Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program Phase 3

GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

Program Title:	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program Phase 3		
Country(ies):	Regional, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela	**GEF Program ID:**	11198
Lead GEF Agency:	World Bank	**GEF Agency Program ID:**	
Other GEF Agenc(ies):	UNDP WWF-US CI FAO	**Submission Date :**	4/12/2023
Type of Trust Fund:	GET		
Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):	Bolivia: Ministry of Development Planning	**Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):**	Government
	Bolivia: Ministry of Environment and Water and the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT)		Government
	Bolivia: Productive Development Bank (BDP)		Government
	Brazil: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Executing entity to be determined)		Government
	Colombia: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development		Government
	Colombia: UNDP		GEF Agency
	Ecuador: Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition		GEF Agency

	WWF - Ecuador		CSO
	Peru: Ministry of Environment		Government
	Suriname: Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment		Government
	Venezuela: Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC)		Government
	World Bank		GEF Agency
Sector (only for Programs on CC):	AFOLU	**Program Duration (Months):**	72
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi Focal Area	**Program Commitment Deadline:**	12/29/2024
Taxonomy:	Mainstreaming, Financial and Accounting, Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Climate Change, Wetlands, Biomes, Rivers, Conservation Trust Funds, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Tourism, Fisheries, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Chemicals and Waste, Mercury, Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Forest, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approache, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Beneficiaries, Integrated Programs, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Conservation Finance, Tropical Rain Forests, Productive Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Amazon, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Community-based adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contribution, Sustainable Forest		
GEF Program Financing: (a)	88,644,185.00	**PPG Amount: (c)**	1,233,487.00
Agency Fee(s): (b)	7,977,973.00	**PPG Agency Fee(s) : (d)**	111,007.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d)	97,966,652.00	**Total Co-financing:**	557,827,180.00

Project Tags:	CBIT: No SGP: No
Program:	Amazon

Program Summary

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

1.	The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program's third phase (ASL3) aims to improve regional collaboration and national investments towards integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in targeted areas, including primary forests in the Amazon region[1],[2]. With a total Program amount of $88.6 million[3],[4], it includes seven national projects and a regional one. The Program has four components or entry points for transformation: strengthening conservation under different protection regimes; enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration; fostering a supporting governance, incentives and policy transformations; and promoting capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation. ASL3's multi-sectoral, participatory approach fosters coordination and collaboration, leveraging governance, policies, financing, multisectoral dialogue, innovation, learning, and behavioral transformation. At regional level, the demand driven approach allows project stakeholders to prioritize their needs, for impactful activities and for ensuring buy-in, a key strength of the Program.

2.	The ASL3 faces a context of evolving and new challenges facing the Amazon, including deforestation, loss of biodiversity, forest degradation, fragmentation, over-exploitation of forest and freshwater resources and the gradual disappearance of traditional cultural practices, languages, and knowledge systems. The Program will facilitate, through national and regional interventions, a globally significant transformation, given the climate and biodiversity importance of the biome and risk of reaching a tipping point. To this end, ASL3 will build a shared vision for sustainable and connected landscapes.

3.	The ASL3 will address the nexus between generating global environment benefits, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development, contributing to conserving biodiversity, improving ecosystem resilience and connectivity, avoiding climate and biodiversity tipping points, fostering a green, inclusive development model; improving sustainable, resilient livelihoods for resident populations; integrating traditional, local, and scientific knowledge; and reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. The proposed activities from the ASL3 represent a paradigm shift from traditional conservation efforts and have the potential to support the transformation of unsustainable practices in the Amazon region. This will be done by pursuing outcomes that emphasize the importance of environmental benefits resulting from primary forest and biodiversity conservation inside and outside areas under different protection regimes, areas under sustainable management and restoration practices, and the creation of an enabling environment for conservation, restoration and sustainable biodiversity use in the region. To achieve these goals, the ASL3 will foster cross-sectoral coordination, policy coherence, and knowledge-sharing, while helping to strengthen cross sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms and incentives that stimulate transformational change at the regional level.

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[1] The Amazon biogeographic province, with its margins coinciding with the Amazon Rainforest ecoregion, the largest contiguous region of moist, tropical forests on Earth.

[2] Science Panel for the Amazon. The multiple viewpoints for the Amazon: geographic limits and meanings. September 20, 2021.

[3] Excluding agency fees and project preparation grants (PPG)

[4] All financial information in this document is present in United States Dollars ($)

Indicative Program Overview

Program Objective

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program's third phase (ASL3) aims to improve regional collaboration and national investments towards integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in targeted areas, including primary forests, in the Amazon region.

Program Components	Component Type	Program Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Program Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes	Investment	1.1. Increased area of globally significant forest and freshwater ecosystems under legal protection (e.g., national/sub-national protected areas, heritage sites, RAMSAR sites, indigenous lands, OECM, etc.) 1.2. Areas under legal protection with strengthened/improved management, financing and governance mechanisms 1.3. Improved ecological connectivity promoted in targeted landscapes	GET	18,879,820.00	126,112,096.00
Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration	Investment	2.1 Increased area of forests and watersheds brought under sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices 2.2 Increased stakeholder capacity for and participation in sustainable value chains based on standing forests and free flowing rivers (disaggregated by gender) 2.3 Increased area of land and ecosystems undergoing restoration	GET	30,297,989.00	210,053,136.00

Supporting governance, incentives and policy transformations	Investment	3.1 Environmental criteria mainstreamed into policies, regulations, norms, and land use planning of environment and other sectors to foster cross-sectoral and institutional coherence	GET	16,761,293.00	119,488,796.00
		3.2 Strengthened capacity to implement and enforce policy and regulatory frameworks for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use			
		3.3. Increased participation of civil society, including IPLC and women, in decision-making fora, land-use planning, project implementation and monitoring fostered at multiple administrative levels			
		3.4. Strengthened environmental and social monitoring frameworks, systems and tools			
		3.5. Innovative financial incentives and mechanisms implemented for conservation and nature-positive investment			
Promoting Capacity Building, Communications and Regional Cooperation (knowledge management)	Investment	4.1 Enhanced knowledge and institutional implementation capacity among national and regional project stakeholders	GET	16,634,755.00	60,866,829.00
		4.2 Strengthened effective cross-scale and cross-sectoral dialogue for effective coordination around conservation and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems			
M&E					
M&E	Technical Assistance	Effective program M&E	GET	2,391,271.00	11,133,899.00
		Sub Total ($)		**84,965,128.00**	**527,654,756.00**
Program Management Cost (PMC)					
			GET	3,679,057.00	30,172,424.00
		Sub Total($)		**3,679,057.00**	**30,172,424.00**
		Total Program Cost($)		**88,644,185.00**	**557,827,180.00**

Please provide justification

PROGRAM OUTLINE

A. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems that the program will address, the key elements and underlying drivers of environmental change to be targeted, and the urgency to transform associated systems in line with the GEF-8 Programming Directions document. Describe the overall objective of the program, and the justification for it.
(Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Significance of the Amazon

1.	Almost all (98 percent) of the world's primary forest is found within 25 countries[1], of which nine are in the Amazon region[2]. The Amazon region, which encompasses both the biome and the basin, contains the world's largest rainforest and river system, comprising 650 million hectares (ha) of forest[3] and 100 million ha of freshwater ecosystems[4]. It covers 47 percent of South America[5] and is spread across eight countries (Brazil-61.8, Peru-11.4, Colombia-6, Venezuela-5.6, Bolivia-8, Guyana-2.5, Suriname-1.7 and Ecuador-1.6 percent, respectively), as well as the overseas territory of French Guiana-1 percent. The population of the Amazon region is around 47 million people, including Indigenous people (nearly 2.2 million from more than 410 groups of which 80 are in voluntary isolation[6]), Afro-descendent communities (1 million Quilombolas in the Brazilian Amazon[7]), and mestizo populations. The Amazon houses the world's greatest biodiversity with 10 percent of all plant and animals, including 40,000 plant species, over 2,400 species of freshwater fish, 1,300 species of birds, 425 species of mammals, 427 species of amphibians, and 371 species of reptiles[8]; many of which are endemic and endangered plant and animal species. The Amazon River is the longest free flowing river in the world, flowing nearly 7,000 km and discharging almost 20 percent of global surface river flows[9]. It is estimated that the Amazon's soil and trees store about 150-200 billion tons of carbon. The Amazon's forests also contribute to local and regional hydrological and climate patterns, recycling up to 50 percent of precipitation that falls in the basin[10] through evapotranspiration.

2.	The region's natural waterways and fisheries, mineral deposits, oil and gas reserves, forestry products, and medicinal plants contribute to its economic development. In addition, the complex biogeographic interactions of the Amazon and its primary forests provide numerous ecosystem services, including provisioning material goods, food, and clean freshwater. regulating hydrological and biogeochemical cycles, as well as regional and global climate, nutrient cycling and soil development; sustaining cultural practices; and supporting the provision of habitat and biodiversity[11]. Developing research shows that its preservation could also help prevent future pandemics[12]. Freshwater ecosystems play a critical role in supporting the health and vitality of primary forests by providing essential hydration for trees and flora, as well as promoting the growth and sustainability of the diverse ecosystems in the Amazon region. In addition, they are source of main protein to the Amazon inhabitants and source of bioeconomy opportunities.

3.	Conserving the Amazon biome is of critical importance and relevance at the global, regional, and local levels. Today around half of the Amazon is under some form of protection, with 563 protected areas and 6,443 indigenous territories covering 25 percent and 27 percent of the region, respectively[13]. Indigenous peoples and local communities are vital for the generation, conservation, and management of biodiversity and ecosystems in the Amazon (Figure 1). Between 2017-2020, protected areas and indigenous territories had the lowest primary forest loss rate: 9 percent occurred in protected areas (179,000 ha) and 15 percent occurred in indigenous territories (320,000 ha), while the vast majority (76 percent) occurred outside these areas (1.6 million ha)[14].

 Figure 1 – Map of Indigenous Territories and Protected Areas of the Amazon.
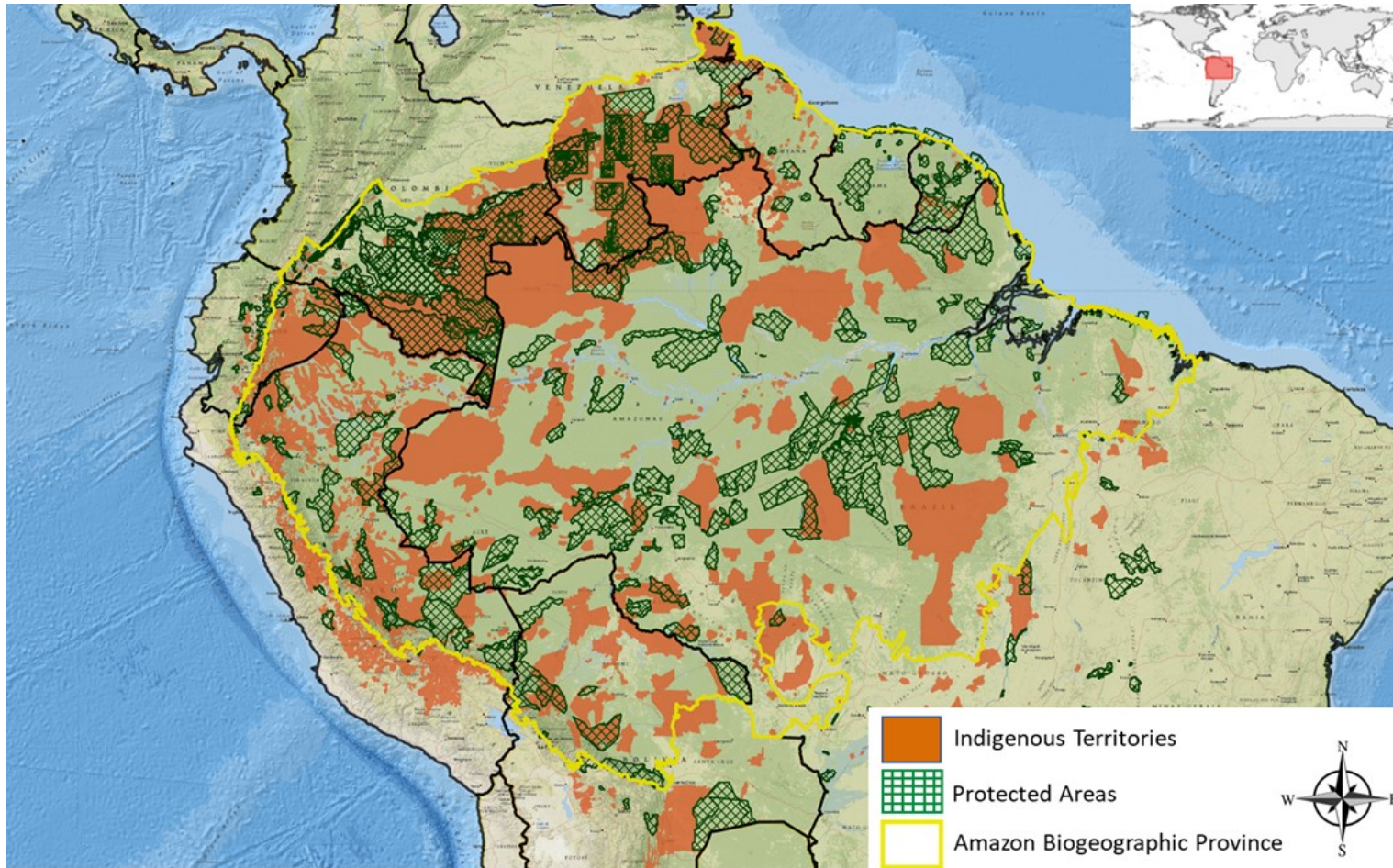
Source: Adapted from The Amazon Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information - RAISG

Current Status and Threats

4.   The Amazon forests and freshwater ecosystems, and the global, regional, and local ecosystem services they provide, are, however, under threat due to deforestation, degradation, habitat fragmentation, over-exploitation, pollution, climate change, and loss of sociological and biological diversity. Around 18 percent of the Amazon has been converted to other land uses, and an additional 17 percent has been degraded since data collection began[15],[16]. Brazil has experienced the largest loss (69.5 million ha), followed by Peru (4.7 million ha), Colombia (4 million ha), Bolivia (3.8 million ha), and Venezuela (1.4 million ha). Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guyana make up the final 1.9 million ha[17]. Deforestation trends continue and are increasing in several countries. In 2020, Peru reached the highest levels of deforestation in the country's history (203,272 ha), almost 40 percent more than in 2019[18]. In 2021, the Bolivian Amazon lost 161,000 ha of primary forest, the third highest peak since 2002[19].

5.   These recent levels of deforestation have propelled the Amazon system close to a "tipping point"—the level of deforestation after which the rainforest will be incapable of

producing enough rainfall to sustain itself, resulting in its degradation, and eventual change into a grassy savannah ecosystem. Scientists estimate this tipping point at 20-25 percent cumulative basin-wide deforestation[20]. A drier Amazon would release billions of tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2 equivalent) into the atmosphere, exacerbate global warming, and disrupt weather patterns in South America. Other impacts would include losses of biodiversity, carbon storage capacity, and nutrient and soil retention; all leading to steady decreases in natural capital, ecosystem services, and human well-being[21]. In addition, deforestation is causing loss of ecological connectivity, including between the Andean and Amazonian biomes, and vital cloud forests[22], which are crucial to hydrological regulation, climate stability, and long-term persistence and migration of forest-dependent species.

6.   There is therefore an urgency to act to address the main direct drivers of deforestation and degradation, which are: (a) unregulated land use expansion and unsustainable land/water use practices; (b) illegal activities; (c) infrastructure; and (d) climate change. These direct drivers can be observed in varying degrees in the countries that share the Amazon.

Drivers[23]

7.   <u>Unregulated land use expansion and unsustainable land and water use practices in livestock, agriculture, fishing, and extractive activities:</u> **Agricultural expansion** is responsible for 84 percent of deforestation in the Amazon[24] and can be explained by surging international demand for commodities such as soy, beef, and palm oil[25]. The region of Santa Cruz in Bolivia has been identified as the largest deforestation hotspot in the Amazon, mainly due to forest conversion to soy fields. **Cattle ranching** continues to be a significant driver of deforestation, with pastures occupying 13 percent of the Amazon biome tripling in size from 1985-2021[26] and representing almost 2 percent of annual global CO2 emissions[27]. In addition to GHG emissions during the deforestation process related to cattle ranching, pastures contribute to emissions due to regular burning[28] **Unsustainable fishing together with water pollution**[29] affects the survival of several aquatic species and resulting in reduced food security for local communities[30]. Over the last 40 years, urban populations have grown exponentially, increasing both demand for fish and pressure on aquatic communities, with populations of key species showing clear signs of overexploitation[31]. **Extractive activities** in the Amazon have also been a source of deforestation and GHG emissions causing devastating impacts on the landscape and water contamination, for example from oil spills during extraction. Currently, mining affects 17 percent of the Amazon region with 84,757 mining zones throughout all the countries.

8.   <u>Illegal activities -land grabbing, illegal logging, illegal mining, illicit crops, wildlife trafficking:</u> Illegal activities, such as land grabbing, illegal logging and gold mining, illicit crops, and wildlife trafficking, are at play in the Amazon region. **Land grabbing** in Brazil has resulted in illegally registered properties for 23 percent of all forests under state and federal responsibility which have not yet designated to any use category[32]. In 2017, illegal land grabbing for cattle ranching caused 60 percent of deforestation in the Colombian Amazon[33]. **Illegal logging** is rampant in the region with estimates suggesting that approximately 50 percent or more of the timber extraction is illegal[34]. In Brazil, illegal logging supplies more timber to the market than legal[35]. Similarly, **illegal gold mining** is widespread in the Amazon[36], representing about 28 percent of gold mined in Peru, 30 percent in Bolivia, 77 percent in Ecuador, 80 percent in Colombia, and 80-90 percent in Venezuela[37]. Illegal mining is one of the major causes of the invasion of protected areas and indigenous territories in the Amazon. In Colombia, 27 percent of illegal gold mining occurs in protected areas[38]. **Illicit crops** (mainly coca) drive deforestation and land occupation, mainly in Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, which taken together account for most of the global cocaine production[39]. In Colombia, more than 50 percent of the country's illicit crops are grown in protected areas and the territories of Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities[40]. Together with the illegal timber trade, **wildlife trafficking** presents another threat to the region's biodiversity and is driven by global demand for wildlife products, especially for use in gastronomy, medicine, and as pets. In Peru, 383 species have been trafficked in the last 10 years, and in Colombia, more than 34,600 animals were seized in 2018[41].

9.   <u>Poorly planned infrastructure – roads and dams:</u> Poorly planned infrastructure, mainly **roads** and **dams**, contributes to forest loss and disrupts river connectivity[42]. In the Amazon, ninety-five percent of deforestation occurs within 5.5 km of a road[43] since roads facilitate uncontrolled migration to otherwise inaccessible areas resulting in increased land grabbing and expansion of unsustainable activities, a trend that becomes evident through satellite imagery showing the "fishbone pattern" as is the case in the Brazilian state of Rondonia[44]. The establishment of main roads usually trigger the expansion of local road networks with strong links to illegal activities such as illegal logging and gold extraction. The expansion of road connectivity in Peru for example has contributed to the growth of illicit economies such as coca plantations[45]. Additionally, the development of hydroelectric dams alters stream flows and flooding regimes - impacting connectivity and freshwater biodiversity, causing deforestation from transmission lines, flooding nearby areas, releasing GHG emissions, and displacing local communities. The Balbina dam in Brazil flooded approximately 2,400km2 on completion and emitted 23,750,000 tons of carbon dioxide and 140,000 tons of methane in its first three years of operation[46]. Indigenous peoples and local communities are also affected as hydroelectric plant construction is the most common cause for the downgrading, reduction, or loss of legal protections of protected areas[47].

10.   <u>Climate change – extreme climate events and fires:</u> The Amazon is one of the world's most at-risk regions from climate change, with a possibility that over 90 percent of

species could be exposed to unprecedented temperatures by 2100[48]. Today, the Amazon is about 1.2°C warmer, a value higher than the global average of 1.1°C, and with annual mean warming trends over the entire Amazon. Increased frequency of **extreme climate events** (floods and droughts) is impacting Amazonian ecosystems and their functioning[49]. In the first half of the 20th century extreme flood events occurred every 20 years, but since 2000, there has been 1 severe flood every 4 years[50]. The dry season has expanded by approximately 1 month in the southern Amazon since the mid1970's[51]. Regional drying and warming caused by the combined effects of deforestation and increasing atmospheric GHG concentrations have intensified **fires** and altered regional water cycling[52]. In 2019, at least 80,000 fire events were reported in the Amazon region, a 30 percent increase from 2018[53]. Forest fires may have the greatest effect on carbon loss and are estimated to contribute cumulative gross carbon emissions of around 126 Mg CO/ha for 30 years after a fire[54]. The Brazilian Amazon has become a net carbon source over the past 20 years, exacerbating climate variability and change[55]. The negative synergy of deforestation, climate change, and widespread fires are at the heart of this shift.

Baseline Scenario and Associated Baseline Program/projects

11.		National baseline: Each of the Amazonian countries has been working to address these drivers while reconciling social and economic development needs, and significant advancements on the conservation and sustainable development agenda have been made in each country at the national level. All participating countries are parties to the main conventions, including the three Rio conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCDD); adhere to the new post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF); and have multilateral, bilateral, and national level commitments related to the conservation of the Amazon's Forest and freshwater ecosystems, including integrated land-use planning, landscape management, and restoration. See Section C and Annex for the child projects for more details. As there is rarely a single direct cause for deforestation, instead in any given place several causes may be at play, and each national and subnational context may differ, each country has prioritized interventions to address the drivers of their environmental threats.

12.		Bolivia: Bolivia's national legal framework provides a strong basis for forest and biodiversity conservation with law 71 recognizing Mother Earth as subject to rights, and law 300 establishing principles to live in harmony with nature. Despite the strong legislation, which also includes the Environment Law 1300, Forestry Law 1700, and Planning System Law 777, the country faces rising pressures that threaten the primary forests in the northern Amazon region of the country and fall on the Ministry of Environment and Water to manage. To tackle such pressures, Bolivia is committed to an 80 percent deforestation reduction by 2030 and to meeting the new GBF targets by strengthening protected areas and Other effective area-based conservation measure (OECMs).

13.		Brazil: Brazil made meaningful progress towards environmental protection and sustainable development over the last two decades by establishing legislation and policies, such as the Legal Amazon Deforestation Prevention and Control Plan (PPCDAm, 2005), the Forest Code, and the Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), among others; reducing deforestation and CO2 emissions; and recognizing protected areas, indigenous territories, and OECMs, which taken together represent 42 percent of the Brazilian Amazon. Despite the solid legal framework, the Brazilian Amazon recently faced record deforestation, which the new Brazilian government is committed to reversing as demonstrated by the creation of the Ministry of Native Peoples (MNP), restructuring of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), and recently launched National Action Plan for Mercury-free Gold Extraction.

14.		Colombia: Multiple regulations promote conservation and sustainable development in the Colombian Amazon, including the 1959 Forest Law and the 2018 Supreme Court decision to recognize the Colombian Amazon as an entity subject to rights. The new Colombian government has prioritized the protection of the Amazon region, allocating new public funding to the National Environmental Fund (FONAM) to implement the Deforestation Containment Plan, and has set in place a multisectoral strategy to reach zero deforestation by 2030 as part of the National Development Plan (NDP) "Colombia World Power of Life" (2022-2026), which will also contribute to the consolidation of peace building processes in the region.

15.		Ecuador: Ecuador's Constitution recognizes the importance of the Amazon, prioritizes biodiversity and natural resources, and establishes collective rights so that local populations, especially Indigenous peoples, can benefit from the environment with legislation, such as the 2018 Organic Environmental Code; the Organic Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomies and Decentralization (COOTAD); and the Organic Law for Integrated Planning of the Special Amazonian Territorial Circumscription (CTEA), along with Ministerial Agreement 2020-019 on the Technical Standard for the Establishment of Connectivity Corridors; Ministerial Agreement 2022-114 for the Technical Standard for obtaining a deforestation-free green initiative label; and Ministerial Agreement for the identification, recognition and reporting of OECMs (under preparation). Ecuador also has an Integral Plan for the Amazon (2016-2035), which seeks a sustainable development model in the Amazon, a National Biodiversity Strategy (2015-2030) and Action Plan (NBSAP) to reduce pressure on biodiversity, a National Climate Change Strategy (2012-2025), a Strategic Plan of the National System of Protected Areas (2022-2032), and a National REDD+ Action Plan (2016-2025).

16.		Peru: Peru has solid legislation and policies related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources within the Amazon overseen by the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation, and the regional governments and their environmental authorities, such as the National Environmental Policy, the General Environmental Law, the National Forestry and Wildlife Policy, and the Forestry and Wildlife Law (LFFS), among others. The country has also recognized OECMs and developed a Strategic National Development Plan (2050) to implement state policies and international commitments promoting sustained development and a Vision of Peru to 2050 (CEPLAN, 2019) to achieve the Sustainable Management of Nature and Measures against Climate Change.

17.		Suriname: Suriname is classified as a High Forest Low Deforestation country with close to 93 percent of its portion of the Amazon still intact due to a strong legal framework, including the 2020 Environmental Framework Law, the 1992 Forest Management Law, the 1954 Nature Preservation Law, and the 1954 Game Law, which provide the basis for the conservation of the country's forests, biodiversity and carbon stocks. Suriname's institutional framework has been strengthened since 2020 and is governed by the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, supported by the National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS) – which is transitioning to a National Environmental Authority, while the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management is responsible for forest, protected areas, and wildlife management, working with the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB).

18.		Venezuela: The constitution of Venezuela recognizes the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the rights of the environment, and the country has legislation to protect these rights, such as the Organic Law for Territorial Planning (1983), Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (1993), Organic Law of IP and Communities (2005), the Law on Waters (2007), Biodiversity Management (2008), Cultural Heritage of IP (2008), and Forestry (2013), which mandates each state allocate at least 1 percent of its total annual budget for forest ecosystem conservation. Venezuela has a National Biodiversity Strategy 2010 - 2020 and Action Plan as well as a specific strategy for the Amazon, Plan Nueva Amazonas 2021-2025, to promote sustainable economic and social development.

19.		Regional baseline: Across the region, significant strides in the conservation agenda have been achieved due to countries' own public funds and commitments as well as grants and technical assistance given by various donors for national and regional activities. Many of these activities have aligned with the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD) and Sustainable Development Goals as well as the Ramsar, CITES, and Minamata conventions. In support of government actions to implement these international priorities as well as their own regional ones, NGOs, civil society organizations, private donors, bilateral and multilateral agencies have all made significant investments, specifically $4.8 billion from 2007 to 2019[56], to advance this agenda. These funds have promoted on the ground investments leading to capacity building, policy reforms, innovation, and the improvement of community and Indigenous peoples' livelihoods.

20.		The key complementary bilateral and multilateral supported initiatives, programs, and projects which constitute the baseline for the ASL3 Program include the work developed by regional entities such as the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA), and the Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force. Numerous technical initiatives and projects exist as well, including the Inter-American Development Bank's Amazon Initiative (including the GCF funded Bioeconomy fund), the International Climate Initiative (IKI), the European Union's Amazonia 2.0, the Science Panel for the Amazon (SPA), the Amazonian Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information Network (RAISG), WWF Amazon Regional Initiative, WCS Amazon Waters Initiative, the Brazilian Amazon Fund, Amazon Investor Coalition, USAID's Amazon Regional Environment Program, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation's Andes-Amazon Initiative, and the Bezos Earth Fund, among others. The World Bank is also designing a broader Amazon Initiative to scale up ASL and integrate other larger Amazon related interventions from multiple sectors. Finally, the proposed program further builds on its previous ASL1 and ASL2 phases, including their communities of practice, which have laid the foundation for the upcoming ASL phase 3, by establishing partnerships, building capacity, and implementing a range of activities focused on biodiversity and forest conservation, sustainable land use, and community development in the Amazon region.

Uncertain Future

21.		Current efforts in the Amazon, while necessary, have not been sufficient to contain the environmental threats and ensure the Amazon biome continues delivering global environmental benefits. Growing deforestation from anthropogenic sources and fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrate the urgency for more transformative change to safeguard and sustainably use the wealth of natural resources provided by the complex and unique Amazonian ecosystems (Figure 2 - A[57] and B[58]). Insufficient multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination across different scales and sectors to harmonize governance and policies across the region, including at local, decentralized levels, and limited ability to leverage financial resources, have not been able to bring existent changes to scale.

Figure 2 – Thematic and geospatial baseline at regional level (Tree Cover and deforestation hotspots in Map A - Land cover/use categories in Map B).

(A)
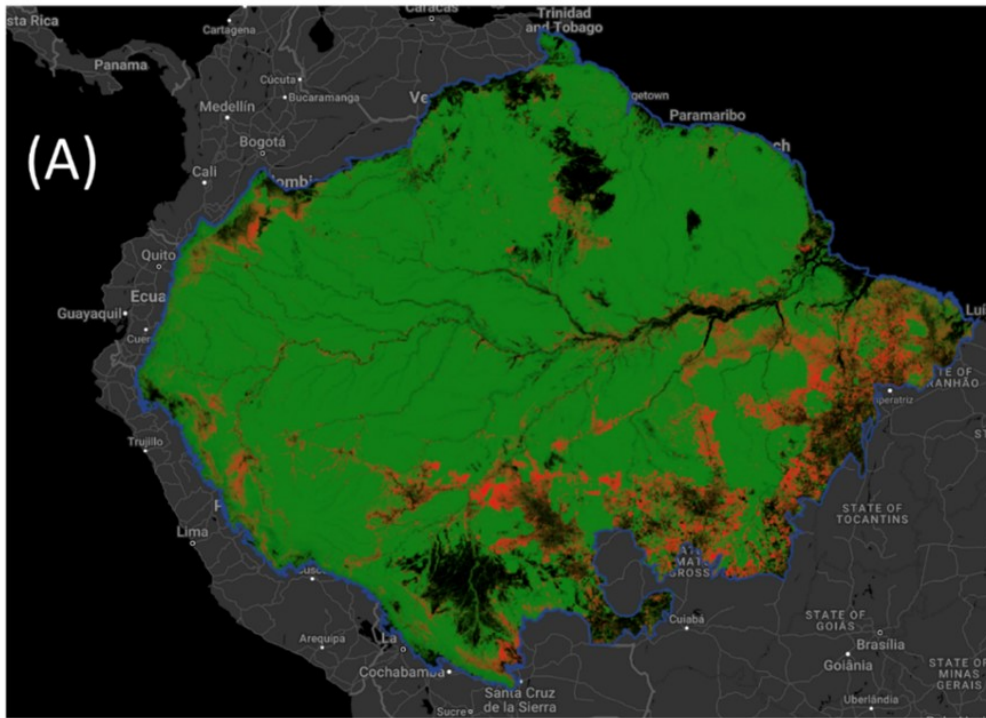
Tree Cover (>30% Canopy Cover)

Tree Cover Loss (2000-2021)

Amazon Biogeographic Province

(B)
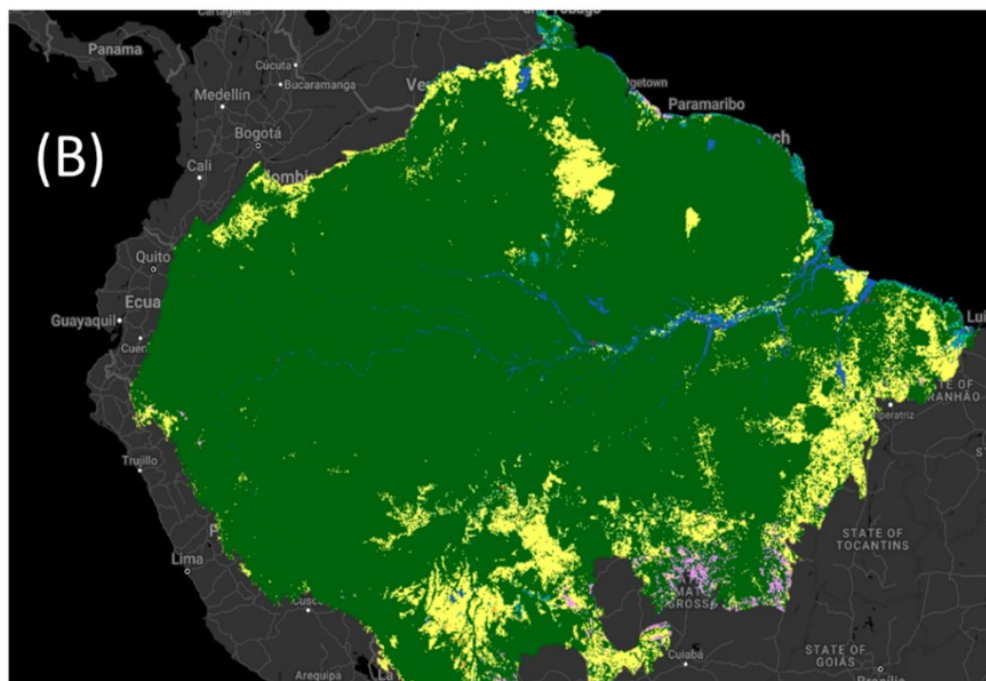
Tree cover

Shrubland

Grassland

Cropland

Built-up

Bare / sparse vegetation

Snow and ice

Permanent water bodies

Herbaceous wetland

Mangroves

22.	The threats and challenges impacting the Amazon region are too complex, and with transboundary drivers and impacts, that are mostly addressed in isolation by national-level activities alone. The lack of regional coherence and coordination exacerbates these threats, which go beyond environmental dimensions and demonstrate structural issues related to security, economics, and governance. Misdoings in one country can harm overall progress that is needed to move the needle on both furthering development needs and safeguarding nature. Curbing deforestation in one country could push the deforestation frontier to another country. Without proper harmonization of policies and investments towards integrated conservation and development, actions in one country, if undertaken with a silo-ed approach and without acknowledging regional dynamics, can adversely affect actions in another country.

23.	Under the baseline scenario, the expected future development of continued low-productivity cattle ranching, unregulated agriculture expansion, unsustainable practices from extractive industries and infrastructure development, land grabbing, illegal timber production, and wildlife trafficking, etc., takes place at the expense of the region's forest and freshwater resources. This results in increased and cascading negative impacts on the availability of regional and global natural capital as well as the capacity of the system to regulate and maintain important ecosystem services. These impacts would be felt across the board, including on biodiversity, carbon stocks, raw material availability, forest and freshwater ecosystem service delivery as well as on local livelihoods and the well-being of indigenous and local communities.
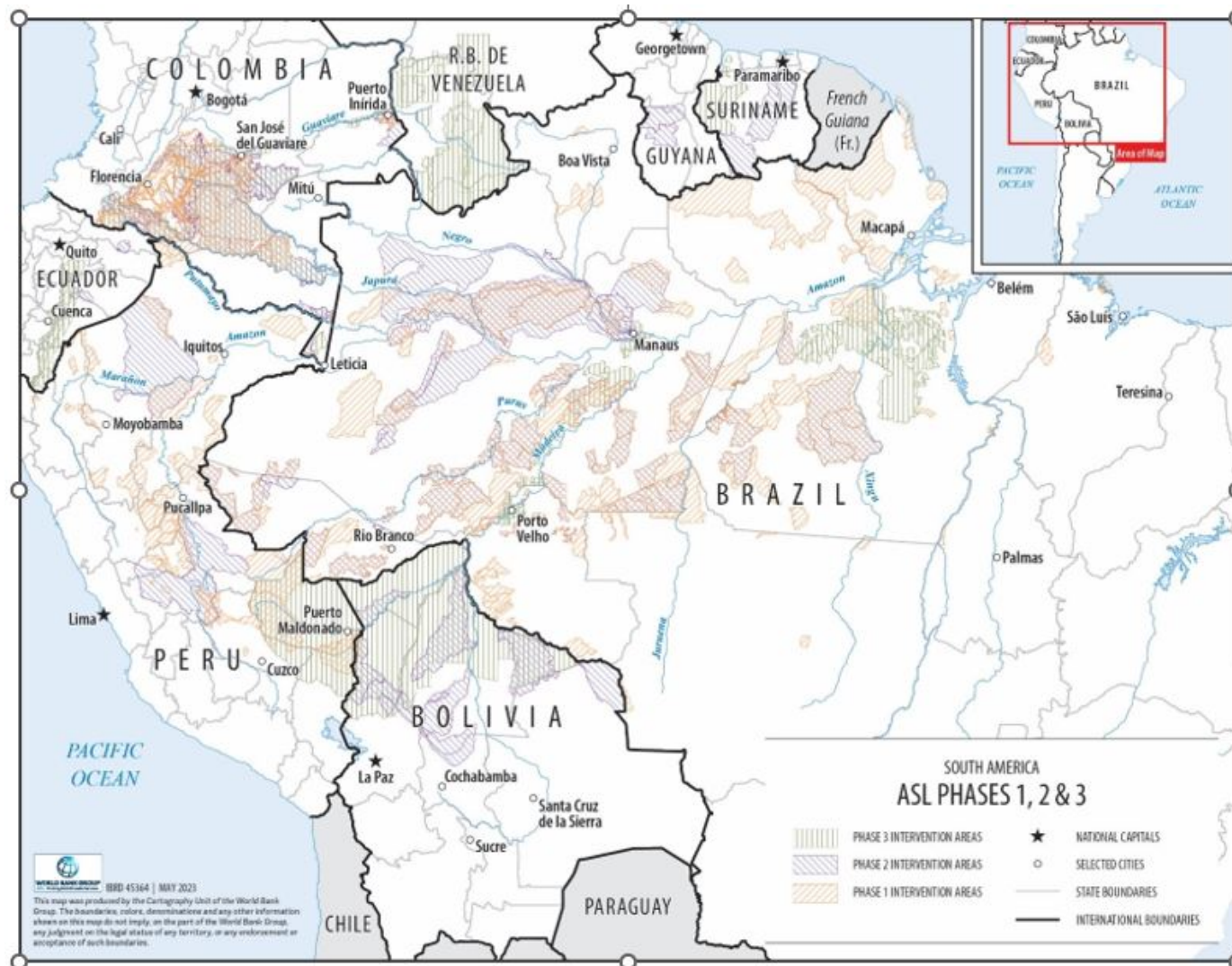
Future with ASL3

24.	Addressing all these threats require a coordinated, multi-country approach that considers the interdependent parts of the entire system, the root causes of challenges facing the Amazon, and the subregional contexts, which is what ASL3 hopes to facilitate and one of the key elements of its incremental justification. ASL3 will use an integrated landscape approach to address the multiple sources of pressure on the Amazon's Forest and freshwater ecosystems, and turn the tide, ensuring a sustainable path for its future. This in turn will contribute to protecting the provision of global environmental benefits, addressing ecological, economic, and social drivers and outcomes; and working across sectors and scales.

25.	The Program aims to safeguard the integrity of the Amazon biome through four pillars of work: conservation under different protection regimes; sustainable production and restoration; reinforcement of enabling environment; and promotion of capacity building, communications, and regional cooperation. This requires facilitating multi-country, multisectoral dialogue and coordination, and stakeholder engagement at the global, regional, national, and local levels, including government decision makers, private sector, civil society organizations, academia, Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), and donors to enable transformational changes in governance models, policies, financial frameworks, information, and social systems and reconcile social, economic, and environmental objectives.

26.	ASL3 comes at a time of positive political engagement and momentum in the region, with increasing commitments from national governments to the conservation and sustainable development agenda. The proposed ASL3 Program is aligned with national and regional priorities and builds on ASL1 and ASL2 incorporating key lessons distilled from their implementation (Annex I), as well as past and ongoing work in the Amazon by governments and other players, while also exploring new areas of cooperation. ASL3 is part of a programmatic evolution in which ASL1 piloted this landscape approach with three countries, while ASL2 sought to expand the geographic scope of the Program (adding four countries), incorporate a wetlands approach, and improve the coordination of actions between stakeholders from all participating countries (Figure 3). ASL1 and ASL2 projects have been making significant efforts over the last years to support multiple efforts to address drivers of deforestation and contribute to maintaining the ecological integrity of the Amazon following a landscape approach. ASL3 will scale this effort, addressing drivers through the levers for transformation – governance and policies, financial leverage, innovation and learning, and multistakeholder dialogue (with strengthened intention to monitor progress on such levers)- and integrating cross-cutting priorities, while continuing the successful activities and exchanges, increasing country cooperation; addressing drivers to avoid reaching "tipping points"; and moving along a green, resilient, and inclusive development path, supporting healthy people on a healthy planet. ASL3 will continue its demand-driven approach to consolidate efforts from the national child projects, including through its regional project focusing on coordination and knowledge exchange. While the exact activities are not determined precisely at this stage, the efforts from ASL1 and ASL2 and the lessons learned from their implementation allow a finer understanding of the challenges and needs of various stakeholders, making ASL3 more specific in how to address common themes of interest. In parallel, the regional project will explore innovative themes and propose new partnerships to increase knowledge and achieve transformational changes.

Figure 3 – ASL Phases 1, 2, and 3 Landscape Intervention Areas

South America
ASL PHASES 1, 2 & 3

Phase 3 Intervention Areas	★ National Capitals
Phase 2 Intervention Areas	○ Selected Cities
Phase 1 Intervention Areas	— State Boundaries
	— International Boundaries

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This map was produced by the Cartography Unit of the World Bank Group. The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of the World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

27.   Lessons learned through previous efforts under the ASL were systematized to inform the development of the proposed program and are relevant to a wide range of priorities feeding back into program-level objectives. A separate document has been included in the package. Lessons from stakeholder engagement give insight into: (i) the need to build a shared vision for effective actions by involving stakeholders in designing the theory of change and a common basic architecture for the Program; (ii) allow for adaptive management, flexibility, political know-how, and understanding of different perspectives while acknowledging everyone's contributions. Lessons from internal coordination activities, which facilitate, for example: (i) establishing permanent forums that meet regularly and with designated individuals having clear roles and responsibilities and with a transparent/balanced decision making processes in place; (ii) ensuring that all members have an equal opportunity to participate and take responsibility for producing results, which is important to maintain regular communication throughout the program and project preparation and implementation cycles and render quality and coherence into the project. Furthermore, lessons from external coordination efforts point directly to the need to: (i) engage with Amazon's multiple stakeholders for maximum impact by finding synergies,

avoiding overlaps, and reaching wider audiences; (ii) lead and facilitate collaboration with key players while respecting their priorities and contributions; (iii) strive to allocate adequate resources and emphasize the benefits of collaboration despite transaction costs. On knowledge management, lessons learned relate to: (i) the need to customize knowledge sharing activities based on the specific needs of projects and countries using a demand-driven approach; (ii) prioritize themes with potential for replication and scaling up, and encourage ownership of events by sharing costs and responsibilities between coordination and national projects; (iii) utilize a variety of tools and methods, such as publications, webinars, workshops, study tours, working groups, websites, blogs, newsletters, and collaborative platforms, to promote effective knowledge sharing and ownership. For communications, other important lessons emerged and pertain: (i) to the need to effectively disseminate messages, tailor the format and mode of communication to specific stakeholders, considering their diversity; (ii) deliver communications in all languages, including meetings, PowerPoints, newsletters, and other means, to ensure everyone can actively participate. Key lessons for program reporting, monitoring and evaluation are: (i) constantly monitor and evaluate project results and compile lessons for adaptive management; (ii) foster collective and participatory monitoring by agreeing on a set of common indicators to be tracked and reported on by each participating country; (iii) ensure the use of robust indicators, like GEF core indicators, and create a common reporting template to minimize project reporting burden and enable programmatic level aggregation of data and information for results.

28.   These proposed actions at national and regional scale will improve the overall management of the region and promote well-functioning ecosystems with healthy biodiversity, standing primary forests and free flowing rivers, improving the overall resilience of the biome. Over the long-term, the ASL3 Program seeks to contribute to move from a business-as-usual scenario characterized by forest conversion into low productivity cattle ranching and other unsustainable land uses to forest- and freshwater-friendly landscapes. The ultimate outcome would be to maintain and restore the ecological resilience of the Amazon biogeographical region. The third phase of this Program will bring us closer to achieving that outcome as articulated in the theory of change below.

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B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Program Description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the program as a whole. The program description is expected to cover the key elements of "good project design" in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PFD guidance document. (Approximately 10-15 pages) see guidance here

1.   There have been significant efforts made in each of the participating countries over the past decades to conserve, restore and sustainably manage the Amazon basin, including through ASL1 and ASL2 programs. These efforts have had some notable successes; for example, in Brazil, Amazon protected areas have reduced deforestation by 21 percent between 2008 and 2020, with deforestation in the 120 ARPA areas supported by the ASL Program being 9-39 percent lower than non-ARPA areas, equivalent to 104±10 M tons of avoided CO2 emissions[1]. Similar positive impacts have been observed in Colombia where deforestation in 2018 in the ASL's project area of intervention was reduced by 13%, significantly more than in the whole of the Colombian Amazon where it reduced by 4%. Nevertheless, there remain significant challenges both within and beyond protected areas. Efforts to protect the Amazon have fallen short in containing environmental threats and ensuring its continued global benefits. Deforestation from human causes highlights the need for urgent and transformative action to sustainably manage the Amazon's natural resources.

2.   ASL3 seeks to build upon these ongoing efforts, scaling up the Program's reach to new areas and populations, tackling new themes, involving broader multisectoral dialogue and deepening efforts launched under the previous phases. Seven countries will formally participate in this third phase of the Program, of these six are current ASL participants (namely, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Suriname), plus the seventh, Venezuela, which is joining the Program for the first time. Together these countries host 96 percent of the Amazon biome. All projects active from the different phases will merge in a single community and directly and indirectly benefit from the Program's knowledge exchange and collaborative activities.

3.   To tackle the drivers and their interactions, described earlier (Section A) and summarized in Figure 4, and advance along each of these dimensions, there are numerous barriers that need to be addressed to tackle the issues that risk the Amazon integrity, some of which are beyond the scope of individual child projects' capacity. As illustrated in Figure 4 below, the barriers to be tackled by ASL3 include shortcomings in the institutional framework, management, and financing for areas under various forms of protection, including protected areas, indigenous territories, Ramsar sites, among others. Similarly, there are shortcomings in the governance structures, policies and legal frameworks that promote integrated conservation and sustainable development, as well as in the enforcement capacity to address illegal activities. Knowledge gaps and insufficient integration of scientific, traditional, and local knowledge in decision making, also are barriers, as are difficulties with market access for sustainable value chains, among others. These barriers impede the transformational change necessary to achieve the ASL Program objectives and longer-term vision. While the barriers being addressed remain similar, the ASL approach to tackling them is evolving with ASL3 aiming to strengthen and expand efforts, building on the successes and increased understanding of the challenges to date. This evolution is happening at both the national and regional levels, as child projects deepen ongoing efforts and explore new dimensions.

4.   **The proposed ASL3 Program is fully coherent with the overarching ASL vision** wherein its interventions will contribute to changes to ensure key habitats remain connected, biodiversity is conserved, tipping points are avoided; GHG emissions are reduced; and people in the Amazon increase their wellbeing via jobs, increases in income, livelihood security, capacity building and voice in key decision-making spaces. To this end, it **seeks to improve regional collaboration and national investments towards integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in targeted areas, including primary forests, in the Amazon region.** To achieve this development objective, ASL3, through its national and regional projects, will expand efforts, in line with the GEF-8 programming (see Section C below). It aims to increase its transformational impact by addressing evolving and new challenges facing the Amazon biome while supporting green, resilient, inclusive development. ASL3 expands the Program's geographic scope, both within existing ASL countries and bringing on board a new country, an additional step towards enabling a biome-wide collaborative approach. There is an increased emphasis on connectivity, with countries further strengthening the relationship between protected areas and the landscapes within which they sit, as evidenced by a greater focus on ecological corridors and OECMs. ASL3 also considers the interconnectivity between the Amazon and its surrounding biomes, in particular the Andes, where the headwaters of the Amazon lie. In addition to new geographies, the Program will deepen and scale out ongoing activities to new areas and stakeholders from multiple sectors, and tackle new thematic areas, aligned with GEF-8 programming. National and regional efforts supported by ASL3 will align with key national and international commitments, including those under the GBF[2] and the Libreville roadmap emerging from the One Forest Summit[3]. Furthermore, beyond increasing the amount of areas under protection and sustainable management the ASL 3 contributes to the implementation of the GBF by helping countries promote the transition to sustainable food production systems, enhance the resilience of ecosystems and

communities to climate change, and mainstream biodiversity considerations into key economic sectors while integrating traditional, local, and scientific knowledge.

5.   An additional phase of the ASL Program builds upon the progress made in previous phases and address ongoing and emerging challenges to the Amazon biome. This can be realized through further strengthening institutional frameworks as well as management capacities; enhance governance structures and policies to promote integrated conservation and sustainable development in targeted areas of the region; improve enforcement capacity to combat illegal activities; promotion of sustainable value chains and improving market access for forest and bioeconomy products; increasing the integration of scientific, traditional, and local knowledge in decision making. As the Amazon faces ongoing threats, the next phase of the Program is essential to safeguard the integrity of standing primary forests and natural ecosystems in the region while ensuring the continued provision of global environmental benefits.

6.   The ASL3 Program's overarching Theory of Change (ToC) (Figure 4), represents an evolution from that of previous phases. Together, these phases are and will contribute to maintaining momentum towards the long-term objective of a well-conserved, connected Amazon biome, providing livelihoods for IPLCs, sustainable development of Amazon countries, and vital ecosystem services for the planet.

7.   National and regional level interventions to address existent barriers are founded on the logic that the ecological resilience of the Amazon biogeographical region can be maintained and that the livelihoods of its resident populations can be improved, by:

a)   *Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes* through creation, effective management, and sustainable financing of protected areas, indigenous territories, Ramsar sites and OECMs.

b)   *Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration* by restoring degraded areas and sustainably using natural resources along biodiversity friendly value chains, ensuring economic and social inclusion, within a landscape connectivity approach.

c)   *Strengthening governance and enabling environment* for promoting conservation, restoration and sustainable use in an inclusive and integrated manner, strengthening land use planning, institutional and community governance; mainstreaming conservation and sustainable development criteria into policies and incentives; and promoting coherence within sectoral policies.

d)   *Promoting Capacity Building, Communications and Regional Cooperation* by fostering coordination, knowledge exchange, innovation, and joint regional interventions, both between countries and with other regional initiatives.


8.   The evolution from the first to the third phase of the ASL can be described as follows. In relation to conservation goals, ASL1 has looked at creation, strengthened management and sustainable financing of protected areas with transformational financing changes reflected in ARPA, Herencia Colombia and Patrimonio del Peru mechanisms for protected area systems, while ASL2 and ASL3 continue and go beyond these approaches, expanding to embrace indigenous territories more fully and overall OECMs, and connecting landscapes in line with the GBF. Regarding sustainable production and livelihoods for IPLCs, this has been a central element of both previous ASL phases and will continue under ASL3 aiming to support concrete efforts to improve decision making opportunities and access to resources by indigenous authorities. Ongoing efforts to foster restoration, non-timber forest products and related value chains, including the integration of women in these processes, need to be expanded to reach additional communities and geographies, as well as to explore new socio-biodiversity products, including those coming from aquatic ecosystems, and deepened to consolidate local capacity among small producers and significantly improve their market access. The enabling environment for these conservation and sustainable production efforts is critical to their success, and earlier ASL phases include efforts to strengthen institutions and key policy implementation, as well as to mainstream environmental concerns into specific sectoral policies and influence land use planning instruments.

9.   As the ASL Program evolves, these efforts are being deepened, with increasing emphasis on enforcement, strengthening inclusive governance at regional, national, and sub-national levels, and addressing perverse incentives. The ASL will support efforts to raise IPLC voices and influence in key decision-making arena. At the regional level, the ASL Program has sought to foster relationships between stakeholders at multiple levels, and support dialogue and coordination between its participating countries. Sharing knowledge on best practices and capacity building for national partners have been key elements. These will all be continued as the ASL community grows, reaching additional geographies, diversifying stakeholders, connecting more beneficiaries, and exploring new themes, all of which aim to increase impact through coordinated activities between stakeholders.

Throughout this process, the ASL explicitly recognizes that there are many Amazons within the biome, and solutions need to be tailored to local and national contexts. Each phase of the ASL is encouraging movement along the continuum, acknowledging that the processes and speed of each national child project for advancing towards the long-term vision differ.

10.   As detailed in section D (Stakeholder Engagement) below, designing and implementing the ASL has and will continue to be a collective endeavor. The ToC and interventions proposed for the third phase of this Program are a co-creation, emerging from ongoing participatory processes with government counterparts; engaging key stakeholders in dialogue, including IPLCs; and ensuring synergies with other initiatives that share the vision for the Amazon that lies at the heart of the Program. These processes will be continued as the full child projects are developed.

Figure 4. ASL3 Theory of Change
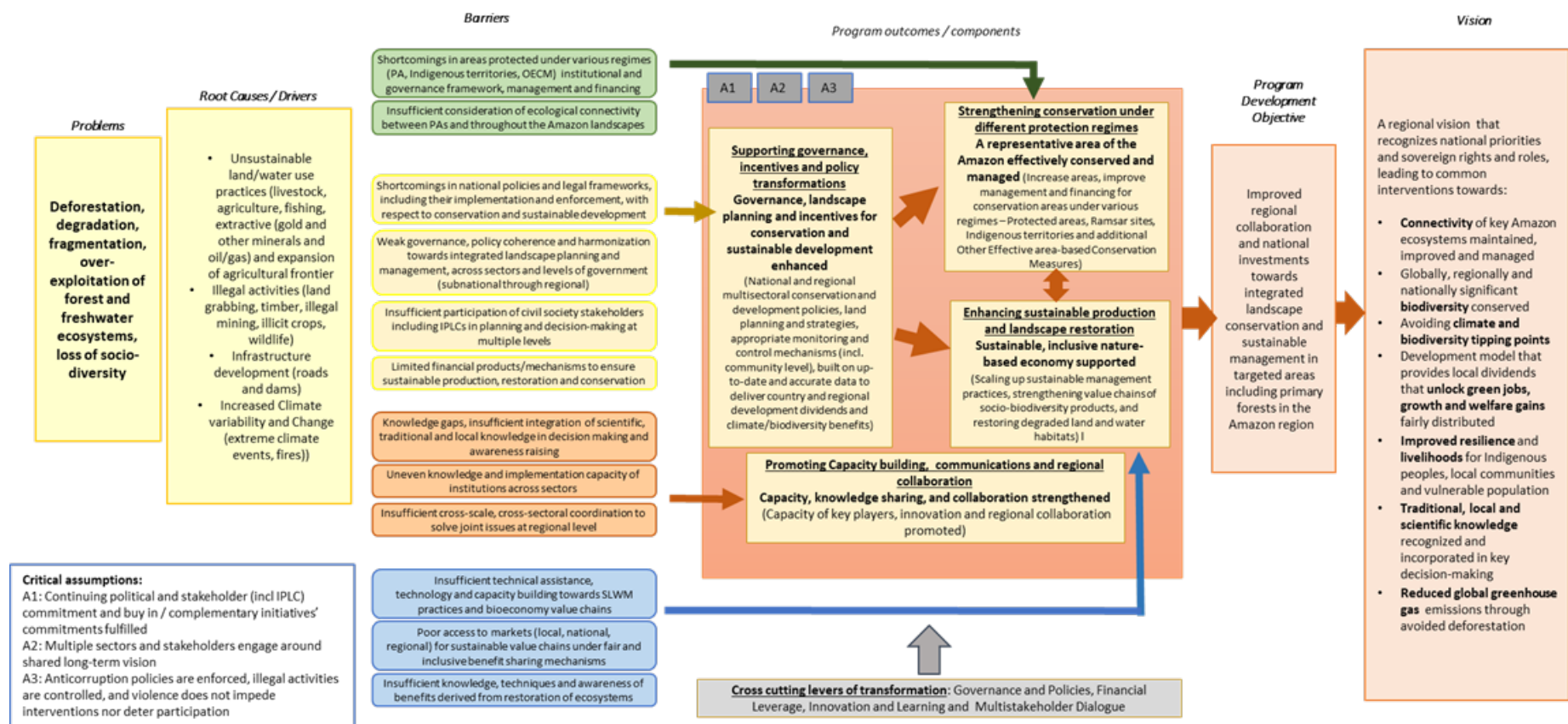
11.		To implement the components illustrated in the ToC, and drawing on the experience, updated analysis and lessons from earlier phases (see Annex I), a menu of interventions has been developed in participation with country representatives and ASL GEF agencies (Figure 5). This menu lays out the set of integrated interventions that the Program and its national projects will implement to tackle these barriers, and which together will deliver the overarching Program objective. Cross-cutting themes and aspects to be addressed at the national and regional level are also identified. This menu lists the full range of possible Program interventions. The specific themes being tackled under individual countries' national projects are being customized based on their specific contexts and priorities and subregional differences and as shown in the national project concept notes included in Annex H.

Figure 5. ASL3 Menu of Interventions

Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes	Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration	Supporting governance, incentives and policy transformations	Promoting capacity building, communications and regional cooperation
• Creation of new protected areas under various regimes • Improved governance, management and financing of protected areas • Ecological corridors (planning, establishment and monitoring – national and transboundary) • Wildlife species conservation and research • OECMs (identification, recognition, monitoring/reporting, management and financing) • Strengthened management for Indigenous, tribal and native communal territories (life plans, co-management schemes, governance) • Wetland and peatland management • One health (e.g., monitoring zoonotic risks)	• Nature based biodiversity business model/ bioeconomy (timber/ non timber, aquatic, tourism) • Production, commercialization, marketing, research, capacity building to producer organizations, diversification • Traceability mechanisms for Amazon products • Restoration inside/outside protected areas (planning, implementation, monitoring) • Food security/ sustainable alternative livelihoods • Remediation practices to pollution (mining/mercury, water, soil, air)	• Integrated natural resource management plans at different jurisdictions (zoning, planning, land regularization, watershed plans, tenure/access rights, climate mitigation/adaptation plans) • Legal environmental instruments (policies, plans, harmonization of regional ones, elimination of perverse incentives) • Inter-sectoral agreements, policies and technical and regulatory instruments • Recognition/protection of indigenous people and local communities' rights to land and natural resource use and control, including participation in planning and decision-making • Community agreements, monitoring and co-management mechanisms • Regional commercial strategy for Amazon products • Economic and financial incentives • Innovative conservation financing (PFP, bonds, PES, blended finance) • Natural capital accounting and economic valuation for nature • Monitoring state of the territory and land use • Climate change regional scenario analyses • Law enforcement to combat environmental crimes	• Project/ Program Coordination • Donor coordination • Community and institutional capacity strengthening at subnational, national and regional level • Knowledge exchange • Strengthening and protection of traditional knowledge systems • Dialogue towards coordination and solving joint issues • Information sharing (monitoring systems, platforms, protocols) • Local, regional and international research • Communications and awareness raising • Project/Program monitoring and evaluation

Cross cutting issues: Increased landscape connectivity; transboundary cooperation; institutional and community governance; multi-stakeholder engagement and dialogue; technology and innovation; leveraging financing; open-access data management and traditional knowledge systems; climate change mitigation and adaptation; private sector; gender and vulnerable populations.

12.	ASL3 aims to support the achievement of a series of outcomes, which together seek to contribute to bring about the transformative and lasting behavioral changes needed to achieve the long-term vision of a conserved, inclusive, and sustainably developed Amazon. The Program's detailed outcomes are described in the Program Overview Table above as well as in the component descriptions below. In summary, the outcomes sought under ASL3 are: (a) increased area and connectivity as well as improved management and financial sustainability of globally significant forest and freshwater ecosystems protected under different legal regimes[4]; (b) increased area of forests brought under SLWM practices, including restored degraded terrestrial habitats, and strengthened value chains and market access; (c) strengthened multisectoral, multi-country and multistakeholder capacity for integrated governance, planning and monitoring, including for developing, implementing and enforcing policy and regulatory frameworks in coherence with natural resource conservation and sustainable use, as well as developing green finance and incentive mechanisms; and (d) enhanced capacity for dialogue, implementation and coordination; and increased knowledge among multiple stakeholders for management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

13.	The ASL program recognizes that achieving its goals requires collaboration between various stakeholders, including governments, communities, and the private sector;

and the expected outcomes will be a result of different positive forces in place. Concrete measures of success of the program as it relates to specific outcomes linked to the safeguarding of GEBs will be measured by: (i) Increasing the number of protected areas (PAs) to help safeguard standing primary forests, biodiversity, ecosystem flows and services, while promoting sustainable land use practices; (ii) improved management of existing protected areas, ensuring that management of these areas can be improved and sustained over the long term; (iii) Improved governance and institutional frameworks to promote sustainable land use practices, reduce deforestation, and other predatory natural resource use practices in the region; (iv) facilitating the development of sustainable value chains in the Amazon region, ensuring that economic development is compatible with global conservation goals; (v) establishment and restoration of ecological corridors, in order to connect protected areas, promote land and freshwater area connectivity and biodiversity conservation at scale; (vi) strengthening knowledge and information flows and access in order to support the scaling and establishment of sustainable practice for forestry and agriculture as well as community-based natural resource management, and conservation planning.

14.   To ensure the success of the Program and its child projects, it will be crucial to adapt to changes in national and regional contexts. To achieve this, ASL 3 will implement a multi-faceted approach that includes: (i) Involving and empowering technical teams that are typically stable through periods of political change. Such teams can provide continuity to the project while also helping it adapt to new situations; (ii) facilitating dialogue and participation of indigenous communities, local communities, and stakeholders. This helps foster ownership and participation in national projects and enables feedback to be incorporated into program planning and implementation (ensuring that the program continues to be responsive to their needs and priorities); (iii) Partnering with NGOs that have deep roots in the communities they serve and are traditionally resilient to political changes at the national level. These partnerships will help ensure continuity and stability during periods of political transition while also providing valuable expertise and support to the benefit of project and program implementation; (iv) Regular monitoring and evaluation of the program to assess its progress, identify areas for improvement, and make necessary adjustments; (v) Establishing strong partnerships with government agencies including multi-country like ACTO and COICA, and ensuring that the program remains aligned with national and regional policies and strategies to promote sustainability and long-term impact.

16.   Finally, several critical assumptions underpin the ToC that will influence the attainment of the Program's desired outcomes. Continuing political and stakeholder (including IPLC) commitment and buy in, and fulfillment of complementary initiatives' commitments will be required to facilitate reaching the ASL targets. While this assumption is important as it provides a supportive environment to the activities of the ASL, the Program has already demonstrated its resilience to changes in political priorities within Amazon countries. In part, this is linked to the second assumption, which anticipates that multiple sectors and stakeholders engage around a shared long-term vision. The ASL's participatory approach fosters and strengthens relationships between key stakeholders and gives it a solid technical and operational foundation. The third assumption is that anticorruption policies are enforced, illegal activities are controlled, and violence does not impede interventions nor deter participation. Even though violence linked with illegal activities, is prevalent in several Amazon regions and addressing it requires forces beyond ASL control, the Program's approach to work on the ground, involving local stakeholders and contributing to sustainable livelihoods that provide them viable alternatives, helps build ownership and buy in to counteract these situations. In several countries, like Colombia, these interventions directly contribute to peace building. In addition, the WB sets in place security protocols for its own interventions, supported by security efforts, and which will inform interventions.

17.   As mentioned, while the aspects involved in these assumptions are beyond the direct control of the ASL3 Program, the participatory and inclusive approaches towards stakeholder engagement favored by both the national and regional projects helps build a coalition that contributes to keeping things moving in the right direction. Coordination with other efforts, included in the baseline section, will be essential to achieve transformational changes within a broader scope. Experience has shown that even if the assumptions are not fully realized, the Program's achievements may slow down, but its overall resilience and agility allows it to adapt and move forward.

18.   **Component 1 – Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes**: This component will increase biodiversity conservation through the implementation of initiatives towards new areas under protection categories, improved protected area management[5], increased governance in conserved areas including indigenous territories, primary forests, recognition and management of OECMs, and enhanced sustainable financing,[6]. This contributes to the establishment of a representative, effective, connected and climatically resilient network of Amazon areas under different protection regimes, and with activities on the ground at subnational, national and regional levels[7]. Program efforts will enhance existing national and regional ones to develop and implement a long term strategic vision for integrated protected area systems, in alignment with GEF-8 programming direction (and linked to the UNCBD Targets 8, 10, 11) including support to: (a) bring new areas under protection including, increasing the area of globally significant forest and freshwater ecosystems under different protection regimes (*inter alia* national/regional/transboundary protected areas, heritage sites, RAMSAR sites, and indigenous lands)[8]; (b) strengthen the management effectiveness of existing terrestrial and wetland protected areas and their respective buffer zones throughout the region; and (c) enhance the long-term financial sustainability of OECMs and national Protected Area Systems. Approaches towards sustainable financing will be informed by Brazil, Colombia and Peru's Financing for Permanence experience[9].

19.	Despite significant progress over the years, protected areas under different regimes are under threat of deforestation and degradation, caused by different drivers mentioned in the previous section. The Program's Component 1 will include interventions in response to the barriers identified, including: weak enforcement mechanisms to deter Illegal logging and mining activities[10]-[11]; lack of public participation and support for local communities and stakeholders; political and institutional challenges and shifting priorities (which can hinder enforcement of conservation policies and regulations); limited financial resources; and other crosscutting barriers such as permitting processes and zoning ordinance for buffer zones; conflicting interests among stakeholders (which can make it challenging to reach consensus on prioritizing areas for protection, progressing conservation objectives and strategies).

20.	In addition, there are barriers linked to limited institutional capacities, with many conservation organizations and government agencies potentially lacking the necessary expertise and resources to effectively monitor and manage protected areas; increased climate variability and change; understanding and quantifying conservation gaps in protected areas and the potential for transboundary protected areas, given the lack of methods for regional and countrywide assessments that can help render species inventories and protected areas planning (e.g., in order to map and secure the key biodiversity within protected areas, ecological corridors, and its network thereof)[12].

21.	Component 1 activities will prioritize conservation of high biodiversity areas (including in indigenous territories) and areas with high carbon sequestration potential. This in turn, may also play a significant role in maintaining the connectivity of ecosystems both at national and transboundary scale). Countries like Ecuador will include interventions to improve management and enhance protection of conservation areas that contribute to safeguarding the headwaters of the Amazon River. The project will prioritize multi-stakeholder approaches, as well as increased funding, capacity building, and political will to act as a leaver for improved protection of the region's biodiversity, ecosystems, and associated ecosystem services. The activities will strive to promote gender considerations, enhancing the role of women in conservation, as well as park rangers and decision makers in management of protected areas[13]. Work with indigenous authorities and communities will be a key point supporting conservation of its territories, following participatory processes leading to culturally appropriate management plans. Work with communities and individuals conserving areas in officially recognized or to be recognized OECMs will be a strengthened approach. Furthermore, approaches will seek to not only expand/improve protected areas and OECMs individually but also collectively, taking into consideration actions to enhance connectivity between themselves and the multiple land and water resource uses within surrounding productive landscapes. In promoting terrestrial and aquatic connectivity, resilience to increased climate variability and change at the landscape level will be enhanced. This contributes to a systemic and sustainable transformation in landscape, ecosystem and species conservation and sustainable development trajectories in the Amazon region. ASL3 child projects proposed contributions to the Program outcomes is summarized in Table 1 below. Specific activities will vary between countries, however, are expected to include *inter alia:*

a)	risk assessments, prioritizations, consultations and delineation/demarcation of areas under different forms of protection/regimes; preparation of legal protocols for declaration of new/expanded protected areas (for example, Kaboeri creek area in Suriname);

b)	preparation and/or strengthened implementation of protected area, buffer zone and OECMs management plans (for example, Ramsar sites in Colombia and Areas Under Special Administration Regime, ABRAEs, in Venezuela), and indigenous people life plans (for example, support Indigenous peoples' management instruments and initiatives in Brazil);

c)	mainstreaming of Earth observation/satellite-based monitoring and accountability systems into protected area planning and management (e.g., Bolivia);

d)	identification, implementation and strengthening of innovative participatory governance mechanisms (e.g., co-management with IPLC, private sector concessioning, multi-protected area governance schemes),

e)	declaration, recognition and participatory management of OECMs (for example in Brazil, including promoting co-management arrangements, among others);

f)	design/strengthening of long-term financing mechanisms, which align and maximize the synergies between both public and private sectors (e.g., conservation trust funds, forest resilience bonds[14]); and

g)	identification and implementation of strategies to minimize human-wildlife conflict in priority areas.

Table 1. Contribution by Participating Countries to Program Outcomes in Component 1

Outcome	Participating countries and Relevant GEF Core Indicator and/or program level indicators (preliminary estimations)[15]	Contribution to GBF targets (Figure 7)
Increased area of globally significant forest and freshwater ecosystems under legal protection (e.g., national/sub-national protected areas, heritage sites, RAMSAR sites, indigenous lands, OECM, etc.)	Suriname is planning to conduct the process (assessment, prioritization, consultations, preparation of legal documentation) for the declaration of new protected areas. Core indicator 1: **Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare) *Suriname: 216,386 ha* of *newly created terrestrial protected areas* *Colombia: 1,811,915 ha of Terrestrial OECMs supported* *Peru: 140,000.00 ha of Terrestrial OECMs supported*	Target 5, Target 7, Target 11, Target 12, Target 13, Target 15, Target 17, Target 18, Target 19, Target 21
Areas under legal protection with strengthened/improved management, financing and governance mechanisms	Preliminary targets for protected areas under improved management effectiveness and/or new areas created/expanded (outcome above) include: *Bolivia: 8,747,750 ha* *Brazil: 2,019,425[16] ha* *Colombia: 7,381,597 ha* *Ecuador: 1,076,207.7 ha* *Peru: 4,714,977.0 ha* *Venezuela: 10,121,263 ha*	Target 2, Target 6, Target 7, Target 8, Target 9, Target 10, Target 11, Target 12, Target 13, Target 14, Target 16, Target 18, Target 19, Target 20, Target 22, Target 23
Improved ecological connectivity promoted in targeted landscapes	All Projects include specific references to prioritizing interventions with a focus on connectivity as a criterion.	Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 8, Target 9, Target 11, Target 12, Target 13, Target 14, Target 15, Target 16, Target 17, Target 19, Target 20, Target

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22.   **Component 2 – Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration:** This component aims to promote and scale up sustainable management practices, strengthen value chains for socio-biodiversity products and restore degraded land. In alignment with Component 1 that primarily supports conservation activities, Component 2 will provide local inhabitants sustainable productive alternatives in ways that empower and improve their livelihoods and economic, social and cultural wellbeing. The component also recognizes that areas that have already been deforested and/or degraded require restoration efforts to take place to re-establish connectivity and a healthy flow of ecosystem services at the landscape level.

23.   Several barriers have been identified that hinder the adoption of SLWM practices. They include insufficient knowledge and/or dissemination about economic alternatives and/or sustainable practices at technical level together with poor access to financing for small producers. All ASL3 countries plan to target medium and small producers, including Indigenous peoples and other local communities, to build multiple stakeholder capacities and promote uptake and implementation of SLWM practices, following participatory processes and capacity needs assessments. Regional networks among producers will be promoted. Areas under SLWM will be expanded in ASL3, targeting additional beneficiaries, and reinforcing the specific roles that women, elder and youth can play in decision-making and implementation of better practices to transform landscapes and behavior patterns (including in conflict settings)[17], to bring about long-term transformative change in favor of a sustainable and inclusive Amazon.

24.   Barriers to participation in sustainable value chains include lack of organization and capacity among producers to deliver quality products, underdeveloped value chains including local capacity to transform products, logistical and transport issues, insufficient traceability, difficulty to access markets, and lacking consumer awareness (e.g., related to sustainability embedded in commodities and products produced in the region).

25.   Activities will promote access to sustainable markets by local producers, including IPLC and women. In the US and Europe, but also in cities of Latin America, a strong wave of responsible consumers is in place looking for more sustainable products and to ban products coming from deforested areas, providing opportunities to change their consumption habits and support small, local producers that guarantee the protection of the Amazon. ASL3 will scale-up activities from ASL1 and ASL2 to transform local producer's capacities and markets, possibly including new products, additional producers, ensuring that women, elderly (with memory of cultural traditions and knowledge of traditional products and/or craftmanship) and youth play a strong and positive role in these value chains. Capacity building in entrepreneurship skills will be enhanced both via national and regional projects, supporting community producer organizations to achieve readiness to apply and receive funding from private sector in fair terms and complying with required social and environmental standards. To reduce gender gaps in natural resource management, specific women's initiatives and community-based initiatives promoting the participation of women will be encouraged and supported, with incentives for activities of women's cooperatives or women-led producer's associations. Transformation will also happen through exploring the possibilities of a regional certification of Amazon products, strengthening local producer associations and their dialogue with stakeholders along the value chain, and educating consumers to increase recognition of sustainable products and willingness to pay.

26.   Similarly, barriers to restoration exist, including entry costs, for example to create plant nurseries; insufficient technical know-how; insufficient knowledge of the benefits including related to job creation, food security, and strengthening of social fabric. The Program will benefit from the increased amount of interest restoration is having at the international level, including as the UN declared 2021-2030 the decade of restoration, endorsing several initiatives including the Bonn challenge[18], Initiative 20X20[19] and most recently Target 2 under the new Kunming-Montreal[20] agreement to ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration. The Scientific Panel for the Amazon is also calling strongly for "restoration arcs" in the Amazon[21], to counteract the "deforestation arcs". Many restoration activities have been launched with positive results within ASL1 and are being scaled-up with ASL2 and lessons will be used to target additional areas and identify the best restoration strategies depending on context (for example in Bolivia, which aims to enhance public and private restoration processes in 92,300 ha). A study, now close to completion for ASL1 demonstrates that restoration chains involve and empower women and create jobs, which is an aspect that will be strengthened within ASL3. Individual country activities will promote ecosystem conservation and restoration through public and private partnerships including, in conjunction with activities under Component 3, providing technical, financial, and non-financial assistance to de-risk finance to make total capital invested cheaper and thus increase capital flows to sustainable biodiversity, water, and forest investments. The main transformation levers to be actioned within this theme, in conjunction with activities under component 3, are expected to be policies and new/innovative business models to foster restoration, including leveraging private financing through for example blended finance. ASL1 recently organized an interesting event to present to parliamentarians, recommendations on how policy decisions could attract private sector financing towards restoration.

27.   Component 2 will support complementary strategies to: (a) increase the area of forests brought under SLWM practices; (b) increase multiple stakeholder capacities for participation in sustainable forest- and freshwater-friendly production chains; and (c) increase the area under restoration and/or regeneration schemes. ASL3 child projects proposed contributions to the Program outcomes is summarized in Table 2 below.

28.   Activities in Component 2 to be supported under the child projects might include, *inter alia*:

a)   developing and adopting sustainable and inclusive production systems, aimed at improving livelihoods and food security of indigenous and local communities (including women) while promoting forest, water, and biodiversity resource conservation (e.g., integrated crop-livestock-forestry systems, agroforestry, sustainable forest management, and fishery management);

b)   developing new and strengthening/scaling up of existing forest- and freshwater-friendly production chains and bioeconomy solutions (from production through to market), including development of innovative business models;

c)   building capacity of farmers, local authorities and other stakeholders in order to promote sustainable, forest- and freshwater-friendly businesses (e.g., extraction of non-timber forest products, products from agroforestry production, aquaculture with native species of commercial value, and community-based ecotourism in Colombia and Suriname, and building on the women's collective model of Teçume d'Amazônia in Brazil for example);

d)   increasing access to innovative technologies/best practices with focus on adding more value, accessing markets and gaining efficiency; and increasing capacity for and uptake of these approaches (including access to financing), particularly in community and private lands;

e)   enhancing traceability systems for selected products (for example in Suriname), working on certification and other trademarks to identify sustainable Amazon deforestation-free products;

f)   enhancing capacity of all stakeholders to sustainably manage and restore ecosystems;

g)   involving IPLCs as well as the private sector in implementing sustainable production and restoration activities, with a focus on deforestation hotspots as well as connectivity (for example, Ecuador and Peru's focus on connectivity corridors including linkages with the Andes);

h)   identifying mechanisms and increasing access to financing for eco and bio-businesses based on sustainable value chains;

i)   development and implementation of science-based decision-making initiatives, promoting increased use of scientific data and analysis to inform restoration efforts on the ground; and

j)   supporting stakeholders in remediation activities to resolve pollution issues, including from mining/mercury pollution to water, soil and air.

Table 2. Contribution by Participating Countries to Program Outcomes in Component 2

Outcome	Participating countries Relevant GEF Core Indicator and/or program level indicators (preliminary estimations)[22]	Contribution to GBF targets (Figure 7)
Areas brought under SLWM practices	All countries will develop activities to increase the areas under sustainable practices (both land and water areas). In total, targets contribute to bringing 18,929 million ha under improved practices, with the breakdown of preliminary targets by country as follows: *Bolivia: 4,487,662.4 ha of landscapes under improved practices* *Brazil: 8,229,090 ha of landscapes under improved practices* *Colombia: 1,016,724 ha of landscapes under improved practices* *Ecuador:* 300,000 *ha of landscapes under improved practices* *Peru: 4,000,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices* *Suriname: 100,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices* *Venezuela: 50 ha of landscapes under improved practices*	Target 1, Target 2, Target 4, Target 7, Target 8, Target 9, Target 10, Target 11, Target 12, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23
Increased capacity for and participation in sustainable forest and freshwater-friendly value chains	All countries will include activities that prioritize the development of increased capacities on productive practices and/or the development of value chains, business models and markets for sustainable products from the Amazon, with the potential to maximize adequate resource use and benefit sharing.	Target 2, Target 3, Target 14, Target 15, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23
Increased area restored or at least undergoing restoration or regeneration	Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela will perform activities related to restoration or regeneration with the following preliminary targets *Bolivia: 92,300 ha of land restored*	Target 2, Target 5, Target 6, Target 13, Target 15, Target 16, Target 17, Target 18, Target 19, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23

	Bolivia: 92,500 ha of land restored	
	Colombia: 8,000 ha of land restored	
	Peru: 2,000 ha of land restored	
	Venezuela: 1,500 ha of land restored	

29.   **Component 3 – Supporting governance, incentives and policy transformations:** This component supports implementation of both Component 1 and Component 2 by strengthening institutional and community governance and overall, promoting an enabling multisectoral environment for sustainable land and natural resource conservation and use at local, subnational, and national levels. The implementation of this component will strengthen national and regional multisectoral conservation and development policies, design and implementation of land and water use integrated planning at different jurisdictions and with a view to promote connectivity between landscapes, appropriate monitoring, and control mechanisms (including at the community level). It will promote increased participation of IPLCs in decision making[23], provided with better monitoring systems, tools, and financing mechanisms. Furthermore, implementation of this component feeds into on-the-ground actions supported under Components 1 and 2, aimed at improving management and reducing pressure on forests (including primary forests and intact forest landscapes), watersheds and biodiversity, avoiding GHG emissions and restoring ecosystems in the respective child project areas. This component explicitly recognizes that a coherent and robust regulatory framework, associated institutional capacities, local stakeholder participation, and tailored tools in the region play a critical role in reducing deforestation and associated negative externalities linked to the loss of ecosystem services and biological diversity[24]-[25].

30.   Several barriers have been identified, which may hinder the development of an enabling environment, including contextual challenges in sectoral policies and legal frameworks across ASL participant countries and sectors that drive most of the deforestation and degradation of natural ecosystems (e.g., national policies that may promote unsustainable economic activities, perverse incentives, inadequate use, maintenance, and valuation of ecosystems and services they provide, inadequate land use planning that does not properly consider environmental criteria or integrated multisectoral landscape approaches). Financial and market incentives for farmers in most countries have not been appropriately designed and implemented, failing to promote more efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, recover degraded areas (e.g., through agroforestry, sustainable agriculture, and forestry activities) and promote ecological connectivity to safeguard biodiversity and water resources while maximizing soil and water retention at the watershed level. Barriers related to undesignated lands or lack of clarity towards tenure and rights to access natural resources, impede effective conservation and sustainable use planning and measures and which the ASL may support with knowledge and analysis. Other barriers relate to the potential lack and/or knowledge of alternative economic opportunities for communities in the region, who may rely on activities such as logging, artisanal mining, and agriculture for their livelihoods.

31.   To overcome these barriers, ASL3 will work to enable Amazon region countries to, for example, identify opportunities to develop frameworks that better regulate the use of natural resources and promote sustainability best practices in extractive sectors such as timber production and gold mining, as well as road infrastructure. Additionally, analysis of gaps in policies and legal frameworks will also identify gender gaps so that improvements include specific measures, where needed, for women and vulnerable groups, for example considering the issue that women are more affected by impediments to ownership of land, financial inclusion, and participation in official decision-making fora. ASL3 will harness the potential for Amazon region countries to mobilize domestic financing and private capital for investment in initiatives that can help close the biodiversity financing gap and generate global environmental benefits, through better policy coherence within a system of incentives that can stimulate transformational change. In the countries under the ASL 3 Program, this will be progressed by: (a) applying available knowledge, including traditional and local knowledge; (b) new/improved business models; (c) institutional incentives that fast track the transition to nature-positive, climate neutral, and pollution-free solutions, (d) incentives and regulations which mobilize and engage local and regional stakeholders, while promoting new partnerships, and building coalitions for systemic and long-lasting change. More specifically, under this component countries will strive to implement activities related to design and implement evidence-based integrated land use planning with environmental criteria and multiple scales, incentive systems, institutional, and intercultural frameworks for the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems into policies, sector guidelines and regulatory instruments; build further coherence across sectors, institutions, and stakeholder groups to harmonize territorial management instruments and landscape planning and strategies; strengthening of multi-stakeholder platforms; identifying opportunities to develop additional financing mechanisms and implement existing national forest and conservation related funds.

32.   In order to effectively implement the activities outlined under Component 3, it is crucial that various stakeholders interact and collaborate. This includes engagement with

government agencies responsible for environmental and natural resource management, as well as other relevant sectors (agriculture, mining, transport, tourism, commerce, finances, among others), civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs), private sector actors, and academic institutions. Engagement and dialogue will take place through various means such as workshops, consultations, and multi-stakeholder platforms, with the aim of developing and implementing integrated land use planning strategies that incorporate environmental sustainability criteria, incentives, and involve IPLCs in decision-making processes.

33.   The main transformation levers to be actioned within this component are expected to operate across sectors and tip the system into an operating state that improves forest and water resource management, policy, and governance, cross sectoral and multistakeholder dialogue, financing for biodiversity based on leveraging sustainability, and linked to biodiversity co-benefits in the context of national priorities on climate change mitigation and adaptation. ASL3 child projects proposed contributions to the Program outcomes is summarized in Table 3 below.

34.   Activities are designed to lever transformation, and may include *inter alia*:

a)   Increasing participatory governance and planning for improving land-use planning and landscape connectivity (including watersheds and cloud forests) at sub-national, national and multinational levels, including convening relevant stakeholders and facilitating the development of (a) common vision(s) as well as related implementation strategy(ies) and plan(s) (for example, Ecuador will strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration and management in two connectivity corridors; similarly Brazil aims to foster cross-sectoral integration and multi-stakeholder dialogue in the lower portion of Xingu river basin and the interfluve of the Purus and Madeira rivers; and Venezuela will update the Land Management Plan (POTE) of the State of Amazonas);

b)   Support improvement and/or implementation of policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks, agreements and tools for conservation, sustainable natural resource use, and combatting illegal activities, at local, sub-national, national and multi-national levels. Including linking legal frameworks regulating land-use to targets related to climate change commitments from countries (for example, Suriname plans to support implementation of its Responsible Mining Strategy and Action Plan (RMSAP);

c)   Mainstream environmental concerns into economic sectors which currently lead to land clearing and forest degradation (cattle ranching, agriculture, extractive industries, infrastructure development), including incorporating participatory watershed management, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use principles into policies, land use planning, guidelines and/or instruments which engage the private sector as well as the financial sector (for example, Suriname plans to mainstream biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation considerations in sectoral practices for sustainable forest management and effective management of PAs and OECMs);

d)   Explore innovative financial incentives and mechanisms for conservation and nature positive investments (for example, Peru's focus on mechanisms such as green Public Investment Programming (Green PIPs), forestry sector incentive programs, local government incentives, payment for ecosystem services, works for taxes, among others; and Brazil, will consider financial subsidies that incorporate socio-environmental aspects for the designation of undesignated public forests in selected areas), including maximizing opportunities to getting private sector financing directed to nature-positive investments, and build on regional and national experiences, for example: microfinance transferred directly to IPLC communities, identification of social and environmental responsibility funds, mobile banking and payment systems, financial literacy;

e)   Improve the understanding of stocks and flows or changes in forest assets. Applying Natural capital accounting systematic frameworks for collating data on forest assets and linking it back to the System of National accounts and its indicators of economic performance (e.g., Gross Domestic Product - GDP);

f)   Enhancing technical support and financial incentives for adoption of SLWM, for example, providing technical extension services; exploring potential partnerships with existing credit lines and/or other innovative financial instruments (e.g., de-risking funds, impact investment funds, Agri3 Fund, Debt-for-climate swaps and debt-for-nature swaps) with a focus on more sustainable production chains, and business development;

g)   Strengthening and institutionalizing environmental and social monitoring frameworks, systems, tools and capacity at local, sub-national, national and regional levels (for example, Bolivia aims to strengthen enforcement through improved monitoring, reporting and innovative control systems such as satellite imagery and remote sensing; and Peru, which aims to strengthen monitoring capacities of IPLCs and environmental defenders); and

h)   Developing and applying spatial land use planning and decision support systems working with Earth observation and other sources of big data. With ASL3 support, promote the use of state-of-the art technology and innovative analytical tools (e.g., climate risk modeling, Agent-based modelling, "Spatial Agent" open data, data cubes, long-term time data series, environmental rural cadaster).

Table 3. Contribution by Participating Countries to Program Outcomes in Component 3

Outcome	Participating countries Relevant GEF Core Indicator and/or program level indicators (preliminary estimations)[26]	Contribution to GBF targets (Figure 7)
Environmental criteria mainstreamed into policies, regulations, norms and land use planning of environment and other sectors to foster cross-sectoral and institutional coherence	All countries will develop activities linked to the design and implementation of frameworks, agreements and tools for conservation, sustainable natural resource use, combatting illegal activities, linking legal frameworks for land-use with forest-related climate change targets realized at multiple geographical scales. Support will be provided to preparation of land use/landscape level planning, and implementation in several cases with direct investments.

Program level preliminary indicators identified:

·   *Number of n*ew or amended policies supporting sustainability implemented

·   *Number of institutions with improved cross-sectoral and institutional coherence* | Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 8, Target 9, Target 10, Target 11, Target 12, Target 15, Target 16, Target 17, Target 19, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23 |
| Strengthened capacity to implement and enforce policy and regulatory frameworks for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use | All countries will include project activities that mainstream the integration of environmental and social considerations into the economic sectors which contribute to deforestation, land clearing and degradation of standing natural. | Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 8, Target 9, Target 10, Target 11, Target 12, Target 13, Target 14, Target 15, Target 16, Target 17, Target 18, Target 19, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23 |
| Increased participation of civil society, including IPLC, in decision-making fora, land-use planning, project implementation and monitoring fostered at multiple administrative levels. | All countries will include activities around the strengthening governance of environmental and indigenous authorities enabling better management, adoption of regulatory frameworks, and policies.

Program level preliminary indicators identified: | Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 8, Target 10, Target 11, Target 12, Target 13, Target 15, Target 16, Target 18, Target 19, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23 |

	· *Number of civil society and IPLC organizations participating in decision-making fora and land-use planning;*	
Strengthened environmental and social monitoring frameworks, systems and tools	All countries will develop activities that strengthen community governance (dialogues, agreements and co-management of available resources); participatory monitoring of natural resources; integrated climate change analyses; environmental law enforcement **Program level preliminary indicators identified:** · *Number of projects where the monitoring frameworks, systems, and tools have been implemented/strengthened*	Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 8, Target 10, Target 11, Target 13, Target 14, Target 15, Target 16, Target 18, Target 19, Target 20, Target 22, Target 23
Innovative financial incentives and mechanisms implemented for conservation and nature-positive investment	Several countries plan to explore options for innovative financial and other mechanisms, be it through *inter alia* improving access to finance for IPLCs and other value chain actors; innovations related to Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Schemes; forest certification schemes; sustainable investment instruments. **Program level preliminary indicators identified:** · *Total domestic resources mobilized to support project related activities* · *Enhancement and/or establishment of conservation trust funds* · *Amount of funding allocated to innovative financial incentives and mechanisms for conservation and nature-positive investment;*	Target 1, Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 8, Target 9, Target 10, Target 11, Target 12, Target 13, Target 14, Target 15, Target 16, Target 17, Target 18, Target 19, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23

35.   **Component 4 – Promoting capacity building, communications and regional collaboration:** This component aims to foster knowledge exchange, innovation, coordination, and joint regional interventions, both between Amazon countries and with other regional initiatives. It is based on the recognition that shared knowledge coupled with research and communication capacities results in improved implementation. In addition, promoting coordination in key strategic actions generates outcomes that have greater impact than if countries were working in isolation. Collaboration and learning amongst neighboring countries and partners to tackle common threats and accelerate the implementation and upscaling of innovative approaches and best practices will generate an influencing effect, expanding the results of the interventions in each national target area to a larger scale. To this end, Component 4 will support complementary strategies to: (a) enhance knowledge and institutional implementation capacity among national and regional project stakeholders; and (b) strengthen cross-scale and cross-sectoral dialogue for effective coordination around conservation and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

36.   Several barriers constrain capacity building, communications, and regional collaboration, including knowledge gaps, with insufficient integration of scientific, traditional, and local knowledge in decision making at all levels, and low awareness of the solutions to reduce deforestation and degradation in the Amazon, as well as of the impacts of unsustainable practices. Such knowledge would need to be transferred to multiple stakeholders, including local forest inhabitants to build their capacity so they adopt SLWM practices; the broader public to build awareness and increase their understanding about the value of conserving the Amazon; and decision-makers so that they take fully informed decisions. ASL3 will include activities related to knowledge management, communications, and monitoring with a view to improving coordination, access to information, and capacity of stakeholders to implement national and regional activities. Within knowledge management, ASL3 activities will build on lessons from previous phases to continue fostering innovation and learning, one of the transformation levers, utilizing the knowledge repository system developed under ASL1 and ASL2 as well as learning exchanges to facilitate the transfer of experiences and best practices among the participant country projects. Knowledge management activities supported through the regional project will also benefit directly and indirectly from the GEF MSP Support to the Scientific Panel for the Amazon, for which the WB is the implementing agency. Communication tools will be deployed under both national and regional projects to disseminate ASL3 results to a broad audience, raising awareness about the importance of the Amazon and critical regional issues, promoting project activities and solutions, disseminating knowledge products, and showcasing partnerships with stakeholders. Monitoring of national projects as well as program-level results/impacts will also contribute to addressing capacity, knowledge, and coordination gaps through the timely provision of data and information that can support the identification of relevant opportunities for knowledge exchange and adaptive management.

37.   An additional barrier is the insufficient cross-scale and cross-sectoral coordination to solve joint issues at the regional level as well as uneven knowledge and implementation capacity of institutions across sectors. Individual and institutional stakeholders lack convening spaces and networks to dialogue on transboundary issues and share information on what is happening in each of the countries, hindering regional collaboration. ASL3 activities will action the transformation lever on multi-stakeholder dialogue, drawing on a platform of different groups of stakeholders with distinct responsibilities working together toward a shared goal on issues of common concern across the region. To do so, the Program will build on the working groups and workshops organized on diverse topics, including intersectoral agreements, wetlands, and sustainable finance, and will assist countries in identifying knowledge and/or implementation gaps as well as potential for regional harmonization of regulations and practices around joint matters. An example is the Amazon Regional Alliance to Reduce the Impacts of Gold Mining, an interconnected, cross-border, and multi-stakeholder effort to raise awareness and propose ways to prevent or manage the impacts resulting from gold mining in the Amazon and the effects of mercury contamination, which could be expanded to more countries under ASL3. Under the regional project, ASL3 will convene regular meetings with bilateral, multilateral, and philanthropic donors in the Amazon to support potential synergies and share lessons and best practices thereby strengthening effective donor collaboration. As explained in the section below, the ASL regional project will maintain the Program's Steering Committee (PSC) with representatives from participating countries, GEF Implementing Agencies, and the GEF Secretariat, serving as a key advisory mechanism to enhance coordination and promote synergies between the national projects and other regional initiatives. ASL3 child projects proposed contributions to the Program outcomes is summarized in Table 4 below.

38.   The ASL3 program recognizes that knowledge exchange, innovation, coordination, and joint regional interventions among a broad range of national, subnational and community stakeholders from multiple countries are essential for achieving the program's objectives. The program aims to improve implementation by engaging stakeholders in exchanges on knowledge and institutional implementation across national and regional project stakeholders. The program will also create convening spaces and networks to dialogue on transboundary issues and share information on what is happening in each of the countries to promote regional collaboration.

39.   ASL Communications Strategy to be updated for ASL3 will aim to raise awareness and disseminate program-level results while at the same time building on lessons from previous phases of the Program. The overarching objective of ASL's communication strategy is to increase brand value, visibility of project impacts, and engagement with partners on the ground and at multiple levels. The ASL communication strategy strives to disseminate information related to the threats and solutions to the Amazon-wide issues, and it is

intended to reach a broad audience through various channels and products. These include the Collaboration for Development (C4D) platform, a webpage on the World Bank platform, ASL Brochures, posters, blogs, press releases, newsletters, videos, knowledge sheets, annual reports, social media, geospatial products/maps, and ASL merchandise. The strategy will also include training for national ASL projects delivered by the regional project as well as photo and video competitions. The strategy will be adjusted and enriched by the diversity of the audiences (including in terms of languages and cultures), but adapted to the constantly evolving political landscape in the Amazon and different objectives and narratives of each national project and government, while remaining under a single programmatic shared vision and values.

40.   The communication strategy plays a crucial role in the program's capacity to guide innovation and transformative impacts in the national and regional context. By effectively communicating the program's objectives, achievements, and challenges, the program can enhance its visibility and brand value, which can attract new partners and stakeholders. This, in turn, has helped the program expand its outreach and influence, leading to greater impact in the region. By providing training and toolkits on effective communication, the program increases the impact of national projects to communicate information relative to their projects but in line with overall Program objectives and strategy. This has led to better project design, implementation, and monitoring, which results in more effective and transformative interventions.

41.   Activities to be supported under the national and regional child projects might include *inter alia*:

a)   Develop analytical work and systematization of best practices, tools, and guidelines to improve integrated landscape management and conservation in the Amazon;

b)   Conduct knowledge exchanges through virtual and in-person events (study tours, mentoring or internship programs, south-south exchanges, conferences, specialized workshops, on-the-job training, and courses);

c)   Convene meetings between stakeholders from the national projects to foster dialogue and coordinate on issues that require joint action;

d)   Update funding analysis about the interventions in the Amazon from private, bilateral and multilateral agencies;

e)   Disseminate ASL3 results to a broad audience, raising awareness about the importance of the Amazon and critical regional issues, promoting project activities and solutions, disseminating knowledge products, and showcasing partnerships with stakeholders;

f)   Track national project results and aggregate these to measure program-level outcomes and facilitate adaptive management; and

g)   Develop specific strategies and guidelines to ensure projects develop gender sensitive activities, and explore how to engage with the private sector.

Table 4. Contribution by Participating Countries to Program Outcomes in Component 4

Outcome	Participating countries Relevant GEF Core Indicator and/or program level indicators (preliminary estimations)[27]	Contribution to GBF targets (Figure 6)

Enhance knowledge and institutional implementation capacity among national and regional project stakeholders	All countries will develop activities to enhance knowledge and institutional implementation capacity among national project stakeholders. **Program level preliminary indicators identified:** · *Number and type of adaptation and problem-solving cases at project level collected annually* · *Extent of learning with and from among actors (and satisfaction on relevance, applicability, clarity)* · *Number of illustrative examples of action taken as a result of learning and knowledge sharing events*	Target 2, Target 4, Target 6, Target 8, Target 12, Target 13, Target 14, Target 15, Target 19, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23
Strengthen cross-scale and cross-sectoral dialogue for effective coordination around conservation and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems	All countries will include activities to strengthen dialogue for effective coordination around conservation and the management of ecosystems. **Program level preliminary indicators identified:** · *Composite index to measure the quality, usefulness, inclusiveness, resilience and influence of informal and formal dialogues*	Target 2, Target 3, Target 5, Target 7, Target 8, Target 10, Target 11, Target 12, Target 13, Target 14, Target 15, Target 16, Target 18, Target 19, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23
Crosscutting indicators: Program-level tracking of the number of direct beneficiaries from actions under the program and amount of greenhouse gas	As crosscutting indicators, all countries will estimate and measure the GEF Core indicator related to the number of direct beneficiari	

(GHG) emissions mitigated	es as well as the GHG emissions mitigated	
	Core Indicator 11:	
	Bolivia: 132,000 beneficiaries (68,640 female; 63,360 male)	
	Brazil: 3,000 beneficiaries (1,500 female; 1,500 male)	
	Colombia: 20,000 beneficiaries (8,000 female; 12,000 male)	
	Ecuador: 204,631 beneficiaries (105,434 female; 99,197 male)	
	Peru: 20,000 beneficiaries (9,540 female; 10,460 male)	Target 1, Target 9, Target 17, Target 20, Target 21, Target 22, Target 23
	Suriname: 1,486 beneficiaries (849 female; 637 male)	
	Venezuela: 12,400 beneficiaries (5,000 female; 7,400 male)	
	Core Indicator 6	
	Bolivia: 36,000,000 tCO2e mitigated	
	Brazil: 934,148 tCO2e mitigated	
	Colombia: 6,200,000 tCO2e mitigated	
	Ecuador : 15,787,907 tCO2e mitigated	
	Peru: 10,000,000 tCO2e mitigated	
	Suriname: 2,405,877 tCO2e mitigated	
	Venezuela: 8,911,173 tCO2e mitigated	

42.   To achieve ASL3 Program objectives, each of the four components of the ToC is necessary but not sufficient on its own. Thus, striving towards the objectives of each component alone would be inadequate to bring about significant transformative change. For example, working on conservation of protected areas (Component 1) will not succeed in

isolation, as protected areas are and must remain connected with other landscapes, including agroforestry corridors and restored forests (Component 2). Communities living in or around areas under different protection regimes need support to incorporate or scale up sustainable livelihoods that bring concrete cultural and socio-economic benefits while also coexisting with conserved primary forests, rivers, wetlands, other natural ecosystems, ensuring maintenance of the ecosystem services they provide. Appropriate institutions, governance, policies, regulatory frameworks and incentives are needed to kickstart and/or reinforce the enabling environment that sets up and/or enforces landscape level planning involving conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the Amazon natural resources (Component 3). The Program will help improve the coordination of policies across the region and influence the development paradigm towards green, resilient and inclusive development. Cutting across all these themes, knowledge and learning is a critical element (Component 4). Innovative processes and the promotion of analysis and monitoring of the state of natural resources to test solutions and generate new information derived from scientific and traditional knowledge are key. Sharing, learning, building capacity and disseminating best practices and lessons, particularly among decision-makers and stakeholders on the ground, are essential features without which the long-term vision of the ASL cannot be achieved. These features contribute to changing mindsets, behaviors and decision making, putting in place the building blocks that will allow transformation to happen more readily when the opportunity arises. Linked to this, the ASL's multi-sectoral stakeholder, participatory approach fosters coordination and collaboration.

43.   Going beyond the components and considering that the Amazon biome operates as one single ecological unit with complex interconnected systems that extend across the entire basin, far beyond country borders, a coordinated regional multi-country approach is essential. This also applies to cultural connections as ethnic groups live in more than one country, cooperating across national boundaries for the long-term stewardship of the environment, which is inextricably linked to the wellbeing of their communities. Conversely, lack of regional coherence exacerbates several existing threats, and pressures cannot be addressed successfully by national-level activities alone due to their scale and complexity, including because of their transboundary nature. For example, many dams are located in the Andean countries - Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru - where the river headwaters form but the impacts extend to human and wildlife populations downstream in neighboring countries, severely altering hydrological flows. Also, strengthening enforcement against illegal activities in one jurisdiction may simply displace them to another.

44.   The Program is committed to building on the extensive work that the governments and other stakeholders are already doing in the Amazon towards the long-term vision. Working together under coordinated procedures and common visions will allow the countries to achieve greater, sustainable impacts than the sum of national actions. It will allow for levels of interconnectivity across countries that are using their GEF STAR allocations that could not be achieved through small, isolated projects. The GEF funds will provide incremental value across a range of project interventions to increase the terrestrial and freshwater area under effective protection, reduce deforestation, restore degraded areas, and promote sustainable and ecologically connected landscapes at the national and regional level. The co-financing leveraged from multilateral, bilateral, development agencies; grants from private donors; contributions from the UN Agencies country programs, and, potentially, partnerships with the private sector, will complement this. Addressing current threats and drivers require a coordinated, multi-country approach that considers the interdependent parts of the entire system, the root causes of challenges facing the Amazon, and the subregional contexts, which is what ASL3 hopes to facilitate and one of the key elements of its incremental justification. The regional platform will enable that regional coordination that stand alone initiatives lack and is a key incremental value to this new program.

45.   Similarly, the Program recognizes that for transformation to occur, interventions from multiple stakeholders from all countries at local, sub-national, national and regional levels as well as across sectors should be aligned so they move together towards a sustainable, resilient and inclusive Amazon. The ASL3 builds on the participative approach of ASL1 and ASL2 and will involve new and different stakeholders. This is recognized as an essential part of the proposed incremental change scaling up activities, in which, for example, activities from ASL1 were targeting local farmers to enable them to change agricultural practices; ASL2 strengthens value chains, providing more value to the local farmer engaged since ASL1; and ASL3 will aim to engage new stakeholders linked to regional markets, incrementally scaling up and fostering a transformative impact. Integrating scientific and indigenous knowledge and breaking silos will bring about new ideas and stimulate innovative solutions to the challenges facing the Amazon. In this regard, the WB is also GEF agency of a project to support the Scientific Panel for the Amazon and cross-fertilization will be encouraged with the ASL.

46.   To help enhance internal cohesion and coherence amongst the national child project investments across the GEF agencies, the regional project supports processes through which stakeholders strengthen joint collaborative action by sharing information, experience, knowledge and lessons learned, as well as promoting synergies between countries. ASL3 is founded upon ASL1 and ASL2 and as such allows for overlap, continuity and integration of national projects under the various cycles and the three phases will operate as a single platform for collaboration and exchange. The current mechanisms (including Program Steering Committee and Annual Conference) for internal coordination will integrate the new country and project stakeholders from ASL3. Additionally, working groups on common themes of interest will continue to operate and/or be created to answer new knowledge needs. Activities such as the study tour on sustainable community-based tourism, that bring together local stakeholders from the different countries working on similar

themes across the Amazon will also continue to be organized, illustrating another area where having a regional dimension to the Program brings value. In addition, the regional project will continue reaching out to partners working in the Amazon and contributing to global dialogues with relevant stakeholders active in combating deforestation drivers, including the private sector and financing institutions. Through its position as a convener of the Donor working group, the PSC, and thanks to the studies on international grant funding for Amazon conservation and sustainable management, the regional project aims to have a bird's-eye view to allow it to help identify gaps, avoid overlaps and maximize synergies.

47.   In summary, the GEF funds aim to bring about a transformation that is globally significant, given the importance of the Amazon biome for global climate and biodiversity, especially considering the risk of reaching a tipping point. To this end, the Program will promote a shared vision for building sustainable and connected landscapes and a common objective among the participating partners whose anticipated results are more than the sum of its components.

Framework for overall Program governance and coordination

48.   Governance and coordination arrangements will build upon those established under ASL1 and ASL2, as illustrated in Figure 6. More information is provided in the regional project concept note and will be further developed at project preparation. The World Bank will serve as Lead Agency, liaising closely with and ensuring coordination between other participating GEF Agencies and the GEF Secretariat. It will be responsible for enquiries regarding Program implementation progress and Program-level reporting, and the achievement of Program's-level higher impact on the global environment. As the Lead Agency, it will also seek to communicate and coordinate activities with on-going GEF projects and other donor-support investments and initiatives. The regional project will allow the World Bank to reinforce coordination and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences between the participating countries, especially when regional and global activities complement national-level investments.

Figure 6. Governance and Coordination Arrangements for the ASL
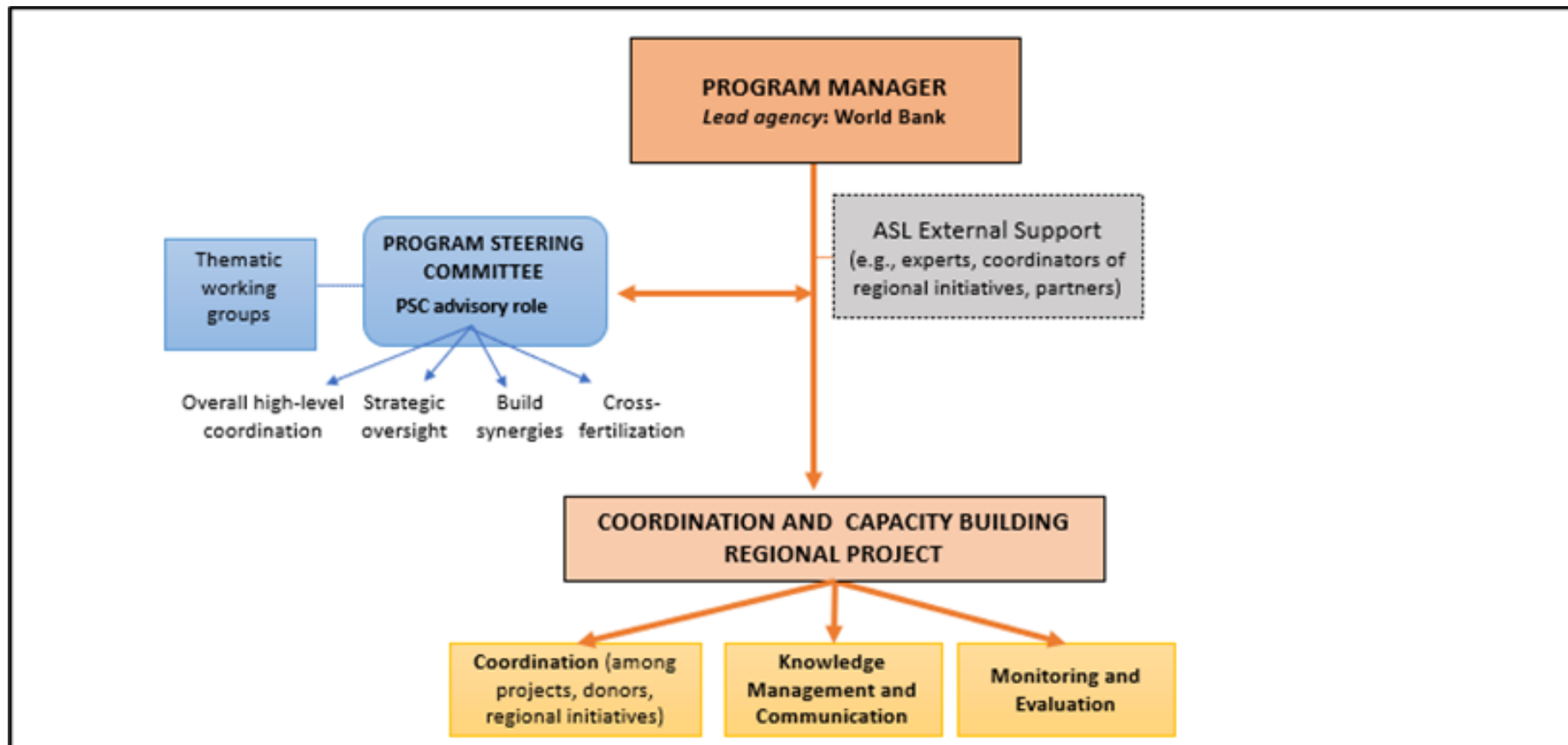
49.	The existing Program Steering Committee (PSC) will be expanded to incorporate representation from all participating countries. Chaired by the World Bank, as Lead Agency, the expanded PSC will comprise two principal and two alternate representatives from the executive agencies of each national child project and each of their respective GEF Agencies (CI-International, FAO, UNDP, WWF-US and World Bank), as well as one principal and one alternate from the GEF Secretariat. As needed, external participants (such as donors, Indigenous peoples and others) may be invited to meetings and/or provide program management support. The PSC will act as an advisory mechanism to maximize synergies and ensure the successful design and implementation of the Program. It meets every quarter to track progress and provide opportunities for cross-fertilization, including one annual face-to-face meeting in different project sites to increase uptake of lessons and build synergies. Terms of reference for the ASL3 PSC will be updated during regional project preparation. Thematic working groups will be established on priority themes. Such thematic groups may include all or a subset of the PSC members and experts or other relevant stakeholders, to allow priority topics to move forward in an efficient way. The working groups will be responsible for developing detailed proposals for knowledge sharing events and/or partnerships to be submitted to the PSC and for further development of the event.

50.	Partnerships and external support to deliver on regional activities will be secured via contracts or memorandum of understandings with specific institutions with the required capacity and experience. This in turn will result in cofinancing for the regional project. In addition to acknowledging the strong leadership role that the Ministries of Environment and other environmental authorities have on the ASL and its PSC, agreements with regional authorities such as ACTO, COICA, Governors Climate Task Force, will be sought to facilitate Program intervention and ensure governance buy in and sustainability.

51.   Besides coordination with other initiatives at national level, regional partnerships will be established both during regional project design but also during implementation, as themes and activities are prioritized by key program stakeholders. Some of the preliminary identified non-GEF funded projects/programs to coordinate with include: Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation's Amazon Andes Initiative, Inter-American Development Bank Amazon Initiative, projects from WWF Amazon regional unit, TNC projects in the Amazon, the Amazon Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information Network (RAISG), Andes Amazon Monitoring Project, USAID's Amazon Regional Environment Program, WCS Amazon Waters Initiative, Nia Tero Amazonia program, projects from Amazon Regional Alliance for the control of illegal gold mining, and projects within the scope of the North Amazon Alliance.

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[3] https://www.oneplanetsummit.fr/en/events-16/one-forest-summit-245

[4] Protected areas, Ramsar sites, Indigenous territories and additional Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures.

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[6] One Forest Summit in Libreville, Mar 1-2 (2023). As it relates to further calls for the launch of innovative mechanisms to finance protected areas.

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[9] ARPA, Herencia Colombia and Patrimonio del Peru, respectively.

[10] Walker, R. et al. Protecting the Amazon with protected areas. PNAS. 106 (26) 10582-10586 (2009). https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0806059106

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[13] Brazilian ARPA for instance requires that women are equally represented in all protected area governance bodies.

[14] The Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (2023).

[15] Besides the targets depicted in this and the next tables, during project preparation each country will develop a results framework to capture estimated targets for other outcomes not measured by the GEF core indicators.

[16] Preliminarily estimated area. Changes can be made according to consultations to protected areas' management local teams that could not yet be done.

[17] Ahmadnia, S.J., Christien, A.M., Spencer, P.G., Hart, T., De Araujo Barbosa, C.C. Defueling Conflict: Environment and Natural Resource Management as a Pathway to Peace. World Bank

[18] https://www.bonnchallenge.org/ The Bonn Challenge is a global goal to bring 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes into restoration by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030. Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru have submitted pledges.

[19] https://initiative20x20.org/ Initiative 20x20 is an effort led by 17 countries seeking to change the dynamics of land degradation in Latin America and the Caribbean by beginning to protect and restore 50 million hectares of forests farms, pasture, and other landscapes by 2030. In total, that's an area of land roughly the size of France. Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru are part of the initiative.

[20] The Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Fifteenth meeting – Part II, (2022).

[21] Barlow, J., et al. Policy Brief: Transforming the Amazon through 'Arcs of Restoration. Science Panel for the Amazon. The Amazon we want, (2023).

[22] Besides the targets depicted in this and the next tables, during project preparation each country will develop a results framework to capture estimated targets for other outcomes not measured by the GEF core indicators.

[23] Julia .E. Fa. et al. Importance of Indigenous Peoples' Lands for the Conservation of Intact Forest Landscapes. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment 18 (3): 135−40. (2020). https://doi.org/10.1002/fee.2148

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[26] Besides the targets depicted in this and the next tables, during project preparation each country will develop a results framework to capture estimated targets for other outcomes not measured by the GEF core indicators.

[27] Besides the targets depicted in this and the next tables, during project preparation each country will develop a results framework to capture estimated targets for other outcomes not measured by the GEF core indicators.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the approach to program-level Monitoring and Evaluation, including ways to ensure coherence across Child Projects and to allow for adapting to changing conditions, consistent with GEF policies. In addition, please list results indicators that will track the Program Objective, beyond Core Indicators. (Max 1-2 pages).

1.	Building on previous phases, the ASL will put in place a program-level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The M&E system will be executed by the regional project and use indicators, tools and processes to inform Program decisions, facilitate adaptive management measures, support other project components, and guide the national projects' implementation. The system will keep track of project results and aggregate them to report on progress as measured by the GEF core indicators and sub-indicators, the projects' development objective indicators, as well as qualitative M&E data. Data sources used to feed the M&E system and generate information on programmatic and national level implementation include: (i) the projects' annual reports (delivered by the GEF agencies for each national child project); (ii) quarterly reports requested by the ASL regional project to each national project team, and (iii) surveys, stakeholder interviews, other project related data. The ASL regional project will also track indicators related to coordination, knowledge sharing and learning beyond the GEF core indicators, such as results measuring satisfaction from the regional coordination and knowledge management activities. Further details below and will be provided in the project document for the regional project when submitted for GEF CEO endorsement.

2.	The M&E system will allow dissemination of program-level results, as well as highlights from national level accomplishments, via the program-level annual reports, newsletters, and web platforms. Guidance, quality assurance, and training will be provided to national project teams to help them adopt M&E tools, harmonize approaches, and ensure effective portfolio-level M&E system implementation. The Program's third phase will continue and deepen the series of capacity building virtual events where an M&E expert delivered specific workshops on M&E related matters (evidence based adaptive management – tools and frameworks; rapid, quick, cost-effective qualitative data collection methods; monitoring long-term impacts, report drafting, measuring advocacy/dialogue/policies; among other topics).

3.	In addition, the working group of M&E practitioners involved in the national projects currently in place will be expanded to include the team members from the upcoming

ASL3 projects. The working group will facilitate engagement on M&E matters, data collection and quality assurance, assessing lessons learned to be used to improve management, identify training requirements, and develop a peer review system to enhance the quality of Program products. Coordination between national level M&E teams will be critical, especially when addressing challenges related to assimilation and aggregation of project results (helping control for issues with indicators measured at different time periods/moments, and potentially using different methodologies).

4.   As mentioned by a representative from a GEF implementing agency involved in the ASL Program: "It starts with having M&E groups working together and sharing their reporting, this helps create awareness of what others are doing, which helps identify opportunities for cross collaboration. The newly launched M&E training opens a lot of possibilities for countries to share knowledge about how to develop good indicators and monitor projects in a more effective way, and having teams more capable of identifying, capturing and sharing those lessons is an amazing impact that ASL could have."

5.   The M&E system will seek to implement the lessons extracted from the previous ASL programs and national project implementation experiences, including:

a)   Aggregating and analyzing project quantitative results, whether from specific events or regular knowledge management surveys, and compiling lessons to foster and support adaptive management at national and regional levels. This includes lessons learned during the COVID 19 by national and regional projects and shared by the M&E working group.

b)   Facilitating and ensuring harmonized program-level reporting and tracking of outcomes through collective agreement on and monitoring of a set of common indicators by each country. To minimize the burden on projects, monitoring efforts will be centered on GEF core indicators, complemented by few extra ones and reported using a common template to help programmatic level aggregation.

c)   Fostering ownership and ensuring usefulness of the Program reports by encouraging national project teams to provide information and contribute to the final product.

d)   Having a dedicated monitoring specialist in the program/regional coordination project core team, responsible both for coordinating monitoring activities and for gathering feedback to ensure the activities and communications under the Program are meeting stakeholders' needs and expectations.

6.   The system will allow the ASL team to track Program results, outcomes and risks and ensure alignment of national project activities with specific Program components. M&E activities will help identify issues and needs at the national project level that may require a more in-depth discussion and review. Guidance, quality assurance and training will be provided to project teams to help harmonize the approaches and ensure an effective portfolio-level M&E system. Finally, these results will be reported to GEF to ensure high-quality information to report on the impact through financing the Amazon IP. Where relevant, ASL3 will also provide inputs to monitor its contribution to the GBF and in particular its Target 3.

Measuring transformation beyond Core indicators

7.   Beyond the GEF Core indicators, the ASL3 will embrace the challenge of measuring transformational changes. It is considered a challenge for several reasons. First, conceptually, transformation takes time to occur; it is a process for which attribution to a specific project might be hard, if possible, to measure. Second, to allow for measuring of transformation, capacity and willingness will be required from the national project teams to jointly track transformation with a set of agreed indicators to be used ideally by all. The challenge is not that there isn't transformation happening - the challenge is to plan it, identify and measure it systematically learn from it, and share it in almost real-time without over burdening counterparts and key stakeholders.

8.   The ASL regional project will oversee collecting these indicators and this will happen as the project, as well as the national ones are being prepared after the Program has been approved by GEF Council. This will allow for a participatory process by which country and agency representatives agree on the best and SMART indicators to use. The individuals best placed to identify and measure transformation are those implementing the projects – thus, the need to set a system that is customer focused, that addresses the needs of projects, but also their own challenges and barriers.

9.   The regional project, with its M&E Component will also conduct targeted studies to facilitate learning and adaptive management; for instance, to extract lessons learned from processes to develop new policies involving multiple sectors and identifying the conditions that facilitate implementation, effectiveness and impact of cross-country dialogue. The topics of these targeted studies will be identified jointly to meet the priorities of the countries. The recently developed tool to assess landscape governance by the World Bank could lead to further analytical pieces to inform implementation. The M&E working group will be encouraged to deliver sessions and targeted thematic evaluations, as learning

opportunities during projects' implementation. These evaluations will aim to capture not only what was transformed, but how, and why.

10.   The World Bank team has identified a set of preliminary indicators to elaborate and validate during further stages of preparation and with child projects' representatives. These are presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Potential Transformative Indicators (to be further developed during the national project preparation phase**)**

Levers of Transformation	Potential Transformation indicators (tracked by regional project with national level inputs)
Governance and Policies	• Number of new or amended policies supporting sustainability implemented (or changes in those policies encouraging degradation) Supplementary Research study: Lessons in developing and implementing key policies, enabling factors or barriers that supported implementation
Financial Leverage	• Total domestic resources mobilized to support project related activities • Co-financing via innovative mechanisms • Establishment/enhancement of conservation trust funds
Multi-stakeholder dialogues *	• Composite index to measure the quality, usefulness, diversity/inclusiveness, resilience and influence of formal and informal dialogues Supplementary Research: Effectiveness and impact of cross-country dialogue processes
Innovation and Learning *	• Number and type of adaptation and problem-solving cases at project level collected annually • Extent of learning with and from one another among actors (and satisfaction on relevance, applicability, clarity) • Number of illustrative examples of action taken as a result of learning and knowledge sharing events

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Programs.

Is the GEF Agency being asked to play an execution role on this program? Yes

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-

location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

At national project level each country decides on its own Executing Agency, with the preliminary indications presented in the concept notes and summaries in the General Program Information table. In the event that a dual role of execution and implementation is suggested by a country, in accordance with GEF policies, each country representative will request exception from the GEF. At the program-level, the regional platform will be executed by the WB as per GEF policies.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
34,216,645.70	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
78,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Kaboeri Creek	12193	Others	68,000.00			
MacClemen	12190	Others	6,000.00			
Snake Creek	12191	Others	4,000.00			

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
34,138,645.70	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Orito Ingi Ande Flora Sanctuary	555511938	Wilderness Area	10,204.00						
Picachos National Park	134	National Park	447,740.00						
Alto Fragua Indi Wasi National Park	303541	National Park	68,000.00						
Alto Orinoco - Casiquiare	30029	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	8,477,466.00						

ANMI Itenez -Beni- (D)	555592685	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	978,223.00
APM Laguna Marfil -Santa Cruz- (M)	555592666	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	70,320.00
APM Laguna Represa Zapoco -Santa Cruz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	1,887.00
APM Laguna Yaguar I y II -Santa Cruz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	1,182.00
APM Orquideas del Encanto -Santa Cruz- (M)	555592594	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	2,840.00
Área Ecológica de Conservación Municipal Siete Iglesias	555592963	Habitat/Species Management Area	16,013.60

Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Municipal Serrania San Lorenzo -Santa Cruz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	17,703.00
Área Protegida Autónoma Descentralizada Yacuambi	555745144	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	26,903.96
Área Protegida Comunitaria Marcos Pérez de Castilla	555681820	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	8,602.07
Área Protegida Comunitaria Tambillo	555637320	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	1,953.51
Área Protegida Comunitaria Tiwi Nunka		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	5,495.43
Area Protegida Ibaré-Mamore -Beni- (M)	555592646	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	25,804.00

Area Protegida Municipal Pampas del Yacuma -Beni- (M)	342465	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	854,835.00
Área Protegida Privada Candelaria		Habitat/Species Management Area	2,695.00
Área Protegida Privada Zuñag		Habitat/Species Management Area	756.45
Bajo Madidi -La Paz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	1,530,810.00
Bajo Paragua de Concepción -Santa Cruz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	153,459.00
Bajo Paragua de San Ignacio de Velasco -Santa Cruz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	977,077.00

Bosque Amazónico de Manejo Integral Puerto Rico -Pando- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	228,741.00
Bruno Racua -Pando- (D)	303899	Wilderness Area	61,924.00
Cabeceras del Maniqui -Santa Cruz- (M)	555592655	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	246,002.00
Central Suriname Nature Reserve	2220298	Strict Nature Reserve	138,386.00
Cerritos, Capricho, Mirolindo Forest Protection Reserve		Others	6,947.00
Chuchini -Beni- (D)	555592671	Habitat/Species Management Area	7,480.00

Cuenca Hidrográfica del Río Cataniapo	101166	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	153,800.00
ESTAÇÃO ECOLÓGICA DE CUNIÃ	351762	Strict Nature Reserve	185,380.00
Eva Mosetenes -Beni- (D)	555592677	Protected Landscape/Seascape	223,257.00
FLORESTA NACIONAL DE BALATA-TUFARI	351820	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	1,080,021.00
FLORESTA NACIONAL DE CAXIUANÃ	10803	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	317,945.00
FLORESTA NACIONAL DE ITACAIUNAS	198361	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	136,699.00

FLORESTA NACIONAL DE TAPIRAPÉ-AQUIRI	31770	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	196,502.00
Gran Mojos -Beni- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	526,684.00
Grandes Lagos Tectónicos de Exaltación -Beni- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	477,066.00
Humedales del Norte -Beni- (D)	555592678	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	30,404.00
Itenez -Beni- (D)	555592685	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	345,885.00
Kenneth Lee -La Paz- (D)	342466	Natural Monument or Feature	438,386.00

La Paya National Park	9400	National Park	422,000.00
La Tortuga	67611	Natural Monument or Feature	1,507.00
Lago San José -Beni- (M)	555592641	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	16,117.00
Lago Tumichucua -Beni- (M)	555592656	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	7,642.00
Nukak National Reserve	19992	National Park	874,799.00
Pampas del Río Yacuma -Beni- (M)	555592608	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	812,763.00
Parque Ecologico Urbano de Cobija -Pando- (M)	555592645	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	4,715.00

Parque Nacional Alto Purus	303316	National Park	1,230,240.00
Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene	127825	National Park	1,091,416.00
Parque Nacional del Manu	257	National Park	1,716,295.00
Parque Nacional Llanganates	97512	National Park	219,580.48
Parque Nacional Podocarpus	7912	National Park	138,435.15
Parque Nacional Río Negro Sopladora	555636660	National Park	33,705.66
Parque Nacional Sangay	9614	National Park	485,989.32

Parque Nacional Yacuri	555592950	National Park	43,087.86
Pedro Ignacio Muiba -Beni- (D)	342464	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	71,549.00
PNN Amacayacu	135	National Park	267,481.00
PNN Serranía de Chiribiquete	19984	National Park	4,265,548.00
REFÚGIO DE VIDA SILVESTRE TABULEIRO DO EMBAUBAL	555636565	Natural Monument or Feature	4,036.00
Reserva Biológica Colonso Chalupas	555593903	Habitat/Species Management Area	92,989.21
Reserva Comunal Amarakaeri	303317	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	402,336.00

RESERVA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL VITÓRIA DE SOUZEL	555636599	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	22,968.00
Reserva de Vida Silvestres Estancias Elsner Espiritu -Beni- (P)	342482	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	78,232.00
Reserva de Vida Silvestres Estancias Elsner San Rafael -Beni- (P)	342484	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	22,794.00
RESERVA EXTRATIVISTA LAGO DO CUNIÃ	351761	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	75,874.00
Reserva Municipal del Patrimonio Natural Copaibo -Santa Cruz- (M)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	344,844.00

Reserva Nacional Tambopata	3370	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	274,690.00
Reserva Silvestre de los Río Tahuamanu y Orthon -Pando- (D)		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	52,023.00
San Ignacio -Santa Cruz- (M)	555592593	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	76,124.00
Serranía de Churumbelos Auka Wasi National Park	555511941	National Park	97,819.00
Serranía de la Lindosa Forest Protection Reserve	555697727	Others	28,224.00
Serrania de Paramarani -La Paz- (M)	555592607	Habitat/Species Management Area	5,588.00

Serranias del Tigre-Alto Madidi -La Paz- (M)	555592606	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	48,377.00
Sierra de la Macarena National Park	555745187	National Park	630,000.00
Sipapo Forest Reserve	10781	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	1,215,500.00
Tequeje Tudaray -La Paz- (M)	555592604	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	7,013.00
Tinigua National Park	19995	Strict Nature Reserve	201,875.00
Yapacana	317	National Park	272,990.00

Indicator 3 Area of land amd ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
103800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	5,000.00			
Rangeland and pasture	1,000.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
96,000.00			

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

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

Natural grass	800.00

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,000.00			

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
13363139.40	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
8,888,723.40			

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2,575,000.00			

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Ecotourism concessions: 55,000.0 Conservation concessions: 200,000.0 Chestnut concessions under good non-timber forest harvesting practices (chestnut concessions, conservation and ecotourism): 1,120,000.0 Timber concessions under good timber harvesting practices (timber concessions): 1,200,000.0

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,899,416.00			

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

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

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Aduche		192,303.00
Araona IT -La Paz-		57,072.00
Bajo Guayabero Regional Protected Area	555745272	255,892.00
Bajo Paragua IT -Beni		224,490.60
Baure IT -Beni-		268,636.20
Cavineño IT -Beni-		340,580.40
Cayubaba IT -Beni-		449,476.80
Chacobo-Pacahuara IT -Beni-		310,385.40

Complex of indigenous reserves overlapping La Paya		43,952.00
El Itilla		8,482.00
Estrella Fluvial del Inírida	555624139	248,824.00
Itonama IT -Beni-		753,078.60
Joaquiniano IT -Beni-		231,480.00
Lagos de Tarapoto	555637342	44,119.00
Leco de Apolo IT -La Paz-		321,049.20
Llanos del Yarí -Yaguará		146,500.00

Los Amigos River Conservation Concession		140,000.00
Marka Cololo Copacabana Antaquilla		25,147.80
Mesay		7,072.00
Mirití Paraná		1,577,949.00
Monochoa		416,970.00
Multiétnico II IT -Pando-		300,520.80
Nunuya de Villa Azul		264,470.00
Parque Municipal Natural Andakí	555721603	26,826.00

Pilon Lajas IT -La Paz-	20011	214,215.60
Puerto Zábalo - Los Monos		623,544.00
San José de Uchupiamonos IT -La Paz-		130,798.80
Taka-Cavineño IT -Beni-		171,313.20
Takana I IT -La Paz-		483,244.20
Takana III IT -Beni-		152,204.40
Yaminahua Machineri IT -Pando-		53,968.40

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	74596352.9	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	74,596,352.9			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2023			
Duration of accounting	20			

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

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

Expected metric tons of CO$_2$e (direct)	
Expected metric tons of CO$_2$e (indirect)	
Anticipated start year of accounting	
Duration of accounting	

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

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

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

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

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

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

Female	198,963			
Male	194,554			
Total	393517	0	0	0

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

Risks to Achieving Program Outcomes what risks that might emerge from preparation and implementation phases of child projects under the program, and what are the mitigation strategies the child project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during child project preparation–such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the child project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed.

The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to program outcomes considering the global context and ambition of the program. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Substantial	Risk for the Program and its national projects is deemed substantial considering the overall Amazon vulnerability to climate change, despite impacts of climate change differing between regions of the Amazon. In the last 20 years, three extreme drought and flood episodes have occurred in the Amazon. In the first half of the 20th century, extreme flood events occurred every 20 years. Since 2000 this has changed to one severe flood every four years. While these events are partially linked to natural climate variability, land use changes have amplified the impacts by increasing the risk of fires and the vulnerability and exposure of human and natural systems. Increased climate variability and change affects biodiversity, including forest dynamics, carbon cycling, freshwater, and coastal ecosystems in the Amazon region. In this context, multiple interactions and reinforcing loops manifest in complex ways through changes in climate, forcing, biophysical, and biogeochemical feedbacks across different spatial and temporal scales. This renders the Amazon as one of the world's most at-risk regions, where possibly more than 90 percent of species could be exposed to unprecedented temperatures by 2100. Furthermore, existing gaps in knowledge related to carbon balance are significant, including the role of forest degradation and natural photosynthesis enhancements. Climate change, as an overarching and existential threat, may also reduce the impact of positive actions under the program, as these may not lead to intended outcomes due to climate related hysteresis effects (i.e., delayed climate change effects, and evolving changes that can push the entire system into functioning under entirely different operating conditions). Combined with deforestation, increased climate variability and change can cause 58 percent decline of tree species richness by 2050. Climate change is expected to significantly affect forest dynamics in the region, with the potential to reshape much of the structure, carbon content, and species composition of standing and primary Amazonian forests. Anthropogenic climate change is also expected to severely alter forest dynamics across the entire region. Over the long-term, projected climate change patterns in the Amazon may have strong impacts on the water cycle in the region as well as on the forest ecosystems which will ultimately impact regional and global climate. As a mitigation measure the Program will enhance climate change mitigation and resilience via better understanding of climate scenarios, incorporating climate change considerations into planning instruments, restoring landscapes with native tree species, promoting climate smart sustainable practices, halting deforestation and land degradation, and preserving primary forests, freshwater ecosystems, and wetland areas.
Environment and Social	Moderate	The Program's social and environmental impacts are deemed to be positive, and negative environmental impacts are expected to be nil, or minimal, localized, and reversible. The Program will generate social benefits in critical aspects that influence wellbeing such as food security, health, and recovery of traditional knowledge, and at the same time, it will have an impact on better practices for conserving biodiversity and ecosystem resilience over generations. The Program is not expected to fund major infrastructure or activities with adverse impacts on physical, cultural, and/or archaeological sites or that lead to resettlement, involuntary displacement. Activities related to new protected areas or management plans may impact or restrict community access to resources, affecting communities' livelihoods. Any such E&S risks will be mitigated by the child projects through proper safeguard/standard instruments and procedures according to each GEF agency. During preparation, projects shall be expected to prepare a characterization of potential contextual, environmental, and social risks and impacts for all Project activities; management and mitigation measures for likely impacts associated with Project activities; and, implementation arrangements, structural organization, capacity-building, monitoring, and budget for such measures. Consultations including FPIC processes will be conducted individually by each project according to country rules. The Program will facilitate as needed, knowledge exchange and dialogue between projects in matters related to compliance with social and environmental safeguards and standards.

Political and Governance	Substantial	Despite demonstrated commitment from all countries toward conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon, conflicting and competing demands among the countries and entities could delay decision-making and undermine national and regional collaborative processes essential for achieving the Program's objectives in the immediate and medium-term horizon. Changes in national and sub-national governments with elections during Project implementation could alter the commitment towards each child project. Political divisions within legislative branches could also derail policy coherence efforts. To mitigate these risks, the Program steering committee will aim to promote long-lasting collaborative action between stakeholders at all levels, including sub-national and national governments. The engagement with and ownership by implementing states and local stakeholders helps mitigate political and governance risks. Additionally, technical teams typically remain in place, despite government transitions, providing strong institutional memory in terms of the rationale for and commitment to child project objectives and design. Furthermore, involving diverse stakeholders in the projects and Program (including different government branches), will increase their awareness of the benefits of promoting sustainable regional management of the region's natural resources thus mitigating this risk. Establishing partnerships with non-governmental organizations to deliver on some of the regional tasks can also reduce vulnerability on government changes and likely less political biases for technical matters. There are, however, risks beyond the Program and child projects' control, including unstable political conditions and social unrest. Some areas in the Amazon have long been affected by violence and crime. To mitigate this risk, each project may prepare risk mitigation plans and protocols to include proper planning, implementation of activities (ensuring secure conditions for its personnel), and reporting in case incidents occur. It is important to highlight, that in its role as the GEF Trustee and lead implementing agency for the ASL Program, the World Bank carries out its activities limiting its responsibilities to its distinct roles, in a consistent way with its constitutive documents and mandate. In that line, the World Bank's involvement in the ASL does not constitute judgement, approval, or disapproval of any of the participating member countries' authorities, nor does it affect the Bank's institutional determination regarding which authorities represent said countries in the World Bank's governance structure.
Macro-economic	Moderate	Considering the differences between the participant countries, there are moderate risks associated with macroeconomic conditions and budgetary restrictions limiting governments' ability to comply with cofinancing commitments or causing shifts in government priorities affecting project and Program objectives. Risks of inflation could have an impact in costs of projects' goods and services beyond initial budgets. As these risks most likely will go beyond the control of project executing agencies, a regular monitoring of the situation is expected to adjust projects as needed and reach the appropriate authorities to advocate for fulfillment of commitments.
Strategies and Policies	Moderate	There are low risks of environmental sector strategies and policies not being supportive of the Program and its child projects. However, other sector policies, incentives and subsidies could be contradictory to the environmental goals and even drive further deforestation and natural resources degradation. The Program and its projects will include interventions explicitly aiming to establish agreements with other sectors to incorporate environmental criteria to their planning; and multisectoral dialogue will invite to the table both the convinced followers and those in need for motivation to act with sustainable criteria.
Technical design of project or program	Low	Building on lessons and experience gathered by the Program and national project stakeholders in previous phases, there is a low level of risk associated to the technical design and its adequacy to achieve the development objectives. Projects will be designed considering the capacity and needs of the key stakeholders and addressing development constraints and risks. It is expected that GEF agencies will assist to influence technical design.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Substantial	Based on previous experience, the institutional capacity of the implementing agencies working in the Amazon is good, with a positive track record. For ASL3, several Ministries will be directly involved in execution. In Program preparation workshops it has been recommended that countries set up implementation arrangements which involve the key technical environmental authorities as executing partners. The need to involve other sectors which might have insufficient capacity and knowledge to incorporate environmental considerations presents a risk. To mitigate this, projects will include capacity building efforts.

Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Moderate	Each of the GEF Agencies will have the responsibility to assess the fiduciary capacity of the selected executing agencies and compliance with relevant standards. These standards will be made applicable to each of the child projects and if needed, capacity building shall be provided by the GEF agencies to the executing partners. Adaptive management will be key to ensure flexibility to address issues like procurement processes happening in remote areas with limited market opportunities. This risk will be mitigated by ensuring sufficient resources are allocated to put in place a qualified team of specialists to deliver on procurement and financial management throughout project implementation; and the commitment from the GEF agencies to provide timely and high-quality supervision.
Stakeholder Engagement	Moderate	The key stakeholder risk facing the Program and its constituent child projects relates to the identification and inclusion of the right parties, and ensuring that stakeholders voices are heard, particularly those that are more vulnerable such as IPLCs, women, youth and others. The ASL Program supports a participatory approach which aims to engage a diversity of stakeholders, including IPLCs, scientists, civil society, government representatives, decision makers, private sector. Engagement processes are designed to be sensitive to cultural and gender differences. Additionally, the stakeholder engagement plans, to be prepared by each national project, shall mitigate potential risks, and ensure proper consultation processes. Grievance redress mechanisms will also provide the venue to properly and timely address concerns about the projects
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

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

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

Confirm that any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified.

(approximately 2-3 pages)

1. The proposed interventions under ASL3 are in full alignment with the GEF-8 programming strategies as well as with regional and country priorities, and target the most urgent, damaging, and widespread drivers of deforestation, degradation, fragmentation, over-exploitation of forest and freshwater ecosystems and loss of biodiversity in the Amazon region. The proposed the Program fully aligns with the GEF Programming Strategies, given its attention to interventions aimed at: (i) improving biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems; (ii) promoting approaches that are multi-sectoral and that fully acknowledge the fundamental importance of Nature to human well-being; (ii) promoting participation and coordination between countries and among national, subnational, and regional stakeholders (including IPLCs, women, youth, as well as the private sector); (iii) providing support to national and regional efforts towards transformational shifts to a net-zero GHG emissions and climate-resilient development trajectory; (iv) fostering regional collaboration for knowledge enhancement, innovation, technology development and transfer; (v) supporting interventions for transformative policies, incentives, and engagement of the private sector with potential for systemic impact, and in ways that are complementary to efforts of other financial mechanisms; (vi) strengthening GEF's strategic role and complementarity in the context of an evolving space for Nature and climate financing.

2. The countries taking part in the Program are parties to the three Rio conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD). All three conventions emphasize the importance of conservation, sustainable use and management of forests, as well as biodiversity and freshwater conservation, with special attention to the rights of Indigenous peoples. All participating countries are parties to the Nagoya Protocol, and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety under the UNCBD. The Program supports countries in their efforts on the implementation of the four goals and 21 action targets of the GBF and in response to the objectives of the UNCBD. As members of the UN, participating countries contribute to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015[1]. The Program contributes more directly to SDG15 Life on Land - with links to SDGs 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17. ASL3 participating countries are parties to the Ramsar convention on wetlands and CITES convention, which are relevant to Program objectives to protect and sustainably use wetlands, and to reduce international illegal wildlife trade. All countries have ratified, accessed or are signatories of the Minamata Convention on mercury, and are signatories of the Stockholm Convention.

3. The ASL3 Program and the national projects that are part of it, align and will contribute to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) under the UNCBD, with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Communications (NCs) under the UNFCCC, and National Action Plans (NAPs) under the UNCCD. The Program is fully in line with initiatives developed under the REDD+ program, as countries currently have REDD-plus activities (UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 70)[2] contributing to: (i) reducing emissions from deforestation and (ii) conservation of forest carbon stocks. National priorities related to UNCCD include addressing desertification, land degradation, drought, and sustainable forest management and countries have committed to land degradation neutrality targets. Several countries participating in ASL3 also have National Action Plans for ASGM, an area of focus for countries in the Program affected by mercury's bioaccumulative, persistent, and toxic pollutants. Preserving standing primary forests, reducing deforestation and water pollution, improving forest and river connectivity, and restoring land are key elements of these efforts.

4. At the Program level, country/regional priorities align against each of the components, with reinforcing overlaps. This includes the Kunming-Montreal GBF's four overarching global long-term goals A, B, C, and D[3] and the 23 action-oriented global targets (Figure 4). Under the Program, countries will more fully embrace additional effective conservation measures (OECMs) based on sustainable production and enhanced conservation area prioritization, management, and monitoring and connecting landscape approaches (Target 3 of the 2030 Targets of the Post-2020 GBF). These are implemented by countries, in the scope of national priorities, and aimed at consolidating protected area networks.

Figure 4 – Linking Contributions of Program Components to GBF Action-oriented Global Targets
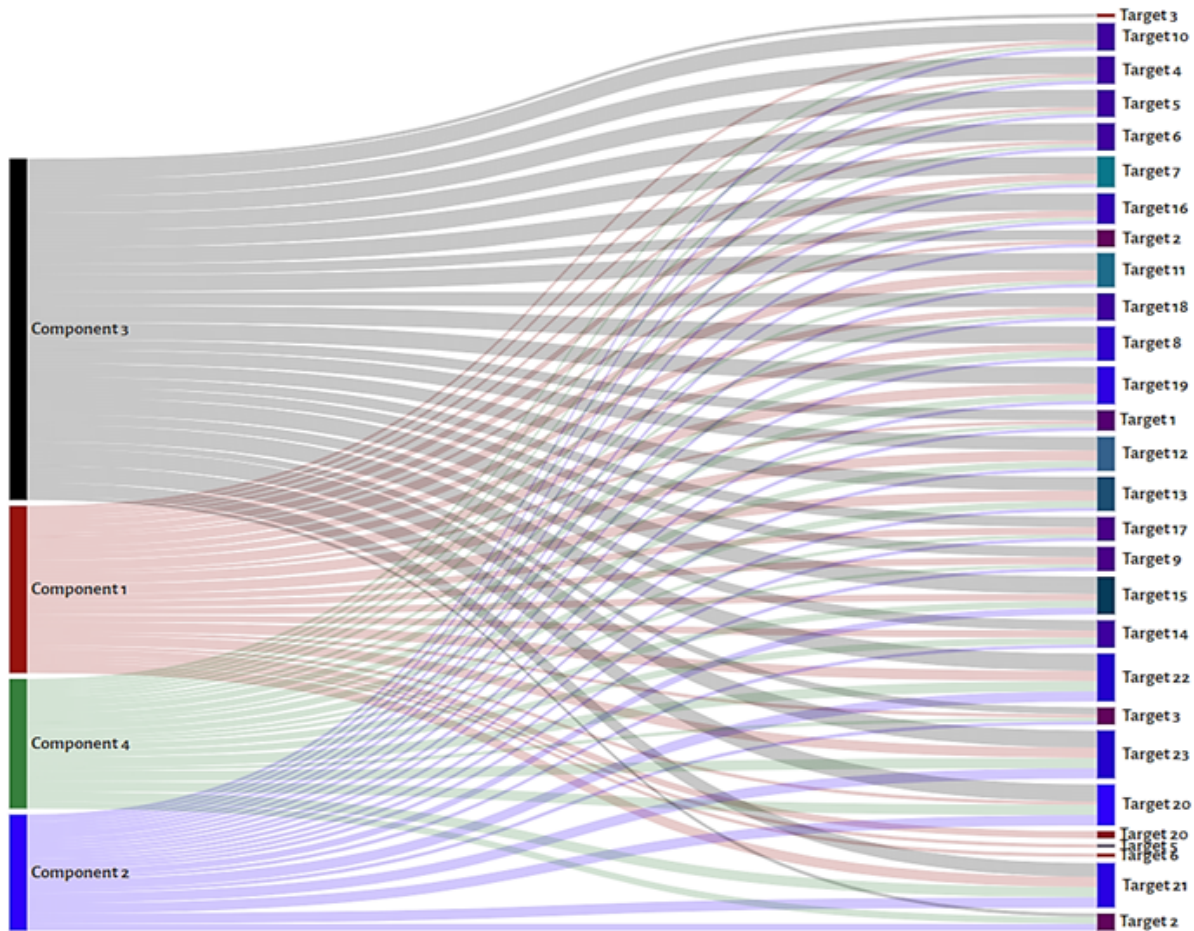
5.   International interest in safeguarding standing forests in and for the Amazon region is renewed and, in that scope, increased recognition of the key role played by IPLCs, women, youth, and afro-descendant groups in preserving existing primary forests[4]-3. The "Amazonia for life: Protect 80% by 2025" initiative further demonstrates this renewed regional drive, with Amazonian indigenous organizations that represent 511 nations recently calling for a global pact for the permanent protection of 80 percent of the Amazon by 2025[5]. The One Forest Summit held in Libreville, Gabon, provided a chance to advance and reinvigorate global shared goals around preserving and sustainably managing forests, especially given these forests play a pivotal role in addressing urgent global issues such as climate change and biodiversity loss[6]. Under the program, Amazon countries will strengthen their shared efforts in response to the Glasgow pledge and related to meeting sustainable development goals while catalyzing transformative action in the interconnected areas of sustainable production and consumption that recognizes the critical and interdependent roles of forests, biodiversity and sustainable land use in meeting the Paris Agreement goals[7]-[8].

6.   The ASL3 contributes to this positive momentum and builds on its earlier phases of financing to catalyze further multi-level stakeholder engagement (e.g., local, national, regional) to enable transformational change in policies, governance models, social systems, financial frameworks, and informational flows to bring together social, economic, and environmental objectives. GEF financing through the ASL Program supports national and regional objectives while helping develop and strengthen an enabling

environment that benefits and empowers IPLCs, women, youth, and marginalized groups. The Program aligns with countries objectives on seeking opportunities to foster Positive Conservation Partnerships (PCPs)[9], as set up in the Libreville Plan, and solutions to protect standing forests regionally and within their borders, with the scientific community, international partners, youth, business, and indigenous peoples[10].

7.   At the regional level, the ASL3 Program builds on the renewed interest in integration to expand on regional agreements. Therefore, the Program aligns with regional and national objectives and acknowledges the role by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) facilitating cross border harmonization of conservation efforts. It supports and builds on regional priorities for Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador related to the Amazonian border Tri-National integration initiative involving neighboring protected areas, which enables better coordination and management of transboundary forests and water resources. It also furthers the regional objectives linked to the Amazon 2030 initiative, seeking to develop an action plan for the sustainable development and use of resources by 2030.

8.   Under a coherent land and water use planning strategy promoted by the ASL, countries will have better tools to identify sectoral policies that are conducive to conservation and sustainable development for the Amazon but need to be strengthened or mainstreamed in other sectors (considering potential trade-offs); or those that are not conducive and even contradictory. This would potentially lead to executive and legislative action to promote required changes. The ASL can facilitate exchange of knowledge on best practices and provision of information and analytics to better inform countries in matters towards policy coherence, including through the regional project. Strategies to ensure policy alignment would then be integrated into project design.

9.   Finally, ASL3 participant countries had their expressions of interest approved by GEF based on specific criteria. This was based on geographical criteria (including the presence of ecosystems of high ecological integrity) and alignment with global environment, biodiversity conservation priorities. More precisely, the selection of child projects included the following set of criteria (annexes included in this PFD provide details of compliance per country):

(a)   Country's participation in international commitments of relevance to the ASL Phase 3, emphasizing the value of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and management of forests and water resources (e.g., UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD).

(b)   The positive and enabling contributions the country and child project can deliver to the Program in terms of enabling a holistic approach to interconnected and shared challenges, in light of the complexity of the Amazon region and the importance of cooperation and shared vision for the sustainable management of biodiversity, forests, and water resources (with climate change as a risk multiplier for Nature, peace, and sustainable development).

(c)   Child project potential to deliver impact at scale, enhance coordination and coherence in key strategic actions and partnerships. Including building on regional priorities and leveraging existing support from key sponsors (e.g., GEF, GCF), including bilateral donors (The Kingdom of Norway, United Kingdom, Germany), and lead agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) national and regional partners in order to facilitate cross sectoral Nature positive interventions with potential for transformative change.

(d)   A regional coordinating project to focus on learning and to provide a leadership platform to influence policy in areas critical to combating deforestation and Biodiversity loss while promoting the sustainable use of resources and human development in the Amazon Region.

(e)   Country-based projects focused on designing and implementing national strategies and approaches to improve protected area management, increase connectivity, enhance community livelihood benefits, reduce deforestation, promote restoration of degraded lands, shared watershed management, and harmonization of sectoral policies to build sustainable landscapes.

(f)   Commitment to regional and global approach platform and knowledge sharing platform. Each child project agrees to partake in sharing lessons and testing approaches for replication across projects. This is expected to foster innovations in technology, policy, governance, financing, and business models.

(g)   Demonstrated country leadership and ownership in project implementation, including in the application of both nationally and regionally comparable metrics and indicators.

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[1] Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[2] UNFCCC: Decision 1/CP.16, The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (15 March 2011).

[3] The Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Fifteenth meeting – Part II, (2022). Contributing more closely to Global Action Targets: 1 to 4, 7, 10 to 14, 17, 20 to 23

[4] The Land Rights Standard: Principles for recognizing and respecting Indigenous Peoples,' local communities,' and Afro-descendant Peoples' land and resource rights in Climate, Conservation and Development Actions and Investments (2022).

[5] Amazonia for life: Protect 80% by 2025

[6] One Forest Summit in Libreville, Mar 1-2 (2023).

[7] Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use. 2021.

[8] Gasser, et al., 2022. How the Glasgow Declaration on Forests can help keep alive the 1.5 °C target. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. (Opinion). Vol. 119 , No. 23. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2200519119

[9] The Libreville Plan, between forest countries and the international community, to reconcile environmental ambition with economic development. It was drafted during The One Forest Summit delineates a three-phase schedule that can be applied to advancing PCPs, in the form of a three-phase schedule, as follows: 1) The political commitment phase; 2) The implementing phase; 3) The compensation phase. Among its goals it includes the target for business leaders in the three forest basins to generate 10 million jobs by 2030 in activities related to sustainable exploitation of tropical forests, and a series of tangible corporate commitments.

[10] The Libreville Plan. Mar, 2023.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during PFD preparation phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

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

1.   Building on the lessons extracted from the previous phases, ASL3 will scale stakeholder engagement utilizing a carefully designed multi-stakeholder process to ensure that relevant stakeholders support and own the scaling and durability of the transformational changes sought by the Program. Participatory processes are embedded in the Program, which has engaged key stakeholders from the early stages of its conception and development process during its first and second phase. Each national project supported by the selected GEF agency will prepare a stakeholder engagement plan considering its own context and deliver the required consultations at different stages of project preparation and implementation.

2.   Engagement efforts recognize the diversity of Amazon stakeholders and the need to develop partnerships from the local to the global levels in private, community, and public sectors and to provide incentives in the form of socioeconomic benefits. The Program also recognizes that each country and stakeholder has specific challenges and interests, and seeks to identify common goals and activities to address these. Specific attention is paid to gender equality and to the participation of Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities, respecting cultural knowledge and beliefs. Stakeholder engagement under ASL3 will incorporate the lessons derived from the previous ASL programs and national project implementation experiences, including:

a)   Building a shared vision/common framework that enables effective joint actions by involving stakeholders in designing the theory of change and a common basic architecture for the Program within which countries can focus on specific areas of national concern;

b)   Allowing for adaptive management, flexibility, political know-how and understanding of different perspectives while acknowledging everyone's contributions;

c)   Addressing and jointly designing a range of opportunities and themes to ensure engagement of diverse interest groups by finding common interests and a common language that cut across national and institutional borders;

d)   Ensuring that building Program support and facilitating decision making and buy-in does not come only from top-down approaches but is also fed by bottom-up information. Identify champions/focal points to facilitate discussions; and

e)   Creating strong working relationships and fostering an environment of trust and engagement within and between diverse stakeholder groups ensuring balance in gender, country representation, skills and expertise is critical. Hold periodic physical, in-person meetings to strengthen relationships, and use technology to maintain ties (virtual meetings, WhatsApp groups, communities of practice, among others).

3.   Stakeholder engagement through the regional project, will be ensured through the Program Steering Committee comprising the main implementing and executing agencies, and through the thematic working groups to be established on priority themes. Beyond the stakeholders from the regional project, each national child project document, have and will be conducting consultations with key stakeholders including Indigenous people, local communities, non-governmental organizations as well as potential partners from the private sector. Engagement with community-based organizations and local communities who are invested in sustainable forest and freshwater management and biodiversity conservation, will go beyond consultation to actively involve them in the design and implementation of child projects and in the knowledge exchange to be delivered across the Program. Finally, each country will articulate a clear stakeholder engagement plan, including Free, Prior, and Informed Consent guidelines as required and the implementing agency safeguard policies as appropriate. Government representatives will be core members of the Program and its Steering Committee. It is important to note that the World Bank's involvement in the ASL does not constitute judgement, approval, or disapproval of any of the participating member countries' authorities, nor does it affect the Bank's institutional determination regarding which authorities represent said countries in the World Bank's governance structure.

4.	Consultations for the third phase of the Program initiated with the ASL1/ASL2 annual conference held in Puembo, Ecuador, in September 2022, where key stakeholders from the current Program, but also NGOs and an indigenous leader started building a common vision for ASL3. The process was later refined in a workshop organized by the World Bank immediately following the annual conference in Puembo (September 2022) with key stakeholders from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname as well as representatives from GEF agencies, experts in conservation and natural resources sustainable management, and representatives from the donor community (Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Bezos Earth Fund and Green Climate Fund). The workshop allowed each country to present the initial ideas for their projects and receive feedback from peers and experts, and for the discussion of themes of shared interest that are being included in the ASL3 proposal. A virtual workshop followed in January 25th, 2023 with representatives of the countries. During this workshop, the participants provided feedback on the revised Theory of Change and menu of interventions for each component.

5.	Given the timeline for submission, further consultations were not possible, but all national projects will ensure the proper consultation processes to ensure ownership of the Program's sought changes as described above. The regional project will be prepared with active involvement of a working group comprising key country representatives and other partners such as scientists from the Science Panel for the Amazon and in alignment with complementary projects that other agencies finance. In addition, the WBG, as lead agency, has and will continue to consult on different aspects of the Program in its efforts to scale engagement with key donors, civil society organizations and indigenous associations working in the region to identify areas of collaboration and synergies. The Program has recently met with ACTO, Conservation International, IUCN, Moore Foundation, Nia Tero, World Resources Institute and WWF as part of this process. Finally, the regional child project will continue its demand-driven approach, allowing stakeholders from child projects during implementation to prioritize their needs, for impactful activities and for ensuring buy-in, a key strength of the ASL Program.

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

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the program?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

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

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing($)
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	4,474,656	402,719	4,877,375.00
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,491,552	134,239	1,625,791.00
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	6,422,018	577,982	7,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,140,673	192,660	2,333,333.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	13,692,661	1,232,339	14,925,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	4,564,220	410,779	4,974,999.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	2,711,009	243,991	2,955,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	903,669	81,330	984,999.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,807,339	162,661	1,970,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	602,446	54,220	656,666.00

CI	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	3,557,225	320,150	3,877,375.00
CI	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	1,185,741	106,717	1,292,458.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	6,243,040	561,874	6,804,914.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	2,081,013	187,291	2,268,304.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	894,931	80,544	975,475.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	298,310	26,848	325,158.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,811,341	163,020	1,974,361.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	603,780	54,340	658,120.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	12,127,440	1,091,469	13,218,909.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	4,042,480	363,823	4,406,303.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	1,959,487	176,354	2,135,841.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	653,162	58,784	711,946.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	1,778,612	160,075	1,938,687.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	592,870	53,358	646,228.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	889,306	80,038	969,344.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	296,435	26,679	323,114.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	889,306	80,038	969,344.00

UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	296,435	26,679	323,114.00
World Bank	GET	Regional	Biodiversity	BD IP Global Platforms	7,842,407	705,817	8,548,224.00
World Bank	GET	Regional	Climate Change	CC IP Global Platforms	1,052,872	94,758	1,147,630.00
World Bank	GET	Regional	Land Degradation	LD IP Global Platforms	737,749	66,397	804,146.00
				Total GEF Resources($)	**88,644,185.00**	**7,977,973.00**	**96,622,158.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500	10,125	122,625.00
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	37,500	3,375	40,875.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	68,808	6,192	75,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	41,285	3,715	45,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	27,523	2,477	30,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	22,936	2,064	25,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	13,761	1,238	14,999.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	9,174	825	9,999.00
CI	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	112,500	10,125	122,625.00
CI	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	37,500	3,375	40,875.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	156,960	14,126	171,086.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	52,320	4,708	57,028.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	22,500	2,025	24,525.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	7,500	675	8,175.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	45,540	4,099	49,639.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	15,180	1,366	16,546.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	193,703	17,433	211,136.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	64,568	5,810	70,378.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	31,297	2,817	34,114.00

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Source of Funds			
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	10,432	939	**11,371.00**
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	56,250	5,063	**61,313.00**
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	18,750	1,687	**20,437.00**
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	28,125	2,531	**30,656.00**
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	9,375	843	**10,218.00**
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	28,125	2,531	**30,656.00**
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	9,375	843	**10,218.00**
				Total PPG Amount	1,233,487.00	111,007.00	1,344,494.00

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total($)
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	7,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	15,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	3,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Colombia	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
CI	GET	Ecuador	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	6,976,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,024,000.00
WWF-US	GET	Peru	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	13,430,045.00
UNDP	GET	Bolivia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,169,955.00

UNDP	GET	Suriname	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Suriname	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
				Total GEF Resources($)	**65,600,000.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CFB Amazon IP	GET	5,966,208.00	41,000,000.00
CFB Amazon IP	GET	8,562,691.00	60,000,000.00
CFB Amazon IP	GET	24,281,344.00	217,506,316.00
CFB Amazon IP	GET	4,742,966.00	40,714,291.00
CFB Amazon IP	GET	11,932,415.00	69,631,573.00
CFB Amazon IP	GET	18,782,569.00	85,000,000.00
CFB Amazon IP	GET	4,742,964.00	23,975,000.00
CFB Amazon IP	GET	9,633,028.00	20,000,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)		**88,644,185.00**	**557,827,180.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	People's Ministry of Fishing and Aquaculture (MINPESCA)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Popular Power for Women (MINMUJER)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Popular Power for Tourism (MINTUR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous People (MINPI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Parks Institute (INPARQUE), entity attached to MINEC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Latin America Forestry Institute Foundation (IFLA), entity attached to MINEC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tree Mision, entity attached to MINEC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Popular Power for Defense	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Venezuelan Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (IVICT)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Amazonas State Government (GEA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Private Sector	Alimentos Amazonas C.A.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Acuarios Amazonas, C.A.	In-kind	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Private Sector	Promo-Amazonas C.A.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Private Sector	Bloques y Agregados Amazonas, C.A.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Autana Municipality Mayor's Office	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	60,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	83,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment -SINA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	CDA	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,500.00
Recipient Country Government	CORMACARENA	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,897.00
Recipient Country Government	CORPOAMAZONIA	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	CORPOAMAZONIA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,484,271.00
Recipient Country Government	National Parks Authority (PNN)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	8,694.00
Recipient Country Government	National Parks Authority (PNN)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	32,000,000.00
Others	Alexander Von Humboldt Institute	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,249.00
Others	SINCHI Institute	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	4,705.00
Donor Agency	Donor Agency Norway/UK/ Germany (REDD+ Early Movers)	Grant	Investment mobilized	27,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund - IDB Bioeconomy Amazon Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	9,000,000.00
GEF Agency	CI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	714,291.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	20,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Technical Secretariat of the Special Amazonian Territorial Circumscription (CTEA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,000,000.00

Civil Society Organization	World Wildlife Fund, Ecuador	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Nature & Culture International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
	Local Governments: GAD Pastaza, GAD Morona, GAD Zamora, GAD Napo (TBC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment (MINAM) (Programas Presupuestarios y Proyectos de Inversión en Cartera)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	472,193.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment (MINAM) (PNCB FIP Perú)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	39,787.00
Recipient Country Government	SERNANP (Programas Presupuestarios y Proyectos de Inversión en Cartera – KFW, Banco Mundial)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,289,452.00
Recipient Country Government	SERNANP (Programas Presupuestarios y Proyectos de Inversión en Cartera – KFW, Banco Mundial)	Grant	Investment mobilized	8,330,141.00
Recipient Country Government	Madre de Dios local regional Government	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	WWF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,600,000.00
GEF Agency	World Wildlife Fund (SAll, HP, PAKT, etc)	Grant	Investment mobilized	31,200,000.00
Others	Fundación Gordon y Betty Moore (Proyectos en cartera de la Iniciativa Andes – Amazonía)	Grant	Investment mobilized	11,000,000.00
Others	CARE, ANECAP, DRIZ, SZF (Proyecto Paisajes Amazónicos vivos)	Grant	Investment mobilized	700,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Autonomous Departmental of Pando	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Autonomous Departmental Government of Beni	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Autonomous Departmental Government of La Paz	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Productive Development Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Donor Agency	Emergent / Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance Coalition (LEAF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	35,000,000.00
Donor Agency	KfW	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Mother Earth Plurinational Authority (APMT)	Grant	Investment mobilized	20,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (MSPE)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (MLPFM)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,525,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Public Works	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Private Sector	Aggregate Mining Companies	Other	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Private Sector	Forestry companies	Other	Recurrent expenditures	1,450,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Suriname Conservation Foundationo	Other	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00

Total Co-financing($)   **557,827,180.00**

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Angela Armstrong	4/11/2023	Ana Maria Gonzalez Velosa	+12024582477	vgonzalez3@worldbank.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date	
Miguel Alberto Serrano Orta	Director of Integration and International Affairs	Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ecosocialismo - Venezuela	3/28/2023	📄
MARÍA TERESA BECERRA RAMIREZ	Head of the International Affairs Office	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia	3/29/2023	📄
Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas	Vice Minister of Planning and Coordination	Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo - Bolivia	3/29/2023	📄
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance - Brazil	4/28/2023	📄
José Luis Naula	Coordinador - Dirección de Cooperación Internacional	Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transicion EgologicaEcuador	4/11/2023	📄
Inés Pando Ávila	Head, General Office for Cooperation and International Affairs	Ministry of Environment - Peru	5/15/2023	📄
Ivette Pengel - Patterzon	GEF OFP Suriname	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment - Suriname	3/29/2023	📄

ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place
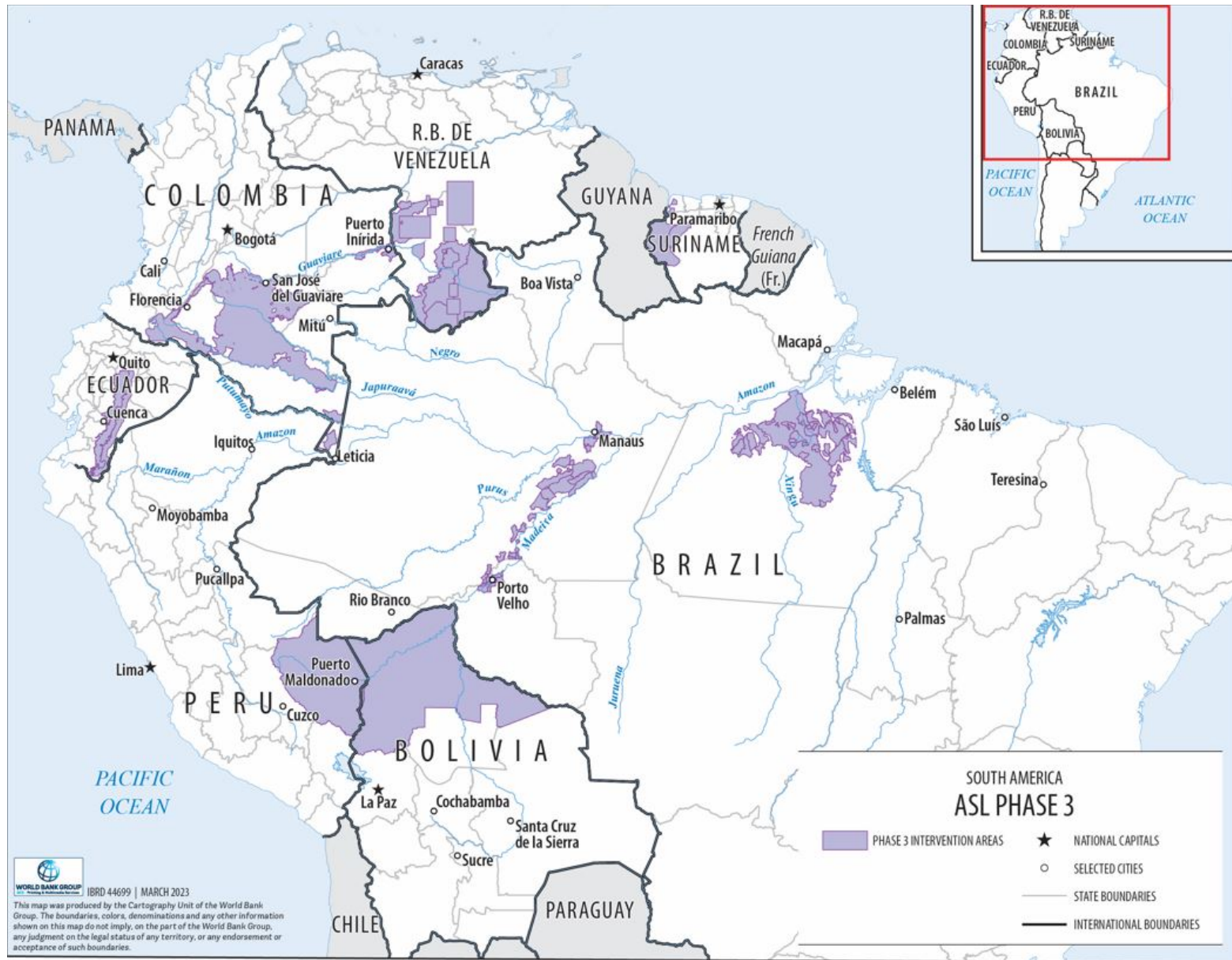
ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title

ASL 3 PFD safeguard screen	📄

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Please see attachment.

ANNEX H: CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title

ASL 3 child projects_17May	📄
ASL 3 child projects_10May-combined	📄
GEF-8_PFD - ASL3 Master file V4 Clean	📄
Annex F-ASL3 PFD Taxonomy Worksheet_04092023	📄
ASL3 Concept Notes2	📄

Child Projects under the Program						
Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount($) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fee($)	Total($)	
	FSPs					
	Subtotal ($)					
	MSPs					
	Subtotal ($)					

	Grant Total ($)			