GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title
Integrated management of sustainable landscapes for the conservation of the forest biome and the maintenance of functional and ecosystem services in the state of Amazonas, Venezuela

Region	GEF Project ID
Venezuela	11199
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Venezuela	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
FAO	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	6/28/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
5,966,208.00	536,958.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
150,000.00	13,500.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
6666666	41,000,000.00
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
AFOLU	

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Venezuela is a megadiverse country, with a forest coverage of 462,309 km2, almost half of the country's surface. The Amazonas state has 37% of the country's forests with presence of 21 indigenous peoples. Forest degradation in the last 38 years was estimated (Vancutsem et al., 2021) at 633,044 ha (3.76% of the total area), caused mostly by human activities such as exploitation for subsistence, forest fires and unauthorized selective logging. Lack of institutional presence and limited capacities and legal instruments for integrated landscape planning, weak knowledge about the value of the biodiversity and weak governance are the main barriers identified.

The project aims to improve the conservation status of the Amazon forest by promoting sustainable, resilient and low-emission livelihoods and production, considering governance and planning frameworks with communities (SDG 2.4, 13.3, 15.4), working in fourteen Areas under Special Management Regime (ABRAEs) of the Amazonas state, inhabited by indigenous people. In line with the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) program, the project has been structured into four components similar to the structure of the ASL3 program, considering:

Component 1 (C1) will focus on strengthening capacities for management and conservation of areas under different protection regimes, providing information on the status of biodiversity and forest ecosystems, generating data to update management instruments and identifying financial mechanisms.

Component 2 (C2) will improve institutional and local capacities for integrated planning under a landscape approach and with strong participation from local stakeholders and beneficiaries. Expected outcomes include the effective co-management of the ABRAES, aiming to promote sustainable development while preserving and restoring forest areas.

Component 3 (C3) will provide the necessary capacities and tools to put in practice sustainable production practices, fostering sustainable livelihoods, considering a multi-ethnic approach.

Component 4 (C4) will foster the systematization and dissemination of knowledge generated by the project, considering a gender and intercultural approach. Lessons learned will be used to adapt and inform decision making, between communities in the country, but also with other countries part of the ASL3 program. A monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be also in place to adequately inform on progress and take corrective measures when needed.

The project is expected to contribute to the generation of global environmental benefits: 10,538,305.98 ha of protected terrestrial areas under improved management (Core Indicator (CI) 1); 1,500 ha of ecosystems under restoration (CI3) (700 ha plantations, 300 ha passive restoration and 500 ha agroforestry system); 50 ha of landscapes under improved practices (outside of protected areas) (CI4); - 9,577,849.51 tCO2-e GHG emissions mitigated (CI6) and at least 12,400 direct beneficiaries (5,000 women/ 7,400 men) (CI11).

On alignment with ASL3 program, C1 aligns with component "Strengthening conservation under different protection regimes", including improved governance, management, and financing of protected areas, and wildlife species conservation and research. C2 aligns with components "Enhancing sustainable production and landscape restoration" (restoration inside protected areas, planning, implementation, sustainable alternative livelihoods) and "Supporting governance, incentives and policy transformations" (integrated natural resources management plans, intersectoral agreements). C3 is most closely related to "Supporting governance, incentives and policy transformations" (community agreements, commercial strategy for amazon products, innovative conservation financing) and "Enhancing sustainable production landscape" components (nature based business models, production, commercialization, diversification, food security). C4 addresses component "Promoting capacity building, communications and regional cooperation" through community and institutional capacity

strengthening at subnational, national and regional level, knowledge exchange, strengthening and protection of traditional knowledge systems, local, regional and international research, communications and awareness raising, fostering cooperation with other amazonian countries.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Conserve the Venezuelan amazon rainforest in Amazonas State by promoting sustainable, low-emission, and resilient livelihoods and production, considering governance and planning frameworks with communities (SDGs 2.4, 13.3, 15.4)

Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening Protected Areas Management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,634,506.00	10,959,300.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1:

MINEC, INPARQUES, and the Government of Amazonas State (GEA) have updated information on the ABRAE and other territories in Amazonas State to achieve the conservation and sustainable management of the landscape.

Outcome 1.2:

Territorial planning and management processes considering a gender equality and cultural approach implemented in ABRAEs by MINEC, INPARQUES, and the Government of Amazonas State (GEA)

GEF Core indicator 1.2: Protected terrestrial areas under improved management effectiveness: 10,538,305.98 ha.

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Information on forest ecosystems and their associated biological diversity, integrated into a national information system, as a basis for their monitoring and territorial planning.

Output 1.1.2:

Analysis of GHG fluxes and stocks

Output 1.2.1:
Territorial Planning Plan of Amazonas State (POTEA) developed and socialized considering a gender equality approach and respect for cultural values.

Output 1.2.2:
Land Use Plans and Rules of Use (PORU) for prioritized ABRAE elaborated and socialized for implementation by MINEC and INPARQUES, considering a gender equality approach and respect for cultural values.

Output 1.2.3:

Financial sustainability strategies to leverage investments for the management of the ABRAEs developed.

Component 2: Integrated landscape planning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
655,010.00	4,407,631.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Public institutions and relevant stakeholders improve their capacities for effective co-management of the Amazon rainforest at the landscape level.

Output:

Output 2.1.1: Training plan for the development of technical competencies of public officials in participatory land-use planning, with a gender focus, implemented
Output 2.1.2: Training plan on sustainable productive practices implemented, aimed at national public officials, communities, NGOs, private entrepreneurs and the government of Amazonas State (linked to the 'Plan Nueva Amazonas')
Output 2.1.3: Human talent strengthening program for the management of geospatial information protocols and multi-temporal analysis designed and integrated into a national information system for the territory of Amazonas State
Output 2.1.4: Coordination platform established to facilitate a coherent vision on the sustainable development of the Amazonas State with participation of public institutions, local communities, NGOs, private entrepreneurs and other relevant stakeholders

Component 2: Integrated landscape planning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
531,010.00	3,562,769.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.2: MINEC, INPARQUES, the Government of Amazonas State (GEA), and other local sectoral institutions have enhanced research capacities and resources for biodiversity in Amazonian landscapes

Output:

Output 2.2.1:

Biological station in the municipality of Río Negro conditioned and operational

Output 2.2.2:

The herbarium of MINEC strengthened and operational

Component 3: Improved livelihoods

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,973,821.00	13,320,900.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1:

Improved use and utilization of forest products and services by indigenous communities, considering gender equality, rural youth, and environmental sustainability

(INV)

GEF Core indicator 3.2: Area of forests and forested lands under restoration process: 1,500 ha.

GEF Core indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (outside ABRAE: 50 ha

GEF Core indicator 6: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO2-e). Goal 9,577,849.506 tCO2-e.

Output:

Output 3.1.1:
Participatory community action plans for restoration and co-management in ABRAE and other territories

Output 3.1.2:
Sustainable enterprises developed and implemented by indigenous communities, considering a gender equality approach and respect for cultural values.

Output 3.1.3:

The indigenous communities adopt marketing plans to improve their market strategies with local products and mobilize investments from different sources

Component 4: Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
691,206.00	4,649,400.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1:

Knowledge management strategies established for the dissemination results and exchanging lessons learned

GEF Core indicator:
11:

12,400 direct beneficiaries (5,000 women, 7,400 men)

Output:

Output 4.1.1: Mechanisms implemented for knowledge management and exchange of best practices and lessons learned contribute to the replication and scaling of project results, with a gender and interculturality focus

Output 4.1.2:

Strategy developed and implemented to exchange knowledge and lessons with the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes program

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
196,550.00	2,050,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome

4.2: Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.

Output:

Output 4.2.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles

Output 4.2.2:

Mid-term review and Final evaluation of the project implementation carried out

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Strengthening Protected Areas Management	1,634,506.00	10,959,300.00
Component 2: Integrated landscape planning	655,010.00	4,407,631.00
Component 2: Integrated landscape planning	531,010.00	3,562,769.00
Component 3: Improved livelihoods	1,973,821.00	13,320,900.00

Component 4: Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation	691,206.00	4,649,400.00
M&E	196,550.00	2,050,000.00
Subtotal	**5,682,103.00**	**38,950,000.00**
Project Management Cost	284,105.00	2,050,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**5,966,208.00**	**41,000,000.00**

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is located on the northern coast of South America, with a projected population of 30,620,404 by 2023 (INE, 2011). It is situated at the intersection of the Andean, Amazonian, Caribbean, and Guayana biogeographic regions. The diversity of flora and fauna species in the country is one of the highest in richness, making it one of the 17 megadiverse countries in the world (Mittermeier *et al*., 2000, Aguilera *et al*., 2003), due to the variety of ecosystems, climates, and natural regions it possesses. In the regions of the Andes (Andean Cordillera and Sierra de Perijá), Coastal Cordillera, and Guayana, high levels of endemism of birds, mammals, invertebrates, as well as vascular plants, are prominent. Forests in Venezuela represent 5.5% of South America's forest formations and 1.2% of the world's forests. They cover an area of 462,309 km², which is close to half of Venezuela's territory, with the largest forested area located south of the Orinoco in the Guayana region, comprising 80%. Amazonas State is the second with the most forested areas, accounting for 37% (FAO, 2020).

Globally, substantial environmental changes are being faced, resulting in negative impacts with significant consequences on climate, biodiversity, natural resources, and human well-being (FAO, 2022). The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is not exempt from this reality. Human activities related to agriculture, livestock farming, mining, and urban development, combined with climate change, are the main causes of forest ecosystem loss and degradation and associated ecosystem services (including habitats for biodiversity, carbon reserves, and soil conservation).

Amazonas State holds high relevance in terms of biological diversity, with around 4,000 species of vascular plants, of which at least 1,500 are endemic to the region. It also boasts a rich fauna represented by specimens of mammals, reptiles, fish, and birds, as well as ecosystems in landscapes of high conservation value, with legally established areas of national and global importance. Regarding forest resources, the project intervention area includes the presence of the Sipapo Forest Reserve, covering 1,541,517.9 ha, of which an estimated 82.33% of its surface area is forested.

Indigenous peoples make up 53.7% of the population of Amazonas State, comprising 21 ethnic groups, including the Yanomami, Guahibo, Piaroa, Jivi, Kurripaco, Yerar, and Yekuana. They have inhabited protected areas such as national parks, natural monuments, and biosphere reserves since pre-colonial times, constituting a great cultural and multi-ethnic wealth that characterizes the critical forest biome of Amazonas State in Venezuela. They heavily rely on the resources and ecosystem goods it harbors to ensure and strengthen their livelihoods.

The main environmental threats, along with climate change, are mining, deforestation, and migratory slash-and-burn agriculture (conuco)[1]1, which involves cutting and burning trees in soils with acidic pH and very low fertility, limiting their recovery and leaving them exposed to erosion. The low profitability and lack of markets with fair prices for agricultural products cause the indigenous population to shift their traditional activities to illegal mining. This results in the loss of vegetation cover, soil erosion and loss, and mercury contamination, which in turn leads to habitat fragmentation and loss, and consequently, the loss of biodiversity in the ecosystems.

The issues are linked to structural causes in the project area, including a population experiencing poverty due to unmet basic needs, insufficient food security, and differing perspectives among institutions and local communities on implementing integrated landscape management. This is compounded by deficiencies in market access: many indigenous communities in the Amazon live in remote, hard-to-reach areas, making it difficult for them to connect with larger markets and commercialize their products. These underlying causes include limited infrastructure, very restricted economic and financial conditions, lack of knowledge about marketing and business, cultural and linguistic barriers, absence of sustainable markets that recognize biodiversity-friendly goods and services, and regulations and property rights that hinder economic activities aligned with environmental conservation.

Additionally, in Amazonas State, over 10 million ha have been designated as Special Administrative Regions (ABRAE), but none have the regulatory and zoning instruments necessary for their proper administration and management. To date, there are no technical-legal instruments for territorial planning (Territorial Planning Plan for Amazonas State, POTEA) or Land Use Planning and Regulations (PORU). The underlying causes are related to a lack of updated information, limited institutional capacities, and insufficient financial and logistical resources. These instruments must be formulated in collaboration with institutional stakeholders and local communities to define appropriate uses and management practices, incorporating new methodologies and management frameworks that adapt to the livelihoods of the indigenous communities settled in these vast areas and the wealth of natural resources protected in the forest and savanna ecosystems of the Amazonas Forest biome.

The described scenario reveals a series of limitations affecting the management of Amazonas State and the conservation and sustainable use of resources, which are presented in four major barriers:

Barrier 1: Limited institutional presence, as well as a lack of technology and personnel capacity for monitoring, evaluation, and oversight of forest ecosystems, create weaknesses in the management of conservation areas and other priority landscape areas

The absence of a strong and effective institutional framework leads to a series of problems, among which the following stand out: i) Weak management of conservation areas: The institutional and administrative resources dedicated to the ABRAE are insufficient, resulting in a lack of proper oversight and management

that impacts the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources; ii) Limited monitoring capacity: The lack of technical capacities to monitor and evaluate forest ecosystems restricts the ability to address changes in biodiversity and the impacts of human activities on these environments, hindering proper oversight of forest ecosystems; iii) Disjointed planning in the tourism, forestry, mining, and agricultural sectors: There is a lack of coordinated planning among these sectors; iv) Inadequate management can affect the livelihoods of communities, their subsistence resources, and their cultural relationship with the environment; v) Technologies are required for detailed mapping, land use assessment, and identification of critical areas; vi) Effective management of events such as forest fires, invasions, or illegal activities requires advanced technological capabilities and a rapid response. To address these challenges, it is necessary to develop technical capacities and invest in training and skill development in biodiversity monitoring and evaluation techniques, using innovative technologies and updated scientific approaches.

Barrier 2: Lack of knowledge about the potential use of the territory, along with limited legal instruments for territorial planning in protected areas and under the administrative domain of the GEA

The absence of legal instruments for territorial planning is a serious issue that can generate uncertainty and conflicts in the use and exploitation of the territory in Amazonas State. The area includes a wide range of different categories of ABRAE over which various institutions have influence and shared responsibilities. Opportunities for synergy are not being utilized, which could lead to greater operational effectiveness and cost efficiency. Without these legal instruments, there are gaps in the planning and management of land use, which can result in: i) Conflicts of use: The lack of clarity regarding zones designated for conservation, agriculture, forestry, or other purposes can lead to disputes among different stakeholders, such as local communities, companies, and government entities; ii) Unsustainable exploitation: There is a risk that economic activities, such as agriculture or logging, may be conducted unsustainably, potentially leading to environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity; iii) Uncertainty in long-term planning: The lack of legal instruments for territorial planning hinders long-term planning for the sustainable development of the region. To address this situation, it is crucial to develop and implement legal instruments for the territorial planning of ABRAE that are prioritized for their conservation objectives. These instruments should result from participatory and inclusive processes involving local indigenous communities, conservation experts, government representatives, and other relevant stakeholders. Effective implementation of these legal tools can help ensure balanced and sustainable development in Amazonas State, maximizing agricultural and forestry potential without compromising ecosystem integrity or the rights of local communities.

Barrier 3: Weak knowledge and valuation of biological diversity combined with the lack of integration of scientific, traditional, and local knowledge in decision-making and awareness-raising lead to poor information for governance and integrated management of multi-use landscapes

This problem has several implications: i) Loss of biological diversity without recognition: The biological diversity in Amazonas State is extremely rich. However, if its value and the importance of its conservation are not understood, there is a risk of losing unique species and ecosystems without acknowledging their importance for ecological balance and long-term sustainability; ii) Insufficient information for integrated management: The deficiency in data and information hampers the formulation and implementation of effective integrated landscape management policies; iii) Failure in comprehensive ecosystem understanding: A lack of comprehensive understanding of the Amazonian ecosystems can result in an incomplete grasp of their complexity; iv) Disconnection between policies and local realities: Policies formulated without sufficient scientific information and without incorporating local and traditional knowledge may not be suitable for the territorial reality, leading to resistance from local communities towards implemented measures; v) Loss of cultural and traditional richness: When traditional practices and knowledge are not considered in decision-

making, there is a risk of losing valuable cultural and traditional heritage; and vi) Ineffectiveness in environmental awareness and education: The lack of integration can lead to awareness-raising strategies that do not resonate with the target communities, diminishing their effectiveness.

Barrier 4. Weak governance and lack of consistency in the application of planning and integrated management policies

For indigenous communities, the governance approach is based on living within the principles and values of their own culture and being the protagonists of their own life decisions. Seen in this way, most institutional proposals are not accepted, as they do not stem from dialogue or agreements between both parties. The weakness in governance and the lack of consistency in the application of planning and integrated management policies can have significant consequences for sustainable development and the conservation of resources in Amazonas State. Some of the problems associated with this situation include: i) Inefficiency in policy implementation: inconsistency in policy application can lead to ineffective and unequal implementation, generating distrust in institutions; ii) Conflict of interests: weak governance can result in the unequal influence of different interest groups in decision-making; iii) Negative impact on long-term planning: the lack of coherent integrated planning and management can lead to short-term decisions that do not consider long-term implications for environmental sustainability and the well-being of local communities.

In the absence of integrated land planning and management that coordinates the various relevant actors present and incorporates the visions and needs of local communities and indigenous peoples, while also promoting economically and environmentally sustainable livelihoods, it is expected that ecosystem degradation in the Venezuelan Amazon will increase in the future. This degradation will be exacerbated in a climate change scenario with increased high-temperature events and decreased precipitation, heightening the vulnerability of local populations.

The key actors for the implementation of the Project have been identified at various political-territorial levels: national, regional (state), and local (municipal, parish, communal). These include agencies and institutions with competencies in different areas, state-owned enterprises, private institutions, and community organizations. Each actor has specific competencies, and the other actors have particular interests according to their purpose and scope of action (for more information, see Annex J of the Agency's Project Document).

The project's intervention area is detailed in Annex H of the Agency's Project Document and corresponds to the following levels: Intervention Area Level 1: Amazonas State, Intervention Area Level 2: Prioritized ABRAE, Intervention Area Level 3: Prioritized Communities in ABRAE, and Intervention Area Level 4: Areas outside the ABRAE.

The Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC) is the national environmental authority responsible for the conservation and protection of the environment. It will coordinate all actions for the management and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, watersheds, and firefighting in the ABRAE and throughout Amazonas State with the participation of other institutional actors such as the National Institute of Parks (INPARQUES) in their areas of administration and manage and protect the environment with the Territorial Units of Ecosocialism (UTEC) of Amazonas State. Additionally, MINEC will promote forest restoration processes with CONARE Misión Árbol and other actors involved in biodiversity management, such as the Foundation for Zoos, Aquariums, and Zoocriaderos (FUNPZZA). MINEC is currently implementing a portfolio of GEF projects from which lessons learned will be extracted, particularly in territorial planning, community co-management with indigenous peoples (IP), promotion of sustainable businesses, and alternative livelihoods. The results of

the study for a Financial Plan for the protected areas of the Caroní River Basin project (GEF ID 10971) will also be used. Through its attached entities, MINEC will coordinate with other ministerial actors with competencies in tourism, agriculture, watershed management, indigenous affairs, mining, gender, and their attached entities at the national, state, and local levels for their involvement throughout the project's execution phase in training and capacity-building programs. This will enhance the supervision and control mechanisms of the ABRAE, provide training, advice, and technical assistance to indigenous and non-indigenous communities, and strengthen and create inter-institutional mechanisms to improve land management. Planning tools developed with the integrated vision of institutions, indigenous and local communities, including considerations of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and livelihoods, will be used, and socio-environmental, economic, and cultural data will be updated with a gender perspective.

At the local level, indigenous communities, municipalities and the Government of Amazonas State (GEA) are the main stakeholders. The GEA is implementing the Plan Nueva Amazonas 2021-2025 to promote sustainable economic and social development. This plan is approved through state law. GEA will be a key partner for anchoring the project, providing technical and methodological capacities to the involved actors, and implementing sustainable productive practices compatible with forest conservation. According to the Forestry Law, GEA must allocate at least 1% of its annual budget to the promotion and improvement of forest ecosystems.

The private sector has limited presence in the intervention area, represented by some tourist operators of river and air transport, accommodation and food for the current low tourist demand. On the other hand, the GEA and the municipalities promote tourist activities and investments in services such as transportation, accommodation and food, strengthening the local economy. These will be included in the development of marketing plans with the communities for ecotourism ventures. Due to the isolation of the area, there are no banking services, fiber optic internet, or landline telephony, among other services.

The project's approach will enable indigenous peoples and local communities to implement resilient, low emission, diversified, and sustainable livelihoods centered around ecosystem services. This will strengthen integrated landscape management through balanced activities and actions based on the production and value-added use of goods and services generated from biodiversity, with a gender focus. Jointly evaluating productive alternatives that seek climate change mitigation and adaptation will be key. The financial and technical support from GEF will strategically focus on identifying, analyzing, and implementing sustainable natural resource use schemes, thereby increasing household income-generating opportunities, and reducing vulnerabilities. The main areas of project activity will be the municipalities of Átures (104,228 inhabitants), Autana (8,352 inhabitants), and Río Negro (2,300 inhabitants).

The project has been designed to align with actions implemented by public entities that support the management of ABRAE, the conservation and management of biodiversity, watershed and land management, the restoration of degraded areas, the generation of information, and the development of sustainable livelihood alternatives in local and indigenous communities. These actions constitute a baseline that supports the reference scenario for concrete co-financing actions of this initiative. In 2020, as part of the central government's budget allocation to MINEC, USD 148,723 was allocated to the Directorate General of Biological Diversity for the execution of the following programs: a) Control of illicit trafficking or trade in flora and fauna species; b) Venezuelan biodiversity information system; c) National program for conservation and promotion of sustainable agroecological practices; and d) Programs for the sustainable use of species.

MINEC also has the National Observatory Against Climate Crisis (2022), which aims to collect all information on climate change to contribute to mitigation, adaptation, and monitoring processes regarding atmospheric issues, supporting the promotion of national policies and decision-making at national and international levels. Among its actions, it has promoted the formation of youth brigades against climate change and the promotion and financing of research projects on climate change through the Climate Crisis Management Proposal System (SIGEPROCC), an automated platform that allows the registration of initiatives.

Meanwhile, the Latin American Forestry Institute (IFLA) is another entity attached to MINEC, competent in matters related to forestry, environmental research, and conservation with extensive experience in executing Letters of Agreement for GEF Projects in the country. In 2004, it conducted some studies for the preparation of the Territorial Planning Plan of Amazonas State (POTEA). Similarly, the National Reforestation Company (CONARE) is available as an attached entity with expertise and a mandate in forest recovery and restoration at the national level.

In a broader context, the Venezuelan State has been developing a series of projects involving inter-institutional and communal participation, along with various international and national agencies, with financial support, demonstrating the national political commitment to maximizing impact. Generally, these projects aim to promote knowledge and actions for the planning, monitoring, and future restoration of ecosystems at the national level: i) Venezuela's interventions within the framework of the Strategic Action Plan (PAE) of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); ii) participation in the Amazon Regional Observatory (ARO) of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); iii) participation in the Consultancy on Amazonian Wetland Restoration as part of the Regional Initiative of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; iv) participation in the review of the proposal for the selection criteria of work areas for the proposal to the Adaptation Fund and the Andean Mountain Initiative (AMI); v) promotion of scientific research in aquatic spaces coordinated by the National Institute of Aquatic Spaces (INEA); vi) preparation of the National Mangrove Restoration Program by MINEC. Specifically, three intervention sub-projects are currently being implemented in Venezuela within the framework of the Amazon Basin Project - Implementation of the Strategic Action Plan (PAE/ACTO). Additionally, the execution of the Regional Project: Towards a Better Understanding of Amazonian Aquifer Systems for their Protection and Sustainable Management is about to begin.

The Ministry of Popular Power for Indigenous Peoples is developing the Sectoral Plan for Indigenous Peoples, which aims, among other actions, to conduct a pre-census survey of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the first cartography and digital atlas of Indigenous Peoples; regionalization of the school feeding plan, with direct purchasing processes from Indigenous agricultural production, ensuring that at least 30% of the food in the school feeding plan in Indigenous regions consists of indigenous products acquired directly from Indigenous producers. Similarly, the Ministry is currently participating in the creation of the regional Amazonian platform for Indigenous Peoples within the framework of the ACTO, with the aim of strengthening the different knowledge systems, technologies, practices, and efforts.

Taking into consideration the baseline of the political-institutional and investment framework presented, as well as the baseline scenario and barriers to overcome, it can be asserted that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has an adequate public policy for the conservation of biological diversity, based on a set of laws, regulations, plans, and instruments that provide enabling conditions for the sustainable development of natural resources and for the management of the ABRAE and the entire territory of Amazonas State. However, it is evident that these efforts are still not sufficient to halt the threats to conservation targets and to mitigate the identified

barriers to the conservation of natural resources in the region, mainly due to the strong pressure exerted by various human activities on them.

Failure to implement a strategy for integrated landscape management for the conservation of the Amazon forest biome could accelerate the degradation processes of forest ecosystems and exacerbate the identified barriers. It is therefore emphasized that existing initiatives require additional technical and financial support to strengthen mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination that contribute to the process of articulation and coherence among different planning, financing, and territorial management instruments to promote the recovery of degraded ecosystems and improve biodiversity flows, provision of ecosystem services, and ecological integration among existing ABRAEs, generating sustainable opportunities aimed at improving livelihoods and adopting sustainable production practices with indigenous communities. In this context, the contribution of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) becomes particularly relevant as a mechanism to promote and integrate current and potential initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the Amazon forest biome, thereby achieving the project's objective, which seeks to conserve the Venezuelan Amazon forest by promoting sustainable, low-emission, and resilient livelihoods and production, considering governance and planning frameworks with communities.

[1]

Agricultural systems implemented within the forest by indigenous communities for the provision of agricultural food in a rounded form, with an approximate area of 0.25 ha (2,000 to 3,000 m²) (CAKY, 2021). This area is not cultivated again after 3 years. However, it contains perennial or semi-perennial species such as pineapple, chili, sweet potato, and many multipurpose trees (fruit trees, timber trees) that are occasionally used by the families.

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project 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 guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The objective of the project is to conserve the Venezuelan Amazon rainforest by promoting low-emission resilient livelihoods and sustainable production practices, considering governance and planning frameworks with communities. To achieve this, the project's key actions are designed to overcome the identified barriers and achieve short, medium, and long-term changes as outlined in the Theory of Change (ToC) (Figure 1).

In the absence of this project's implementation, Venezuela's Amazon rainforest would continue a trend of degradation and significant loss of biodiversity (BD) and the consequent impact on the livelihoods and food security of the indigenous communities living there. Potentially, this would affect important forest ecosystems, increasing fragmentation and loss of vegetation cover and habitat, soil erosion due to deforestation, soil and water contamination from mercury resulting from illegal mining, degradation of BD, destruction of habitats for Amazonian plant and animal species, as well as a decrease in opportunities for local development and the maintenance of family economies.

In addition to addressing the identified barriers associated with the problem, the project tackles the underlying causes and aims to change systems, structures, and behaviors, meaning it seeks to induce changes in the

social, economic, and environmental context of the intervention area. Therefore, it is considered a transformative project. The ToC for this project presents a comprehensive approach to addressing key environmental issues, designed to provide solutions with a systemic, multidisciplinary, and gender-focused vision, structured around components aligned with the ToC of the regional ASL3 program. To support the achievement of the ASL3 program objective of improving regional collaboration and national investments towards integrated landscape conservation and sustainable management in targeted areas including primary forest in the Amazon region, the project is focused on strengthening governance and policies, financial leverage, innovation and learning, and facilitate stakeholders dialogue.

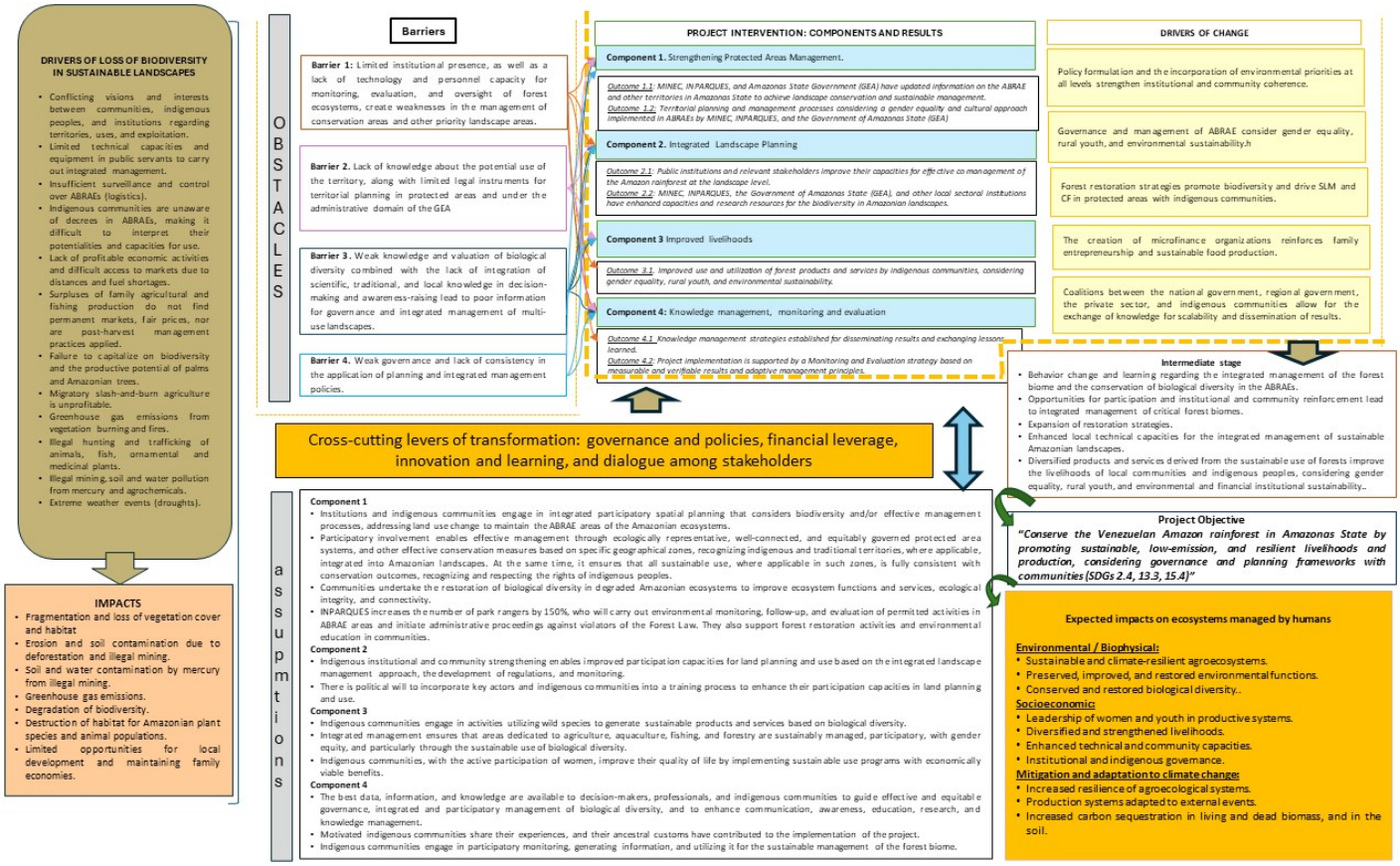

Figure 1. Theory of Change of the Integrated Landscape Management Project for the Conservation of the Amazon Forest Biome. Document provided also as Annex R

The project is structured into four pathways: i) Strengthening Protected Areas Management under participatory schemes with a gender focus to improve the status of biodiversity; ii) Institutional and Community Strengthening for the Comprehensive Planning and Management of the Landscape of Forest Biomes in Amazonas State to generate a shared vision of ecosystems under a sustainability approach; iii) Improve livelihoods and food security for multi-ethnic communities by enhancing their livelihoods in productive forests and savannas, considering gender equality, rural youth, and environmental sustainability, in order to demonstrate benefits of the adoption of sustainable practices; and iv) Systematization and dissemination of

information and lessons learned with a focus on gender and interculturality to foster adaptive management and scalability.

The approach is aligned with the transformational lever on governance and policies of the ASL3 Program by promoting coherence and intersectoral institutional integration in the formulation of instruments and the incorporation of environmental priorities at all levels. Specific actions on integrated management for territorial planning and management will be designed. Another transformational lever considered is financial leveraging, aimed at improving the capacity to mobilize investment. The actions are linked to developing a revenue diversification strategy for ABRAE and designing a payment for ecosystem services (PES) system, which will improve management, financial effectiveness, and help optimize and manage the use of currently available funds. The project will also prepare indigenous communities in market plans that will be able to mobilize resources from different sources, such as public programs and sustainable entrepreneurships. The GEF intervention will complement ongoing effort from co-financing sources, facilitating the installation of hydrometeorological stations in the Amazon basin (from INAMEH), as well as projects by the Amazonas State Government (GEA) that include a Food Packaging Plant. Additionally, MINEC, along with the National Assembly, is implementing the National Reforestation Strategy with a target of planting 10 million trees. MINEC will also participate in the construction or upgrading of infrastructure for Park Ranger Posts and a Biological Station. The project will draw on lessons learned from various ABRAE projects implemented in the country and successful experiences from other Amazonian countries in the ASL program, as well as the REDPARQUES Financial Sustainability Working Group.

The gender approach will be cross-cutting, adhering to GEF and FAO policies and guidelines. The project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan will aim to ensure and enhance women's participation in decision-making through their involvement in various project activities, fostering spaces for governance and organization in the intervention area, and generating socioeconomic benefits or services for women. The project will have a widespread positive impact by reducing the existing gender gap in the intervention area. It will seek to improve women's participation in decision-making through their involvement in the various project components, fostering governance spaces and organization, particularly in Component 1, where special attention will be given during the formulation of management plans, considering their participation, vision, and interests. Additionally, efforts will be made to ensure that planning and financial strategies take gender dimensions into account (Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, and 1.2.3). It will ensure that training includes and is actively directed at women and women's organizations (Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3), and that women's voices and representation are included in governance processes (Output 2.1.4). The project will generate socioeconomic benefits or services for women through three cross-cutting processes in the various project components: i) training activities that will promote capacity building for income generation (Outcome 2 and 3); ii) resources for organized women's groups are anticipated in Outcome 3; iii) in Outcome 4, community life plans will establish governance means and complementary activities with organizations working in prioritized communities and public institutions to generate services that prevent and mitigate gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. The details of activities and indicators aligned with all project outcomes and outputs are presented in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex K) and Work Plan (Annex D).

It will be important to consider the diversity of actors, with indigenous communities playing a leading role, enhancing their capacities, adopting and promoting sustainable practices, valuing their ancestral knowledge, worldview, and their relationship with the environment, in order to strengthen their livelihoods and financial capacities. They will benefit from improved resource management and stronger institutional frameworks, ensuring the sustainability of environmental benefits. Government agencies will strengthen their capacities,

enforce policies, and provide continuous support to the project and the communities within a framework of knowledge exchange; NGOs and indigenous organizations will provide technical support, monitoring, and evaluation; academia will offer technical support and advice; and private sector partners will promote tourism and service activities. The list of stakeholders is provided in Annex J of the Agency Project Document - Stakeholder Participation Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism - where local communities, government agencies, NGOs, and private sector partners will play crucial roles in implementing and supporting project activities.

Regarding components, Component 1 focuses on strengthening the management of protected areas through participatory schemes in landscapes of primary forests and savannas with high conservation value. The expected outcomes aim for government entities such as MINEC, INPARQUES, and the Government of Amazonas State (GEA) to enhance their technical-scientific knowledge of prioritized ABRAE (Protected Areas with Special Administrative Regimes) and other territories in the Amazonas state (Outcome 1.1), with updated information on the potential and limitations of the territory (through data collection and mapping of biodiversity, forests, and fauna, considering their ecological and socioeconomic connectivity relationships) to support territorial planning and management of protected areas (Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2). This aims to outline, with the participation of local communities and indigenous peoples, planning instruments that improve their capacity for effective landscape management and sustain innovations for the recovery of degraded forest areas. The Amazonas State Management Plan (POTEA) will be developed, and the Management and Use Regulations Plan (PORU) for prioritized ABRAE will be formulated through a collaborative approach with the involved actors, promoting a shift to an integrated landscape management approach. This will include aspects of biological diversity conservation, ecological connectivity, climate change mitigation, carbon flows and storage, water management, ecosystem goods and services, and sustainable management that includes community participation in the benefits (Outcome 1.2; Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2). Additionally, the development and dissemination of these legal instruments as public policy will seek to strengthen capacities for administration, prioritizing protected areas for conservation and sustainable forest management in designated ABRAEs and other territories in Amazonas state. This will generate guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of forests that improve livelihoods in indigenous communities, considering gender perspectives and climate change mitigation strategies, as well as financial sustainability strategies that contribute to strengthening the management of ABRAE (Output 1.2.3). The PORU will include a novel management scheme adapted to the livelihoods of indigenous communities in these vast areas, considering participatory governance schemes. It is important to highlight that the project is fully framed within the legal guidelines for the recognition and protection of indigenous rights, ensuring that territorial planning and institutional and community governance processes respect these rights as established by the Republic's laws (See Annex I).

The assumptions associated with this first component are: identified institutional actors and indigenous communities effectively engage in participatory processes for planning, conservation and restoration practices; indigenous actors and local communities are sensitized to the importance of conservation and restoration; conservation and landscape management generates benefits for communities; and financial mechanism identified are able to sustain activities in ABRAEs in line with the updated PORUs.

Critical risks associated with policy and governance include potential changes in national and local government policy decisions that could affect the project's viability and continuity. These might involve changes in environmental legislation, land policy, or economic activity regulations that could directly impact project operations, specifically in territorial planning regulations. Additionally, there may be political instability due to

internal conflicts, ethnic tensions, or territorial disputes. The risk matrix includes mitigation measures for these risks.

In Component 2, the project will implement training plans to enhance and improve the technical skills of local actors within the Amazonas state, focusing on various aspects that support knowledge of the forest biome's biodiversity, restoration of related ecosystems, and tools for effective planning and management. It is expected that MINEC, INPARQUES, MPPAPT, the Government of Amazonas State (GEA), and other local sectoral institutions, in collaboration with the communities, will implement tools to improve their capacity for effective co-management of the Amazon rainforest (Outcome 2.1). To achieve this, the project will carry out training plans to develop technical competencies of public officials in participatory territorial planning with a gender focus (Output 2.1.1); to strengthen the capacity of indigenous communities in sustainable agroforestry practices for restoration and sustainable use of productive landscapes, with a focus on traditional production systems like conucos (Output 2.1.2); and to enhance capacities in managing project area information protocols and multitemporal analysis integrated into a national information system (Output 2.1.3). Creating an interinstitutional platform will be crucial to facilitate dialogue among multiple stakeholders and strengthen governance (ASL3 transformational lever), enabling the development of a shared goal and differentiated responsibilities to study tools for determining synergies and field-applicable instruments based on existing laws, aiming for the sustainability of all undertaken actions (Output 2.1.4). The actors will participate in a coordinated manner in governance processes and mechanisms for integrated sustainable landscape management, with particular attention to territorial planning and sustainable productive practices. The platform will also include universities, indigenous organizations, NGOs, and the private sector.

On the other hand, it is expected that institutions will improve their capacities and research resources on biological diversity (Outcome 2.2), promoting the operation of a biological station in the Río Negro municipality to expand knowledge and achieve conservation of the biodiversity present in the Venezuelan Amazon basin (Output 2.2.1). Additionally, efforts will be made to strengthen and operationalize the MINEC Herbarium located in the Átures municipality, increasing the collection of specimens and improving the registration of plant species, among other actions (Output 2.2.2).

The main assumptions associated with this component are: the development of capacities in participants from institutions, local communities and indigenous peoples allow them to reach a common vision an integrated land planning and use; b) there is political will to involve key actors and indigenous communities in a training and participation process for land planning and use.

Among the critical social risks, there are gender inequalities and discrimination within indigenous communities that may influence participation in training activities, making it crucial to address the Gender Action Plan throughout the project's duration. Additionally, there are risks associated with inadequate inter institutional coordination at national, regional, and local levels, deficits in cooperation mechanisms with the private sector and local institutions, and a lack of trained human resources. Developing technical capacities and promoting community involvement of the institutional actors in these mechanisms will contribute to improving participatory management and information dissemination among different representatives and levels.

Component 3 will contribute to improving the livelihoods and food security of multi-ethnic communities in the Amazonas by promoting the sustainable use and management of forest products and services (Outcome 3.1), with a focus on gender equality and rural youth in indigenous communities. To achieve this, participatory community action plans will be developed for restoration (through agroforestry systems, reforestation, and

passive restoration) and co-management in ABRAE and other territories (Output 3.1.1). These plans will be based on approaches that ensure productive ecosystems and lands provide goods and services to meet current and future needs while contributing to the sustainable land use development by indigenous communities. Technical support from extensionists will be provided to strengthen community capacities for sustainable land management and forest co-management. Extensionists will play a crucial role by implementing socioeconomic initiatives that incorporate agroforestry practices for the extraction of high-nutrition and medicinal food products, as well as utilizing timber forest products and non timber forest products (TFP and NTFP) to diversify the local economy and complement fishing and manufactured products. Efforts will be made to formalize these initiatives through the creation of community-owned direct social enterprises (EPSDC, Organic Law of the Communal Economic System, 2010), and to promote the establishment of indigenous savings and credit cooperatives to support local enterprises (Output 3.1.2). These will be accompanied by marketing plans driven by companies participating in the 'New Amazonas' economic development plan, which will include both public and private capital. These companies will enhance the value chains of these products and plan and execute ventures that provide a broader impact on communities (financial leveraging - ASL3) (Output 3.1.3).

Among the nature-based measures that the project will implement are the following: (i) ecosystem restoration through reforestation for improved livelihoods: planting trees to restore degraded forests, increase forest cover, and enhance carbon capture, (ii) forest co-management: managing forests to ensure their long-term conservation while allowing sustainable use of TFP and NTFP, (iii) natural carbon sinks: protecting and restoring forests that act as carbon sinks, (iv) sustainable agriculture: agricultural practices that conserve biodiversity, improve soil fertility, and reduce dependence on agrochemicals, (v) aquaculture: to ensure food security and guarantee the long-term viability of fish populations and their ecosystems, and (vi) protection of species and habitats in their natural environment to preserve biological diversity.

The project will seek to develop financial incentives for the conservation of primary forests in accordance with Venezuelan legal frameworks (Forest Law, 2013). The Law states that the National Executive will promote the conservation of forest heritage and sustainable forest development by providing forest incentives through tax exemptions for: community forest management, establishment of nurseries, or participation in forest production chains; development of ecotourism activities in forests and forest lands; management and utilization of plantations or agroforestry systems for productive purposes; establishment of social production companies or other forms of community organization for the utilization, transformation, and processing of forest products; and payment for environmental benefits for forest heritage conservation (Articles 92, 93, 99). These incentives will be promoted in the various activities of Component 3, Outcome 3.1. The GEA will be a key partner in anchoring the project, aiming to implement sustainable productive practices compatible with forest conservation, and must allocate at least 1% of its annual budget to the promotion and improvement of forest ecosystems.

Private sector participation will be crucial to transforming markets and economic systems. The project involves private sector partners to invest in sustainable technologies and practices, thereby driving market change and supporting the scalability of interventions. This will be achieved through partnerships, incentives, and collaborative initiatives.

No perverse incentives have been identified; deforestation and mining are prohibited in Amazonas (only subsistence activities for local residents are allowed), and the intervention areas are under special

administrative regimes (ABRAE) such as national parks, natural monuments, forest reserves, and protective zones.

In particular, future resilience will be ensured by implementing educational and training programs, promoting the production and marketing of traditional crafts and food and medicinal products, applying forest co-management with fair and sustainable markets for products. Ecotourism and community tourism training plans will be promoted, strategic alliances will be made with NGOs, indigenous organizations, local governments, and cooperation networks, and the preservation of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples with participatory involvement will be supported to ensure effective management through ecologically represented, well-connected, and equitably governed protected area systems. In the face of possible political changes, the project is backed by national and international legal frameworks, so management must be adaptive and flexible to meet objectives under potential new scenarios. Additionally, efforts will be made to ensure that productive activities are resilient to possible environmental changes.

In this regard, the project aims to achieve an intermediate state where observable changes in behavior and learning regarding integrated management of the forest biome and biodiversity conservation in the ABRAE are evident. Regional and municipal empowerment, the development of public policies, community participation, and the sovereign rights and roles of indigenous communities will yield positive impacts across biophysical and socioeconomic dimensions, as well as increase resilience, and enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, generating global environmental benefits.

Among the critical risks identified, climate risk stands out, related to threats and vulnerabilities linked to climate change that can affect natural and human systems, increasing the level of threats in the intervention area from fires and floods, as applicable. Environmental risks include deforestation, which is a key concern with severe consequences for biodiversity, regional and global climate, and local communities dependent on the forest for their livelihood. Social risks may arise from conflicts over access to natural resources, loss of land, and territorial mobility of some indigenous peoples.

Component 4 will establish knowledge management strategies to promote the dissemination of Outcomes and the exchange of experiences (Outcome 4.1). The strategy to achieve this Outcome will focus on knowledge management, communication with a gender and intercultural perspective, and incorporating lessons learned from the project. Interventions will be based on three plans linked to Output 4.1.1: 1) Designing and implementing a Knowledge Management Plan; 2) Designing and implementing a Communication and Experience Exchange Plan; and 3) Designing, implementing, and annually monitoring an Advocacy Plan for sustainability and scalability (project exit strategy).

The project will focus on regional cooperation by participating in Amazonian regional events for experience exchange in project management (ASL3, OTCA-PAE, support for RedParques, and others). In addition, there will be a continuous exchange with other participating countries in the ASL3 program, with active participation in webinars and other virtual events, sharing information in newsletters, participating in the community of practice, exchange instances between countries, and attending annual conferences or other relevant in-person events (Output 4.1.2).

The training in sustainable productive activities will facilitate the exchange of knowledge through each community's governance mechanisms. In this sense, successful experiences that favor the scaling up of the project can be replicated. Furthermore, the ASL3 will provide opportunities to exchange, strengthen, and

replicate local enterprises at the Amazonian level. An example of this is the ecotourism experiences specific to the Amazon region and their connection with indigenous communities, which have high replicability potential. Therefore, efforts will be made to exchange and apply these successful experiences during implementation.

This component also includes the monitoring and evaluation of the project. A monitoring strategy will be developed and implemented based on verifiable results and to foster adaptative management of the project. Likewise, the Mid Term Review and Final Evaluation will provide important lessons for the project, national counterparts and other countries participating in the ASL3 program.

The assumptions associated with this component are: i) the best data, information, and knowledge will be available to decision-makers, professionals, and indigenous communities to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biological diversity, and to improve communication, awareness, education, research, and knowledge management; ii) motivated indigenous communities share their experiences and ancestral customs; and iii) indigenous communities participate in monitoring, generating information used for sustainable management of the forest biome.

Critical risks identified may include resistance from indigenous communities to systematize experiences, disclose their ancestral knowledge about traditional economic activities, worldview, spirituality, and knowledge of natural medicine. The implementation of the Free Prior Informed Consent and the Indigenous Peoples Action Plan is crucial in mitigating this risk.

Across the entire project, macroeconomic risks such as price volatility of raw materials and fluctuations in exchange rates may impact the costs of importing equipment, machinery, and materials necessary for project implementation.

To mitigate the identified critical risks, it is essential to involve stakeholders and key actors, including indigenous peoples with a gender perspective, in the decision-making process and to develop mitigation and compensation measures to address the potential negative impacts identified. Additionally, adopting responsible environmental and social management practices throughout the project's life and maintaining open and transparent communication with all involved stakeholders is crucial. The mitigation measures for the different identified critical risks are shown in Table 3.

The project will ensure that the state of Amazonas is subject to integrated spatial planning that incorporates biodiversity considerations and addresses land use changes. This will be achieved through land use planning and regulations that maintain the connectivity of Amazonian ecosystems. The targets include improving the management of 10,538,305.98 hectares of terrestrial protected areas (Core Indicator 1). Integrated management for the conservation and recovery of forest areas in degradation will establish at least 1,500 hectares of ecosystems under restoration within ABRAEs (700 hectares of plantations, 300 hectares of passive restoration, and 500 hectares of simultaneous agroforestry systems) (SAF) (Core Indicator 3) and 50 hectares of landscapes under improved practices outside protected areas (Core Indicator 4). The project will contribute to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions through avoided deforestation, aiming for a reduction of 9,577,849.51 tons of CO2-equivalent emissions (Core Indicator 6). Additionally, the development of participatory community action plans for restoration and co-management in ABRAE and other territories across 11 pilot indigenous communities will strengthen biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management in productive landscapes through sustainable land management (SLM) and community forestry. The project

aims to establish sustainable productive enterprises and marketing plans to enhance market strategies with local products in pilot indigenous communities. This will involve local community organizations and microenterprises that apply best practices in SLM, market agroforestry products, and leverage the potential of Amazonian fruits, ensuring sustainable value chains and secure markets while avoiding indigenous labor migration to illegal mining activities. Through the proposed strategy, the project seeks to achieve the aforementioned global environmental benefits and benefit at least 12,400 inhabitants (5,000 women / 7,400 men, Core Indicator 11).

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), will advance in overcoming the identified barriers. The GEF's funding proposal will complement the investment resources provided by the government, which have been allocated to the region to continue supporting its achievements. As previously mentioned, the degradation of the Amazon rainforest and its impact on the livelihoods and food security of the indigenous communities in the Amazonas state constitute the main issue in the area. Without the necessary incremental investments to promote environmentally friendly and biodiversity-compatible livelihoods and alternative systems, the critical forest biome and its associated biodiversity would be adversely affected.

In the project's intervention area, innovative investments are needed to scale up initiatives and develop new opportunities to improve livelihoods. The total cost of the project, including both the baseline scenario and the GEF alternative, is US $46,966,208, of which the GEF's contribution (US $5,966,208) represents 12.7%. Co financing amounts to a total of US $41,000,000. The incremental costs financed by the GEF will help establish a framework for channeling continuous investments and leveraging new investments in biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihood management for local communities and conservation in the country. This could generate greater economic stability to complement the significant social and environmental achievements made through previous GEF and national government projects.

The project was selected over other alternatives due to its alignment with national and international policies, its alignment with national interests and priorities in the ASL3 regional program, and the options for scaling up and replicability with other indigenous communities in the Amazon. This choice, in economic terms, will generate positive local environmental and social impacts, with a direct incidence on obtaining global benefits. Furthermore, the indigenous peoples and communities of the ABRAE in the project's intervention area were selected for their deep appreciation of nature and their potential for sustainable land management. With technical and economic support, this provides a favorable framework for improving the conservation of the Amazon rainforest and its livelihoods. Under this approach, the project will address critical environmental issues, generate significant global benefits, and contribute to the broader objectives of the Regional Program.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is aligned with the objectives of the ASL3 Regional Program, which are aimed at strengthening capacities and coordination to achieve integrated landscape management and conservation of the Amazon.

Coordination from the Regional Program is planned from two visions: internal coordination through a steering committee and an annual conference in which Venezuela participates and external coordination led by the Program, through partners, donors and other regional initiatives.

At the regional and local level, the project design was developed in perfect alignment with regional development policies, oriented under the Social and Economic Development Plan of the Amazonas state 2021 - 2025, called “New Amazonas”. The plan seeks to promote sustainable economic and social development. The GEA will be a fundamental partner for anchoring the project, which will provide technical and methodological capabilities to the actors involved and will support the implementation of sustainable production practices compatible with forest conservation. In accordance with the Forestry Law, the GEA must allocate at least 1% of its annual budget to the promotion and improvement of forest ecosystems.

The Project Management Unit will be located within the project action area. Preferably, the offices will be located within the facilities of the Territorial Unit of Ecosocialism (UTEC), which is the regional unit of the MINEC, this will facilitate the project's actions in the territories, in accordance with the work plans.

Likewise, at the regional level there is support from the GEA through the New Amazonas Plan, which seeks to strengthen direct and indirect employment in the regional economy through private sector companies associated with the Government, also companies artisanal forest food processors and alliances with state companies such as tour operators and indigenous communities.

MINEC will have the technical and overall execution responsibility for the project, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will be the GEF implementing entity (GEF Agency), providing execution support by administering the GEF grant at the request of the country, as described below. The “project” is the Project Document (PRODOC) approved by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and signed by the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the FAO. MINEC will act as the main executing entity and will be responsible for the day-to-day leadership of the project outcomes. MINEC is responsible for the timely execution of the agreed project outcomes, supervision of activities, timely reporting, and effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in accordance with the requirements of FAO and GEF policies. The project's organizational chart is depicted in Figure 2.

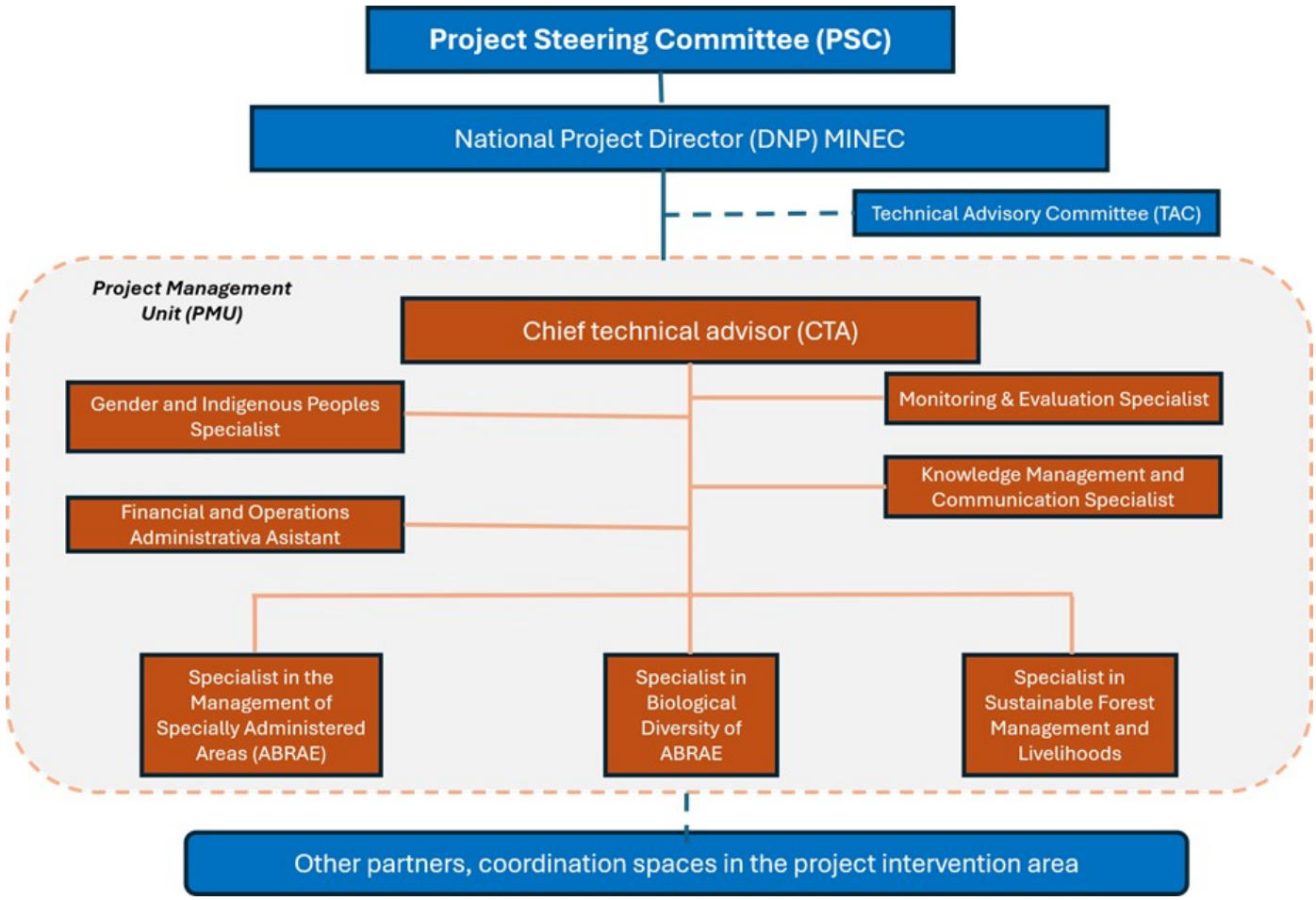

Figure 2. Organizational chart of the Integrated Sustainable Landscape Management Project for the conservation of the Amazon forest biome.

The government will appoint a National Project Director (NPD), located at MINEC. The NPD will be responsible for coordinating activities with all national agencies related to the different components of the project, as well as with the project partners. He/She will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the CTA on government policies and priorities.

MINEC will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will annually approve the Annual Work Plans and Budgets and provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and all implementing partners.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

For the strategic decisions of the project, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be formed, comprising formally designated representatives from MINEC, INPARQUES, IFLA, a representative from GEA, MINPI, and representatives from the municipalities of Átures, Autana, and Río Negro, two representatives of the beneficiaries (who have their own organizational methods to define their representatives in a general assembly, following their ancestral culture and organizational forms), and the FAO Representative in

Venezuela, along with other institutions that may be invited to the meetings. The PSC is a collegiate advisory council that will be chaired by the MINEC delegate. The main functions of the PSC are:

i. Provide guidance and strategic definitions for the execution of the project.

ii. Supervise the project implementation and ensure the technical quality of its results and outputs.

iii. Review and agree on the project's strategy and methodology, as well as agree on any changes and modifications necessary based on field implementation, following the procedures established by FAO and the donor.

iv. Approve the annual work plans and budgets, as well as the progress reports.

v. Review and comment on the mid-term and final evaluation reports of the project, and take measures to implement the recommendations.

vi. Coordinate and manage, through institutional means, the timely contribution of the co-financing agreed upon by each participating institution in the project, as well as other funding sources that contribute to the project's objectives and results.

vii. Promote agreements and other forms of collaboration with national and international organizations that contribute to the execution of the project and the achievement of its results.

viii. Convene and organize meetings with various national, regional, and local stakeholders when relevant.

ix. If necessary, resolve conflicts related to the project and its proper execution.

x. Take measures and make arrangements to ensure the sustainability of the project's main outputs, as well as their expansion and replication.

xi. Promote the dissemination of the project's lessons and learnings.

The PSC will hold regular sessions at least twice a year. However, if deemed necessary by its members, extraordinary meetings can be convened. Sessions can be held in person or through electronic means. Whenever possible, in-person sessions will be held in the project area. All committee decisions will be made by consensus. In its first meeting, the PSC will agree on its operating procedures.

The members of the PSC will be formally appointed through a formal note addressed to the FAO. The indigenous communities participating in the project will agree on the individuals who will represent them on the Project Steering Committee. The individuals representing the indigenous communities will ensure that the PSC takes into account the perspectives and visions of the project beneficiaries.

Each member of the PSC will serve as the Focal Point for the project within their respective entities or sectors. Therefore, the project will have a focal point in each involved entity or sector. As focal points, the members of the Project Steering Committee will:

i. Technically supervise the project activities related to their entity or sector.

ii. Ensure the smooth exchange of information and knowledge in both directions between their entity/sector and the project.

iii. Facilitate the coordination and linkage between the project activities and the work plans of their entity or sector.

iv. Facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

National Project Director (DNP)

The Minister of MINEC will appoint an official from the ministry as the National Director of the Project (DNP). The DNP will be based at MINEC and will be responsible for:

i. Representing the government in activities related to the project.

ii. Serving as the liaison with FAO, representing MINEC as the main executing entity.

iii. Coordinating activities with all national entities related to the different components of the project, as well as with project partners.

iv. Ensuring the implementation of the PRODOC and the strategies and decisions of the Project Steering Committee.

v. Supervising and guiding the Chief Technical Advisor of the Project (see below) on government policies and priorities.

vi. Ensuring the proper technical and administrative execution of the project by monitoring and evaluating the project work plans, in close coordination with the Chief technical advisor of the Project.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) is an inter-institutional coordination body, which will have an executive branch comprised of formally designated technical delegates from MINEC, INPARQUES, IFLA, and FAO, and will be chaired by the National Director of the Project. In its first meeting, the Technical Advisory Committee will agree on its operational procedures. Other institutions may be formally invited to the TAC if required.

The main functions of the Technical Advisory Committee are:

1. Provide technical guidance to the National Project Director (NPD) and the Project Management Unit (PMU) to support the achievement of project results.

2. Provide technical inputs to the PMU and the NPD for the design of the annual operational plan and its corresponding budget before they are presented for consideration to the Project Steering Committee.

3. Review and comment on the technical assessments of the draft Project Implementation Review (PIR) report before it is presented for consideration to the Project Steering Committee.

4. Review and comment on the technical assessments conducted in the mid-term review report.

5. Review, at the request of the National Project Directorate, unforeseen issues related to implementation that may affect the fulfillment of the planned activities.

6. Strengthen intersectoral communication and collaboration among project partners.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established, funded by the GEF grant. The main functions of the project unit, following the guidance and directives of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), are to ensure efficient management, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the PRODOC and the annual work plan and budget.

The PMU will be led by a Chief Techcnical Advisor. It will have a cross-cutting approach throughout the project. At least 50% of the PMU members will be women. The functions of the PMU specialists and other personnel are detailed in Annex L of the Agency's Project Document.

i. Chief Technical Advisor

ii. ABRAE Management Specialist.

iii. ABRAE Biodiversity Specialist.

iv. Sustainable Forest Management and Livelihoods Specialist.

v. Administration/Finance and Operations Assistant.

vi. Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

vii. Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist.

viii. Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be located within the project's area of action. Preferably, the offices will be within MINEC facilities, which will provide space and facilities for the operation of the PMU, as well as for coordinating project actions in the territories according to the agreed work plans. However, to ensure smooth communication with the National Authorities and the Representation, the Technical Coordinator and the Administration and Operations Assistant may be intermittently based in Caracas.

Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)

CTA has the authority to lead the day-to-day execution of the project, as well as to supervise and guide the management, administration, and technical quality of the project, on behalf of the main executing entity and within the guidelines established by the PSC.

The primary responsibility of the CTA is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the PRODOC, with the required quality standard and within the specified time and cost limitations. This person will lead the coordination and supervision of the project and provide technical expertise and guidance within the guidelines established by the Project Steering Committee and the FAO. The CTA will maintain ongoing communication with the Project OTL and MINEC.

CTA will inform MINEC, PSC, and FAO of any delays or difficulties that arise during implementation so that corrective measures and appropriate support can be adopted. This person will be responsible, among other things, for:

Technical Functions:

i. Provide advice and review all technical outputs developed by technical consultants, the M&E specialist, and regional facilitators to ensure alignment with the project objectives and quality standards.

ii. Ensure the integrity and complementarity of the four project components during execution and compliance with the technical criteria considered in each of its components.

iii. Ensure a high level of collaboration between participating institutions and organizations at both national and local levels.

iv. Facilitate, through inter-institutional agreements and alliances, the development of the project and the achievement of its objectives.

v. Conduct regular field supervision visits and provide advice to the technical staff of the implementing partners.

vi. Provide technical supervision and guidance to the implementing partners for the execution of project activities.

vii. Monitor risks according to the risk matrix and ensure the implementation of mitigation measures.

viii. Coordinate and carry out M&E activities including: i) periodic M&E visits to the project intervention sites, ii) monthly M&E of progress in meeting output and outcome indicators, iii) provide technical and operational support to the staff of the institutions participating in the project; iv) propose changes in project implementation strategies if necessary.

ix. Complete the GEF tracking tools (biodiversity – BD, land degradation - LD) at mid-term and at the end of the project.

x. Provide technical guidance and supervision to the PMU and partners for the implementation of project activities. For each component of the project, the CTA will have the following technical functions and responsibilities:

Coordination support Functions:

i. Organize and lead the project inception workshop, the annual review of project progress, and planning workshops with local stakeholders and implementing partners for the preparation of the annual work plan and budget (AWPB).

ii. Ensure constant coordination and communication with the staff of implementing partners responsible for project activities.

iii. Coordinate the work of consultants contracted for project execution.

iv. Prepare Project Progress Reports (PPR) in coordination with project specialists.

v. Develop the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) report in coordination with the LTO.

vi. Support MINEC in preparing reports on cash and in-kind co-financing provided by co-financiers, as well as other partners not foreseen in the project document.

vii. In consultation with the Project Steering Committee, the FAO Evaluation Office, the LTO, and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, support the organization of mid-term and final evaluations.

viii. Prepare, with the support of project specialists, terms of reference and technical specifications for the procurement of services and/or signing of letters of agreement for the execution of project activities.

ix. Schedule, organize, and participate in Steering Committee meetings, serving as Secretary.

GEF Agency

FAO will serve as the GEF Agency for the project, consequently providing support and project cycle management services as established in the Global Environment Facility's 'project and program cycle policy.' Additionally, it will have supervisory responsibility and provide technical advice during project implementation. As the GEF agency, FAO has overall responsibility to the GEF for achieving the results. The roles and responsibilities of FAO are described in Annexes G and N.

In its function as the Implementing Agency, FAO will use GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex J for more details):

- The Budget Holder, usually at the FAO National office, will oversee the project's day-to-day execution;

- The Lead Technical Officers (LTOs), sourced from across FAO, will provide supervision and support for the project's technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;

- The GEF Liaison Officer and the GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is designed and executed in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

FAO's responsibilities as the GEF Agency will include:

- Administering GEF funds in accordance with FAO's rules and procedures;
- Supervising the project's implementation in line with the project document, work plans, budgets, co-financier agreements, operational partner agreements, and other FAO norms and procedures;
- Providing technical guidance to ensure appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities involved;
- Conducting at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office through the Annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid-Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation, and the Project Closure Report on the project's progress;
- Providing financial reports to the GEF Trustee.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

At the request of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and as documented in the GEF OFP letter of support, FAO will provide execution support by administering the full GEF Grant portion, providing financial management, procurement of goods and contracting of services, following FAO rules and procedures, under the guidance of the MINEC as Executing Agency. MINEC assumes executing responsibilities and project guidance and as such, it is the main decision-making body on the use of all resources allocated to the projects, with supervision from FAO as implementing agency. FAO will not charge any cost on the project budget to perform the administration of resources as requested by Venezuela GEF OFP.

To ensure adequate firewalls between implementation and execution roles, FAO office in the country provides the execution support role, while the implementing role is guaranteed by a project task force, with the participation of a Lead Technical Officer, Funding Liaison Officer and GEF Technical Officer, located in FAO's regional office and headquarters. FAO internal control frameworks are also designed to provide adequate oversight to project execution, with the Regional Office, the Finance Division, Office of Evaluation, Office of Inspector General, and Office of Climate Change and Environment monitoring the GEF portfolio.

In order to mitigate the risk of currency devaluation, the agency will maintain cash balances and disburse funds as required by MINEC, the Executing Entity responsible for achieving the project's results and ensuring the proper use of all resources. As requested by the government, FAO will provide execution support by managing all GEF grant resources, disbursing only when requested by MINEC and in accordance with the work plans and budgets validated by the Project Steering Committee. FAO will also participate in Letters of Agreement with national institutions identified during project implementation, following FAO's rules and procedures, for the execution of relevant activities. This support is provided by FAO at no additional cost to the project.

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)

Together with the GEF Project ID 1678 'Integrated Management of Multi-Use Landscapes and High Conservation Value Areas for the Sustainable Development of the Venezuelan Andean Region,' which aims to reduce and reverse forest degradation in productive landscapes of the Venezuelan Andean region to create a favorable

environment for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity with an emphasis on Simultaneous Agroforestry Systems (SAF) and Forest Systems (FS) that contribute to the livelihood of local populations and global environmental benefits (project in execution). Coordination between both projects will be promoted to exchange experiences regarding the adoption of resource management and land use practices that help improve biodiversity conservation, specifically in activities related to restoration strategies and the incorporation of concepts and practices of integrated landscape management, sustainable forest management, and sustainable soil management in land use planning processes, that simultaneously contribute to the livelihood of indigenous communities, improving their governance and generating sustainable benefits.

Another project that will provide knowledge and lessons learned is GEF ID 5410 'Sustainable forest management and conservation of forests from an ecosocial perspective in the Imataca forest reserve', whose objective was to support government institutions and community organizations in the implementation of innovations in information management, incentive schemes, participatory governance, empowerment of forest-related communities, and multiple mechanisms for the recovery of forested areas undergoing degradation in representative forest ecosystems of Venezuela. The experience in empowering indigenous communities in productive processes, as well as the incorporation of agroforestry systems as an alternative to improve their food systems, are common topics of interest, constituting practices and lessons learned for this project. The experiences in creating a pilot scheme for forest co-management with indigenous communities provides an ideal background for its replication in the indigenous communities of the Amazon, through the creation of Direct Communal Social Property Companies (EPSDC).

GEF Project ID 720642. “Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the Caroní River basin of the state of Bolívar.” Project in progress that implements restoration practices in degraded areas, promotes sustainable productive activities and the sustainable use of biological diversity for the diversification and improvement of local livelihoods in indigenous and Creole communities. Their experiences will serve as a basis for the implementation of similar activities in primary forests in territories of the Amazonas state.

The CERF Project developed in Amazonas, promoted “Reducing the protection risks of selected vulnerable communities through improving their Food and Nutritional Security (FNS), generating experiences in practices of rapid restoration/creation of their livelihoods and the creation of community awareness and knowledge, integrating gender and intersectional approaches”, whose results and experiences are fundamental for the ongoing initiative.

The project will establish links with the Small Grants Program of the GEF (SGP), which is implemented by UNDP, where practices and learnings in natural resource management and working with local communities will be leveraged. Of particular importance will be SGP's experience in managing local community enterprises and initiatives aimed at building capacities and creating sustainable business opportunities based on biological diversity. Permanent coordination will be maintained to foster spaces for scaling up local initiatives that are in line with the priorities established in the SGP and the project.

Venezuela also has the National Adaptation Plan in the water resources, agriculture, and fisheries sectors (NAP), recently approved by the Green Climate Fund and awaiting implementation. This plan will serve as the primary instrument to guide climate change adaptation in the country, at both the national and subnational levels, as well as for the prioritized sectors.

At the regional level, there is the New Amazon Plan, which aims to strengthen direct and indirect employment in the local economy through private sector enterprises associated with the GEA, as well as artisanal food processing businesses in the forest and partnerships with state-owned enterprises, tour operators, and indigenous communities for ecotourism.

The project aligns with the objectives of the Regional ASL3 Program, which focuses on strengthening capacities and coordination to achieve integrated landscape management and Amazon conservation. Coordination from the Regional Program is envisioned through two perspectives: internal coordination via a steering committee and an annual conference in which Venezuela participates, and external coordination through partners, donors, and other regional initiatives.

These previous projects recognize, promote and respect community participation and governance. The project will implement successful experiences based on lessons learned in forest co-management, community organization through direct communal social ownership companies (EPSDC), participatory monitoring, forest restoration, among others. This new initiative, together with the ongoing projects, will contribute to empowering indigenous communities and will help in the recognition of their rights for the sustainable management of their resources, in accordance with the laws of the Republic that recognize these rights and in accordance with the guidelines of the ASL3 regional program, this will be made tangible mainly through the forestry co-management processes that will be implemented between the MINEC and the Direct Communal Social Property Companies (EPSDC), as well as the formulation and implementation of participatory plans for the improvement of the livelihoods and the development of sustainable enterprises.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

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)
10121263	10538305.98	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

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)

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)
10121263	10538305.98	0	0

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)
Alto Orinoco - Casiquiare	30029	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	8,477,466.00	7,725,156.55			17.00		
Cuenca Hidrográfica del Río Cataniapo	101166	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	153,800.00	153,800.00			34.00		
La Tortuga	67611	Natural Monument or Feature	1,507.00	468.55			35.00		
MN Cuao Sipapo Moriche (Parte externa a RFS)	101143	Natural Monument or Feature		640,853.40			33.00		
PN Duida Marahuaca (Parte externa a la RBAO)	4366	National Park		203,718.32			17.00		
Sipapo Forest Reserve	10781	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	1,215,500.00	1,541,517.90			25.00		
Yapacana	317	National Park	272,990.00	272,791.26			26.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1500	1500	0	0

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)

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)

1,200.00	1,500.00		

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	300.00	0.00		

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)

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)
50	50	0	0

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)
50.00	50.00		

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)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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)

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)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

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)	8911173	9577849	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)	8,911,173	9,577,849		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	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_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (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	5,000	5,000		
Male	7,400	7,400		
Total	**12,400**	**12,400**	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)

Core Indicator 1. Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare) (10,538,305.98 ha):

The intervention will cover Special Administration Regime Areas (ABRAE) that will have Land Use and Management Plans (PORU) developed and socialized. The identified priority areas are:

- Alto Orinoco – Casiquiare Biosphere Reserve: 7,725,156.55 ha. This reserve includes the national parks (NP) Parima Tapirapecó, Sierra de la Neblina, and part of Duida Marahuaca (203,718.32 ha), as well as the natural monuments (NM) Cerro Vinilla, Cerro Aratitiyope, Sierra Unturán, Cerro Tamacuari, and Serranía Tapirapecó.
- Sipapo Forest Reserve (FR): 1,541,517.9 ha. Includes NM Cerro Autana and part of NM Macizo Cuao - Sipapo and Cerro Moriche (640,853.40 ha).
- Yapacana National Park: 272,791.26 ha.
- Piedra La Tortuga Natural Monument: 468.55 ha.
- Protective Zone of the Cataniapo River Watershed: 152,839.1 ha, which includes NM Piedra Pintada.

The total area of these managed protected areas is 10,538,305.98 ha, without considering overlap between them.

Core Indicator 3. Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare) (1,500 ha):

The identified areas are located in the municipalities of Átures, Autana, and Río Negro.

- 1,500 ha of forest (700 ha for plantations, 500 ha under agroforestry systems and 300 ha of secondary vegetation of forest restored through natural succession processes).

Core Indicator 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas):

A total of 50 ha are planned for the implementation of improved practices, located between the Cataniapo River Watershed Protective Zone and the Sipapo Forest Reserve, and in the community of San Carlos de Río Negro (see criteria and maps in Annex H of the Agency Project Document).

Core Indicator 6. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO2e):

The project aims to potentially mitigate a total of 9,577,849.51 tCO2-e through carbon sequestration in the humid tropical forests of the intervention area, over a 5-year implementation period and a 15-year capitalization period. The estimates have been made using the EXACT tool, which follows IPCC guidelines (details in Annex P of the Agency's Project Document).

Core Indicator 11. People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count):

The total estimated count for all planned activities points to 12,400 direct beneficiaries, approximately 5,000 of whom will be women and 7,400 will be men. A breakdown of beneficiaries can be found on Table 2, Section 2.b of the Agency Project Document.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		

Climate	Moderate	The effects of climate change in the intervention area can increase the level of threats such as fires and floods. The project includes a series of strategies aimed at directly and indirectly modulating climate risks: i) addressing the terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, ii) the area of land restored. Both will have a strong modulating effect on the impacts associated with climate variability. iii) support to indigenous communities in the diversification of livelihoods for sustainability in landscape management and productive socio-management. Additionally, the information systems to be strengthened will directly address the monitoring and evaluation of climate variables that assist in territorial decision-making.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Deforestation is a key concern as it can have serious consequences for biodiversity, regional and global climate, and local communities that depend on the forest for their livelihoods. Activities such as agriculture and infrastructure can contribute to deforestation and biodiversity loss if not properly managed. Many indigenous communities rely on the forest and its natural resources for their sustenance and culture. The project could negatively affect land rights, access to resources, and the traditional way of life of these communities if they are not adequately involved in the planning and decision-making process from the outset of the project. Social conflicts can arise due to competition for access to natural resources, land loss, and the lack of proper consultations with affected communities. This may result in social tensions, protests, and in some cases, the displacement of entire communities. If the Gender Action Plan is not addressed correctly, the project could exacerbate existing gender inequalities and discrimination, leading to internal conflicts within the communities. To mitigate these environmental and social risks, it is crucial to involve stakeholders and key actors, including indigenous peoples with a gender focus, in the decision-making process and develop mitigation and compensation measures to address the identified potential negative impacts. Additionally, it is important to adopt responsible environmental and social management practices throughout the project's lifecycle and maintain open and transparent communication with all stakeholders involved.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Changes in government policies at the national and local levels can affect the viability and continuity of the project. These changes may include alterations in environmental legislation, land policies, or regulations of economic activities that could directly impact the project's operation. Political instability due to internal conflicts, ethnic tensions, or territorial disputes may also arise, leading to uncertainty and risks to investment security and operational continuity. Lack of adequate consultation and community participation may result in social conflicts, protests, and legal actions that hinder the project's development. Mitigation strategies, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, include establishing strong relationships with local communities, constant monitoring of political and regulatory changes through an inter-institutional platform, and proactive commitment to environmental and social sustainability.

INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Changes in government policies can significantly impact the viability and success of Amazonian projects. Sudden changes in environmental, land, or economic regulations can affect project planning and execution, as well as investment and stakeholder confidence. The lack of coordination between different government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private actors can hinder the effective implementation of policies and strategies for sustainable development in the Amazon region. Misalignment of objectives and duplication of efforts can lead to inefficiency and resource wastage. Development policies and strategies can perpetuate social inequality and marginalization of certain population groups in the region, including indigenous communities and rural populations. Lack of inclusion and participation in decision-making can generate social tensions and conflicts. External interests, such as the extractive industry, commercial agriculture, tourism, and infrastructure, can pressure development policies and strategies. Conflicting interests among different stakeholders can complicate the adoption of equitable and sustainable policies. To mitigate these risks, it is important to promote the inclusive participation of all stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies for sustainable development. Additionally, strong mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and governance must be established to ensure that resources are used efficiently and equitably, benefiting all indigenous communities involved
Technological	Low	The technical design of the project could have an environmental impact and pose risks due to cultural and linguistic diversity. The Amazon hosts a vast diversity of ethnic and cultural groups, each with their own traditions, languages, and ways of life. The technical design must be sensitive to this diversity and adapt to the specific needs and aspirations of the different communities. The lack of strong institutions and regulatory frameworks can hinder the effective implementation of the project. The technical design takes these challenges into account and aims to strengthen local governance and the rule of law. To mitigate these risks, a thorough analysis of local conditions and the needs of the affected communities is conducted, involving all relevant stakeholders in the design process and adopting a participatory and collaborative approach. Additionally, it is important to establish participatory monitoring mechanisms to track the project's progress and make necessary adjustments.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Volatility in the prices of these raw materials can significantly affect the project's revenue and profitability. Fluctuations in exchange rates can impact the import costs of equipment, machinery, and materials needed for the project's implementation. Inflation and changes in fiscal policies can affect operating costs and profit margins. Additionally, changes in tax rates and fiscal incentives can have a local impact. Political and social instability can create uncertainty and affect investment and economic activity. Social conflicts, protests, and insecurity can hinder the project's implementation and operation. To mitigate these macroeconomic risks, it is important to conduct a thorough

		feasibility analysis that considers the economic conditions and operational environment in the area. Additionally, establishing strong relationships with local communities and the regional government can help reduce exposure to these risks and enhance long-term sustainability.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Poor inter-institutional coordination at the national, regional, and local levels, a lack of cooperation mechanisms with the private sector and local institutions, and a shortage of trained human resources result in delays in the effective implementation of project activities and their sustainability. The project will strengthen and develop inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and cooperation among public administration entities, with the full support of the GEA through the economic development plan 'Nueva Amazonas.' This will address the environmental issues of Amazonas State with a comprehensive and multi-use approach. The development of technical capacities and community promotion among the institutional actors involved in these mechanisms will contribute to improving participatory management and the dissemination of information among different representatives and levels (central, state, municipal), thereby enhancing coordination.
Fiduciary	Low	Financial management and procurement can be prone to fraud if adequate controls are not implemented. To prevent this, clear and robust policies and procedures are established for financial management and procurement. At the request of the GEF operational focal point, FAO will provide support in execution by administering the budget following the established controls and procedures of the institution to mitigate risks.
Stakeholder	Low	The lack of interest and commitment from local communities to participate in the project could result in low levels of participation, which would jeopardize the implementation, achievement, and sustainability of the project's results and objectives. To mitigate this risk, the project's methodological and strategic approach is participatory. During the design phase, participatory consultation and validation processes were conducted to foster interest, involvement, and ownership. Activities will be carried out in areas with the support and participation of the local community. From its inception, the project has promoted a process of prior, free, and informed consultation following the guidelines of GEF, FAO, and national legislation to capture the opinions of indigenous communities and incorporate them into the project design.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The project will work with all relevant partners to ensure the mitigation measures described above are implemented to ensure minimal impacts.

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

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Within the framework of national public policy instruments, it is important to mention the “National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (ENCDB) 2010 - 2020,” which is aligned with the commitments made by Venezuela under the Convention on Biological Diversity and is currently under review to align with the new global framework (GBF). The ENCDB has several goals, including: i) generating relevant information for the conservation of biological diversity; ii) expanding knowledge of the information needs regarding biological diversity; iii) generating information on threatened, endemic, exploitable, and potentially exploitable components of biological diversity; iv) generating information on the immediate and future impacts of climate change on biological diversity; v) rescuing and systematizing ancestral and traditional knowledge about biological diversity, ensuring the sovereignty of the peoples; vi) defining research and innovation priorities for the conservation of biological diversity; and finally, vii) establishing funding priorities for training, research, and innovation for the conservation of biological diversity.

The proposed interventions of the project contribute to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, specifically to Objective A (which aims to enhance and restore the integrity, connectivity, and resilience of ecosystems) and Objective B (related to the sustainable use and management of biodiversity and the contributions that nature provides to people, while maintaining and valuing the use of ecosystems). Specifically, the project aligns with the following goals: 1.Planning: by influencing territorial planning through the preparation of the Amazonas State Management Plan (POTEA) and 14 planning and regulatory plans for priority use in ABRAE; 2 Degraded Ecosystems: through planned interventions in the restoration of forest ecosystems and productive savannas (1,500 ha); 3. Protected Areas: through products aimed at planning and improving the management of Areas Under Special Administration Regime (ABRAE), with an emphasis on higher protection categories that are important for biological diversity and sustainable forest use. The target coverage of 30% for protected areas has already been exceeded, reaching over 70% of protected ecosystems. The project's efforts are focused on the effective management of representative ecological zones that are well-connected and equitably governed; 4. Threatened Species and Genetic Diversity: by seeking to improve ecological connectivity between protected areas at a landscape scale through facilitating gene flow via effective management of ABRAE, restoration strategies, and community management; 8. Climate change, with guidance on enhancing resilience through nature-based solutions while minimizing negative impacts and promoting positive impacts on biodiversity and the study of GHG flows and stocks/measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification of standards; 9. Economic benefit, the implementation of sustainable production practices will enable the management and use of wild species to be sustainable, thus providing social, economic and environmental benefits for indigenous communities through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services; 10. Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, by focusing efforts on improving the livelihoods of indigenous communities, biodiversity-friendly practices will be implemented and will contribute to resilience and sustained yield, to the productivity of these production systems and to food security, while conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining the contributions of nature; 11. Contributions of nature to people, the project will promote the restoration, maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to indigenous communities, taking into account their worldview and appreciation of

nature; and 14. Policy and government, as global strategies to improve governance in protected areas and their financial sustainability, in this line the project will seek to achieve the full integration of biological diversity and its multiple values in policies, regulations, planning and development processes and poverty eradication strategies.

Additionally, the country has set voluntary targets for the National Land Degradation Neutrality Strategy (LDN) by 2030, which include increasing forest coverage by 262,361 hectares, reducing the incidence of forest fires by 50%, and promoting the natural regeneration of shrub and grassland coverage as forests. Moreover, by 2020, the country aims to improve coordination between institutions, civil society, unions, and private companies to promote participatory mechanisms.

Within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Venezuela committed to reducing GHG emissions by 20% by 2030 (business-as-usual scenario 2021), reducing forest fires, and improving the effective management of biological corridors to increase resilience. Under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the National Drought Strategy (ENS – 2023) was recently published, which aligns with the five (5) lines of the Strategic Framework 2018 - 2030.

Additionally, the New Amazonas Plan 2021-2025, led by the Government of the Indigenous Amazonas State (GEA), envisions the development of capacities and potentialities of its productive forces in all economic, commercial, and financial activities, from a perspective of environmental respect and sustainable development, to achieve well-being and improve the quality of life of the Amazonian peoples.

The country is currently in the process of developing various strategies, such as the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) under the UNFCCC, the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) under the UNCBD, the third National Communication under the UNFCCC, the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under the UNFCCC, the National Implementation Plan (PIN) under the COP, and the Biennial Update Report (BUR) under the UNFCCC.

The project is aligned with regional policies of the Economic and Social Development Plan of the Amazonas State, 'Nueva Amazonas,' including industrial policies that address: primary production and industrialization of Amazonian and exotic products.

Regarding territorial strategy, the state of Amazonas, as part of the Amazon basin and a reservoir of biodiversity, freshwater, and carbon capture, has been considered a territory designated for conservation.

The aforementioned framework endorses the political commitment at the national and local levels to promote sustainable development, and is coherent with GEF-8 programming directions, Objective 1 of the Biodiversity Focal Area, “Improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems”. Specifically, the project will foster effective management of the protected area systems, and improve financial sustainability, while also encouraging the sustainable use of biodiversity and to mainstream biodiversity into priority sectors, by means of an integrated landscape planning. The project is also aligned with the Amazon, Congo and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program, as it links different sectors and actors, generates multiple global environmental benefits, addresses environmental degradation factors at a national and regional scale, completes investments at the national level with cross-border actions of regional and global impact, integrate and work with agreements between different actors and promote the exchange of knowledge and learning. Specifically, the project will improve the management of protected areas, implement transformative changes in production and consumption patterns, sustain ancestral livelihoods, and promote the generation of markets

associated with the sustainable use of biological diversity as a form of income generation. of the local communities and indigenous peoples of the Amazonas state.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement**.**

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) No

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

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 during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

In the project intervention area, entrepreneurial activities will be supported, focusing on agricultural, forestry, ecotourism, and artisanal activities. Capacity development will be promoted through technical assistance services to implement agroforestry systems, sustainable forest management, agroecological production, fishing, aquaculture, and good agricultural practices for the production of native and forest fruits. These initiatives will enable the processes of obtaining timber and non-timber forest products (TFP, NTFP), and improve and rehabilitate deforested lands in the project intervention area.

In this context, the directly communal social enterprises (EPSDC) and their families engage in productive work, generating fair income and providing security to their households. This leads to better development prospects and social integration with the creation of decent and accessible jobs in indigenous communities.

In this way, the project supports the four pillars of decent work (standards and rights at work; employment creation and enterprise development; social protection; governance and social dialogue) by: training to improve the productive sustainability of TFP and NTFP, enhancing conditions for entrepreneurship and job creation, promoting associativity and social protection with the inclusion of women and youth, diversifying the livelihoods of small-scale women and men, supporting market access and value chains, agribusinesses for sustainable products and services, rural participation and governance in land management, forest protection, and value chains and local market negotiations. All of the above translates into socioeconomic benefits driven by the project's implementation in the intervention areas at the local and regional levels, producing an impact at the national and global levels.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	4,474,656.00	402,719.00	4,877,375.00
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	1,491,552.00	134,239.00	1,625,791.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**5,966,208.00**	**536,958.00**	**6,503,166.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount ($) 150000

PPG Agency Fee ($) 13500

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	112,500.00	10,125.00	122,625.00
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00

Total PPG Amount ($)	**150,000.00**	**13,500.00**	**163,500.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
FAO	GET	Venezuela	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	5,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**5,000,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CFB Amazon IP	GET	5,966,208.00	41000000
Total Project Cost		**5,966,208.00**	**41,000,000.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	IFLA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5000000
Recipient Country Government	ABAE	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1500000
Recipient Country Government	UTEC SUCRE - Ministry of the Popular Power for Ecosocialism	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Recipient Country Government	Bioplanet	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Recipient Country Government	National Foundation of Zoological Parks, Zoo breeders and Aquariums -FUNPZZA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2500000
Civil Society Organization	Ecociudadanos	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of the Popular Power for Ecosocialism - MINEC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	17000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of the Popular Power for Ecosocialism - MINEC	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10000000
Total Co-financing				**41,000,000.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The mobilized investment will be carried out by the Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC), as the executing agency of the Project.

This institution will contribute to co-financing by providing logistical support for field activities to be carried out jointly with indigenous communities in the project's areas of action.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Project Coordinator	6/21/2024	Lorenzo Campos		lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

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

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Miguel Serrano	Director of Integration and International Affairs	Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism	

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
Project Goals and Indicators: Conserve the Venezuelan Amazon rainforest in Amazonas State by promoting sustainable, low-emission, and resilient livelihoods and production, considering governance and planning frameworks with communities (SDGs 2.4, 13.3, 15.4)							
Component 1: Strengthening Protected Areas Management							
Outcome 1.1: MINEC, INPARQUES, and the Government of Amazonas State (GEA) have updated information on the ABRAE and other territories in Amazonas State to achieve the conservation and sustainable management of the landscape	Number of institutions, by type and level, that have information on ABRAE and other Amazonian territories.	The institutions responsible for the administration and management of the ABRAE do not have updated and systematized information for the planning and efficient management of these areas.	At least 3 national institutions have updated information on ABRAE and other Amazonian territories. - At least 3 state, municipal, and local institutions have updated information on ABRAE and other Amazonian territories.	A total of 6 national institutions have updated information on ABRAE and other Amazonian territories. A total of 6 state, municipal, and local institutions have updated information on ABRAE and other Amazonian territories.	Technical documents prepared and delivered to the institutions managing the ABRAE. Attendance lists for formulation and socialization workshops of the PORU. Quarterly reports.	The institutions and actors involved are committed to participating and assuming their roles in the coordination processes, using the information collected within the framework of the project for better management of the protected areas.	Project Technical Coordinator, OT specialist and PA Management, Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA, Specialist for MFS and Livelihoods, Specialist in M&E, Specialist in Gender and Indigenous Communities, Representatives from MINEC and INPARQUES.
Output 1.1.1: Information on forest ecosystems and their associated biological diversity, integrated into a national information system, as a basis for their monitoring and territorial planning -	Number of permanent multipurpose plots established and generating information on forests and associated biological diversity, considering their derived socioeconomic relationships.	A methodology developed by MINEC through the GEF ID 5410 project is available and can be adapted to the needs of this product. Additionally, protocols for	At least 4 permanent multipurpose plots established and generating information on forests and associated biological diversity, considering their derived socioeconomic relationships.	At least 12 permanent multipurpose plots remeasured and generating information on forests and associated biological diversity, considering their derived socioeconomic relationships.	Annual reports of the diagnosis, methodologies, and protocols for collecting information on forests and fauna, considering their derived socioeconomic relationships. Photographic records of the installation, measurement,	Institutions administering the ABRAE and indigenous communities take ownership of the multipurpose permanent plots and wildlife monitoring, using the information for integrated landscape planning	Project Technical Coordinator (PTC), Specialist in LUP and PA Management, Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA, Specialist in SFM and

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
		updating and monitoring forest cover that were used in the Imataca Forest Reserve (RFI) have been developed.			and remeasurement of variables in the multipurpose plots.	and management, and relating it to the derived socioeconomic benefits. There is trained personnel in data feeding protocols for the SINIIF, the system is operational and allows for information upload and updating. The multipurpose plots for collecting forest and wildlife information are operational and generating data to feed the database and produce cartographic information. .	Livelihoods, Specialist in M&E, Specialist in Gender and Indigenous Communities. Representatives from MINEC and INPARQUES.
	Database of species and forests, derived from the multipurpose plots.		Review, integration, and update of the database of species and forests from the 10 multipurpose plots.	Revised, integrated, and updated database of species and forests, with information from the 18 multipurpose plots.	Databases created from the survey of multipurpose plots, adapted for integration into a national system.		
	Number of thematic maps of biological diversity for the assessment and monitoring of forest ecosystems and identification of connectivity for prioritized ABRAEs, including information from multipurpose plots.	There are 22 thematic maps of biological diversity of flora species at a scale of 1:250,000 and a database of 73,684 records of 7,527 vascular species for the entire Amazonas State. There are no biodiversity maps at a more detailed	At least 12 thematic maps of biological diversity for the assessment and monitoring of forest ecosystems and identification of connectivity for the prioritized ABRAEs.	At least 24 thematic maps of biological diversity for the assessment and monitoring of forest ecosystems and identification of connectivity for the prioritized ABRAEs.	Annual reports of data collection and updating according to protocols for such purposes. Cartographic outputs created for the prioritized ABRAE. Descriptive reports of the biodiversity maps created as support for the PORU. Quarterly progress		

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
		scale for the prioritized ABRAEs. It is necessary to review the database and identify information gaps in order to generate updated outputs.			reports of the product.		

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 1.1.2: Analysis of GHG fluxes and stocks	Number of reports on GHG flows and stocks/measurement generated from the measurement unit (multipurpose plots).	There is a methodology from MINEC (GEF ID 5410 project), which was used for estimating carbon stocks and flows in the Imataca Forest Reserve. In the project document formulation, Annex B (issues to be addressed) was developed, where biophysical indicators are analyzed: creation of land use and land degradation maps, and estimation of GHG emissions through the 'EX-ANTE CARBON BALANCE TOOL' (EX ACT) tool, which support the definition	At least one report on GHG flows and stocks/measurement, monitoring, reporting, and verification of standards, originating from multipurpose plots and remote sensing data.	At least two reports on GHG flows and stocks/measurement, monitoring, reporting, and verification of standards, originating from remeasurement in multipurpose plots and remote sensing data.	Application and analysis of results using the Exact tool in the medium and long term.	The managing institutions and territorial managers of Amazonas State become familiar with and are trained in the utility of the results of GHG flow analysis and it is considered a relevant variable in decision-making regarding forest planning and management.	Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), Specialist in Management Instruments for PA, Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA, Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist, MINEC, INPARQUES.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
		of sectors to be restored and the communities involved, as well as data related to carbon estimation.					
Outcome 1.2: Territorial planning and management processes considering a	*GEF Core 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness:* *10,538,305.98 ha*	Baseline scores METT[1]2: NP Duida - Marahuaca: 17	Mid-term score goal METT NP Duida - Marahuaca: 24 NP Parima Tapirapecó: 24	Final score goal METT: NP Duida - Marahuaca: 57 NP Parima Tapirapecó: 57	M&E of the METT sheet, Capacity development progress reports.	State agencies and institutions, as well as indigenous communities, demonstrate willingness to jointly	Project Technical Coordinator (CTA), Specialist in Management Instruments for

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
gender equality and cultural approach implemented in ABRAEs by MINEC, INPARQUES, and the Government of Amazonas State (GEA).		NP Parima Tapirapecó: 17 NP Serranía La Neblina: 17 NP Yapacana: 26 NM Cerro Autana: 36 NM Cerro Tamacuari y Serranía Tapirapecó: 16 NM Cerro Vinilla y Cerro Aratitiyope: 16 NM Macizo Cuao - Sipapo y Cerro Moriche: 33 NM Piedra La Tortuga: 35	NP Serranía La Neblina: 24 NP Yapacana: 35 NM Cerro Autana: 57 NM Cerro Tamacuari y Serranía Tapirapecó: 23 NM Cerro Vinilla y Cerro Aratitiyope: 23 NM Macizo Cuao - Sipapo y Cerro Moriche: 53 NM Piedra La Tortuga: 55 NM Piedra Pintada: 55 NM Sierra Unturán: 23 BR Alto Orinoco Casiquiare: 24 PZ Cataniapo River Basin: 56	NP Serranía La Neblina: 57 NP Yapacana: 68 NM Cerro Autana: 83 NM Cerro Tamacuari y Serranía Tapirapecó: 56 NM Cerro Vinilla y Cerro Aratitiyope: 56 NM Macizo Cuao - Sipapo y Cerro Moriche: 72 NM Piedra La Tortuga (520 ha): 78 NM Piedra Pintada (1,475 ha): 78 NM Sierra Unturán: 56 BR Alto Orinoco Casiquiare: 57 PZ Cataniapo River Basin: 85	Quarterly progress reports on product development. Technical documents. Quarterly progress reports on product advancement. Documents containing the results of the design and formulation of the PORU. Attendance lists for formulation and socialization workshops. Reports resulting from the socialization and public consultation of the PORU. Quarterly progress reports on product advancement.	define and implement territorial management with an integrated landscape management approach.	Protected Areas, Specialist in Biological Diversity for Protected Areas, Specialist in MFS and Livelihoods, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist. MINEC, INPARQUES, IGVSB, IFLA.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
		NM Piedra Pintada: 35	FR Sipapo: 52	FR Sipapo: 82			
	Number of indigenous people (disaggregated by sex, age range, and type of indigenous community/people) who benefit from the implementation of territorial planning processes (Core indicator 11).	NM Sierra Unturán: 16 BR Alto Orinoco Casiquiare: 17 PZ Cataniapo River Basin: 34 FR Sipapo: 25		At least 11,175 women and men benefit from the implementation of territorial planning processes (40% of whom are women) (Core indicator 11).			
Output 1.2.1: Territorial Planning Plan of Amazonas State (POTEA) developed and socialized considering a gender equality approach and respect for	Percentage (%) of progress in the stages of participatory design and formulation of the Territorial Planning Plan of Amazonas State (POTEA) developed and socialized.[2]3	Amazonas State does not have an approved Territorial Planning Plan. IFLA made a territorial planning proposal in 2004, which for various	100% progress in stage 1 of formulation and design of the POTEA.	100% progress in the formulation and design of the POTEA (Stages 1, 2, and 3), agreed upon and delivered to the counterpart for approval and implementation.	Documents with the results of the design and formulation of the POTEA. Attendance list for formulation and socialization workshops.	Formation of the State Territorial Planning Commission, in which ministries and entities with competence in relevant matters are represented, the Commissi	Project Technical Coordinator (CTA). Specialist in Management Instruments for PA. Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
cultural values.		reasons was not sanctioned; however, it constitutes input for the development of this plan. There is the State Law of the Economic and Social Development Plan Nueva Amazonas 2021 - 2025, which dictates some general strategies for the economic development of the state.			Reports resulting from the socialization and public consultation of the POTEA. Quarterly progress reports on the product.	on meets regularly and agrees on actions under governance frameworks using the inter-institutional platform (Product 1.1.6).	Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods. M&E Specialist. Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist. MINEC, INPARQUES, IGVSB, IFLA.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 1.2.2: Land Use Plans and Rules of Use (PORU) for prioritized ABRAE elaborated and socialized for implementation by MINEC and INPARQUES, considering a gender equality approach and respect for cultural values.	Percentage (%) of progress in the participatory design and formulation phases of the Land Use Plans and Rules of Use (PORU) for prioritized ABRAE, for implementation by MINEC and INPARQUES.[13][14].	ABRAE decreed do not have Land Use Plans and Rules of Use (PORU), hindering their management.	100% progress in Phases 1 and 2 of formulation and design of the management plan for 6 ABRAE: i) Sipapo Forest Reserve, ii) Cuao-Sipapo Massif and Moriche Hill National Monument, and iii) Autana Hill National Monument, iv) Cataniapo River Basin Protective Zone, v) Piedra Pintada National Monument, and vi) Piedra La Tortuga National Monument.	100% progress in the formulation and design of the management plan for 6 ABRAE (Phases 1, 2, 3, and 4), consensus instruments delivered to the counterpart for approval and implementation.	Documents with the results of the design and formulation of the PORU. Attendance list of workshops for formulation and socialization. Reports resulting from the socialization and public consultation of the PORU. Quarterly progress reports of the product.	MINEC and other competent institutions, as well as indigenous communities, are committed and motivated to actively participate in the land-use planning processes with an integrated landscape management approach (Product 1.1.1) and sustainable productive practices (Product 1.1.3), which incentivizes their participation in the planned workshops and activities for the consensus-based elaboration of the PORU.	Project Technical Coordinator (CTA). Specialist in Management Instruments for PA, Specialist in Biodiversity for PA, Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods, M&E Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist. MINEC, INPARQUES, IGVSB.
			100% progress in Phase 1 of the formulation and design of the management plans for 8 ABRAE: i) Alto Orinoco – Casiquiare BR, ii) Serranía de la Neblina NP, iii) Duida – Marahuaca NP, iv) Parima Tapirapecó NP, v) Sierra Unturán NM, vi) Cerros Vinilla and Aratitiyope NM, vii) Cerro Tamacuari and Serranía Tapirapecó NM, viii) Yapacana NP.	100% progress in the formulation and design of the management plans for 8 ABRAE (Phases 1, 2, 3, and 4), agreed upon and delivered to the counterpart for approval and implementation.			

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 1.2.3: Financial sustainability strategies to leverage investments for the management of the ABRAEs developed.	Number of documents on financial management of the prioritized ABRAE.	The ABRAE in Amazonas State do not have alternative financial instruments besides the national budget and small contributions derived from fees in some recreational areas to support the management of the ABRAE. INPARQUES has facilities for monitoring non-permitted activities and serves as a center for tourists visiting the area, but these facilities are in poor condition.	At least one document on the analysis and identification of diversified funding sources for 6 prioritized ABRAE.	At least one document on the analysis and identification of diversified funding sources for the 14 prioritized ABRAE.	Technical documents with the results of financial sustainability studies.	The ABRAE have financial instruments and there is political will among decision-makers to adopt alternative financing options that help improve the management of the ABRAE.	Project Technical Coordinator (CTA) Specialist in Management Instruments for PAs Specialist in Biological Diversity for PAs Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods Specialist in M&E Specialist in Gender and Indigenous Peoples; MINEC INPARQUES
	Number of pilot Management Plans for prioritized ABRAE.		At least one pilot Management Plan developed, including the selection of the ABRAE and the collection of information in parallel with the PORU.	At least two pilot Management Plans for prioritized ABRAE, including the financial management strategy, 100% developed for implementation.	Technical documents with the proposed pilot management plans. Reports from workshops conducted with the administrative entities, including photographic records. Quarterly progress reports on the product.		
Component 2: Integrated landscape planning							
Outcome 2.1: Public institutions and relevant stakeholders improve their	Number of national, regional, and local institutions committed, and indigenous communities that have	Limited knowledge in the integrated management and recovery of degraded	At least 3 national, regional, and local institutions with improved capacities for sustainable integrated landscape management for the recovery and	At least 8 national, regional, and local institutions with improved capacities for sustainable integrated landscape management for the recovery and	Capacity development reports Quarterly progress reports on	The institutions and stakeholders involved are committed to participating and	Project Technical Coordinator (CTA) Specialist in Management

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
capacities for effective co-management of the Amazon rainforest at the landscape level.	increased their capacities for sustainable integrated landscape management for the recovery and conservation of forest ecosystems in Amazonas.	forest areas.	conservation of forest ecosystems. At least 4 indigenous communities with strengthened capacities for sustainable integrated landscape management for the recovery and conservation of forest ecosystems.	conservation of forest ecosystems. At least 11 indigenous communities with strengthened capacities for sustainable integrated landscape management for the recovery and conservation of forest ecosystems.	product development Technical documents Quarterly progress reports on the product.	assuming their roles in the coordination processes for the sustainable integrated management of landscapes for the recovery and conservation of forest ecosystems in Amazonas State.	Instruments for Protected Areas (PA) Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods Specialist in M&E Specialist in Gender and Indigenous Communities MINEC, INPARQUES.
Output 2.1.1: Training plan for the development of technical competencies of public officials in participatory land-use	Number of people (disaggregated by gender and age) from public institutions trained in participatory land-use planning *(Core indicator 11).*	MINEC, INPARQUES, MPPAPT, the Government of Amazonas State (GEA), and other local sectoral institution	At least 50 officials from ministries, institutions, and the GEA with strengthened capacities, of which at least 40% are women.	At least 140 officials from ministries, institutions, and the GEA with strengthened capacities, of which at least 40% are women *(Core indicator 11).*	Document with the training plan. Training reports and their various programs. Self-evaluation survey of the	Officials from the ministries, institutions, and the GEA show interest, motivation, and participation in the training sessions, become	CTA, Specialist in PA, Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA, Specialist in M&E Gender Specialist.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
planning, with a gender focus, implemented	Number of training workshops on participatory territorial planning oriented towards public institutions.	s have few professional and technical staff trained in participatory land-use planning.	Al menos 3 talleres de capacitación en ordenamiento territorial participativo orientado a instituciones públicas	Al menos 7 talleres de capacitación en ordenamiento territorial participativo orientado a instituciones públicas	training sessions. Report on the implementation of the training program, systematization of the training sessions, and lessons learned. Attendance records with data on gender, age range, and institution of affiliation. Photographic records. Gender-disaggregated data. Quarterly progress reports on the product.	empowered, and apply the knowledge and experiences exchanged regarding participatory land-use planning for integrated landscape management.	MINEC, INPARQUES, GEA.
Output 2.1.2: Training plan on sustainable productive practices implemented, aimed at national public officials, communities, NGOs, private entrepreneurs and the government of Amazonas State (linked to the 'Plan Nueva	Number of people (disaggregated by gender and age) from public institutions trained in sustainable productive practices.	MINEC, INPARQUES, MPPAPT, the Government of Amazonas State (GEA), and other local sectoral institutions have few professional and technical staff trained in sustainable productive practices.	At least 70 officials from the Ministries, institutions, and the Government of Amazonas State (GEA) with strengthened capacities in sustainable productive practices, of which at least 40% are women.	At least 160 officials from ministries, institutions, and the GEA with strengthened capacities in sustainable productive practices, of which at least 40% are women.	Document with the training plan and its various programs, report of the training sessions, self-evaluation survey of the training sessions. Report on the implementation of the training program, systematization of the training sessions, lessons learned.	People from the institutions and indigenous communities show interest, motivation, and participation in the training sessions, becoming empowered and applying the knowledge and experiences exchanged on sustainable	CTA, Specialist PA management of, Specialist in biological diversity of PA, Specialist in M&E, Gender Specialist. MINEC, INPARQUES. GEA.
	Number of training sessions aimed at officials from Ministries, institutions, and the GEA on sustainable productive practices.		At least 6 training sessions aimed at officials from Ministries, institutions, and the GEA with strengthened capacities in sustainable productive practices.	At least 16 training sessions aimed at officials from Ministries, institutions, and the GEA with strengthened capacities in sustainable productive practices.			

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
Amazonas').					Attendance records with data on gender, age range, and institution/community of affiliation, photographic records, gender-disaggregated data. Quarterly progress reports on the product.	productive practices for the recovery of the Amazon forest biome.	
	Number of extension workers trained in sustainable productive practices.		At least 8 extension workers trained in sustainable productive practices.	At least 12 extension workers trained in sustainable productive practices.			
	Number of individuals (differentiated by gender and age) from indigenous communities with knowledge in sustainable productive practices.		At least 60 indigenous individuals trained in sustainable productive practices, of which at least 40% are women.	At least 160 indigenous individuals trained in sustainable productive practices, of which at least 40% are women.			
	Number of training sessions focused on indigenous communities in sustainable productive practices.		At least 6 training sessions focused on indigenous communities in sustainable productive practices.	At least 16 training sessions focused on indigenous communities in sustainable productive practices.			
Output 2.1.3: Human talent strengthening program for the management of geospatial information protocols and multi-temporal analysis designed and integrated into a national information system for the	Number of individuals (differentiated by gender and age) from public institutions trained in the management of geospatial information and multi-temporal analysis designed and integrated into a national system.	MINEC, INPARQUES, MPPAPT, the Government of Amazonas State (GEA), and other local sectorial institutions lack trained professional and technical level personnel in sustainable	At least 60 officials from the Ministries, institutions, and GEA trained, of which at least 40% are women.	At least 100 officials from the Ministries, institutions, and GEA, of which at least 40% are women.	Document with the training program, training reports, self-assessment survey of the training sessions. Training program implementation report, training systematization, lessons learned. Attendance records with data on sex, age range, and institution/community	Individuals from institutions and indigenous communities are interested, motivated, and participate in the training sessions, empower themselves, and apply the knowledge and experiences exchanged on	CTA, Specialist in PA Management, Specialist in biological diversity of PA, Specialist in M&E, Gender specialist. MINEC, INPARQUES. GEA.
	Number of training sessions on geospatial information management		At least 3 training sessions on geospatial information management and multi-temporal	At least 5 training sessions on geospatial information management and multi-temporal			

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
territory of Amazonas State	and multi-temporal analysis aimed at public institutions.	productive practices.	analysis aimed at public institutions.	analysis aimed at public institutions.	affiliation, photographic memories, disaggregated gender data. Quarterly progress reports of the product.	geospatial information and multi-temporal analysis.	
	Number of individuals (differentiated by gender and age) from indigenous communities trained in the interpretation of biological diversity and in gathering information on socio-economic, ethnic, and cultural aspects.		At least 20 indigenous individuals trained in the interpretation of biological diversity and in gathering information on socio-economic, ethnic, and cultural aspects, of which at least 40% are women.	At least 60 indigenous individuals trained in the interpretation of biological diversity and in gathering information on socio-economic, ethnic, and cultural aspects, of which at least 40% are women.			
	Number of trainings oriented towards indigenous communities in the interpretation of biological diversity and in the collection of socioeconomic, ethnic, and cultural information.		At least 1 training oriented towards indigenous communities in the interpretation of biological diversity and in the collection of socioeconomic, ethnic, and cultural information.	At least 3 trainings oriented towards indigenous communities in the interpretation of biological diversity and in the collection of socioeconomic, ethnic, and cultural information.			
Output 2.1.4: Coordination platform established to facilitate a coherent vision on the sustainable development of the Amazonas State with participation of public institutions	Number of government institutions, by type and level, that participate in the platform in a coordinated manner and in the processes and mechanisms of governance for the integrated management of sustainable landscapes with special interest in territorial planning and	Currently, there is no inter-institutional coordination strategy by the state institutional bodies.	At least 3 national institutions participate in the platform and in the processes and mechanisms of governance for territorial planning and sustainable productive practices.	At least 6 national institutions participate in the platform and in the processes and mechanisms of governance for territorial planning and sustainable productive practices.	Technical document. Quarterly progress reports on the product.	Indigenous communities support and actively collaborate in the project; national and local government institutions provide support and collaboration to indigenous	Specialist in Management Instruments for PA, Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA, Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods, Specialist in M&E, Specialist in Gender and

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
, local communities, NGOs, private entrepreneurs and other relevant stakeholders.	sustainable productive practices.					communities. Conflicts between key actors can be resolved. There is political will to incorporate key actors, with an emphasis on indigenous communities, to develop regulations, and to monitor the compliance of plans and regulations.	Indigenous Peoples. MINEC, INPARQUES.
Outcome 2.2: MINEC, INPARQUES, the Government of Amazonas State (GEA), and other local sectoral institutions have enhanced research capacities and resources for biodiversity in Amazonian landscapes	Number of botanical specimens deposited. Number of officials trained in standards for drying and storing samples and in updating the classification and taxonomy system of vascular plants.	The deposited specimens are in good condition. Their collection (number of specimens) is less than 300. MINEC Herbarium officials need refresher courses in the classification and taxonomy	At least 300 botanical specimens deposited. At least 2 training sessions for the development of 5 officials in standards for drying and storing samples and in updating the classification and taxonomy system of vascular plants. Spaces are conditioned for the creation of the biological station.	At least 1000 botanical specimens deposited. At least 4 training sessions for the development of 10 officials in standards for drying and storing samples and in updating the classification and taxonomy system of vascular plants. At least one agreement with governmental, university, and/or research institutes for operation.	Review of the collection, verifying the quality of samples. Collection database, system update for classification. Consultation with experts to evaluate the quality of the specimens and the information associated with them. Self-evaluation survey of the training sessions. Report on the implementation of the training program, systematizatio	The involved actors recognize the importance of the herbarium and the biological station, and they use the information for biodiversity management activities.	Project Technical Coordinator (CTA), Specialist in Management Instruments for PA, Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA, Specialist in MFS and Livelihoods, Specialist in M&E, Specialist in Gender and Indigenous Communities. MINEC,

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
		system of vascular plants.			n of the training sessions, lessons learned.		INPARQUES.
	Agreements made with governmental, university, and/or research institutes for the operation of the Biological Station.	The Venezuelan Amazon does not have a designated space for environmental research.			Quarterly progress reports on the product.		
Output 2.2.1: Biological station in the municipality of Río Negro conditioned and operational	% of infrastructure conditioning of the station.	GEA has an area for the establishment of the biological station.	50% of the station's infrastructure conditioned.	100% of the station's infrastructure conditioned.	Semi-annual reports on the progress of infrastructure conditioning.	Governmental and scientific institutions, universities, ETAs, and NGOs show interest, motivation, and participate in scientific studies, educational programs, and outreach activities, applying the knowledge and experiences exchanged on biological diversity, species conservation, and ecosystem services.	CTA, Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA, Specialist in M&E, Gender Specialist. MINEC, GEA.
	% of equipment for the operation of the station.		50% of equipment provided.	100% of equipment provided.	Acquisition of goods and materials for the station. Reports on the equipment provided. Annual reports. Established data collection protocols. Quarterly progress reports on the product. Document of the agreement made.		

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 2.2.2: The herbarium of MINEC strengthened and operational -	% of herbarium infrastructure conditioned for plant storage and display.	MINEC has a Herbarium in inadequate conditions for the storage and display of plant samples. The Herbarium has obsolete equipment and lacks tools, materials, and supplies for better functionality and operability.	50% of the herbarium infrastructure conditioned.	100% of the herbarium infrastructure conditioned	Report on the condition of the herbarium infrastructure. Needs assessment and status of equipment, tools, materials, and supplies. Acquisition of goods and materials for the herbarium. Quarterly progress reports on the product.	Herbarium staff are interested in improving the infrastructure, comply with the standards for sample herbarium, are interested, motivated, and participate in training.	CTA, Specialist in Biological Diversity for PA, Specialist in M&E. MINEC.
	% of herbarium equipment for plant storage and display.		50% of the herbarium equipment and provisioning.	100% of the herbarium equipment and provisioning.			
Component 3: Improved livelihoods							
Outcome 3.1: Improved use and utilization of forest products and services by indigenous communities, considering gender equality, rural youth, and environmental	Number of Direct Communal Social Ownership Enterprises (EPSDC) established with indigenous communities. Number of indigenous savings and credit unions created.	Indigenous communities with unmet basic needs, inadequate food security, low productivity on acidic and infertile soils, and deficiencies in market access.	At least one EPSDC established. At least one indigenous savings and credit union created. Formulation of an extension program for indigenous communities. Implementation of at least 2	Establishment of at least 2 EPSDCs. Creation of at least two indigenous savings and credit unions. Implementation of an extension program for indigenous communities (11 communities).	Progress in fulfilling community production plans. Functioning and performance of EPSDCs. Constitutional minute of savings and credit unions.	Indigenous communities improve their living conditions and implement sustainable management practices, including gender equality, rural youth, and financial sustainability.	CTA , Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist, Extensionists.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
sustainability	Number of indigenous communities benefiting from extension programs. Number of sustainable productive activities managed by indigenous communities. Number of co-management initiatives implemented in ABRAE.		sustainable productive activities managed by indigenous communities. At least 1 co-management initiative implemented in ABRAE.	At least 4 sustainable productive activities managed by indigenous communities. At least 3 co-management initiatives implemented in ABRAE.	Quarterly progress reports on product development.		
Output 3.1.1: Participatory community action plans for restoration and co-management in ABRAE and other territories	Number of participatory community action plans for restoration and co-management in ABRAE and other territories with indigenous communities developed and implemented.	Intervention in forested areas seeking better soils and improved agricultural production. No planting of Amazonian fruit species as a supplement to their daily diet.	4 participatory community action plans for restoration and co-management in ABRAE. 140 ha actively restored by communities through forest or fruit plantations for conservation in ABRAE.	11 participatory community action plans for restoration and co-management in ABRAE. 700 ha actively restored by communities through forest or fruit plantations for conservation in ABRAE.	Minutes of meetings at the working tables with communities. List of participants at the discussion tables. Document with the sustainable management agreement model, attendance records, photographic records,	The communities achieve forest co-management agreements and establish sustainable land and forest management practices, allowing them to implement profitable socio-productive plans.	CTA, Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist, and Extensionists.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
	Basic Indicator 3.2 of the GEF: Area of forests and forest lands under restoration: 1,500 ha.	Difficulty selling production surpluses. No experience in co-management practices for the improvement and conservation of natural areas.	50 ha of secondary vegetation of forest recovered through natural succession processes in ABRAE. 150 ha restored through agroforestry systems in ABRAE.	300 ha of secondary vegetation of forest recovered through natural succession processes in ABRAE. 500 ha restored through agroforestry systems in ABRAE.	gender-disaggregated data, reports. Record of forest species planted in natural areas. Quarterly progress reports on the product. Annual monitoring and evaluation of established practices. Application and analysis of results using the Exact tool in the medium and long term.	Access to markets is improved. There are improvements and alternatives in the daily family diet.	
	Area of landscapes under improved practices (outside ABRAE) (Core Indicator 4).		15 ha of landscapes under improved practices with communities in areas outside ABRAE.	50 ha of landscapes under improved practices with communities in areas outside ABRAE.			

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
	Core Indicator 6. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigated (metric tons of CO2-e).		-2,394,462.377 tCO2-e of GHG mitigated as a result of Carbon sequestration from 355 ha of restored areas and areas under improved management. Total 355 ha (140 ha in fragmented forests, 50 ha of natural recovery, 150 ha SAF, 15 ha in areas outside ABRAE under improved management).	-9,577,849.506 tCO2-e of GHG mitigated as a result of Carbon sequestration from 1,550 ha of restored areas and areas under improved management. Total 1,550 ha (700 ha in fragmented forests, 300 ha of natural recovery, 500 ha SAF, 50 ha in areas outside ABRAE under improved management).			
Output 3.1.2: Sustainable enterprises developed and implemented by indigenous communities	Number of sustainable enterprises implemented and managed by indigenous communities, disaggregated by type of productive activity.	Indigenous communities engage in unsustainable productive practices. Lack of profitable economic activities. Little promotion of tourism and deficient service offerings and training by indigenous communities.	At least 3 productive enterprises—disaggregated by type of sustainable productive activity—implemented and managed by indigenous communities.	At least 6 productive enterprises—disaggregated by type of sustainable productive activity—implemented and managed by indigenous communities.	Attendance lists for extension activities. Quarterly reports of the extension program. Annual monitoring and evaluation of established practices. Quarterly progress reports on the product.	The population receives technical assistance and extension, and apply agricultural practices with an agroforestry systems approach, sustainable management, and good agricultural practices.	CTA, Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist, and Extensionists.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 3.1.3: The indigenous communities adopt marketing plans to improve their market strategies with local products and mobilize investments from different sources.	Number of marketing plans developed for adoption by indigenous communities strengthening market sustainability.	The companies associated with GEA participating in the Plan Nueva Amazonas are boosting local production from indigenous communities without defined market strategies. There is no promotion of indigenous products in local and foreign markets.	At least 2 marketing plans for indigenous communities developed for adoption by the indigenous communities for market sustainability.	At least 3 marketing plans for indigenous communities developed for adoption by the indigenous communities for market sustainability.	Document outlining market strategies. Specific market studies of Amazonian product value chains. Quarterly progress reports on the product. Systematization of successful experiences in communities.	The market is interested in sustainable products, increasing their demand.	CTA, Specialist in SFM and Livelihoods, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist, Marketing Specialist, and Extensionist.
Component 4: Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation							
Outcome 4.1: Knowledge management strategies established for the dissemination results and exchanging lessons learned	Number of best practices systematized and documented. Frequency of dissemination. Participation. Number of studies conducted. Measurement the geographical extent of dissemination.		Developing an implementation strategy through plans: 1) Knowledge Management Plan; 2) Communication and Experience Exchange Plan; and 3) Advocacy Plan for sustainability and scalability (Project exit strategy).	Achieving the dissemination of project-generated knowledge aimed at sustainability and scalability.	Plans, records of target population participation, and adoption of practices and knowledge. Systematization of experiences.	A detailed and critical record of lived experiences is conducted through their organization and reconstruction. This process unveils or explicates the logic behind the experience, the factors involved, how they	CTA, PMU (Project Management Unit), Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
						relate to each other, and why they have behaved in that manner. Studies and research are conducted and disseminated.	MINEC, DNP, FAO457 .
Output 4.1.1: Mechanisms implemented for knowledge management and exchange of best practices and lessons learned contribute to the replication and scaling of project results, with a gender and interculturality focus	Percentage of progress in the knowledge management plan with a gender, generational, and interculturality focus designed and validated with key stakeholders, which includes activities and products translated into indigenous languages.	Not applicable.	At least 75% progress in the knowledge management plan with a gender, generational, and interculturality focus designed.	At least 100% development of the knowledge management plan with a focus on gender and youth, including activities and products translated into indigenous languages, implemented.	Knowledge Management Plan, Communication Strategy, Knowledge Exchange Plan, Advocacy Plan, Life Plan of Indigenous Communities, Technical Documents, Publications, Videos, Website, Social Media, Community Radio Program, Brochures, Webinars,	Members of the indigenous community are motivated to share their life experiences, including their ancestral customs and traditions. Institutional actors have strengthened their capacities and share their knowledge .	CTA, PMU, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist.
	Percentage of progress in the advocacy plan for sustainability and scalability of project results and lessons learned implemented, and documentation of evidence of sustainability and ownership by stakeholders.		Advocacy plan for sustainability and scalability of project results and lessons learned agreed upon with partners. Executors (MINEC, INPARQUES) and key stakeholders (developed to 70%).	Advocacy plan for sustainability and scalability of project results and lessons learned implemented, and documentation of evidence of sustainability and ownership by stakeholders (developed to 100%).			

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
	Number and type of mechanisms for disseminating and exchanging best practices and lessons for the replication and scaling of project results with a gender and interculturality focus.		Communication strategy and plan, considering the different project actors as the audience, with a focus on gender, generational, and interculturality, designed and validated with key stakeholders. At least 4 publications systematizing experiences and lessons learned disseminated. At least 2 national and international knowledge exchanges of indigenous and creole populations for the dissemination and feedback of experiences in restoration, sustainable natural resource management, and sustainable production, with a focus on gender, generational, and interculturality. At least 2 life stories systematized and published, translated into indigenous languages.	Communication strategy with a focus on gender, generational, and interculturality implemented. At least 8 documents and publications systematizing experiences and lessons learned disseminated. At least 6 national and international knowledge exchanges of indigenous populations for the dissemination and feedback of experiences in restoration, sustainable natural resource management, and sustainable production, with a focus on gender, generational, and interculturality. At least 5 life stories systematized and published, translated into indigenous	Press Clippings, Event Exchange Memories.		

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
			Project website operational.	languages. The communication products include testimonies from women and men, indigenous community members, and institutional actors. Operational project website disseminating results.			
Output 4.1.2: Strategy developed and implemented to exchange knowledge and lessons with the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes program.	Number of regional events with country participation for exchanging experiences in project management (ASL3, ACTO, support to RedParques, and others).		Participation in at least two annual ASL3 conferences or other regional events. At least 1 international exchange on forest restoration and ecology, landscape conservation and management, and early warning systems for forest fires, involving institutional actors at the national/regional level.	Participation in at least five annual ASL3 conferences or other regional events. At least 3 international exchanges on forest restoration and ecology, landscape conservation and management, and early warning systems for forest fires, involving institutional actors at the national/regional level.	Knowledge Management Plan, Communication Strategy, Knowledge Exchange Plan, Technical Documents, Publications, Videos, Website, Social Media, Community Radio Program, Brochures, Webinars, Press Clippings, Event Exchange Memories.	The members of the PMU have systematized information that can be shared with the other member countries of the program in the exchange of experiences in the region. On the other hand, there are indigenous communities motivated to show their life experiences and lessons learned in the implementation.	CTA, PMU, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
Outcome 4.2: Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.	Number of reports containing progress towards achieving results and products, incorporating gender, indigenous peoples, and social and environmental safeguards monitoring.	Not applicable	8 progress reports (5 PPR and 3 PIR) including considerations for gender and indigenous youth.	15 semi-annual progress reports (10 PPR and 5 PIR), including considerations for gender and indigenous youth.	Periodic reports from the monitoring tool, integrating elements of gender, indigenous peoples, and social and environmental safeguards plans. Reports and maps generated from the GIS tool for the project (monitoring and tracking surface variables and other spatial variables) PIR, PPR.	N/A	CTA, PMU, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist.
Output 4.2.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles	Number of reports containing progress towards achieving results and products, incorporating gender, indigenous peoples, and social and environmental safeguards monitoring.	Not applicable	8 progress reports (5 PPR and 3 PIR) including considerations for gender and indigenous youth.	15 semi-annual progress reports (10 PPR and 5 PIR), including considerations for gender and indigenous youth.	Periodic reports from the monitoring tool, integrating elements of gender, indigenous peoples, and social and environmental safeguards plans. Reports and maps generated from the GIS tool for the project (monitoring and tracking surface variables and other spatial variables) PIR, PPR.	N/A	CTA, PMU, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	Final Target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 4.2.2: Mid-term review and Final evaluation of the project implementation carried out	Number of reviews/evaluations conducted during the project.	Not applicable.	1 Mid-Term Review.	1 Mid-Term Review 1 final evaluation.	Mid-Term Review Report Final Evaluation Report	N/A	CTA, PMU, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

[1] Scores from the Management Efficiency Tracking Tool (METT).

https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/personal/rafael_milla_fao_org/Documents/Desktop/Annex%20C%2011199.docx _ _ftnref2[2] Stages for the formulation of the POTEA. Stage I: Diagnosis or contextual analysis: institutional arrangements for the elaboration of the Plan Bases, including: i) formation of a multidisciplinary team, ii) definition of Plan objectives, iii) identification of commitments from local and regional actors, iv) establishment of the target image and identification of critical conflicts, v) understanding of legal, financial, and institutional frameworks, and vi) design of the work scheme (methodology), vii) execution of technical studies to form the technical support documents. Stage II (Prospective Analysis or Prognosis): proposals for innovative territorial scenarios, application of trend analysis and prospective techniques leading to possible future alternatives. Stage III (Formulation of Strategies, Objectives, and Actions): Definition of the objectives and goals to be achieved in economic, social, and environmental matters within a specific time horizon. design of strategic lines of action that will guide the transformation of territorial reality. This final stage includes the public consultation of the proposal.

[3]Phases in the design and formulation of PORU: PHASE I: it involves institutional arrangements and the definition of objectives and goals that will guide the management process based on existing baseline information and field verifications. It addresses aspects such as cartography, physical-natural, socio-economic, legal, institutional, and administrative information; community involvement in the management process, general structure of information, basic concepts; as well as the identification and analysis of central problems (resource assessment, socio-economic dynamics, target image of the ABRAE, and status of conservation objects, which feed into the technical document supporting the PORU). PHASE II: It is the systematization and analysis of information, definition of criteria for zoning (management units), territorial assessments, conservation options, and management of ABRAE; guidelines for area regulation (permitted, restricted, and prohibited activities), as well as other regulatory elements according to legislation and the management objectives of each ABRAE. PHASE III: It involves the generation of the preliminary Decree project of the PORU, which must be socialized and publicly consulted following the legal guidelines and the CLPI process. PHASE IV: It is the preparation of the decree project with corresponding adjustments, definitive zoning map, and final technical report (conclusion of the PORU project formulation process).

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
National/local travel	33,000.00	18,460.00	10,014.00
Inception workshop	9,200.00	4,644.00	0.00
Design Socialization Workshop with Actors	10,352.00	6,208.00	0.00
Validation Workshop	10,779.00	0.00	12,000.00
Environmental and GIS specialist	3,322.00	4,918.00	0.00
Financial/economic analysis specialist	3,322.00	2,569.00	810.00
Operations assistant	5,813.00	0.00	0.00
Translator	5,190.00	0.00	10,000.00
GEF Design Expert	18,576.00	0.00	8,034.00
Expendable goods	0.00	12,341.00	0.00
PPG Coordinator	20,552.00	11,439.00	13,283.00
Specialist in Gender and Indigenous Communities	6,643.00	5,161.00	0.00
Specialist in Landscapes and Territorial Planning in Protected Areas	8,304.00	9,573.00	1,539.00
Biodiversity Specialist	6,643.00	8,118.00	0.00
Specialist in forestry co-management and livelihoods	8,304.00	10,647.00	243.00
Total	**150,000.00**	**94,078.00**	**55,923.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Piedra Pintada Natural Monument	5.5434	-67.5527	13,061,084

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Cerro Tamacuari and Serranía Tapirapecó Natural Monuments	1.3761	-64.7887	13,061,089

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Yapacana National Park	3.8600	-66.7520	13,061,093

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Duida – Marahuaca National Park	3.5630	-65.5601	13,061,092

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cuenca del río Cataniapo Protective Zone	5.5888	-67.3080	13,061,094

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sipapo Forest Reserve	4.8783	-67.2762	13,061,095

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Alto Orinoco – Casiquiare Biosphere Reserve	2.3300	-65.1970	13,061,096

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Prioritized Indigenous Communities in the Protected - Area of the Cataniapo River Basin. Eastern road axis. Atures Municipality	5.5900	-67.5400	13,061,099

Location Description:

Prioritized Indigenous Communities:
.- La Reforma.
.- Las Pavas.
.-La Danta.
.-Piedra Cucurital and Gavilán

Activity Description:

Restoration through: Establishment of 350 ha of plantations, Measures for the restoration of 150 ha of secondary vegetation through natural succession processes, and Establishment of 250 ha of agroforestry systems.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous communities prioritized in the Sipapo Forest Reserve, along the road axis and river axis. Autana Municipality	4.8900	-67.7300	13,061,100

Location Description:

Prioritized Indigenous Communities:
.-Isla Ratón.
.-La Sabanita.
.-Pendare.
.-Montenegro.
.-Caño Grulla y
.-Raudal de Ceguera.

Activity Description:

Training and education for strengthening livelihood. Restoration through: Establishment of 350 ha of plantations, Measurement for the restoration of 150 ha of secondary vegetation through natural succession processes, and Establishment of 250 hectares of agroforestry systems

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
External area between the Cataniapo River Basin Protective Zone and the Sipapo Forest Reserve. Atures Municipality	5.3910	-67.6020	13,061,097

Location Description:

External area to the Cataniapo River Basin Protective Zone and the Sipapo Forest Reserve, adjacent to the southern road axis

Activity Description:

Restoration through: Measures for the restoration of 17.5 ha of secondary vegetation through natural succession processes and Establishment of 17.5 ha of agroforestry systems.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Community of San Carlos de Río Negro. Río Negro Municipality4	1.92295	-67.05902	13,061,098

Location Description:

Río Negro Community. Headquarters of INPARQUES in Río Negro Municipality

Activity Description:

Establishment of a Biological Station.

Restoration through: Measures for the restoration of 7.5 ha of secondary vegetation through natural succession processes and Establishment of 7.5 ha of agroforestry systems.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Amazonas State	3.3685	-65.9421	13,061,082

Location Description:

Administrative Political Territorial Boundary of Amazonas State

Activity Description:

Development of the Territorial Planning Plan for Amazonas State (POTEA)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
La Tortuga Natural Monument2	5.5634	-67.5941	13,061,083

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sierra Unturán Natural Monument	1.7051	-65.4184	13,061,088

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sierra La Neblina National Park	1.2535	-65.9192	13,061,090

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Parima Tapirapecó National Park	2.4106	-64.6504	13,061,091

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cerro Autana Natural Monument	4.8818	-67.4328	13,061,085

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Macizo Cuao Sipapo Moriche Natural Monument	4.7497	-66.8999	13,061,086

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cerro Vinilla Aratitiyope Natural Monument	2.3300	-65.4186	13,061,087

Location Description:

Official polygon of the Natural Monument

Activity Description:

Development of Territorial Planning and Regulations of Use (PORU)

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

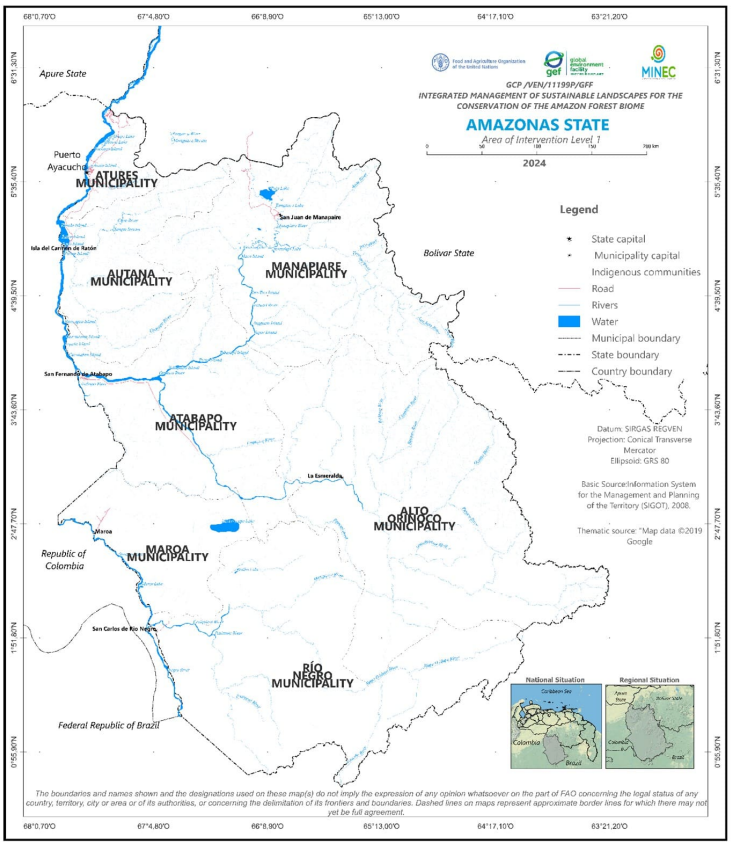

Figure 11. Intervention Area Level 1 Amazonas State*.

* Note: The boundaries shown and the names and designations used on this map do not imply, on the part of FAO, any judgment concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, nor concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate borderlines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

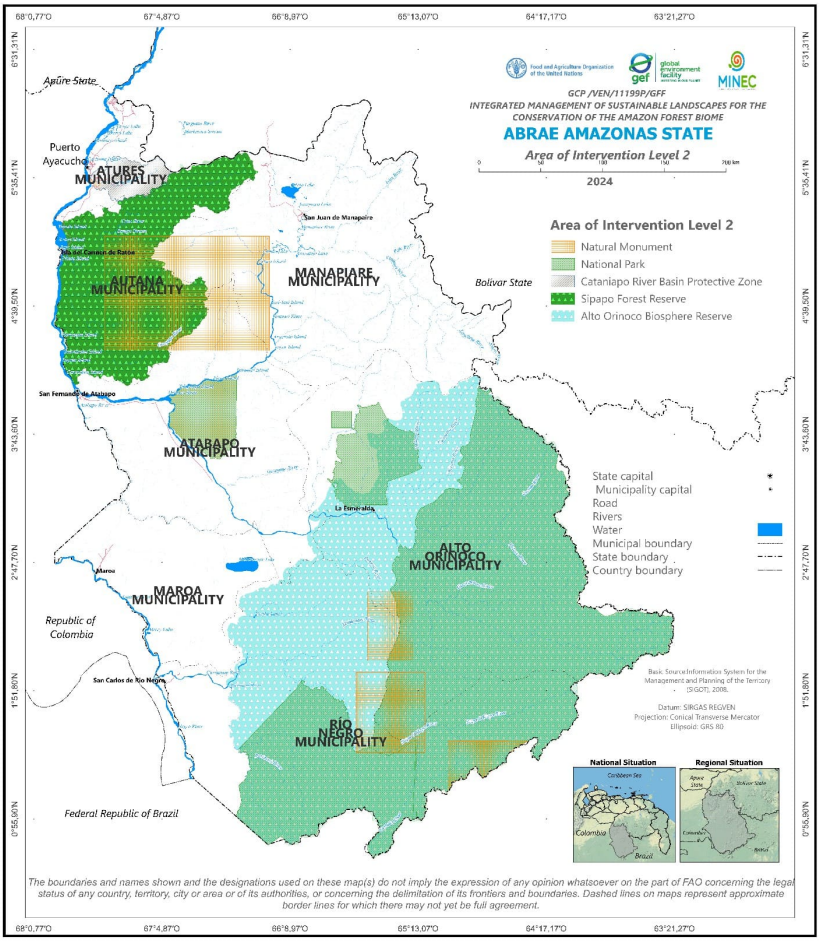

Figure 12. Intervention Area Level 2 Prioritized ABRAE

* Note: The boundaries shown and the names and designations used on this map do not imply, on the part of FAO, any judgment concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area or of its authorities, nor concerning the delimitation of its boundaries or limits. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate borderlines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

177. The following figures (13 to 27) of intervention areas at levels 1 and 2 are presented to provide additional georeferenced information, along with their vertices and geographical coordinates in the attached files.

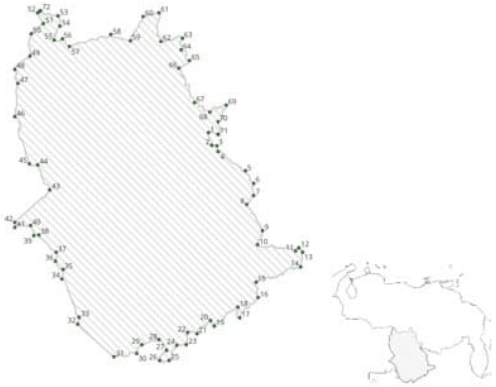

Figure 13. Intervention Area Level 1: Amazonas State

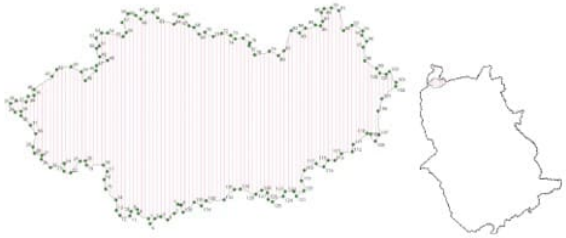

Figure 14. Intervention Area Level 2: Prioritized ABRAE. Protective Zone of the Cataniapo River Basin

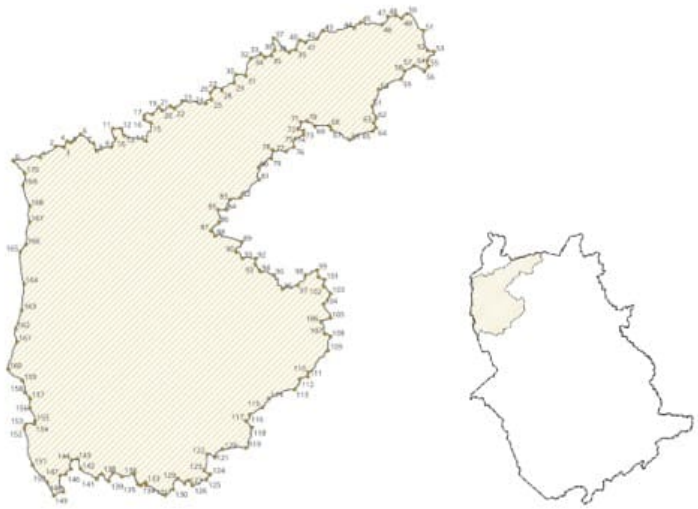

Figure 15. Sipapo Forest Reserve

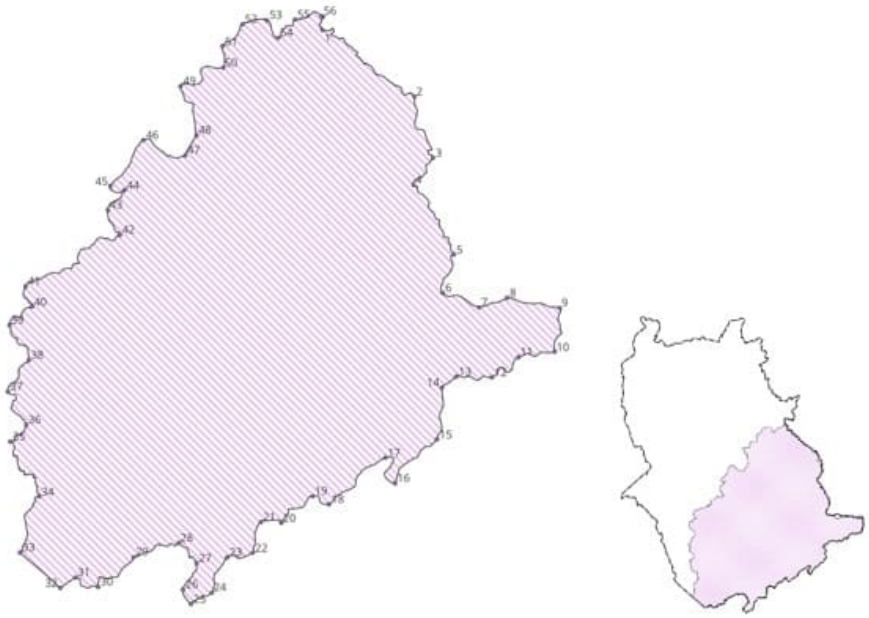

Figure 16. Alto Orinoco Biosphere Reserve

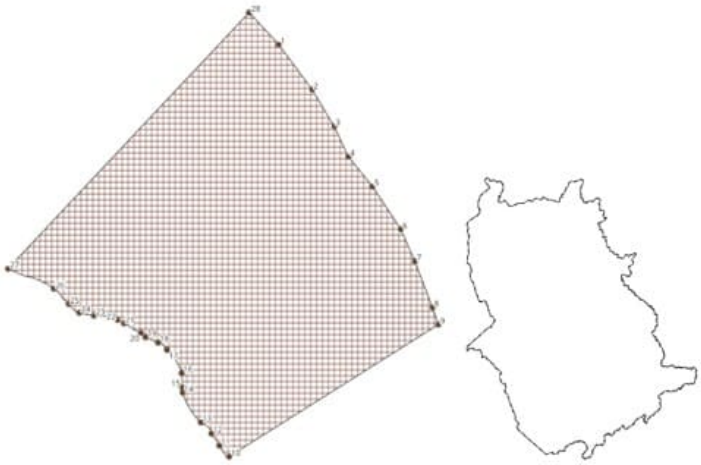

Figura 17. La Tortuga Natural Monument

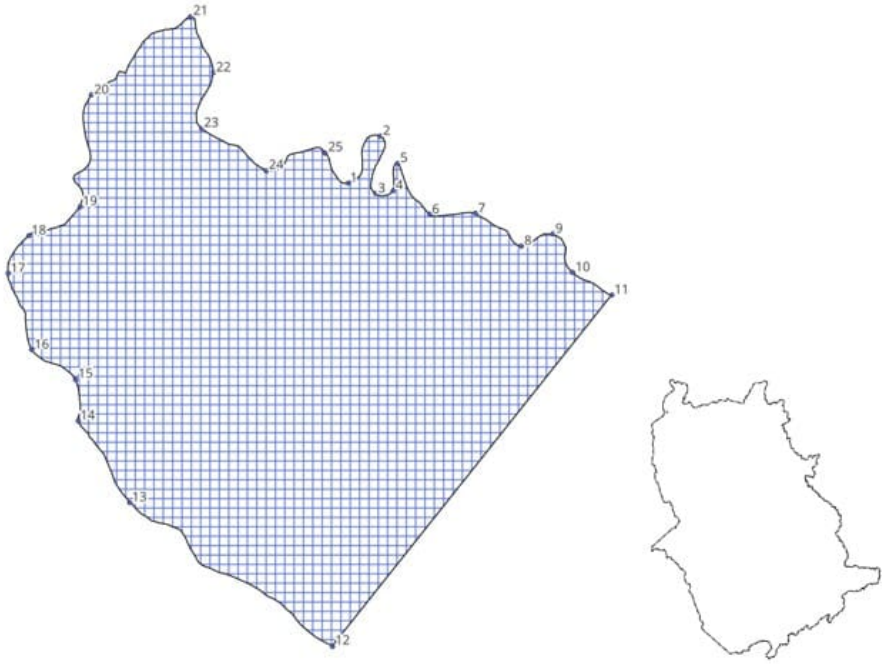

Figura 18. Piedra Pintada Natural Monument

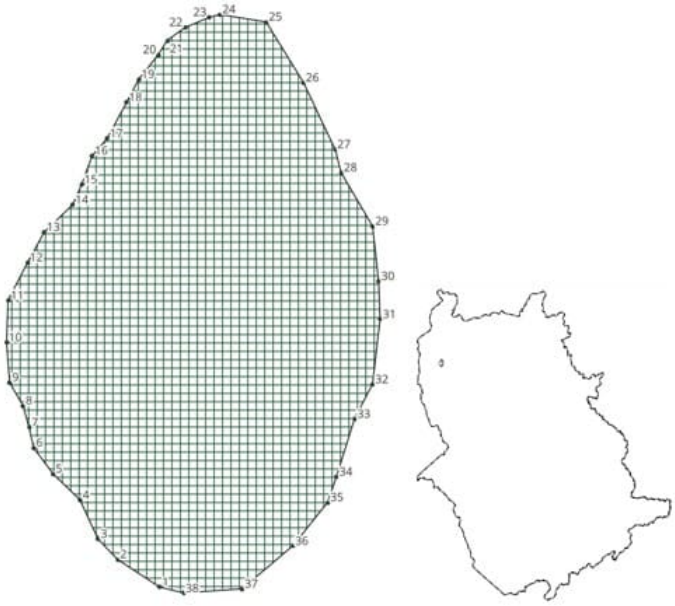

Figura 19. Cerro Autana Natural Monument

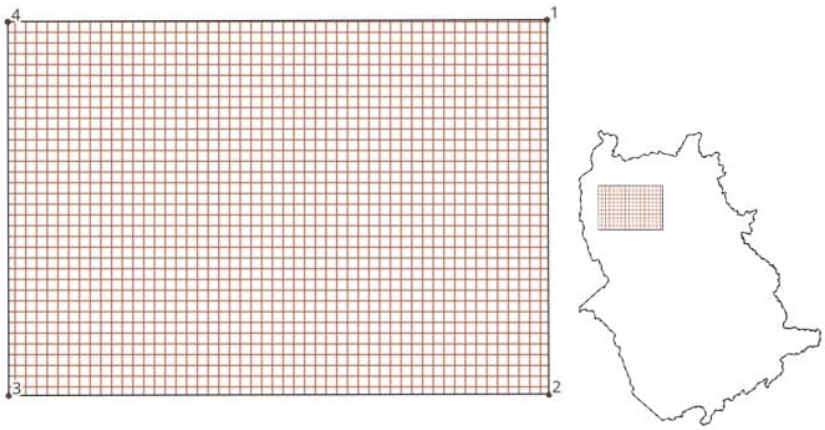

Figura 20. Macizo Cuao Sipapo Moriche Natural Monument

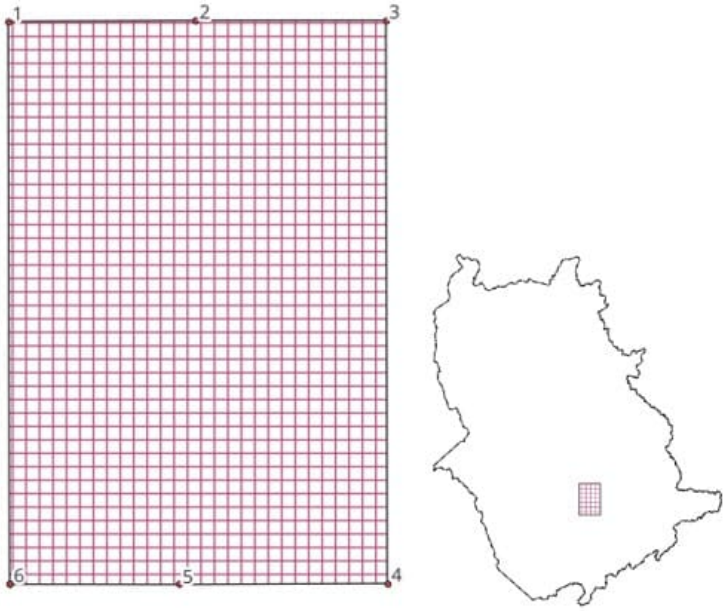

Figure 21. Cerro Vinilla and Cerro Aratitiyope Natural Monument

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 22. Cerro Tamacuari and Tapirapecó Range Natural Monument

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 23. Sierra Unturán Natural Monument

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 24. Sierra La Neblina National Park

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 25. Parima Tapirapecó National Park

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 26. Duida – Marahuaca National Park

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 27. Yapacana National Park

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

To determine the area for levels of intervention 3 and 4, a multicriteria spatial analysis was conducted by integrating geographic data variables from official country projects, field data, and data from global sources of medium to high spatial and spectral resolution remote sensors into a Geographic Information System (GIS). This process allowed for the identification of potential areas to be restored for the implementation of specific actions such as the establishment of plantations, restoration of secondary vegetation through natural succession processes, and establishment of agroforestry systems. Within these areas, the surfaces established in the project's goals for each intervention area will be selected.

Figures 28, 29, and 30 depict the selected criteria for delineating the areas to be restored within ABRAE (intervention level 3, 1,500 ha) and outside of ABRAE (intervention level 4, 50 ha), according to the three restoration activities proposed by the project.

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 28. Criteria for prioritizing potential areas for restoration, specific case of establishing plantations.

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 29. Criteria for prioritizing potential areas for restoration, specific case of restoring secondary vegetation through natural succession processes.

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 30. Criteria for prioritizing potential areas for restoration, specific case of Agroforestry Systems Establishment.

Intervention Area Level 3: Prioritized communities in ABRAE

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 31. Prioritized communities and potential restoration areas in the Cataniapo River Basin. Protective Zone. Atures Municipality.

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 32. Prioritized communities and potential restoration areas in the Sipapo Forest Reserve. Autana Municipality.

Intervention Area level 4: Areas outside the ABRAE

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 33. Potential restoration areas in the external area between the Cataniapo River Basin Protective Zone and the Sipapo Forest Reserve. Atures Municipality.

Please refer to uploaded Annex H under Roadmap > Documents

Figure 34. Potential restoration areas in San Carlos de Río Negro. Río Negro Municipality

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title
11199 Annex I Environmental and Social Safeguards
11199 Climate Risk Screening
Full Environmental and Social Screening

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

FAO Cost Categories	unit	N º of units	Unit cost	Component 1	Componen t 2	Componen t 3	Component 4	M&E	PMC	Responsible entity
				TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	Total	Total		
5013 Consultants										

Protected Areas Biodiversity Specialist (UGP) Component 2	month	60	2,750.00	30,000.00	120,000	15,000				MINEC
Territorial Planning and Management Instruments Specialist for Protected Areas (UGP) Component 1	month	60	2,750.00	100,000	65,000	0				MINEC
Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist (UPG)	month	60	2,530.00	20,000	20,000	10,000	101,800	0		MINEC
Biological Diversity / Wildlife Specialist	month	4	1,606.00	0	6,424	0	0	0		MINEC
Chief Technical Advisor	month	60	3,300.00	34,500	42,500	43,397	43,398	0	34,205.00	MINEC
Project Operations and Finance Assistant	month	60	2,530.00					0	151,800.00	MINEC
Botany and Herbarium Specialist	month	3	1,606.00		4,818			0		MINEC
Ethnobotany and Traditional Knowledge Specialist	month	3	1,606.00		4,818			0		MINEC
Geographic Information Systems, Cartography, Carbon Estimation, and Forest Monitoring Specialist	month	6	1,606.00	9,636.00				0		MINEC
Legal and Regulatory Specialist focused on the Management of ABRAE and Environmental Issues	month	3	1,606.00	4,818.00				0		MINEC
Consultant in Finance, Environmental Economics, and/or Natural Resource Economics for the Development of the Financial Plan for the Amazon Forest Biome Protected Areas (ABRAE)	month	3	1,606.00	4,818.00				0		MINEC
Consultant for the Development and Implementation of two (2) Priority ABRAE Management Plans, as a financial and technical instrument for management	month	3	1,606.00	4,818.00				0		MINEC
Specialist in the Design of Environmental Services Payment Systems and Environmental Taxes	month	3	1,606.00	4,818.00				0		MINEC
Specialist in Socioeconomic Geographic Database Management	month	3	1,606.00	0.00		4,818		0		MINEC

Specialist in Communities with an Emphasis on Gender and Indigenous Peoples (UGP)	month	60	2,310.00	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	78,600	0		MINEC
Agroforestry and Restoration Specialist	month	12	1,606.00			19,272		0		MINEC
Ecotourism Specialist in Protected Areas	month	6	1,606.00			9,636		0		MINEC
Stingless Native Bee Management Specialist	month	4	1,606.00			6,424		0		MINEC
Livelihoods Specialist (Component 3)	month	60	2,750.00			165,000		0		MINEC
Specialist in Rural Savings	month	12	1,606.00			19,272		0		MINEC
Specialist in Sustainable Agriculture	month	6	1,606.00			9,636		0		MINEC
Specialist in Productive Economic Activities and Value Chains	month	6	1,606.00			9,636		0		MINEC
Translator	Global	1	35000				35,000	0		MINEC
Mid-Term Review Consultants	Global	1	40,000				0	40,000		FAO
Final Report	Report	1	6,550				0	6,550		FAO
Final Evaluation Consultants	Global	1	70,000				0	70,000		FAO
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	monthly	60	2,750.00				110,000	MINEC		MINEC
Graphic Design and Document Editing Specialist	monthly	6	1,606.00				9,636	MINEC		MINEC
Consultant for the Design and Production of Audiovisual Material (Videos, Promotional Material)	monthly	6	1,606.00				9,636	MINEC		MINEC
Environmental Safeguards Specialist	monthly	15	1,430.00			21,450	0	MINEC		MINEC
Native Language Text Translator Technician	monthly	10	1,430.00			14,300	0	MINEC		MINEC
Field Extension Officers (9X15 months)	monthly	120	132,090.00			132,090	0	MINEC		MINEC
							0	MINEC		MINEC
Support Consultant for Staff Hiring and Travel Logistics	monthly	15	1,320.00	5,400.00	5,400	4,000	5,000	MINEC		MINEC
Experience Systematization Specialist	monthly	6	1,606.00	0.00		0	9,636	MINEC		MINEC
5013 Sub-total consultant				**238,808**	**288,960**	**503,931**	402,706	**171,550**	**186,005**	MINEC
5014 Contracts								MINEC		

Design and implementation of the training plan for the development of technical competencies of public servants in participatory territorial planning, with a gender focus / Design and implementation of the training plan in sustainable productive practices, with a gender, multi-ethnic, and intergenerational focus / Design and implementation of the Human Talent Strengthening Program for the management of geospatial information protocols and multi-temporal analysis designed and integrated into national information systems.	Global Sum	1	70,000.00		70,000			MINEC		MINEC
Infrastructure and equipment adaptation for the biological station and zoocribs.	Global Sum	1	100,000.00		100,000			MINEC		MINEC
Protocols for monitoring and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in prioritized protected areas in Río Negro Municipality.	Global Sum	1	50,000.00		50,000			MINEC		MINEC
Rehabilitation, conditioning, and equipment of the main infrastructure of the TFAV Herbarium (Year 1).	Global Sum	1	75,000.00		75,000			MINEC		MINEC
Location analysis, review of measurement and monitoring protocols, and establishment of 12 multipurpose plots in the project intervention areas.	Global Sum	1	100,000.00	100,000	0			MINEC		MINEC
Remeasurement of 12 multipurpose plots and integration of information into the GIS.	Global Sum	1	50,000.00	50,000	0			MINEC		MINEC

Elaboration and socialization of a proposal for the Territorial Planning Plan of the Amazonas state (POTEA). Include: Inter-institutional analysis, analysis of regulatory instruments and policies, definition of roles, route to define agreements, and established governance mechanisms / Design and agreements for the sustainability strategy and continuity of the inter-institutional platform. Formation of the OT Commission and Governance Table.	Global Sum	1	130,000.00	130,000	0			MINEC		MINEC
Preparation of proposals for Territorial Planning and Land Use Regulations (PORU) Phase 1 (50%) for Group 2: i) Alto Orinoco BR - Casiquiare and its linked ABRAEs; ii) Yapacana National Park. Phase 1 and 2 for Group 1: i) Sipapo River Basin, ii) Cuao-Sipapo Massif and Cerro Moriche National Monument, iii) Autana Hill National Monument, iv) Cataniapo River Basin Protected Area, v) Piedra Pintada National Monument, and vi) Piedra La Tortuga National Monument.	Global Sum	1	120,000.00	120,000	0			MINEC		MINEC
Preparation of proposals for Territorial Planning and Land Use Regulations (PORU) Phase 1 (100%) for Group 2: i) Alto Orinoco - Casiquiare BR and its linked ABRAEs; ii) Yapacana NP. Phase 3 for Group 1: i) Sipapo River Basin, ii) Cuao-Sipapo Massif and Cerro Moriche NM, iii) Autana Hill NM, iv) Cataniapo River	Global Sum	1	120,000.00	120,000	0			MINEC		MINEC

Basin PA, v) Piedra Pintada NM, and vi) Piedra La Tortuga NM.										
Preparation of proposals for Territorial Planning and Land Use Regulations (PORU) Phase 2 for Group 2: i) Alto Orinoco - Casiquiare BR and its linked ABRAEs; ii) Yapacana NP. Phase 4 (PORU Decree) for Group 1: i) Sipapo RB, ii) Cuao-Sipapo Massif and Cerro Moriche NMs, iii) Autana Hill NM, iv) Cataniapo RB Protected Area, v) Piedra Pintada NM, and vi) Piedra La Tortuga NM.	Global Sum	1	140,000.00	140,000	0			MINEC		MINEC
Preparation of proposals for Territorial Planning and Land Use Regulations (PORU) Phase 3 for Group 2: i) Alto Orinoco - Casiquiare BR and its linked ABRAEs; ii) Yapacana NP. Adjustments and formal submission of proposals for Group 1: i) Sipapo RB, ii) Cuao-Sipapo Massif and Cerro Moriche NM, iii) Autana Hill NM, iv) Cataniapo RB Protected Area, v) Piedra Pintada NM, and vi) Piedra La Tortuga NM.	Global Sum	1	150,000.00	150,000	0			MINEC		MINEC
Preparation of proposals for Territorial Planning and Land Use Regulations (PORU) Phase 4 for Group 2: i) Alto Orinoco - Casiquiare BR and its linked ABRAEs; ii) Yapacana NP. Adjustments and formal submission of proposals.	Global Sum	1	140,000.00	140,000	0			MINEC		MINEC
Management of forest restoration strategies in Atures municipality: Plantations, passive restoration, and Agroforestry Systems (SAF).	Global Sum	1	210,000.00	0	0	210,000.00		MINEC		MINEC

Management of forest restoration strategies in Autana municipality: Plantations, passive restoration, and Agroforestry Systems (SAF).	Global Sum	1	210,000.00	0	0	210,000.00		MINEC		MINEC
Management of forest restoration strategies in Rio Negro municipality: Plantations, passive restoration, and Agroforestry Systems (SAF).	Global Sum	1	210,000.00	0	0	210,000.00		MINEC		MINEC
Adaptation and installation of an artisan carpentry workshop to strengthen community livelihoods.	Global Sum	1	80,000.00	0	0	80,000.00		MINEC		MINEC
Community management of Amazonian ornamental fish production systems for both ornamental and human consumption purposes.	Global Sum	1	200,000.00	0	0	200,000.00		MINEC		MINEC
Technical assistance for the consolidation of ventures for productive, ecotourism, and marketing management.	Global Sum	1	150,000.00	0	0	150,000.00		MINEC		MINEC
Spatial, biophysical, and socioeconomic monitoring of intervention areas 3 and 4.	Global Sum	1	30,000.00	0	0	0.00	30,000	MINEC		MINEC
Adaptation of 2 Park Ranger Stations.	Global Sum	1	120,000.00	50,000	0	70,000.00	0	MINEC		MINEC
Rehabilitation of 2 crop houses.	Global Sum	1	100,000.00	0	100,000	0.00	0	MINEC		MINEC
Vehicle rental.	Global Sum	1	60,000.00	0	0	0.00	0	MINEC	50,000	MINEC
Editing and publication of documents with FUNDAMBIENTE - MINEC.	Global Sum	1	50,000.00	0	0	0.00	50,000	MINEC		MINEC
5650 Subtotal Contracts				**1,000,000**	**395,000**	**1,130,000**	80,000	**0**	**50,000**	MINEC
5021 Travels								MINEC		
Local travel	Global	1	239,000.00	58000	57,000.00	60,000.00	64,000.00	MINEC	0	MINEC
International travel	Global	1	160,100.00	60100	45,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	MINEC		MINEC
5021 Subtotal cost				**118100**	**102,000.00**	**85,000.00**	94,000.00	**0.00**	0	MINEC
5023 Training								MINEC		
Workshop on the use of biodiversity	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC

monitoring mechanisms.										
Workshop on carbon balance, estimation of GHG flows and stocks due to land use change.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on interinstitutional coordination and governance for environmental management and planning.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on the use of tools for analysis (logical framework, problem tree, cause-effect analysis, theory of change applied to natural resource planning).	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on financial mechanisms for environmental sustainability (economic valuation of environmental goods and services, financial sustainability for protected areas management, among others).	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on landscape unit monitoring to determine ecosystem dynamics.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on forest fires and their dynamics in protected areas.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on livelihoods in ABRAE with indigenous communities.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on methodologies for establishing ecological corridors between PA.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on Integrated Landscape Management (ILM).	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on nursery establishment and production of forest and fruit plants.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on establishment of forest systems:	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC

agroforestry, co-management, and analog forestry.										
Workshop on ecological restoration strategies (active, passive).	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on creating sustainable livelihoods (Preparation of exotic foods, recreational and tourist fishing, family gardens, preparation of natural medicine, ecotourism guides).	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on training for strengthening value chains (marketing).	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on selection and management of seeds of annual and perennial crops (seed bank), traditional varieties, and forest seeds.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on preparation of organic fertilizers, biofertilizers, mountain microorganisms, and mycorrhizae.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on measurement, systematization, and analysis of hydrometeorological and hydrological data to assess variability, adaptation, and mitigation of climate change. Construction and installation of community rain gauges.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on practical aspects of biodiversity assessment and monitoring.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on drone management for MST and forest co-management with indigenous communities.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Training workshop on fire management and vegetation fires.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Training Workshop for addressing gender mainstreaming in the institutional	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC

sector and community work.										
Workshop on training in the use of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies).	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on formulation and management of community projects.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on communication and audiovisual production (photography, illustration/comics, social media management) with a tourism, intercultural, and gender perspective.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on training for ecotourism management: awareness, training, and promotion.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on Introduction to the SINIIF	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on administration of the Species Module	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on administration of the Módulo Árbol	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on administration of the Módulo Bosque	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Workshop on administration of the Módulo Social, Cultural, Étnica y Económica.	Global	1	10,000.00	**0**	**10,000**			MINEC		MINEC
Kick-off Workshop	Global	1	25,000.00	**0**				MINEC		MINEC
Kick-off Workshop	Global	1	50,000.00	**0**			**50,000**	MINEC		MINEC
Line: Project closure workshop	Global	1	40,000.00	**0**			**35,000**	MINEC		MINEC
5023 Subtotal training				0	320,000	0	85,000	25,000	0	MINEC
5024 Acquisition of fungible goods								MINEC		
Cabinet supplies and inputs	Global	1	21,500	0	0	0	0	MINEC	10500	MINEC
Design, editing, printing of technical documents	Global	1	25,000	0	0	0	25,000	MINEC		MINEC
Tools and construction materials	Global	1	32,000	12,000	10,000	10,000		MINEC		MINEC
Agricultural tools	Global	1	100,000	35,000	0	65,000		MINEC		MINEC
Supplies and tools for herbarium	Global	1	30,000	0	30,000	0		MINEC		MINEC
Supply of materials and equipment for field activities	Global	1	41,560	16,500	18,560	6,500		MINEC		MINEC
Plants and seeds, polyethylene containers	Global	1	132,200	89,310	0	42,890		MINEC		MINEC

5024 Subtotal of acquisitions of fungible goods				**152,810**	**58,560**	**124,390**	25,000	**0.00**	**10,500.00**	
6100 Acquisition of non-fungible goods								MINEC		
Equipment for community artisan carpentry	Global	1	100,000			100000		MINEC		MINEC
Equipment for the interinstitutional platform for integrated landscape management and governance	Global	1	62,588	44,588		18,000		MINEC		MINEC
Equipment for 2 Ranger Stations			63,700	63,700				MINEC		MINEC
Project Management Unit Equipment	Global	1	25,000	0	0	0	0	MINEC	20000	MINEC
Computers, Laptops, and Peripherals	Global	1	22,600	2,500	2,500	2500	2,500	MINEC	2600	MINEC
Equipment for boats	Global	1	45,000	14,000	19,000	10000	2,000	MINEC		MINEC
Field office furniture	Global	1	38,700	0	0	0	0	MINEC	15000	MINEC
6100 Subtotal of non-fungible asset acquisitions				**124,788**	**21,500**	**130,500**	4,500	**0**	**37,600**	
5028 General Operating Expenses										
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6300 Subtotal of GOE Budget				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL				**1,634,506**	**1,186,020**	**1,973,821**	**691,206**	**196,550**	**284,105**	**5,966,208**

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

	GEFSEC Comments (PFD)	Agency Response
1	d.2. In the Concept notes of Suriname and Venezuela, the order of the components is different than the one of the PFD (there is a switch between component 1 and 2). Is there any reason for that? Also, for some countries like Bolivia, the alignment with the Program and its component is not clearly presented. To facilitate the understanding of how the national child projects contribute to the Program, please ensure all the concept note clearly and explicitly refers to all the Program components and if possible, in the same order.	To facilitate clear and explicit understanding of how the project contributes to the Program across all components while maintaining the same order, it was necessary to invert Components 1 and 2, as detailed in the following table.
2	c.17. Venezuela doesn't have any core indicator 4 (Area of landscapes under improved practices). This doesn't appear aligned with the Program strategy as areas outside the PAs are also expected to be considered. Please clarify and complete.	In the Child Project document, at the request of the higher authority, basic indicator 4 (Area of landscapes under improved practices) for 50 ha was included, which is a goal of the regional program and was approved by the CEO.

	STAP Comment (PFD)	Agency response
1	Several activities in the PFD have the potential for broader uptake in the GEF and to better support aspects of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These include exploring the development of OECMs on indigenous lands, integration of scientific and indigenous knowledge systems, and the development and testing of indicators for transformative change across the four levers set out in the GEF-8 programming document. It will be important to design the Regional Coordination project and other child projects in such a way that these aspects feed into other GEF-wide initiatives and ensure that effective solutions are identified as early as possible during project implementation and then shared more broadly in the GEF.	The alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is outlined in section C of the Agency's Project Document. The project is designed consistently with the transformational pathways (Policy Guidance of the GEF-8), considering the following: i) Governance and policy aspects: fostering institutional coherence and intersectoral integration in policy formulation and the incorporation of environmental priorities at all levels. To achieve this, specific actions have been designed for integrated management of land use, promotion of investments in ecotourism, sustainable agriculture, and agroforestry systems, as well as forest restoration and co-management. ii) Financial leverage: Enhancing the capacity to mobilize financing: The actions are linked to the development of a revenue diversification strategy for the ABRAE, marketing plans involving public and private capital within the framework of the New Amazonas Plan, design of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) systems, and promotion of microfinance ventures for savings and loans in indigenous communities. iii) Dialogues among multiple stakeholders: Processes and platforms to bring together different groups of stakeholders in a scenario with a shared objective and distinct responsibilities: through an Interinstitutional Coordination Platform involving multiple actors who will participate in a coordinated manner in governance processes and mechanisms for the integrated management of sustainable landscapes, with special emphasis on land use planning and sustainable productive practices. This platform will be designed to enhance the level of trust and lead to a collective problem-solving process among multiple stakeholders. Lastly, the integration of scientific and indigenous knowledge systems is required. To address this challenge, the project aims to foster collaboration between scientists and local communities by establishing effective communication channels to share knowledge and perspectives. This includes incorporating traditional knowledge into planning by integrating insights from local communities into the formulation of management strategies, land use plans, and community action plans, thereby recognizing and respecting accumulated wisdom over time. This approach will be considered in the development of training sessions, which will incorporate both scientific and traditional knowledge, promote a holistic understanding of ecosystems and their interactions, facilitate community participation, and adapt awareness-raising strategies to locally and culturally sensitive contexts, utilizing approaches that respect and align with local practices and values.
2	2) Areas of innovation should be more clearly identified in the next phase of the regional coordination and country-level child projects to ensure they are designed to properly test	Innovation and learning target technological options that can enhance sustainable forest management through the implementation of forest co-management models. This

	innovative solutions, identify pathways for scaling and facilitate rapid learning.	includes the utilization of timber and non-timber forest products (PFM and PFNM), promoting the availability of products to meet local unmet demand. Additionally, recognizing and systematizing ancestral knowledge of Amazonian plants and their transformation for medicinal use will be important. Another innovation in the social and microfinance sector will be the creation of indigenous savings and credit cooperatives, which will address local financing issues and support community enterprises for improving livelihoods.