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United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon		
Country: Colombia	Implementing Partner: UNDP Colombia	Management Arrangements: Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: Expected Outcome 2.4: increasing social/environmental resilience and sustainability to address effects of climate change, sustainably using natural resources, and effectively managing risks of disaster.		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: <u>Output 1.3:</u> Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	UNDP Gender Marker: GEN2	
Atlas Project ID/Award ID number: ID 00089719	Atlas Output ID/Project ID number: Output ID 00095817	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5715	GEF ID number: 9272	
Planned start date: January 31, 2018	Planned end date: January 31, 2024	
LPAC date: May 8, 2017 (Pre-PAC)		
Brief project description: <p>This project is part of the Global Environment Facility’s (GEF) Amazon Sustainable Landscape Program (GEF ID 9272), whose main objective is to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover. The lead agency for this program is the World Bank and it is implemented in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru through five “child projects”. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank are the implementing agencies for the Colombian child project. In Colombia, this project is supported within the framework of the Amazon Vision Program, a strategy of the Colombian government to support the protection of forests, conservation of biodiversity and land use. The Amazon Vision Program seeks to promote a new development model in this region and to achieve the goal of net-zero deforestation in the Amazon by the year 2020.</p> <p>The Colombian child project includes two main components: The first component, implemented by the World Bank is titled “Improve governance and promote sustainable land-use activities in order to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the project area”; The second component, which is presented in this Project</p>		

Document as Component 1 is implemented by UNDP and its title is “Rural development with a low-carbon-emission approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peacebuilding”. This Project Document is focused on implementation of the second component of the child project and its objective is to improve connectivity and conserve biodiversity through the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integral low-carbon-emission management and peace-building. The project’s objective will be achieved through a multifocal strategy that includes rural sustainable development with a low-carbon-emission, agro-environmental focus to prevent deforestation and land degradation, conserve biodiversity, and improve the quality of life of people living in the region, including women. The project places an important focus on constructing sustainable territories of peace, which is reflected in the selection of the prioritized landscapes and the beneficiary populations: local environmental authorities, victims of conflict, social organizations, and populations in the process of being reintegrated into civilian life. This will also generate the necessary economic and social opportunities to build peace through the implementation of environmentally friendly production practices through sustainable forest management, economic mechanisms and market strategies for sustainable Amazon products, including timber and non-timber forest products, and through the strengthening of forest governance and the capacities of public and private institutions in the region, with a gender focus.

In the child project, while Component 1 implemented by the WB, will focus on the conservation of the project’s Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs; Chiribiquete National Natural Park, Macarena National Natural Park, IMD Guayabero Sector, Altofragua National Park, and La Paya National Park), Component 2, implemented by UNDP, will contribute to the management of the ecosystems located in the buffers zones of these KBAs. The project will have a duration of 6 years and a total investment of \$9 million USD, to be provided by the GEF.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund <i>or LDCF or SCCF or other vertical fund</i>	USD 9,000,000
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 0
Cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0
...	... <i>add additional rows if necessary</i>
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 9,000,000
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING <i>(all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP)</i>	
UNDP	USD 7,000,000
Government	USD 34,300,169: Amazon Vision Program
Corporation for Sustainable Development in the Southern Amazon (CORPOAMAZONIA)	USD 3,005,461
Corporation for the Sustainable Development in the North and West Amazon (CDA)	USD 1,401,364
Amazonic Institute of Scientific Research (SINCHI)	USD 156,355
(2) Total co-financing	USD 45,863,349
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 54,863,349
SIGNATURES	

Signature: print name below	Agreed by Government	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:

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II. LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACR	Ministry of the Interior, the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (Original acronym in Spanish)
ASLP	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAMBio	Central American Markets for Biodiversity Project
CDA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development in the North and West Amazon (Original acronym in Spanish)
CDR	Combined Delivery Reports
CORPOAMAZONIA	Corporation for Sustainable Development in the Southern Amazon (Original acronym in Spanish)
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Program Document
DEI	Inclusive Economic Development (Original acronym in Spanish)
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DNP	National Department of Planning (Original acronym in Spanish)
DPS	Department of Social Welfare
EDBC	National Strategy for Low-Carbon-Emission Development (Original acronym in Spanish)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ENREDD+	National REDD+ Strategy
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Original acronym in Spanish)
FINAGRO	Fund for the Agricultural Sector (Original acronym in Spanish)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
Ha	Hectares
ICCP	Integrated Climate Change Plan
ICR	Rural Capitalization Incentive (Original acronym in Spanish)
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (Original acronym in Spanish)
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
JAC	Community Action Boards (Original acronym in Spanish)
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LPAC	Local Project Appraisal Committee
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Original acronym in Spanish)
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Original acronym in Spanish)
MIPYME	Micro-, small, and mid-size businesses (Original acronym in Spanish)
MTR	Mid-term Review
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

NGO	Nongovernmental organization
OFP	Operational Focal Point
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PNCRT	National Policy for Territorial Consolidation and Reconstruction (Original acronym in Spanish)
PNN	Natural National Parks of Colombia (Original acronym in Spanish)
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SDC	Sustainable Development Corporation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SESP	Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template
SFM	Sustainable forest management
SINCHI	Amazon Institute of Scientific Research (Original acronym in Spanish)
SLM	Sustainable land management
SPL	Sustainable production landscapes
TC	Technical Committee
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToR	Term of reference
UACT	Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (Original acronym in Spanish)
UNDAF	UNDP Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Security and Surveillance
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSMS	United Nations Security Management System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United State Dollars
WB	World Bank
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

III. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Preventing deforestation in the Amazon is a determining factor in regulating the global climate. The Amazon plays a critical role in climate regulation due to the regulatory functions on temperature and moisture that the Amazonian forests perform. In addition, the Amazon provides an important environmental service for the planet through the storage of biomass and organic carbon in soil, helping to mitigate the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) to the atmosphere. Deforestation and selective logging are important causes for changes in the balance of water and energy in the Amazon, as well as for changes in the microclimatic regime and localized fires, which result in generalized collateral damage to the Amazonian biome^{1,2}.
2. The Colombian Amazon comprises an area of more than 45.8 million hectares (ha) and includes the departments of Amazonas, Caquetá, Putumayo, Guaviare, Guainía, Vaupés, Meta, Nariño, Vichada, and Cauca (10 of the 32 departments in Colombia). The area covers approximately 40% of the continental territory and close to 6.8% of the Amazonian biome (Figure 1). The hydrographic, biogeographic, and political-administrative boundaries are the western sector with the upper part of the eastern range of the Colombian Andes mountains, the northern sector with the natural savannas of the Orinoquía, and in the south and east the international boundaries of Colombia with Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, and Venezuela.³ Approximately 1,289,748 people (2.8% of the country's population) live in the region, 9% of whom are indigenous and concentrated primarily in the departments of Putumayo and Amazonas.⁴
3. The Colombian Amazonian forest covers an area of 39.9 million ha and has an annual deforestation rate of 82,883 ha/year⁵. Close to 86% of the national deforestation occurs in the Amazon in northwestern Caquetá, northwestern Guaviare-southern Meta, northwestern Putumayo, the Caguán River, and southwestern Meta⁶—all of the areas that adjoin the ecosystems of the Colombian Andes and the natural savannas of the Orinoquía, affecting the natural connectivity with the Amazonian biome and contributing to the loss of biodiversity that is characteristic of the ecotones between these biomes. With the current rates of deforestation in the Colombian Amazon, complete ecosystem connectivity between the Andes and the Amazon forests will be lost by 2030, and will reduce evapotranspiration and precipitation leading to GHG emissions of up to 1,020 million tons.⁷
4. The principal causes of deforestation at the national level are the expansion of agriculture, illegal crops, displacement of people and new settlements in forested areas, construction of infrastructure, mining, timber extraction, and forest fires⁸. Deforestation in the Amazon region is directly linked to colonization processes, which are motivated by circumstances closely related to poverty, social inequality, lack of production alternatives and incentives, development policies, and the dynamics of armed conflict occurring in the region^{9,10}, in addition to illegal crops that have led to the socioeconomic reality of this region¹¹.
5. Currently, the areas of colonization expansion in the Amazon region correspond principally to areas of abandoned pastureland that are now being used for cattle-ranching, secondary-growth vegetation that results from

¹ Coe MT et al. 2013 Deforestation and climate feedbacks threaten the ecological integrity of south–southeastern Amazonia. *Phil Trans R Soc B* 368: 20120155. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2012.0155>.

² Foley, Jonathan A., et al. "Amazonia revealed: forest degradation and loss of ecosystem goods and services in the Amazon Basin." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 5.1 (2007): 25-32.

³ Red Amazónica de Información Socio ambiental Geo referenciada – RAISG. 2012. Amazonia bajo presión [coordinación general Beto Ricardo (ISA)]. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental. http://raisg.socioambiental.org/system/files/AmazoniaBajoPresion_10_12_12.pdf.

⁴ PNUD. 2015, Estado Actual de la Amazonia Colombiana. Red de Soluciones para el Desarrollo Sostenible, 61 p.

⁵ Datos IDEAM a partir del mapa de bosques 2012.

⁶ Sexto Boletín de Alertas Tempranas por Deforestación (AT-D) para Colombia (2016),

⁷ IDEAM. 2014. Proyecto Sistema de Monitoreo de Bosques y Carbono. Bogotá, Colombia.

⁸ OECD-ECLAC, 2014.

⁹ Armenteras, D., Rodríguez, N., Retana, J., 2013. Landscape dynamics in northwestern Amazonia: an assessment of pastures, fire and illicit crops as drivers of tropical deforestation. *PLoS ONE* 8, e54310.

¹⁰ Dávalos LM, Bejarano AC, Hall MA, Correa HL, Corthals A, Espejo OJ. 2011. Forests and drugs: coca-driven deforestation in tropical biodiversity hotspots. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 45, 1219–1227.

¹¹ Ministerio de Justicia y Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia. 2014. Dinámica de los cultivos y producción de coca en Colombia con énfasis en la región fronteriza con Ecuador.

human activities, and mosaics of grasslands and crops¹². Under this scenario, extensive cattle-ranching is the predominant economic activity, followed by illegal exploitation of natural resources; however, there are crops that have gained importance and offer production alternatives that are more suited for the region's soils, such as sacha inchi (*Plukenetia volubilis*), peach palm fruit, plantains, rubber, cacao, and coffee in the Andean-Amazon foothills.

6. In response to this problem, in its National Development Plan 2015-2018, Colombia established goals related to reducing deforestation and promoting a low-carbon, green-growth approach. In particular, the Colombian government has advanced the national goal to reduce deforestation in the Colombian Amazon to zero by the year 2020¹³, with the understanding that the integrity of the Amazonian biome largely depends on implementing actions that deal comprehensively with the drivers, mitigating their impacts and thus reducing deforestation to avoid the negative effects on forests and their ecosystem services. Thus, initiatives such as Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon project (Global Environment Facility [GEF] ID 5560) and Amazon Vision Program have been developed and implemented, with the aim of strengthening the protected areas system, improving stewardship of forests, promoting sectoral commitments, encouraging involvement of the local indigenous and settler populations, as well as other actions that strengthen the capacity to monitor deforestation, implement policies, and strengthen local capacities of institutions and communities for monitoring and control in the region.

7. Complementary to national environmental policies on climate change and strategies to strengthen the protected areas in the Amazon, and to control deforestation, there must be a focus on sustainable, low-emissions rural development that: a) promotes the creation of a new culture of sustainable development with the incorporation of gender equity; b) promotes equitable access to resources and their sustainable use; c) addresses the causes of deforestation and consequent loss of ecosystem connectivity and biodiversity; d) contributes to improving the ways of life of the local populations through diversifying production practices, integrating the forest into the regional and national economies, increasing productivity, promoting employment and entrepreneurship, enhancing production chains, and restoring degraded areas; e) creates innovative economic opportunities and generates added value; and f) strengthens local capacities and initiatives and promotes the social and economic processes necessary for community empowerment and for the participatory construction of a territory of peace.

8. In order to implement this approach, strategies must be developed to improve interinstitutional coordination, promote financial and market incentives, generate skills for rural extension work that involves sustainability criteria, and promote platforms for dialogue and peace building that address the principal barriers that prevent the reduction of deforestation in the Colombian Amazon. These barriers are:

<p>Amazonian producers and community organizations lack incentives to become involved in landscape management and have limited access to information and training on sustainable production systems.</p>	<p>There is low level of participation by local producers and stakeholders in the design and implementation of landscape-level sustainable development strategies and projects. Environmental authorities lack the tools to engage small farmers in sustainable production through long-term agreements, which would result in economic and environmental benefits including increased income, enhanced ecosystem connectivity, improved forest cover, reduced soil erosion, and improved habitat for biodiversity in production landscapes. In addition, producers lack support in the form of technical assistance and forestry extension services that would allow them to implement sustainable land and forest management strategies at the farm level. Similarly, they have limited information and knowledge about best production practices for the Amazon environment and the training to implement them, including the development of plans for the management and sustainable harvesting of flora and fauna species and of native Amazonian hydrobiological resources. Community organizations, including indigenous peoples and women's groups, have limited knowledge and skills to be effective participants in the implementation of landscape-level sustainable development strategies, including sustainable forest and soil management, community forestry, mainstreaming biodiversity into production systems, and conflict resolution,</p>
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¹² Murcia et al., 2014.

¹³ During the COP15 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Colombian government announced its national goal for reaching zero-deforestation in the Amazon region by the year 2020.

	<p>which would contribute to consolidating peace in the landscapes they inhabit. Finally, there is a lack of mechanisms to promote learning from successful past experiences in sustainable production in Amazon environments and for promoting information sharing between ongoing initiatives.</p>
<p>Weak governance and absence of strategies and planning tools at the subnational and local levels for incorporating low-carbon and peace-building objectives into rural development.</p>	<p>Amazon environmental authorities (i.e., Sustainable Development Corporations – SDCs) lack the necessary tools and skills to promote low-carbon rural development, biodiversity conservation in production landscapes, and the integration of peace building into environmental planning. This includes a lack of strategies to: a) mainstream low-carbon development goals into departmental development plans; b) articulate sustainable development with local land use planning; and c) promote the participation of production sectors (e.g., agriculture and forestry) in biodiversity conservation and SFM/low carbon-emission initiatives, including the implementation of environmentally friendly production practices. In addition, they lack monitoring tools to enable them to promote and guide low-carbon-emission rural development and to reduce deforestation, as well as training to provide integral support to the production sectors, departmental governments, and agricultural producers for implementing low-carbon-emission processes and peace building.</p>
<p>Producers have limited access to markets, incentives, and other financial mechanisms for sustainable production, as well as to the necessary financial management skills, to make use of these mechanisms.</p>	<p>Producers find it difficult to access national and international markets for their sustainable agricultural and forestry products. Similarly, they do not have incentives (e.g., tax benefits, forestry incentives, subsidies, or technical support) or access to financial resources such as grants to adopt sustainable production practices. There are no training programs available that would allow producers to gain knowledge and improve their understanding about green markets and incentives for sustainable production, or to expand their participation in the programs and projects and to establish partnerships with various commercial businesses that could help them market their products. In addition, they have limited capacity to develop business plans for green products or knowledge regarding financial management, accounting, production processes, quality control standards, and information on national and international market preferences. Finally, producers have not been integrated into national and subnational programs for green markets that are already established under the leadership of environmental authorities (MADS and SDCs).</p>

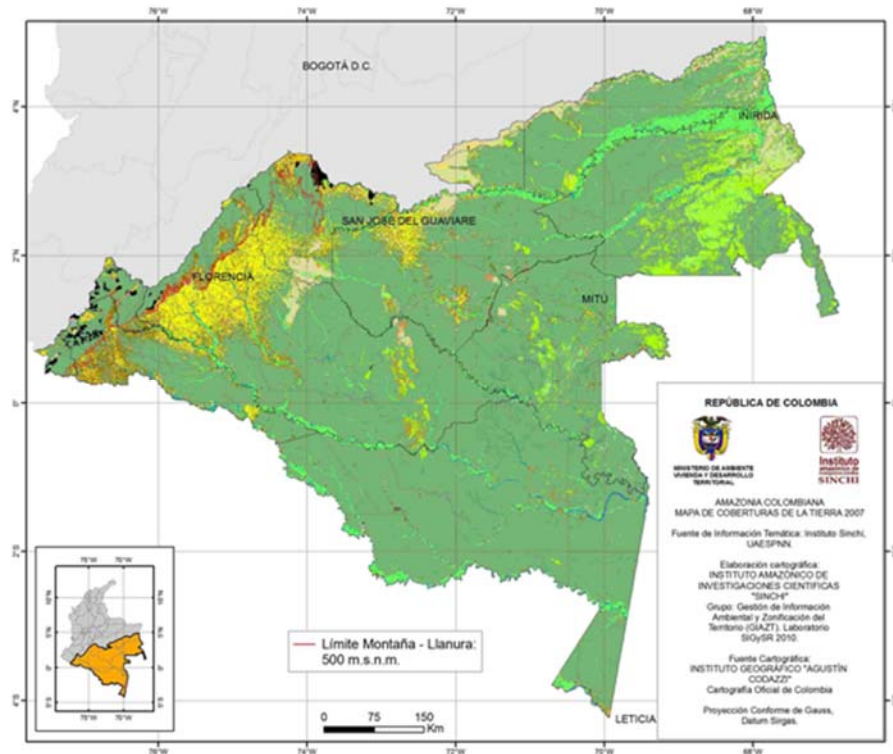


Figure 1: Colombian Amazon region (Source: SIAT-AC)¹⁴.

IV. STRATEGY

9. Currently, the conservation of the Amazon's forests is a unique opportunity that requires investments to address the national plan, as well as the critical issues occurring at the regional level. Without the collaboration, complementarity, and coordination of the various regional, national, subnational, and local stakeholders to address the threats and causes of common deforestation, and to take advantage of the opportunities, it will be difficult to maintain forest cover and the flow of ecosystem services in the long term. The countries of the Amazon basin recognize the urgent need to increase levels of financing and regional cooperation to protect the region's forests. To address the current threats to the Amazon ecosystems, a focus is required that includes new levels of investment and cooperation among the various stakeholders with a presence and interests in the Amazon region (e.g., public and private sectors, civil sector, local stakeholders) to harmonize biodiversity conservation and SFM with rural development and poverty reduction.

10. The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASLP) was designed with the goal of having a significant impact on reducing deforestation, promoting efficient land use in the Amazon region, and contributing to biodiversity conservation in Brazil, Peru, and Colombia. The ASLP was designed to protect globally important biodiversity and implementing policies to encourage sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation. The ASLP receives financial support from the GEF (ID 9272) and The World Bank (WB) as the leading agency, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) as other GEF participating agencies.

11. In Colombia, the ASLP will improve connectivity and biodiversity conservation in the Amazon through the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure low-carbon-emission integrated management and peace building. As part of the strategy, the project will promote rural development with a low-carbon-emission focus, management and strengthening of forest governance, and capacity development for integrating

¹⁴ <http://siatac.co/web/guest/productos/publicacionescoberturas>.

environmental management and consolidating territories of peace. The focus will be on improving connectivity between existing forest patches in an agricultural/forest matrix, with the largest forested areas included in protected areas or in areas with little human interference. The project will be implemented under the criterion (i.e., Change Theory) that if a prioritized area in the Amazon with a high rate of deforestation is managed sustainably through the implementation of environmentally friendly production practices and SFM (including the sustainable use of select native animal and plant species and native hydrobiological resources); if institutional and individual capacities of the key national, subnational, and local stakeholders to incorporate criteria for low-carbon-emission rural development and SFM into land use development plans is strengthened; if the formulation and implementation of management plans for the use of forest resources is promoted and supported through incentives to local settler communities of settlers and indigenous people who use and conserve the forest; and if the local producers have access to local economic, financial, and market mechanisms that promote the adoption of sustainable production systems and integrated rural development; then globally, nationally, and locally important biodiversity will be conserved and deforestation and degradation of Amazon soils will be reduced, so that the Amazon native vegetation and ecosystem connectivity may be restored, while providing long-term productive alternatives backed and endorsed by local communities and regional authorities.

12. Sustainable production landscapes (SPL) will be the instrument for incorporating planned rural development activities to favor landscape connectivity, soil conservation, reduced deforestation, guaranteed food security, SFM through sustainable community-based agricultural and forest product hubs, sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products, a strengthened social fabric, and the consolidation of territories of peace. These SPL correspond to areas covering approximately 80,000 ha in the western Amazon (Figure 2), in which common rural development objectives will be promoted, such as: a) conservation of forest patches; b) establishment of sustainable production systems; c) diversification of agricultural activities; d) sustainable use of forest resources; e) support for local organizations to lead these processes; f) institutional and social agreements to achieve common objectives at the landscape level; g) incentives and instruments to facilitate achieving the common goals, including technical support and forest extension services for sustainable production and access to credit and markets; h) spaces for dialogue and instruments to construct peace at the landscape level; and i) implementation of best practices, restoration of degraded areas, recovery of traditional production practices, and diversification of the economy to establish linkages between the proposed forest production systems (see Figure 3).

13. SFM will be a fundamental strategy in the SPL that offers alternatives to production activities that promote deforestation, the fragmentation of ecosystems, and the degradation of soils, principally extensive cattle-ranching. It is necessary to promote and support the creation and implementation of plans for SFM, provide incentives, training, and forest extension services for local communities and indigenous communities to sustainably use the forest, and facilitate their access to national and international markets for sustainable forest products, including in-situ transformed forest products or developed in the forest product hubs. In addition, it is necessary to involve different stakeholders in the application of guidelines and procedures for prevention, surveillance, and control through formal mechanisms (e.g., agreements, voluntary agreements, local legal and intersectoral pacts, forestry roundtable) or informal mechanisms (e.g., roundtables and workshops).

14. To reduce undesirable medium-term effects from surveillance and control activities in areas surrounding national parks, the guidelines of the Social Participation in Conservation Policy will be adopted, as well as those of the Political Agreements of Wills, Guide for Responsible Purchasing and Consumption of Timber in Colombia, the departmental agreements for legal timber, and the timber legal pact established with multiple shareholders in these areas, including rural community and indigenous associations, leaders of rural transitional zones, and representatives of the forest roundtable of the Departments of Caquetá and Putumayo, among others.

15. To promote sustainable agricultural production systems, a progressive transformational focus will be applied that will generate appropriate incentives for implementing best practices, restoring degraded areas, recuperating traditional production practices, and diversifying the economy to ensure food security. The SPL could include a focus on watershed management, given the importance of riparian areas and creeks for forest connectivity and the relevance of integrated water management for sustainable agricultural production.

16. To ensure the sustainability of the SPL as an instrument for low-carbon-emission sustainable rural development, the project will also develop actions for strengthening institutions and communities. The actions to

strengthen institutions will be focused on promoting and implementing Integrated Climate Change Plans (ICCPs), which are oriented towards strengthening capacities for climate change management in three departments in the Amazon (Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo), the two SDCs that are present in the Amazon (Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and West Amazon [CDA] and the Corporation for Sustainable Development in the Southern Amazon [CORPOAMAZONIA]), and the production sectors (particularly agricultural) in the creation and implementation of strategies to reduce GHG emissions, promote production practices that conform to Amazon ecological characteristics, reduce their contribution to deforestation, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss, and contribute to the prevention, control, and monitoring of flora, fauna, and hydrobiological resources.

17. To ensure environmental sustainability in the context of resolving territorial conflict that is part of the peace-building process, the pertinent social organizations, local and national environmental authorities, and local communities must have a shared view of the territory.

18. At the local level, the project will develop actions to strengthen local organizations through the Community Action for Environmental Promotion (including Community Action Boards [JAC], local producers' associations, and rural and indigenous organizations) and the creation of community-based forestry businesses in issues related to SPL, by promoting schemes to support sustainable production, offering training, and promoting dialogue with other stakeholders. The project will develop specific programs to support initiatives by women's groups and displaced and reintegrated peoples so that these vulnerable groups may become a transformational force for sustainability and building peace.

19. The project is aligned with the UNDP Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015-2019 for Colombia, which centers around peace-building and sustainable development, supporting the achievement of Expected Outcome 2.4 that refers to increasing social/environmental resilience and sustainability to address effects of climate change, sustainable use of natural resources, and effective management of risks to disaster. This is specifically along the lines of cooperation with support for policies and strategies related to the management and sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystem services, and support for national and local climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, with an emphasis on the low-carbon-emission development policy. With regard to the Country Program Document (CPD), which was developed to support government efforts in the transition towards peace, the project will provide cross-cutting support for the achievement of inclusive governability outcomes for urban and rural development and inclusive and sustainable growth.

20. In addition, the project is part of UNDP's effort to support Colombia's progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Accordingly, the project will contribute towards achieving the following SDGs: Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss; and Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.

21. UNDP is also committed to supporting Colombia in its transition to peace by proposing innovative alternatives to utilize biodiversity and ecosystem services to construct integrated land use management schemes that promote ecosystem connectivity, reduce deforestation, and offer alternatives for managing biodiversity resources. UNDP is committed to promoting sustainable production systems in association with national government institutions such as the National Department of Planning (DNP), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), among others, as well as regional government agencies such as the SDCs, governments and mayoral offices, as well as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that work in the region.

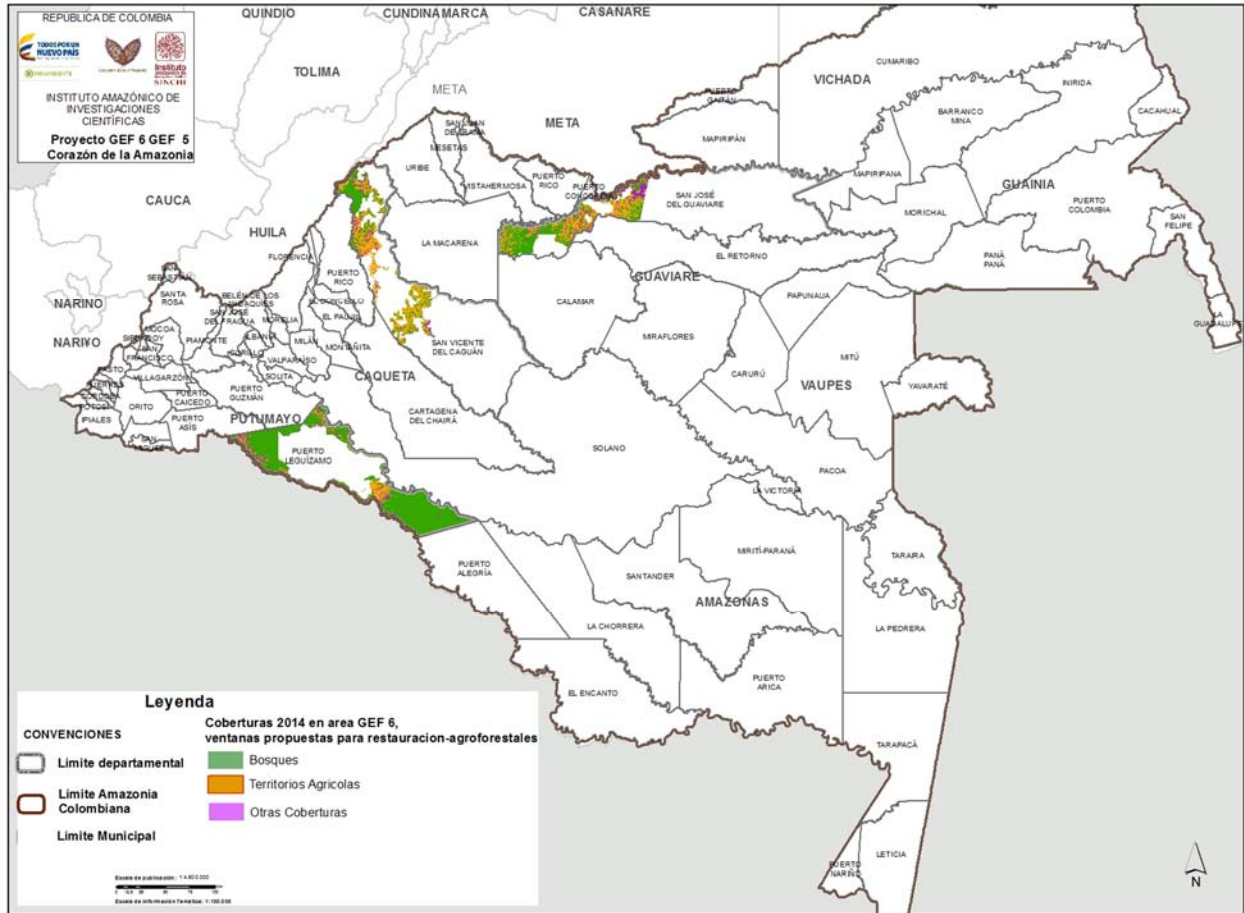


Figure 2. The Project’s Area of Intervention in the northwestern Amazon region of Colombia.

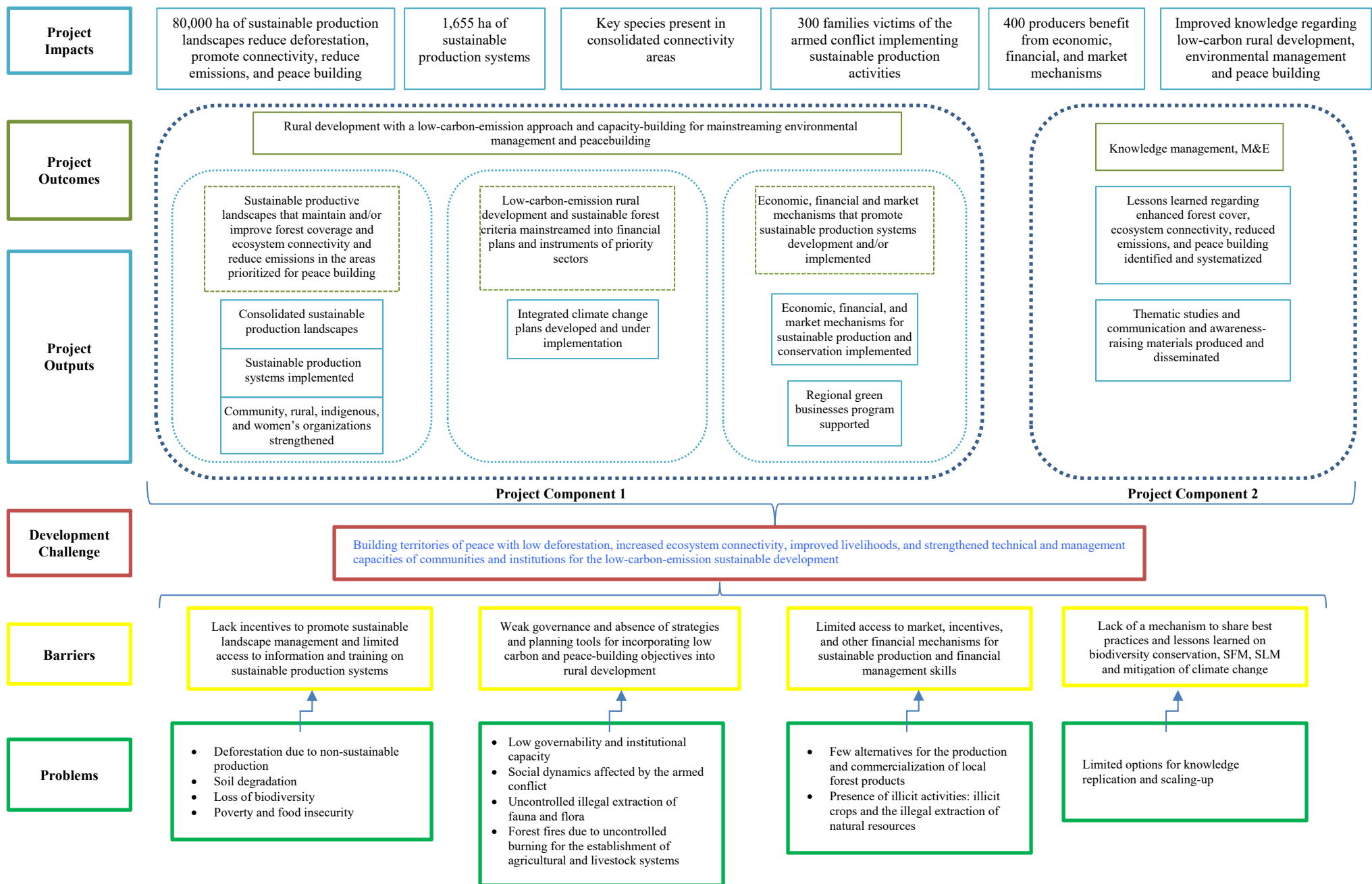


Figure 1. Theory of Change.

Baseline:

22. During the last two decades, several initiatives have been implemented in the Colombian Amazon that are aimed at the conservation of biodiversity and indigenous territories with a basis of sustainable development. More recently, investments have focused on land use planning, establishment, and management of protected areas; development of comprehensive sustainable development strategies; and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. As environmental management authorities (Law 99 of 1993 and Regulation 1791 of 1996), the SDCs are responsible for all environmental management within their jurisdictions, including managing forests and granting and enforcing environmental licenses. The SDCs are subordinate to the MADS, and the territorial bodies (departments, municipalities, and indigenous territories) are subordinate to the SDCs. Accordingly, investments from CORPOAMAZONIA and the CDC are an important part of the project's baseline given their central role in environmental planning, management, and monitoring in the prioritized Amazonian landscapes. The MADS are responsible for developing plans, programs, and projects related to the environment, natural resources, and territorial environmental management; its direct investments and other investments with the support of different donors and through bilateral or multilateral cooperation are also an important component of the project's baseline. Finally, investments through UNDP that are related to the peace-building process in the country, particularly in the Amazon region, make up another important part of the baseline of the project, which totals \$194,672,205 USD.

23. *Rural development with a low-carbon-emission approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peacebuilding (\$194,672,205 USD).* As a manifestation of its commitment to the conservation of the Colombian Amazon, the Government of Colombia expanded the Chiribiquete National Park in 2013, which served as motivation to formulate the project *Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (2014-2019)* currently under implementation with financing from the GEF. With an investment of \$43,274,988 USD (GEF: \$10,400,000; co-financing: \$32,874,988), the project will improve governance and promote sustainable land use activities to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in Amazonian forests in the zone of influence of the national park. This will include SLM, the establishment of sectoral agreements for the development of sustainable productive systems, improved protected areas management effectiveness, and local capacity building.

24. Within this framework, Colombia formulated the Amazon Vision Program in response to its commitment to zero net deforestation in the Amazon by 2020. The program began implementation during the second half of 2016 and involves five components: a) enhanced forest governance, b) sustainable sectoral planning, c) agro-environmental development, d) environmental governance with indigenous peoples, and e) enabling activities. Colombia has also participated in the New York Declaration on Forests, through which it will contribute to the overall goal of halting deforestation in natural forests by 2030. The Amazon Vision Program will have an investment of approximately \$100 million USD under a payment by results model.

25. Additionally, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is supporting the implementation of two projects related to biodiversity conservation and connectivity in the Amazon: a) the Connected Landscapes program, which is implemented by the Environment and Childhood Action Fund; and b) the Conservation and Governance Program in the Amazonian Piedmont, which is implemented by the Fondo Patrimonio Natural of Colombia. The Connected Landscapes program is an effort led by the Environment and Childhood Action Fund together with the communities that inhabit areas of the Department of Caquetá in the western Amazonia and the Pacific coast of Colombia to stop the degradation and disappearance of forests. The program focuses on strengthening local governance and promoting sustainable livelihoods, and includes payments for environmental services linked to forest conservation. In the Amazon region, the program will be implemented in the Municipalities of San José del Fragua, Belén de los Andaquíes, Solano, and Cartagena del Chairá with the objective of reducing deforestation through implementation of sustainable rural development strategies, strengthened governance at the local and subnational levels, and improved living conditions of the populations that inhabit areas in the Department of Caquetá, which are rich in biodiversity and highly vulnerable. The program will be implemented between 2013 and 2020 with total funding of \$6.5 million USD.

26. The Conservation and Governance Program in the Amazonian piedmont implements landscape-level conservation efforts as an integral strategy to address threats to the Amazonian biome. The program is implemented in the Departments of Caquetá, Putumayo, and Cauca with a landscape management approach that allows

maintaining the integrity of Amazonian piedmont ecosystems and promoting sustainable economic development. The program is implemented through three main components: productive landscapes, environmental monitoring, and territorial and institutional governance. The program will be implemented between 2013 and 2020 with a total investment of \$8.8 million USD.

27. The Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Protection of the Forest and Climate Program has as its main objective to advise the MADS in the coordinated and participatory development and subsequent implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+). This program is being implemented in the Amazon and northern Andean regions of the country and focuses on facilitating communication and cooperation among various sectors and stakeholders to promote the participatory development of ENREDD+, as well as advancing pilot activities to achieve reduced deforestation in two regions. The Program is implemented by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GIZ) with resources from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The total amount of funding is 8 million euros and the program is being implemented between July 2013 and December 2018.

28. In the western Amazon region of Colombia, several programs from the Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (UACT) are currently under implementation. The UACT was created through Decree Law 4161 of November 3, 2011 to coordinate and mobilize government institutions and the private sector and achieve international cooperation to meet the objectives of the National Policy for Territorial Consolidation and Reconstruction (PNCRT). The PNCRT is focused on investing resources in areas that are known to have illicit crops. The municipalities benefiting from these programs are of great environmental and strategic value with a high potential for social and economic development, and have been affected by armed conflict, cultivation of illicit crops, and weak institutional presence. Since 2012, close to 1.8 million USD have been invested in the northwestern Colombian Amazon region through these programs.

29. In addition, the MADS has led the implementation of the National Green Business Plan, whose objective is to define policy guidelines and provide tools for planning and decision making that allow the development and promotion of green and sustainable businesses in the country. The MADS' Green Business Program has an approximate budget of \$4.3 million USD provided by the European Union to provide technical support to green business initiatives at the national level through a nonrefundable grant and a loan.

30. On the other hand, CORPOAMAZONIA is implementing the Land Restoration Program for lands designated for forestry use under strategic alliances of co-financing through Agrarian Bank of Colombia (Inter-administrative Agreement 5780, 2007). The program aims to recover lands devoid of natural forests in the Departments of Caquetá and Putumayo through the establishment of commercial plantations and through natural regeneration, in addition to reducing illegal logging and the loss of biodiversity. It will also create a forest-conscious community, generate employment, contribute to the development of the region through the production of forest goods, and enhance the knowledge of tropical forestry through the establishment native species plantations to provide technical assistance for genetic improvement and industrial processes. To this end, CORPOAMAZONIA has invested \$333,333 USD for granting incentives to beneficiaries and \$66,667 USD for supplementary guarantees established through the inter-administrative agreement. To date, a total of 744 ha for 74 beneficiaries have been restored through the establishment of commercial forest plantations and natural regeneration management. In addition, 15 program users in the Department of Putumayo have benefited from the Rural Capitalization Incentive (ICR) with a total investment of \$37,217 USD granted by MADR through the Fund for the Agricultural Sector (FINAGRO).

31. Between 2010 and 2016, CORPOAMAZONIA implemented the project *Integral Watershed Management, with cattle pasture reconversion* in the Department of Putumayo. The project's objective was to convert pasture-degraded areas into sylvopastoral systems using fodder species (*Tithonia diversifolia*, *Cratylia argentea*, *Gliricidia sepium*, *Morus alba*, and *Erythrina poeppigiana*) and timber species (*Cedrela odorata*, *Simarouba amara*, *Parkia multiguja*, *Inga* sp., *Zygia longifolia*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Virola* sp.), among others, and has contributed to the protection of water supply sources and has improved the connectivity of rural landscapes in the Colombian Amazon.

32. In addition, in 2016 the Government of Colombia signed a Peace Agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which includes actions to promote a comprehensive rural reform and provides mechanisms to support sustainable development and prevent the expansion of the agricultural frontier in areas affected by the armed conflict. UNDP has been supporting the process through two programs: a) Partnerships for

Regional Peace-building; and b) Rural Development with Vulnerable Populations. Within this context, UNDP has completed an assessment of the environmental impacts of the implementation of peace agreements in areas of high biodiversity that are part of the project proposed herein. The environmental assessment report has been the subject of debate throughout the country and is currently being analyzed by negotiators in Cuba. In addition, this document is guiding the rural development efforts carried out by MADS, the regional government, and SDCs in the Amazon region. UNDP and its partners will be investing nearly \$21 million USD over the next six years to implement these programs, which will guide rural development efforts in the Amazon region.

33. Despite the investments projected over the next six years, these will not be enough to reduce deforestation, GHG emissions, and soil degradation, or to avoid loss of biodiversity. There is already evidence of the negative effects of deforestation and overexploitation of Amazonian forests on populations of timber tree species (e.g., Colombian mahogany [*Cariniana pyriformis*], mahogany [*Swietenia macrophylla*], cedar [*Cedrela odorata*], rosewood [*Aniba rosaeodora*], and American cinnamon [*Ocotea quixó*])¹⁵ and animal species of national, regional, and global importance (e.g., the carfish [*Brachyplatystoma filamentosum*], Ruiz's marsupial frog [*Gastrotheca ruizi*], the venomous frog of Inger [*Epipodobates ingeri*], Johnson's horned frog [*Hemiphractus jonsoni*], terrestrial [*Geochelone denticulata*] and aquatic turtles [*Rhinemys rufipes*, *Podocnemis erythrocephala*, *Podocnemis expansa*], black caiman [*Melanosuchus niger*], Orinoco crocodile [*Crocodylus intermedius*], coppery-chested jacamar [*Galbula pastazae*], tapirs [*Tapirus terrestris* and *Tapirus pinchaque*], the giant armadillo [*Priodontes maximus*], and the Amazonian manatee [*Trichechus inunguis*)¹⁶. The areas most threatened by deforestation overlap with areas that have historically been affected by the armed conflict. Given this scenario, it is necessary to generate integrated land management strategies that, in addition to promoting ecosystem connectivity and reducing deforestation and GHG emissions, contribute to reducing the vulnerability of human populations and improving their quality of life.

Alternative scenario:

34. The project will add to the several initiatives in the Colombian Amazon aimed at the conservation of biodiversity, forests, and soils based on sustainable development. One such initiative is the Amazon Vision Program with its agro-environmental development and forest governance components, which will address the direct causes of deforestation and the drivers through two strategies that include net-zero deforestation agreements with rural inhabitants' associations and the provision of instruments for the conservation and adoption of sustainable agro-environmental practices. In addition, the Amazon Vision Program focuses on enhancing the capacity of national, regional, and local institutions to legally enforce these strategies in a coordinated manner, and improve forest management and planning as well as command-and-control tools to address the drivers of deforestation. Within this framework, the project will implement land management schemes that offer alternatives for vulnerable human populations to improve their livelihoods and provide alternative economic opportunities through sustainable productive systems. In addition, it will allow the articulation of existing legislation and environmental regulations with transparent processes and technical quality control procedures to strengthen forest management, expedite administrative procedures, facilitate access to the forest resources by forest users and other stakeholders related to the forest production chain, thereby contributing to the legality of forestry practices.

35. The project will promote integrated rural development with a low-carbon-emissions approach, which is in accordance with the guidelines of the National Development Plan. This will include increasing areas with sustainable production systems and/or traditional sustainable practices in order to increase forest cover, improve ecosystem connectivity, and reduce carbon emissions. This approach will also contribute to halting the expansion of the agricultural frontier, as it will allow the conversion of areas that are currently being exploited unsustainably to systems that are more appropriate to the characteristics of Amazonian soils, as well as promoting SFM. In addition, traditional production techniques will be maintained, intensified, and promoted. This will help to reduce deforestation and soil degradation and improve ecosystem functionality, as well as increase food security for the local population and reduce GHG emissions.

¹⁵ Cárdenas, D. et al. 2015. Planes de Manejo para la Conservación de Abarco, Caoba, Cedro, Palorosa, y Canelo de los Andaquíes. Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas – SINCHI. Bogotá, Colombia: 201 p.

¹⁶ SINCHI. 2007. Balance anual sobre el estado de los ecosistemas y el ambiente de la Amazonia colombiana 2006. Bogotá, 249 p.

36. Through the multi-sectoral integration and incorporation of criteria for low-carbon-emission rural development into planning and financial instruments for prioritized sectors, technical information will be generated to incorporate technical criteria into action plans that have been agreed to among the different sectors, and the subsequent implementation of activities that will contribute to sustainable production in selected landscapes. In addition, the criteria for low-carbon-emission rural development will guide decision making for the development of funding mechanisms for these sectors that serve as incentives so that their production activities will result in low-carbon-emission benefits. Likewise, mechanisms will be developed and technical support will be provided to facilitate access to- and participation in green markets for value-added products of the Amazon region from production systems that are implemented through the project.

37. The project will also strengthen governance and build the capacities of public and private institutions by developing planning, management, and monitoring tools to enable them to promote and guide low-carbon-emission rural development and to reduce the vulnerability of local population to climate change and climate variability. This will include mainstreaming environmental considerations into municipal and departmental planning and peace-building processes in the prioritized landscapes of the project, as well as empowering women as well as men in consolidating peace and protecting the environment.

38. The integration of elements for building peace into environmental and territorial management will contribute to the efforts of the Colombian government that are part of the peace-building process to repair the damage caused to the environment during the armed conflict. In addition, it will help to establish stronger links between individuals and/or groups of victims of the armed conflict and their territories through SLM and SFM, and will contribute to improving their quality of life by ensuring that these communities have a stable supply of improved ecosystem services.

39. The project will coordinate actions with the other implementing agencies of the GEF project *Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon*¹⁷. The project herein corresponds to the Component 2 of the latter project’s strategy defined in the Project Identification Form (PIF) approved by GEF. This coordination will ensure that the proposed actions herein are properly aligned with the other components of that initiative.

40. The project (Component 1 – WB, and Component 2 – UNDP) will be implemented in the western Colombian Amazon Region in three prioritized production landscapes within the following areas: a) Guayas-Caguán Corridor, axis of connectivity Chiribiquete National Natural Park: San Vicente del Caguán Municipality (Department of Caquetá), b) Integrated Management District (IMD) – Guayabero Sector, axis of connectivity Macarena National Natural Park – AMEM: San Jose del Guaviare Municipality (Department of Guaviare), and c) Altofragua National Park – La Paya National Park Corridor: Puerto Leguizamo Municipality (Department of Putumayo). A description of these areas is presented in Annex P. While Component 1, implemented by the WB, will focus on the conservation of the project’s Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs; Chiribiquete National Natural Park, Macarena National Natural Park, IMD Guayabero Sector, Altofragua National Park, and La Paya National Park), Component 2, implemented by UNDP, will contribute to the management of the ecosystems located in the buffers zones of those KBAs through the proposed strategy described below.

41. Project Identification Form (PIF) Conformity: The project design is closely aligned to the original PIF. The structure of the project components closely resembles the PIF that was approved by the GEF. However, the following changes were made, which do not represent a departure from the project’s strategy as defined originally in the PIF nor will they have an impact on the funds originally budgeted:

PIF Outputs (Component 2)	Project Document Outputs
– Maintenance and increase of areas with sustainable production systems and/or traditional practices which improve forest cover, foster connectivity and reduce emissions	– Consolidated sustainable production landscapes maintain and/or increase forest cover and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions – Sustainable production systems developed and consolidated using best production practices

¹⁷ This initiative is a “child project” of the ASLP that will be implemented in Colombia, Peru, and Brazil (FMAM ID 9272).

– Multi-sectoral integration and incorporation of criteria for low carbon rural development in planning and financial instruments for prioritized sectors	– Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation
– Integration of peacebuilding elements into environmental and territorial management processes which connect with individual and/or collective victims of the armed conflict and their territories through sustainable reparation	– Community, rural, indigenous, and women’s organizations strengthened to manage sustainable production practices in a peace-building context
– Restoration of degraded ecosystems, which promote connectivity and sustainable production systems including sustainable forest management.	To be implemented by the World Bank through Component 1 of the PIF.
– Development of economic and financial mechanisms which promote a transformation to sustainable production systems	– Economic, financial, and market mechanisms incentivize sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes in accordance with the conditions of the territory. – Regional green businesses program supported for implementation
NA	<u>Additional Outputs included as per UNDP recent guidelines regarding Knowledge Management:</u> – Lessons learned at the level of sustainable production landscapes that maintain and/or enhance forest cover, ecosystem connectivity, and reduce emissions identified and systematized – Thematic studies and other documented knowledge, and communication and awareness-raising materials produced and disseminated

V. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

i. Expected Results:

42. The objective of the project is to improve connectivity and conserve biodiversity through the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integral low-carbon-emission management and peace building. This will be achieved through two interrelated components; their associated outputs and activities are described below.

Component 1: Rural development with a low-carbon-emission approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peacebuilding.

Outcome 1.1: *Sustainable productive landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for peace-building (6,028,862 USD)*

Output 1.1.1: Consolidated sustainable production landscapes maintain and/or increase forest cover and ecosystem connectivity (449,351 USD)

43. Through the project, integrated strategies for intervention will be designed, and subsequently monitored, to enhance three production landscapes through participatory sustainable production planning and a shared view of the territory. These two inputs will be important for the development and/or implementation of the environmental zoning plan and territorial development plans contemplated in point 1 of the final agreement for stable and lasting peace in Colombia. The sustainable production landscapes to be developed by the project correspond to two areas within the jurisdiction of the SDC in each department (Caquetá, Putumayo, and Guaviare)

with important expansions in the agricultural borders and high deforestation threatening the connectivity between the Andean and Amazonia ecosystems. In addition, the project will employ other social criteria that support the selection process of the project's production landscapes, which may be oriented towards benefiting members of the population affected by the armed conflict and people in the process of being reintegrated into civilian life.

44. The landscapes will be situated along gradients that contribute to improved connectivity and that include local populations that are interested in: a) implementing sustainable productive systems; b) SFM as a production alternative; and c) the restoration of degraded areas or the management of watershed areas as a strategy for restoring connectivity and degraded soils. A participatory assessment and work plans for sustainable landscapes will be developed, as well as integrated landscape management strategies that include a shared view of the territory from an environmental perspective and land use planning in the prioritized areas, which cover an approximate area of 80,000 ha. Specifically, the following activities will be developed: a) area mapping, field visits, and workshops in the prioritized landscapes with the objective of conducting a participatory assessment of the ecological and socioeconomic aspects of each landscape, and to define a common vision or shared view of the territory and agree upon strategies for integrated landscape management based on production system planning or environmental production initiatives that will contribute to the ecological sustainability of the territory; and b) identification of local partners (social organizations, JACs, producers associations, NGOs, and academia) for implementing the strategy. In addition, departments and municipalities where the post-agreement processes associated with the armed conflict are being developed will be considered; the strategies that will be implemented to develop sustainable production landscapes constitute alternatives for strengthening the social fabric and for consolidating peace.

45. During its implementation, the project will benefit approximately 800 families associated with social organizations, estimating that each family owns an average of 80 to 100 ha and 40% of the areas are forested. Estimations by the Amazon Institute of Scientific Research (SINCHI) show that the forested area varies according to the location of the farms. Special attention will be given to those families affected by the armed conflict or that are in the process of being reintegrated into civilian life. Those farms that are located in areas of high intervention have between 20 and 30% forest coverage, while the farms that are in areas close to the border of deforestation may have 70 to 80% forest coverage. The actions that are developed in each landscape will be defined in conjunction with the agencies that will be implementing other aspects of the ASLP in Colombia (i.e., Component 1: *Connectivity strategies between conservation areas, the World Bank and MADS*), so that ecosystem connectivity will be effectively enhanced and deforestation will be reduced.

46. In addition, a system to monitor the proposed outcomes for the project in the three sustainable production landscapes will be designed and implemented. The monitoring system will be designed based on work plans that are defined jointly with local partners (e.g., mayor's offices, producers' associations, JACs, etc.) and will include a yearly evaluation of the outcomes for reduced deforestation, increased connectivity, and changes in agricultural productivity, among others. The design and monitoring of strategies for integrated landscape management to consolidate SPL will be led by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) and the SINCHI Institute, taking into account the advances and complementarity with the Forest Monitoring System and the experience of the SINCHI Institute in the following up of agreements with rural community organizations supported through the GEF5. These activities will be implemented in coordination with MADS, CORPOAMAZONIA, and CDA, and will build upon the experiences of the GEF Heart of the Amazon Project (ID 5560).

Output 1.1.2: Sustainable production systems developed and consolidated using best production practices (4,376,481 USD)

47. The project will promote transformative production processes through a program that provides technical support and forestry extension services to producers and local organizations (social organizations, JACs, producers' associations, etc.). This program will support the implementation of best agricultural and forest practices and the establishment of sustainable productive arrangements, and will strengthen associated skills, facilitating SFM activities and promoting spaces for related community dialogues. The SDCs will coordinate the technical support and forestry extension service programs for each SPL, along with the help of the SINCHI Institute and the MADS in technical and research themes.

48. As a first step towards establishing best agricultural and forest practices and sustainable production arrangements, the social organizations with which the project will be working will be identified. These should include

families with an interest in sustainable production and conservation, giving priority to those most affected by the armed conflict or who are participating in the process of being reintegrated into civilian life; the farms that are located in the prioritized productive landscapes will undergo a zoning process. The farm zoning will use as its guide the environmental zoning analysis that is being conducted by the MADS as part of the peace agreements, and will be done through surveys and spatial analysis to define the current state of each farm, and will be used as the basis to provide recommendations for sustainable production management and establish indicators that facilitate the monitoring of actions that will be implemented.

49. At least 1,655 ha of productive systems will be transformed into sustainable systems in 6 years, and the project will directly support 800 families in the transformation of approximately 2 ha of productive systems per family.

50. In addition, two community-based sustainable forest business hubs of 2,000 hectares each of natural forest will be established, which will serve as the basis for the SFM of 40,000 hectares, which will benefit local community, and indigenous families, as well as families of victims of the armed conflict and/or in the process of reintegrating into civilian life, who are part of the forest production chain and contribute to territorial peace-building. Beneficiaries will be identified based on the results from the zoning process and production arrangements will be established in accordance with the ecological characteristics and production potential of the benefiting families' farms. Through this process the best and most efficient production conditions will be sought, as well as arrangements that contribute to landscape connectivity, diversification of crops that will ensure food security, and the diversification of income.

51. The project, through CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA, will implement a technical assistance and forestry extension service program focused on promoting integrated management processes at the farm level, which will include a shift to sustainable production, including reduced-impact logging, restoration, conservation, reduced deforestation, and climate change mitigation. This will include training at least 16 local technical assistants who will be in charge of providing support to the social organizations, the producers, JACs, and producers' associations that will benefit from the project. CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA will provide technical assistance to promote SFM and will work in close coordination with the rural extension units of the municipalities, so that these units will be strengthened to provide rural extension services using an integrated approach.

52. Agreements will be established with social organizations, JACs, local producers' associations to facilitate the sustainability of these actions. In these documents the number of hectares to be transformed will be established, as well as the responsibilities of the parties to establish sustainable productive activities. This activity will be supported by CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA, and will include technical assistance and monitoring of the derived environmental and socioeconomic benefits by the SINCHI. In addition, support will be provided to social organizations, JACs or producers' associations so that they have additional resources for consolidating their organizations and better capacities for establishing sustainable production systems and monitoring activities.

53. SFM will be a key strategy in SPL to provide production alternatives for existing practices that contribute to deforestation and ecosystem fragmentation and to provide local development alternatives that are environmentally friendly in the landscapes prioritized for peace building. Accordingly, the project will achieve the following: a) promote and support the development and implementation of management plans for the sustainable use and harvesting of forest resources, allowing for the creation of community-based sustainable forest business hubs that will integrate the primary and secondary sectors of the forest supply chain; and b) make available incentives to local communities and indigenous people who use the forest sustainably and facilitate access to markets for their products. The project will also support the development of business plans.

54. In addition, for each SPL, through CORPOAMAZONIA and the CDA the project will support the development of plans for the management and sustainable harvesting of flora and fauna species and of native Amazonian hydrobiological resources. Commercially important species or species for consumption will be identified through rapid assessments or other assessment methods, with consideration given to the species that are prioritized in the Amazonian region by MADS, CORPOAMAZONIA, and the SINCHI Institute. The species will be selected according to the ecological characteristics and initiatives existing in each SPL and taking into account the guidelines of the MADS Forestry Department that were developed w to promote the sustainable use of species of regional interest.

55. Once these species are identified and prioritized, at least six participatory management plans (between two and three plans per production landscape) will be developed and integrated with the community-based sustainable forest business hubs and their business plans, as required. CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA will provide technical support to local organizations to lead these management plans and will assist them in obtaining harvesting permits and facilitating their access to markets for the products. To facilitate access to markets, the SDC Green Business offices will provide seed funding, which will also contribute to the sustainability of these efforts after project completion.

56. In addition, the project may support at least 15 indigenous organizations that are working with forest products contributing to the consolidation of the SPLs. The selection of these organizations will be made in agreement with the traditional indigenous authorities of the region and with the participation the PNN so that those organizations that have agreements in force with protected areas are considered.

57. A progressive transformation focus will be applied to reduce the negative impacts of the traditional agricultural production systems, including the use of incentives for implementing best practices, restoration of degraded areas, recuperation of traditional production practices, and diversification of the economy to strengthen the values chains of the proposed forest production systems. The use of incentives will also allow the reforestation and rehabilitation riverine areas, which are highly important for forest connectivity and watershed management within the prioritized landscapes.

58. To ensure the long-term feasibility of sustainable harvesting practices, the project will provide technical support to facilitate the process to obtain permits from the SDCs, in line with the intersectoral Pact for Legal Timber in Colombia, and access to markets and the identification of commercial business partners that may have interest in investing and marketing forest products as well as interest in forest and land conservation in the prioritized area. To ensure the sustainability of the proposed forest production systems, to control the illegal use of natural resources, and to strengthen forest stewardship, actions designed to improve the capacities of CORPOAMAZONIA, the SDCs, and the communities will be developed. The actions will be focused on the development and implementation of forest management plans and the development of protocols for the creation of community-based sustainable forest business hubs, which complement those actions that are the responsibility of local authorities regarding the implementation of protocols to monitor natural resources in collaboration with the national parks staff and public and private forestry officials and the prevention and control of forest fires. The creation and implementation of these strategies will depend largely on the voluntary agreements, legal agreements, and the efficiency of the mechanisms of control that will be established or the already operate in the landscapes.

59. In particular, existing actions for sustainable management of the use of natural resources will be supported, and when necessary sustainable use practices will be promoted. To achieve this, an evaluation of the forest products and existing practices will be made with support from CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA.

Output 1.1.3: Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened to manage sustainable production practices in a peace-building context (1,203,030 USD)

60. The project will develop a program to strengthen the capacity of 800 local people who represent community organizations and local producers, including rural inhabitants, indigenous peoples, and women's groups, to address issues related to the management of SPLs through forest management best practices, sustainable production systems and product marketing, and conflict resolution. Priority will be given to organizations interested in environmental issues and that have been affected by the armed conflict. Although the program will be designed at the beginning of the project, it will be adjusted frequently so that the project's lessons learned are progressively incorporated and the program is able to scale-up the actions promoted by the project. The activities for strengthening capacities will include workshops and training sessions in the field, and its impact will be evaluated through interviews and on-the-ground follow-up about what has been learned and its application.

61. The capacity-strengthening program will be complemented by activities directed towards consolidating existing or new dialogue mechanisms at the local level, and support for community groups in themes related to the management of SPL. These dialogue mechanisms are conceived as a strategy to promote the strengthening of the social fabric, to strengthen the role of women, and to focus on the processes for building peace. In this way, groups who are eligible for reparations will be identified through the victims' unit, and will be provided support in developing and/or implementing reparation plans that include actions to ensure environmental sustainability in

these territories and continued dialogue to consolidate outcomes of the peace/environmental process that has been carried out by the SDC and other organizations in the region.

62. The training, environmental education, and strengthening actions will be articulated with the MADS strategies related to the construction of peace, such as is the case with Forests for Peace.

Outcome 1.2: *Low-carbon-emission rural development and sustainable forest criteria mainstreamed into financial plans and instruments of priority sectors. (1,016,642 USD)*

Output 1.2.1. Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation (1,016,642 USD)

63. The project will support the creation and implementation of ICCPs in the Colombian Amazon region. Specifically, it will complement actions to regionalize the National Strategy for Low-Carbon-Emission Development (EDBC) by supporting the creation of the ICCP of Guaviare and the implementation of the ICCPs in Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo. To this end, an assessment of the progress of ICCPs in their development and implementation will be completed and agreements with the departmental governments will be established to ensure the implementation of activities for reducing GHG emissions that they are in line with the current departmental development plans. The project will provide technical support for the development of these plans. Implementation efforts will focus on the agriculture and forestry sectors, which are the sectors most closely related to low-carbon rural development.

64. The project will work in coordination with CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA to support the governments of Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo to implement their ICCPs, and will support specific actions related to low-carbon-emission development, with emphasis on the agricultural and forest sectors. Support for CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA will include training at least 45 technical professionals and forming groups of young managers of climate change; priority will be given to youth social organizations interested in learning about climate change.

65. The project will also provide support to at least six associations from the agricultural and forestry sectors (two for each department) to develop capacities and build strategies to improve efficiency and effectiveness in their productive sectors and to reduce emissions and their vulnerability to climate change. These activities will be coordinated by CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA in collaboration with the three departmental governments, specifically the agricultural divisions, with the objective of generating capacities for promoting and following-up on the process of low-carbon-emission rural development. Under the mandate from the Project Board and in accordance with annual operational plans, UNDP would be able to establish agreements with these associations to achieve the goals of reducing GHG emissions. The need to include other production sectors will be evaluated, such as for mining, hydrocarbon exploration, or infrastructure, depending on the department where they are performing this type of economic activity.

66. Given the project's emphasis on the need to position SFM as a strategy to promote connectivity and conservation, the project will support MADS in building a strategic environmental evaluation document that serves to guide national sectoral policies in the Amazon region, including processes for licensing, sectoral guidance, areas for sustainable forest use, and other strategic considerations.

67. The project will provide support for reviewing, adjusting, and implementing technological procedures and packages to promote sustainable forest use, climate change adaptation or mitigation, and guidance to the production sectors for implementing best practices. This includes providing technical support and strengthening the capacities of the SDCs in those areas. The packages will comprise at least six technical manuals/publications, which will be disseminated electronically and on printed copy. This includes the technical packages created by CORPOAMAZONIA during the execution of the project Strengthening Forest Governance, which was financed by MADS. In addition, the use and dissemination of these technical manuals will be facilitated at training events (workshops, seminars, and field activities). This activity will be supported by the Forestry Division of the MADS and will be developed in coordination with the activities related to the management and use of select forest species (Output 1.1.2).

68. Technical staff from CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA will provide integral support to the production sectors, departmental governments, and agricultural producers in general in implementing low-carbon-emission processes that complement activities forecasted in Outcome 1.1.

Outcome 1.3: *Economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implemented (1,130,942 USD)*

Output 1.3.1: Economic, financial, and market mechanisms incentivize sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes in accordance with the conditions of the territory (930,421 USD)

69. The project will boost a series of economic and market mechanisms to serve as incentives to promote low-carbon-emission integral rural development. Economic valuation studies of natural resources within the Amazon environment will be performed, which will aid officials in decision-making regarding the feasibility of development projects within the Amazon region, and the use of incentives to promote sustainable processes at the regional level.

70. Under this process the project will support the identification of tariff benefits for green infrastructure construction, the implementation of tax incentives, and the structuring of an incentives scheme for avoided deforestation. This will include the identification of an incentives package to be used as a strategy to reduce deforestation, promote restoration and connectivity within the transformed landscapes, and to promote production development using sustainability criteria that conform to the ecological characteristics of the Amazonian landscape.

71. The incentives and mechanisms will be developed and implemented in the Departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo, with the objective of implementing at least 10 incentives by project's end, including tax incentives, market incentives, and technical support. The project implementation team, in coordination with the SDCs, departmental governments, and the corresponding municipalities, will implement this program.

72. In line with the activities under Output 1.1.2, the project will also support a strategy for accessing national and international markets for sustainable products from the prioritized production landscapes, as well as the establishment of production partnerships with at least 20 interested buyers. This activity will be implemented in coordination with the MADS's Green Business Program, the SDCs' green business offices, and the private sector, as appropriate. This marketing strategy would also benefit products from the Amazon that are certified by CORPOAMAZONIA and the CDA as having complied with sustainability criteria.

73. As part of the incentives to promote production processes that reduce deforestation, promote landscape connectivity, and support the restoration of degraded or transformed areas, the project will support revolving funds, or other mechanisms that complement the incentives envisaged by the Amazon Vision Program, for Amazon region production initiatives that would commit to sustainability in line with the financial mechanisms that will be promoted through the Amazon Vision Program. The support mechanisms for the revolving funds will be designed in such a way as to directly support 40 local organizations and/or micro-, small, and mid-size businesses (MIPYME) for the implementation of businesses initiatives that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the commercialization of products derived from sustainable agricultural activities.

74. In addition, the project will support approximately 40 initiatives through agreements related to SFM, which will benefit 400 community members, including women. Funding will be provided to community and producers' organizations, including indigenous and women's groups, and will be directed towards improving production processes and facilitating access to markets. The consolidation of these organizations and establishment of business partnerships, among other activities, will ensure that SFM is implemented as a strategy for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem connectivity, soil preservation, and building peace. This funding mechanism will operate in a similar manner as the GEF Small Grants Programme in Colombia, which is administered by UNDP. In addition to strengthening community participation in environmental management and sustainable development, this program will also contribute to the construction of local scenarios in which the sustainable use and management of natural resources creates sustainable living alternatives and land use planning processes for the consolidation of peace.

Output 1.3.2: Regional green businesses program supported for implementation (200,521 USD)

75. The activities that provide support for initiatives related to the green businesses forecasted in Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.3.1 will be implemented in line with the policy tools and guidance developed in the National Strategic Plan for Green Markets as well as the advances made in the Regional Green Business Programs for the Amazon region. Within this context the planned activities will be implemented as a strategy for strengthening the Green Business Program for the Amazon that the SDCs (CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA) have within their jurisdictions with the objective of

promoting and diversifying economic activities through which goods and services that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and the protection of the environment are offered.

76. The project activities will contribute to strengthening production associations and facilitate financing initiatives for sustainable production as well as commercialization of the products of these initiatives. To ensure the participation of the producers and the private sector in green businesses, the project will train producers and representatives of the private sector in the concepts and categorization of green businesses, the characteristics and criteria for identifying green businesses, the tools for promoting them, financial mechanisms, and the differentiation of products and marketing, among other issues.

Component 2: Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (knowledge management strategy focusing on the production of knowledge products, and the wider communication and dissemination of project lessons learned and experiences to support the replication and scaling-up of project results).

77. This component of the project will allow the gathering and sharing of lessons learned in a systematic and efficient manner, with special emphasis on the development and dissemination of knowledge. It will also support adaptive management so that the project integrates the achievements and weaknesses during implementation of the activities in the new programmatic cycles of the project as well as other initiatives. As such, the key to effectiveness of the project is found not only in impacts at the level of the prioritized sites in the western Colombian Amazon, but also in guaranteeing that the lessons learned and the construction of knowledge is disseminated at the subnational (the remainder of the Colombian Amazon), national, and regional (Amazon river watershed) with the goal that these are inputted into the development and implementation of similar initiatives.

78. This component of knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation will operate in close collaboration with other similar efforts that are being supported through the other “child projects” that form part of the ASLP. In addition, the project will participate, as it is relevant and appropriate, in networks sponsored by UNDP/GEF, organized by expert staff that works in projects that share common characteristics. The Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) of UNDP/GEF will establish an electronic platform for sharing lessons learned among the project coordinators who share similar objectives.

79. In summary, the focus on knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation, in addition to ensuring that all of the project’s activities will be implemented considering high-quality technical information and knowledge, will allow ensure that new knowledge generated through the project is expanded and replicated through regional national, subnational, and local platforms. In addition, it will ensure that the exchange and replication of knowledge will occur during the entire period of project execution.

Outcome 2.1: Improved understanding of the factors contributing to rural development with a low carbon approach favors the design and future implementation of strategies and the use of tools to reduce deforestation, as well as capacity building for the integration of environmental management and peacebuilding (36,750 USD)

Output 2.1.1: Lessons learned at the level of sustainable production landscapes that maintain and/or enhance forest cover, ecosystem connectivity, and reduce emissions identified and systematized (18,375 USD)

80. The project will identify lessons learned related to the implementation of integral strategies to promote three SPL, as well as those that result from the implementation of similar efforts led by the project’s main partners. This effort will bring forth useful lessons and successful experiences that will result from the actions to implement sustainable production systems, forest management as a production alternative, and the restoration of degraded lands as a strategy to restore ecosystem connectivity and soils in the Amazonian region in western Colombia. Identifying the lessons learned and best practices will help to: a) guide future actions; b) guide dialogue at the national, subnational, region, and local levels with regard to policies and strategies for reducing deforestation, improving connectivity, and peace building in production landscapes; and c) improve the impact of the projects and programs financed by GEF.

81. The identification and systematization of lessons learned include: a) approaches to ensure the effective participation of national, regional, and local public and private stakeholders in the development of strategies that harmonize the protection of the environmental with economic development; b) working with the private sector (producers’ associations) to ensure their commitments to reducing deforestation and GHG emissions, as well as

reducing their vulnerability to climate change; c) documentation of best agricultural practices and sustainable use arrangements and the sustainable management and use of select fauna and flora species and hydrobiological resources that benefit small producers and contribute to reducing deforestation and enhancing climate change resilience; d) incorporation of gender aspects into SPL management, including best practices for forest management, implementation of sustainable productive system and marketing of the products, conflict resolution, promotion of equality, and the consolidation of peace; and e) effectiveness of economic, financial, and market mechanisms to incentivize sustainable production and conservation in productive landscapes.

82. In support of peace building and in coordination with the UNDP regional initiative "SDG Amazon project" and the participation of local and national level institutional partners, a group of environmental sustainability indicators will be developed to assess the sustainability of peace building in the region. An assessment will be conducted to establish whether the indicators for the SDGs being defined between the MADS and DANE, with the support of UNDP, could be useful for this purpose.

Output 2.1.2: Thematic studies and other documented knowledge, and communication and awareness-raising materials produced and disseminated (18,375 USD)

83. Data, analysis, and lessons learned that result from the implementation of activities related particularly to Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.3.1, and 1.3.2, which will be reported periodically during project implementation with active participation from the key stakeholders (e.g., producers and producers' associations, community-based organizations including indigenous peoples and women, and agricultural and forestry sector associations), will be the main source for developing communication and informational materials. The materials that are produced (e.g., technical reports and publications, videos, brochures, fact sheets, electronic news and blogs) will be published through printed and digital media. In the case of digital media, the material will be disseminated through existing information platforms among the key project stakeholders and a project web page that will be used as a platform to provide information about the progress made. The printed materials will be distributed directly to the public, private, and civil sector institutions and organizations working in rural development, protection and integrated management of the environment, and peace building. Finally, a website will serve as a virtual knowledge platform for the dissemination of information about the project.

ii. **Partnerships:**

84. The project will build upon the following past and ongoing initiatives for the conservation of biodiversity, SFM, and sustainable soil management:

- GEF project *Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon* (ID 5560). This project, whose principal area of influence is the Chiribiquete National Park, proposes a management model that includes land use planning, productive systems, protected areas management, and strengthening of local capacities. Lessons learned from this project are an important starting point for the project proposed herein to promote connectivity and biodiversity conservation in the Colombian Amazon.
- Partnership with MADR, particularly the Vice-ministry of Rural Development. Lessons learned from the Productive Alliances Support program will support designing tools to be used in gaining access to sustainable product markets and for the integration of local stakeholders to supply chains. In addition, the project will be supported by the work achieved by the Ministry on supply chains and by its experience in sectoral strengthening. Given that the MADR will lead the agro-environmental component of the Amazon Vision Program, the coordination of activities and joint efforts to complement actions will be key as an incentive for sustainable production and in general to achieve the greatest measurable impact with regard to productive transformation and reduction of deforestation.
- Establish partnership with FINAGRO, which is charged with implementing the financial mechanisms of Amazon Vision Program and has interest in developing financial portfolios that promote sustainable production, taking into account the characteristics of the Amazon territories and their necessities.
- Lessons learned from projects such as GEF's *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching* (ID 3574). This project, concluded in 2015, included conceptual proposals to promote sustainable cattle

ranching, best practices guidelines, proposals for payment for ecosystem services mechanisms, strategies for differentiation products within the market, and business development tools, among other actions. Lessons learned and experiences from this project will be considered to reduce deforestation and soil degradation in the sustainable production landscapes in the Amazon prioritized for the project proposed herein.

- Partnerships with cooperation agencies present in the areas, particularly with initiatives that are already being implemented with resources from USAID and the German government. These projects entail specific experience in themes such as strengthening governance, development of sustainable production, agreements for avoiding deforestation, and REDD+ mechanisms that will serve as the basis for developing activities for the project herein. Activities of common interest will be identified so that the project can build upon their achievements, including the use of tools that have been developed to promote sustainable landscapes in the western Amazon region of Colombia, and bringing together stakeholders towards common project objectives.
- UNDP experience in the implementation of the Inclusive Economic Development (DEI) project. The project proposed herein will make use of the tools that the DEI project has developed to maximize the production capacity of the poor and vulnerable populations and to expand opportunities for generating employment and income. The strategies implemented by the DEI project can serve as the basis for the development of technical assistance programs for SPL, given the impact that this approach has had in strengthening local institutional capacities to include poor and vulnerable groups in sustainable production.
- The project will build upon the experience of the program Territorial Alliances for Peace and Development, which is a joint effort between UNDP, international cooperation organizations, UN agencies, and national institutions to promote the development of initiatives to strengthen individual, collective, and institutional conditions to support building peace in the country, beginning in and in concert with the territories most affected by the conflict. This program has promoted local strengthening processes that support the Rule of Law, a culture of peace, the recognition of victims’ rights, a focus on gender in building peace, and supporting the dialogue to put an end to the conflict. Within this framework the articulation of actions with the Post-Conflict Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior, the Colombian Agency for Reintegration (ACR) and the Department of Social Welfare (DPS) is anticipated to occur so that the project’s activities will contribute to processes promoted by these entities during the post-conflict period.
- Articulation with the GEF Small Grants Programme in Colombia, which is managed by UNDP, and built upon successful experiences such as the CAMBio project (GEF ID 2670). Partnerships and incorporation of lessons learned from these initiatives will be important for designing financial mechanisms to be implemented by the project and for defining schemes that more suitably facilitate local communities’, indigenous organizations’ and small businesses’ access to economic resources and markets and that will contribute to sustainable agricultural production and SFM as real development alternatives.
- Alliances with FINAGRO, as this agency will be charged with implementing the financial mechanisms of the Amazon Vision Program and given that it has manifested its interest in developing relevant financial portfolios to promote sustainable development, bearing in mind the characteristics of the territories and their needs as well as current projects such as CORPOAMAZONIA’s Land Restoration Program.

iii. **Stakeholder engagement:**

STAKEHOLDER	DESCRIPTION	ROLE IN THE PROJECT
Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	Charged with defining the National Environmental Policy and promoting restoration, conservation, protection, planning, management, and use of renewable natural resources to ensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interinstitutional coordination and project follow-up • Coordination between ongoing initiatives (e.g., Amazon Vision Program, GEF Heart of the Colombian Amazon project, other initiatives) • Guidance for initial assessments, monitoring and follow-up of results, as well as reporting on progress

	sustainable development and guarantee the rights of all citizens to live in a healthy environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with the Low-Carbon-Emission Development Strategy • Guidance for developing ICCPs • Support for monitoring the development of project agreements with the implementers • Guidance for designing incentives • Coordination with the Green Business Program
Natural National Parks of Colombia (PNN)	Charged with managing the National Parks System and coordinating the National System of Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination between ongoing initiatives (e.g., Amazon Vision Program, GEF Heart of the Colombian Amazon project, other initiatives)
Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)	Charged with performing studies and research regarding natural resources, especially those related to forest resources, soil conservation, and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide environmental information about the prioritized production landscapes • Serve as member of the Project Board and Technical Committee
Amazon Institute of Scientific Research (SINCHI)	The objective of SINCHI is the development, coordination, and dissemination of high-level scientific studies related to the biological, social, and ecological conditions of the Amazon region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support for the development of participatory assessments in production landscapes • Recommendations for interventions in production landscapes and strategies for production transformation strategies • Support for farm land use zoning • Support for the development of technological packages for establishment of production arrangements • Development of flora and fauna species and hydrobiological resources management plans • Recommendations for the implementation of management plans
Sustainable Development Corporations (SDCs): CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA	The SDCs are public corporate entities, integrated by territorial agencies, charged by law with the management (within their jurisdictions) of the environment and renewable natural resources, as well as promoting sustainable development within their jurisdictions in line with the regulations and policies set by the MADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of technical assistance and forestry extension service programs • Technical assistance and forestry extension services to local organizations and beneficiaries • Follow-up of results in the production landscapes • Technical assistance to local associations in establishing production arrangements and the creation of community-based sustainable forest business hubs • Review and dissemination of procedures for SFM • Technical assistance and forestry extension services for the implementation of management plans and permits for the use of species of fauna and flora and hydrobiological resources • Technical assistance to departmental governments for developing ICCPs • Technical assistance to initiatives/associations interested in green business • Implementation of territorial actions to reduce deforestation and promote ecosystem connectivity

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)	Charged with developing, coordinating, and evaluating policies that promote competitive, equitable, and sustainable development of agricultural, forestry, fishing, and rural development processes. Through FINAGRO, MADR will promote the development of the rural areas of Colombia, with financial and rural development tools that stimulate investment, and will lead the agro-environmental component of the Amazon Vision Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through FINAGRO, MADR will provide support for designing a financial mechanism to allow access to credit that is directed towards production incentives in the Amazon region
Departmental Governments (Putumayo, Caquetá, Guaviare, Vaupés, Guainía, and Amazonas)	Charged with the administration and governance of the departments in a decentralized manner. Coordinate actions to promote economic, social, and cultural development at the departmental level, including the preservation of the environment and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of ICCPs • Promote and provide technical support to trade organizations in the development of low-emission strategies • Consolidate technological packages to promote sustainable use of forests
Municipalities (Departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, and Putumayo)	In charge of developing and implementing land use plans referred to in the Development Plan Law and Law 388 of 1997; specifically regulating land uses in the municipality area in accordance with the law; optimize use of available lands and coordinate sectoral plans in harmony with national policies and departmental and urban center plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of strategies for integrated land management at the local level • Support the use of economic, financial and marketing mechanisms as incentives for sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes • Beneficiaries of training in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and SFM, and SLM, in addition to the incorporation of these issues in local planning instruments
Local communities	Local communities are the owners/land users and those who inhabit and use the forests in the project prioritized landscapes. Includes peasant communities/settlers and indigenous communities, the latter are authorities in their territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of actions in the field to reduce deforestation and promote ecosystem connectivity • Beneficiaries of training in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and SFM, and SLM • Beneficiaries of incentives for sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes
Local organizations	Bring together local producers and represent their interests at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of sustainable production systems in their areas of influence

	local and departmental levels (e.g., Community Action Groups, rural producer associations, local initiatives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support technical assistance programs • Promote dialogue and participation for the design of training development plans
Indigenous organizations	They represent the interests of indigenous communities at the local, departmental, and subnational levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements to reduce deforestation and promote ecosystem connectivity through traditional production practices, and land and natural resources use • Support technical assistance programs • Promote dialogue and participation for the design of capacity development plans
Production sectors	The production sectors include landowners where production activities take place; they are represented by producers' associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote/ implement sustainable production systems and environmentally friendly production practices • Beneficiaries of training in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and SFM, and SLM • Beneficiaries of incentives for sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes
International cooperation and funding agencies	Fund and implement initiatives to reduce deforestation, protected biodiversity and promote low-carbon development, etc., and the project prioritized landscapes and areas of influence. These may include: WB, USAID, Fondo Acción, Fondo Patrimonio Natural, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of actions/experiences of existing initiatives in the project prioritized landscapes to promote connectivity, reduce deforestation, and implement sustainable production systems
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	GEF Implementing Agency: Country Office and Regional Office (Panamá)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical, programmatic, and administrative assistance for project implementation • Manage project resources • Establish agreements with project partners • Contracting and procurement processes • Monitor and follow-up of project implementation team • Establish agreements/award grants to local associations to implement activities and monitor them

iv. Mainstreaming gender:

85. According to the project objective and the proposed actions, it is categorized as *Gender responsive: results addressed differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status and rights but do not address root causes of inequalities in their lives.*

86. The project will prioritize the active participation of women in its activities and identify women-headed households so that they are prioritized beneficiaries. Project activities will include participatory analyses and land ownership assessments that provide disaggregated information about the needs for strengthening men's and women's roles in the sustainable management of Amazon ecosystems, the activities that have contributed to deforestation, and the practices that will contribute to the management of sustainable production landscapes. In

addition, the project will identify mechanisms for systematizing lessons learned and their dissemination necessary for promoting the visibility of women's role in the sustainable management of Amazon ecosystems.

87. To achieve these objectives, the following activities will be developed and integrated with the project's activities (a detailed Gender Mainstreaming Plan is included in Annex N):

- Identify the role men and women play in production processes and the necessities for strengthening both the implementation of sustainable production systems and the prioritization of the production areas.
- Perform assessments and develop the strategies to address the needs of women in production and support those actions in which they need strengthening.
- Implement strategies for strengthening women's participation in sustainable production systems.
- Identify the financial needs of women, the barriers they confront in accessing credit and other incentives, and design strategies to ensure access for women to these mechanisms.
- Design technical assistance programs considering the needs for strengthening women's skills and knowledge regarding sustainable production to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.
- Train women in managing SPL in accordance with their needs and interests.
- Develop strategies to ensure that women are able to access knowledge generated by the project and can make decisions about the management of SPL.
- Identify the role of women and their current participation in making decisions about land use planning as well as the existing barriers that limit their participation.
- Develop strategies to ensure the participation of women in designing ICCPs and to facilitate their integration with multi-stakeholder platforms for making decisions about land use.
- Assess the role of women in producers' associations and develop strategies to strengthen the leadership of women in these organizations.
- Strengthen women's capacities for business development, including strengthening leadership roles for women and groups of women involved in SFM and SLM.
- Systematize lessons learned regarding the role of women in the implementation of sustainable production practices and SPL management.
- Disseminate women's knowledge about the use and management of the Amazon ecosystem, their role in SPL, and their participation in governance and decision-making processes.

v. South-South and Triangular Cooperation:

88. As this project forms part of the ASLP, there will be many opportunities to share knowledge and lessons learned directly with the other countries participating in this program: Brazil and Peru. There is also great potential for south-south cooperation with the other Amazonian countries through exchanges with the Country Offices and the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) of UNDP. Technically qualified staff and groups of experts in the issues addressed by the project who are from the countries that participate in the ASLP and other initiatives in the Amazon region will have many opportunities to exchange experiences and knowledge. Finally, successful experiences will have a prominent place in the lessons learned that would be disseminated in order to ensure their widespread adoption and replication in the Amazon countries and other LAC countries.

VI. FEASIBILITY

i. Cost efficiency and effectiveness:

89. A strategy to reduce deforestation in production landscapes in the western Colombian Amazon region (Departments of Guaviare, Caquetá, and Putumayo) through the implementation of sustainable production practices, improved land use, and actions for biodiversity conservation will be more cost-effective in the short, medium, and long term to improve ecosystem connectivity, ensure low-carbon-emission development, and build peace, than the alternative strategy. The alternative strategy would result in the continuation of the current deforestation rate of more than 42,000 ha annually, increasing fragmentation of the Amazonian ecosystem, decreasing natural forest cover, land degradation, and consequently the loss of connectivity between the Andean foothills and the Amazonian plain.

90. Under the scenario proposed by the project (i.e. the GEF scenario), the different national, subnational, and regional stakeholders would come together in a commitment to reducing deforestation and transforming land with a high forest cover loss into sustainable production landscapes, based on a shared vision for managing these landscapes for low-carbon emissions and peace-building. Integrated land management, through the implementation of best production practices; strengthening community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations to manage sustainable production landscapes and implementing SFM projects; the development of ICCPs at the subnational and departmental levels; strengthening institutional and individual capacities; and developing incentives and green markets to promote sustainable production in landscapes will facilitate removing the barriers that currently impede enhanced connectivity and biodiversity conservation and improved quality of life for rural populations within a context of peace.

91. The GEF project scenario will address the threats and causes of deforestation, including the expansion of agricultural and cattle ranching borders. The demand for new land to establish non-sustainable production systems will be reduced through the implementation of best production practices, and will stem the loss of forest cover. The GEF project scenario will increase carbon stocks through increased accumulation of organic material in the soils and forest biomass, and will reduce soil degradation through the increased capacity of the soils for retaining, infiltrating, circulating, storing water, and to recycle nutrients. In addition, the GEF project will promote the regeneration of forests with positive effects for biodiversity conservation and connectivity, and will contribute to erosion control along riverbanks and thereby reduce impacts from flooding. This will translate into direct benefits for the local producers through improved productivity and an increase in income and food supply, thus providing incentives for them to become the principal managers of integrated sustainable rural development that will transform non-sustainable production landscapes into sustainable production landscapes and generate multiple local, subnational, and global environmental benefits.

92. The articulation of this project with the activities that have been developed under the Land Restoration Program led by CORPOAMAZONIA in the project's area of influence will lead to the creation of important economic resources in the medium term for families using the program through the use of forest plantations, preferably with fast-growing native trees. In addition, this will be an important way for producers who lack banking and credit management experience to access private and/or official banks.

93. Under the business-as-usual scenario, an unplanned regional development strategy unfit for the ecological characteristics of the Amazonian forest and soils would continue which is primarily based on the expansion of agriculture and cattle-ranching, illegal crops, and the unsustainable extraction of natural resources. This strategy would result in a greater loss of forest cover and habitat fragmentation, reduced carbon stocks, increased GHG emissions, and loss of biodiversity, and increased negative consequences for the local population. This would occur within the context of low institutional capacity and limited local participation in decision-making, limiting efforts to promote environmentally sustainable development strategies for the western region of the Colombian Amazon. The business-as-usual scenario would result in increased environmental and social impacts, which would prove to be costlier in both the short and long terms than the GEF strategy proposed herein.

ii. **Risk Management:**

94. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Coordinator will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when

impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual project implementation report (PIR). The detailed risk management strategy for the project is included in Annex I.

iii. Social and environmental safeguards:

95. The overall project risk categorization is **moderate risk**. During the project design stage, the social and environmental screening was completed. Preliminary consultations at the local level were conducted during the project; however, a full consultation is still required and will be carried during the first year of project implementation. More specifically, further consultations with indigenous groups present in the prioritized landscapes will be conducted (the associated costs have been properly budgeted). Risk mitigation and risk assessment measures have been fully incorporated into the UNDP Risk Log and presented to the LPAC as an annex to this project document (see Annex I). The Risk Log will be updated in the ATLAS system for the duration of the project, as necessary. Environmental and social grievances during implementation would be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

96. During the PIF stage, the initial social and environmental screening was not completed since this is a project to be implemented by two GEF implementing agencies (UNDP and WB), and by then it was not clear what activities UNDP would implement.

iv. Sustainability and Scaling-Up:

97. The foundation for the environmental sustainability of the project is based on the incorporation of low-carbon-emission sustainable agriculture in three production landscapes of western Colombia, and its contribution to the conservation of forest patches and protected areas through reduced deforestation, improved connectivity between Andean ecosystems and Amazon forests, and enhanced supply of ecosystem services. These environmental benefits will be maintained once the project is finalized, as the actions will be absorbed into and will continue to be implemented by CORPOAMAZONIA, CDA, and SINCHI as part of their environmental strategies and institutional work plans. These agencies also have a monitoring system in place that will allow them to monitor reduced deforestation, an increase in connectivity, and changes to agricultural activities for the prioritized sustainable production landscapes, and to facilitate decision making to ensure continuity of integrated management of landscapes and management plans, as well as the sustainable use of select fauna and plant species and hydrobiological resources. In addition, through support provided for developing and implementing the ICCPs for the Colombian Amazon region, the project will establish solid bases for the sustainability of low-carbon-emission development strategies, which will continue to be implemented by the SDCs and departmental governments beyond the life of the project.

98. Social sustainability will be achieved primarily through the direct participation of local producers (farmers, cattle ranchers, forest product gatherers, etc.), community members (including women and indigenous peoples), and local governments in the planning and implementation of low-carbon-emission sustainable production activities, as well as through long-term, direct, and indirect economic and environmental economic benefits that the project activities will generate. These include implementing sustainable production practices that will contribute towards food security, increased income of local producers and access to economic incentives that will allow reduced deforestation while at the same time increasing productivity, diversifying production methods, and reducing the local population's vulnerability to climate change.

99. The financial sustainability of the project's outcomes will be achieved through a market-based focus and through financial mechanisms that promote the use of low-carbon-emission sustainable production practices that will result in economic benefits for the producers (farmers, cattle ranchers, forest product gatherers, etc.) that serve as an incentive to maintain the environmentally friendly production practices beyond the life of the project. **This will include supporting mechanisms such as a revolving fund to benefit 40 MIPYMEs for the implementation of businesses initiatives that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the commercialization of products derived from sustainable agricultural activities.** The financial sustainability of the project's outcomes will also be achieved through department- and regional-level ICCPs that incorporate financial strategies that allow the mid- and long-term sustainability of the actions developed by the project at the local level and of the activities contained in the plans. Finally, the support that the project will provide to the agricultural and

forestry associations to develop capacities and build strategies to improve the efficiency and productivity of their activities will also contribute to their financial sustainability, as these sectors incorporate reduced GHG emissions and vulnerability to climate change as regular practices in their production processes.

100. Institutional sustainability will be achieved primarily through strengthening the governance and capacity of the environmental and land use agencies, producer's organizations, and the private sector, which will include the development of environmental and land use planning instruments that facilitate low-carbon-emission rural development, reduce the vulnerability of the local population to climate change and variability, and build peace. In addition, the regional and local institutions present in the prioritized areas will have management and monitoring tools that support decision making related to reducing deforestation, increasing ecosystem connectivity, and sustainable production. In 2016 the Colombian government developed the program "Amazon Vision" as a strategy to achieve zero deforestation in the Colombian Amazon Region by 2020. This project will contribute to implementation of the forest governance and agro-environmental components of the Amazon Vision program. In this context, institutional sustainability will also be achieved by empowering and building capacity of regional/local government environmental organizations and MIPYMEs. Once public and private sector organizations have been empowered by project activities they will take over and continue delivering social environmental and economic benefits in the context of the Amazon Vision Program.

101. At the national level, the project has great potential for scaling-up to other production landscapes in the Colombian Amazon. The lessons learned, best practices, and knowledge acquired will be effectively incorporated into the institutions that have jurisdiction in those territories, and among those are the CDA, CORPOAMAZONIA, and the departmental governments. In addition, there is a great potential for expansion to other regions of the country that are dealing with problems related to deforestation and land degradation and where it is necessary to consolidate peace.

102. The project could catalyze and expand the best practices and lessons learned rapidly and effectively to other projects that are part of the ASLP (Brazil and Peru). The platform for coordination that will be established to facilitate the dialogue and complementarity among the projects of the ASLP will be the principal vehicle for this exchange. Additionally, there is the potential to share the experiences and knowledge and the expansion of the outcomes in the sustainable production landscapes of other countries in the Amazon ecosystem (such as Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, Surinam, and Venezuela).

103. Lessons learned and the knowledge acquired as a result of the project will be compiled and shared through Component 2, which deals with information management. This information will be used in the design and implementation of similar projects. In addition, the tools available through UNDP and GEF (information networks, forums, documents and publications, etc.) will be used to disseminate best practices and experiences related to biodiversity conservation, SLM and SFM, and climate change mitigation.

VII. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss; and Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.</p>					
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: Outcome 2.4: Colombia will be able to increase the resilience and socioenvironmental sustainability to address the effects of climate change, use natural resources sustainably, and effectively manage disaster risks.</p>					
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals, and waste.</p>					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ¹⁸	Mid-term Target ¹⁹	End of Project Target	Assumptions ²⁰
<p>Project Objective: Improve connectivity and conserve biodiversity through the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integral low-carbon-emission management and peace building</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1:</u> Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, and ecosystems services in selected landscapes of the western Amazon</p>	– 0	– 8 (3 Integrated departmental climate change plans; 2 climate change programs of territorial regional level – SDC; 3 sectoral strategies)	– 11 (3 Integrated departmental climate change plans; 2 climate change programs of territorial regional level – SDC; 6 sectoral strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Willingness of the decision makers to incorporate biodiversity conservation objectives and sustainable land and forest management into the regional and local planning processes – Willingness by the local producers to incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable land and forest management as part of their production activities – National, regional, and local economic conditions are stable – Markets available for green products
	<p><u>Indicator 2:</u> Number of people benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, and ecosystems services in selected landscapes of the western Amazon²¹</p>	– 0	– 1,600	– 4,000	
	<p><u>Indicator 3:</u> Change in the income of producers resulting from the adoption of environmentally friendly production practices</p>	– To be determined during first year of project implementation	– To be determined during first year of project implementation	– To be determined during first year of project implementation	

¹⁸ Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

¹⁹ Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

²⁰ Risks must be outlined in the Feasibility section of this project document.

²¹ A survey will be conducted twice during the lifetime of the project with key variables to measure changes in livelihoods.

Component 1: Rural development with a low-carbon-emission approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peace building	Indicator 4: Area (in ha) of production landscapes that maintain and/or increase forest cover and ecosystem connectivity (BD-4, LD-1, SFM-1)	– 0	– 24,000 to 32,000	– 60,000 to 80,000	– Active participation by the local communities in the implementation of best production practices – Optimal sampling – Training processes are carried out within the necessary timeframe of the project – Stable political, economic, and social conditions for the reintegration of citizens affected by the armed conflict into civilian life.
	Indicator 5: Area (in ha) of sustainable production systems that reduce pressure on natural forests and soils, and increase connectivity between ecosystems ²² (BD-4, LD-3, SFM-2)	– 0	– 660	– 1,655	
	Indicator 6: Number of families associated with social organizations implementing sustainable production activities (SFM and/or community forestry) with a gender focus (BD-4, LD-3, SFM-2)	– 0	– 200	– 500	
	Indicator 7: Number of families of victims of the armed conflict and/or in the process of reintegrating into civilian life associated with social organizations implementing sustainable production activities (SFM and/or community forestry) with a gender focus)	–	– 120	– 300	
	Indicator 8: Number of public, private, and community organizations who improve their skills (measured through the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard,) for managing low-carbon-emission rural development (BD-4, LD-1, LD-3, SFM-1, SFM-2)	– Public stakeholders: 0 – Private stakeholders: 0 – Community: 0	– Public stakeholders: 140 – Private stakeholders: 100 – Community organizations: 320	– Public stakeholders: 350 – Private stakeholders: 250 – Community organizations: 800	

²² Reduction in pressure will be measured through satellite images to determine changes in forest cover, under the assumption that there is direct correlation between reduction in pressure and no change in forest cover.

	<u>Indicator 9</u> : Key species present in consolidated connectivity areas by project end (key species common in connectivity areas may include peccaries, small cat predators, birds, and monkeys) (BD-4, SFM-1)	– The species will be identified during the first three months of project implementation	Presence of key species maintained	Presence of key species maintained	– Willingness at the regional and local levels to integrate low-carbon-emission rural development criteria into sectoral policies, plans, and/or regulations – Optimal sampling
	<u>Indicator 10</u> : Number of producers (differentiated by gender) benefitted by developed economic and financial mechanisms (BD-4, LD-1, LD-3, SFM-1)	– Women: 0 – Men: 0	– Women: 80 – Men: 80	– Women: 200 – Men: 200	– There are financial feasibility and markets for green products originating in the prioritized areas of the project

Outputs:

- Consolidated sustainable production landscapes maintain and/or increase forest cover and ecosystem connectivity.
- Sustainable production systems developed and consolidated using best production practices.
- Community, rural, indigenous, and women’s organizations strengthened to manage sustainable production practices in a peace-building context.
- Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation.
- Economic, financial, and market mechanisms incentivize sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes in accordance with the conditions of the territory.
- Regional green businesses program supported for implementation.

Component 2 Knowledge Management and M&E	<u>Indicator 11</u> : Number of initiatives under implementation for sustainable production systems and increased connectivity in other landscapes in the country (BD4, LD1, LD3, SFM1, SFM2)	– 0	– To be determined during the first three months of project implementation.	– To be determined during the first three months of project implementation	– Wide and timely dissemination
	Number of media outlets and publications that document and disseminate successful experiences from the implementation of sustainable production systems, low-carbon-emission development, and activities to consolidate peace (BD4, LD1, LD3, SFM1, SFM2)	– 0	– 12	– 30	

Outputs:

- Lessons learned at the level of sustainable production landscapes that maintain and/or enhance forest cover, ecosystem connectivity, and reduce emissions identified and systematized.
- Thematic studies and other documented knowledge, and communication and awareness-raising materials produced and disseminated.

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

104. The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

105. Project-level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures ([UNDP POPP](#)) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF M&E policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies²³.

106. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Project Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.

M&E Oversight and Monitoring Responsibilities:

107. **Project Manager:** The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

108. The Project Manager will develop Annual Work Plans (AWPs) based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex A, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. gender strategy, knowledge management strategy etc.) occur on a regular basis.

109. **Project Board:** The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the AWP for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

110. **Project Implementing Partner:** The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

111. **UNDP Country Office:** The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the AWP. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual

²³ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

GEF PIR, the independent mid-term review and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

112. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g., annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

113. The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF IEO.

114. UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

115. Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects.²⁴

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

116. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year AWP.

117. The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

118. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF RTA will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the Project Results Framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. As this project is part of an Amazon child project, integrated PIRs will be collated and submitted by the World Bank to the GEF.

²⁴ See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

119. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

120. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region, and globally.

121. GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefit results: BD-4, LD-1; LD-3, SFM-1; SFM-2. The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) – submitted in Annex D to this project document – will be updated by the Project Manager/Team and shared with the mid-term review consultants and terminal evaluation consultants (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the MTR or the TE) before the required review/evaluation missions take place. As this project is part of an Amazon child project, integrated Tracking Tools will be collated and submitted by the World Bank to the GEF.

122. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): An independent mid-term review process will begin after the second PIR has been submitted to the GEF, and the MTR report will be submitted to the GEF in the same year as the 3rd PIR. The MTR findings and responses outlined in the management response will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's duration. The terms of reference, the review process and the MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be "independent, impartial and rigorous." The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final MTR report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and approved by the Project Board. As this project is part of an Amazon child project, the MTR will be coordinated with the Project Board and the Technical Committee.

123. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP ERC](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be "independent, impartial and rigorous." The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publically available in English on the UNDP ERC. As this project is part of an Amazon child project, the TE will be coordinated with the Project Board and the Technical Committee.

124. The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan, and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP ERC. Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report, and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

125. Final Report: The project's terminal PIR along with the TE report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ²⁵ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 11,000	USD 22,000	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	USD 20,000 (Per year: USD 4,000)	USD 50,000	Annually, starting in year 2
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
DIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	USD 30,000 (Per year: USD 5,000)	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	None, covered through Outcome 2	None, covered through Outcome 2	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	None, covered through Outcome 1	None, covered through Outcome 1	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	None for time of project manager, and UNDP CO		
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	USD 12,000 (Per year: USD 2,000)	USD 36,000 (Per year: USD 6,000)	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ²⁶	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None ²⁶	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Knowledge management as outlined in Outcome 2	External Consultant Project Manager	USD 36,750	USD 110,250	On-going

²⁵ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

²⁶ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None		To be determined.
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by (add name of national/regional institute if relevant)	Project Manager	USD 8,000	USD 16,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 34,660	USD 110,250	Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by (add name of national/regional institute if relevant)	Project Manager	USD 8,000	USD 16,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent TE included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 44,575	USD 111,500	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	UNDP Country Office	USD 10,000	None	
TOTAL COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD 214,985	USD 448,400	

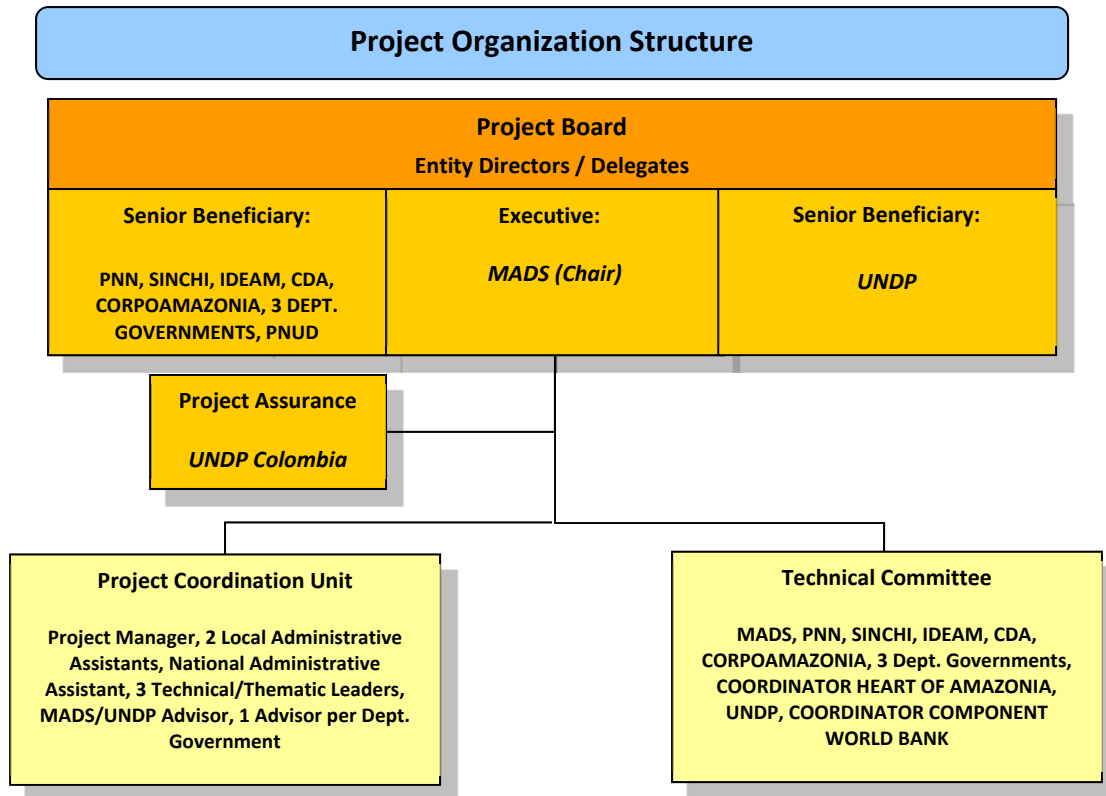
IX. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

126. Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's direct implementation modality (DIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Colombia, and the Country Programme.

127. UNDP is responsible for the implementation of this project in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

128. The CDA and CORPOAMAZONIA are considered responsible parties in the implementation of the project given their presence within the portized landscapes and experience in integrated management at the farm level, which includes sustainable production, conservation, restoration, and sustainable forest products harvesting, all of which are activities relevant to the project. Their roles as responsible parties will be subject to a capacity assessment that will be conducted during project implementation. Other local organizations (JACs, rural community organizations, indigenous organizations, and producers associations) could play a direct role in the implementation of the project through grants budget following UNDP Micro-Capital Grants policy; these organizations would also undergo a capacity assessment.

129. The project organization structure is as follows:



130. The **Project Board** (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. The terms of reference (ToRs) for the Project Board are contained in Annex E. The Project Board is comprised of the following individuals: representatives of MADS (Chair), UNDP, PNN, SINCHI, IDEAM, CDA, CORPOAMAZONIA, and Departmental Governments. MADS will chair the Project Board.

131. A **Technical Committee** (TC) will provide general oversight to the project and will also have roles for Project Assurance. The TC will meet once every three months or when necessary. The TC will be composed of: the Project Coordinator, MADS (a representative of the responsible technical area), IDEAM (a representative of the responsible technical area), SINCHI (a representative of the responsible technical area), CDA (a representative of the responsible technical area), CORPOAMAZONIA (a representative of the responsible technical area), 3 Departmental Governments (one representative of responsible technical area), the National Parks Unit (one representative of responsible technical area), and the Manager of the WB component. However, representatives of other institutions may be invited to participate in the TC as deemed necessary.

132. The TC will provide strategic guidance to the project and assess its added value. The responsibilities of the TC include reviewing the achievement of outcomes according to the reports of the Project Manager and overseeing the timely implementation of project activities.

133. The TC will also be responsible for approving work plans and quarterly disbursements, in accordance with the AWP approved by the Project Board. It will also monitor the achievement of the quarterly targets and the implementation of the quarterly disbursements. In addition, it will promote administrative efficiency and will assure that project activities and outputs follow the highest standards, it will provide guidance to the Project Manager or

the Project Board to support decision-making, and will request that the project team implements corrective measures when necessary.

134. The **Project Manager** will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report, and other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project).

135. The **project assurance** roll will be provided by the UNDP Country Office; Jimena Puyana, Program Specialist and National Manager of the Sustainable Development Division of UNDP, will be in charge of supporting the implementation of this project and of its monitoring. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP RTA as needed.

136. Governance role for project target groups: At the subnational and local levels, the SDCs and the departmental governments will form part of the CDP and the project's Technical Committee, respectively, where they will have the opportunity to participate in decision making with regard to project management, including implementation of plans and project reviews, and also with respect to the technical aspects of the project. In addition, at the local level the communities, local organizations, indigenous organizations, and the private sector will have ample participation in decision-making, agreements, and dialogue for the promotion and implementation of sustainable production systems and environmentally friendly production practices in farms and prioritized landscapes.

137. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy²⁷ and the GEF policy on public involvement²⁸.

138. Project management: The project will be implemented in the western Colombian Amazon in three productive landscapes which are part of following territories: a) Guayas-Caguán Corridor: Municipalities of Puerto Rico, San Vicente del Caguán, and Cartagena (Department of Caquetá); b) Integrated management district (DMI) Municipality of San José del Guaviare: Guayabero sector (Department of Guaviare); and c) Altofragua National Park – La Paya National Park Corridor: Puerto Leguizamo Municipality (Department of Putumayo). The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be located in one of the departmental capitals and made up of the Project Manager, three RTAs and two Administrative Assistants. A National Administrative Assistant will support the project team in the territories and a part-time technical adviser based in the UNDP Country Office in Bogotá. A part-time advisor for the MADS based in Bogotá will serve as a liaison between the project partners (MADS, CORPOAMAZONIA, CDA, PNN, and IDEAM) and the PCU and will facilitate coordination with other related initiatives and programs Such as the Amazon Vision Program, the GEF Heart of the Amazon Project (ID 5560) and WB, which will implement Component 1 of the "Child Project" of which the project proposed herein is part (i.e., Component 2).

X. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

139. The total cost of the project is \$54,863,349 USD. This is financed through a GEF grant of \$9,000,000 USD; \$45,863,349 USD in parallel co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the execution of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

²⁷ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

²⁸ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

140. Parallel co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount (USD)	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
CORPOAMAZONIA	Grant	3,005,461	Includes technical cooperation, field support (staff, office space), field activities, technical studies, lessons learned, methodological developments, institutional and community strengthening	Budget reductions and delays in the allocation of funds	Follow up every six months the actual realization of the cofinancing. The contributing institutions are part of the different management arrangements of the project; thus, the realization of the cofinancing will be monitored through Project Board and Technical Committee meetings
CDA	Grant	1,401,364			
MADS: Amazon Vision Program (agro-environment and forest governance components)	In-kind	34,300,169			
UNDP	In-kind	7,000,000			
Amazonic Institute of Scientific Research	In-kind	156,355			

141. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the Project Board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall AWP allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team as these are considered major amendments by the GEF:

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

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

143. Refund to Donor: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

144. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

145. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal

Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

146. Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met:

- a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled;
- b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP;
- c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project;
- d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

147. The project will be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

XI. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	ID 00089719	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	Outcome ID 00095817
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon		
Atlas Business Unit	COL10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	5715		
Implementing Partner	UNDP Colombia		

GEF Component/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Notes
COMPONENT 1: Rural development with a low-carbon-emission approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peacebuilding	UNDP Colombia	62000	GEF	Outcome 1.1: Sustainable productive landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for peace-building									
				71300	Local Consultants	94,500	151,200	182,700	182,700	182,700	31,500	825,300	1
				71400	Contractual services individuals	62,767	148,267	148,267	148,267	148,267	62,765	718,600	2
				71600	Travel	53,710	13,710	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	79,420	3
				72100	Contractual services companies	272,500	729,480	729,480	669,480	493,480	482,230	3,376,650	4
				72500	Supplies	315	315	315	315	315	317	1,892	5
				72600	Grants	60,000	162,500	162,500	162,500	162,500		710,000	6
				72800	IT Equipment	10,000					10,000	20,000	7
				73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,665	22,000	8
				75700	Training	35,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000		275,000	9
					Subtotal 1	592,459	1,269,139	1,289,929	1,229,929	1,053,929	593,477	6,028,862	
Outcome 1.2: Low-carbon-emission rural development and sustainable forest criteria mainstreamed into financial plans and instruments of priority sectors													
	71300	Local Consultants			27,300	27,300						54,600	10

				71400	Contractual services individuals	33,858	33,858	33,858	33,858	33,858	33,860	203,150	11
				71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	18,000	12
				72100	Contractual services companies	139,500	139,500	94,500	94,500	75,000		543,000	13
				72500	Supplies	315	315	315	315	315	317	1,892	14
				73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,665	22,000	15
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Production Cost		24,000	24,000				48,000	16
				75700	Training		36,000	36,000	27,000	27,000		126,000	17
					Subtotal 2	180,340	267,640	222,640	162,340	142,840	40,842	1,016,642	
				Outcome 1.3: Economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implemented.									
				71300	Local Consultants	136,500	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000		304,500	18
				71400	Contractual services individuals	59,858	71,558	71,558	33,858	33,858	33,860	304,550	19
				71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	18,000	20
				72500	Supplies	315	315	315	315	315	316	1,891	21
				72600	Grants		120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000		480,000	22
				73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,665	22,000	23
					Subtotal 3	203,340	240,540	240,540	202,840	202,840	40,841	1,130,941	
					Total Component 1	976,139	1,777,319	1,753,109	1,595,109	1,399,609	675,160	8,176,445	
COMPONENT 2: Knowledge Management and M&E	UNDP Colombia	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants			15,400			21,000	36,400	24
				71300	Local Consultants	3,000	7,000	26,060	7,000	7,000	28,825	78,885	25
				71400	Contractual services individuals	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	180,000	26
				71600	Travel	1,500	1,500	7,200	1,500	1,500	8,250	21,450	27
				74100	Professional services	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	40,000	28

				74200	Audio Visual & Print Production Cost	1,625	1,625	1,625	1,625	1,625	1,625	9,750	29	
				75700	Training	13,000	2,000	4,500	2,000	2,000	5,000	28,500	30	
					Total Outcome 2	54,125	47,125	94,785	47,125	47,125	104,700	394,985		
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	UNDP Colombia	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual services individuals	50,917	50,917	50,917	50,917	50,917	50,915	305,500	31	
				71600	Travel	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	48,000	32
				72500	Supplies	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	2,880	33
				72800	IT Equipment	11,380							11,380	34
				73100	Rental & Maintenance Premises	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	50,400	35
				74500	Miscellaneous	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	10,410	36
					Total Management	80,912	69,532	69,532	69,532	69,532	69,530	428,570		
				PROJECT TOTAL	1,111,176	1,893,976	1,917,426	1,711,766	1,516,266	849,390	9,000,000			

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Amount Year 6	Total
GEF	1,111,176	1,893,976	1,917,426	1,711,766	1,516,266	849,390	9,000,000
CORPOAMAZONIA	326,985	635,815	684,385	571,630	506,340	280,306	3,005,461
CDA	152,465	296,462	319,110	266,535	236,122	130,670	1,401,364
MADS	4,081,140	6,991,180	7,448,860	6,386,360	5,771,180	3,621,449	34,300,169
UNDP	761,580	1,480,870	1,594,000	1,331,375	1,179,315	652,860	7,000,000
SINCHI	26,059	26,059	26,059	26,059	26,059	26,060	156,355
TOTAL	6,459,405	11,324,362	11,989,840	10,293,725	9,235,282	5,560,735	54,863,349

Budget notes

Component 1: Rural development with a low carbon approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peacebuilding		
	Outcome 1.1: Sustainable productive landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for peace-building (6,028,862 USD)	
1	71300 - Local Consultants (825,300 USD)	<p><i>Consolidated sustainable production landscapes:</i></p> <p>a) Consultant: design of monitoring system. Total cost: \$10,500; 30 days @ \$350/day.</p> <p>b) Consultant: annual monitoring of progress. Total cost: \$126,000; 90 days/year during 4 years @ \$350/day.</p> <p><i>Sustainable production systems implemented:</i></p> <p>c) Local rural extensionist (16): (Technical assistance to local producers. Total cost: \$604,800; \$700/month during 4.5 years.</p> <p>d) Consultant: identification of species of commercial interest or self-consumption in production landscapes. Total cost: \$10,500; 30 days @ \$350/day.</p> <p>e) Consultant: identification of business partners and support to market access for forest product products in sustainable production landscapes. Total cost: \$31,500; 90 days @ \$350/day.</p> <p><i>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened:</i></p> <p>f) Consultant: design of capacity-building program for producers to manage sustainable production landscapes. Total cost: \$42,000; 120 days @ \$350/day.</p>
2	71400 - Contractual services individuals (718,600 USD)	<p>a) Project Manager: Support to sustainable productive landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for peace-building. Total cost: \$27,600; 8 months @ \$3,450/month.</p> <p>b) Local project assistant (1): Support to sustainable productive landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for peace-building. Total cost: \$17,600; 22 months @ \$800/month.</p> <p>c) Technical Advisor to MADS/UNDP: Support to sustainable productive landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for peace-building. Total cost: \$36,000; 20 months @ \$1,800/month.</p> <p><i>Consolidated sustainable production landscapes:</i></p> <p>d) Local technical leader: sustainable production landscapes and environmental benefits. Total cost: \$125,400; 66 months @ \$1,900/month.</p> <p><i>Sustainable production systems implemented:</i></p> <p>e) Local technical advisor (3): support/implementation of technical assistance program for sustainable production and management of sustainable production landscapes. Total cost \$342,000; @1,900/month/advisor during 5 years.</p> <p><i>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened:</i></p> <p>f) Expert: environmental and social safeguards. Total cost: \$170,000; 50 months @ \$3,400/month.</p>
3	71600 – Travel (79,420 USD)	<p>a) Travel costs related to support to sustainable productive landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for peace-building. Total cost: \$18,000; \$3,000/year during 6 years.</p> <p><i>Sustainable production systems implemented:</i></p> <p>b) Field visits (6) for participatory assessment and sustainable landscape work plans and development of Integrated landscape management strategies. Total cost: \$21,420; \$3,570/visit.</p> <p><i>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened:</i></p> <p>c) Travel costs related to consultation with indigenous groups in the project's prioritized landscapes. Total cost: \$40,000; \$4,000/trip during year 1.</p>
4	72100 - Contractual services companies (3,376,650 USD)	<p><i>Consolidated sustainable production landscapes:</i></p> <p>a) Participatory assessment and work plans for SPLs and development of integrated landscape management strategies considering production planning (80,000 ha in three landscapes). Total cost: \$105,000 @ \$52,500/year during the first two years of the project.</p> <p><i>Sustainable production systems implemented:</i></p> <p>b) Land zoning (80,000 ha). Total cost: \$640,000 @ \$8/hectare.</p>

		<p>c) Development of participatory plans for the management and use of commercial species of flora, fauna and hydrobiological resources/ Sustainable forest business nuclei (6 plans). Total cost: \$180,000; 30,000/plan.</p> <p>d) Establishment of sustainable production arrangements in landscapes (840 ha, designed intervention). Total cost: \$1,407,000; \$1,675/ ha.</p> <p>e) Establishment of sustainable production arrangements in landscapes (815 ha, open areas). Total cost: \$741,650; \$910/ ha.</p> <p>f) Support for association and market access processes for 6 producer associations. Total cost: \$48,000; \$8,000/association.</p> <p>g) Implementation of management plans and harvesting permits in SPLs (6 plans). Total cost: \$210,000; \$35,000/plan.</p> <p><i>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened:</i></p> <p>h) Technical assistance to indigenous and local organizations for SFM (15 organizations). Total cost: \$45,000; \$3,000/organization</p>
5	72500 – Supplies (1,892)	Office and IT supplies. Total cost: \$1,892 during 6 years.
6	72600 – Grants (710,000)	<p><i>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened:</i></p> <p>a) Grants to associations and small businesses for sustainable products (40). Total cost: \$320,000 @ \$8,000/associations or small business.</p> <p>b) Technical support to 40 associations of local producers through training, technical visits, etc. Total cost: \$300,000; \$7,500/association.</p> <p>c) Grants to indigenous and local organizations for SFM (15 organizations). Total cost: \$90,000; \$6,000/organization.</p> <p>Grants budget will be managed following UNDP Micro-Capital Grants policy</p>
7	72800 - IT Equipment (20,000 USD)	<p><i>Consolidated sustainable production landscapes:</i></p> <p>Satellite images to assess forest cover change in the three prioritized landscapes: Total cost \$20,000.</p>
8	73100 - Rental & Maintenance Premises (22,000 USD)	Office rent and utilities in territories. Total cost: \$22,000; 22 months @ \$1,000/month.
9	75700 – Training (275,000)	<p><i>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened:</i></p> <p>a) Capacity building program for producers on the management of sustainable landscapes and development of integrated landscape management strategies (600 community members). Total cost: \$120,000; \$200/person.</p> <p>b) Discussion activities with existing community groups regarding sustainable productive landscape management with a gender focus (600 community members). Total cost: \$120,000; \$200/person.</p> <p>c) Consultation workshops (10) with indigenous groups and other local stakeholders in the project's prioritized landscapes. Total cost: \$35,000; \$3,500/workshop during year 1 of the project.</p>
	Outcome 1.2: Low-carbon-emission rural development and sustainable forest criteria mainstreamed into financial plans and instruments of priority sectors (1,016,642 USD)	
10	71300 - Local Consultants (54,600 USD)	<p><i>Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation:</i></p> <p>a) Local extension technician: Technical assistance to associations of the agricultural and forestry sectors for the implementation of programs related to climate change. Total cost: \$31,200; \$1,300/month during 2 years.</p> <p>b) Local technician: Local technical assistance and dissemination and training strategies for the implementation of procedures for the sustainable use of forests, the implementation of ICCPs, and permitting processes. Total cost: \$23,400; @ \$1,300/month during 1.5 years.</p>
11	71400 - Contractual services individuals (203,150 USD)	<p><i>Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation:</i></p> <p>a) Project Manager: Support to low-carbon-emission rural development and sustainable forest criteria mainstreamed into financial plans and instruments of priority sectors. Total cost: \$24,150; 7 months @ \$3,450/month.</p> <p>b) Local technical leader: mainstreaming of low carbon rural development criteria and sustainable management of forests into financial plans and instruments. Total cost: \$125,400; 66 months @ \$1,900/month.</p>

		<p>c) Local project assistant (1): Support to low-carbon-emission rural development and sustainable forest criteria mainstreamed into financial plans and instruments of priority sectors. Total cost: \$17,600; 22 months @ \$800/month.</p> <p>d) Technical Advisor to MADS/UNDP: Support to low-carbon-emission rural development and sustainable forest criteria mainstreamed into financial plans and instruments of priority sectors Total cost: \$36,000; 20 months @ \$1,800/month.</p>
12	71600 – Travel (18,000 USD)	<p><i>Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation:</i></p> <p>Travel costs. Total cost: \$18,000; \$3,000/year during 6 years.</p>
13	72100 - Contractual services companies (543,000 USD)	<p><i>Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation:</i></p> <p>a) Studies and advice for the generation of inputs for ICCPs for the department of Guaviare. Total cost: \$100,000.</p> <p>b) Support to three departments in the implementation of ICCPs. Total cost: \$225,000 @ \$75,000/department.</p> <p>c) Training programs for 6 private sector organizations in three departments on climate change issues, and development of action plans per department. Total cost: \$78,000; \$13,000/private sector association.</p> <p>d) Regional strategic environmental assessment to support the development sectoral policies in the Amazon region. Total cost: \$140,000 @ \$70,000/year during the first 2 years of the project.</p>
14	72500 – Supplies (1,892)	Office and IT supplies. Total cost: \$1,892 during 6 years.
15	73100 - Rental & Maintenance Premises (22,000 USD)	Office rent and utilities in territories. Total cost: \$22,000; 22 months @ \$1,000/month.
16	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Production Cost (48,000 USD)	<p><i>Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation:</i></p> <p>Publication of technological packages and guidelines (6) to support the implementation of sustainable forest management processes, the mitigation of climate change, and the implementation of good practices by the production sectors. Total cost: \$48,000; \$8,000/publication.</p>
17	75700 – Training (126,000)	<p><i>Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation:</i></p> <p>a) Training of SDC and department technicians for the implementation of ICCPs (45 people). Total cost: \$9,000; \$200/person.</p> <p>b) Local capacity-building programs for climate change managers in three departments. Total cost: \$108,000; \$36,000/department.</p> <p>c) Events/workshops for dissemination of technological packages to key stakeholders (300 people). Total cost: \$9,000; \$30/person.</p>
	Outcome 1.3: Economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implemented (1,130,942 USD)	
18	71300 - Local Consultants (304,500 USD)	<p><i>Economic, financial, and market mechanisms for sustainable production and conservation implemented:</i></p> <p>a) Consultant: Studies of economic valuation of the natural resources of the Amazonian environments to support de decision-making regarding the viability of sectoral project in the Amazon region. Total cost: \$21,000; 60 days @ \$350/day.</p> <p>b) Consultant: Identification of tariff benefits for the development of green infrastructure and structuring of an incentive scheme for avoided deforestation. Total cost: \$21,000; 60 days @ \$350/day.</p> <p>c) Consultant: Proposal of incentives to promote reduction of deforestation and transformation to sustainable production landscapes. Total cost: \$31,500; 90 days @ \$350/day.</p> <p>d) Consultant: Implementation of incentives. Total cost: \$42,000; 120 days @ \$350/day.</p> <p>e) Consultant: Design of market access strategies and differentiation of Amazonian sustainable products. Total cost: \$31,500; 90 days @ \$350/day.</p> <p>f) Consultant (3): Implementation of strategies for access to markets for sustainable landscape products. Total cost: \$126,000; 360 days@ \$350/day.</p> <p>g) Consultant: Design of a financial mechanism (non-refundable) to support sustainable production landscapes. Total cost: \$31,500; 90 days @ \$350/day.</p>

19	71400 - Contractual services individuals (304,550 USD)	<p>a) Project Manager: Support to economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implemented. Total cost: \$24,150; 7 months @ \$3,450/month.</p> <p>b) Local technical leader: economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems. Total cost: \$125,400; 66 months @ \$1,900/month.</p> <p>c) Local project assistant (1): Support to economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implemented. Total cost: \$17,600; 22 months @ \$800/month.</p> <p>d) Technical Advisor to MADS/UNDP: Support to economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implemented. Total cost: \$36,000; 20 months @ \$1,800/month.</p> <p><i>Economic, financial, and market mechanisms for sustainable production and conservation implemented:</i></p> <p>e) Professional: implementation of strategies to access markets for products from SPLs. Total cost: \$23,400; 18 months @ \$1,300/month.</p> <p><i>Regional green businesses program supported:</i></p> <p>f) Technical Professional (2): support to the SDCs for the strengthening of Green Business Programs (one professional for each SDC during 30 months). Total cost: \$78,000; 30 months @ \$1,300/month/professional.</p>
20	71600 - Travel (18,000 USD)	Travel costs related to economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implemented. Total cost: \$18,000; \$3,000/year during 6 years
21	72500 - Supplies (1,891)	Office and IT supplies. Total cost: \$1,891 during 6 years.
22	72600 - Grants (480,000)	<p><i>Economic, financial, and market mechanisms for sustainable production and conservation implemented:</i></p> <p>a) Support for establishing production partnerships as a strategy for market access (20). Total cost: \$160,000; \$8,000/partnership.</p> <p>b) Grants to organizations (40) for SFM and sustainable agricultural production. Total cost: \$320,000 @ \$8,000/organization.</p> <p>Grants budget will be managed following UNDP Micro-Capital Grants policy</p>
23	73100 - Rental & Maintenance Premises (22,000 USD)	Office rent and utilities in territories. Total cost: \$22,000; 22 months @ \$1,000/month.
Component 2: Knowledge Management and M&E		
24	71200 - International Consultants (36,400)	<p>a) Mid-term project review: Total cost: \$15,400; 4 weeks @ \$3,850/week.</p> <p>b) Terminal project evaluation. Total cost: \$21,000; 5 weeks @ \$4,200/week.</p>
25	71300 - Local Consultants (78,885 USD)	<p>a) Mid-term project evaluation: Total cost: \$11,060; 4 weeks @ \$2,765/week.</p> <p>b) Terminal project evaluation. Total cost: \$13,825; 5 weeks @ \$2,765/week.</p> <p>c) Mid-term and Terminal GEF Tracking Tools update. Total cost: \$16,000; \$8,000/update.</p> <p>d) Monitoring of indicators in project results framework. Total cost: \$20,000; \$4,000/year during 5 years.</p> <p>e) Knowledge management: design and maintenance of Web page of the project. Total cost: \$18,000; \$3,000/year during 6 years.</p>
26	71400 - Contractual services individuals (180,000 USD)	Monitoring and evaluation expert. Total cost: \$180,000; \$30,000/year during 6 years.
27	71600 - Travel (21,450 USD)	<p>a) Travel costs for mid-term review. Total cost: \$5,700.</p> <p>b) Travel costs for terminal evaluation: Total cost: \$6,750.</p> <p>c) Travel costs for knowledge management: Total cost: \$9,000; \$1,500/year during 6 years.</p>

28	74100 - Professional services (40,000)	a) External audit (6). Total cost: \$30,000; \$5,000/year. b) Translations of MTR and FE Reports. Total cost: \$10,000; @ \$5,000/evaluation report.
29	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Production Cost (9,750 USD)	Publications and website related to knowledge management. Total cost: \$9,750; \$2,1625/year during 5 years, starting in year 2.
30	75700 – Training (28,500 USD)	a) Project Inception Workshop. Total cost \$11,000. b) Mid-term review related workshops. Total cost: \$2,500. b) Terminal evaluation related workshops. Total cost: \$3,000. d) Project board meetings. Total cost: \$12,000; @ \$2,000/year during 6 years.
Project Management		
31	71400 - Contractual services individuals (305,500 USD)	a) Project Manager: project planning, day-to-day management of project activities, project reporting, maintaining key relationships among stakeholders. Total cost: \$172,500; 50 months at \$3,450/month. b) National Financial Assistant: financial management of the project, accounting, purchasing, and reporting. Total cost: \$133,000; 70 months at \$1,900/month.
32	71600 – Travel (48,000 USD)	Travel costs related to project management. Total cost: \$48,000; \$8,000/year during 6 years.
33	72500 – Supplies (2,880)	Office and IT supplies. Total cost: \$2,880; \$480/year during 6 years.
34	72800 - IT Equipment (11,380 USD)	a) Computers (6). Total cost: \$9,000; \$1,500/unit. b) Printers (2). Total cost: \$880; \$440/unit. c) Video beam (3). Total cost: \$1,500; \$500/unit
35	73100 - Rental & Maintenance Premises (50,400 USD)	Office rent and utilities national level. Total cost: \$50,400; \$700/month during 72 months.
36	74500 – Miscellaneous (10,410)	Incidental expenses related to project management. Total cost: \$10,410; \$1,735/year during 6 years.

XII. LEGAL CONTEXT

148. This document together with the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated herein by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA); as such all provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner”; as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and this document.

149. UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS).

150. UNDP agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

151. Consistent with UNDP’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

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

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

XIII. ANNEXES

- A. Multi-year Workplan
- B. Monitoring Plan
- C. Evaluation Plan
- D. GEF Tracking Tool (s) at Baseline
- E. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate
- F. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
- G. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
- H. UNDP Risk Log
- I. Results of the Capacity Assessment of the Project Implementing Partner and HACT Micro-assessment
- J. Additional Agreements
- K. Project Oversight Services
- L. Stakeholder Engagement and Communication plan
- M. Summary of Consultants and Contractual Services Financed by the Project for the First Two Years
- N. Gender Analysis and Project Gender Mainstreaming Plan
- O. Legal/Institutional Assessment
- P. Target Landscape Profile
- Q. List of People Consulted During Project Development

ANNEX A: MULTI-YEAR WORKPLAN

Task	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6					
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4		
Component 1: Rural development with a low carbon approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peacebuilding																											
Outcome 1.1: Sustainable productive landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for peacebuilding																											
Output 1.1.1: Consolidated sustainable production landscapes maintain and/or increase forest cover and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions																											
1.1.1.1: Design and monitoring of integrated intervention strategies for the promotion of sustainable production landscapes based on participatory exercises of sustainable production planning.	UNDP																										
Output 1.1.2: Sustainable production systems developed and consolidated using best production practices.																											
1.1.2.1: Technical assistance program for the sustainable production and management of sustainable production landscapes.	UNDP																										
1.1.2.2: Establishment of sustainable agricultural production arrangements according to the needs of each landscape.																											
1.1.2.3: Support for the implementation of SFM schemes in sustainable production landscapes and sustainable forest business hubs.																											

vulnerability to climate change.																								
1.2.1.4: Development and implementation of procedures and technological packages to promote sustainable forest harvesting, climate change and other process related to sectoral development.																								
Outcome 1.3: Economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implemented.																								
Output 1.3.1: Economic, financial, and market mechanisms incentivize sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes in accordance with the conditions of the territory.																								
1.3.1.1: Design and implementation of a tax incentive package to support sustainable production landscapes.	UNDP																							
1.3.1.2: Market access strategy for Amazon sustainable products (marketing, product differentiation, origin).																								
1.3.1.3: Design and implementation of a financial mechanism (non-refundable) to support sustainable production landscapes.																								
1.3.1.4: Financial support to organizations interested in promoting SFM schemes in sustainable landscapes/ sustainable forest business hubs.																								
Output 1.3.2 Regional green businesses program supported for implementation.																								

1.3.2.1: Design and implementation of a strategy to strengthen the Green Business Program for the Amazon.	UNDP																									
Component 2: Knowledge Management and M&E																										
Output 2.1.1: Lessons learned at the level of sustainable production landscapes that maintain and/or enhance forest cover, ecosystem connectivity, and reduce emissions identified and systematized.																										
2.1.1.1: Identification and systematization of lessons learned and successful experiences.	UNDP																									
Output 2.1.2: Thematic studies and other documented knowledge, and communication and awareness-raising materials produced and disseminated.																										
2.1.2.1: Development of materials on knowledge and communication and publication in digital and printed media.	UNDP																									

ANNEX B: MONITORING PLAN

The Project Manager will ensure the collection of data as specified in the Results Framework, Tracking Tools, and SESP and according to the monitoring plan shown below. Data will be shared on an annual basis with the UNDP Country Office, the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor, the MADS, and the Overall Project Coordinator of the ASLP.

Monitoring	Indicators	Data Source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for Data Collection	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Project Objective: Improve connectivity and conserve biodiversity through the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integral low-carbon-emission management and peace building	Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, and ecosystems services in selected landscapes of the western Amazon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Periodic project monitoring and follow-up – Project follow-up meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annually – Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PIR – Reports of project follow-up meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Willingness of the decision makers to incorporate biodiversity conservation objectives and SLM and SFM into the regional and local planning processes – Willingness by the local producers to incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable land and forest management as part of their production activities – National, regional, and local economic conditions are stable – Markets available for green products
	Number of people benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, and ecosystems services in selected landscapes of the western Amazon ²⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Periodic project monitoring and follow-up – Project follow-up meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annually – Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PIR – Reports of project follow-up meetings 	
	Change in the income of producers resulting from the adoption of environmentally friendly production practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Producer surveys – The baseline information (will be established during the first year of project implementation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annually – Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project Manager – Project technical team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PIR – Analysis of results of surveys to producers 	
Project Outcome 1 (Component 2)	Area (in ha) of production landscapes that maintain and/or increase forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Field verification studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mid and final point of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project consultant, with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Field notes and verification reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Active participation by the local communities

²⁹ A survey will be conducted twice during the lifetime of the project with key variables to measure changes in livelihoods.

Colombia Child Project) Integral rural development with a low-carbon-emission approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peace building	cover and ecosystem connectivity, and reduce emissions			support of CAR and SINCHI		in the implementation of best production practices – Optimal sampling – Training processes are carried out within the necessary timeframe of the project
	Area (in ha) of sustainable production systems that reduce pressure on natural forests and increase connectivity between ecosystems ³⁰	– Periodic project monitoring and follow-up	– Annually	– Project Manager – Project technical team	– PIR	
	Number of families associated to social organizations implementing sustainable production activities (SFM and/or community forestry) with a gender focus	– Periodic project monitoring and follow-up – Producer surveys	– Annually	– Project Manager – Project technical team	– PIR – Analysis of results of surveys to producers	
	Number families of victims of the armed conflict and/or in the process of reintegrating into civilian life associated to social organizations implementing sustainable production activities (SFM and/or community forestry) with a gender focus	– Periodic project monitoring and follow-up – Producer surveys	– Annually	– Project Manager – Project technical team	– PIR – Analysis of results of surveys to producers	
	Number of public, private, and community organizations who improve their skills (measured through the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard, to be completed during	– Completed UNDP Capacity Development Tool – UNDP Capacity Development Tool baseline will be established during the	– Mid and final point of the project	– Project Manager – Project technical team	– Completed UNDP Capacity Development Tool	

³⁰ Reduction in pressure will be measured through satellite images to determine changes in forest cover, under the assumption that there is direct correlation between reduction in pressure and no change in forest cover.

	the first three months of project implementation) for managing low-carbon-emission rural development	first year of project implementation				agencies that benefit from training activities
	Key species present in consolidated connectivity areas by project end (key species common in connectivity areas may include peccaries, small cat predators, birds, and monkeys)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Field verification studies – The species will be identified during the first month of project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mid and final point of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project consultant, with the support of SDC and SINCHI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Field sampling – Field notes verification reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Willingness at the regional and local levels to integrate low-carbon-emission rural development criteria into sectoral policies, plans, and/or regulations – Optimal sampling
	Number of producers (differentiated by gender) benefitted by developed economic and financial mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Periodic project monitoring and follow-up – Producer surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project Manager – Project technical team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PIR – Analysis of results of surveys to producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There are financial feasibility and markets for green products originating in the prioritized areas of the project
Project Outcome 2: Knowledge Management and M&E	Number of initiatives under implementation for sustainable production systems and increased connectivity in other landscapes in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Periodic project monitoring and follow-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project Manager – Project technical team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PIR – Related project reports – Web pages with project information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Wide and timely dissemination
	Number of information dissemination methods that document and disseminate successful experiences from the implementation of sustainable production systems, low-carbon development, and activities to consolidate peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Periodic project monitoring and follow-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project Manager – Project technical team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PIR – Project related-publications and documents – Web page with project information 	

Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completed GEF Tracking Tools (BD-4, LD-1; LD-3, SFM-1; SFM-2) for Component 2 of Colombia Child Project – Baseline GEF Tracking Tool included in Annex D 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – After 2nd PIR submitted to GEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project consultant but not evaluator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completed GEF Tracking Tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completed GEF Tracking Tools (BD-4, LD-1; LD-3, SFM-1; SFM-2) for Component 2 of Colombia Child Project – Baseline GEF Tracking Tool included in Annex D 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – After final PIR submitted to GEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project consultant but not evaluator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completed GEF Tracking Tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None
Mid-term Review	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Will include the review of technical and financial documents of the project and interviews with key stakeholders, following UNDP and GEF guidelines for mid-term reviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Submitted to GEF same year as 3rd PIR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Independent evaluators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Completed MTR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None
Environmental and Social risks	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Updated SESP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Project Manager – UNDP CO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Updated SESP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None

ANNEX C: EVALUATION PLAN

Evaluation Title	Planned start date Month/year	Planned end date Month/year	Included in the Country Office Evaluation Plan	Budget for consultants	Other budget (i.e. travel, site visits, workshops)	Budget for translation
Mid-term evaluation	01/2021	03/2021	No	USD 26,460	USD 8,200	USD 5,000
Terminal Evaluation	08/2023	10/2023	No	USD 34,825	USD 9,750	USD 5,000
Total evaluation budget				USD 89,235		

ANNEX D: GEF TRACKING TOOLS AT BASELINE

The GEF Tracking Tools (BD-4, LD-1; LD-3, SFM-1; SFM-2; see separate attachment) will be used to track project-level results. These will be based on results tracked at the level of the three prioritized landscapes individual. As noted in the Monitoring Plan (see Annex B above), these will be reported on by the National Project Manager and shared with the UNDP Country Office, the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor, the MADS, and the Overall Project Coordinator of the ASLP, and updated by project consultants (but not evaluators) during the mid-point and end of the project.

E.1. Terms of Reference of Project Board

Responsibilities

The Project Board will provide overall strategic policy and management direction for the project and play a critical role in reviewing and approving the project planning & execution conducted by the PCU and the Executing Agency. In line with the adoption of an adaptive management approach, the Project Board will review project progress, make recommendations and adopt the (biennial) project work plans and budget.

Whenever feasible, approval by the Project Board members of interim revisions (as applicable) of the biennial project work plans and budgets will be sought by electronic means, in order to optimize cost-efficiency of the project management arrangements.

Specific Duties

Specific functions of the Project Board will include:

- Review and approve the Initiation Plan (if such plan was required and submitted to the Local Project Appraisal Committee [LPAC]).
- Agree on Project Manager’s responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the Project Management team;
- Delegate any Project Assurance function as appropriate;
- Review the Progress Report for the Initiation Stage (if an Initiation Plan was required);
- Review and appraise detailed Project Plan and AWP, including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.
- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Manager tolerances in the AWP and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDRs) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner.
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when Project Manager’s tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;
- Assure that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;
- Commission project evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement);
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Outcome Board.

As the Project Board will provide overall guidance to the Project it will not be expected to deal with day-to-day management and administration of the Project. This will be handled by the Project Manager, in coordination with the Executing Agency, and under guidance from the Offices of the Implementing Agency (to ensure conformity with UN's requirements).

The Project Board is especially responsible for evaluation and monitoring of Project outputs and achievements. In its formal meetings, the Project Board will be expected to review the Project work plan and budget expenditure, based on the Project Manager’s report. The Project Board should be consulted for supporting any changes to the

work plan or budget, and is responsible for ensuring that the Project remains on target with respect to its outputs. Where necessary, the Project Board will support definition of new targets in coordination with, and approval from, the Implementing/Executing Agencies.

Membership

The Project Board is expected to be composed of:

- Representative of the GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP Country Office
- Representative of MADS
- Representatives of project partner organizations: PNN, SINCHI, IDEAM, CDA, CORPOAMAZONIA, and Departmental Governments.

MADS will chair the Project Board. Other parties can be invited as observers to the Project Board Meetings, as deemed relevant and beneficial for the implementation of the Project.

Frequency and Conduct of Meetings

It is anticipated that there will be at least three full meetings of the Project Board to take place at the following times during the duration of the Project:

- Project Inception
- Project Midterm
- Project End

Other options such as meetings of representative groupings of the Project Board, teleconferencing and e-mail will be explored to allow for discussion and review of project matters during the years when no formal Steering Committee Meeting are planned. Formal meetings will be scheduled and arranged by the PCU in consultation with, and at the request of, the other Project Board members.

E.2. Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff

A full-time Project Manager, a full-time national Project Administrator/Finance Assistant, two full-time local Administrative Assistants, three Thematic Leaders/Technical Advisors, and a full-time National Technical Adviser will staff the PCU. ToRs for these positions will be further discussed and will be fine-tuned during the Inception Workshop so that roles and responsibilities and UNDP GEF reporting procedures are clearly defined and understood. Also, during the Inception Workshop the ToRs for specific consultants and sub-contractors will be fully discussed and, for those consultancies to be undertaken during the first six months of the project, full ToRs will be drafted and selection and hiring procedures will be defined.

Project Manager

The UNDP CO will hire the Project Manager to carry out the duties specified below, and to provide further technical assistance as required by the project team to fulfill the objectives of the project. He/she will be responsible for ensuring that the project meets its obligations to the GEF and the UNDP, with particular regard to the management aspects of the project, including supervision of staff, serving as stakeholder liaison, implementation of activities, and reporting. The Project Manager will lead the PCU and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project activities and the delivery of its outputs. The Project Manager will support and coordinate the activities of all partners, staff, and consultants as they relate to the implementation of the project. The Project Manager will be responsible for the following tasks:

Specific Duties

- Prepare detailed work plan and budget under the guidance of the Project Board and UNDP;
- Make recommendations for modifications to the project budget and, where relevant, submit proposals for budget revisions to the Project Board, and UNDP;
- Facilitate project planning and decision-making sessions;
- Organize the contracting of consultants and experts for the project, including preparing ToRs for all technical assistance required, preparation of an action plan for each consultant and expert, supervising their work, and reporting to the UNDP Project Officer;
- Provide technical guidance and oversight for all project activities;
- Oversee the progress of the project components conducted by local and international experts, consultants, and cooperating partners;
- Coordinate and oversee the preparation of all outputs of the project;
- Foster, establish, and maintain links with other related national and international programs and national projects, including information dissemination through media such as web page actualization, etc.;
- Organize Project Board meetings at least once every semester as well as annual and final review meetings as required by UNDP, and act as the secretary of the Project Board;
- Coordinate and report the work of all stakeholders under the guidance of UNDP;
- Prepare PIRs/APRs in the language required by the GEF and the UNDP's CO and attend annual review meetings;
- Ensure that all relevant information is made available in a timely fashion to UNDP regarding activities carried out nationally, including private and public sector activities, which impact the project;
- Prepare and submit quarterly progress and financial reports to UNDP as required, following all UNDP quality management system and internal administrative process;
- Coordinate and participate in M&E exercises to appraise project success and make recommendations for modifications to the project;
- Prepare and submit technical concepts and requirements about the project requested by UNDP, the Government of Colombia, or other external entities;
- Perform other duties related to the project in order to achieve its strategic objectives;
- Ensure the project utilizes best practices and experiences from similar projects;
- Ensure the project utilizes the available financial resources in an efficient and transparent manner;
- Ensure that all project activities are carried out on schedule and within budget to achieve the project outputs;

- Solve all scientific and administrative issues that might arise during the project.

Outputs

- Detailed work plans indicating dates for deliverables and budget;
- Documents required by the control management system of UNDP;
- ToRs and action plan of the staff and monitoring reports;
- List of names of potential advisors and collaborators and potential institutional links with other related national and international programs and national projects;
- Quarterly reports and financial reports on the consultant's activities, all stakeholders' work, and progress of the project to be presented to UNDP (in the format specified by UNDP);
- A final report that summarizes the work carried out by consultants and stakeholders during the period of the project, as well as the status of the project outputs at the end of the project;
- Minutes of meetings and/or consultation processes;
- Yearly PIRs/APRs;
- Adaptive management of project.

All documents are to be submitted to the UNDP Project Officer and in MS Word and in hard copy.

Qualifications (indicative)

- A graduate academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation);
- Minimum 5 years of experience in project management with at least 3 years of experience in at least two areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation);
- Experience facilitating consultative processes, preferably in the field of natural resource management;
- Proven ability to promote cooperation between and negotiate with a range of stakeholders, and to organize and coordinate multi-disciplinary teams;
- Strong leadership and team-building skills;
- Self-motivated and ability to work under the pressure;
- Demonstrable ability to organize, facilitate, and mediate technical teams to achieve stated project objectives;
- Familiarity with logical frameworks and strategic planning;
- Strong computer skills;
- Flexible and willing to travel as required;
- Excellent communication and writing skills in Spanish and English;
- Previous experience working with a GEF-supported project is considered an asset.

Project Thematic Leader/Technical Advisor

The project Thematic Leaders/Technical will be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Project's activities in its three thematic issues: consolidation of sustainable production landscapes; mainstreaming of low carbon rural development criteria and sustainable management of forests into financial plans and instruments; And development and / or implementation of economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems. They will be people working full time and paid with Project funds and will be part of a PCU based locally and under the supervision of the Project Manager.

Specific Duties

- Assist the Project Manager in the preparation of an Operational Work Plan for the duration of the project and corresponding Annual Work Plans based on the Project Document and Inception Report;
- Directly supervise the implementation of technical activities in the three prioritized landscapes in each thematic issue;
- Assist the Project Manager in the contracting of consultants and experts for the project, including preparing ToRs for all technical assistance required, and supervising their work;

- Coordinate and monitor the activities in the three prioritized landscapes as described in the Work Plan;
- Collect and analyze lessons learned and best practices, and design replication strategies within other production landscapes in the Amazon and other regions in the country;
- Ensure consistency between the various project elements and related activities provided or funded by other donor organizations within the prioritized landscapes;
- Assist the Project Manager in organizing all technical reporting activities to the GEF, UNDP, and Executing agencies, ensuring adherence to the Agencies' technical reporting requirements;
- Promote the Project and seek opportunities to leverage additional co-funding;
- Represent the Project at meetings and other project related fora at the local and subnational levels, as required.

Qualifications (indicative)

- An academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation);
- At least three years of working experience in the fields related to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation) or a directly related field;
- Experience facilitating consultative processes, planning and monitoring at the local level preferably in the field of natural resource management;
- Ability to work both independently and as a member of a team;
- Demonstrable ability to organize, facilitate, and mediate technical teams to achieve stated project objectives at the local level;
- Strong computer skills;
- Familiarity with logical frameworks and strategic planning.
- Strong computer skills;
- Flexible and willing to travel as required;
- Excellent communication and writing skills in Spanish;
- Previous experience working with a GEF-supported project is considered an asset

Project Administrator/Finance Assistant

The national Project Administrator/Finance Assistant is responsible for the financial and administrative management of the project activities and assists in the preparation of quarterly and annual work plans and progress reports for review and monitoring by UNDP.

Specific Duties

- Responsible for providing general financial and administrative support to the project;
- Take own initiative and perform daily work in compliance with annual work schedules;
- Assist project management in performing budget cycle: planning, preparation, revisions, and budget execution;
- Provide assistance to partner agencies involved in project activities, performing and monitoring financial aspects to ensure compliance with budgeted costs in line with UNDP policies and procedures;
- Monitor project expenditures, ensuring that no expenditure is incurred before it has been authorized;
- Assist project team in drafting quarterly and yearly project progress reports concerning financial issues.
- Drafting the contracts of national / local consultants and all project staff, in accordance with the instructions of the UNDP Contract Office;
- Ensure that UNDP procurement rules are followed during procurement activities that are carried out by the project and maintain responsibility for the inventory of the project assets;
- Perform preparatory work for mandatory and general budget revisions, annual physical inventory and auditing, and assist external evaluators in fulfilling their mission;
- Prepare all outputs in accordance with the UNDP administrative and financial office guidance;
- Ensure the project utilizes the available financial resources in an efficient and transparent manner;

- Ensure that all project financial activities are carried out on schedule and within budget to achieve the project outputs;
- Perform all other financial related duties, upon request.

Qualifications (indicative)

- Undergraduate Degree in finance, business sciences, or related fields;
- A demonstrated ability in the financial management of development projects and in liaising and cooperating with government officials, donors, and civil society;
- Self-motivated and ability to work under the pressure;
- Team-oriented, possesses a positive attitude, and works well with others;
- Flexible and willing to travel as required;
- Excellent interpersonal skills;
- Excellent verbal and writing communication skills in Spanish and English;
- Good knowledge of Word, Outlook, Excel, and Internet browsers;
- Previous experience working with a GEF and/or UNDP-supported project is considered an asset.

Administrative Assistant/Secretary

This position provides support to the Project Manager and technical staff for the day-to-day management of the project and secretarial or assistance functions. This will be a full-time position paid with project funds and based locally.

Specific Duties

- Assist the Project Manager in all project implementation activities;
- Make logistical arrangements for the organization of meetings, consultation processes, and media;
- Provide secretarial support for the project staff.
- Draft correspondence related to assigned project areas; provide clarification, follow up, and responses to requests for information;
- Assume overall responsibility for administrative matters of a more general nature, such as registry and maintenance of project files;
- Provide support to the PC and project staff in the coordination and organization of planned activities and their timely implementation;
- Assist the Project Manager in liaising with key stakeholders from the Government of Colombia counterpart, co-financing agencies, civil society, and NGOs, as required;
- Ensure the proper use and care of the instruments and equipment used on the project
- Resolve all administrative and support issues that might arise during the project.
- Provide assistance in all logistical arrangements concerning project implementation;
- Perform all other administrative and secretarial duties, upon request.

Qualifications (indicative)

- Technical degree in finance, business sciences, or related fields;
- Demonstrated experience in administrative work, preferably in an international organization or related to project implementation;
- Self-motivated and ability to work under the pressure;
- Team-oriented, possesses a positive attitude, and works well with others;
- Flexible and willing to travel as required;
- Excellent interpersonal skills;
- Excellent verbal and writing communication skills in Spanish (knowledge of English is considered an asset)
- Good knowledge of Word, Outlook, Excel, and Internet browsers;
- Previous experience working with a GEF and/or UNDP-supported project is considered an asset.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon
2. Project Number	PIMS 5715
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Colombia

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

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

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

The project will facilitate the direct, free, and equal participation of all national, subnational, and local stakeholders (e.g., MADS, SDCs, research institutes, municipalities, local communities and producers, and the private sector) in the planning and implementation of measures to improve ecological connectivity and conserve biodiversity through strengthened institutions and local organizations to ensure low-carbon-emission, integrated management and peace building, prioritizing production landscapes in the western Colombian Amazon. In line with UNDP’s focus on human rights, the project will train community organizations and local producers, including rural inhabitants, indigenous peoples, women’s groups, and municipal officials so that they become principal facilitators and decision makers for territorial development with a low-carbon-emission focus and integrated environmental management and peace building in the prioritized production landscapes. In addition, the project will provide monetary and non-monetary benefits equitably to the local stakeholders independent of their condition, which will result in the following: a) direct participation by producers, community organizations, and local governments in planning and implementing sustainable low-carbon-emission production activities; b) sustainable production practices that will contribute to ensuring food security; c) access to economic incentives that will allow reduced deforestation at the same time as increased productivity and diversification of production methods; and d) greater access to markets for sustainable products and higher income for producers.

Through the conservation and sustainable use of locally and globally important ecosystems (i.e., tropical rainforest, rivers, and wetlands, etc.) and reduced deforestation, the services these ecosystems provide will be improved (nutrient cycling, food and forest materials production, riparian area stabilization, carbon stocks, climate regulation, and biodiversity habitat) with a positive impact on the well-being of the communities that reside in the prioritized production landscapes. All of the national, subnational, and local stakeholders associated with the project have the right to freely express their opinions and participate in decision making related to the project implementation.

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

The project is classified as Gender Responsive: the results address the different needs of men and women, there is equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights; however, the project does not address the root causes of inequality in their lives. Women will be consulted during project implementation and will play a central role in achieving the project’s outcomes and the delivery of locally, sub nationally, and globally important environmental benefits. Women will actively participate in the decision-making processes related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, reduced deforestation, low-carbon-emission integrated land management, and peace building. Women and men will have the same opportunities in sustainable forest and land management, the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, and climate change mitigation, with consideration given to the role and priorities of both men and women. In addition, they will be given the opportunity to express themselves at the different levels of government

institutions, the private sector, and social organizations. The project will promote activities to fill in the gaps in gender equality and collect data disaggregated for sex and additional information about age and gender, including the distribution of the project's benefits. Gender considerations were included in the final design of the project with the participation of UNDP gender specialists, including indicators that are incorporated into the project results framework. During implementation of the social and economic technical studies related to the project, cultural, social, religious, and other factors that may restrict women's participation in the project will be identified, and strategies will be developed to overcome these limitations if they do exist. All consultations with women and women's groups will be documented, as well as the lessons learned and experiences women have participating in the project, so that they are available for designing and implementing similar initiatives.

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

The project will incorporate environmental sustainability through implementation of a sustainable production strategy that will result in improved forest cover, increased ecosystem connectivity, and reduced emissions in production landscapes of the western Colombian Amazon, with benefits for local communities and the global environment. This will be achieved through the implementation of specific activities to reduce deforestation, land degradation, and threats to biodiversity. Specifically, the project will incorporate environmental sustainability through the following means:

- a. 80,000 hectares of sustainable landscapes that maintain or improve forest cover, ecosystem connectivity, and reduce GHG emissions.*
- b. 1,655 hectares with sustainable production systems that reduce deforestation and land degradation.*
- c. 5 integrated climate change plans at the departmental and regional levels to address climate change and variability.*
- d. 6 sectoral strategies to increase efficiency and productivity in the forestry and agricultural sectors and to reduce emissions and vulnerability to climate change.*
- e. A program to strengthen capacities at the local level to manage sustainable production landscapes (sustainable forest management, sustainable production systems, conflict resolution, and peace building).*
- f. A program to strengthen capacities for integrated land management with a focus on low-carbon-emission rural development and peace building.*
- g. Improved habitat for globally, nationally, and locally important species.*
- h. Improved carbon storage to mitigate climate change.*

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>

Risk 1: Activities proposed for the project within critical habitats or environmentally sensitive areas or their surroundings	I = 1 P = 1	Low	The project will incorporate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into production landscapes in which critical habitats are present, principally tropical rainforest.	The project will include activities with a minimum or no risk of adverse effects on biodiversity or natural resources within the prioritized production landscapes in the western Colombian Amazon. In addition, there is very limited or no risk of reducing the population of any species that is recognized as a threatened, vulnerable, or endangered species. All of the project activities will be carried out in legally protected areas.
Risk 2: The project could involve harvesting natural forest products.	I = 2 P = 2	Low	The project would include activities geared towards the sustainable use of wildlife and plant species originating from sustainable use of the forest, as well as native Amazonian hydrobiological resources.	Participatory plans for the management and sustainable use of selected wildlife and plant species and hydrobiological resources will be developed with technical support provided by national and subnational environmental officials (MADS, SINCHI, CORPOAMAZONIA, and CDA). Technical support will be given to local organizations interested in the use of these species as part of the strategy to ensure their sustainable use with the minimal impact of the species' populations. The sustainable use of wildlife and plant species as part of the larger sustainable use of the forest and native Amazonian hydrobiological resources will be monitored by the project using a system that records results and monitors progress.
Risk 3: The results of the project will be sensitive or vulnerable to potential climate change impacts.	I = 2 P = 1	Low	Despite the fact that the project will build resistance to climate change through the integrated low-carbon-emission management of the prioritized production landscapes, the landscapes could be vulnerable to extreme climate vulnerability.	The project will increase ecosystem connectivity and strengthen ecosystem services in the prioritized landscapes through the use of tools that will promote sustainable forest and land use and conservation of biodiversity, thereby reducing the project outputs' vulnerability to climate change. With the goal of increasing resilience to climate change, the project will strengthen the capacity of the public and private stakeholders at the local and regional levels to develop response measures through tools for planning, knowledge and information, monitoring, management and interinstitutional coordination.
Risk 4: There are indigenous peoples in the project area (including the project's area of influence) and uncertainty in compliance with agreements by indigenous communities	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	Indigenous communities could be key project stakeholders in the implementation of sustainable productions systems that will contribute towards maintaining and/or improving forest cover, ecosystem connectivity, and	The project will be implemented with consideration given to the policies and rights of indigenous peoples in relation to their traditional lands and the use of natural resources that were established under Colombian legislation. In addition, the indigenous communities will be fully consulted during project implementation and will actively participate in the project's execution to ensure that their rights and concerns are taken into account. The project will develop a program to strengthen the capacities of local stakeholders, including

			reducing emissions in the lands prioritized for peace building.	<p>indigenous and women’s groups, regarding issues related to the management of sustainable production landscapes that include best forest management practices, sustainable production systems and product marketing, conflict resolution, and weaving the social fabric for peace building in sustainable production landscapes.</p> <p>In addition, the relationship with the communities will be carried out in accordance with the GEF and United Nations guidelines for the participation with indigenous peoples. All project actions will be carried out in line with the Environmental and Social Management Framework that was developed as part of the Heart of the Colombian Amazon initiative, including procedures and mechanisms for communication, participation, response to petitions and complaints, monitoring, and feedback, among others.</p>
[add additional rows as needed]				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments	
	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Given the degree of uncertainty in compliance with agreements by indigenous communities the overall project risk categorization is moderate. During the project formulation phase, meetings were held with indigenous communities, to present and discuss the project and its objectives; feedback was received for the joint definition of activities. However, further consultation are required and will be conducted during project implementation. The risk mitigation and risk evaluation measures will be full incorporated into the UNDP Risk Log, which will be presented to the LPAC as an annex to the final project document. The Risk Log will be updated in the ATLAS system during the length of the project, as necessary.</p>	
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			

	Check all that apply		Comments	
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Final Sign Off

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

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ³¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	No
6.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
7.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
8.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No

³¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ³² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No

³² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No

³³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

ANNEX G: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Social and environmental sustainability is fundamental for achieving development objectives and must be systematically integrated into the lifecycles of UNDP's projects and programs. UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) establish that all their programs and projects should increase social and environmental benefits and opportunities, and remain vigilant so that adverse risks and social and environmental impacts are avoided, minimized, and mitigated. The UNDP's SES involves various elements, including project-level standards that comprise Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples. Although this "child project" in Colombia includes a social and environmental focus in the development of its activities, the evaluation of Standard 6 per the UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and *SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist*, indicates that there is a **moderate** risk that the project poses adverse risks for indigenous peoples present in the project's area of intervention. This is mainly derived from the risk that indigenous peoples may be excluded from the participatory processes and/or benefits of the project. Per the SESP, moderate-risk projects may require limited social and environmental assessment and review to determine how the potential impacts identified in the screening will be avoided or when avoidance is not possible, minimized, mitigated, and managed.

This Environmental and Social Framework for indigenous peoples present in the project's area of intervention responds to the previously mentioned SESP requirement and will be considered through a more detailed evaluation that will be completed during project implementation. This evaluation will include a series of consultations during the first year of the project with these groups to achieve effective participation through their free, prior, and informed consent regarding the project and its objectives. This consultation process has been duly incorporated into the project design and will be appropriately monitored by the UNDP, as part of the project risks that were identified (see Annex I), through Annual Project Reports and through the SESP that will be applied again at the mid and terminal points of the project.

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The following is a brief description of the legal and institutional framework applicable to the project's social and environmental management measures regarding the indigenous groups present in the project's area of influence, which are guided by global policies and principles and project-level social and environmental standards established by the UNDP.

Description of Risk	Level	Applicable National and International Legal Framework	Applicable UNDP SES
There are indigenous groups present in the project's area of influence: Exclusion of indigenous groups from consultation, participation, and benefits of the project	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colombian Constitution, 1991 - Convention No. 169 of 1989 of the International Labor Organization regarding Indigenous Groups and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries - Law 21 of 1991 (March 4, 1991) through which Convention No. 169 was approved, regarding Indigenous Groups and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries - United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) <p><u>Collective and fundamental rights of indigenous peoples per the applicable national and international legal framework:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The right to life and existence as peoples with identity and culture (Colombian Constitution: Article 7) - The right to land, recognizing their rights to traditionally held indigenous lands, guaranteeing ownership through collective property rights to reserves, and the non-releasable, undeniable, and inalienable character of these lands (Colombian Constitution: Articles 63 and 329); - To the environment, recognizing their rights to the natural resources existing in their lands, which implies their right to participate in environmental planning, management, and 	<p>Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognizing as indigenous groups those who comply with the accepted definitions in the signed agreements and treaties (Article 1 of Convention No. 169). - Performing free, prior, and informed consultations when the project activities may affect their rights and interests, property, resources, land (with or without ownership titles of the groups in question) and the traditional ways of life of the indigenous groups involved.

		<p>conservation. The use of the natural resources should occur without affecting their cultural, social, and environmental identity (Convention No. 169: Articles 4, 7, and 32; UN Declaration: Article 29);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To self-governance and self-determination, recognizing and guaranteeing the existence of governing systems of each group as special public entities, according to their uses and customs that promote their ability to self-govern their issues of interest (Colombian Constitution: Articles 287 and 330); - To special jurisdiction, recognizing their own justice systems and the right to autonomously exercise social control within their own territories (Colombian Constitution: Article 246); - To develop their own identity and culture, which depends on their own belief system of the social, territorial, and economic reality of their communities (Convention No. 169: Articles 7, 16, 19, and 23; UN Declaration: Articles 3, 20, 23, and 32) - To the effective participation in and free, prior, and informed consent of issues that require it. Currently there are the following scenarios for participation by the indigenous groups: i) representation in Congress through special indigenous districts; ii) representation in decision-making processes of some special interest institutions of the Executive Branch; iii) scenarios of national, and in some cases, local consultation; iv) formal recognition of their institutions of self-government (Convention No. 169: Articles 2, 5, 6, 7, and 15; UN Declaration: Articles 4 and 18). 	<p>- Recognizing the importance of the direct participation by indigenous peoples (through their organizations) in the design, implementation, and closure of the project activities, as they are actions related to their development.</p>
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POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

The following is a summary of the positive and negative potential impacts generated by the project on the indigenous groups.

Project Outcomes	Potential Social and Environmental Impacts
<p>Outcome 1.1: Sustainable productive landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for peace-building</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced agriculture in forested areas or natural forests and improved ecosystem connectivity in indigenous lands. 2. Territorial planning and management that includes indigenous territories through a sustainable production landscape model and enduring peace. 3. Support for sustainable models and initiatives by local organizations, with an emphasis on those based on indigenous knowledge. 4. Development of sustainable use and management plans for commercial species of flora, fauna and hydrobiological resources. 5. Technical support and forest extension services for indigenous organizations and producers. 6. Strengthened capacities of indigenous organizations' representatives regarding best forest management practices, sustainable production systems, markets for sustainable products, and peace-building. 7. Reduction in land use practices that are incompatible with traditional indigenous territories. 8. Inclusion of social and environmental safeguards in territorial planning. <p>Negative:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indigenous groups may feel excluded from participation/consultation processes, monitoring, and/or benefits from sustainable production initiatives and processes to build peace at the territorial level. 2. Adverse social reaction to sustainable production practices due to potential increase in production costs.
<p>Outcome 1.2: Low-carbon-emission rural development and sustainable forest criteria mainstreamed into financial plans and instruments of priority sectors</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in forest governance processes for low-carbon-emission rural development and sustainable forest management. 2. Access to information about sustainable forest use and climate change adaptation or mitigation. 3. Private sectors improve their perception about the cultural and territorial values of indigenous groups. 4. Definition of strategic environmental evaluation criteria with participation by indigenous groups that serves to guide national sectoral policy in the Amazon region. <p>Negative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of consensus about incorporating indigenous priorities for planning into the low-carbon-emission development process and sustainable forest management. 2. Processes for capacity-building, access to information, and strengthening forest governance do not include indigenous representatives.
<p>Outcome 1.3: Economic, financial, and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implementation</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to economic and market mechanisms that serve as incentives for promoting a low-carbon-emission approach to rural development, including indigenous territories. 2. Economic valuation of natural resources in indigenous territories to assess the feasibility of sustainable production incentives. 3. Agreements with indigenous organizations for their access to financial resources that are geared towards improving production processes for access to markets, consolidation of production associations, and commercialization of sustainable products. <p>Negative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impact from participating in marketing processes that are alien to traditional indigenous culture. 2. Indigenous communities may feel excluded from participatory processes and/or benefits from the project.
<p>Outcome 2.1: Improved understanding of the factors contributing to rural development with a low-carbon approach favors the design and future implementation of strategies and the use of tools to reduce deforestation, as well as capacity-building for the integration of environmental management and peace-building</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of best practices and experiences, with special reference to best indigenous production practices and the results of these experiences. 2. Replicability of best indigenous production practices. <p>Negative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of communication and/or replication of best indigenous production practices due to the lack of interest by institutions or through actions that have not been adequately coordinated.

MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES PER RISKS OF THE SESP: STANDARD 6 – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The following describes the mitigation and management measures that will be implemented during the design and implementation of the project, which would result from the application of the SESP: Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples.

Potential Risk Identified (SES)	Management Response (indicate the corresponding project phase, and if possible, a timeframe)	Information / Source of Data Verification	Roles and Responsibilities
There are indigenous groups present in the project's area of influence: Exclusion of indigenous groups from consultation, participation, and benefits of the project	<p>During the design phase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of the risks specific to exclusion of and lack of consultation with indigenous groups. 2. The project's indigenous stakeholders have partially participated in the design and creation of the project's strategies to ensure the inclusion of their needs and interests. 3. Preliminary consultations with indigenous representatives regarding the project and its objectives. <p>During the implementation phase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater consultation and participation of indigenous peoples in the review and dialogue of project strategies, in line with the Environmental Social and Management Framework that was planned in the Heart of the Amazon initiative, including procedures and mechanisms for communication, participation, addressing grievances, monitoring, and feedback. 2. Relationship-building with the indigenous groups in accordance with the GEF and UNDP directives. 3. Involving representatives of national and/or subnational indigenous organizations in monitoring the project in relation to consultation, effective participation by indigenous peoples, and distribution of the project benefits. 4. Updating the Stakeholder Involvement Plan, with specific attention paid to participation by indigenous peoples. 	<p>Existing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Project Stakeholder Involvement Plan <input type="checkbox"/> SESP <p>Pending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Involvement Plan updated <input type="checkbox"/> Plan for specific measures to avoid and mitigate risks in areas with presence of indigenous peoples <input type="checkbox"/> Reports and lists of participants in consultation workshops and meetings <input type="checkbox"/> SESP updated <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP risk matrix updated <input type="checkbox"/> Project reports: annual project reports, mid-term and final evaluations 	<p>Management and implementation of actions: Project Coordinator, Expert in Social and Environmental Safeguards</p> <p>Implementation of the project overall coordination: Project Board and Technical Committee</p> <p>Support for and supervision of the project's implementation process: Project Board</p> <p>Interaction: indigenous organizations, producers' associations, and private sectors</p> <p>UNDP: Supervise and observe the effectiveness of management measures in avoiding and mitigating risks</p>

MONITORING AND REPORTING

The following is a description of the monitoring and reporting measures that are proposed for implementation by the project.

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Responsible and Communication
Follow-up of the implementation of the Social and	Compliance with mitigation measures that include full	Quarterly and biannually; mid-point	Follow-up per the project indicators.	Project Management Unit

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Responsible and Communication
Environmental Management Framework for indigenous peoples in the project's area of intervention	consultation and participation processes. Should there be changes to the SESP, they should be reported to the Project Management Unit in biannual reports, and at the mid-point and end of the project.	and at the end of the project	Feasible application of the actions. Contracting of an expert in social and environmental safeguards.	MADS CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA UNDP Indigenous organizations
Evaluation and feedback	Impact analysis, compilation of emerging risks, and collection of lessons learned about the management of social and environmental risks for providing feedback and/or new planning in a participatory manner with indigenous counterparts and organizations.	Biannually and annually	Relevant lessons are recorded by the project team according to category and affected groups, and they are used to inform decision-making.	Project Management Unit MADS CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA UNDP Indigenous organizations
Review, adjust/adapt, and continuous improvement	Internal review of information, addressing potential complaints to inform, correct, and/or adjust decision-making.	Annually	Data collection, reports, complaints and grievances will be reported by the technical team.	Project Management Unit MADS CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA UNDP
Comprehensive review of the project's performance and adaptive management	The Project Management Unit will perform an annual comprehensive review to update information and effects caused by the implementation of the project and if necessary develop new recommendations and/or reorient the activities proposed per the social and environmental safeguards.	Annually	Avoid potential and emerging impacts, define corrective measures in the annual plans when necessary	Project Management Unit Project Steering Committee UNDP
Project report	Written report to the Project Board (and other interested parties) that will include analysis and recommendations for managing social and environmental risks.	Annual End of the project	Systematization of actions, communication, and inclusion in the project's Final Report.	Project Management Unit
Dissemination	Public report to the key stakeholders.	Annually	Brief presentation of the report to the key stakeholders.	Project manager

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The Project Steering Committee will ultimately be responsible for the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures and the execution of the complete project. Final integration of the recommendations of activities should consider the particular needs of the key stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and women.

When considered necessary, activities related to the development of capacities and technical assistance will be included to facilitate the best application of the mitigation recommendations; also, if considered necessary, a review of the required budgetary assignments for each recommended activity will be performed.

PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Stakeholder participation is fundamental to achieving the results of the project and the development of the activities to be implemented. As such, at the project development stage, a participatory process for stakeholders was designed with the goal of collecting their various needs and interests. The process included visits by the MADS and the National Parks Unit to the prioritized municipalities in the western Amazon to involve local stakeholders beginning at the project design stage and to identify potential alliances with local groups and authorities for implementation of the project. The organizations that were consulted include the Amazon Indigenous Peoples Organization.

Due to the importance of this issue, during project implementation additional consultations have been made to update the Stakeholder Participation Plan and to include an Indigenous Peoples Participation Plan.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS AND SUGGESTIONS MECHANISM

The mechanism for addressing complaints, grievances, and suggestions will provide useful information to the project and will serve to continuously improve and prevent conflicts that the project's actions may generate. The project will ensure that the indigenous peoples potentially affected have knowledge of and access to this mechanism. The specific grievance mechanism for the project will be determined using the following methodology, which will be adapted to the ministerial mechanism when it becomes operational.

Steps

The following are the steps for addressing complaints, grievances, and suggestions.

- Complaints/grievances/suggestions will initially be addressed at the technical level. If resolution is possible and can easily be addressed at the technical level, no further action will be required.
- When the complaint/grievance/suggestion is difficult to address at the closest level and/or alters the proposed project activities it should be communicated to and managed by the Project Management Unit or Steering Committee, who will then make a decision on the action to be taken.
- If the complaint/grievance/suggestion refers to a concept related to project implementation, it will be directed to the Project Steering Committee and national sectoral mechanisms will be used in the resolution of the issue.

The management of complaints will be as follows:

1. Project Manager receives and documents complaints

When the complaint cannot be addressed at the technical level, the affected party (or the party who wishes to provide suggestions) should approach the Project Coordinator, who must generate a written report of the complaint, and be proactive providing a solution, with assistance from the technical team, and follow up on possible related social and environmental risks. The technical staff should also mention the complaints in the project reports. The Project Board should have access to the written report of the complaint.

2. The Project Coordinator consults with the Project Board

If the Project Coordinator is not able to address the complaint, he/she will inform the Project Board, who will decide on the course of action and related details. The Project Board should then communicate verbally and in writing to the affected party the action (or actions) to be taken.

3. Mediation by a Third Party

If the affected person determines that the complaint has not been properly addressed, he/she shall notify the Project Coordinator. Upon receiving this communication, the Project Coordinator will inform the Project Board who will decide on the next step.

In the event that the Project Board cannot resolve the complaint, an external resolution or arbitration may be required, such as the Ombudsman. Finally, the affected or injured party will have the option to file the complaint using UNDP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM; www.undp.org/srm). Access to UNDP's Social and Environmental Compliance Unit ("SECU") is also available (www.undp.org/secu), or the complainant may also use another national or international mechanism.

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project’s Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):

3: The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions on how the project will contribute to higher level change as specified in the programme’s theory of change, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project’s strategy is the best approach at this point in time.

2: The project has a theory of change related to the programme’s theory of change. It has explicit assumptions that explain how the project intends to contribute to higher level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time, but is backed by limited evidence.

1: The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme’s theory of change. The project document does not clearly specify why the project’s strategy is the best approach at this point in time.

Evidence:

Section IV Strategy of the ProDoc, specifically Figure 3 of the ProDoc, presents the Theory of Change, in which the problems, barriers, strategies, outputs, and goals are identified.

With regard to the CPD, the project will provide cross-cutting support towards achieving the outputs of inclusive Governability for urban and rural development and sustainable growth (Section IV Strategy of the ProDoc, page 9).

2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option that best reflects the project)

3: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project’s RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true to select this option)

2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work1 as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project’s RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true to select this option)

1: While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work1 as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This answer is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan.

Evidence:

The project supports the Sustainable Development Pathways area of work, specifically Output 1.3 of the Strategic Plan. The results framework (Page 32 of the ProDoc) includes the RRF indicators for this product.

The project supports the emerging area of natural resources management.

RELEVANT

3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option that best reflects this project)

3: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.) The project plans to solicit feedback from targeted groups regularly through project monitoring. Representatives of the targeted group/geographic areas will contribute to project decision-making, such as being included in the project’s governance mechanism (i.e., project board.) (all must be true to select this option)

2: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised, and are engaged in project design. The project document states clearly how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation

will be ensured throughout the project. Collecting feedback from targeted groups has been incorporated into the project's RRF/monitoring system, but representatives of the target group(s) may not be directly involved in the project's decision making. (all must be true to select this option)



1: The target groups/geographic areas do not prioritize excluded and/or marginalised populations, or they may not be specified. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project.

Evidence:

The geographic areas are specified in Section IV Strategy in the ProDoc, which includes a map; Section V Results and Partnerships. The territorial layout of the project is shown in the prioritized landscapes in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo. The populations targeted by the project are indigenous communities, rural producers, and settlers located in the most deforested areas in the country (see Section V Results and Partnerships in the ProDoc).
The project's governance and management agreements are set forth in Section IX of the ProDoc, which specifically establishes the role of governance for the groups targeted by the project.

4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option that best reflects this project)



3: Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, analysis and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives.



2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project's theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives.



1: There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence.

Evidence:

The project considers and is built upon current regional and national experiences (lessons learned); initiatives at the national level that have been implemented, such as the Amazon Vision Program, program to support the Production Partnerships of the MADS, the Sustainable Cattle Ranching Project, DEI—UNDP Project, Partnerships for Regional Peace-building, Small Grants Programs, etc.
(Section IV Strategy—Baseline, Page 14 of the ProDoc)

5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequities and empower women? (select the option that best reflects this project)



3: A participatory gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option)



2: A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option)



1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered.

Evidence:

The document incorporates a gender perspective into Section V Results and Partnerships —Sub-section iv. Mainstreaming gender (Page 28), with the specific activities to address this issue. In addition, Annex N: Gender Analysis and Project Gender

Mainstreaming Plan, addresses this in a wide-ranging and detailed manner. Within this Annex is an item addressing identified barriers and opportunities to ensure women's participation in the project as well as a gender action plan in which concrete activities to address gender inequalities and indicators are identified.

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select the option that best reflects this project)



3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project's intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)



2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified.



1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

Evidence:

An analysis was performed by the National Government through which UNDP was identified as one of the implementing agencies (in coordination with The World Bank). The components to be implemented by each agency were defined in accordance with their experience.

In addition, an analysis was performed of the interested parties, which is summarized in Section V Results and Partnerships — Sub-section iii. Stakeholder engagement (Page 25 of the ProDoc), and describes the stakeholders and their role in the project. Annex L presents Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan which clearly identifies the basic roles and responsibilities of the main stakeholders in the project, enables the full knowledge of the stakeholders of progress and obstacles of the development of the project and makes use of their experience and skills to improve project actions and identifies the key moments within the project lifecycle when their participation will occur.

Section V Results and Partnerships —Sub-section v. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (Page 29 of the ProDoc) will develop the South-South cooperation theme, with consideration given to the fact that the project is part of a regional program, through which there will be multiple opportunities to share knowledge and lessons learned directly with other countries.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

7. Does the project seeks to further the realization of human rights using a human rights based approach? (select the option that best reflects this project)



3: Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, specifically upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously assessed and identified with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true to select this option)



2: Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were assessed and identified and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget.



1: No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

Evidence:

The social and environmental screening (Annex F of the ProDoc) describes how the project includes a human rights focus. Specifically, the project will facilitate the direct, free, and equal participation of all interested parties at the national, regional, and local levels. The analysis mentioned above considers a risk analysis around the infringement upon the rights of indigenous peoples, and explicitly states that the project will be implemented considering the policies and rights of indigenous peoples regarding their traditional lands and the use of natural resources according to Colombian law. In addition, the indigenous communities will be consulted and will actively participate in project execution to ensure that their rights and concerns are given consideration. The

project will develop a program to strengthen the capacities of local stakeholders, including indigenous women’s organizations and groups, around issues related to managing SPL that includes best practices for forest management, sustainable production systems and product marketing, conflict resolution, and building the social fabric for consolidating peace in SPL.

8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from option that best reflects this project)

3: Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true to select this option).

2: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget.

1: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered.

Evidence:

Yes. An analysis of the social and environmental safeguards was performed, which resulted in a classification of low risk. The project will include activities with minimal risk of adverse social and environmental impacts. Annex F presents the social and environmental screening of the project, which describes how the project incorporates environmental sustainability and identifies social and environmental risks.

The project is focused on improving ecological connectivity and biodiversity conservation through strengthening institutions and local organizations to ensure low-carbon-emission integrated management and peace building.

This initiative will be achieved through a multifocal strategy that includes rural sustainable development with a low-carbon-agro-environmental focus to assist in preventing deforestation and land degradation, conserves biodiversity, and improves the quality of life of people in the region. This in turn will generate the necessary social and economic opportunities for building peace through implementation of production practices that are environmentally friendly and promote innovation in practices for sustainable access to forests, economic mechanisms, and marketing strategies for sustainable timber and non-timber products from the Amazon. This initiative will also strengthen forest governance and the capacities of public and private institutions in the region, with a gender focus.

9. If the project is worth \$500,000 or more, has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? Select N/A only if the project is worth less than \$500,000. [if yes, upload the completed checklist]

Yes

No

N/A

Evidence:

N/A

MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

10. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)

2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)

1: The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection “2” above. This includes: the project’s selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project’s theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators.

Evidence:

The Project Results Framework (Section VII – page 32) include outputs, indicators, reference values, mid-term and final project goals, and assumptions.
All activities clearly respond to the need to create changes to the current situation.
The expected outcomes, along with their outputs and goals, are provided in detail on pages 17-24 of the ProDoc.

11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?

Yes

No

Evidence:

See Section VII of the ProDoc, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. A table is also presented that contains the GEF monitoring and evaluation requirements and the M&E budget.

12. Is the project’s governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: The project’s governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true to select this option).

2: The project’s governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true to select this option)

1: The project’s governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

Evidence:

Section IX, Governance and Management Agreements, pages 39-41 of the ProDoc presents a detailed description of the governance and management agreements.
A Project Board (its members are listed), a project coordination unit and a technical committee (its members are listed) are considered). This was discussed with the participating agencies during project formulation.
ToRs for the project coordination unit are included.
The difference governance and management structures and their functions have been considered

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: Project risks fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis which references key assumptions made in the project’s theory of change. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. (both must be true to select this option)

2: Project risks identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk.

1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document.

Evidence:

Yes. The ProDoc includes a risk assessment (Annex I), which describes the identified risks, type of risks, impact and probability, mitigation measures, and who is responsible for managing these risks.

EFFICIENT

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.

Yes

No

Evidence:

Section VI of the ProDoc, Feasibility – Sub-section i. Cost efficiency and effectiveness.

15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)

Yes

No

Evidence:

The national and UNDP projects and initiatives with which synergies will be established to achieve more efficient results are presented in Section IV Strategy and Section V Results and Partnerships.

16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

Yes

No

Evidence:

The project includes a multi-year budget (6 years): Section XI Total Budget and Work Plan.
The costs were estimated based on similar UNDP projects implemented in the project area; as well as the experiences of other institutions that are currently implementing projects in the region.
The project has not estimated and incorporated into the budget the cost implications of inflation. Exposure to the currency exchange rate is considered a risk.

17. Is the Country Office fully recovering its costs involved with project implementation?

Yes

No

Evidence:

The project will be executed under DIM. The budget incorporates all related costs, including those of the Project Coordination Unit.
Section XI Total Budget and Work Plan.

EFFECTIVE

18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. (both must be true to select this option)
- 2: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments.
- 1: The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered.

Evidence:

After an assessment with the MADS and other participating institutions through multiple work meetings during the formulation of the project, it was concluded that the best management arrangement for the project was under DIM given the administrative and budgetary limitations of MADS (see PAC minutes).

It was also concluded that initially UNDP would not work with implementation partners since, first, their capacity needs to be strengthened through grants.

Taking into account the adaptive management approach of the project, as capacity of local partners is strengthened, the possibility of making them responsible parties will be evaluated and capacity assessments will be carried out.

19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination?

- 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions.
- 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions.
- 1: No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project.

Evidence:

There is evidence of consultations with the various strategic stakeholders and target groups (at the local level) during project formulation. This evidence is incorporated in the ProDoc as an annex.

20. Does the project have explicit plans for evaluation or other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation?

- Yes
- No

Evidence:

Section VIII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan; Annex B: Monitoring Plan.

21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

- Yes
- No

Evidence:

Yes, the gender marker is GEN2.

The document incorporates a gender perspective into Section V Results and Partnerships —Sub-section iv. Mainstreaming gender (Page 28), with the specific activities to address this issue. In addition, Annex N: Gender Analysis and Project Gender Mainstreaming Plan, addresses this in a wide-ranging and detailed manner. Within this Annex is an item addressing identified barriers and opportunities to ensure women’s participation in the project as well as a gender action plan in which concrete activities to address gender inequalities and indicators are identified.

22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)



3: The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the activity level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources.



2: The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level.



1: The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project.

Evidence:

Yes, a realistic work plan and budget for the duration of the project (6 years) is included (Section XI Total Budget and Work Plan). Both the work plan and the budget are presented at the activity level to ensure that the outputs are delivered in a timely manner with the resources allocated.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NATIONAL APPROPRIATION

23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?



3: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.



2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners.



1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.

Evidence:

Yes, the formulation process from the project concept to the ProDoc was led by MADS through participatory working sessions that included partners and key stakeholders, including PNN, IDEAM, SDCs, Research Institutes, among others (evidence of participation of the different stakeholders is presented as an annex).

24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):



3: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.



2.5: A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities.



2: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment.



1.5: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned.



1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions.

Evidence:

During the formulation of the ProDoc, the institutions, key stakeholders and interested parties were identified; their roles are described in Section V Results and Partnerships – Sub-section iii. Stakeholder engagement. It was concluded based on the activities to be implemented and the project’s main topics that a capacity strengthening process is required through the allocation of grants. An assessment of capacities will be carried out after the start of the project; as a first step, a strategy has been envisaged to strengthen the specific capacities of regional and local institutions. Later, taking into account the adaptive management approach of the project, as capacity of local partners is strengthened, the possibility of making them responsible parties will be evaluated and capacity assessments will be carried out

25. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc..) to the extent possible?



Yes



No

Evidence:

Defined as part of the stakeholder engagement strategy where the roles of each stakeholder in the project are defined according to their potentialities and strengths, thus making the best use of national systems for the development of activities on the ground (Page 25-28).

26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation strategy)?



Yes



No

Evidence:

Section VI. F Feasibility and Sub-section iv. Sustainability and Scaling-Up

ANNEX I: UNDP Risk Log

Project Risks									
No.	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact and Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Submitted, Updated By	Last Update	Status
1	Lack of articulation among existing initiatives	At Concept Note (PIF)	Strategic	<p>If effective coordination among the existing initiatives is not achieved, disperse and discordant implementation of activities and initiatives will occur, which could greatly reduce the absorption of the project at the local level.</p> <p>P = 1 I = 2</p>	<p>To mitigate this risk, the project team and the Executing Agency will keep themselves updated and informed about the development of the Amazon Vision Program to which the project is aligned to ensure that there is complementarity in the implementation of agro-environmental development activities as well as activities that will address the direct causes of deforestation through the establishment of net-zero deforestation agreements with rural associations and the provision of conservation tools and adoption of sustainable agro-environmental practices, among other strategies. These actions will be implemented under the leadership of the MADR and MADS, in coordination with SINCHI, who will also have wide participation in the project proposed herein. In addition, there will be close coordination with the Heart of the Colombian Amazon project (GEF ID 5560), whose lessons learned will be taken into consideration by the members of this project. During the final design of the project proposed herein, numerous consultations were held with that project's implementation team, the MADS (the Executing</p>	MADS, Project Coordination Unit (PCU), SDCs	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change

					Agency), and the Work Bank (GEF Implementing Agency) to ensure the effective articulation between the two initiatives; consultations will continue with these agencies during project implementation. Finally, at the subnational (SDCs) and local (departmental governments) levels, the project will support the creation and implementation of ICCPs ensuring the harmonization of implementation of activities for low-carbon development in the agricultural and forestry sectors.				
2	Project implementation scheme through two GEF implementation Agencies (WB and UNDP) that have different procedures and implementation times.	At CEO Endorsement	Organizational	If a good level of coordination among the GEF implementing agencies and the various implementation partners is not achieved, there could be delays in implementing project activities, limiting the achievement of the expected results. P = 1 I = 2	As part of the governance and management arrangements of the project, a Technical Committee will be established to include among its members the Coordinator of Component 1 of the Child Project to ensure coordination in implementing the two components. The committee will also include representatives from MADS, PNN, SINCHI, IDEAM, CDA, CORPOAMAZONIA and the two departmental governments, that will participate in the implementation of the activities of the two components of the Child Project, thereby facilitating the coordination of actions and achievement of the anticipated outcomes. In addition, the project will hire a part-time technical advisor based in Bogota who will serve as a liaison between MADS and UNDP to facilitate coordination of actions	MADS, PCU, SDCs, UNDP	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change

					among the work teams of the project components.				
3	Lack of interest among local stakeholders for the development of conservation initiatives due to the perception of a high economic risk and low profits	At Concept Note (PIF)	Strategic / Financial	<p>Not achieving tangible benefits for the producers will limit the sustainability of the project outcomes, lead to increased deforestation and land degradation, and will limit the ability to replicate best practices in other production landscapes in the Amazon.</p> <p>P = 2 I = 3</p>	<p>Awareness-raising campaigns for rural extension and financial incentive programs will widely disseminate information on the project and build credibility from the start of implementation (and in agreement with the target population). Amazonian producers usually have limited access to programs, projects, and incentives because, in part, they do not know about them. Institutions do not disseminate information about their services, especially in remote regions. Therefore, it is a manageable risk</p> <p>The project will implement financial mechanism to access credit aimed at production initiatives; this financial mechanism will be articulated with the lines of credit designed by the Amazon Vision Program, which will be managed by FINAGRO/MADR, providing significant institutional support and ensuring the sustainability for this mechanism.</p> <p>In addition, through grants, following the GEF Small Grants Programme model, incentives will be given to allow strengthened participation by local stakeholders in environmental management and the sustainable management of natural resources with tangible social and economic benefits (see Project Output 1.3.1).</p> <p>Finally, local benefits will increase through technical support and</p>	MADS, CORPOAMAZONIA, CDA, PNUD	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change

					training in sustainable production, strengthened local governance, and strengthened capacity to establish alliances and facilitate access to markets for environmentally friendly products. Activities to access markets will be developed within the framework of the National Plan for Green Businesses led by MADS, the SDCs, research institutes, and producers, ensuring the sustainability of these actions and social and economic benefits for the producers.				
4	Despite the progress made in solidifying peace, conflicts and unsafe conditions continue to exist that limit the achievement of the outcomes	At Concept Note (PIF)	Political	Not consolidating peace in the prioritized landscapes could limit the project's impact, make access to the areas of intervention difficult, and delay the achievement of the expected outcomes of the project. P = 3 I = 3	The project will be implemented in accordance with the United Nations Department of Security and Surveillance (UNDSS) protocols, and work plans will be adjusted accordingly. The security department of the United Nations in Colombia will monitor continuously security issues in the project area. The project staff and consultants based on the field and visiting project sites will follow Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS). UNDP also has two field offices in Caqueta and Meta that will support the project implementation in terms of monitoring security risks and informing local police and other enforcement agencies needed for the protection of local communities and project staff . All of the project activities will be performed within the current national context and government directives to consolidate peace. The project will have the extensive	MADS, UNDP	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change

					experience of UNDP at the national level for peace-building and working in areas of conflict, which will serve as a guarantee to achieve the objectives of the project				
5	Limited interest by the private sector in supporting local initiatives and facilitating access to markets	At Concept Note (PIF)	Financial	This may result in limited adoption of the projected sustainable production practices at the local level. P = 2 I = 3	To reduce this risk, the project will invite the private sector to participate in developing a strategy for accessing national and international markets for the sustainable products that originate in the prioritized production landscapes. The projected economic benefits that result from this strategy will serve as an incentive for the private sector to continue its support of local sustainable production initiatives. In addition, the project will establish alliances between the private sector and production associations for the production and marketing of sustainable products and will provide training to facilitate the support from private sector to green and sustainable businesses.	MADS, CORPOAMAZONIA, CDA	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change
6	The project's outcomes may be sensitive and vulnerable to climate change	At CEO Endorsement	Environmental	Although the project will enhance resilience to climate change through low-carbon-emission integrated management of the prioritized production landscapes, they could continue to be vulnerable to extreme climate variability. P = 1 I = 2	The project will increase connectivity and strengthen ecosystem services in the prioritized landscapes through the use of tools that promote sustainable forest and land use and biodiversity conservation, thereby reducing the vulnerability of the project's outcomes to climate change. With a goal of enhancing climate change resilience, the project will strengthen the capacity of public and private stakeholders at the local and subnational levels to develop improved response measures	MADS, IDEAM, CORPOAMAZONIA, CDA	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change

					through planning tools, knowledge and information, monitoring, and interinstitutional coordination and management.				
7	Exclusion of indigenous groups from consultation, participation, and benefits of the project	At CEO Endorsement	Organizational	<p>Not being able to ensure that indigenous communities are consulted and effectively participates will limit the impact of the project and will put a risk the sustainability of the project outcomes</p> <p>P = 2 I = 4</p>	<p>During the project formulation phase, meetings were held with indigenous communities, to present and discuss the project and its objectives; feedback has been received for the joint definition of activities.</p> <p>In addition, the project is in line with the different initiatives that the Government of Colombia is implementing in the Amazon region and state policies for the management of forests and the reduction of deforestation, including the Amazon Vision Program, and the Heart of the Colombian Amazon project (GEF ID 5560), which have been widely consulted with local stakeholders, including indigenous groups.</p> <p>The relationship with the communities, including indigenous groups, will be carried out in accordance with the GEF and United Nations guidelines for the participation with indigenous peoples. All project actions will be carried out in line with the Environmental and Social Management Framework that was develop as part of the Heart of the Colombian Amazon initiative, including procedures and mechanisms for communication, participation, response to petitions and complaints, monitoring, and feedback, among others.</p>	MADS, CORPOAMAZONIA, CDA, UNDP	UNDP	At CEO Endorsement	No change

					In addition, an Environmental and Social Management Framework for indigenous peoples present in the project's area of intervention to avoid or when avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, and managed any risk.				
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ANNEX J: RESULTS OF THE CAPACITY ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTING PARTNER AND HACT MICRO ASSESSMENT

The project will be implemented under DIM; thus, a capacity assessment of the project implementing partner is not required.

ANNEX K: ADDITIONAL AGREEMENTS

ANNEX L: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION PLAN

Objectives of the Stakeholder Participation Plan:

The formulation of the stakeholder participation plan has the following objectives: a) to clearly identify the basic roles and responsibilities of the main participants in this Project; b) to ensure full knowledge of those involved concerning the progress and obstacles in project development and to take advantage of the experience and skills of the participants to enhance project activities; and c) to identify key instances in the project cycle where stakeholder involvement will occur. The ultimate purpose of the stakeholder participation plan will be the long-term sustainability of the project achievements, based on transparency and the effective participation of the key stakeholders.

During the PPG phase, visits were conducted by the project team and MADS and the National Natural Park Unit's staff to the municipalities in the prioritized landscapes to involve the local stakeholders early on in the project design process and to identify potential partnerships with local groups, including the prioritized municipalities, for effective participatory planning and management.

The stakeholders consulted included: CORPOAMAZONIA, CDA, National Natural Park Unit's (field staff), SINCHI Institute, IDEAM, Fondo Acción, Fondo Patrimonio Natural, MADR, and Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon.

Participation mechanisms:

During the project preparation stage, a stakeholder analysis was performed to identify key stakeholders at the national and local levels, assess stakeholders' interests in the project, and define their roles and responsibilities for project implementation. Please refer to Section VI(iii) of this Project Document, which describes the main stakeholders related to the project and their level of their participation during implementation.

Information dissemination, consultation, and similar activities that took place during the PPG

Throughout project development, close contact was maintained with the national and local stakeholders. National institutions and key donor agencies were directly involved in the development of the project. Numerous consultations occurred with multiple stakeholders to discuss the various aspects of project design.

For the development project Outcome 1 consultations were performed with MADS, CORPOAMAZONIA, CDA, SINCHI Institute, the National Natural Parks Unit, the project team of the Heart of Amazonia project, and the WB to evaluate the status quo of activities that have already been implemented as well as ongoing activities, and identify priorities for implementation of activities under the GEF project proposed herein. Numerous workshops, meetings, and conference calls were conducted during the consultation with these agencies and a joint analysis of activities to be implemented over the next six years was performed. Consultations with co-financing institutions were conducted to ensure a complete package of signed cofinancing letters that will support enhanced connectivity and biodiversity conservation in the western Colombian Amazon

For project Component 2, consultations were made with MADS and its feedback was requested in order to comply with UNDP and GEF guidelines regarding knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.

Approach to stakeholder participation

The project's approach for stakeholder involvement and participation is based on the principles outlined in the following table.

Principle	Stakeholder participation will:
Adding Value	Be an essential means of adding value to the project.
Inclusivity	Include all relevant stakeholders.
Accessibility and Access	Be accessible and promote access to the process.
Transparency	Be based on transparency and fair access to information.
Fairness	Ensure that all stakeholders are treated in a fair and unbiased way.

Accountability	Be based on a commitment to accountability by all stakeholders.
Constructive	Seek to manage conflict and promote the public interest.
Redressing	Seek to redress inequity and injustice.
Capacitating	Seek to develop the capacity of all stakeholders.
Needs-Based	Be based on the needs of all stakeholders.
Flexible	Be designed and implemented in a flexible manner.
Rational and Coordinated	Be rationally planned and coordinated, rather than ad hoc.
Excellence	Be subject to ongoing reflection and improvement.

Stakeholder involvement plan

The project’s design incorporates several features to ensure ongoing and effective stakeholder participation in its implementation. The mechanisms to facilitate the involvement and active participation of different stakeholders in project implementation will comprise a number of different elements:

a) Project inception workshop to enable stakeholder awareness of the start of project implementation

The project will be launched by a multi-stakeholder workshop. This workshop will provide an opportunity to provide all stakeholders with the most updated information on the project and the project work plan. It will also establish a basis for further consultation as the project’s implementation begins.

b) Formation of Project Steering Committee to ensure representation of stakeholder interests in project

A Project Board will be formed to ensure broad representation of all key interests throughout the project’s implementation. The representation and broad terms of reference of the PSC are further described in [Section IX](#) (Governance and Management Arrangements) of this Project Document.

c) Establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) to oversee stakeholder engagement processes during project

The PMU will take direct operational and administrative responsibility for facilitating stakeholder involvement and ensuring increased local ownership of the project and its results. The PCU will be located in one of the departmental capitals near the prioritized landscapes and its staff, led by Project Coordinator, will ensure stakeholder engagement at the local level, including the participation of community, rural, indigenous, and women’s organizations and individuals.

d) Project communications to facilitate ongoing awareness of the project

Component 1 entails a specific activities on communications to ensure that all stakeholders aware of the project and its management. This will include community-based dialogue mechanisms to promote sustainable production systems developed and adopt best production practices. These mechanisms are also conceived as a strategy to promote the strengthening of the community social fabric, to strengthen the role of women, and to focus on the processes for building peace. In addition, they will contribute to build awareness about transparency in project management.

Component 2 will allow the gathering and sharing of lessons learned in a systematic and efficient manner, with special emphasis on the development and dissemination of knowledge, facilitating communication for ongoing awareness of the project.

e) Direct involvement of local stakeholders in project implementation

Local stakeholders will be directly involved in the implementation of the project, in particular through project Component 1, by means of the following: a) participatory sustainable production planning in three prioritized landscapes, including the assessment of the ecological and socioeconomic aspects of each landscape; b) direct participation in the design of training development plans; c) as direct beneficiaries of economic and market mechanisms to serve as incentives to promote low-carbon-emission integral rural development, d) as direct beneficiaries of implementation of best agricultural practices and the establishment of sustainable productive arrangements in their lands; and e) through the development and implementation of management plans for the sustainable use and harvesting of forest resources.

g) Capacity-building

Project activities are strategically designed to build capacity of the institutional and community stakeholder groups (including women and indigenous peoples), at the systemic, institutional, and individual levels – to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes. At the local level, investments are directed at building the capacities of producers (including women) on the management of sustainable landscapes and development of integrated landscape management strategies, benefiting 600 community members, and for dissemination of technological packages to promote sustainable use of forests (300 people). At the institutional level, investments are directed to the training of SDC and technicians of departmental governments for the implementation of ICCPs and climate change management (45 people).

ANNEX M: SUMMARY OF CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES FINANCED BY THE PROJECT FOR THE FIRST TWO YEARS

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Week ¹	Estimated PWS ²	Tasks, Deliverables and Qualifications
National Consultant	Environmental monitoring expert	\$350/day	30 days (Year 1)	<p>Tasks: Design of outcomes monitoring system in sustainable production landscapes</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Document and outcomes monitoring system (in Excel and / or Word), including project impact indicators</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation); at least 3 years of experience in environmental monitoring</p>
National Consultant	Local rural extensionist (16)	\$800/month	12 months (Year 2)	<p>Tasks: Technical assistance to local producers</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Plans and reports of local rural extension activities; document of lessons learned and best practices</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: A professional technical degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation); at least 3 years of experience in local rural extension</p>
National Consultant	Sustainable production expert	\$350/day	30 days (Year 1)	<p>Tasks: Identification of species of commercial interest or self-consumption in production landscapes</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Report / recommendations on potential species for commercialization or self-consumption in productive landscapes</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation); at least 3 years of experience in sustainable production in the Amazon region</p>
National Consultant	Sustainable production and markets expert	\$350/day	30 days (Year 1)	<p>Tasks: Identification of business partners and support to market access for forest product in sustainable production landscapes</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Report / recommendations on potential markets and business partners for the commercialization of forest product in sustainable production landscapes</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in sustainable production and access to green markets</p>
National Consultant	Environmental education and training expert	\$350/day	120 days (Year 1)	<p>Tasks: Design of capacity-building program for producers to manage sustainable production landscapes</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Report / assessment of training needs; Training plan and modules, including teaching materials</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment education or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in in environment education in the Amazon region</p>
National Consultant	Local rural extensionist (3)	\$1,300/month	12 months (Year 2)	<p>Tasks: Technical assistance to associations of the agricultural and forestry sectors for the implementation of programs related to climate change</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Plans and reports of local rural extension activities on climate change mitigation; document of lessons learned and best practices</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation); at least 3 years of experience in local rural extension related to climate change</p>

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Week ¹	Estimated PWS ²	Tasks, Deliverables and Qualifications
National Consultant	Local technician, sustainable production (3)	\$1,300/month	9 months (Year 2)	<p>Tasks: Local technical assistance and dissemination and training strategies for the implementation of procedures for the sustainable use of forests, the implementation of climate change plans, and sectoral licensing</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Plans and Reports of local technical assistance activities on sustainable forest use, climate change and environmental licensing for sustainable products initiatives; document of lessons learned and best practices</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation); at least 3 years of experience in sustainable production in the Amazon region</p>
National Consultant	Environmental economics expert	\$350/day	60 days (Year 1)	<p>Tasks: Economic valuation studies of natural resources to support decision-making regarding the feasibility of development projects within the Amazon region</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Report/recommendations on economic valuation of natural resources in the Amazon</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in economic valuation of natural resources</p>
National Consultant	Environmental economics expert	\$350/day	60 days (Year 1)	<p>Tasks: Identification of tariff benefits for green infrastructure construction, the implementation of tax incentives, and the structuring of an incentives scheme for avoided deforestation</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Report/recommendations on tariff benefits for green infrastructure construction; Report/recommendations for the implementation of an incentives scheme for avoided deforestation</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in green infrastructure and avoided deforestation</p>
National Consultant	Environmental economics expert	\$350/day	90 days (Year 1)	<p>Tasks: Proposal of incentives to promote reduction of deforestation and transformation to sustainable production landscapes</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Report/recommendations for the implementation of incentives to reduce deforestation and promote SPLs, including feasibility analysis</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in environmental incentives for reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable production</p>
National Consultant	Environmental economics expert	\$350/day	30 days (Year 2)	<p>Tasks: Implementation of fiscal incentives to promote reduction of deforestation and transformation to sustainable production landscapes</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Report on results and benefits derived from the implementation of incentives to reduce deforestation and promote SPLs; document of lessons learned and best practices</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in environmental incentives for reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable production</p>
National Consultant	Environmental economics/gree	\$350/day	90 days (Year 1)	<p>Tasks: Design of market access strategies and differentiation of Amazonian sustainable products</p>

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Week ¹	Estimated PWS ²	Tasks, Deliverables and Qualifications
	Business/markets expert			<p>Key Deliverables: Document with strategies and recommendations to access markets for Amazonian sustainable products</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in green markets and value chains for sustainable agricultural and/or forest products of Amazonian origin</p>
National Consultant	Environmental economics/business/markets expert (3)	\$350/day	30 days (Year 2)	<p>Tasks: Implementation of strategies for access to markets for sustainable agricultural and/or forest products</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Report on results and benefits derived from the implementation of marketing strategies for sustainable agricultural and/or forest products; document of lessons learned and best practices</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in green markets and value chains for sustainable agricultural and/or forest products of Amazonian origin</p>
National Consultant	Environmental economics expert	\$350/day	90 days (Year 1)	<p>Tasks: Design of a financial mechanism (non-refundable) to support sustainable production landscapes</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Document with recommendations for the implementation of a financial mechanism (non-refundable) to support sustainable productive initiatives</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in sustainable production in the Amazon region</p>
National Consultant	Monitoring and evaluation expert	\$36,000/year	2 years	<p>Tasks: Project M&E</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Periodic documents with Project M&E results</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation); At least three years of working experience in project M&E</p>
National Consultant	Knowledge management expert	\$3,000/year	2 years	<p>Tasks: Document, systematize, and disseminate lessons learned and project best practices</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Periodic documents with lessons learned and project best practices</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in communications or related fields; At least three years of working experience</p>
National Consultant	Monitoring expert	\$4,000/year	Year 2	<p>Tasks: Monitoring of indicators in project results framework</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Monitoring/PRF reports</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in social or environmental sciences; at least 3 years of experience in results-based monitoring.</p>
Contractual Services	Project Coordinator	\$3,440/month	24 months	<p>Tasks: Lead the PCU and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project activities and the delivery of its outputs. Support the Project Board and coordinate the activities of all partners, staff, and consultants as they relate to the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Prepare detailed work plan and budget; ToR and action plan of the staff and monitoring reports; quarterly reports and financial reports on the consultant's activities, all</p>

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Week ¹	Estimated PWS ²	Tasks, Deliverables and Qualifications
				<p>stakeholders' work, and progress; Prepare yearly PIRs/APRs; Adaptive management of project</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: A graduate academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation); Minimum 5 years of experience in project management with at least 3 years of experience in at least two areas relevant to the project</p>
Contractual Services	Project Thematic Leader/Technical Advisor (3)	\$1,900/month	24 months	<p>Tasks: ensuring the implementation of the Project's activities in three areas: consolidation of sustainable production landscapes; mainstreaming of low carbon rural development criteria and sustainable management of forests into financial plans and instruments; development and/or implementation of economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Detailed Work Plan for the duration of the project and Annual Operational Plans based on the Project Document; ToR for consultants, and other partners and experts for the project; project technical reports; documents of lessons learned and best practices</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation); At least three years of working experience in the fields related to the project</p>
Contractual Services	Administrator/Finance Assistant	\$1,900/month	24 months	<p>Tasks: Responsible for the financial and administrative management of the project activities and assists in the preparation of quarterly and annual work plans and progress reports for review and monitoring by UNDP</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Planning, preparation, revisions, and budget execution documents; Contracts of national / local consultants and all project staff, in accordance with the instructions of the UNDP Contract Office; Quarterly and yearly project progress reports concerning financial issues</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: Undergraduate Degree in finance, business sciences, or related fields; A demonstrated ability in the financial management of development projects</p>
Contractual Services	Local administrative assistant (2)	\$800/month	24 months	<p>Tasks: Support to project activities in the field.</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Periodic reports of administrative activities in the prioritized landscapes</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: Technical degree in finance, business sciences, or related fields; Demonstrated experience in administrative work, preferably in an international organization or related to project implementation</p>
Contractual Services	Technical advisor to MADS and UNDP	\$1,800/month	24 months	<p>Tasks: Link between the Government of Colombia / MADS, other on-going initiatives and the project; Link between UNDP, other on-going initiatives and the project</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Periodic inter-agency coordination reports and meetings memoirs</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in areas relevant to the project (e.g., SFM, SLM, climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation); At least three years of working experience in the fields related to the project</p>

Type of Consultant	Position / Titles	\$/Person Week ¹	Estimated PWs ²	Tasks, Deliverables and Qualifications
Contractual Services	Environmental economics / green business professional	\$1,300/month	12 months (Year 2)	<p>Tasks: Implementation of strategies to access markets for sustainable products from the project's landscapes</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Reports and technical documents on access to markets access for sustainable Amazonian products; documents on lessons learned and best practices</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in sustainable production and access to green markets</p>
Contractual Services	Professional / green business	\$1,300/month	20 months (Years 1 and 2)	<p>Tasks: Support to SDCs for the strengthening of Green Business Programs</p> <p>Key Deliverables: Reports and technical documents on access to markets access for sustainable Amazonian products; documents on lessons learned and best practices</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in environment economics or related fields; at least 3 years of experience in sustainable production and green business</p>
Contractual Services	Expert in environmental and social safeguards	\$3,400/month	22 months (Years 1 and 2)	<p>Tasks: to consultation with indigenous groups in the project's prioritized landscapes</p> <p>Key Deliverables: environmental and social safeguards reports and checklists, meetings proceedings</p> <p>Expertise & Qualifications: An academic degree in social or environmental sciences; at least 3 years of experience in defining environmental and social safeguards</p>

ANNEX N: GENDER ANALYSIS AND PROJECT GENDER MAINSTREAMING PLAN

Despite the important role of women in agricultural activities, the conditions under which men and women manage their Agricultural Production Units (APUs) continues to reflect significant gender gaps, which are accentuated under conditions of armed conflict or an illegality. Within this context, it is necessary for the project to consider specific actions that drive the closure of these gaps through the active participation of women in decision making, as well as equitable conditions for participation by men and women.

First, and as part of the activities to identify the production landscapes and to create and implement ICCPs, the project will ensure that the activities include participatory analyses and field evaluations through which disaggregated information will be collected about the needs for strengthening men and women and their roles in sustainable management of Amazon ecosystems, the activities that have contributed to deforestation, and the practices that could contribute to managing SPLs. At the same time, mechanisms will be identified for systematizing and disseminating lessons learned that are necessary to promoting the visibility of the role of women in the sustainable management of Amazon ecosystems.

Because of the characteristics of the area and the vulnerability of women in a region characterized by poverty and social conflict, the project will develop mechanisms to prioritize the active participation of women in the project's activities so that they are not excluded from decisions being made related to production transformation, implementation of local strategies, or access to opportunities for developing production projects.

In addition, the processes to support the JACs and the transformation of production landscapes into SPL, the project will identify female-headed households so that they become primary beneficiaries of the project.

To achieve these objectives, the following activities will be developed and integrated with the project's work plans:

- Identify the roles men and women play in production processes and the necessities for strengthening both the implementation of sustainable production systems and the prioritization of the production areas.
- Perform evaluations and develop strategies to address the needs of women in production, and support those actions in which they need strengthening.
- Implement strategies for strengthening women's participation in sustainable production systems.
- Identify the financial needs of women, the barriers they confront in accessing credit and other incentives, and design strategies to ensure access for women to these mechanisms.
- Evaluate the need for implementing incentives that are differentiated according to the skills of women or the needs of women's groups in the region.
- Design technical assistance programs that consider the needs for strengthening women's skills and knowledge regarding sustainable production to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.
- Train women in managing SPL in accordance with their needs and interests.
- Systematize lessons learned regarding the role of women in the implementation of sustainable production practices and SPL management.
- Identify the roles of women and their current level of participation in decision-making related to planning that could influence their participation in agreements regarding SPL, the ICCPs, and the use of financial mechanisms for sustainable production.
- Develop strategies to ensure the participation of women in designing ICCPs and to facilitate their integration with multi-stakeholder platforms for making decisions about land use.
- Assess the roles of women in producers' associations and develop strategies to strengthen the leadership of women in these organizations.
- Strengthen women's capacities for business development, including strengthening leadership roles for women and groups of women involved in SFM and SLM.

Given that there is no specific information about the project's prioritized landscapes, the first action taken for the project will be to perform a detailed analysis of the level of participation of women in production activities and the

leadership roles they have in decision making, so that the plan of action can be adjusted per the situation in the project's study areas.

At the project's mid-point, the baseline studies will be documented to reflect the roles of women in managing SPL, as well as the design and implementation of a strategy to make visible their knowledge about the use and management of the Amazon ecosystem, their roles in SPL, and strategies to increase their participation in governance processes.

Gender Analysis

This gender assessment aims to provide an overview of the gender situation in Colombia, with a specific focus on the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo, and identify the best possible approach to this project for responding to the differentiated needs of women and men in implementing a low-carbon-emission rural development alternative that will contribute to improving their livelihoods.

The first part of the assessment provides an overview of the gender situation in the rural areas of Colombia, specifically in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo. The second part proposes a number of key activities that can decrease existing inequalities. The third and final part describes specific activities planned for the implementation and monitoring of the gender-mainstreaming plan.

Gender Inequality in Colombia

Per the Gender Inequality Index (GII) and the Gender Development Index (GDI)³⁴ of the United Nations Development Programme, Colombia has a GII of 0.429 (2014) and ranks 42 out of the 188 countries assessed. Colombia's GDI value (2014) is 0.997³⁵. Per the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), which assess the gaps between men and women, Colombia ranks 42 out of the 188 countries assessed³⁶. Table 1 presents data for Colombia regarding political empowerment, economic participation and opportunities, educational achievement, health, and life expectancy.

Table 1. Global Gender Gap Index for Colombia

Description	Score*	Rank
Economic participation and opportunity	0.746	37
Educational achievement	0.994	61
Health and life expectancy	0.979	42
Political empowerment	0.180	64
Gender Gap Index 2015	0.725	42

* Inequality = 0.00; Equality = 1.00. Source: The Global Gender Gap Report 2014.

Per the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), which was developed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Colombia has an index value of 0.0862 suggesting that discrimination against women is low. This is a composite index that scores countries (from 0 to 1) on 14 indicators grouped into five sub-indices: discriminatory family code, restricted physical integrity, son bias, restricted resources and assets, and restricted civil liberties in order to measure discrimination against women in social institutions³⁷.

Rural Population and Gender

³⁴ The GII is a composite measure that shows inequality in achievement between women and men in reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market, while measuring achievement in human development in three areas: health, education, and command over economic resources. United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Report. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-4-gender-inequality-index>.

³⁵ The GDI considers the gender gaps on human development between men and women. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2015_statistical_annex_tables_all.xls

³⁶ <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2015/economies/#economy=COL>

³⁷ OECD. Social Institutions and Gender Index 2014. Country Profiles <http://www.genderindex.org/country/colombia>

It is widely accepted that rural women play a decisive role in agricultural labor and food security, and that they possess important knowledge about the sustainable use of soils, water, seeds, and other related matters. Nevertheless, women have less access than men to loans, training, and land³⁸.

Rural women in Colombia face three forms of discrimination based on gender, economic status as inhabitants of rural areas, and race.³⁹ Additionally, in areas such as the Amazon region, discrimination as victims of the armed conflict is added to the list. The rural population in Colombia has decreased over the last few decades from 60% of the country's population in 1950 to 29% in 2000. The National Agricultural Census (2014) determined that 5.1 million people (48% of whom were women) were residents of rural areas. The census also indicated that in the previous few years, the percentage of female-headed households had increased from 18% in 2005 to 27.8%, 422,614 of whom were women (2014)⁴⁰.

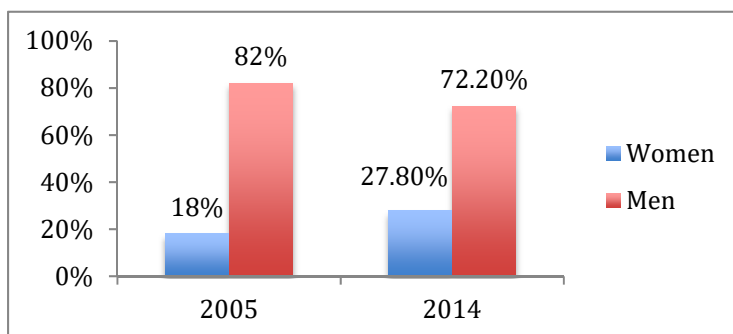


Figure1: Distribution of household headship by sex.

Based on information provided by the Colombian National Statistics Department (DANE; 2016), in Colombia there are 2.2 million APUs operated by over 2.7 million people who are classified as farmers.⁴¹ Of these APUs, 26% are operated by women, 61.44% by men, and 12.56% are jointly operated by women and men.

In the departments where this project will be implemented, the percentage of APUs operated by women is much lower than the national average. The department of Guaviare has the lowest percentage at just 11,9%; however, the percentage of APUs operated jointly by men and women is higher.

Table 2: Percentage of APUs disaggregated by sex.⁴²

	APUs with only men responsible for production	APUs with only women responsible for production	APUs with women and men responsible for production
National total	61.44%	26.00%	12.56%
Caquetá	70.23%	18.17%	11.60%
Guaviare	58.66%	11.93%	29.40%
Putumayo	50.18%	28.67%	21.15%

If the conditions under which men and women operate their APUs are analyzed, significant gender gaps in almost all areas can be observed (Table 3). It is generally observed at the national level that among women, the percentage of those who operate the APUs with less than 10 hectares (ha) is far greater than the number operated by men; however, this is not the case in the areas of intervention under the project. In fact, in Caquetá and Guaviare, even though there is a greater number of women who manage APUs with less than 10 ha, this gap is not reflected in the

³⁸ FAO. The State of Food and Agriculture: 2010 – 2011. Women in Agriculture. Closing the gender gap for development. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050s/i2050s.pdf>

³⁹ PNUD. (2011). *Colección de cuadernos INDH. Mujeres rurales – Gestoras de esperanza*. Bogotá.

⁴⁰ DANE Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2014.

⁴¹ People in charge of operating and deciding all the agricultural issues regarding the APU, excluding from this definition those workers with the same responsibilities.

⁴² DANE. 2014 National Agricultural Census. Results of the 3rd National Agricultural Census (definitive). Departmental annexes. <http://dane.gov.co/files/CensoAgropecuario/entrega-definitiva/Boletin-7-Mujeres-rurales/7-Anexos.xls>

APUs that are between 10 and 100 ha. In the case of Putumayo, a significant gender gap was observed—among women, the percentage who operate APUs less than 10 ha is much greater than among the men.

Table 3: Percentage of APUs by size and the sex of the person responsible for production.^{43 44}

	APUs with only men responsible for production				APUs with only women responsible for production				APUs with women and men responsible for production			
	< 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	< 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	< 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha
National total	66.79	11.64	15.77	3.02	78.41	8.96	9.91	1.52	66.54	12.21	16.16	2.71
Caquetá	13.30	8.55	38.21	23.83	19.44	9.07	38.94	20.44	27.47	13.35	36.82	13.05
Guaviare	13.85	5.93	28.23	22.76	24.58	7.48	30.69	19.69	13.38	6.69	33.52	25.84
Putumayo	59.71	12.17	21.62	4.37	73.60	9.21	13.79	2.24	60.25	12.87	21.54	3.56

Regarding tools and machinery available to men and women who are responsible for production in their APUs, the national situation is, once again, worse for women. This trend may be observed in the three departments of the project's study area. Although it can be generally observed that both men and women have, percentage-wise, greater access than the national average, the statistics from the department of Putumayo are significantly lower (Table 4).

Table 4: Percentage of APUs with machinery, disaggregated by the sex of the person responsible for production.⁴⁵

	APUs with only men responsible for production			APUs with only women responsible for production			APUs with women and men responsible for production		
	There is machinery to carry out agricultural activities	There is no machinery to carry out agricultural activities	DNR	There is machinery to carry out agricultural activities	There is no machinery to carry out agricultural activities	DNR	There is machinery to carry out agricultural activities	There is no machinery to carry out agricultural activities	DNR
National total	18.66%	80.31%	1.04%	10.35%	88.85%	0.80%	27.80%	71.19%	1.01%
Caquetá	49.02%	50.43%	0.55%	36.36%	63.25%	0.39%	46.18%	53.46%	0.35%
Guaviare	56.99%	42.80%	0.22%	51.91%	47.94%	0.15%	71.25%	28.56%	0.19%
Putumayo	26.71%	73.11%	0.19%	13.25%	86.43%	0.31%	34.24%	65.50%	0.26%

In terms of technical assistance or advice provided related to agricultural activities, there is a small gender gap. While 10.27% of men in charge of APUs receive assistance, this number falls to 7.26% in the case of women. In the department of Córdoba, the percentage of women in charge of APUs who receive assistance is only 3.5%.

Table 5: Percentage of APUs that receive technical assistance, disaggregated by sex of the person responsible for production.⁴⁶

	APUs with only men responsible for production		APUs with only women responsible for production		APUs with women and men responsible for production	
	Received technical advice or assistance during 2013 in relation to agricultural activities.	Did not receive technical advice or assistance during 2013 in relation to agricultural activities.	Received technical advice or assistance during 2013 in relation to agricultural activities.	Did not receive technical advice or assistance during 2013 in relation to agricultural activities.	Received technical advice or assistance during 2013 in relation to agricultural activities.	Did not receive technical advice or assistance during 2013 in relation to agricultural activities.
National total	9.51%	42.19%	2.85%	19.03%	2.62%	7.95%
Caquetá	2.45%	26.71%	1.38%	12.99%	7.62%	48.33%

⁴³ The total by sex does not add up to 100% as APUs larger than 100 ha have not been included; this is because they are few and are not relevant to the project.

⁴⁴ DANE. Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2014. Entrega de Resultados del 3er Censo Nacional Agropecuario (Definitiva) Anexos departamentales. <http://dane.gov.co/files/CensoAgropecuario/entrega-definitiva/Boletin-7-Mujeres-rurales/7-Anexos.xls>

⁴⁵ Idem

⁴⁶ Idem

	APUs with only men responsible for production		APUs with only women responsible for production		APUs with women and men responsible for production	
Guaviare	12.74%	37.40%	3.15%	13.91%	1.88%	3.63%
Putumayo	7.04%	46.72%	2.05%	17.17%	2.91%	14.04%

All of these figures point towards a rural environment where men come first and male-oriented decisions are made. Women are secondary and have far fewer resources and means with which to tackle development and income generation than men. With this in mind, special attention will be paid to women in the project's prioritized landscapes to do as much as possible to improve the situation and bridge the gender gaps.

Health

Per the latest National Survey of Demographics and Health (ENDS, per the Spanish acronym)⁴⁷, there is a large gap in terms of health resources available for women living in rural areas and those in the urban parts of the country. For example, while in urban areas only 2% of women do not receive prenatal care, this figure rises to 5.9% in the case of rural women. The situation is even more serious in the project's study area, where 6.3% of women do not receive any prenatal care.

Colombia has very high rates of teenage pregnancy. According to ENDS, 19.5% of adolescent girls have been pregnant at some point, a percentage that is very similar to that in the region where the project will be carried out (19.4%). This number increases dramatically to 26.7% in the rural areas of the country. An alarming statistic is the mortality rate of 51.7 per 100,000 live-born babies in 2014⁴⁸. Colombia failed to meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 target of no more than 45 stillborn babies per 100,000 who are live-born.

It is also important to consider the repercussions that the health situation has on families, either in the caring for a sick person in the home or the preventative measures related to nutrition or cleaning. The National Time-Use Survey⁴⁹ gives a clear idea of the most common types of care required. These are summarized below.

- Physical care of other household members: only 4.4% of men perform this type of care, dedicating an average of 38 minutes, while 22.7% of women carry out the tasks, spending an average of 1 hour and 16 minutes per day.
- Supplying food to household members: only 22.1% of men carry out this activity, spending an average of 56 minutes each, while 72.3% of women perform the same task, dedicating an average of 2 hours and 9 minutes per day.

This gap widens much further when the data disaggregated by rural and municipal areas is considered⁵⁰. In rural areas, 81.8% of women perform food-supplying activities, dedicating an average of 2 hours and 34 minutes, while 18.1% of men spend only 1 hour and 10 minutes on the same activities.

- Cleaning, maintenance, and home repair: 33.4% of men spend an average of 56 minutes performing these tasks, compared to 68.5% of women, who dedicate 1 hour and 17 minutes of their time on average. Once again, the situation is worse in rural areas, where the percentage of women who carry out these tasks rises to 78.8%.

The data above will be considered in the identification of production activities, since it is of fundamental importance not only to keep in mind who is performing the prevention and care work in the home, but also who, by their actions, can contribute to a more equal redistribution of these responsibilities. To achieve this objective, it is necessary for the information about production systems, economic alternatives, and conservation opportunities to be discussed

⁴⁷ Profamilia. Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud 2010. <http://profamilia.org.co/docs/ENDS%202010.pdf>

⁴⁸ Ministry of Health <https://www.minsalud.gov.co/Paginas/Mortalidad-materna-ha-disminuido-en-4-desde-1998.aspx>

⁴⁹ DANE. National Time-Use Survey http://dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/ENUT/pres_ENUT_2012_2013.pdf

⁵⁰ Per DANE, https://www.dane.gov.co/files/inf_geo/4Ge_ConceptosBasicos.pdf

Rural area or municipal outskirts: This area is characterized by agricultural production and the dispersed nature of its housing. It does not have a planned layout or a formal nomenclature of streets, roads, avenues etc. In general, it also lacks public services and other facilities typical of urban areas.

Municipal center (MC): The MC is the geographic area defined by an urban perimeter, whose limits are established by municipal council agreements. It corresponds to the place where the administrative center of a municipality is located.

in different settings with differentiated methodologies, so that men and women can be allowed to assess the timely implications of these and the effects on the development of their daily activities, as well as the goals and commitments of the households to improve production processes and reduce deforestation.

Political Participation

Even though Colombia has made important regulatory advances towards greater political participation by women, such as Law 581 of 2000, which requires women to make up more than 30% of decision-making posts in all public institutions, or Law 1445 of 2011, which regulates the lists of political parties standing for election requiring that at least 30% be “from each of the genders,” the results are still far from showing equal political participation by men and women.

Currently, women head only 12.2% of mayors’ offices and 15.63% of governors’ offices. It is of note that none of the three departments of the project’s study area has a female governor. Regarding the House of Representatives, just 20% are women – in the Senate only 23% are women. In the case of the three departments in the project’s study area, only Putumayo currently has a female member of congress.

Table 6: Political representation by type of organization and by sex.⁵¹

	Male (%)	Female (%)
Mayor’s office	87,80	12,20
Assembly	83,25	16,75
Afro-descendant chamber	50,00	50,00
Indigenous chamber	100,00	0,00
Territorial chamber	80,37	19,63
Council	82,36	17,64
Governor’s office	84,38	15,63
Local administrative board	60,22	39,78
Indigenous senate	100,00	0,00
National senate	77,00	23,00
Total	77,78	22,22

Source: Presidential Office for Women’s Equality

Labor Force

The statistics pertaining to Colombia’s labor market indicate that there are big gaps between men and women regarding access to work and the quality of the work. According to DANE⁵², in the three months between June and August 2016, the global participation rate was 20% lower for women than for men: 54.1% and 74.8%, respectively. Meanwhile, the gender gap in the employment rate was even wider than 20 percentage points: 69.4% for men and 47.7% for women. Furthermore, a higher percentage of women were unemployed (11.9%) when compared with men (7.2%).

⁵¹ Presidential Office for Women’s Equality. Gender Affairs Observatory. <http://obs.equidadmujer.gov.co/Observatorio/Observatorio.aspx?rpt=IW9KyrVqD2ORGcOMM81jfA==>

⁵² DANE Mercado laboral por sexo TRIMESTRE MÓVIL JUNIO – AGOSTO 2016 http://dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/ech/ech_genero/bol_ejesexo_jun_ago16.pdf



Figure 2. Overall participation, employment, and unemployment rates, by sex (June – August 2016).

Economic inactivity is related to issues of structural gender inequality. While 59.7% of economically inactive men are in that situation because they are studying, for women this percentage is only 30.4%. It is important to note that while 57.8% of unemployed women are in that situation because they are dedicating themselves to “looking after the home,” only 9.1% of men gave this reason for their economic inactivity.

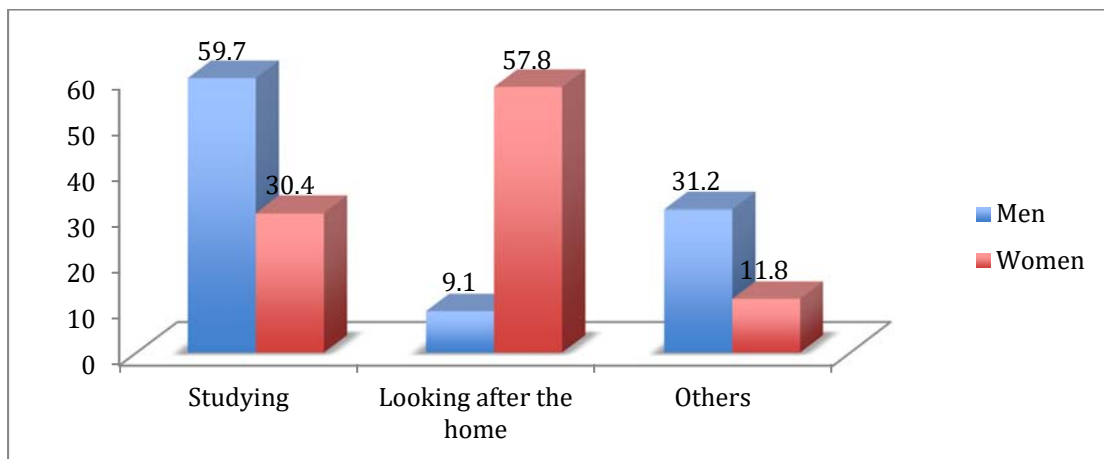


Figure 3: Reason for unemployment, by sex (June – August 2016).⁵³

There are also large gaps in terms of the quality of work. According to DANE, women earned 20.2% less than men in 2015, even when they had similar jobs⁵⁴. This is in addition to the fact that, as mentioned earlier, per the National Time-Use Survey, women carried out most of the unpaid care work. 89.4% of women do this work for an average of 7 hours and 23 minutes per day, while the percentage is 63,1% for men, who dedicate an average of 3 hours and 10 minutes per day. This means that women work on average 10.8 hours more per week than men⁵⁵.

Education

Colombia has managed to close the gaps in terms of access to education. The statistics show that in 2015 there was almost no difference between boys and girls in enrollment at preschool, primary, secondary, and high school levels.

⁵³ Idem.

⁵⁴ El Tiempo. Colombianas trabajan más que los hombres, pero ganan menos que ellos 7 de Marzo de 2015. <http://www.eltiempo.com/estilo-de-vida/educacion/brechas-salariales-entre-hombres-y-mujeres-en-colombia/15353195>

⁵⁵ DANE: Boletín de prensa. Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo. Año 2012 – 2013 Datos definitivos http://dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/ENUT/Bol_ENUT_2012_2013.pdf

In the first two levels, there was a slightly higher number of boys (51.1% compared with 48.9% for preschool and 51.6% versus 48.4% for primary school), while for secondary and high school education the figures are slightly in favor of girls (49% boys versus 51% girls).

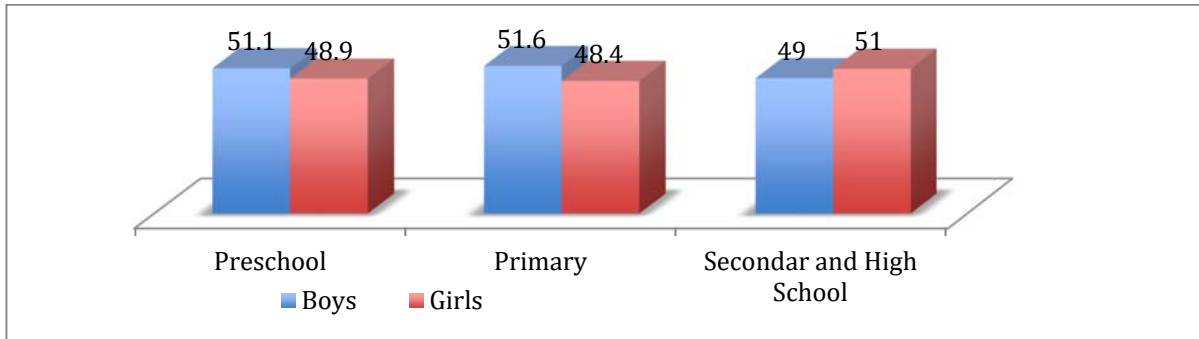


Figure 3: Enrollment in different educational levels by sex (percentage distribution for 2015).⁵⁶

Furthermore, the statistics showed that with regard to grades earned, girls have superior results to boys in every school year. Their pass rate is also higher in every level of education. If attrition rates are considered, the results show that fewer girls drop out of the education system than boys at all levels.

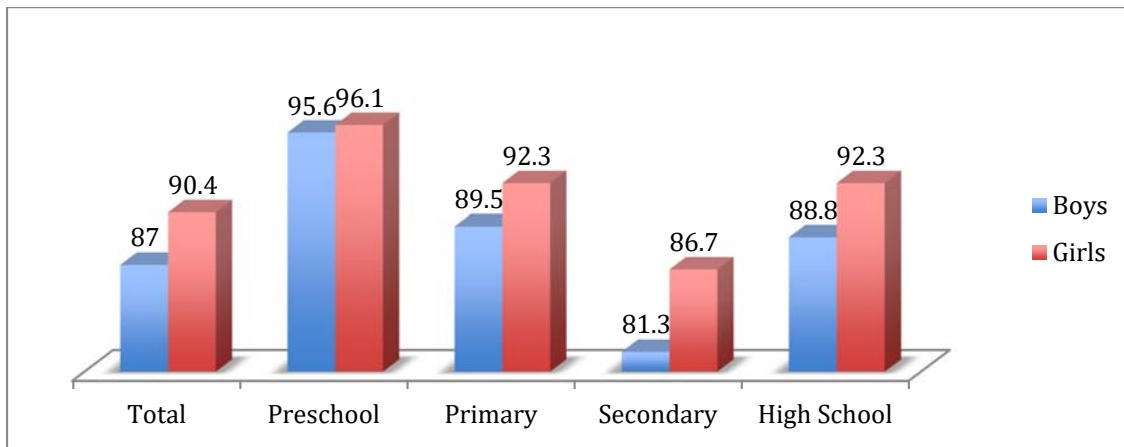


Figure 4: Educational success rate by different education level by sex (2014).⁵⁷

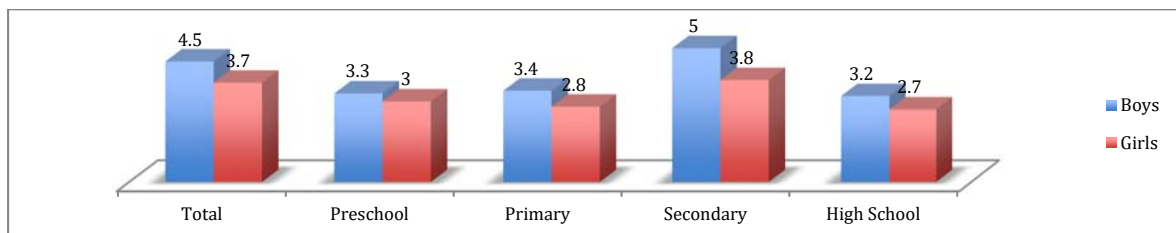


Figure 5: Attrition rate by education level and by sex (2014).⁵⁸

Regarding enrollment in higher levels of education, it can be observed that since 2000 more women are studying at a higher educational level than men; furthermore, this gap has grown significantly over the years.

⁵⁶ DANE Research into formal education, 2015. http://dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/educacion/bol_EDUC_15.pdf

⁵⁷ Idem

⁵⁸ Idem

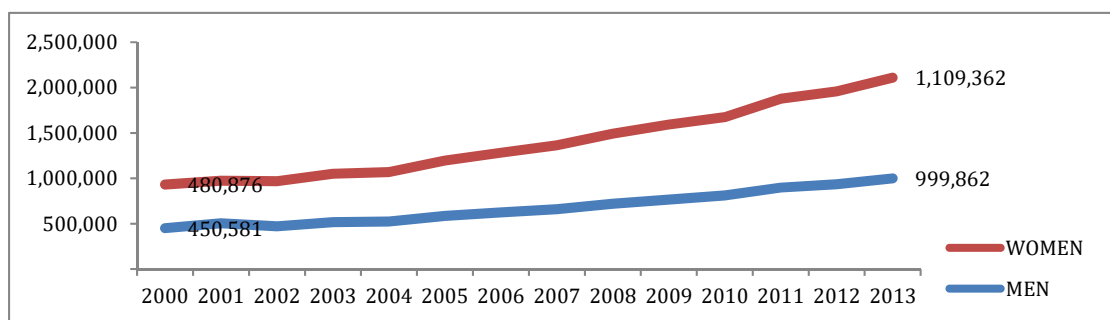


Figure 6: Number of people enrolled in higher education disaggregated by gender.⁵⁹

The same tendency is also observed when considering the statistics for agricultural producers. At all educational levels except primary, the percentages are slightly in favor of girls and women.

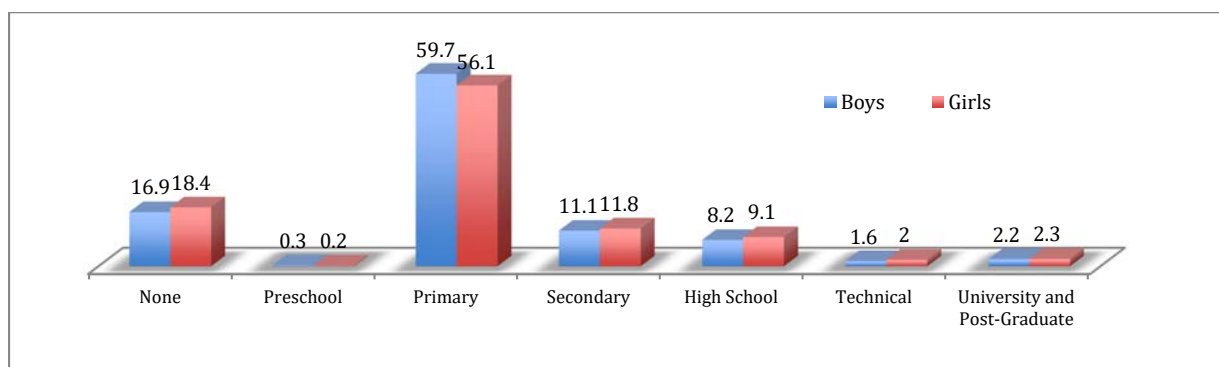


Figure 7: Distribution of farmers by educational level achieved and by sex.⁶⁰

These findings reveal that the gaps found in all the other aspects analyzed are not caused by lower levels of education among women, but instead can be linked to cultural patterns. There are strong gender biases for pigeonholing women in traditional roles that do not allow them to develop professionally or personally.

Gender-based Violence

Violence is the result of the psychological impact and destruction of the social fabric caused by the numerous armed social conflicts in the region, institutional weakness, and the lack of inclusive and equitable public policies⁶¹.

With regard to domestic violence, statistics tend to reflect the number of reportings and not the actual number of women who are victimized. In Colombia the woman is the most frequent victim of domestic violence; in 2014 64.33% of domestic violence cases reported related to violence between couples. 85.57% of the violence between couples that was reported was inflicted upon the woman, and although in the project's study area the number of cases is less than 1% of the national total, the percentage of violence against women was above the national average.

Table 8: Inter-partner violence, by sex of the victim.

⁵⁹ Ministerio de Educación. Estadísticas Sectoriales <http://bi.mineducacion.gov.co:8380/eportal/web/snies1/genero-del-estudiante>

⁶⁰ DANE. Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2014. Caracterización de los productores residentes en el área rural dispersa censada. https://www.dane.gov.co/files/CensoAgropecuario/avanceCNA/Boletin%20tecnico_8sep.pdf

⁶¹ National Institute of Legal Medicine. 2014.

Department	Male		Female	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
Caquetá	18	8,6%	191	91,4%
Guaviare	3	4,9%	58	95,1%
Putumayo	37	15,2%	208	84,8
Nationwide total	7.047	14,43	41.802	85,57

Source: Forensis 2014. National Institute of Forensic Medicine and Sciences.

Likewise, in terms of forensic exams carried out due to alleged sexual crimes, in 85% of the cases the victim was a woman. Among the departments within the project's study area, Putumayo showed the highest number per 10,000 inhabitants, which exceeds the national average and represents 90% of the reportings in the department.

Table 9: Forensic exams for alleged sexual crime by sex of the victim, cases and rate per 100,000 inhabitants.

Departments	Male		Female	
	Cases deaths	Cases per 100,000 inhabitants	Cases	Cases per 100,000 inhabitants
Caquetá	24	10,14	105	44,73
Guaviare	9	15,7	35	67,01
Putumayo	17	9,84	156	92,7
Nationwide total	3149	13,8	17966	74,45

But, as was mentioned previously, the vast majority of cases of violence against women are never reported. According to the latest ENDS report, during 2010 73% of physically abused women did not report the event; the women who are least likely to report are young women, single women, women from rural areas, women who are uneducated, and the poorest women.

The fact that the majority of women do not report situations of violence against them may be due in part to the great social and institutional tolerance that still exists in these situations. According to the Second Survey on Social Tolerance to Gender Violence against Women⁶² carried out by the Presidential Office for Women's Equality, 24% of the population believes that "women who get involved with violent men should not complain that they hit them." Likewise, 37% of Colombians still believe that "women who dress provocatively are running the risk of being raped" and 19% consider that "a good wife should obey her husband even if she does not agree."

Legal and Administrative Framework

In order to address these gaps, Colombia has made great improvements in terms of regulations and has different gender mechanisms at the national, departmental, and municipal levels. At the national level, the Presidential Office for Women's Equality⁶³ is responsible for assisting the Presidency as well as the National Government in designing government policies aimed at promoting equality between women and men and promoting the incorporation of a gender perspective into the creation, management, and monitoring of policies, plans, and programs in public entities at the national and regional levels.

⁶² Presidential Office for Women's Equality <http://www.equidadmujer.gov.co/prensa/2015/Paginas/Hoy-Colombia-tolera-mucho-menos-las-violencias-contras-las-mujeres.aspx>

⁶³ Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer www.equidadmujer.gov.co

The Presidential Office relies on the National Public Policy on Gender Equality for Women⁶⁴ to carry out this work. This policy was formulated through a participatory process with women from all over the country and from all sectors and was approved in 2012. The following strategies of the policy are highlighted as the most relevant to this project:

Strategies	Actions with relevance to the project
Promotion of women's participation in positions of power and decision making	This strategy includes, among other actions, the participation of rural, peasant, indigenous, and Afro-Colombian women in positions of leadership in their organizations, as well as in positions advocating for change in their communities regarding the roles of women in politics and community participation.
Promotion and strengthening of access to property and production resources	This strategy considers the access of rural women and those from ethnic groups to comprehensive technical assistance for the promotion of sustainable activities that are related to the generation of income and food security as well as the development of their management and organizational skills, to aid their economic self-sufficiency and strengthen their development. ☒
Reduction of the risk and/or vulnerability factors of women related to their household and environment	This framework proposes the implementation of "actions to recognize and value the role of rural women and those from ethnic groups in ecological agriculture and the conservation of biodiversity, within the framework of an environmentally friendly agricultural policy." In addition, it proposes actions for the prevention, care, and protection of rural women and those from ethnic groups in the face of climate change.
Mobilization and communication for cultural transformation	Sensitization and awareness-raising about women's rights and non-discriminatory practices for the entire population. Sensitization and awareness-raising to eradicate stereotypes about the role of women in society and promote non-discriminatory social and cultural patterns that impede their full access to political and public life. Promotion of the use of information and communication technologies to contribute to the equalization of opportunities, with the aim of solving problems and aiding the holistic development of girls and women in the country.
Institutional strengthening	Strengthening of information systems about the situation of women and information systems disaggregated by sex and ethnic group. Strengthening of the mechanisms for coordinating the policy with sectoral and territorial entities. Strengthening of the Rural Woman Program and creation of a gender-working group in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

There have been a great number of regulatory developments regarding national legislation; however, the most relevant to this project are the following:

Law/Decree	Relevance for the Project
Law 581 of 2000: regulates the appropriate and effective participation of women at decision-making levels of the different branches and bodies of public power. ☒	This requires all public, national, and regional institutions of any size, type, and function to include at least 30% participation of women in their decision-making bodies. Although not all the institutions comply with this requirement, the law has contributed to the increased participation of women in decision-making positions and awareness of the importance of women's participation. Therefore, considering the upcoming dialogue between the project and the authorities, it is a good sign for a greater acceptance of actions aimed at closing gender gaps.
Law 731 of 2002: sets standards to aid rural women	This law establishes a raft of measures to support rural women in all situations (access to credit, education, technical assistance...). Unfortunately it is still unregulated so it has not yet been implemented. However, through this project it will be possible to make use of the dialogue platforms with the authorities to achieve greater advocacy for its implementation.
Law 1257 of 2008: sets standards for awareness-raising, prevention, and sanctions related to forms of violence and	This law, along with its regulatory decrees, gives indications to the justice, education, health and labor sectors on how to sensitize, prevent and punish all types of gender violence against women. It also presents measures for the

⁶⁴ Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer Política Pública Nacional de Equidad de Género para las Mujeres <http://www.equidadmujer.gov.co/ejes/Documents/Lineamientos-Politica-Publica-Equidad-Genero.PDF>

discrimination against women, reforms the penal and penal procedure codes and Law 294 of 1996, and establishes other provisions	protection and accompaniment of women who are victims of any type of gender violence. Although the project does not explicitly address violence against women, it is important to consider the context and to provide the responsible institutions with the necessary tools.
Law 1413 of 2010: regulates the inclusion of the care economy in the national accounting system to measure the contribution of women to the economic and social development of the country and as a fundamental tool for the definition and implementation of public policies	Under this law, the first National Time-Use Survey was carried out in the country, as well as the calculation of the corresponding Satellite Account on Care Economics and the measurement of Time Poverty. All this was done in order to highlight the hidden burden of women's unpaid care work and to implement redistribution measures. This project will help to make people aware of this type of work done by rural women and give it the value that it deserves.
Law 1475 of 2011: By which organizational and working rules of the political parties and movements, and electoral processes are adopted and other regulations are dictated. This law has allowed quotas in the formation of lists of candidates for positions chosen by popular election.	Through this law, political parties are forced to make up their lists of candidates with a minimum 30%/70% balance between men and women. Although this project does not specifically address women's political participation, it does promote their leadership. In that sense, political parties are one of the many platforms that women can have.
Law 1448 of 2011: sets policies for the care, assistance, and comprehensive reparation offered to victims of the internal armed conflict and establishes other provisions	This law and its regulatory decrees put into place a series of specific measures aimed at female victims of the conflict, including measures for the restitution of land to women. It will be important for the project to prioritize female heads of household who are in this situation in the study area that are affected by the conflict and where there will be land restitution.
Law 1496 of 2011: guarantees equality in terms of salaries and wages for women and men, establishes mechanisms to eradicate any form of discrimination and establishes other provisions	This law regulates penalties for companies that do not guarantee equal pay for men and women. It is a priority to ensure that all companies that receive contracts through the project comply with this legislation.
Decree 2369 of 2015 from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, which modifies the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	This decree deserves special mention as it created the Directorate of Rural Women within the Vice-Ministry of Rural Development. Among its functions are those related to policies, plans, programs, and projects with a regional focus; coordination between national and regional entities, regulations, procedures, and differential instruments for rural women; and the generation of information or coordination between the state, the community, and the private sector, among others.

In the project area, the three departments include development of women among other priorities within their Departmental Development Plans. In Caquetá, the Development Plan 2016 – 2019⁶⁵ has a specific component of gender equality that sets forth goals toward strengthening institutions, eliminating violence against women, and enhancing social and community empowerment. This component includes actions towards the reformulation of departmental public policy towards women, promoting capacity-strengthening processes, providing technical support, and supporting the creation of the Women for Gender Equality Departmental Network.

Guaviare's Departmental Development Plan includes a Gender and Women's Equality Program for production development in Guaviare, which is focused on generating greater economic autonomy, skills, empowerment, and leadership in development production activities for urban and rural women. The plan also focuses on reproductive rights, which in addition to establishing goals related to the sexual health of women and reducing teen pregnancy, includes objectives towards reducing violence against women. As a goal for 2019, the department plans to have in place public policy for gender equality, a Women's Advisory Board, and a departmental plan for preventing and

⁶⁵ Gobernación de Caquetá. Plan Departamental de Desarrollo "Con usted hacemos más por el Caquetá 2016 – 2019" http://www.caqueta.gov.co/Nuestros_planes.shtml?apc=gbxx-1-&x=1379741

addressing violence against women, in addition to benefiting women in the development of production activities that contribute to their economic autonomy.

The Putumayo's Development Plan⁶⁶ includes the Gender Equality Program that will work towards raising awareness, participation, and recognition of the various social partners guaranteeing gender equality, which includes actions for preventing violence against women, empowerment, and economic self-sufficiency, as well as promoting women participation in positions of power and decision-making. Regarding agricultural development, the plan includes actions specific to supporting rural women, including aspects related to access to land, technical assistance, and access to credit.

Despite all regulatory efforts, the reality for rural women is that they are far from being offered the best conditions for development with the same rights and opportunities as any other human being. In addition to the inequities previously described, phenomena such as forced migration, sexual violence, extreme poverty, access to well-paid employment opportunities, or limited exercise of their responsibilities and political rights, are impacting rural women of Colombia drastically.

Barriers and Opportunities to Ensuring Women's Participation

The project will transform selected landscapes by implementing actions to improve soil, water, and ecosystem management implement best production practices and reduce deforestation, enhance participation in discussions to promote a culture of peace, and training local populations to promote these transformation processes; however, there are barriers that could affect the adequate participation of women, who will be direct beneficiaries of the project. Within this context and in accordance with UNDP's previous experience with projects in rural areas, women's participation may be limited by the following factors:

- Domestic responsibilities limit participation (children and other dependents provide care and prepare meals)
- Distance between farms and areas where meetings or trainings take place may interfere with day-to-day activities
- Difficulties with transportation or time of travel
- Participation by mainly men as decision makers regarding activities that are developed in their lands
- Male-dominated cultures that inhibit women's participation in situations where men are present
- Limited role of women in supporting logistical issues (lunches, refreshments, etc.)
- Situations of violence against women that influence their lack of participation or interest in taking part in production or community activities
- Disparity in knowledge about agricultural systems or farm management
- Lack of knowledge of the institutional framework of the region, which is managed mainly by men
- Lack of familiarity with the problems that specifically concern women, causing them to be missed or not represented in the project, as their participation is not considered as important

It is also important for the project to value the contributions that women's participation in the transformation processes will have, as they will generate opportunities and contribute with knowledge that will make the project more successful. These opportunities are:

- Management of the household economy
- Interest in processes that add to the household garden and contribute to food security
- Knowledge of cultivation practices in production gardens and skills for managing nurseries and gardens
- Knowledge about ecosystems and uses of species
- Commitment to developing activities that improve the economy and family quality of life

⁶⁶ Gobernación del Putumayo. Plan Departamental de Desarrollo Departamental "Putumayo territorio de paz, biodiverso y ancestral" http://www.putumayo.gov.co/images/documentos/planes_y_programas/orden_726_16.pdf

Gender Action Plan

Outcomes/Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Responsible Party
1.1 Sustainable production landscapes that maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions in the areas prioritized for building peace			
1.1.1. Consolidated sustainable production landscapes maintain and/or increase forest cover and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions			
<p>1.1.1.1 Design and monitoring of integrated intervention strategies for the promotion of SPL based on participatory exercises of sustainable production planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Include gender criteria within the social criteria for selecting the prioritized landscapes to ensure the active involvement of men and women, local communities, and municipalities. – Develop a methodology that ensures the information collected addresses the differentiated priorities of men and women and is disaggregated to allow the systematization of knowledge about deforestation based on gender. – Include gender criteria in the annual results evaluation to ensure that the incorporation of women into the project is being monitored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of men, women, and communities participating in the design of the monitoring system. – Methodology that allows gathering and processing data in a way that is disaggregated by sex. – Annual evaluations with information on the progress of incorporating women into the project. 	<p>IDEAM/SINCHI</p>
1.1.2. Sustainable production systems developed and consolidated using best production practices			
<p>1.1.2.1 Technical assistance program for the sustainable production and management of SPL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – During the zoning process, perform an analysis of the knowledge held by the women of their own farms, as well as their role in production systems, so that the proposed agreements include needs of both men and women. – Include gender criteria for selecting local technical support services, considering women in these roles and to ensuring there is sensitivity to gender differences. – Train local technicians in charge of extension services in gender issues. – Ensure that the training plans for technical assistance involve men and women and that they address production tasks performed by both men and women and differentiated needs. – Prioritize female-headed households for providing local technical support services. – Ensure that the local technical support service contents/curriculum includes a gender focus and facilitates the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Analysis of the situation of women on farms. – Number of men and women trained as local technical support. – Number of men, women, and communities participating in technical assistance programs. – Number of female-headed households participating in the technical assistance programs. – Number of women who are community leaders or who lead related groups participating in the technical assistance program. – Assistance process includes gender content. – Technical assistance curriculum includes gender focus. 	<p>CORPOAMAZONIA/ CDA in coordination with mayors' offices in project's prioritized municipalities</p>

Outcomes/Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Responsible Party
	understanding by the benefiting population of the importance of women's participation.		
<p>1.1.2.2 Establishment of sustainable agricultural production arrangements per the needs of each landscape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that female-headed households are involved and they are prioritized as beneficiaries of the technical support services for sustainable production agreements. - Identify production tasks performed by women that can be scaled-up in SPL. - Ensure that the technical assistance considers the differentiated needs of men and women identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women, men, and communities participating in technical assistance programs. - Number of female-headed households participating in the technical assistance programs. - Farmland zoning includes recommendations to include gender considerations 	CORPOAMAZONIA/ CDA
<p>1.1.2.3 Support for the implementation of SFM schemes in SPL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that methodologies are used that allow for the collection of disaggregated data (e.g., what are the knowledge and uses most representative of men, what are those most representative of women). - Ensure the selection of the flora and fauna species for sustainable harvesting represents those most used by both men and women. - Strengthening the knowledge on gender issues among CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA staff to ensure management plans include a gender focus. - Ensure that the methodologies guarantee development of management plans and that their implementation has the active participation of men and women. - Include gender criteria in the selection and promotion of sustainable use best practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaggregated data system. - Number of women, men, and communities participating in the processes of selecting flora and fauna species for sustainable harvesting, developing, and implementing management plans. - Species are selected that are representative of men and women. - Number of people from CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA with gender knowledge strengthened. - Number of best practices that include gender criteria. 	CORPOAMAZONIA/ CDA with technical support from SINCHI
<p>1.1.2.4 Strengthening of indigenous organizations in their strategies, plans or models of traditional sustainable production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize the participation of indigenous women's organizations (if they do not exist, support their creation) - Strengthen the knowledge on gender issues among indigenous organizations to ensure the participation of women in project activities - Strengthen women participation in mixed organizations and empower women's organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of indigenous women's organizations strengthened. - Number of indigenous organizations strengthened around gender. - Number of women, men, and communities supporting production initiatives. - Number of production initiatives led by women supported by the project. 	Parks Unit and SDCs

Outcomes/Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Responsible Party
1.1.3 Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened to manage sustainable production practices within a context of building peace			
1.1.3.1 Technical assistance to community organizations for capacity building to access sustainable product markets, and leading environmental management and peacebuilding actions in SPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Include gender criteria in the selection of training staff to ensure the equal participation of men and women. – Inclusion of the following in the strengthening program: Module about gender and environmental management; and analysis of the issues of interest for men and women. – Strategies to ensure that women access the lessons learned from the project and can make decisions about the management of the SPL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of women, men, and communities participating in training programs. – Number of training plans with aspects differentiated by gender. – Evidence of communication tools for SPL that ensure both men and women have access to information. 	MADS through UNDP
1.1.3.2 Strengthening of collaborative and decision-making efforts with peasants and/or indigenous people with a gender focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure the participation of men and women in fora and discussions, including specific methodologies. – Include themes related to women's participation in managing SPL as a focus of discussion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of women, men, and communities participating in training programs. – Number of men and women with knowledge about the role of women in managing SPL. 	MADS through UNDP
1.2 Low-carbon-emission rural development and SFM criteria mainstreamed into financial plans and instruments of prioritized sectors			
1.2.1. ICCPs developed and being implemented			
1.2.1.1 Formulation and implementation of ICCPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Perform study to determine the causes and effects of climate change with a focus on gender. – Design a methodology that ensures women will participate in designing the ICCPs. – Develop gender criteria for forming multi-stakeholder discussion platforms that will be used to make decisions about land use that ensures women's participation. – Ensure that the ICCPs include actions that will position women to implement climate change mitigation actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Study about the causes and effects of climate change with a gender focus. – Number of women, men, and communities participating in the process to develop and implement the ICCPs. – Number of women and men participating in the multi-stakeholder discussion platforms. – Number of ICCPs that include a gender focus. 	CORPOAMAZONIA/ CDA
1.2.1.2 Support to environmental authorities and territorial entities in the implementation of ICCPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure the participation of men and women in train activities for authorities. – Include a training module about gender, climate change, and rural development. – Empower women to lead and promote low-carbon-emission development processes. – Develop gender criteria for selecting the 45 technical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of women, men, and communities participating in the development and implementation of the ICCPs. – Number of women and men participating in groups of young managers. 	CORPOAMAZONIA/ CDA

Outcomes/Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Responsible Party
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> professionals to be trained through the projects – Include gender issues in the training of these 45 technical professionals. – Ensure the participation of men and women in the processes to form youth groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evidence of climate change programs with a gender focus. – Number of men and women participating as technical staff and with strengthened skills in gender. 	
<p>1.2.1.3 Support for the agricultural and forestry sector associations in the implementation of technology transfer programs that increase efficiency and reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Perform a study that identifies and makes visible the different strengths and vulnerabilities of men and women in the face of climate change. – Ensure the participation of men and women in the training processes. – Include in technical manuals and/or publications the needs for strengthening women in issues such as sustainable production and adaptation to climate change, and a gender module that facilitates understanding of gender in relation to climate change. – Develop process for empowering women to lead and promote low-carbon-emission rural development at the local and landscape scales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of women, men, and communities participating in technical assistance programs. – Number of women leaders of communities or related groups who participate in technical assistance programs. – Evidence that the training needs of women were identified during the process to design the technical assistance programs. 	CORPOAMAZONIA/ CDA
<p>1.2.1.4 Development and implementation of procedures and technological packages to promote sustainable forest harvesting, climate change, and other processes related to sector development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure the participation of men and women in agreement processes and building technological procedures and packages. – Ensure the participation of men and women in training programs and dissemination strategies for the technological procedures and packages. – Identify practices that men and women are developing in a differentiated manner and that contribute to forest use processes and mitigation of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of women, men, and communities participating in technical assistance programs. – Number of women leaders of community or related groups who are participating in the technical assistance program. – Evidence that the training needs of women were identified during the process to design the technological packages. 	CORPOAMAZONIA/ CDA
1.3 Economic, financial, and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems implemented			
1.3.1. Economic, financial, and market mechanisms incentivize sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes in accordance with the conditions of the territory			
<p>1.3.1.1. Design and implementation of a tax incentive package to support SPL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify the financial needs of women and the barriers they experience trying to accessing credit and other incentives. – Design mechanisms of financial support that will allow women to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Documentation of women’s financial needs and the barriers to access they experience were identified during the 	MADS through UNDP

Outcomes/Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Responsible Party
	<p>access credit and other incentives that deal with specific barriers to access suffered by women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evaluate the need for incentives differentiated in accordance with the skills and needs of women or the needs of women’s groups in the region. 	<p>process to design the incentives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Incentives designed with a focus on gender. 	
<p>1.3.1.2. Market access strategy for Amazon sustainable products (marketing, product differentiation, origin)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Perform a study that makes visible the different work products made by women as well as their market options. – Design processes to develop entrepreneurial skills that include strengthening leadership skills for women and groups of women involved in sustainable management. – Develop gender criteria for launching revolving funds so that they ensure access for women to these funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evidence of products developed/harvested by women. – Number of women, men, and communities participating in production alliances with buyers. – Number of women leaders of communities or related groups who are participating in production alliances with buyers. – Number of men and women who have access to revolving funds. 	<p>MADS UNDP through</p>
<p>1.3.1.3. Design and implementation of a financial mechanism (nonrefundable) to support SPL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evaluate women’s roles in production associations (mixed or just women) for the implementation of a strategy to strengthen their leadership role. – Develop gender criteria to ensure the participation of women in initiatives for access to financial support. – Ensure access for women to financial mechanisms by providing strategies to adequately inform women about them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of women, men, and beneficiary communities with access to financial mechanisms. – Number of women leaders of communities or related groups that are accessing financial mechanisms. – Number of women’s groups that are accessing financial support. 	<p>MADS UNDP through</p>
<p>1.3.1.4 Financial support to organizations interested in promoting SFM schemes in SPL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evaluate the role of women in production associations (mixed or just women) for implementation of a strategy to strengthen their leadership. – Develop gender criteria to ensure the participation of women’s groups in initiatives for access to financial support. – Ensure access for women to financial mechanisms by providing strategies to adequately inform women about them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evidence of leadership situation of women in production organizations. – Number of women, men, and beneficiary communities who receive financial support. – Number of women leaders of communities or related groups who receive financial support. – Number of women’s groups with access to financial support. 	<p>MADS UNDP through</p>
<p>1.3.2: Regional Green Business Program supported for implementation</p>			

Outcomes/Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Responsible Party
<p>2.3.2.1 Design and implementation of a strategy to strengthen the Green Business Program for the Amazon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure the participation of men and women in services provided by the Green Business Program offices of the SDCs. – Prioritize initiatives led by women. – Include in the training of producers and the private sector information about the specific situation of women and a module about gender, climate change, and Green Businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of men, women, and communities benefited by the Green Business Program offices. – Number of women’s initiatives strengthened. – Evidence of the inclusion of a gender focus in training. 	<p>CORPOAMAZONIA /CDA</p>

1. General framework for the Amazon

Colombia has signed the main Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species - CITES (Law 17 of 1981), International Tropical Timber Agreement (Law 464 of 1998), Convention on Biological Diversity (1994), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC (Law 164 of 1994), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification -UNCCD (Law 46 of 1998), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance - RAMSAR (Law 357 of 1997).

The national regulatory framework related to the protection of forests dates back to the 1940s. Law 2nd Of 1959 establishes a delimitation of forest reserve areas and forests of general interest and is perhaps the most important Law for forest economics, soil protection and wildlife conservation. This law declared the Amazon Forest Reserve with an initial area of 43,959,737 hectares covering nine departments: Amazonas, Putumayo, Nariño, Caquetá, Guainía, Guaviare, Huila, Meta and Vaupés. Currently the reserve has 37,844,524 ha, considering that the remaining area was subtracted with the purpose of assigning it to the populations settled in colonization areas. Specifically for the Amazon region, resolution 1925 (2013) of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of 2013 defines the zoning and management of the Amazon reserve for the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare and Huila, and the Resolution 1277 (2014) regulates the zoning and territorial planning of the reserve areas in Amazonas, Cauca, Guainía, Putumayo and Vaupés.

Regarding forest resources, in 1989 the country developed a plan for forest development with the objective of establishing a strategic framework that actively incorporates the forestry sector into national development strategies and promotes the competitiveness of the forest sector for national and international markets. In line with a vision of promoting the management of forest resources, Law 139 of 1994 created the Forest Incentive Certificate (CIF) with the objective of promoting forest plantations. Decree 900 of 1997 regulated the application of this Law. The last regulatory decree of the CIF of Conservation (Decree 900 of 1997) pays for direct and indirect costs incurred by an owner for conserving in their property natural forest ecosystems. Currently the CIF of conservation is administered by FINAGRO and constitutes one of the incentives that can complement national strategies of reduction of the deforestation.

The document CONPES 3700 of 2011 created the National System of Climate Change and proposes a framework of coordination that involves sectors, territories and communities, understanding climate change as a matter of social and economic development and integrates this theme into other planning and investment processes. According to this CONPES, the National Climate Change System in Colombia is based on four instruments: 1) the Colombian low carbon development strategy (ECDBC); 2) the national strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation (ENREDD+); 3) the strategy for financial protection against climate-related disasters and 4) the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC).

2. National Development Policies and Strategies

2.1. National Development Plan

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2014-2018 “Todos por un nuevo país” [Everyone for a new country], aims to build a Colombia in peace, equitable and educated, in harmony with the purposes of the National Government, with the standards of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the vision of long-term planning provided by the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The NDP development is based on three pillars: peace, equality and education, which incorporate six cross-cutting strategies for consolidation: Competitiveness and strategic infrastructure, social mobility, transformation of the countryside, security, justice and democracy for peace building, good governance and green growth. The green growth strategy includes three goals; one of them focused on achieving a resilient growth and reducing vulnerability to disaster risks and climate change.

The plan proposes to orient actions in the Amazon region of Colombia towards rural development and conservation of environmental and cultural heritage, as well as the strengthening of the human and social capital of its population,

as generators of a territory of opportunities and peace.

According to the plan, the Centro-Sur-Amazonia region de Colombia will be a region that will conserve and take advantage in a sustainable way of its environmental and cultural heritage. The region will fully and harmoniously develop the potential of its agricultural and environmental vocation through sustainable production systems, education and technology transfer processes that promote the development of the countryside and a better quality of life for its rural inhabitants. The development of the hydrocarbon industry, mining and agricultural production will adjust and adapt to the conditions of ecosystems, generating productive processes that promote a green growth approach.

The NDP considers three strategies for the conservation ecosystems:

- 1) Curb the advance of the agricultural frontier over forest areas in the departments of Putumayo and Caquetá, Meta and Guaviare, where deforestation rates are highest, particularly in protected areas, by strengthening institutions responsible for its control and the development of incentives to promote the implementation of agro-sustainable practices.
- 2) Promote the valuation and protection of indigenous knowledge and practices, in order to strengthen their role as promoters of conservation of strategic ecosystems and ecosystem services and custodians of ancestral knowledge.
- 3) Reduce the risk conditions of the most vulnerable population due to natural and anthropogenic threats

Climate change adaptation

The PND provides for the formulation and implementation of sector plans for adapting to climate change and sector mitigation action plans of the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy under the responsibility of the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Mines and Energy, Transportation, Health and Social Welfare, Housing, City and Territory and Commerce, and Industry and Tourism.

Rural development Green growth

Green growth strategies taking a chance on equity and poverty reduction and which are aimed at promoting a climate compatible development that contributes to the competitiveness of sectors, ensures the base of the natural capital in quantity and quality, prevents the external factors associated with the degradation costs and disaster impacts and climate change focus on the poorest and most vulnerable population. For the agricultural sector these strategies to focus on the efficiency of land use, water management and reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases; taking into account that the agricultural sector employs about 35 million hectares which are occupied by pastures and grassland for livestock, consumes 54% of water in the country and contributes about 38% of total GHG (excluding those related to changes in land use.)

2.2. National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC)

The objective of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC) is reducing risk and the socio-economic and ecosystem impacts associated with variability and climate change in Colombia. In order to attain that, the national government aims to provide a series of methodological inputs to guide sectors and territories to: (a) generate a better understanding of the potential risks and actual impacts, which includes its economic assessment; (B) seize the opportunities associated with change and climate variability; (C) incorporate climate risk management in the planning of sector and territorial development; and (d) identify, prioritize, implement, evaluate and monitor adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability and exposure of socio-economic systems to climatic events. The PNACC is developed and implemented under the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA), which will coordinate the actions related to climate change and the different levels of government investment, the productive sectors and the civil society within the Colombian territory-.

SISCLIMA promotes Integral Regional Plans of Climate Change as a mechanism that acknowledge the cross-cutting nature of climate change between mitigation and adaptation and furthermore, between public, private sector and civil society. Its implementation requires a vertical alignment between the national, the regional and the local

conditions when executing mitigation and adaptation actions. In that sense, the project would support Integrated Regional Plans as a strategy to achieve adaptation goals of this region and promote mitigation actions, mostly related with deforestation reduction and management of ecosystems.

2.3. Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC)

The ECDBC is a short-, medium- and long-term development-planning program that seeks to halt greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions derived from national economic growth. The policy promotes the design and implementation of sectoral mitigation measures that maximize the carbon-efficiency of the country's economic activity by contributing to national social and economic development. The objectives of the ECDBC are to identify and evaluate actions aimed at avoiding the accelerated growth of GHG emissions supporting the development of mitigation action plans for each productive sector of the country, promoting tools for its implementation, and implementing monitoring and reporting system. The ECDBC is led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), with the support of the National Planning Department (DNP), and the Sectoral Ministries of Colombia, which include industry, energy and mining, transport, housing and agriculture.

2.4. Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs)

Colombia is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared to projected emissions by 2030. Colombia assumed its INDC as an opportunity to strengthen the work done and built in the sectors and territories, for both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This will allow formulating climate change policies, programs, plans and projects in an articulated manner among different productive sectors, public and private institutions, non-governmental organizations and the civil society in general.

Specific actions that are prioritized to 2030 for Colombia are: i) 100% of the national territory covered with climate change plans formulated and implemented; ii) A National System of adaptation Indicators that allows monitoring and evaluating the implementation of adaptation measures; iii) Instruments for water resource management with considerations of climate variability and change for priority watersheds; iv) Six priority sectors of the economy (transport, energy, agriculture, housing, health, trade, tourism and industry) will include climate change considerations in their planning instruments, and will be implementing innovative adaptation actions; v) Strengthening the sensitization, training and public education on climate change, focusing on the different stakeholders; vi) Delimitation and protection of the 36 páramo complexes in Colombia (approximately 3 million hectares); vii) Increase in more than 2.5 million hectares of new protected areas coverage in the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP), in coordination with local and regional stakeholders; viii) Inclusion of climate change considerations in National Interest and Strategic Projects -PINES-; ix) Ten agriculture sector associations such as rice, coffee, livestock and silvo-pastoral will have improved capacities to adequately adapt to climate change and variability; x) Fifteen departments participating in the agro-technical roundtables, articulated with the national committee, and 1 million farmers receiving agro-climatic information to facilitate decision-making in agricultural activities.

2.5. National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystems Services (PGIBSE) - 2014

The PGIBSE aims to promote the comprehensive management of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, in order to maintain and improve the resilience of socio-ecological systems, at national, regional, local and transboundary scales, considering scenarios of change and through coordinated and concerted action of the State, the productive sector and civil society. The PNGIBSE frame and orient conceptually and strategically all the other environmental management instruments (policies, norms, plans, programs and projects) and constitutes a basis for inter-sectoral coordination.

2.6. National Policy on Water Resource Management

The National Policy for Integrated Water Resource Management- is the directing tool of the integrated resource

management. This tool establishes objectives and strategies for water use and efficiency; actions to prevent water pollution; and the development of economic and policy instruments. The implementation term is 12 years (2010-2022) and it establishes eight principles and six specific objectives for its development.

The aim of the policy is to ensure the sustainability of water resources through management and an efficient and effective use, articulated to the land planning and use and the conservation of ecosystems that regulate water supply; considering water as a factor in economic development and social welfare, and implementing equitable and inclusive participation processes.

3. Regulatory Framework

National Code of Renewable Natural Resources: The Decree Law 2811 of 1,974 regulates the management of Renewable Natural Resources, the defense of the environment and its elements. The objectives of this instrument are: 1) Achieve the preservation and restoration of the environment and the conservation, improvement and rational use of renewable natural resources, according to criteria of equity that ensure the harmonious development of man and of these resources, their permanent availability and maximum social participation, for the benefit of the health and well-being of the present and future inhabitants of the national territory; 2) Prevent and control the harmful effects of the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources on other resources; and 3) Regulate the human behavior, individual or collective and the activity of the public administration, with respect to the environment and renewable natural resources and the relations that arise from the use and conservation of such resources and environment.

Creation of the Ministry of the Environment and Organizes the National Environmental System (SINA): Law 99 of 1993 created the Ministry of the Environment and the National Environmental System (SINA). This Law reformed the environmental management public sector, defines the composition and functions of the National Environmental System and rules the planning of environmental management. The Ministry of the Environment is created as a governing body for the management of the environment and renewable natural resources. The Ministry must define the policies and regulations to which the recovery, conservation, protection, management, management, and use of renewable natural resources and the environment of the Nation must be defined. Likewise, the Ministry must formulate the national environmental and renewable natural resources policy so as to guarantee the right of all people to enjoy a healthy environment and protect the natural heritage and sovereignty of the Nation.

The SINA was created as the set of guidelines, norms, activities, resources, programs and institutions that allow to implement the general principles already mentioned. The SINA is composed of State entities responsible for environmental policy and action; community and non-governmental organizations related to environmental issues; sources and economic resources for the management and recovery of the environment; public, private or mixed entities that carry out activities of information production, scientific research and technological development in the environmental field.

National System of Climate Change (NSCC): The document CONPES 3700 of 2011 created the NSCC which proposes a framework of coordination that involves sectors, territories and communities. The objective is to facilitate and encourage the formulation and implementation of policies, plans, programs, incentives, projects and methodologies in the field of climate change, achieving the inclusion of climate variables as determinants for the design and planning of development projects. This scheme must permeate the current model of social and economic development across all levels and in all institutions. In addition, it must permeate the highest levels of decision-making in each of the sectors and communities. According to this CONPES, the national climate change system in Colombia is based on four instruments: 1) the Colombian low carbon development strategy; 2) the national strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation; Financial protection against climate-related disasters; and (4) the national plan for adaptation to climate change.

Technical Regulation of the Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Sector – RAS: This regulation establishes the technical requirements to be met by the designs, works and procedures corresponding to the drinking water and

basic sanitation sector and complementary activities implemented by entities that provide the municipal public services of aqueduct, sewage and cleaning services.

Land-planning Law: Law 1454 de 2011 prescribes norms for the political and administrative organization of Colombian territory; establishes guiding principles; defines the institutional framework and instruments for territorial development; establishes competences in terms of territorial planning of territorial entities and metropolitan areas, and rules territorial organization.

The purpose of the territorial order is to promote the increase of the capacity of decentralization, planning, management and administration of its own interests for the entities and instances of territorial integration, and promote transfer of competences and decision responsibilities of the central or decentralized government organs. The Law establishes functions of the nation, departments and municipalities in the areas of land management, based on the principles of competition, complementarity and subsidiarity between these entities, opening the path for the formulation of the general policy of regional planning and formulating departmental plans to guide the formulation of land use plans. In addition, this act opens the possibility of the formation of municipal and departmental partnership schemes in order to establish strategic alliances.

4. Institutional framework

4.1. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)

The MADS is the governing entity managing the environment and renewable natural resources, responsible for guiding and regulating the environmental planning and defining the policies and the regulations related to restoration, conservation, protection, planning, management, use and sustainable exploitation of renewable natural resources and environment of the country. The Ministry promotes the development of eight sectors of the country, decoupling the growth of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from the national economic growth through the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy ECDBC.

MADS also assists on the formulation of sector and territorial plans for adaptation to climate change as a strategy to reduce the risk of climate impacts on populations and Colombian ecosystems, and with a view to conduct activities on Emission Reduction by Deforestation and Degradation of Forests, it is developing the National Strategy REDD+. Likewise, the Ministry leads the biodiversity policy and regulation and its monitoring and assessment, and the proposed policies associated with the priority restoration and conservation in the greatest environmental relevance areas.

4.2. Sustainable Development Corporations

The Corporation for Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon (CDA), and the Corporation for Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon (CORPOAMAZONIA), have the responsibility of implementing policies and issuing regional regulations such as the permits, concessions and authorizations for forest use.

CORPOAMAZONIA jurisdiction includes Caquetá, Putumayo and Amazonas. According to the action plan, this entity intends to reduce environmental conflicts, strengthening the role of environmental authority; promoting active participation of institutional actors and agents; and guiding processes that contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the communities of the Region.

The jurisdiction of CDA includes the departments of Guaviare, Guainía and Vaupés. Its objective is to establish and implement activities that promote green growth and improve life quality of local population by restoring and maintaining the balance with the environment and the basis of natural resources that support life for future generations.

4.3. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) and ascribed bodies

The mission of the MADR is to formulate, coordinate and evaluate policies that promote the competitive, equitable and sustainable development of the agricultural, fishery and rural development processes through decentralization, coordination and participation criteria, which contribute to improving the level and quality of life of the Colombian population.

It is the responsibility of the MADR to design incentives and programs for rural development that can progressively begin to address the goals of reduced deforestation and low-emission development and specific intervention policies at the territorial scale. Regarding special environmental protection zones, such as biodiversity sanctuaries, natural and regional parks, forest reserves, and protected areas, it is the MADR's responsibility to regularize, control, and monitor the agricultural activities that take place or likely will take place (when it is permitted) in these areas, in coordination with the environmental authorities.

The MADR entity that may be related to the project to assure coherence with environmental and agriculture sector interventions is the Rural Development Agency (ADR). The objective of the ADR is to implement the agricultural and rural development policy with a territorial approach formulated, through the structuring, co-financing and execution of rural and agricultural development projects and contributes to territorial initiatives. Functions of the ADR include adoption of action plans for agricultural and integrated rural development policies; formulate, structure and co-fund national strategic projects; execute policies related to family farming and small farmers assistance; promote the execution of agricultural and rural plans and projects with a territorial approach; design and manage the Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development Projects; and support formalization of social, community-base and production rural organizations, among others.

4.4. Departments, municipalities and indigenous territories

According to Article 298 of the Constitution, the departments have autonomy for the administration of sectional matters and planning and promotion of economic and social development within its territory. Departments exercise actions on administration, coordination, complementarity of municipal action, intermediation between the national government and municipalities and the provision of services determined by the Constitution and laws.

The departmental governments administer directly and coordinate actions related to the management and promotion of comprehensive development of its territory, in accordance with the Constitution and laws. Environmental issues in the departments shall issue special provisions relating to the environment; give technical, financial and administrative budgetary support to existing environmental authorities in their territory; coordinate and direct the environmental control and monitoring activities between municipalities supported by the security forces in connection with the mobilization, utilization and commercialization of renewable natural resources; among others.

As it appears in Article 311 of the Constitution, "Municipalities as a fundamental entities of the political administrative division of the State are responsible for providing public services specified by law, build the works required by local progress, order the development of its territory, promote community participation, social and cultural improvement of its people and fulfill other functions assigned by the Constitution and laws.

According to Article 317, only municipalities can tax property. A percentage of taxes is allocated to the entities responsible for the management and conservation of the environment and renewable natural resources, according to the development plans of the municipalities units area of jurisdiction (CARs, SDCs, and Administrative Departments). In this context, municipalities can make decisions on incentives for farms that reduce deforestation and promote sustainable processes.

In the case of indigenous territories, councils created and regulated according to the customs of their communities shall exercise the functions related to the application of legal rules on land use and settlement of their territories, receive and distribute resources, policy and plans and programs of economic and social development, promote public investments in their territories and ensure its proper implementation, among others (Art. 330 Political Constitution of Colombia) .The indigenous territorial entities have the same functions and duties defined for municipalities environmental matters (Act 99 of 1993.)

4.5. Research Institutes

Article 16 of Law 99 of 1993 that created the MADS as the public sector responsible for the management and conservation of the environment and renewable natural resources, and regulated the National Environmental System (SINA) made provisions to create the following scientific entities:

- Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM);
- Institute of Marine and Coastal Research "José Benito Vives de Andreis" (INVEMAR);
- Institute of Biological Resources Research "Alexander von Humboldt";
- Amazon Institute of Scientific Research (SINCHI);
- Pacific Environmental Research Institute "John von Neumann".

Research institutes functions (Alexander von Humboldt, Sinchi and John von Neuman) include the development of scientific and technological research that contributes to the improvement of the population's well-being, preservation of the quality of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources and provide scientific and technical support to the Ministry of the Environment for the fulfillment of its functions (Decree 1603 27 July 1994). The most relevant institutes for this project are IDEAM and SINCHI

Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - IDEAM

IDEAM is a public institution in charge of providing technical and scientific support to the National Environmental System, which generates knowledge, produces reliable, consistent and timely information on the state and dynamics of natural resources and the environment. IDEAM also facilitates the definition and adjustment of environmental policies and support public and private sectors and citizens in general in decision-making processes.

The IDEAM is in charge of surveying and handling scientific and technical information on ecosystems that are part of the environmental heritage of the country, and to establish the technical basis for classifying and zoning the use of national territory for the purposes of planning and ordering the territory. Through Decree 291 of 2004, IDEAM was appointed as the entity responsible for coordinating the preparation of National Communications to the UNFCCC and is responsible for the monitoring of forests in Colombia.

SINCHI Institute

The purpose of the SINCHI Institute is to carry out, coordinate and disseminate high-level scientific studies and research related to the biological, social and ecological reality of the Amazon region. The functions of the Institute relevant to this project include:

- Obtain, store, analyze, study, process, supply and disseminate basic information on the biological, social and ecological reality of the Amazon for the management and use of renewable natural resources and the environment of the region.
- Contribute to stabilize the colonization processes by studying and evaluating the impact of their intervention on the ecosystems and the development of technological alternatives to exploit them within sustainability criteria.
- Monitor the state of the natural resources of the Amazon, especially in terms of extinction, pollution and degradation.
- Coordinate the Environmental Information System in the Amazonian aspects in accordance with the priorities, guidelines and guidelines established by the MADS.
- Support the MADS in coordinating the management of information on the relationships between the economic and social sectors and the processes and resources of the Amazon.
- To serve, in coordination with IDEAM, as a support agency for the MADS for the establishment of National Environmental Accounts in aspects related to Amazonian resources and ecosystems.
- Collaborate in the studies on global environmental change and in particular those that allow the participation of the intervention processes carried out in the Colombian Amazon.

- To collaborate with the MADR and with the National Council of Science and Technology in the promotion, elaboration and execution of projects of investigation and transfer of agricultural technology with criterion of sustainability.
- To investigate the biological and ecological reality of the Amazon, to propose alternative models of sustainable development based on the use of its natural resources.
- Provide technical bases for the environmental ordering of the Amazonian territory.

4.6. Universities and capacity-building services

The University of the Amazon, based in Florencia, is the most important institution of higher education in the Colombian Amazon region. The objectives of the University include to train the human, technical, scientific and cultural resources indispensable for the socio-economic, political and cultural development of the Amazon region and promote research with emphasis on the Amazonian area, with a view to developing scientific, technological and cultural knowledge, primarily in those areas of knowledge that enable the sustainable transformation of the various natural and cultural systems in its area of influence. The University offers academic undergraduate and postgraduate programs, promotes research towards the systematization, production, application and dissemination of knowledge and provides technical extension services according to the needs of the region. Specifically, the Macagual Research Centre (CIMAZ), housed within the University of the Amazon, conducts important research regarding the efficient management of production systems in the Amazon. It is through this Centre that some technology transfer trainings for producers take place.

The National Service for Learning (SENA) is one of the government agencies with the widest reach in the Amazon; it leads technology trainings and is the key partner for high-quality rural extension programs. Furthermore, it houses the “Emprender” Fund, a start-up fund that finances students’ business projects.

4.7. Agriculture sector associations

Agricultural industry in Colombia is organized in formal supply chains represented by farmers associations, which involve producers, traders, and exporters. Sectoral associations support implementation of policies and regulation. Depending on financial resources available, these associations provide technical assistance to producers and represent member in political and technical contexts. Funds for technical support come from parafiscal charges, created by the General Law on Agricultural and Fisheries Development (Law 101 of 1993). Currently there are fifteen agricultural and fishing funds.

There are various sector associations in the region – the Federation of Cattle Ranchers of Colombia (FEDEGAN), the Colombian Rubber Confederation, the Federation of Cacao Growers of Colombia, and the National Coffee Growers Federation (FNC), which feature varying degrees of organizational development and abilities to take action in the region. These federations manage projects to provide technical assistance to producers, conduct field-visits, provide plant material or brood stock, and represent producers’ needs in the regional and national context.

ANNEX P: TARGET LANDSCAPE PROFILE

Introduction

The area of intervention for the child project *Connectivity and biodiversity conservation in the Colombian Amazon* comprises approximately 7.5 million hectares (ha), including the departments of Meta, Guaviare, Caquetá, Putumayo, Amazonas, and Guainía. The activities related to rural development with a low-carbon-emission approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peacebuilding, to be implemented by UNDP (Component 2 of the Child Project) are focused on three departments: Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo. These activities will include promoting sustainable productive landscapes (SPL) to maintain and/or improve forest coverage and ecosystem connectivity, mainstreaming of low-carbon-emission rural development and sustainable forest criteria into financial plans and instruments of priority sectors, and implementing economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems.

The activities associated SPL, will be carried out on the following three areas, which were previously identified considering increasing deforestation and the need to promote ecological connectivity processes between Amazonian and Andean ecosystems (Figure 1).

- Guayas-Caguán Corridor, axis of connectivity Chiribiquete National Natural Park: San Vicente del Caguán Municipality – Caquetá –
- Integrated Management District (IMD) – Guayabero Sector, axis of connectivity Macarena National Natural Park – AMEM: San Jose del Guaviare Municipality – Guaviare
- Altofragua National Park – La Paya National Park Corridor: Puerto Leguizamo Municipality – Putumayo

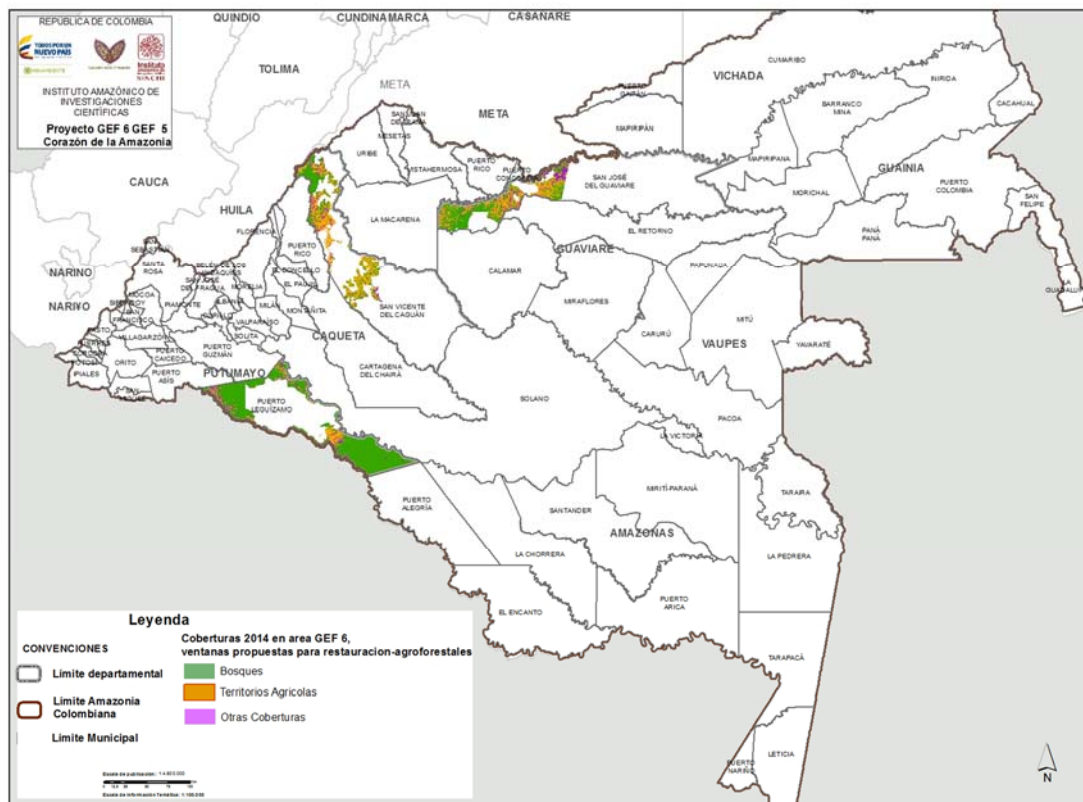


Figure 1: Corridors of intervention for implementing actions in Sustainable Production Landscapes.

The actions in SPL will be carried out in areas with the highest opportunity to promote ecosystem connectivity associated with restoration activities on degraded land and the establishment of conservation and non-deforestation agreements that will be implemented in Component 1 of the Child Project. These activities will be carried out preferably in areas of the Amazon Forest Reserve, Type B.

The selection of these areas are based on studies performed within the framework of the GEF project Heart of the Amazon (ID 5560), through which critical areas and potential connectivity routes were identified between Chiribiquete National Park and the Macarena and La Paya National Parks, and between Chiribiquete and Nukak National Parks.

General characteristics of the departments of intervention

The population of the three departments is close to 964,000; 51% of the population lives in Caquetá, 37% in Putumayo, and 12% in Guaviare⁶⁷. The rural population in this area comprises 435,516 persons.

In the three departments there is evidence of large gaps in the provision of and access to basic social services such as education, housing, electricity, roads, and health, whose levels of coverage are well below the national averages.⁶⁸ The Basic Unmet Needs Index (NBI) in the three departments exceeds 45% in the rural areas and the NBI is close to 40% in the urban centers⁶⁹.

The departments of the Amazon region contribute less than 1% of the Gross National Product (GNP). The public sector and social services are the main generators of income and the agricultural sector contributes less than 20%⁷⁰. Cattle ranching is the most important production activity in terms of area, as it is the agricultural activity restricted to certain areas and products. The department of Caquetá has the highest number of cattle at 1,340,000, of which 46% are in the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán. The departments of Guaviare and Putumayo report 261,611 and 195,611 head of cattle, respectively⁷¹. The municipality of Puerto Leguizamo (Putumayo) represents less than 15% of the number, while San José del Guaviare (Guaviare) represents 50%.

According to the Municipal Agricultural Assessments (EVA, 2014), the principal crops in the three departments are banana, corn, sugar cane, rubber, yucca, rice, coffee, and cacao. The department of Caquetá has the highest area of cultivated land at 54,081 ha, while Guaviare and Putumayo reported 23,114 and 22,466 ha, respectively.

According to the National Development Plan estimates, the Amazon region of Colombia is key for building peace. Particularly in the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo, phenomena such as the presence of illegal armed groups, illegal crops, forced recruitment of the population, especially children and adolescents, and terrorist acts have converged. The department of Putumayo had a rate of 15 criminal acts per 100,000 residents during 2013, which is eleven times more than the national average. According to statistics provided by the National Defense Ministry, during the time period 2007-2013, there was evidence that the FARC were present in 80% of the municipalities of Caquetá. As a consequence, in the post-agreement era these departments require great effort for the reconstruction of their social fabric and the strengthening of their institutions.

The amount of forest cover in the three departments is 8 million ha, which corresponds to 20% of the forest cover estimated nationally for 2013⁷². At the national level, the department of Caquetá has the largest amount of deforestation in the country, with 19% of the national total in 2015, or 23,812 ha. The departments of Guaviare and Putumayo had more than 9,000 ha of deforestation per year, amounting to close to 8% of the total country's deforestation for each department. In the case of Guaviare, an increase in deforested surface area was noted to be

⁶⁷ DANE. Municipal population projections.

https://www.dane.gov.co/files/.../poblacion/...20/ProyeccionMunicipios2005_2020.xls

⁶⁸ 2014-2018 National Development Plan.

⁶⁹ DANE. Municipal NBI updated in June 2012.

https://www.dane.gov.co/files/censos/resultados/NBI_total_municipios_30_Jun_2012.xls

⁷⁰ DANE – National Departmental Counts. October 2012. Baseline year 2005.

⁷¹ ICA. National Livestock Census 2016.

<http://www.ica.gov.co/getdoc/8232c0e5-be97-42bd-b07b-9cdbfb07fcac/Censos-2008.aspx>

⁷² Datos IDEAM

39% in 2014. According to IDEAM, the conversion of land for agricultural use, mainly converting it to new grasslands, is one of the main drivers of deforestation in the departments of Putumayo, Caquetá, and Guaviare. Table 1 presents the main descriptive variables for each department based on the Descriptive Territorial Scorecards developed by the National Planning Department⁷³.

Table 1. Population, land use, and development gap indicators for the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, and Putumayo

Variable	Caquetá	Guaviare	Putumayo
Total population of the department	483,846	112,621	349,537
Percentage of department's population within the national total	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%
Total population in the urban centers	289,408	66,660	172,016
Total rural population	194,438	45,961	177,521
Total population of men	242,466	58,742	176,731
Total population of women	241,380	53,879	172,806
Population (>15 or < 59 years) – potentially active	284,689	63,366	207,108
Population (<15 or > 59 years) – potentially inactive	199,157	49,255	142,429
Total indigenous population	5,026	2,117	44,515
Total black, mulatto, or afro-Colombian population	11,661	2,883	11,620
Indigenous reserves	48	27	73
Population residing in indigenous reserves	8,826	11,086	29,896
Area dedicated to agricultural crops (ha)	34,692	12,476	27,290
Forested area (ha)	4,238,173	2,499,290	1,212,420
Area dedicated to other uses (ha)	11,448	4,784	1,706
Cultivated area (ha)	56,997	21,214	20,862
Production (ha)	185,545	63,838	92,157
Average net education coverage (% , 2015)	24.0%	19.2%	30.4%
Illiteracy rate for population 15 years or older (2005)	11.5%	10.0%	8.0%
Infant mortality rate –deaths per 1,000 live births (2013)	20.8%	35.3%	1950.7%
DTP vaccination coverage (2015)	71.5%	90.1%	87.1%
Total percentage of area covered by sewer system (2005)	65.7%	44.3%	45.0%
Quantitative housing deficit (2005)	13.1%	27.5%	4.2%
Qualitative housing deficit (2005)	42.1%	58.5%	63.0%
Total percentage of area covered by natural gas (I Trim 2016)	30.5%	33.0%	21.3%
Total energy coverage (2014)	76.6%	73.3%	75.4%

Guayas-Caguán Corridor: San Vicente del Caguán

San Vicente del Caguán has an area of 1,749,622 ha and is the municipality with the second-largest forested area in the department of Caquetá (1,176,350 ha⁷⁴), representing 18% of the total forested area of the department. The municipality has a population of approximately 70,000 and an NBI of 56.07% for the rural area, which is above the departmental average. Table 2 presents the primary statistics for the municipality.

⁷³ <https://ddtspr.dnp.gov.co/fit/#/fichas>

⁷⁴ IDEAM data, 2015.

Table 2. Population, land use, and development gap indicators for the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán

Variable	Numbers
Total population of the department	69,214
Percentage of department's population within the national total	14.2%
Total population in the urban centers	43,150
Total rural population	26,064
Total population of men	34,046
Total population of women	35,168
Population (>15 or < 59 years) – potentially active	40,274
Population (<15 or > 59 years) – potentially inactive	28,940
Indigenous reserves	4
Population residing in indigenous reserves	1,094
Cultivated area – transient crops (ha)	1,536
Cultivated area – permanent crops (ha)	1,408
Planted area – grasses (ha)	187,146
Forested area (ha)*	1,176,350
Area dedicated to other uses (ha)	1,004

Source: Información Fichas Técnicas Territoriales DNP. 2015; *IDEAM, 2015

The annual deforestation rate in San Vicente is 9,755 ha, which represents almost 8% of the national deforestation rate, and is the second highest rate in the country after Cartagena del Chaira. Eighty percent (80%) of the municipality is located in the Amazon Forest Reserve (1,409,763 ha), contains 93,000 ha of protected areas, as well as a rural reservation area. The principal water source is the Caguán River, and 68% of the water depends mainly on rivers and creeks.

Currently, the colonization front of Lower Caguán, which is located in the area removed from the Amazon Forest Reserve, is undergoing expansion towards the east and towards the border with Chiribiquete National Natural Park. The distance between this colonization front and the Park's border is just 18 kilometers. Towards the west, the expansion is approaching La Macarena National Natural Park and tends to consolidate a center of colonization around the populated area of Cachicamos, which is located within the Southern Production Recovery Zone (RPROS) and in between La Macarena National Natural Park. Towards the south, expansion of the colonization front is nearing the interfluvial area of the Itilla and Unilla Rivers, the headwaters of the Vaupés River, and threatening the northeastern border of Chiribiquete National Natural Park. Towards the southeast and east, the expansion the colonization front substantially affects the northern area of the Nukak Natural Reserve⁷⁵. Processes such as planning and intervention of hydrocarbon blocks, as well as the associated roadway infrastructure, that are currently in exploratory phases taking place in the Caquetá foothills, especially in the municipalities of Solano and San Vicente del Caguán, also have an important influence on the loss of forest cover and expansion of colonization fronts.

Ariari-Guayabero Integrated Management District: San José del Guaviare

The Ariari-Guayabero Integrated Management District (IMD) for Renewable Natural Resources is found within the La Macarena Special Management Area (AMEM) and consists of the following areas of the AMEM:

⁷⁵ Botero et. al. 2014. Análisis y recomendaciones de ordenamiento sectorial, territorial y ambiental para la zona de influencia del parque nacional serranía de chiribiquete, y corredores de conectividad que aporten a la construcción de agendas y acuerdos en el marco de la iniciativa "corazón de la amazonia".

- Area No. 1: Production. Located in the Department of Meta, jurisdiction of the Municipalities of Lejanías, El Castillo, Granada, Vista Hermosa, Cubarral, Puerto Lleras, Fuente de Oro, San Juan de Arama, and Puerto Rico.
- Area No. 2: Recuperation for Western Production. Located in the Department of Meta, jurisdiction of the Municipalities of San Juan de Arama and Mesetas.
- Area No. 3: Recuperation for Southern Production (ZRPS). Located in the Department of Meta, jurisdiction of the Municipalities of Mesetas, La Macarena, and the Guaviare Police Department, jurisdiction of the Municipality of San José del Guaviare.
- Area No. 6: Serranía de La Lindosa Preservation in the municipality of San José del Guaviare.

The area of the AMEM in the department of Guaviare represents 11.51% of its total area. The project will focus mainly on the municipality of San José del Guaviare, considering the high deforestation rate in these areas and the importance of promoting measures that halt the advancement of agriculture.

The municipality of San José del Guaviare has an approximate area of 1,670,000 ha, 18% of which have been removed from the Amazon Forest Reserve. La Serranía de la Lindosa is located within the municipality, and was declared a Preservation Area under Decree 1989. This area has an Environmental Management Plan in place, which was adopted through Agreement 006 on August 20, 2008.

San José del Guaviare has a population of approximately 65,000 and an NBI of 77.34%⁷⁶ for the rural area, which is 15 percentage points above the departmental average. 42.25% of the municipality's inhabitants are recognized as victims of the armed conflict and 70% of the population is considered poor according to the multidimensional poverty index. Rates of inter-family violence are above the departmental rates, with women being the main victims⁷⁷. Table 3 presents the main population and land use indicators for the municipality.

Table 3. Population and land use indicators for the municipality of San José de Guaviare

Variable	Value
Total population of the department	65,611
Percentage of department's population within the national total	58.1%
Total population in the urban centers	45,705
Total rural population	19,906
Total population of men	32,177
Total population of women	33,434
Population (>15 or < 59 years) – potentially active	36,176
Population (<15 or > 59 years) – potentially inactive	29,435
Indigenous reserves	12
Population residing in indigenous reserves	4,466
Cultivated area – transient crops (ha)	1,045
Cultivated area – permanent crops (ha)	468
Planted area – grasses (ha)	57,112
Forested area (ha)*	1,360,000
Area dedicated to other uses (ha)	3,936

Source: Información Fichas Técnicas Territoriales DNP. 2015;*IDEAM, 2015

San José del Guaviare is the municipality with the largest area of forest cover in the department, at 1,360,000 ha, or 28% of the department's total area. It is also the municipality with the highest rate of annual deforestation in the

⁷⁶ DANE.

⁷⁷ Plan de Desarrollo de San José del Guaviare 2016-2019

department and the third highest rate in the country. In 2015 IDEAM recorded an annual deforestation of 5,447 ha, which is 4.4% of the total national deforestation. The largest portion of the territory consists of tropical rain forest and gallery forests, although the northern area has primarily natural savannas. 5,179 ha of protected areas are nationally protected areas. In the areas surrounding highways and railroads that leave the municipal center and extend towards the east a distinctive "fishbone" pattern is observed with areas of natural forest being replaced with productions systems, mainly cattle ranching.

The Serranía de la Macarena National Natural Park is within the department of Meta, the Chiribiquete National Natural Park is within the department of Caquetá, and the Nukak Natural Reserve is within the municipality of El Retorno. The AMEM includes 10 indigenous reserves, including the reserve of the Nukak indigenous group that covers more than 20% of the municipality's land area. Other indigenous reserves include the Guayabero, Sikuni, Tucano, Desano, Piratapuyo, and Kurripako.

The Ariari-Guayabero IMD is connected with the paved highway from Villavicencio to Bogotá, through San José del Guaviare, the capital of the department. According to the connectivity study performed by Botero et al. (2014), the Ariari-Guayabero colonization front is expanding in all directions. Towards the west, the expansion approaches La Macarena National Natural Park and tends to consolidate a colonization nucleus around the populated area of Los Cachicamos, which is located within the RPROS and in between the La Macarena National Natural Park. Towards the south, the expansion process is advancing through the interfluvial area of the Itilla and Unilla Rivers, the headwaters of the Vaupés River, threatening the northeastern border of the Chiribiquete National Natural Park. Towards the southeast and east, the expansion of this front and the Upper and Middle Caguán front is seen in the recent appearance of transformed areas to its east. In addition, its expansion towards the southeast tends toward colonization along the length of La Tunia River to the Yaguará II indigenous reserve and the northwestern border of the Chiribiquete National Natural Park.

Puerto Leguizamo

The municipality of Puerto Leguizamo is located in the Lower Putumayo subregion of the Northwestern Amazon to the south of the department. It is located on the southeastern border with the department of Amazonas, to the west with Puerto Asís, to the north with the department of Caquetá, and to the south it is the municipality that borders Ecuador and Perú. The municipality has a surface area of 11 million ha with a population close to 15,000 and an NBI of 49.43% for the rural area, which is above the department's average. The indigenous population is more than 7,000 people, and is composed of Huitotos (Murui and Muinane), Coreguajes, Sionas, Kofan, and Kichwas ethnicities. These indigenous peoples represent 24% of the total population and occupy 25.7% of the municipal lands⁷⁸. The indigenous population is distributed across 19 cabildos and 20 reserves. Table 4 shows the most relevant indicators for population and land use.

Table 4. Population and land use indicators for the municipality of Puerto Leguizamo

Variable	Value
Total population of the department	15,417
Percentage of department's population within the national total	4.5%
Total population in the urban centers	9,250
Total remaining population (rural)	6,167
Total population of men	7,495
Total population of women	7,922
Population (>15 or < 59 years) – potentially active	9,244
Population (<15 or > 59 years) – potentially inactive	6,173

⁷⁸ Plan de Desarrollo Municipal Puerto Leguizamo. 2012-2015. Acuerdo N° 010. Mayo 29 de 2012.

Indigenous reserves	15
Population residing in indigenous reserves	3,172
Cultivated area – transient crops (ha)	-
Cultivated area – permanent crops (ha)	-
Planted area – grasses (ha)	-
Forested area (ha)*	943,106
Area dedicated to other uses (ha)	32

Source: Información Fichas Técnicas Territoriales DNP. 2015; *IDEAM, 2013

Puerto Leguísimo is the municipality in the Putumayo department with the largest forested area at 943,106 ha, which corresponds to 54% of the forest cover of the entire department. According to statistics from 2015, the annual deforestation rate is around 3,200 ha, which represents 2.6% of the national rate of deforestation. Agricultural activity has the largest impact on the change in land cover, as it is the most important economic activity and income-generator for the rural population. Agriculture is primarily for subsistence. The principal crops are banana, yucca, rice, corn, and sugar cane.