigenous

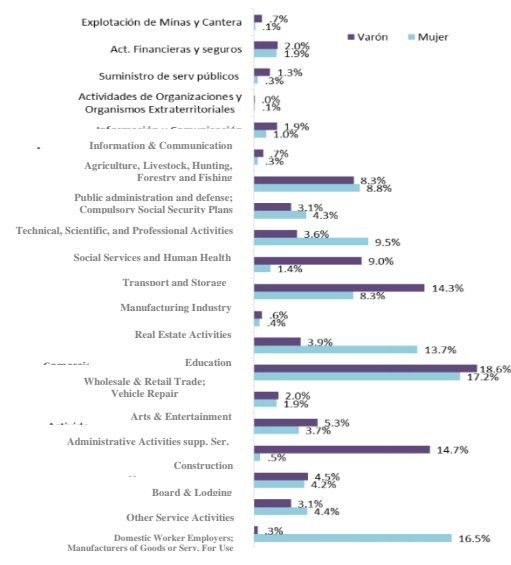


Figure 2. Sectors of the economy by gender. Source: National Institute for Women

<sup>84</sup> Further information about the census data and distribution charts may be obtained from the reports issued by the PPG team.

<sup>85</sup> The Gender Development Index measures gender inequalities in three basic dimensions of human development: health (captured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children, and female and male mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 and older); and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated earned income *per capita* at a national level). Countries are categorized in three groups, pursuant to their deviation from the HDI value. Group 1 represents the countries with the lowest deviation, and Group 3 represents the countries with the highest deviation. The GDI is calculated for 164 countries.

<sup>86</sup> The Gender Inequality Index measures gender-based inequalities in three important aspects of human development: reproductive health, empowerment and economic status. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males with at least some secondary education; and economic status is measured by the labor force participation rate of female and male populations.

<sup>87</sup> Number of children who would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

<sup>88</sup> This is determined through the Permanent Household Survey and is the person recognized by the other members as head.



populations. A breakdown by gender shows that gender inequalities intersect: the income of non-indigenous men is four times higher than that of indigenous women in the region (ECLAC, 2016).

10. Disparities in access to land are one of the main causes of gender and social inequality in rural areas. Gender disaggregated rights affect nutrition and rural food security, and the wellbeing of families and individuals. Young, poor, rural, and indigenous women represent about 40% of the agricultural labor force. Though there are no legal instruments preventing women from owning assets as land, only 16.2% of women own land in Argentina, while 80% of men own land (Gender and Land Rights Database, FAO 2010). Men make most of the decisions related to the access, use and management of ecosystem resources; therefore, most women are prevented from enjoying the benefits of profitable land, of the access to credit and/or of any productive resources from land. Such inequality also impacts the consideration of women as participants in any actions implemented to safeguard biodiversity, to the extent that they are not equitably included in conservation actions, even though they may have knowledge and positive experience to that effect. However, it is worth highlighting that there has been a feminization of agriculture in Argentina, which has increased the participation of women in agricultural work from 6.9% in 1980 to 10.7% in 2010 (FAO, 2010).

#### **Political participation of women in institutions**

11. The participation of women in political and public life will be considered in this section from the standpoint of the exercise of political power, and with respect to the exercise of public life and decision making. These aspects are measured by the Political Parity Index (Caminotti, 2017) and they must be considered in project delivery to assess the gender approach at the institutional level.
12. According to the WEF (2018), Argentina is one of the most equitable countries in terms of political empowerment; it ranks 23rd and its global average scoring is 44.7 out of 100 in the Political Parity Index. With a highly valued performance in Congress (40% of the seats are held by women), it could have a better performance if the participation of women in ministerial cabinets were higher. Even though women account for 50 % of the workforce employed (GPS del Estado) in non-hierarchical positions within the central public administration structure, this figure decreases significantly in top decision-making positions. This reality is due to the absence of quotas<sup>89</sup> or other measures promoting women's inclusion at such decision-making levels. There is a low proportion of women holding ministerial offices (13.6 % in 2016) as well as deputy minister offices, where women only hold 14.1 % of State Secretariats. The distribution of high-ranking positions in the federal Ministries by gender shows a low participation of women and a replication of the sexual division of labor, as evidenced in the National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence Against Women (CNM 2016):
  - a. Higher participation in social-concern ministries: 56 % in the Ministry of Social Development, 27 % in the Ministry of Education, and 40 % in the Ministry of Health (as compared to 20 % participation in 2011).
  - b. Considerably less presence in the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works, and Housing, and in the Ministry of Agroindustry (14 %).
  - c. There were no women in high ranking positions in the Ministry of Defense, and in the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation, and there were no women in high ranking positions in sectors related to production either.
13. Only 10% of the governors elected since 2001 have been women. Entre Ríos (60%), Santa Cruz (43%), and Mendoza (40%) are the provinces whose cabinets are formed by the highest number of women. Out of the 42 female federal and provincial ministers in the country (amounting to 19 percent of cabinet offices), 9 lead the Ministry of Social Development, 12 lead the Ministry of Education, and 9 lead the Ministry of Health. That is to say, 71 % percent of female ministers in the country are responsible for areas which are somehow an extension of feminized work and related to care activities. There are no female ministers of Agriculture, Industry or Sports in the country (Alessandro, 2019).

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<sup>89</sup> While the Gender Quota Act (Law No. 24,012/91) and Gender Parity Act (Law No. 27,412 of 2017) refer to the creation of lists of candidates for public offices, they don't guarantee the appointment of women to positions in the public administration.

14. As reported by the participants of the project formulation workshop, no affirmative policies of which they are aware are being implemented to promote gender equality or to mainstream gender issues into internal institutional practices or in the implementation of sectoral projects. Some exceptions have been mentioned in specific areas: for instance, Protected Areas (APN) has a gender quota policy, MAYDS has its own space for information and internal communications, and INTA provides compulsory training on the Micaela Act. Additionally, the participating key players have scarce or no information on gender-related facts or on the impact of their own agendas on gender disparities, disaggregated by gender; yet, they mention activities related to family agriculture or similar programmes with a gender perspective. In some cases, it is reported that this topic is included in projects that receive international funding when it is required by the international funding organization involved. The activities performed by other institutions on this matter are also indirectly mentioned.

### 3. Applicable Institutional and Legal Framework

15. Argentina has a strong legal framework on gender equality. The most relevant provisions for the project have been set out below:<sup>90</sup>
- a. Section 16 of Argentina's National Constitution provides that all Argentine inhabitants are equal before the law and eligible for work without fulfilling any condition other than suitability. In addition to that, the Argentine Congress is vested with powers to make laws and foster positive action measures which may ensure actual equal opportunities and treatment, and full exercise and enjoyment of the rights enshrined by the Argentine Constitution and by the current international treaties on human rights, in particular for children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities.
  - b. As regards gender equality, Argentina's Civil and Commercial Code, as amended—which became effective in 2015—highlights the economic value of domestic work, provides for equal rights with respect to children's surnames, as well as alimony for unmarried couples, and pre-nuptial agreements, among other advances. Argentina's Civil and Commercial Code further introduces cohabitation unions, assisted human reproduction techniques, and the regulation of certain basic principles related to family proceedings such as the modification of traditional institutions such as marriage, the division of property, divorce, kinship, filiation, and adoption.
  - c. Argentina has enacted a Gender Quota Act (Law No. 24,012/91) and a Gender Parity Act (Law No. 27,412 of 2017) applicable to the creation of lists of candidates for public offices. There is also a Same-Sex Marriage Act in Argentina (Law No. 26,618 of 2010). The Gender Identity Act (Law No. 26,743 of 2012) allows individuals to register with their names and gender of choice and provides that any medical treatment required for individuals to be able to express their gender choice ought to be included in Argentina's Mandatory Healthcare Services Program (PMO, in Spanish).
  - d. Argentina's Comprehensive Protection Act for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (Law No. 26,485 of 2009) sets out a specific legal framework to be applied to violence against women, and it aims at fostering and ensuring the eradication of discrimination between women and men in all areas of life, and the eradication of any socio-cultural patterns which may encourage and maintain gender inequality and power relations over women. The 24 jurisdictions of the country adhere to this Law.
  - e. The Equal Opportunities and Rights National Plan (2018-2020) provides for more than 200 general actions to be implemented over a three-year term by Argentine public administration authorities. Such actions are divided into four main lines of action which should be considered in implementing the project: autonomy in decision-making; physical autonomy; economic autonomy; cultural transformation (including the interrelation of the aforementioned autonomies).

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<sup>90</sup> Further information on the array of gender-related laws may be obtained from the reports elaborated by the PPG team.

#### 4. Action Plan and Budget

16. The following table provides specific actions related to the outputs and outcomes to be considered and implemented to ensure gender mainstreaming in the project.

Actions	Budget USD
<b>Outcome 1</b> <u>Cross-sectoral governance</u> of threatened BD strengthened	
<b><u>1.1. National Biodiversity Inventory (NBI) is consolidated.</u></b>	14,500
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Include in fact finding, integration, and collection of data, ethnicity and sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate (for instance, Operators and institutional data, among others)</li> <li>2. Ensure the effective engagement of men and women providing data for the inventory and the design of its methodological aspects</li> <li>3. Ensure there is equitable access for men and women to the National Inventory of Biodiversity, in particular, to the prioritized sectors (energy, roadways, agroindustry, security, defense, etc.).</li> </ol>	
<b><u>1.2. Intersectoral Biodiversity Plans to mainstream BD conservation within key sectoral policies and programs is developed.</u></b>	21,500
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Include sex-disaggregated data, as appropriate, in intersectoral plans.</li> <li>5. Ensure the effective engagement of men and women in planning activities (workshops, congresses, studies).</li> <li>6. Facilitate engagement of, or consultation with, the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity to draft intersectoral plans in order to add biodiversity conservation to sectoral programs and policies for the purpose of mainstreaming the gender approach into such plans.</li> </ol>	
<b><u>1.3. Portfolio of instruments is developed for coordination and integration of BD conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies related to wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking, including: a) criteria and standards for integration of wildlife considerations; b) protocols; c) national sector guides for wind energy, road infrastructure, livestock management, hunting and wildlife trafficking; d) regulations (i.e., SEA and improved EIA).</u></b>	19,500
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Facilitate engagement of, or consultation with, the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity so that instruments are drafted and/or validated following the gender approach and in consultation with the provincial competent bodies on gender matters to ensure proper mainstreaming of the approach.</li> <li>8. Ensure that the instruments, guidelines, manuals, protocols, and procedures are analyzed, and where appropriate, modified or generated on the basis of a gender approach (analysis of their operation, implementation, benefits, etc.).</li> <li>9. Ensure the effective engagement of men and women in activities related to survey, analysis, modification, or creation of instruments.</li> </ol>	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> <u>Sector policies harmonized with BD conservation policies</u> , resulting in reduced threats on selected ecoregions, ecosystems, habitats and species.	40,500

<p>10. Add information, including ethnicity and sex-disaggregated data, as appropriate (for instance, operators and institutional data, among others)</p> <p>11. Ensure the effective engagement of men and women providing data.</p> <p>12. Ensure actions so that women and men benefit equally in all the sectors involved; for instance: ensure dissemination, equitable use of, and access to, the citizen science tools for control of trafficking, so that women and men may benefit and furnish information; ensure dissemination, with equitable access so that women and men may profit from the sustainable production model.</p> <p>13. Foster the equitable participation of men and women in the implementation of pilot experiences to validate the instruments developed to eradicate stereotyped gender roles and overcome gender inequalities. To ensure effectiveness and uptake, the programming of activities will take into account the work schedules of producers and their families, and communities, for minimum interference with the daily chores of men and women in order to ensure their participation in the activities organized by the project, especially with regards to BD monitoring related to each sector as well as sustainable livestock management practices in Case 4.</p> <p>14. Mainstream the gender approach into the development and assessment of instruments and mechanisms for economic and financial incentives in order to boost the economic independence of women by means of the creation of incentives which benefit them on an individual basis or as an organized body.</p>	
<b>Outcome 3: <u>Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation</u></b> carried out, facilitating the integration of BD conservation in sectoral and intersectoral public policies in other areas of the country and internationally	
<b>3.1: <u>Communication strategy and knowledge management system</u></b> are established to promote mainstreaming of BD conservation criteria in public policies and disseminate best practices and lessons learned to a wider audience via websites, information networks, publications, etc.	1500
15. Design and develop a communication strategy and a knowledge management and information system which makes the differential contributions of men and women in all knowledge-related output clearly visible (communication items, reports, virtual developments), and in good practices and lessons learned.	
<b>3.2. <u>Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy</u></b> is implemented	7000
16. Ensure that the design of a strategy for monitoring, evaluation and participatory learning is based on a gender approach.	
17. MAYDS will be responsible, in coordination with provincial partners, and with the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, for developing a cross-cutting programme for raising awareness and strengthening capacities with key stakeholders (institutional- civil society-private sector) in order to mainstream the gender approach.	
Total	104,500

## 5. Gender Approach in the Project- Mitigation Strategies and Risks

Risk	Mitigation Strategy
There are no criteria or actions related to the gender approach which may make it possible to collect and analyze gender-disaggregated information	<p>In fact-finding activities: include sex-disaggregated data</p> <p>In the identification of criteria applicable to the analysis of socio-economic information: specific criteria based on a gender approach.</p>
Plans, instruments, or tools are developed without considering the gender approach	<p>In the definition of instruments or tools: consider that their implementation should include gender equality criteria.</p> <p>Ensure the effective engagement of expert men and women, stakeholders, or end users in any discussion activities and in other participatory actions.</p>

There is no participation of women on an equal footing in discussion, participation, and training activities.	Ensure the effective engagement of expert men and women, stakeholders, or end users in any discussion and training activities, and in participatory actions.
The project key stakeholders are either unaware or aware of a strategy to mainstream the gender approach but fail to implement it.	In training activities: the specific inclusion of training elements on gender equality and mainstreaming of the gender approach for officers, technical teams, and key stakeholders of the project.
	Add the cross-cutting participation of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity in interinstitutional coordination activities for permanent participation or consultation to ensure the inclusion of the gender approach in the analysis of information and in the design and implementation of instruments, protocols, guides, etc.
	Develop cross-cutting programmes to raise awareness and strengthen capacities on gender equality and mainstreaming the focus in policies, programmes, and projects pertaining to the institutions involved.
Gender gaps are maintained in pilot cases, and no sensitive criteria are applied; women are assigned to perform the roles established by pre-existing gender stereotyped roles.	In specific pilot case activities, foster equal participation in the implementation of actions to reduce the allocation of roles based on stereotypes and gaps in equitable treatment.
	In particular, if there are any economic or financial incentives or mechanisms available (i.e. sustainable livestock production): ensure that specific aspects be included, such as allocation of resources to mainstream gender issues, and the identification of the differentiated impacts of such allocations.
	In monitoring and evaluation activities: the design of mechanisms sensitive to the observation and analysis of issues related to different impacts for men and women (i.e. specific monitoring interventions, such as BD awareness surveys or other interventions), and tools for strengthening the specific capacities of institutional parties responsible for their implementation.

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## ANNEX 11: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ANALYSIS AND PARTICIPATION FRAMEWORK

### 1. Legal Framework for Indigenous Peoples

Both national instruments and international regulations have been considered as part of the Indigenous Peoples Participation Framework. According to the United Nations,<sup>91</sup> Indigenous communities, peoples and nations are those which, having a historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their lands, consider themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing on those lands, or parts of them. At present, they form nondominant sectors of society and are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral lands and their ethnic identity, as the basis of their continued existence as peoples, in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal systems. This entails: the continuation, for an extended period reaching into the present, of one or more of the following factors:

- a) occupation of ancestral lands, or at least part of them;
- b) common ancestry with the initial occupants of those lands;
- c) culture in general, or in specific manifestations (such as religion, living under a tribal system, membership of an indigenous community, traditional costumes, means of living, lifestyle, etc.);
- d) language (whether used as the only language, as the mother tongue, as the habitual means of communication at home or in the family, or as the main, preferred, habitual, general or normal language);
- e) residence in certain specific parts of the country or in certain regions of the world; and
- f) other relevant factors.

The federal legal framework which guarantees the human rights of indigenous peoples in Argentina is hierarchically structured with the following provisions:

- Section 75 (17) of Argentina's National Constitution and related provisions. The amendment to Argentina's National Constitution in 1994, and the enactment of Section 75(17), which vested Argentina's Congress with powers to acknowledge the rights of indigenous peoples, constituted a material progress in the cultural and ethnic diversity recognition policy in Argentina. A particular and specific legal status which enshrines new essential rights for indigenous peoples, has been set up as a consequence of the constitutional recognition.
- International human rights declarations and treaties with constitutional hierarchy within the Argentinian legal system, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Section 75 (22));
- Other international conventions which have been duly ratified (Section 75 (22)) include:
  - Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Law No. 24,071)
  - International Convention on Biological Diversity
  - UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity
- Specific national laws include:

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<sup>91</sup> UN Document E/CN.4/Sub.2/1986/7 and Add. 1 - 4

- Law No. 23,302 on Indigenous Policies and Support to Indigenous Communities (1985)<sup>92</sup>
- Law No. 24,375 - Convention on Biological Diversity
- Resolution No. 4811/96 passed by the National Institute for Indigenous Affairs (INAI), which sets out the requirements for the registration of Indigenous Communities with the National Registry of Indigenous Communities (*RENACI*, in Spanish)
- Resolution No. 152/2004 passed by the INAI, as amended by Resolution No. 301/2004, which provides for the organization of the Indigenous Participation Councils (CPI, in Spanish)
- Law No. 25,517 whereby the bodily remains of aborigines kept at museums and/or public or private collections must be made available to the indigenous peoples and/or communities of origin claiming them
- Law No. 25,607 - Campaigns for the dissemination of rights of indigenous peoples
- Law No. 26,118 - UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage
- Land Possession and Ownership Emergency Act (Law No. 26,160), extended to 2021. The Act provides for carrying out a Territorial Survey of Indigenous Communities. To that effect, the CPI and the INAI outlined the National Program of Territorial Surveying of Indigenous Communities, by means of the organization of Provincial Executing Units, formed by representatives of the Province Executive Branch and of Indigenous Peoples, and by an Operational Technical Team
- Regulatory Executive Order No. 1122/2007 of Law No. 26,160 instructed the INAI to carry out the Technical, Legal, and Cadastral Survey of the ownership of the lands held by Indigenous Communities, fostering any actions necessary with the Indigenous Participation Council (CPI), the Provincial Indigenous Institutes, National Universities, Municipal, Provincial, and Federal Entities, Indigenous Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations<sup>93</sup>
- Minimum Environmental Standards for the Protection of Native Forests Act (Law No. 26,331). This Act aims to foster preservation by means of the Native Forests Land Use Planning and regulating the expansion of the agricultural frontier and other changes in the use of the soil; regulating and monitoring the reduction of the existing area; and maintaining and improving cultural and ecological processes; among others. The Act protects the indigenous peoples residing in the Native Forests. It recognizes the indigenous peoples who traditionally reside on these lands, and it promotes the implementation of programs aiming at the sustainability of the activities implemented by the communities.

The provinces may take part in the enactment of the laws provided for in Section 75(17) *in fine*; i.e. they may become involved in the legal development of the rights of indigenous communities and peoples, at all times acknowledging the minimum set of rights set by the federal framework.

#### **ILO Convention. Main Aspects related to Participation**

ILO Convention No. 169 fosters respect for the cultures, ways of life, traditions and customary laws of Indigenous and tribal Peoples. ILO Convention No. 169 assumes that indigenous peoples will continue to exist as part of national societies, keeping their own identity, their own structures and their own traditions. The Convention is based on the premise that these structures and ways of life have an intrinsic value that needs to be protected and recognizes

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92 National Laws: Law No. 23,302 "Support to Indigenous Communities" / The National Institute for Indigenous Affairs (INAI) was created (1985) - ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 (1989) Law No. 24071/ 92 Ratification: 2001- Convention on Biological Diversity (Section 8 J) (1992) Law No. 24375/ 94 - Constitutional Recognition (Section 75 (17)) (1994) - Law No. 26,160. Indigenous Territorial Survey (2006)

<sup>93</sup> Argentina's Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. *Derechos de los pueblos indígenas en la Argentina, una compilación; compilado por Sebastián Demicheli Calcagno; Viviana Canet; Leticia Virosta* (Compilation of rights of indigenous peoples in Argentina; compiled by Sebastián Demicheli Calcagno; Viviana Canet; Leticia Virosta). - 1st ed. - Autonomous City of Buenos Aires: Argentina's Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Human Rights Secretariat, 2015.



indigenous peoples as collective holders of specific rights. The Convention is binding for the countries that have ratified it. In the particular case of Argentina, Law No. 24,071 of 1992 introduced the Convention to the national legal system, and it was ratified by Argentina's Executive Branch in the year 2000.

Particular reference is made to ILO Convention 169, which specifies, in its participation chapter, that State parties have an obligation to consult the peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given to legislative or administrative measures which may affect them directly. To that effect, participatory mechanisms must be established by which these peoples can freely participate, to at least the same extent as other sectors of the population (Article 6 (a) and (b)). In addition, Article 7 of the Convention recognizes that such collective groups have “the right to decide their own priorities for the process of development as it affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual well-being and the lands they occupy or otherwise use, and to exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social and cultural development.”

In turn, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples<sup>94</sup> makes reference to Free, Prior and Informed Consent, and it is an integral part of the human rights approach. Participation entails going beyond mere consultation and it must lead to the concrete appropriation of projects by indigenous peoples. This declaration specifically provides that the bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system (including UNDP) shall promote respect for, and full application of, the provisions of the Declaration.

Effective implementation of the right to consultation of indigenous peoples is important for several reasons ranging from a matter of strict compliance with the rights set forth in national and international laws, to the construction of a community which may respect diversity and lives in harmony with its environment. Thus, among the main contributions stemming from respect for the right to consultation of indigenous peoples, the following may be identified: it dignifies Indigenous Peoples; it strengthens Argentina's democratic system, and it contributes to the enforcement of rights; it aids in building an inclusive citizenship which respects diversity; it enables the prevention and transformation of conflicts; and it contributes to sustainable development.

### **Territorial Survey**

Within the context of claims for the possession of land and data about the land ownership systems, including the indigenous communities' system, the most recent legal framework consists of Argentina's National Constitution, Law No. 26,210, its Regulatory Decree, and the National Territorial Survey Program for Indigenous Communities (*RETECI*, in Spanish).

Among other aspects, Law No. 26,160: (i) states that the legal personality of indigenous communities must have been registered with the National Registry of Indigenous Communities (RENACI) or any other relevant provincial body or any preexisting authority, for a four-year term (Section 1); (ii) provides for the suspension of judgment enforcement, procedural or administrative vacating of land or eviction actions (Section 2); (iii) sets a Special Fund for assisting indigenous communities (Section 4); (iv) appoints INAI (Section 5) to survey and carry out expert work in court and out-of-court actions, and in ownership regularization programs.

The *RETECI* program aims at: a) setting the conditions for the implementation of constitutionally recognized rights with respect to lands; b) ensuring indigenous participation by means of the Indigenous Participation Council in the drafting, implementing, and follow up of any projects derived from the Program, and c) conducting the technical, legal, and cadastral survey of the ownership of the lands held by indigenous communities.

## **2. Context of pilot sites for indigenous peoples**

During the PPG, a preliminary study was carried out which included the identification of the presence of indigenous communities within the Project area of influence at a national level and in the six provinces involved.

The following sources were consulted for the analysis:

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<sup>94</sup> See [http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS\\_es.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_es.pdf)

- National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (*INDEC*, in Spanish), 2010 Census, and Permanent Household Survey (EPH)
  - National Institute for Indigenous Affairs (INAI), which keeps records of the indigenous communities entered in the National Registry of Indigenous Communities (RENACI) pursuant to national and provincial regulations
  - Public entities dealing with indigenous peoples (IP) matters at the province level. In this case, consultations were carried out by the main project partners during the PPG inception/formulation workshop and subsequent meetings.
1. **National level.** In Argentina, according to the 2010 National Population, Households and Dwellings Census, performed by the *INDEC*, the Indigenous population, or the descendants of indigenous peoples, amount to 955,032 inhabitants in Argentina; that is to say, 2.4% of the total population, of which 481,074 are men and 473,958 are women. This population is distributed throughout the country and comprises more than 30 different ethnic groups. However, Indigenous Peoples are deemed to be underreported in the census due to factors which hinder self-identification. According to the Supplementary Survey on Indigenous Peoples (*ECPI*, in Spanish), 2% to 28% of people from different ethnic groups do not self-identify as members of their community, although their parents do identify themselves as such. Rural households account for 16.5% of indigenous households. In the case of non-indigenous households, this percentage drops to 9.2% and reaches 9.7% at a country level. Indigenous women, mainly in rural areas, perform reproductive tasks (domestic work) as well as productive activities.
  2. **Province of Mendoza.** In the province of Mendoza, 2.4% of the population self-identified as indigenous. IPs constitute 41,026 people out of 1,738,929 inhabitants. Out of these 41,026 inhabitants, 48.7% self-identified as members of the *Huarpe* people, 14.9% as members of the *Mapuche* people, 10.7% as members of the *Quechua* people, and 4.6% as members of the *Kolla* people. The indigenous population who live in urban areas account for 72.9%, whereas those who live in rural areas account for 27.1%. The literacy rate is 97%. The unemployment rate is 7.6%, as against the unemployment rate for the aggregate population of the province which is 6.9% and the national average unemployment rate which reaches 5.9%. In terms of sex-disaggregated indicators, unemployment equals 4.9% among men and reaches 11.6% among women, as against the provincial rates, which are 4.8% and 10%, respectively. The percentage of the economically inactive indigenous population of the province of Mendoza is 36.2% (as against the percentage of the economically inactive population of the entire province, which is 36.7%). While all IPs are potentially impacted by the policy instruments in Component 1, with respect to the on-site interventions of Component 2, the authorities consulted have not identified any indigenous communities in the vicinity of the pilot site interventions.
  3. **Province of Buenos Aires.** In the case of Buenos Aires, the data gathered by the census is disaggregated, distinguishing the metropolitan area, or the Greater Buenos Aires, from the Province or the interior of Buenos Aires. Two percent of the population of the interior of the province of Buenos Aires identify themselves as indigenous people. IPs make up 112,671 people out of 5,708,369 inhabitants. Out of the 112,671 inhabitants, 32.6% self-identified as members of the *Mapuche* people, 12% as members of the *Toba* people, and 11.9% as members of the *Guaraní* people. Ninety-three percent of the indigenous population from the interior of the province of Buenos Aires live in urban areas, and 7% of them in rural areas. The three largest indigenous groups (*Mapuche*, *Toba*, and *Guaraní*) reside mainly in urban zones. The percentage of urban population among the *Mapuche* people is 93.8%; whereas this population accounts for 94.9% of the *Toba* people; and 92.6% of the *Guaraní* people. The employment rate for the indigenous people of the interior of the province is 69%, as against the participation rate for the aggregate population of the interior of the province, which is 66.6%, and compared to the participation rate at a national level, which is 65.6%. In terms of sex-disaggregated indicators, the employment rate is 79.4% among men and 58.9% among women. The employment rate among the indigenous people of the interior of the province is 64%, as compared to the employment rate for the aggregate population of the province, which is 62.9%. The unemployment rate among the indigenous people of the interior of the province is 7.3%, compared to 5.5%, which is the average rate pertaining to the population of the interior of the province and compared to 5.9%, which is the national average rate. In terms of sex-disaggregated indicators, the unemployment rate is 4.6% among men and 10.9% among women, compared to the rates pertaining to the

population of the interior of the province, which are 3.6% and 8%, respectively. Within the Greater Buenos Aires (GBA) area, 1.9% of the people from the 24 districts are self-identified members of indigenous peoples. These represent 186,640 people out of 9,916,715 inhabitants. While all IPs are potentially impacted by the policy instruments in Component 1, with respect to the on-site interventions of Component 2, the authorities consulted have not identified any indigenous communities in the vicinity of the pilot site interventions.

4. **Province of Chubut.** Just over eight percent of the population of the province of Chubut are self-identified indigenous people. These represent 43,279 people out of 509,108 inhabitants. This percentage is more than three times the national average, which is equal to 2.4%. Out of these 43,279 inhabitants, 73.4% self-identified as members of the *Mapuche* people, 18.3% as members of the *Tehuelche* people, 1.6% as members of the *Toba* people and the same percentage identified themselves as members of the *Quechua* people. The percentage of indigenous population of the province of Chubut who live in urban areas is 81.3%, and the percentage of the population who live in rural areas amounts to 18.7%. As regards the *Mapuche* people—the largest indigenous community—, 78.6% of its members live in urban areas and 21.4% in rural areas. The employment rate for the indigenous people of the province of Chubut is 67.5%, compared to the employment rate for the aggregate population of the province, which is 69%, and compared to the employment rate at the national level, which amounts to 65.6%. The employment rate disaggregated by sex is 78.1% among men and 56.7% among women. The employment rate for the indigenous people of the province of Chubut is 62.4% (compared to 65.2%, which is the employment rate for the aggregate population of the province). The unemployment rate for indigenous people of the province of Chubut is 7.6%, compared to 5.6%, which is the average rate for the aggregate population of the province, and compared to 5.9% at the national level. In terms of sex-disaggregated indicators, unemployment among indigenous men is 5.2% and unemployment among indigenous women is 10.9%, compared to the provincial rates, which are 4.1% and 7.6%, respectively. While all IPs are potentially impacted by the policy instruments in Component 1, with respect to the on-site interventions of Component 2, there are no indigenous neighboring communities in the areas of the wind farm projects.
5. **Province of Santa Cruz.** Three point five percent of the people from the province of Santa Cruz are self-identified indigenous people. They total 9,552 people out of 273,964 inhabitants. This percentage is higher than the national average, which is equal to 2.4%. Out of these 9,552 inhabitants, 46.2% self-identified as members of the *Mapuche* people, 27.4% as members of the *Tehuelche* people, and 5.2% as members of the *Kolla* people. The employment rate for the indigenous people of the province of Santa Cruz is 70.3%, compared to 72%, which is the rate for the aggregate population of the province, and compared to 65.6% at the national level. The employment rate disaggregated by sex is 81.5% among men and 58.4% among women. The employment rate for the indigenous people of the province of Santa Cruz is 65.8% (compared to 68.2% for the aggregate population of the province). The unemployment rate for the indigenous people of the province of Santa Cruz is 6.4% compared to the average provincial rate, which is 5.3%, and compared to the national rate, which is 5.9%. In terms of sex-disaggregated indicators, unemployment is 4.7% among indigenous men and reaches 9% among indigenous women, compared to provincial rates, which are 3.9% and 7.3%, respectively. While all IPs are potentially impacted by the policy instruments in Component 1, with respect to the on-site interventions of Component 2, there are no indigenous neighboring communities in the areas of the wind farm projects.
6. **Province of Corrientes.** In total 0.5% of the people of the province of Corrientes identify themselves as indigenous people. These account for 5,129 people out of 992,595 inhabitants. This percentage is below the national average, which is 2.4%. Out of these 5,129 inhabitants, 55.9% are self-identified members of the *Guaraní* people, 17.6% are self-identified *Tobas*, and 4.3% identified themselves as members of the *Mocoví* and the *Mapuche* peoples. Eighty-five percent of the indigenous population of the province of Corrientes live in urban areas, and 14.5% reside in rural areas. All the indigenous peoples living in the province of Corrientes reside mainly in the urban zone. The employment rate for the indigenous people of the province of Corrientes is 59.1%, compared to 56.4%, which is the rate for the aggregate population of the province and compared to 65.6% at the national level. The sex-disaggregated employment rate is 70.9% among men and 46.2% among women. In terms of sex-disaggregated indicators, the unemployment rate is 4% among men and 10% among women, compared to the provincial average rates, which are 4.1% and 7.9%, respectively. The percentage of the economically inactive population among the indigenous people of the province of Corrientes is 40.9% (compared to 43.6% for the aggregate population of the province). Out of this percentage, 63% are women. While all IPs are potentially

impacted by the policy instruments in Component 1, with respect to the on-site interventions of Component 2, the authorities consulted have not identified any indigenous communities in the vicinity of the pilot site interventions.

7. **Province of Misiones.** In total 1.2% of the people of the province of Misiones are self-identified indigenous people. These account for 13,006 people out of 1,101,593 inhabitants. This percentage is half of the national average of 2.4%. Out of these 13,006 inhabitants, 48.9% self-identified as members of the *Mbyá Guaraní* people, 32.8% as members of the *Guaraní* people, and 4.3% as members of the *Mapuche* people. Around 58% of the indigenous population of the province of Corrientes live in rural areas, whereas 42.1% live in urban areas. Out of the two larger indigenous groups of the province, the *Mbyá Guaraní* people have a higher percentage of rural population (82.1%); in contrast, the *Guaraní* people have a higher percentage of urban population (59.6%). The employment rate for the indigenous people of the province of Misiones is 55.2%, compared to 59% for the aggregate population of the province and compared to 65.6% at the national level. The sex-disaggregated employment rate is 66.2% among men and 42.9% among women. The employment rate for indigenous people of the province of Misiones is similar to the employment rate for the total province (52.8% and 56.1% respectively). The particular feature of the unemployment rate for indigenous people of the province of Misiones is that it is lower than the national and provincial average rates: 4.3%, as against 5% at the provincial level, and 5.9% at the national level. In terms of sex-disaggregated indicators, unemployment is 3.1% among indigenous men and 6.2% among women, as against the provincial average rates, which are 3.9% and 6.7%, respectively.
8. In the case of Misiones, the consulted bodies have identified a community settled in the area adjoining the route sections where pilot actions are expected to be applied for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria with respect to endangered species. During the initial phase of the project, the information on the specific actions for mainstreaming criteria will be confirmed. The sections identified so far are:

- 1.- Section of National Route No. 12 from the intersection with National Route No. 101 to *Lago Uruguai's* National Gendarmerie's post.
- 2.- Section of Provincial Route No. 19 of *Uruguai's* Provincial Park
- 3.- Section of National Route No. 101 (between the intersection with National Route No. 12 and the access to *Cataratas International Airport (Iguazú, Misiones)*)



Out of the three sections identified, there is one indigenous community in the area adjoining Section 1: *Andrés Guazurari* community, in *Puerto Libertad-Iguazú*, of the *Mbyá* ethnic group, the official information furnished by the relevant authorities states that it consists of 9 families comprising 48 people (50% men - 50% women). A secondary source reports that the community settled there in 2014 and it consists of about 80 people distributed in 13 families. The community has settled in a virgin rainforest area located at kilometer 1,618 of Route No. 12 owned on record by Arauco Company but claimed by the community exercising their ancestral property rights. The community is represented by a Chief Leader.

*N.B.* It is important to note that the project activities are not expected to cause a negative impact on any indigenous communities or other vulnerable groups as they are aimed at promoting an enhanced relationship between sectoral activities and biodiversity conservation, creating environmental protection incentives and guidelines. The type of instruments and the approach of the measures to be adopted will not imply economic or physical displacement, nor large-scale infrastructure works or changes in land use nor secondary development activities that could then pose social or environmental risks. Activities in Component 1 will promote the development of different instruments for national application and capacity building to increase the integration of BD conservation in public policies. These are not expected to affect rights, lands or resources of IP. None of the pilot sites in Component 2 are located within indigenous territory. Therefore there is no expected impact on rights, lands, resources or traditional livelihoods and there will be no cause for resettlement or impairment of cultural heritage. Consequently, it is determined that an IPP is not required. Furthermore, in accordance with the UNDP Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process, it was determined that there is no need for FPIC either (see Table below).

Table 1. Checklist for appraising whether an activity may require an FPIC process (partial listing)	Yes/No
1. Will the activity involve the relocation/resettlement/removal of an indigenous population from their lands?	NO
2. Will the activity involve the taking, confiscation, removal or damage of cultural, intellectual, religious and/or spiritual property from indigenous peoples?	NO
3. Will the activity adopt or implement any legislative or administrative measures that will affect the rights, lands, territories and/or resources of indigenous peoples (e.g. in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources; land reform; legal reforms that may discriminate de jure or de facto against indigenous peoples, etc.)?	NO
4. Will the activity involve natural resource extraction such as logging or mining or agricultural development on the lands/territories of indigenous peoples?	NO
5. Will the activity involve any decisions that will affect the status of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands/territories, resources or livelihoods?	NO
6. Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	NO
7. Will the activity affect indigenous peoples' political, legal, economic, social, or cultural institutions and/or practices?	NO
8. Will the activity involve making commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional ownership and/or under customary use by indigenous peoples?	NO
9. Will the activity involve decisions regarding benefit-sharing arrangements, when benefits are derived from the lands/territories/resources of indigenous peoples (e.g. natural resource management or extractive industries)?	NO
10. Will the activity have an impact on the continuance of the relationship of the indigenous peoples with their land or their culture?	NO

Regardless, the following section of the Indigenous Peoples Framework provides guidelines to ensure proper consultations and engagement of IP. Any consultations or engagement of IP will be carried out in accordance with all standards and legislation, ensuring consultations with culturally appropriate techniques, based on the Indigenous Peoples Framework provided below and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9). The project will strengthen CONADIBIO (the National Consultative Committee for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity), which includes representatives of indigenous peoples. Likewise, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs has been identified as a key actor to be consulted on relevant issues in all components of the project.

### 3. Indigenous Peoples Engagement Framework

Activities related to requests for information, identification of communities, and identification of the proper steps to be implemented during project implementation include the following:

In terms of Component 1, which aims to **Strengthen federal and provincial governance frameworks for effective mainstreaming of BD conservation in public policies**, CONADIBIO will be one of the relevant platforms for deliberating plans and programs. It includes representation of indigenous organizations. In addition, the National Institute for Indigenous Affairs has been identified as a key stakeholder to be consulted on relevant issues for all the project components. In addition, during the first year of the project, before pilot actions in each pilot site are undertaken, the information included here will be verified, as per the following steps:

- information will be reviewed with the support of the provinces and of the relevant provincial bodies, including INAI and the responsible authorities in each province;
- based on the planned actions identified for each site section, meetings will be held with leaders from the indigenous communities involved; and
- the engagement framework will be applied to the particular case.

In all the cases, consultations will be carried out with the traditional authorities of the communities and respecting their decision-making processes, as described in the paragraphs below. Additionally, all indigenous communities of the country have two indigenous representatives per People at the provincial level, who are appointed in a process entailing community assemblies convened by INAI, together with whom they comprise the Indigenous Participation Council, which is a space for collaborative work and cooperation with the National Government and the indigenous peoples of Argentina. This space serves the purpose of promoting participation of indigenous communities in the Territorial Survey Programme –Law No. 26,160-; guiding communities in formulating development projects according to the needs of the communities and respecting their identity; strengthening communities in the organization and registration of their legal identity, and participating in several consultation processes concerning public policies that might affect the interests of indigenous peoples.

An initial point to work with the indigenous peoples residing in the areas consists of strengthening their role in the intervention areas by integrating the traditional knowledge and practices, especially by learning about good practices and fostering the application of traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices to managing and using biodiversity. For knowledge management purposes, it is important to document traditional knowledge, as well as men and women's practices promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainability, and the sustainable use of land. As has been mentioned in the gender report, indigenous women are the ones who carry the heaviest weight, because they are the main water and food providers, and the ones who take care of their families. However, as a consequence of this, indigenous women are also the ones who have developed the most sophisticated and different mitigation and adaptation strategies and measures. Indigenous women are crucial biodiversity agents, as well as traditional seed custodians, and they experiment with different seeds, they maintain sophisticated systems for water management and agricultural technology to adapt to changing conditions (FAO, 2012).

During the initial phase of project implementation, consultation processes will be implemented, i.e., adequate consultation activities will be implemented at each site where indigenous peoples are identified to establish proper mechanisms for prior consultation, as applicable. At the "Consultation on Consultation" stage, meetings with



indigenous communities will be held so as to design further consultation processes and at this initial stage the aim will be to identify: the communities involved per specific consultation topic; the topics or types of topics involving consultation processes in each project or specific area; the decision-making mechanisms to be implemented, and the type of result; internal or external advisors or technicians, as required; an agreement on relevant time periods, the type of information (format, modality, access) to be considered for the relevant process; and any other matters to be identified and clarified, as deemed necessary by the communities, at the Consultation on Consultation stage. In these consultation processes, the following general principles will be followed for engaging indigenous Peoples in the project:

- The project will seek, as the case may be, to follow the mechanisms established, within the framework of dialogue and in agreement with the communities involved. These rights are as follows: the right to **engagement** throughout the public policy making cycle, to **prior consultation** on concrete legislative or administrative measures, and to **free prior and informed consent** in specific cases which might affect fundamental rights or jeopardize their integrity.
- **Engagement.** Indigenous people's representatives will be part of the phases of project preparation, implementation and evaluation, as well as of the *plans, policies and development programs* at the national, regional and local level resulting from them and which may affect them, in order to ensure that their development priorities are taken into account, that the improvement of their life conditions is prioritized and that their integrity is not affected. Decisions are made collectively among the indigenous peoples and the State, on the basis of processes for dialogue and understanding.
- **Prior Consultation.** Under the aforesaid Convention No. 169, the State will implement dialogue processes in good faith with the indigenous communities before adopting **concrete administrative or legislative measures** which might affect them, with the objective of achieving agreement or consent through dialogue. Even though the State is the one that decides, it must justify its decision.
- **Free, Prior and Informed Consent.** However, when their fundamental rights are affected or the integrity of the peoples is jeopardized, in addition to the consultation, the state may only adopt the measure with the consent of those affected by it. In these cases, consent is not only the aim but also a requirement for the state to act. However, no project actions have been identified to date that may require the consent of the relevant communities.

Where appropriate, the consultation process may be implemented on the basis of the following procedural guidelines:

1. **Consultation on Consultation processes:** this is the stage which lays the foundations for consultation. As regards consultation, the key stakeholders — the Government, indigenous communities— agree on a set procedure. The procedure for prior consultation is defined considering, at least, three aspects:
  - Methodology: it considers the stages of the procedure, rites, and practices which must be kept in mind, the place of meeting, and the modality of each meeting, as well as the overall length of each stage.
  - Information: it determines the information elements to be considered for the consultation, including the elements to be provided by the Government and those to be provided by the communities themselves. The quantity, format of information, and —where necessary— any adjustments, as required for accessibility purposes, may be defined.
  - Participants: this entails agreeing on who is to participate in the prior consultation process. Though Government representation is often implicit in other procedures, in these cases it is suggested that the technical experts and officials who will represent each party should be explicitly mentioned. In the case of the peoples and the communities, representation is to be stated pursuant to their own decision-making and deliberation systems. The application of the stakeholder mapping may be useful.
2. **Development of prior consultation.** The process agreed upon will be implemented at this point. It usually consists of initial dialogue meetings among all the parties for information submission purposes; an internal deliberation process is subsequently implemented in the communities or peoples to analyze the information,

any potential impact, and to assess mitigation measures. The community may produce and furnish supplementary information about its own projects/ initiatives and about the relation between these and this GEF project. Finally, the parties will dialogue and deliberate to address the approaches, assessments, and considerations of the communities.

This stage should be a genuine dialogue instance where the planned actions to be implemented by the Project are reviewed, other documents are also analyzed, observations are made, and alternatives and options are considered so that the Government may make a decision considering the interests and concerns of the communities. It is important to highlight that the outcome of the consultation made is not a single action demanding unconditional acceptance or rejection, but a complex process for the analysis of impacts, benefits, and prospective actions considering priorities for the development of peoples. Based on the outcomes of this process, the Government will make a decision with respect to the project or activity. The decision made must be grounded, and the way in which the aspects brought up in the consultation must be explained.

Indigenous peoples and communities may be accompanied along the process by the advisors or technical experts appointed by them to support the communities and peoples in understanding the information, deliberating, and in other stages of prior consultation.

3. **Monitoring and Follow-up.** Following the decision made by the Government, it is fundamental that a decision monitoring mechanism be set for the communities to conduct a follow-up, and if consensus is obtained, monitor compliance with the recommendations or agreements made. The monitoring mechanism must be provided for during the development of the consultation. The terms, responsibilities, and activities involved must be established, as well as any resources required to that effect. This is budgeted within Component 3's monitoring activities.

#### 4. Redressing Complaints

The project will implement a system named **System for Management of Consultations and Conflicts (SGCC, in Spanish)**. This system will comprise a specific structure for all cases in addition to a specific mechanism entailing adequate practices to address discrepancies, consultation or conflicts with Indigenous Peoples in connection with project activities. The mechanisms implemented by the communities to address their differences will be considered in these cases. In any case, besides primarily opting for managing and inquiring into the disputes concerning indigenous people's practices, mechanisms will be implemented according to national and international laws related to indigenous peoples. The details of how the project will apply this grievance redress mechanism, including the SGCC, can be found in Annex 8.

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## Annex 12: Procurement Plan

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Project Output of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price in USD	Estimated Total Price in USD	Available budget in USD	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
1	Project Outcome 1.1 Cross-sectoral governance of threatened BD strengthened.	Output 1.1. National Biodiversity Inventory is consolidated	Travel	Field trips to support technical studies for the National Biodiversity Inventory.	trip	2	\$625.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00	Year 3	MAyDS
2			Training, workshop, meetings	Capacity building and baseline review workshop with key stakeholders for the elaboration of the National Biodiversity Inventory.	workshop	1	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	Year 3	MAyDS
3			Contractual Services- Companies	Institutional agreements and consultancies with specialized institutions in order to support the elaboration of the National Biodiversity Inventory.	Contract/year	5	\$24,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$120,000.00	Year 3	MAyDS
4			Materials & Goods	Technical equipment to support the elaboration of the National Biodiversity Inventory.	Unit (camera trap, bioacoustic recorder, camera, laptop, drone, vehicle etc.)	1	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	Year 1	MAyDS
5			Local Consultants	Geographical Information System Specialist to coordinate and support the systematization and georeferencing of the information generated by the project.	Contract / year	1	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	Year 4	MAyDS/ UNDP
6			Materials & Goods	Technical and academic material to strengthen provincial government wildlife conservation agencies.	unit (books and guides)	1	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	Year 1	MAyDS

7			Local Consultants	Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist to coordinate and support the development and programming of information systems.	Contract / year	1	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	Year 4	MAYDS/ UNDP
8		Output 1.2. Intersectoral Strategy to mainstream BD conservation within selected sectoral public policies and programs is developed	Training, workshop, meetings	Workshops with key stakeholders to elaborate the Intersectoral Plans.	workshop	2	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	Year 2	MAYDS
9			Local Consultants	Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist to coordinate and support stakeholder engagement in project activities and include gender perspective.	Contract / year	1	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	Year 4	MAYDS/ UNDP
10			Training, workshop, meetings	Meetings with national or international experts to support the Intersectoral Plans	Meetings	2	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Year 2	MAYDS
11			Travel	Field trips to support technical studies for the Intersectoral Plans	Trip	1	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	Year 2	MAYDS

12		Output 1.3: Portfolio of instruments for coordination and integration of BD conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies is developed									
13		Sub-Output 1.3.2 Promote coordination with the competent agencies for the updating or development of instruments to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in prioritized sector policies	Contractual Services- Companies	Institutional agreement to support the updating or development of instruments to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in prioritized sector policies.	Contract/year	1	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	Year 4	MAyDS
14			Training, workshop, meetings	Participative workshop to support the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the sectoral policies.	Workshop	1	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	Year 4	MAyDS
15		1.3.3 Unified Information System for monitoring wind farms	Travel	Field trips to support the elaboration of a Unified Information System for monitoring wind farms and assessing monitoring and mitigating measures.	Travel	10	\$ 500	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Year 2	MAyDS
16			Materials & Goods	Technical equipment to support the elaboration of a Unified Information System for monitoring wind farms and assessing monitoring and mitigating measures.	unit (vehicle, trap camera, cell phones)	1	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	Year 2	MAyDS
17		1.3.6 Review and update and/or develop national and provincial protocols and procedures for control and	Training, workshop, meetings	Meeting with the Ministry of National Security, national security agencies, COFEMA, ECIF, CONADIBIO and key stakeholders to elaborate protocols and procedures for	Workshop	1	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	Year 2	MAyDS

		monitoring of wildlife trafficking and hunting.		control and monitoring of wildlife trafficking and hunting.							
18		1.3.9 National survey and systematization of sustainable livestock production models in relation to the environment and habitat of endangered species in the different ecoregions of the country.	Contractual Services- Companies	Institutional agreement so as to carry out a National survey and systematization of sustainable livestock production models in relation to the environment and habitat of endangered species in the different ecoregions of the country.	Contract/year	1	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$25,000.00	Year 2	MAYDS
19	Outcome 2.1 The instruments and procedures identified for the harmonization, articulation and coordination of biodiversity conservation in selected sectoral and intersectoral public policies and programs validated and applied in four pilot cases, in	Output 2.1. Set of validated /applied instruments are tested for the harmonization, articulation and coordination of public policies that affect BD conservation through four pilot cases	Local Consultants	Specialist in Biodiversity and Wind Energy to coordinate and support the implementation and evaluation of the project activities to achieve the outcomes and outputs of the windfarm case.	Contract / year	2	\$14,600.00	\$29,200.00	\$29,200.00	Year 4	MAYDS / UNDP
20			Local Consultants	Specialist in Biodiversity and Road Infrastructure to coordinate and support the implementation and evaluation of the project activities to achieve the outcomes and outputs of the road infrastructure case.	Contract / year	2	\$14,600.00	\$29,200.00	\$29,200.00	Year 4	MAYDS / UNDP

21	particular: – Case 1: Harmonization of wind power generation policies with bird and bat conservation policies.		Local Consultants	Specialist in Control of Biodiversity Traffic and Hunting to coordinate and support the implementation and evaluation of the project activities to achieve the outcomes and outputs of the wildlife trade and hunting case.	Contract / year	2	\$14,600.00	\$29,200.00	\$29,200.00	Year 4	MAYDS / UNDP
22	– Case 2: Harmonization of road infrastructure development policies with wildlife conservation policies. – Case 3: Harmonization of regulations and protocols for the control of wildlife traffic and hunting and strengthening of traceability and control systems.		Local Consultants	Specialist in Biodiversity and Livestock Production to coordinate and support the implementation and evaluation of the project activities to achieve the outcomes and outputs of the sustainable livestock production case.	Contract / year	2	\$14,600.00	\$29,200.00	\$29,200.00	Year 4	MAYDS / UNDP
23	– Case 4: Systematization and dissemination of economic and financial incentives for sustainable livestock production models in habitats of threatened species.		Travel	Field trips of project and government staff to support the generation and compilation of information on migration routes of birds and chiropters (bats) in areas with potential for the construction of wind farms in Argentina, with a focus on prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed goose and Hooded grebe.	Trip	40	\$500.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	Year 2	MAYDS
24		Sub Output 2.1.1. Generate and compile information on migration routes of birds and chiropters (bats) in areas with potential for the construction of wind farms in Argentina, with a focus on prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed goose and Hooded grebe	Materials & Goods	Technical equipment to support the generation and compilation of information on migration routes of birds and chiropters (bats) in areas with potential for the construction of wind farms in Argentina, with a focus on prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed goose and Hooded grebe.	Unit (vehicle, trap cameras, GPS, arc gis)	1	\$102,500.00	\$102,500.00	\$102,500.00	Year 2	MAYDS

25			Contractual Services-Companies	Institutional agreements in order to generate and compile information on migration routes of prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed goose and Hooded grebe - in areas with potential for the construction of wind farms in Argentina.	Contract	2	\$37,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	Year 2	MAYDS
28			Contractual Services-Companies	Institutional agreement in order to generate and compile information on migration routes of birds and chiropters (bats) in areas with potential for the construction of wind farms in Argentina.	Contract	1	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	Year 2	MAYDS
29		2.1.3. Implementation of actions to provide solutions to the barriers to the connectivity of habitats for biodiversity due to road infrastructure	Travel	Field trips of project and government staff to support the monitoring of the effectiveness of wildlife passages and ecoducts.	Trip	15	\$ 500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	Year 4	MAYDS
30			Materials & Goods	Technical equipment to support the monitoring of effectiveness of wildlife passages and ecoducts.	Unit (vehicle, trap cameras, GPS, aluminum telescopic ladder)	1	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	Year 4	MAYDS
31			Contractual Services-Companies	Institutional agreement with specialized institutions in order to support the monitoring of wildlife passages and ecoducts' effectiveness.	Contract	1	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	Year 4	MAYDS
32			Contractual Services-Companies	Institutional agreement with specialized institutions in order to generate information on animal roadkill.	Contract	1	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	Year 3	MAYDS
33			Training, workshop, meetings	Participative workshop in order to generate information on animal roadkill.	Workshop	1	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	Year 3	MAYDS

34			Materials & Goods	Technical equipment to support the generation of information on animal roadkill.	Unit (mobile phones / tablets; computers, internet and data connectivity equipment)	1	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	Year 3	MAYDS
35		2.1.5 Develop and implement the Biodiversity Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEBIO) in the Province of Mendoza.	Contractual Services- Companies	Consultancy to support the Information Systems and Computer Programmer Specialist in the development and programming of the SACVEBIO for Mendoza province.	Month	4	\$ 1,250	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	Year 2	MAYDS
36			Training, workshop, meetings	Workshop with provincial government agents in order to plan and design the SACVEBIO for Mendoza province.	Workshop	1	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	Year 2	MAYDS
37		2.1.6 Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the instruments developed for the control and monitoring of wildlife traffic and hunting	Training, workshop, meetings	Workshop with provincial government and security agents in order to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the instruments developed for the control and monitoring of wildlife trafficking and hunting.	Workshop	1	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	Year 3	MAYDS
38		2.1.9 Training of national and provincial security forces and judiciary regarding interprovincial trade and hunting.	Materials & Goods	Equipment for the implementation of training sessions.	Unit (video projector; computers)	1	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	Year 4	MAYDS
39			Training, workshop, meetings	Trainings for capacity building of national and provincial security forces and judiciary regarding interprovincial trade and hunting.	Training	6	\$ 833.33	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Year 4	MAYDS

40	2.1.10. Identification and mapping of "hotspots" of illegal trade in wildlife.	Training, workshop, meetings	Regional workshop for the identification and mapping of "hotspots" of illegal trade in wildlife.	Workshop	2	\$ 1,666.50	\$ 3,333.00	\$ 3,333.00	Year 4	MAYDS
41		Materials & Goods	Technical equipment to support the identification and mapping of "hotspots" of illegal trade in wildlife.	Unit (Drone; safety equipment, vehicle, trap cameras)	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Year 4	MAYDS
42	2.1.11. Implementation of pilots for sustainable farming/livestock in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas deer and other grassland species.	Contractual Services- Companies	Institutional agreement with specialized institutions in order to implement pilot sites for sustainable farming/livestock in habitats of endangered species.	Contract	1	\$ 8,750.00	\$ 8,750.00	\$ 8,750.00	Year 3	MAYDS
43		Materials & Goods	Equipment in order to implement pilot sites for sustainable farming/livestock in habitats of endangered species.	Unit (Drone; vehicle; fences; livestock management equipment)	1	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	Year 3	MAYDS
44	2.1.12. Systematization and analysis of economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas deer and other grassland species.	Training, workshop, meetings	Workshop with key actors and specialized institutions for the systematization and analysis of economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of endangered species.	Workshop	1	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	Year 4	MAYDS



45	Outcome 3.1 Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation carried out, facilitating the integration of BD conservation in sectoral and intersectoral public policies in other areas of the country and internationally		Training, workshop, meetings	Project start and inception workshop.	Workshop	1	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	Year 1	MAYDS
46			Local Consultants	Accounting and Financial Management Specialist for the four years of project implementation.	Contract / year	1	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	Year 4	MAYDS / UNDP
47			Local Consultants	Administrative Assistant for the four years of project implementation.	Contract / year	1	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	Year 4	MAYDS / UNDP
48	Project Management Costs		Local Consultants	Project Coordinator for the four years of project implementation.	Contract / year	1	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	\$14,600.00	Year 4	MAYDS / UNDP
49			Professional Services	Annual audit services.	Contract / year	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Year 4	UNDP

## Annex 13: Detailed Description of Cases with Target Landscape Maps

During the PPG, the project met with key stakeholders to confirm the most effective options for developing and implementing sustainable and replicable pilot cases for the 4 targeted issues of concern: Wind Energy, Road Infrastructure, Illegal Hunting and Trafficking of Endangered Species, and Livestock Ranching. The following table shows the results of these discussions and prioritization exercise:

**Table 1. Characterization of Pilot Cases**

Case	Current stage of initiative	Scale	Feasibility / likelihood of enacting change during project lifetime	Presence of endangered species	Link to MAYDS programs and workplan	Potential for synergies with other projects	AICB	Nº prioritized species within target area	Activities underway	Potential for replicability
<b>Case 1. Wind Energy</b>										
P.E Rawson y Chubut norte <sup>95</sup>	Operational	National/Provincial	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
PE Pampa Energía, WYray Corti (Buenos Aires)	Operational	Provincial	Medium/Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
PE Rawson	Operational	National/provincial	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
Chubut Norte	Operational	National/provincial	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
PE Cañadon León (YPF)	Construction	Provincial	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
PE AIKE	Planning	Provincial	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
<b>Caso 2. Road Infrastructure</b>										
National Route 12 [crossing of RN 101 and Gendarmería] (Misiones, Iguazú)	Operational	Provincial	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
National Route 101 [crossing of RN12 and the access to Cataratas International Airport] (Misiones)	Operational /Expansion	Provincial/Local	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
Provincial Route 19 [section of Uruguá Provincial Park] (Misiones)	Operational	Provincial	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
<b>Case 3. Wildlife trafficking and hunting</b>										
Departamento Alvear	Extraction and monitoring area <sup>96</sup>	Regional	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
Departamento La Paz	Extraction and monitoring area	Regional	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High

<sup>95</sup> PE stands for- wind energy parks.

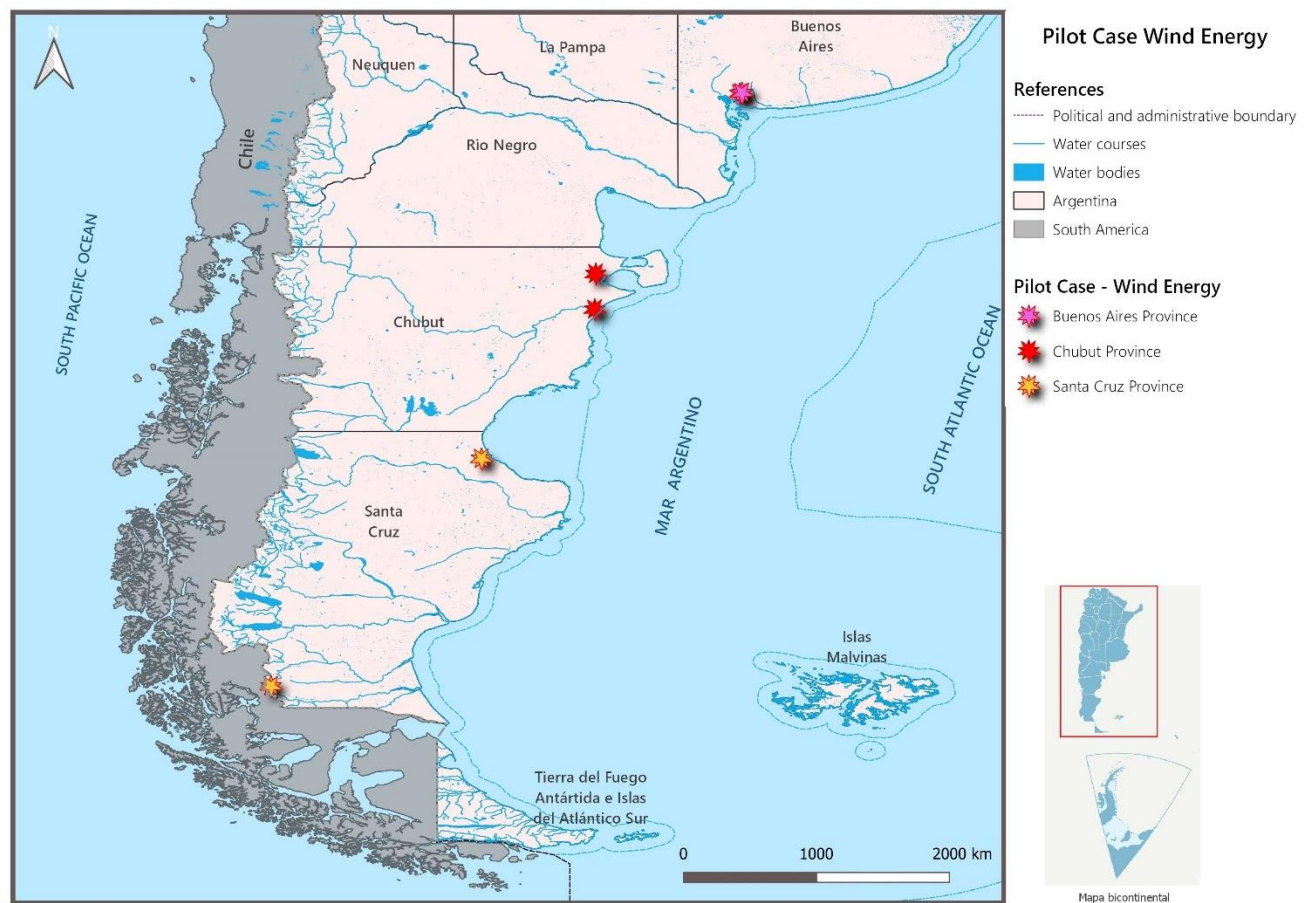
<sup>96</sup> Extraction area refers to the area with illegal hunting and trafficking, monitoring area refers to areas with monitoring capacity and control refers to capacity to control (prevent/stop/apprehend/sanction) illegal hunting or trafficking.

Departamento San Rafael	Monitoring area	Regional	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
Departamento Santa Rosa	Monitoring area	Regional	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
Omnibus bustop	Control	Provincial/National	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Border crossings	Control	Provincial/National	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Caso 4. Sustainable Livestock</b>										
Fields and scrublands	Identification of possible pilot site farm	Farm level	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	Medium
Corrientes Province	Identification of possible pilot site farm	Farm level	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High
Buenos Aires Province: Route 11 toward the river	Identification of possible pilot site farm	Farm level/Local	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	High



**Case 1. Wind Energy:** Promotion of the conservation of birds and bats in the development of wind energy through the harmonization of wind energy generation policies with bird and bat conservation policies.

The project will emphasize the value of mainstreaming BD conservation policies and objectives in the policies, plans and programs of the Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy and especially in the RenovAr Program, and will support the harmonizing of public policies related to wind energy development with bird conservation criteria. This case will facilitate the reduction of pressures on BD that are associated with RenovAR's wind energy projects (wind farms), with a particular focus on birds, especially migratory ones. A list of bird species of high or medium priority has been defined according to the anticipated impact risk from wind farms, of which two are included in the project as target species: Hooded grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*) and Ruddy-headed goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*).<sup>97</sup> The project will enable the incorporation and application of the new planning, evaluation and control instruments in the selection, prioritization, design, execution and operation of projects. This will allow the promotion of new wind farms that avoid negative impacts on birds and bats and include mitigation mechanisms as appropriate. The provinces of Santa Cruz, Chubut and Buenos Aires were selected for this pilot case since the Ministry of Production Development of Argentina - Secretariat of Energy, through the RenovAr Program<sup>98</sup>, is planning the construction of wind farms there during the project's lifetime, which coincide with the wintering and summering areas of priority endangered birds such as the Hooded grebe and Ruddy-headed goose.



<sup>97</sup> Palmer R, Gordon C, Petracci P.2017. Interacciones entre la Fauna Silvestre y la Energía Eólica en Argentina: Conocimiento Científico y Prioridades para el Futuro. Informe Técnico. Corporación Interamina de Inversiones.

<sup>98</sup> <http://www.energia.gob.ar/contenidos/verpagina.php?idpagina=4127>

## Threats to biodiversity

- Energy development policies and plans do not adequately take into account the need to be compatible with BD conservation.
- The criteria for evaluation and prioritization of potential areas of wind energy development do not fully consider the restrictions posed by the presence of species with conservation risk and their habitats, or critical ecosystems.
- The environmental assessment instruments of the new wind energy park projects do not adequately weigh the impacts produced on birds (and possibly bats), especially the transboundary effects on migratory birds. Consequently, the environmental management of these projects is insufficient to mitigate possible impacts, generating new threats to species at risk of conservation, such as the ruddy-headed goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*), Chaco eagle, or crowned solitary eagle (*Buteogallus coronatus*), Pampas meadowlark (*Sturnella defilippii*), Andean Condor (*Vultur gryphus*), hooded grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*), red knot (*Calidris canutus*) and Magellanic plover (*Pluvianellus socialis*).

## Site selection

The affected ecoregions are La Pampas and Estepa Patagónica. The pilot will target Santa Cruz. Potential replication could occur in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Río Negro and Chubut due to having the greatest potential for wind power in Argentina and the main projects approved for development through the RenovAr Program, with a potential of 561 MW, as depicted in the table below:

Wind Energy	Buenos Aires PE Corti	100 MW
	Buenos Aires PE Wayra	49 MW
	Chubut PE Chubut Norte	200 MW
	Chubut P.E. Rawson	100 MW
	Santa Cruz PE Cañadón León	99 MW
	Santa Cruz PE Vientos Aike	12,90 MW
		561 MW

With these 561 MW, an estimated 5,238,374.4 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> would be avoided during the life of the Project (4 years).

## Sub-outputs and Activities to achieve the Output:

**2.1.1.** Generate and compile information on migration routes of birds and chiropters (bats) in areas with potential for the construction of wind farms in Argentina, with a focus on prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed goose and Hooded grebe.

(i) The project will facilitate the compilation of existing information on routes / corridors of migratory species (birds and bats) in the potential area for the construction of wind farms in Argentina. In particular, it will work with partners to generate and compile information on the migratory routes of prioritized threatened birds - Ruddy-headed Goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*) and Hooded Grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*).

(ii) This will be complemented by the development of a geographic information system that contains layers of distribution of priority species, areas of importance for the conservation of birds and bats (AICAS and AICOM) and the layers of Argentine wind potential that identify the areas to propose for the development of wind energy that is balanced with the conservation of biodiversity. The project will generate and compile georeferenced information on the reproductive, wintering, and migratory routes of the priority species: Ruddy-headed Goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*) and Hooded Grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*).

(iii) Finally, the project will record information on the ecology and behavior of birds and bats and use this to propose mitigation measures.

(iv) All of this information will be incorporated into the MArDS National Environmental Information System and as well as the Single Wind Farm Monitoring Information System. This information will be used by local environmental authorities for the evaluation of wind farm projects with a potential impact on birds, but will also be available for public access, and will be useful for investors in the design of wind farms that include the conservation of biodiversity as well as for civil society.

#### **2.1.2. Implementation of Pilot to validate the developed instruments.**

In coordination with the corresponding national and provincial organizations, the project will implement, monitor and evaluate the instrument(s) developed for the financing, approval, construction and operation of wind farms (protocols, territorial planning guides to implement activities, EIA guides and regulatory projects). The project will engage universities, CONICET, INTA, DNBio, ECIF, and MINENERGY to generate a map of sensitive areas for wildlife to guide the planning and development of wind farms that is balanced with the conservation of migratory birds and bats in the province of Santa Cruz (with capacity development in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Chubut due to their high potential for replication). Similar maps will also be made in Buenos Aires and Chubut for the Ruddy-headed goose. The specific instruments to be piloted through this intervention will depend on the current status of the selected wind farms (some are already operating, while others are either in the planning stage or still under construction). The following will be implemented and evaluated:

- (i) Regulations and administrative procedures for the EIA of wind energy projects in the 3 provinces (Santa Cruz, Buenos Aires and Chubut). Government agents will be trained in these regulations and procedures.
- (ii) Regulations and procedures for the control and monitoring of the construction of the wind farms. Government agents will be trained in these regulations and procedures.
- (iii) Regulations, control procedures and measures to monitor the impact of wind farm operations on birds and bats. Government agents will be trained in these regulations, procedures and measures.

#### **Case 2. Road Infrastructure: Harmonization of road development policies with wildlife conservation policies to reduce road kill and habitat fragmentation.**

This case will support improvements in the procedures and internal instruments for the planning and management of new road works within the scope of the Ministry of Transport, which includes the DNV. It will generate information on road kill to identify hotspots, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures already implemented (such as wildlife passages) and implement and evaluate measures that are new to Argentina for incorporation into the update of public policy tools such as planning regulations and evaluation of road infrastructure and road safety. It will work with strategic partners to implement a set of actions to mitigate the barrier effect of road networks on the ecosystems that they cross and impacts on wildlife through road kill, especially in protected natural areas and their surroundings, in habitats of endangered or critically endangered species, and in valuable sites for their conservation. The project will focus on three sites along national and provincial routes in Misiones Province:

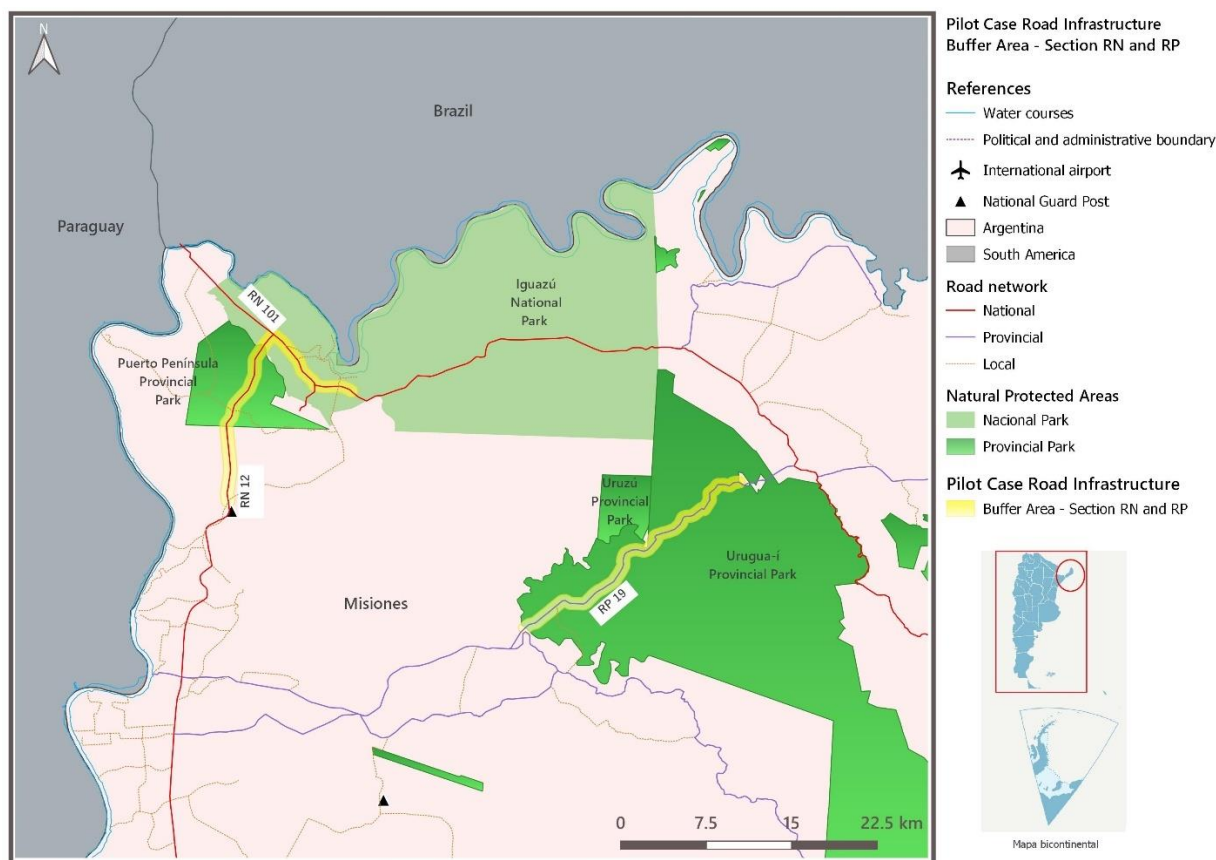
- National Route 12 (crossing of RN 101 and Gendarmería);
- National Route 101 (crossing of RN12 and the access to Cataratas International Airport); and
- Provincial Route 19 (section of Uruguá Provincial Park). (See map below)

These routes were chosen because they traverse an ecosystem of global importance for BD conservation, namely the Atlantic Forest of Alto Paraná. Misiones is a province with massive tourism flow (especially in the Iguazú National Park), and thus presents an urgent opportunity to minimize the impact of heavily-travelled roads on native fauna<sup>99</sup>, such as the jaguar (*Panthera onca*).

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<sup>99</sup> Nigro and Lodeiro Ocampo 2009





### Threats to biodiversity

- Policies and plans for the development of transport and road infrastructure do not duly consider their compatibility with BD conservation policies.
- The Ministry of Transportation has begun the implementation of infrastructure projects to modernize more than 7,000 km of national routes through the system of Public Private Participation (PPP). These works are based mostly on a network of preexisting paths that has existed for over a century, whose designs did not always consider their compatibility with the conservation of the BD.
- Although the approval of all road works promoted by the National Directorate of Roadways (DNV) requires Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) established by the Manual of Environmental Assessment and Management approved in 2007 (MEGA II), its application is insufficient and new criteria and instruments are required to reduce the barrier effect and mitigate the impact on wildlife populations of road kill, especially mammals and reptiles. The effects of these new works in scenarios of variability and climate change must also be analyzed in detail for the prevention of future problems.

### Sub-outputs and Activities to achieve the Output:

**2.1.3.** Implementation of actions to provide solutions to the barriers to the connectivity of habitats for biodiversity due to road infrastructure, as follows:

- (i) Support the implementation of pilot measures to address the barrier generated by road infrastructure to biodiversity, such as ecoducts, underpasses, speed control method by section with identification of patents, radars, signage among others, which are carried out in the province of Misiones and Natural Protected Areas (APN).
  - (a) Monitor the effectiveness of existing wildlife passages, ecoducts and other mitigation measures found on the northern routes of the province of Misiones: Monitoring and evaluation of road



infrastructure is a key element in evaluating the success of wildlife passages, ecoducts and other structures in mitigating the impact of roads on wildlife. Monitoring not only helps estimate changes in accident rates between animals and vehicles, but also helps understand other ecological and ecosystem processes. While vehicle-to-jaguar accidents are very rare events and have limited impact at the species level, these data can be valuable in reducing collision rates and focusing on the ecological processes of jaguar prey. To acquire this data, the project will work with the execution partners and consultants to develop the protocols to implement a standardized and systematic plan for Fauna Monitoring using camera traps. This would enable an analysis that evaluates and rates the effectiveness of the different wildlife crossing models already in place.

(b) Implementation of pilot measures, identified through participatory workshops and meetings / interviews (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions) with national, provincial and NGO partners: The project will provide guidance for the implementation and monitoring of new road infrastructure (currently under construction or planned for construction during the project', such as elevated wildlife crossings or ecoducts (structures that cross roads above traffic level); underpasses that include all connections below traffic level (tunnels and culverts). It will also implement actions through agreements with national and provincial entities to help modify the behavior of the users of the proposed routes by implementing speed control methods by section with patent identification (co-financing and GEF support), Radar control (co-financing), wildlife crossing prevention and information signage (co-financing), applications for WAZE or similar applications to alert the driver when approaching an area of possible wildlife encounters to prevent roadkill (co-financing and GEF support).

(ii) Generation of information on animal roadkill: Carry out systematic monitoring of wildlife roadkill to quantify rates and identify *hotspots* through standardized protocols in the most critical sections of mortality on routes in northern Misiones.

The project will work with partners and consultants to develop the protocols to implement a standardized and systematic plan for wildlife monitoring using camera traps in order to evaluate the effectiveness of wildlife crossings (sub-roads and ecoducts). Likewise, the project will strengthen an inter-institutional network of citizen science with the aim of visualizing the impact of the run-ins with wildlife through monitoring, using applications such as Epicollect5 or Tamandú. This network will contribute to the identification of critical zones or hotspots where mitigation measures can be recommended. The project will work with these citizen science networks in order to generate an open accessible database that contributes to the National Biodiversity Inventory and the National Biological Data System. Furthermore, the project will promote participatory-based monitoring and will train technicians from the national and provincial road directorates, as well as conservation agents of the protected natural areas involved in the project in the use of the application. To accomplish this, the project will pursue the following:

- (a) Identify sections of routes in which surveys are being carried out and by whom.
- (b) Compile information on wildlife road-kill rates (road-kill / species / year) and identify:
  - Determine what are the most affected species.
  - Determine the highest risk sectors (hotspots).
  - Identify the time(s) of the year with the highest mortality and climatic conditions.
  - Based on the experiences and work carried out, identify possible mitigation measures.
- (c) Analyze information and elaborate a report that evaluates mitigation measures.
- (d) Strengthen the data collection system within the institutions involved in the project. Agree on a registry and a unified format for data collection that allow the standardization of monitoring and interoperability of information.

- (e) Train road staff, park rangers and technicians for data collection of wildlife road-kill and wildlife records close to major roadways.
- (f) Prepare a Map of Sensitive Areas / *Hotspots* for public access to information through the Biological Data Portal and the Environmental Information System (epicollect or similar).
- (g) Integrate the information generated by the monitoring applications of wildlife road-kill into *WAZE* or similar applications to alert the driver when approaching an area of possible wildlife encounters to prevent roadkill.
- (h) Facilitate the necessary dialogue spaces for the establishment of a national network or inter-institutional articulation area to take to other regions of the country the lessons learned for the monitoring of road kill and sightings of animals close to the routes and identify *hotspots* of wildlife road kill through standardized protocols.

#### 2.1.4. Implementation of Pilot to validate the developed instruments.

In coordination with the corresponding national and provincial organizations, the project will implement, monitor and evaluate the instruments developed for the financing, approval, construction and operation of road works. The project, along with partners from national and provincial agencies, academics, professionals, and other key civil society actors during the last two years of execution, will facilitate the implementation of improvements in procedures and instruments for biodiversity conservation in the construction of new road works. In addition, the prepared SEA will become a reference document for road infrastructure planning at the national level and in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) of infrastructure projects.

Finally, with respect to the pilot implementation of the instruments developed, on the selected routes that have different characteristics, in particular the existence and projection of work on ramps and other measures for the prevention of wildlife run-ins, the following will be implemented and evaluated:

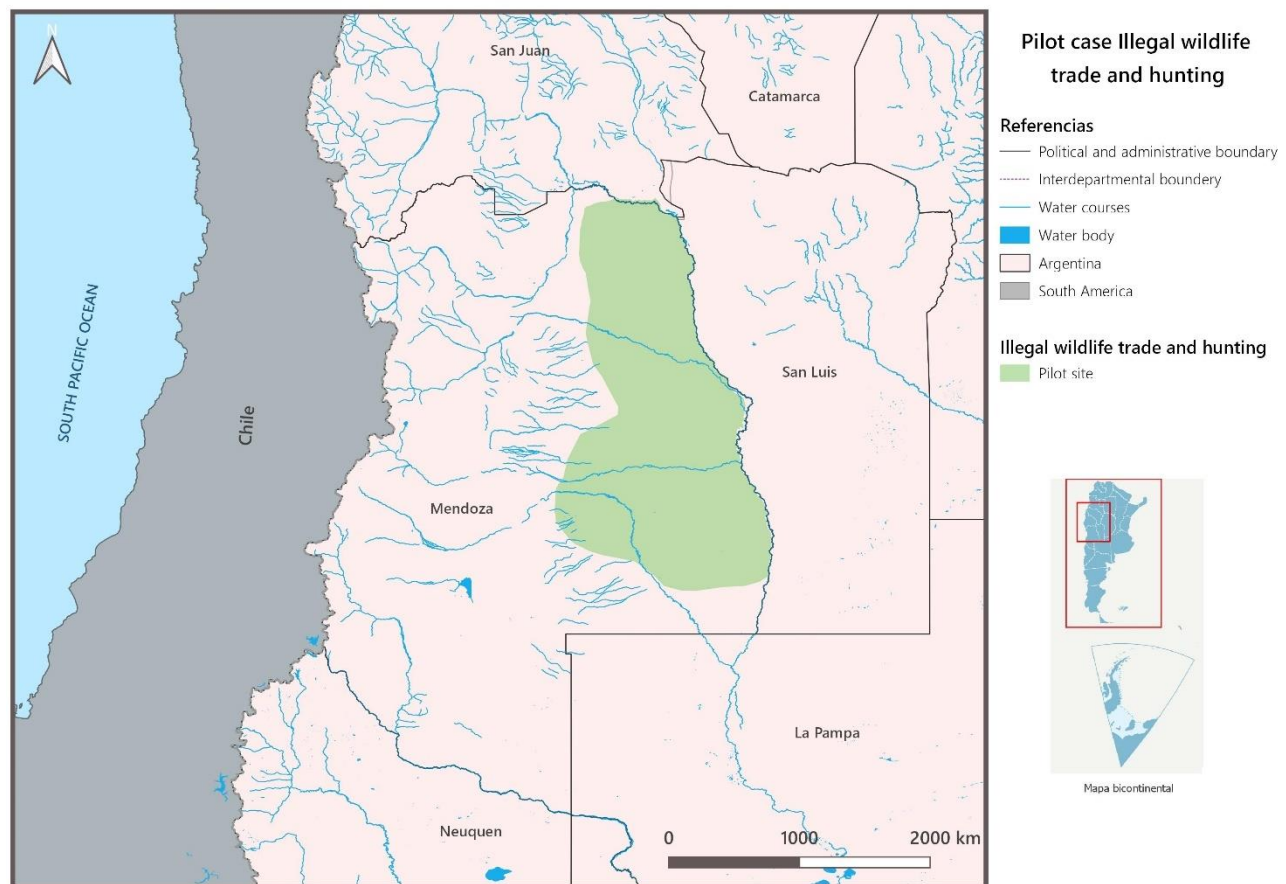
- (i) A proposal for regulations and administrative procedures for the EIA of road infrastructure projects in Misiones will be elaborated in collaboration with provincial and national authorities. Government agents will be trained in these regulations and procedures.
- (ii) A proposal for regulations and procedures for the control and monitoring of the construction of road infrastructure will be elaborated in collaboration with provincial and national authorities. Government agents will be trained in these regulations and procedures.
- (iii) A proposal for regulations, control procedures and measures to monitor the impact of road infrastructure and its associated fauna road-kill prevention measures will be elaborated in collaboration with provincial and national authorities. Government agents will be trained in these regulations, procedures and measures.

**Key Partners:** MAYDS, Province of Misiones Ministry of Ecology, Province of Misiones Roads Department, National Roads Department, Natural Protected Areas, CONICET, MinCyT, NGOs,

#### **Case 3. Wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting: Prevention of illegal hunting, degradation of associated habitats and trafficking of wildlife through the harmonization of wildlife trafficking and hunting policies with BD conservation policies.**

The project will support the development of unified procedures and improved instruments for the control of wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting to reduce negative impacts on BD, especially on endangered species and habitats of importance for conservation. This case will include a process of awareness building, consultation and participation of federal and provincial agencies with responsibility in the subject and other interested civil society actors. The project will facilitate implementation of the improvements in the procedures and instruments for monitoring and control of wildlife trafficking at the federal level, with the participation of relevant national and provincial agencies (COFEMA, ECIF, provincial wildlife areas, etc.). The application of improved trafficking instruments will focus on the Yellow Cardinal (*Gubernatrix cristata*) in Mendoza Province in coordination with security forces and provincial

monitoring and control agencies for wildlife trafficking and hunting. The project will support the development and implementation of a training program for security forces and provincial wildlife agencies to avoid illegal capture and interprovincial trafficking.



### Threats to biodiversity

- In general terms, the policies and strategies for the development of tourism and sports at the national level refer to the importance of ensuring environmental sustainability.
- However, BD conservation is not always considered adequately in the planning and implementation of specific programs and objectives, as in the case of sport hunting.
- Hunting tourism and sport hunting, especially for so-called "big game" are presented as activities of economic importance throughout the world, although the benefits are usually concentrated in few actors and are limited for local people. "Minor" sport hunting involves a wide network of local associations, with different degrees of institutionalization dispersed throughout the country.
- Except for a few cases (such as hunting grounds for exotic species in the Nahuel Huapi and Lanín National Parks), the management of this activity is not necessarily associated with the management of the natural habitats on which these animals depend and which also provide scenarios and landscapes that add value to the activity.
- Oftentimes the policies regulating the activity are inadequate or obsolete, there is a lack of technical coherence in the allocation of quotas, there is no concerted management of species distributed in more than one province and hunting permits or authorizations to guides are granted without complying with the established requirements.

Frequently, sport hunting activities<sup>100</sup> descend towards illegality, with the hunting of species that are not authorized, such as protected and endangered species like the jaguar (*Panthera Onca*), pampas deer (*Ozotoceros bezoarticus celer*), marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*), taruca (*Hippocamelus antisensis*) and the ruddy-headed goose (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*), among others, or with the capture for subsequent illegal sale in the country or abroad of species, such as the yellow cardinal (*Gubernatrix cristata*).

- In addition to direct or indirect pressures on BD due to the high mortality associated with hunting or illegal capture for commercialization, especially on some groups of birds, turtles and other species, BD is also affected by the alterations produced, directly or indirectly, on habitats. This is the case for the contamination of wetlands and the poisoning of aquatic birds due to the ingestion of lead from pellets used by hunters, especially anatidae (ducks), in Pampean lagoons. In addition, the risks of bioaccumulation and even public health risks due to the consumption of the meat of these birds should be pointed out.

#### **Sub-outputs and Activities to achieve the Output:**

**2.1.5** Develop and implement the Biodiversity Administration, Control and Verification System (SACVEBIO) in the Province of Mendoza. In order to achieve this, the project will support the following activities:

- (i) Coordinate the actions necessary for the effective implementation of the SACVEBIO in the province of Mendoza (agreements, institutional strengthening, etc.) with regard to the trafficking and hunting of biodiversity covered by current regulations.
- (ii) Strengthen the tools that guarantee satellite connectivity at checkpoints to implement the system (through agreements, acquisitions and / or consultancies).

**2.1.6** Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the instruments developed for the control and monitoring of wildlife trafficking and hunting.

- (i) Review, update or elaborate protocols and procedures for control and monitoring of legal and illegal wildlife trade and hunting in the Province of Mendoza in coordination with the corresponding national and provincial organizations.
- (ii) Implement and evaluate the protocols and procedures for the control and monitoring of legal and illegal wildlife trade and hunting in the Province of Mendoza in coordination with the national and provincial security agencies that correspond to the competent authorities in wildlife judicial matters.
- (iii) Prepare recommendations based on the OIE and IUCN Manual of Procedures for Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis and make them available to all those institutions involved in wildlife transfers and translocations. These recommendations will aim to identify and assess the probability of introducing and spreading a hazard(s) during transfer/translocation, or of it being established in the area of introduction, along with the probability, magnitude and possible consequences of this activity on wild animals, domestic animals and humans.

**Key Partners:** MAYDS, ECIF, DNBio, SENASA, National Security Ministry, Ministry of Health

**2.1.7** Develop tools so that citizens can make reports of wildlife trafficking, such as a complaint “hotline”.

- (i) The project will strengthen the coordination between MAYDS and the provincial wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting control portfolios, including the attention to complaints, by implementing a virtual complaints network that involves the competent authorities of the national and provincial government. The project will work with partners to launch a complaints “hotline” (telephone, virtual, others) for illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting and rapid response actions, which will be integrated into protocols and

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<sup>100</sup> In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Ríos, Corrientes and Santa Fe, small game hunting is frequent of species such as ducks (*familia Anatidae*), pheasant (*familia Phasianidae*), tinamous (*familia Tinamidae*), vizcachas (*Lagostomus maximus*). In the provinces of Chaco, La Pampa and Neuquén, large game hunting is common, especially of exotic and invasive species such as red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), axis deer (*Axis axis*), fallow deer (*Dama dama*), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*), goat (*Capra hircus*) as well as local species such as gray brocket deer (*Mazama gouazoubira*), puma (*Puma concolor*) and peccary (*Tayassu sp.*).

procedures. To facilitate this, a flowchart will be developed to identify competencies and quick response actions by the personnel who attend or receive the complaint. Furthermore, the project will evaluate the development of an application for complaints or “bot”<sup>101</sup> for whatsapp that receives the complaint and sends the information to the competent authority in accordance with the flowchart. In addition, the “bot” will provide the citizen with a tracking number to monitor the state of the complaint.

(ii) The information from the complaints will be systematized to assess compliance. This will be implemented once the protocols and flowcharts are developed.

**Key Partners:** MArDS, provinces and Ministry of Security

**2.1.8** Nationwide implementation of the System of Administration, Control and Verification of Biodiversity (SACVEBIO). Based on the experiences in Mendoza (see Sub-output 2.1.5 above), the project will foster expanding the implementation of SACVEBIO in all provinces of the country. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

(i) Support and coordinate the actions necessary for the effective implementation of the SACVEBIO in the provinces that adhere to the implementation of the SACVEBIO (institutional strengthening, training, etc.).

(iii) Strengthen multi-sectoral and inter-jurisdictional coordination of the control and reduction of illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting. This activity seeks to clarify the roles and responsibilities for control actions at the national and provincial levels, with the aim of coordinating the timely implementation of joint operations and inspections. Wildlife trafficking control actions in the habitats of endangered species will be prioritized to prevent species from being removed from their natural habitats.

**Key Partners:** MArDS, ECIF

**2.1.9** Training of national and provincial security forces and judiciary regarding interprovincial trafficking and hunting.

The project will partner with MArDS, National Directorate of Environmental Crimes of the Ministry of Security, Mendoza Natural Resources Directorate, researchers and NGOs to support the training of national and provincial security agencies on interprovincial trafficking and illegal hunting / commerce, as well as judicial agencies on the control protocols developed. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

(i) Prepare and implement a Training Program for national and provincial security agencies for the implementation of SACVEBIO and the developed control protocols.

(ii) Prepare and implement a Training Program for Judicial Power agencies on the control protocols developed.

For both of these, the project aims to begin training and workshops in Year 1 of the project (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions), with interventions by specialists, researchers and academics, DNBio, Ministry of Security and Mendoza Wildlife. Staff trained in the first years of the project will in turn become trainers in order to increase replicability (operational and upper-management personnel of the security forces, prosecutors, judges, secretaries). In parallel, the workshops that will be held in Mendoza and at checkpoints will begin in Year 1 of the project. This experience will serve as the basis for the preparation of the Training Plan. The project will generate proposals to integrate the Training Plan within the Security Forces, wildlife personnel from the provinces, wildlife guards and the judiciary, among others. It will seek to grade the training, giving scores to the trained personnel and possibly a diploma. Furthermore, it will integrate the Training Plan within the Police Training Schools, Gendarmes, Airport Police, Prefecture, among others.

The training program will strengthen the technical and operational capacities of the national security forces, the judiciary and the provincial security forces, rangers, and park rangers for the control of illegal wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting. It will focus on the control, regulatory oversight, operational techniques, identification of specimens of native and exotic wildlife, management, and biosafety. Training will be provided on the importance of avoiding

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<sup>101</sup> A “bot” is a computer program that performs automatic repetitive tasks.

the extraction of specimens from their habitat, the ecosystem services they provide, the problems associated with the release of wildlife without evaluating possible impacts on destination sites and without conducting sanitary risk analyses. Emphasis will be placed on the health risk generated by the sale of wildlife in public markets as has recently been demonstrated with the Corona virus pandemic, wildlife transfers and releases without protocols and analysis of health risk. In addition, personnel assigned to existing control posts will be trained.

Protocols and management and identification guides will be prepared as reference material for security forces, customs, checkpoints and judiciary personnel. The possibility of developing an application for mobile devices and PC for the identification of wildlife will be considered (based on the Argentine birds app to identify birds <https://www.avesargentinas.org.ar/app>).

Training for judicial personnel will focus on regulations and procedures to control wildlife trafficking and illegal hunting; the wildlife law; the institutions/agencies with competency in the matter, especially the importance of referring consultations to these organizations; the importance of biodiversity conservation; illegal extraction as one of the main threats to wildlife; and compliance with protocols and procedures.

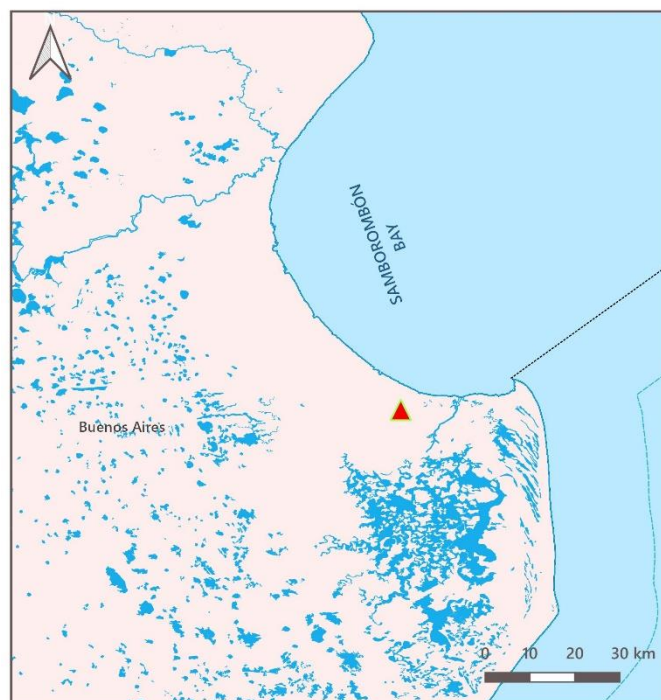
**2.1.10. Identification and mapping of "hotspots" of illegal trade in wildlife.** This mapping of hotspots will support the government's decision-making process in prioritizing control efforts. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

- (i) Facilitate workshops (virtual and/or in-person, depending on COVID-19 restrictions) with provincial and national authorities and consultancies to carry out surveys, identification, diagnosis and validation of "hotspots" of illegal wildlife trade to determine where to focus control efforts.
- (ii) Strengthen and improve the genetic analysis tool to facilitate timely detection of the geographical origin of the confiscated specimens in compliance with the timeframe established by law.
- (iii) Analysis of monitoring information to identify routes of illegal trafficking and origin of animals.

The project will engage universities, academics or specialists to collaborate with security forces, the ECIF and the MAYDS in carrying out these tasks. Likewise, the project will support the generation of institutional agreements between national and provincial government agencies, security forces and key actors, which will facilitate the periodic updating of the identification and mapping of hotspots based on the information and statistics generated, in accordance with the established action protocols, intersectoral plan, SACVEBIO, and training (see above).

**Case 4. Livestock management: Implementation of incentives to reduce pressure and threats of livestock on endangered species through the harmonization of BD conservation policies with sustainable livestock management practices to reduce the pressure of rural producers on wildlife, especially on the Pampas deer.**

The project will support the implementation of sustainable livestock management practices at the interface of livestock areas with wild habitats, particularly in the provinces of Corrientes and Buenos Aires. These two provinces are amongst the most important in terms of heads of cattle within Argentina (Buenos Aires ranks 1<sup>st</sup> and Corrientes 4<sup>th</sup> nationwide, see table below). The project will support the implementation of Pilot Sites for sustainable livestock production in relation to the habitat of threatened/endangered species; systematize and disseminate the information of the production model; and encourage the generation of incentives and economic and financial mechanisms that promote sustainable livestock production practices in relation to the habitat of threatened/endangered species.



Pilot case Sustainable livestock management

#### References

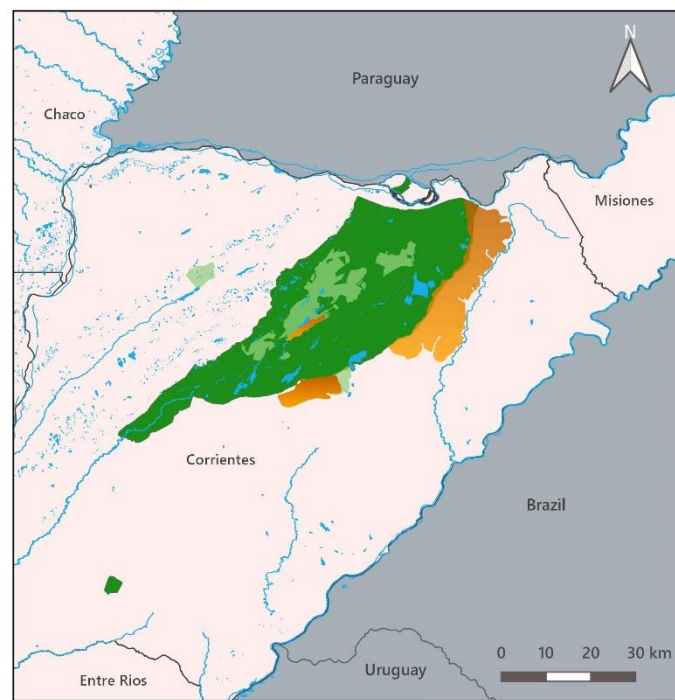
- Water bodies
- Water courses
- Political and administrative boundary
- Argentina

#### Natural Protected Areas

- Campos del Tuyú National Park

#### Sustainable livestock management

- Pilot site



Pilot case Sustainable livestock management

#### References

- Water bodies
- Water courses
- Political and administrative boundary
- Argentina
- South America

#### Natural Protected Areas

- Iberá Provincial Nature Reserve
- Iberá National Park

#### Sustainable livestock management

- Pilot sites



As of June 2018, a total of 250,881 agricultural farms (EAP) occupy 157,423,932 hectares in Argentina. They involve 732,000 inhabitants (1.64% of the total population), of which 38.4% are women and 20% of the fields are managed by women. Although 1% of the 250,881 EAP belong to large agricultural companies, they manage almost 40% of the country's productive land. Most producers (54%) are people between 40 and 64 years old. Of the 157 million hectares, agriculture (sowing and harvesting) occupies less than a fifth of the total farms (33,182,640 hectares implanted). The remaining 124,241,292 hectares have other uses. Livestock in Argentina is developed in 130,803 EAP with a stock of 40,411,905 head of cattle (see table below for break-down per province). In 2002 there were more cows than people (51 million out of 44 million people). Buenos Aires currently ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in terms of heads of cattle, while the province of Corrientes ranks 4<sup>th</sup> and covers approximately 9 million hectares.<sup>102</sup>

Province	Heads of Cattle
<b>Total in Argentina</b>	<b>40,411,905</b>
<b>Buenos Aires</b>	<b>14,997,102</b>
Catamarca	226,935
Chaco	1,872,908

<sup>102</sup> INDEC. 2019. Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2018: resultados preliminares. - 1a ed. - Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Argentina.

Chubut	166,090
<b>Córdoba</b>	<b>3,592,916</b>
<b>Corrientes</b>	<b>3,110,655</b>
Entre Ríos	2,896,323
Formosa	1,250,053
Jujuy	84,046
La Pampa	2,664,390
La Rioja	129,550
Mendoza	331,205
Misiones	358,151
Neuquén	172,150
Río Negro	509,873
Salta	830,144
San Juan	27,987
San Luis	1,354,335
Santa Cruz	87,641
<b>Santa Fe</b>	<b>4,418,308</b>
Santiago del Estero	1,202,778
Tierra del Fuego, Antarctic and the South Atlantic Islands	36,060
Tucumán	92,305

### Threats to biodiversity

- Insufficient consideration of BD conservation criteria in agricultural development policies.
- The implementation of agricultural and livestock development policies and practices through the intensive or extensive use of land and water, centered on the sector's objectives of increasing productivity and direct economic profitability, may produce undesirable consequences on ecosystem goods and services.

### Sub-outputs and Activities to achieve the Output:

**2.1.11.** Implementation of pilots for sustainable farming/livestock in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas deer and other grassland species. This consists of the following activities:

- (i) Support the development and implementation of pilot sites in the provinces of Corrientes and Buenos Aires for sustainable livestock production in current, previous and potential habitats of threatened species, such as the Pampas Deer and other threatened grassland species.

The project will elaborate guidelines for sustainable livestock management at the farm level to be applied in the pilot sites. These will include different environmental and agronomic protocols, which will help determine if a site meets the minimum requirements (presence of natural grasslands and vocation to conserve biodiversity). The project will promote the management of paddocks by ecosystem type, giving special importance to wet grasslands, and separating them via electric fences. This will be complemented by the implementation of a rotational grazing management practice to allow the recovery of plant communities from different environments and paddocks. Likewise, the project will promote a fire management plan with controlled burns in the form of patches that respect the nesting and breeding season of the different vertebrate species that are characteristic of these grasslands, as well as surface water management protocols that allow good environmental heterogeneity. Finally, recommendations will be made to minimize the use of dogs in farm management, and to avoid the use of herbicides throughout the property.



Each pilot site will be monitored and evaluated to see the progress and results of applying these protocols. In addition, consultancies will be carried out with researchers and universities to analyze the impacts of these BD-friendly production practices on Pampas deer populations.

**2.1.12.** Systematization and analysis of economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas deer and other grassland species. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

- (i) Consolidate existing information on the analysis of economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production in habitats of threatened species.
- (ii) Analyze and systematize the economic, environmental and social information of models of sustainable livestock production identified and / or implemented in habitats of threatened species, such as the Pampas Deer and other threatened grassland species, including emissions and GHG sequestration monitoring that is complementary to the existing Grassland Alliance assessments.
- (iii) Facilitate consultancies / institutional agreements to generate basic information on the impacts of livestock in areas that coincide with Pampas deer (*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*).
- (iv) Generate detailed information on the different types of livestock management practices and their effects on the distribution and abundance of the Pampas deer and other threatened grassland species.
- (v) Record information on the ecology and behavior of the Pampas deer and other threatened grassland species to propose mitigation measures.

**2.1.13.** Dissemination of sustainable production models. The project will share practices and experiences with sustainable livestock production models in habitats of threatened species, such as the Pampas Deer and other grassland species. To accomplish this, the project will implement the following activities:

- (i) Develop a program to disseminate / replicate the sustainable production models (sub-output 2.1.11). This will entail a training program for producers and extension agents, as well as educational material for university, secondary and primary level students, professionals, journalists and government agents.
- (ii) Demonstration Sites: These will be outside of the above-mentioned pilot sites and will entail visits and trainings to be conducted for other producers and producer associations, university students, extension agents, government agents and decision makers, etc. For this purpose, the project will provide the materials and equipment necessary to receive visitors, as well as conduct the baseline studies and monitoring. The objective of the demonstration sites is to generate a contagion effect on neighboring producers and from other regions to replicate good practices and the sustainable livestock production model in grasslands. The project will coordinate with the provincial government sectors (Undersecretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Province of Buenos Aires and the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock of the province of Corrientes) to implement the demonstration sites and coordinate visits by interested stakeholders. The activities for these demonstration sites will begin in Year 2 of the project.
- (iii) Develop a program of visits to the Demonstration Sites.
- (iv) Identify spaces for the presentation of the model as well as the economic, social and environmental information of the model.
- (v) Establish a space for dialogue and exchange between producers in the provinces of Corrientes and Buenos Aires, provinces with the presence of Pampas Deer and other threatened grassland species and provinces that have experiences or potential for the implementation of sustainable livestock production models in the habitat of threatened species.

**2.1.14.** Development, implementation and evaluation of instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives for the promotion of sustainable livestock production models in habitats of endangered species, such as the Pampas Deer and other grassland species.

(i) Identify and propose instruments and mechanisms of public and private incentives at the federal, national, provincial or municipal level to promote sustainable livestock production in habitats of endangered species, such as revolving funds, incentives/funds to support the implementation of good practices to improve productive activity, ecotourism, rural tourism, etc.

(ii) Promote coordination with the competent agencies for the development and implementation of instruments and mechanisms of economic and financial incentives for the promotion, at federal, national, provincial or municipal level, of sustainable livestock production models in habitats of endangered species, like Pampas Deer and other grassland species.

(iii) Support the training of national and provincial authorities responsible for the implementation and dissemination of the BD-friendly sustainable livestock production models on these economic and financial incentives.

**Key partners:** MAyDS; Bovine Livestock Directorate of the Ministry of Agroindustry and provincial authorities of the production ministries of the provinces of Buenos Aires and Corrientes; Grassland Alliance, Argentine Wildlife Foundation, IBS Biodiversity Observatory (CONICET), INTA and different producer groups, CREA.

**Annex 14: Co-financing Commitment Letters (provided in a separate file)**

## Annex 15: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1		Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				45,357 has	
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)					
		Expected			Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
	This refers to the interventions related to <u>BD-friendly road infrastructure</u> : Section 1 RN 101: Iguazú NP (3,380 ha); Section 2 RN 12: PP Peninsula (737 has); Section 3 RP Nº 19: Uruguái Provincial Park (3,360 has) <u>Improved livestock management</u> : Iberá Provincial Reserve (25,000 has) <u>Strengthened control of traffic and hunting</u> in ANP Ñacuñan (12,880 h)	NA	45,357 has				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					45,357 has	
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Iguazú National Park		II National Park	3,380	TBD during the first 6 months of Implementation			
Uruguái Provincial Park		Other	3,360	TBD during the first 6 months of Implementation			
Peninsula Provincial Park		Other	737	TBD during the first 6 months of Implementation			
Iberá Provincial Reserve		Other	25,000	TBD during the first 6 months of Implementation			
Ñacuñan Natural Protected Area		II National Park	12,880	TBD during the first 6 months of Implementation			
		Sum	45,357				
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)				4,531,425		
		Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)					
		Expected			Expected		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		2,800,000	4,531,425				
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity						
		Hectares					
		Expected			Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
	This refers to the approximate area of influence targeted by	2,800,000	4,531,425				

		the 4 Pilot Cases.				
<b>Core Indicator 6</b>	<b>Greenhouse gas emission mitigated</b>					<b>5,276,774.4</b>
		Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (6.1+6.2)				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)	10,000,000 <sup>103</sup>	38,400			
	Expected CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)		5,238,374.4			
<b>Indicator 6.1</b>	<b>Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector</b>					<b>38,400 tn</b>
		Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)		38,400			
	Expected CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting		2020			
	Duration of accounting		4 yrs			
<b>Indicator 6.2</b>	<b>Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU</b>					<b>5,238,374.4</b>
		Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e				
		Expected			Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)					
	Expected CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)		5,238,374.4			
	Anticipated start year of accounting		2020			
	Duration of accounting		4 yrs			
<b>Indicator 6.4</b>	<b>Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology</b>					
		Capacity (MW)				
	Technology	Expected			Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Wind Power	5,000	561 <sup>104</sup>			
<b>Core Indicator 11</b>	<b>Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment</b>					<b>6,974</b>
		Number				
		Expected			Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Female	2,770	3,626			
	Male	2,660	3,348			
	Total	5,430	6,974			

<sup>103</sup> The PIF amount considered a direct impact on the entire RenovAr programme, however, the Endorsement amount has been adjusted to reflect the project's expected impacts as confirmed during the PPG: direct contributions in the AFOLU sector from sustainable land management and indirect impacts on wind energy through interventions in policy, planning and monitoring of wind parks.

<sup>104</sup> The PIF stage was erroneously calculated as tn not MW. The Endorsement amount reflects the expected MW generated by the wind parks of the pilot case.

## Annex 16: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs

		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
		<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
		<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
		<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rio Markers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 0
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 0
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2