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**United Nations Development Programme**

<b>Project title:</b> Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon		
<b>Country:</b> Colombia	<b>Implementing Partner:</b> UNDP Colombia	<b>Management Arrangements:</b> Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
<b>UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome:</b> 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.		
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan Output:</b> <u>Output 1.3:</u> Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.		
<b>UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category:</b> Moderate	<b>UNDP Gender Marker:</b> GEN2	
<b>Atlas Project ID/Award ID number:</b> ID 00089719  Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon	<b>Atlas Output ID/Project ID number:</b> Output ID 00095817  PIEDEMONTE AMAZONICO	
<b>UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number:</b> 5715	<b>GEF ID number:</b> 9272	
<b>Planned start date:</b> 5 December, 2017	<b>Planned end date:</b> January 31, 2024	
<b>LPAC date:</b> May 8, 2017 (Pre-PAC) , Nov 6, 2017 (PAC)		

**Brief project description:**

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.

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 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.

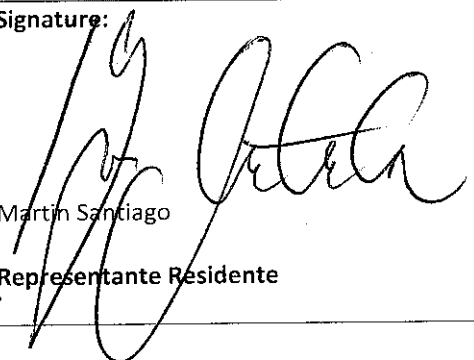
In the child project, while Component 1 implemented by the WB, will focus on the conservation of the project's Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs; Chiribiquete National Natural Park, Macarena National Natural Park, IMD Guayabero Sector, Altofragua National Park, and La Paya National Park), Component 2, implemented 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 or LDCF or SCCF or other vertical fund	USD 9,000,000
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 0
Cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0
...	... add additional rows if necessary
<b>(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP</b>	<b>USD 9,000,000</b>
<b>PARALLEL CO-FINANCING (all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP)</b>	
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
<b>(2) Total co-financing</b>	<b>USD 45,863,349</b>
<b>(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)</b>	<b>USD 54,863,349</b>

**SIGNATURES**

<p><b>Signature:</b></p>  <p>Martin Santiago Representante Residente</p>	<p><b>Agreed by UNDP</b></p>	<p><b>Date/Month/Year:</b></p> <p>15 ENE 2018 15 ENE 2018</p>
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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<sup>1,2</sup>.

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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

3. The Colombian Amazonian forest covers an area of 39.9 million ha and has an annual deforestation rate of 82,883 ha/year<sup>5</sup>. 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 Meta<sup>6</sup>—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.<sup>7</sup>

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 fires<sup>8</sup>. 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<sup>9,10</sup>, in addition to illegal crops that have led to the socioeconomic reality of this region<sup>11</sup>.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://raisg.socioambiental.org/system/files/AmazoniaBajoPresion_10_12_12.pdf).

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

<sup>5</sup> Datos IDEAM a partir del mapa de bosques 2012.

<sup>6</sup> Sexto Boletín de Alertas Tempranas por Deforestación (AT-D) para Colombia (2016).

<sup>7</sup> IDEAM. 2014. Proyecto Sistema de Monitoreo de Bosques y Carbono. Bogotá, Colombia.

<sup>8</sup> OECD-ECLAC, 2014.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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 crops<sup>12</sup>. 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 2020<sup>13</sup>, 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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<sup>12</sup> Murcia et al., 2014.

<sup>13</sup> 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>

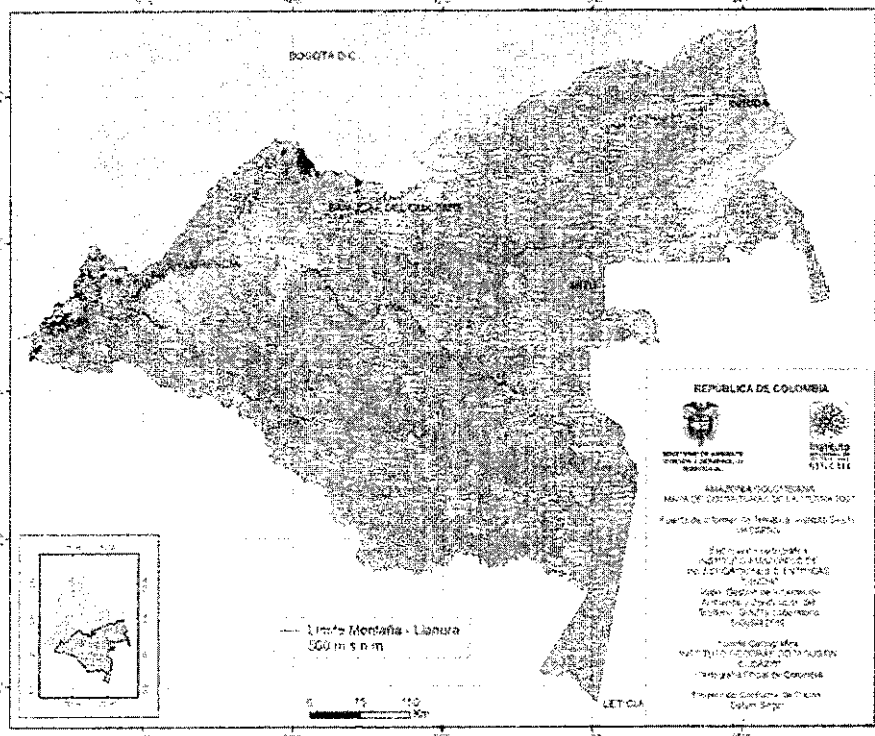


Figure 1: Colombian Amazon region (Source: SIAT-AC)<sup>14</sup>.

#### 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

<sup>14</sup> <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.



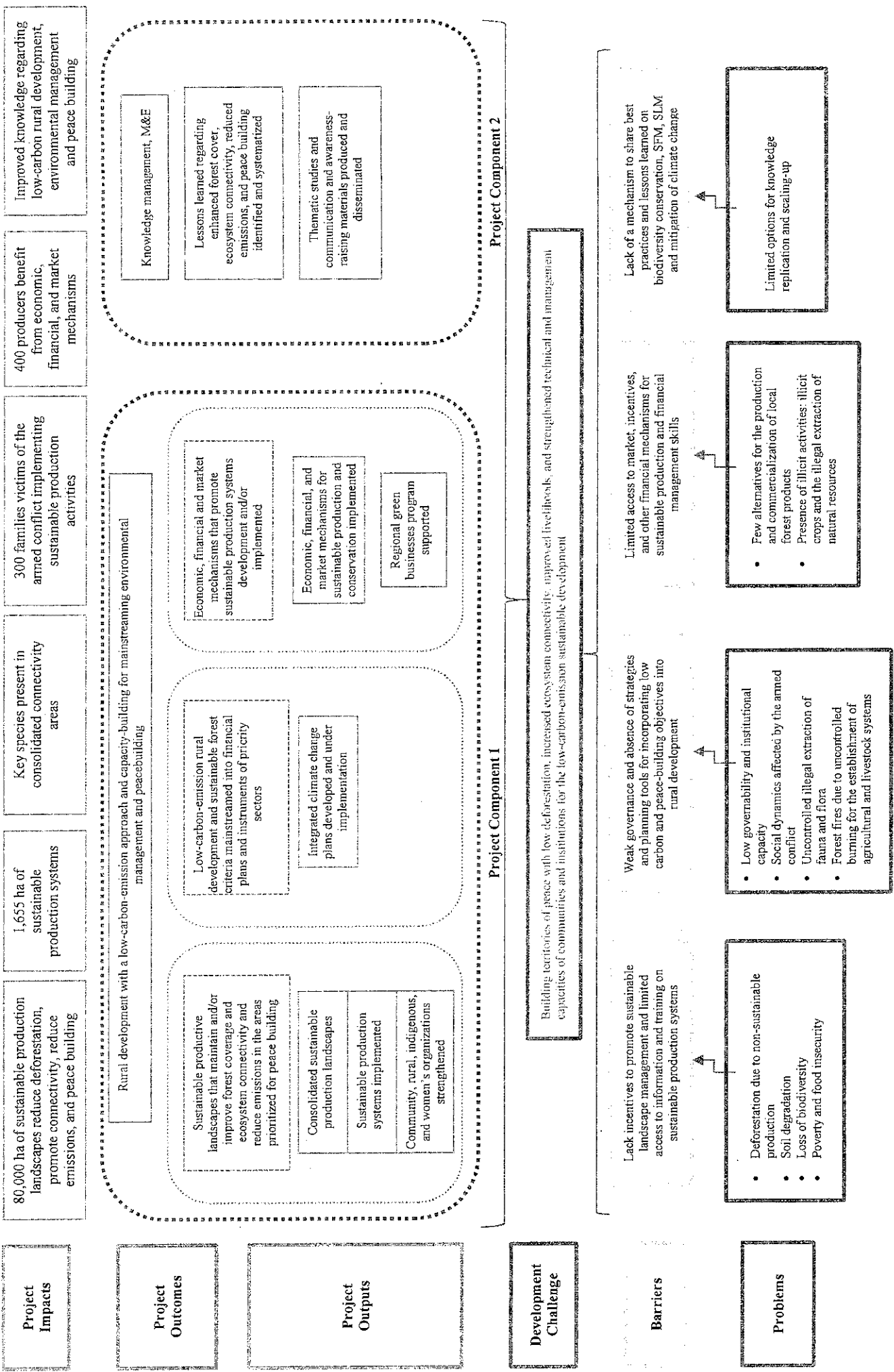


Figure 1. Theory of Change.

**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*])<sup>15</sup> 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*])<sup>16</sup>. 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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*<sup>17</sup>. 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintenance and increase of areas with sustainable production systems and/or traditional practices which improve forest cover, foster connectivity and reduce emissions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consolidated sustainable production landscapes maintain and/or increase forest cover and ecosystem connectivity and reduce emissions</li> <li>- Sustainable production systems developed and consolidated using best production practices</li> </ul>

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Multi-sectoral integration and incorporation of criteria for low carbon rural development in planning and financial instruments for prioritized sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened to manage sustainable production practices in a peace-building context</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Restoration of degraded ecosystems, which promote connectivity and sustainable production systems including sustainable forest management.</li> </ul>	To be implemented by the World Bank through Component 1 of the PIF.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Development of economic and financial mechanisms which promote a transformation to sustainable production systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Economic, financial, and market mechanisms incentivize sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes in accordance with the conditions of the territory.</li> <li>– Regional green businesses program supported for implementation</li> </ul>
NA	<p><u>Additional Outputs included as per UNDP recent guidelines regarding Knowledge Management:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lessons learned at the level of sustainable production landscapes that maintain and/or enhance forest cover, ecosystem connectivity, and reduce emissions identified and systematized</li> <li>– Thematic studies and other documented knowledge, and communication and awareness-raising materials produced and disseminated</li> </ul>

## 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 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 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"> <li>• Interinstitutional coordination and project follow-up</li> <li>• Coordination between ongoing initiatives (e.g., Amazon Vision Program, GEF Heart of the Colombian Amazon project, other initiatives)</li> <li>• Guidance for initial assessments, monitoring and follow-up of results, as well as reporting on progress</li> </ul>

	sustainable development and guarantee the rights of all citizens to live in a healthy environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination with the Low-Carbon-Emission Development Strategy</li> <li>• Guidance for developing ICCPs</li> <li>• Support for monitoring the development of project agreements with the implementers</li> <li>• Guidance for designing incentives</li> <li>• Coordination with the Green Business Program</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Coordination between ongoing initiatives (e.g., Amazon Vision Program, GEF Heart of the Colombian Amazon project, other initiatives)</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Provide environmental information about the prioritized production landscapes</li> <li>• Serve as member of the Project Board and Technical Committee</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Technical support for the development of participatory assessments in production landscapes</li> <li>• Recommendations for interventions in production landscapes and strategies for production transformation strategies</li> <li>• Support for farm land use zoning</li> <li>• Support for the development of technological packages for establishment of production arrangements</li> <li>• Development of flora and fauna species and hydrobiological resources management plans</li> <li>• Recommendations for the implementation of management plans</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Coordination of technical assistance and forestry extension service programs</li> <li>• Technical assistance and forestry extension services to local organizations and beneficiaries</li> <li>• Follow-up of results in the production landscapes</li> <li>• Technical assistance to local associations in establishing production arrangements and the creation of community-based sustainable forest business hubs</li> <li>• Review and dissemination of procedures for SFM</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Technical assistance to departmental governments for developing ICCPs</li> <li>• Technical assistance to initiatives/associations interested in green business</li> <li>• Implementation of territorial actions to reduce deforestation and promote ecosystem connectivity</li> </ul>

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"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Development of ICCPs</li> <li>• Promote and provide technical support to trade organizations in the development of low-emission strategies</li> <li>• Consolidate technological packages to promote sustainable use of forests</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Implementation of strategies for integrated land management at the local level</li> <li>• Support the use of economic, financial and marketing mechanisms as incentives for sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Implementation of actions in the field to reduce deforestation and promote ecosystem connectivity</li> <li>• Beneficiaries of training in biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and SFM, and SLM</li> <li>• Beneficiaries of incentives for sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes</li> </ul>
Local organizations	Bring together local producers and represent their interests at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of sustainable production systems in their areas of influence</li> </ul>

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

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.

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## 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. 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.

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

**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.

**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.

**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.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline <sup>18</sup>	Mid-term Target <sup>19</sup>	End of Project Target	Assumptions <sup>20</sup>
<b>Project Objective:</b> Improve connectivity and conserve biodiversity through the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integral low-carbon-emission management and peace building	Indicator 1: Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, and ecosystems services in selected landscapes of the western Amazon	- 0	- 8 (3 integrated departmental climate change plans; 2 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)	- 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
	Indicator 2: Number of people benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, and ecosystems services in selected landscapes of the western Amazon <sup>21</sup>	- 0	- 1,600	- 4,000	
	Indicator 3: Change in the income of producers resulting from the adoption of environmentally friendly production practices	- 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	

<sup>18</sup> 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.

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

<sup>20</sup> Risks must be outlined in the Feasibility section of this project document.

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

<b>Component 1:</b> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active participation by the local communities in the implementation of best production practices</li> <li>- Optimal sampling</li> <li>- Training processes are carried out within the necessary timeframe of the project</li> <li>- Stable political, economic, and social conditions for the reintegration of citizens affected by the armed conflict into civilian life.</li> </ul>
	Indicator 5: Area (in ha) of sustainable production systems that reduce pressure on natural forests and soils, and increase connectivity between ecosystems <sup>22</sup> (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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public stakeholders: 0</li> <li>- Private stakeholders: 0</li> <li>- Community: 0</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public stakeholders: 140</li> <li>- Private stakeholders: 100</li> <li>- Community organizations: 320</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public stakeholders: 350</li> <li>- Private stakeholders: 250</li> <li>- Community organizations: 800</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public, private, and community organizations satisfactorily apply their new knowledge and skills</li> <li>- There is stability in human resources within the national and local agencies that benefit from training activities</li> </ul>

<sup>22</sup> 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.

<p>Indicator 9: 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)</p>	<p>– The species will be identified during the first three months of project implementation</p>	<p>Presence of key species maintained</p>	<p>Presence of key species maintained</p>	<p>– Willingness at the regional and local levels to integrate low-carbon-emission rural development criteria into sectoral policies, plans, and/or regulations – Optimal sampling – There are financial feasibility and markets for green products originating in the prioritized areas of the project</p>
<p>Indicator 10: Number of producers (differentiated by gender) benefitted by developed economic and financial mechanisms (BD-4, LD-1, LD-3, SFM-1)</p>	<p>– Women: 0 – Men: 0</p>	<p>– Women: 80 – Men: 80</p>	<p>– Women: 200 – Men: 200</p>	
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidated sustainable production landscapes maintain and/or increase forest cover and ecosystem connectivity.</li> <li>Sustainable production systems developed and consolidated using best production practices.</li> <li>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened to manage sustainable production practices in a peace-building context.</li> <li>Integrated climate change plans developed and under implementation.</li> <li>Economic, financial, and market mechanisms incentivize sustainable production and conservation in production landscapes in accordance with the conditions of the territory.</li> <li>Regional green businesses program supported for implementation.</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Component 2</b> Knowledge Management and M&amp;E</p>	<p>Indicator 11: Number of initiatives under implementation for sustainable production systems and increased connectivity in other landscapes in the country (BD4, LD1, LD3, SFM1, SFM2)</p>	<p>– 0</p>	<p>– To be determined during the first three months of project implementation.</p>	<p>– To be determined during the first three months of project implementation</p>
	<p>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)</p>	<p>– 0</p>	<p>– 12</p>	<p>– 30</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lessons learned at the level of sustainable production landscapes that maintain and/or enhance forest cover, ecosystem connectivity, and reduce emissions identified and systematized.</li> <li>Thematic studies and other documented knowledge, and communication and awareness-raising materials produced and disseminated.</li> </ul>				

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## 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 policies<sup>23</sup>.

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

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<sup>23</sup> See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef\\_agencies](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.<sup>24</sup>

#### **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.

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<sup>24</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 <sup>25</sup> (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 <sup>26</sup>	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None <sup>26</sup>	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Knowledge management as outlined in Outcome 2	External Consultant Project Manager	USD 36,750	USD 110,250	On-going

<sup>25</sup> Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

<sup>26</sup> 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 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> 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	
<b>TOTAL COST</b> Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<b>USD 214,985</b>	<b>USD 448,400</b>	

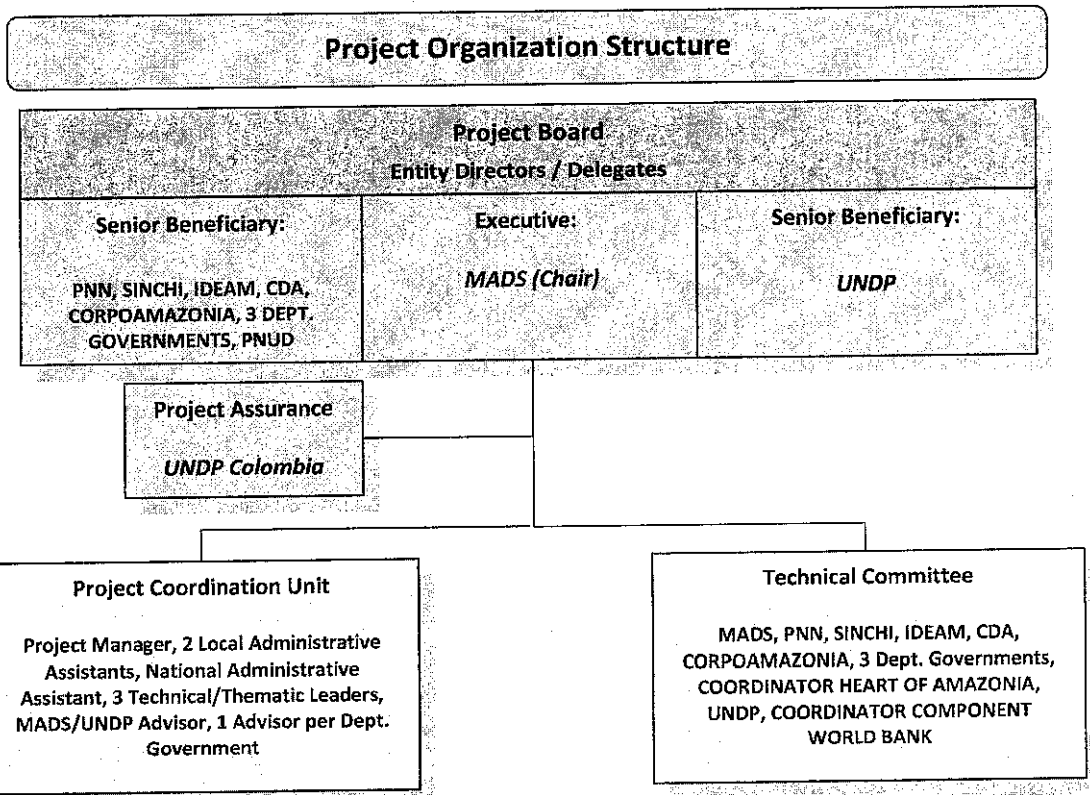
## IX. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

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 Policy<sup>27</sup> and the GEF policy on public involvement<sup>28</sup>.

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).

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## 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.

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<sup>27</sup> See [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information\\_disclosurepolicy/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/)

<sup>28</sup> See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](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
<b>COMPONENT 1:</b> 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	94,500	151,200	182,700	182,700	182,700	31,500	825,300	1
					Local Consultants	62,767	148,267	148,267	148,267	148,267	62,765	718,600	2
					Contractual services individuals	53,710	13,710	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	79,420	3
					Travel	272,500	729,480	729,480	669,480	493,480	482,230	3,376,650	4
					Contractual services companies	315	315	315	315	315	317	1,892	5
					Supplies	60,000	162,500	162,500	162,500	162,500	710,000	6	
					Grants	10,000					10,000	20,000	7
					IT Equipment	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,667	22,000	8	
					Rental & Maintenance Premises	35,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	275,000	9	
					Training	<b>Subtotal 1</b>	<b>592,459</b>	<b>1,269,139</b>	<b>1,289,929</b>	<b>1,229,929</b>	<b>1,053,929</b>	<b>593,477</b>	<b>6,028,862</b>
	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	33,858	33,860	203,150	11	
71600	Travel	3,000	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	
	<b>Subtotal 2</b>	<b>180,340</b>	<b>267,640</b>	<b>222,640</b>	<b>162,340</b>	<b>142,840</b>	<b>40,842</b>		<b>1,016,642</b>		
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			304,550	19	
71600	Travel	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000			18,000	20	
72500	Supplies	315	315	315	315	315			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			22,000	23	
	<b>Subtotal 3</b>	<b>203,340</b>	<b>240,540</b>	<b>240,540</b>	<b>202,840</b>	<b>202,840</b>	<b>40,841</b>		<b>1,130,941</b>		
	<b>Total Component 1</b>	<b>976,139</b>	<b>1,777,319</b>	<b>1,753,109</b>	<b>1,595,109</b>	<b>1,399,609</b>	<b>675,160</b>		<b>8,176,445</b>		
71200	International Consultants			15,400					36,400	24	
71300	Local Consultants	3,000	7,000	26,060	7,000	7,000			78,885	25	
71400	Contractual services individuals	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			21,450	27	
74100	Professional services	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000			40,000	28	
<b>COMPONENT 2: Knowledge Management and M&amp;E</b>											
		<b>UNDP Colombia</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>GEF</b>							



PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	UNDP Colombia	62000	GEF	74200	Audio Visual & Print Production Cost	1,625	1,625	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	2,000	2,000	5,000	28,500	30
					<b>Total Outcome 2</b>	<b>54,125</b>	<b>47,125</b>	<b>94,785</b>	<b>47,125</b>	<b>47,125</b>	<b>47,125</b>	<b>47,125</b>	<b>104,700</b>	<b>394,985</b>	
				71400	Contractual services individuals	50,917	50,917	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	8,000	48,000	32
				72500	Supplies	480	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	8,400	50,400	35
				74500	Miscellaneous	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,735	10,410	36
							<b>Total Management</b>	<b>80,912</b>	<b>69,532</b>	<b>69,532</b>	<b>69,532</b>	<b>69,532</b>	<b>69,532</b>	<b>428,570</b>	
			<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>1,111,176</b>	<b>1,893,976</b>	<b>1,917,426</b>	<b>1,711,766</b>	<b>1,516,266</b>	<b>1,711,766</b>	<b>849,390</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>				

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,459,405</b>	<b>11,324,362</b>	<b>11,989,840</b>	<b>10,293,725</b>	<b>9,235,282</b>	<b>5,560,735</b>	<b>54,863,349</b>

**Budget notes**

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

<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 (6,028,862 USD)</p>	<p>1 71300 - Local Consultants (825,300 USD)</p> <p><i>Consolidated sustainable production landscapes:</i>  a) Consultant: design of monitoring system. Total cost: \$10,500; 30 days @ \$350/day.  b) Consultant: annual monitoring of progress. Total cost: \$126,000; 90 days/year during 4 years @ \$350/day.  <i>Sustainable production systems implemented:</i>  c) Local rural extensionist (16): (Technical assistance to local producers. Total cost: \$604,800; \$700/month during 4.5 years.  d) Consultant: identification of species of commercial interest or self-consumption in production landscapes. Total cost: \$10,500; 30 days @ \$350/day.  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.  <i>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened:</i>  f) Consultant: design of capacity-building program for producers to manage sustainable production landscapes. Total cost: \$42,000; 120 days @ \$350/day.</p>
<p>2 71400 - Contractual services individuals (718,600 USD)</p>	<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.  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.  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.  <i>Consolidated sustainable production landscapes:</i>  d) Local technical leader: sustainable production landscapes and environmental benefits. Total cost: \$125,400; 66 months @ \$1,900/month.  <i>Sustainable production systems implemented:</i>  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.  <i>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened:</i>  f) Expert: environmental and social safeguards. Total cost: \$170,000; 50 months @ \$3,400/month.</p>
<p>3 71600 - Travel (79,420 USD)</p>	<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.  <i>Sustainable production systems implemented:</i>  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.  <i>Community, rural, indigenous, and women's organizations strengthened:</i>  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>
<p>4 72100 - Contractual services companies (3,376,650 USD)</p>	<p><i>Consolidated sustainable production landscapes:</i>  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.  <i>Sustainable production systems implemented:</i>  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 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>
18	Outcome 1.3: Economic, financial, and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems development and/or implemented (1,130,942 USD)	
	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 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. 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.
<b>Component 2: Knowledge Management and M&amp;E</b>		
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.
<b>Project Management</b>		
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.

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## **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](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.

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### **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