



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



GUIANA SHIELD FACILITY (GSF)

PROJECT DOCUMENT DOCUMENTO PROJETO PROYECTO DE DOCUMENTO

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Region: Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC)



Project Document

Project Title:	Guiana Shield Facility
Expected RPD Outcome(s):	Biodiversity protected through the implementation of valuation methodologies, payment of environmental services and adoption of new technologies
Expected RPD Output(s):	1) Report on biodiversity and environmental services; 2) Good practices and support to national governments on valuation of environmental services; 3) Improved policies to protect ecosystems
Executing Entity:	UNDP Guyana Country Office
Implementing Agencies:	Governments, Civil Society, Communities

Brief Description

The Guiana Shield Facility (GSF) is a multi-donor funding facility. The GSF will be designed to enable the six Guiana Shield countries (GS-6) and their local communities to finance, develop, manage and benefit from the conservation and sustainable development of their natural resources. To achieve this goal, a number of operating principles are proposed for the design and structure of the GSF covering three broad domains: a) national and regional environmental priorities; b) sustainable financing; and c) exchange of knowledge and capacity building. The operating premise is that by preserving ecosystem functions make a significant contribution towards poverty alleviation and resource management by local communities, as well as help fulfil national obligations under the Multilateral Environment Agreements. It will help ensure the continued and long-term delivery of the globally important ecosystem services of the Guiana Shield eco-region. In pursuit of this goal, the GSF is fully compatible and supportive of the UN MDGs. The Guiana Shield extends over the north-eastern third of South America, covers 250 million hectares, is bio-diverse and culturally rich, stores about 50 billion tonnes of carbon, and contains 10-15% of the planet's freshwater reserves. It impacts the global climate.

Regional Programme Period:	2008 - 2013	Total resources required (2012-2014)	4,995,000
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	4.2. Catalysing environmental finance	Initiation Plan resources 2010-2011:	
Atlas Award ID:		Donor: EU	790,755
Start date:	1 Jan 2012	Total allocated resources 2012-2014:	
End Date:	31 Dec. 2014	Donor: EU	1,115,217
Document Review Dates:	17 Aug; 27-28 Oct 2011	Regular	
Management Arrangements	Direct Implementation	Other:	
		Donor	
		Government	
		Unfunded budget (2012-2014):	3,879,783
		In-kind Contributions	

Agreed by:	Name	Title	Date	Signature
Government of Colombia	Adriana Soto Carreño	Viceministra de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible	16 de dic de 2011	
Witness by: Amapa State, Brazil	Antonio Claudio Almeida de Carvalho	Secretary, SETEC	10Feb12	

Antônio Claudio A. de Carvalho
Secretário de Ciência e Tecnologia



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Document Review Dates:	<u>17 Aug; 27-28 Oct 2011</u>	Donor: Government of the Netherlands	1,875,000
Management Arrangements	Direct Implementation	Regular	
		Other:	Government
		Unfunded budget (2012-2014):	<u>2,004,783</u>
		In-kind Contributions	

Agreed by:	Name	Title	Date	Signature
Government of Colombia				
Government of Guyana	Robert Persaud	Minister	13 Feb 12	
Government of Suriname	John Goedschalk	Exc. Director	13 Feb 12	
UNDP-RBLAC	Niky Fabiancic	Deputy Regional Director and OIC	18 Jan 12	
UNDP Guyana (DIM Entity)	Chisa Mikami	Deputy Resident Representative	13 Feb 12	

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in collaboration with international partners, has developed a strategy for supporting the long-term conservation and sustainable development of the bio-diverse 250 million hectares Guiana Shield eco-region¹. In recognition of the vital importance of building national ownership and forging regional cooperation for the conservation and sustainable development of the eco-region, the UNDP and partners have focused on setting up a multi-donor funding facility to support the institutionalisation of an eco-regional approach, to incentivise the long-term delivery of globally important ecosystem goods and services for the improvement of social well-being, and to conserve the eco-region.

The operating premise is that by preserving nature and livelihood resources, building capacity, increasing awareness and forging regional alliance, a significant contribution will be made towards poverty alleviation, conservation and sustainable natural resources management objectives of governments and local communities. Regulatory ecosystem services are public goods, and are the responsibility of, foremost national governments and inter- and supra-national structures such as the United Nations (UN) and European Union (EU). The global climate is a clear example.

In August 2010, the UNDP and EU launched the Guiana Shield Facility (GSF) so that all or parts of the GS-6 countries (in alphabetical order: Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela) that share the Guiana Shield eco-region could benefit from conservation and sustainable development of the rich natural resources. While significant financial and other resources have been mobilised to date for this goal, they remain insufficient to address a number of extant and emerging national and regional issues, which if not addressed urgently or in the near term, could undermine past and current efforts to consolidate the integrity of the last remaining frontier forests in the Americas and indeed the world.

The ecosystems of the Guiana Shield have in recent times been increasingly threatened by many problems that are common to all the countries in the Guiana Shield. To support national level conservation and sustainable development, a common front is needed as well as attractive alternatives to natural resources exploitation. The Paramaribo Declaration of 2002 emphasised the uniqueness of the eco-region and its importance with regard to ecosystem services. In addition, it emphasised that *"the burden of conservation must be supported by the international community and should not fall on the countries of the region alone"*. This implies that there should be a compensation system for the GS-6 countries for conservation of their ecosystems, which is a key objective of the GSF.

The global significance of the Guiana Shield eco-region and its ecosystem services was, is, and will be the rationale for transfers between the international community and those responsible for maintaining the ecological and cultural integrity of the Guiana Shield. So far, the ecological significance has been best documented by the Priority Setting Workshop (PSW) held during the first Guiana Shield Initiative (GSI) Phase in April 2002 in Paramaribo, Suriname. During that workshop, biodiversity, geology, watersheds, protected areas, forestry, mining, infrastructure, non-timber forest products, socio-economic pressures, etc., were described and mapped by 200 regional and international scientific and policy experts. The 2002 PSW exercise also served as the scientific basis of the Paramaribo Declaration, signed and adopted on 9 April 2002, to guide the further development of the GSI – the precursor to the GSF.

The principle of compensation is already recognised by the existing international conventions, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The UNFCCC states that *"the parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of mankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities."* The CBD stresses *"the importance of and the need to promote, international, regional*

¹ The term "Guiana Shield eco-region" means in biogeographical terms, the ecosystems of the eco-region and includes the large forested mountain systems that form the watersheds between the Amazon and Orinoco rivers, as well as savannahs and wetlands. Specifically, they cover mostly pristine rain forests, delineated by the Amazon River to the South, the Japari-Caqueta River to the Southwest, the Sierra de Chiribiquete to the West, the Orinoco and Vichada Rivers to the Northwest and North and the Atlantic Ocean to the East

and global cooperation among states and inter-governmental organisation and the non-governmental sector for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.” The Convention also stresses that “the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under this Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country parties of their commitments under this Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology.”

The innovative idea of the GSI – precursor to the GSF - was to link these transfers to the efforts of those responsible for maintaining the integrity of the ecology of the Guiana Shield as one of the last large intact tropical rain forest areas in the world and therefore from a climate, a biodiversity and a freshwater perspective of global significance. This was not a classical form of the rich developed countries giving to the poor developing countries, but a transfer from the world community to those managing a global public good, under existing (and binding) legal arrangements. A substantial benefit of this is not only that it is rooted in international law and thus of a long-term nature, but also that is an arrangement between equal partners.

From 2006-2010, through the GSI, the UNDP in partnership with the EU and the IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), piloted an incentive scheme for conservation and sustainable development. The incentive scheme included payment for ecosystem services (PES) contracts, innovative remote sensing technology coupled with ground monitoring and which was based on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the DPSIR framework, and culturally appropriate benefit sharing.

The thrust of the contractual agreements was that the contract holder (ecosystem manager) and the associated local communities, which depend on the natural resources / ecosystem services provided by the ecosystem, were compensated or rewarded for maintaining and managing those resources or services. The GSI applied the basic level approach to the incentive scheme, which included the costs for monitoring of ecosystem services as well as benefit sharing with the stakeholder local communities.

Three services: climate regulation (carbon sequestration), biodiversity and freshwater were studied. Monitoring of these services was carried out on the basis of selected indicators at the eco-regional level and at the level of pilot sites using radar remote sensing tools and ground truthing. At the eco-region scale, the monitoring objective was to provide up-to-date information on land cover and vegetation (changes), with a particular focus on forest cover. At the pilot site scale, monitoring was focused on status and trends of the three ecosystem services. Where equipment and materials for monitoring were lacking at the pilot sites, they were provided by the GSI.

In the basic level approach to PES, allocation of resources for benefit sharing tied to independently verified and reported delivery of ecosystem services is very important for empowerment, participation and building social capital of local communities.

In 2010, the GSI evolved into the GSF, which will over the next three years, seek to build national ownership and partnership with donors and other key partners, and strengthen the GSF as an eco-regional framework for the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

On the 27-28 October 2011, a high level team of State and non-State actors met in Paramaribo and reviewed the 2002 PSW to learn what has changed in terms of implementation of the agreed actions as well as new pressures and threats. The 2011 Workshop was unanimous in its expression of support for the PSW process and recognition of the GSF as the delivery mechanism of financial support to efforts to conserve and sustainably development the Guiana Shield eco-region at all scales. It is highly anticipated that the GSF will form part of the deliberations at Rio+20. Efforts are ongoing to have GS-6 governments facilitate this action.

II. STRATEGY

The strategy is to set up the GSF as a multi-donor funding facility for the long-term financing of national and regional activities to conserve ecosystems, protect biodiversity and other ecosystem services, and to sustain human livelihoods within the Guiana Shield eco-region.

In order to promote a more efficient approach and increase resource mobilisation for the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region, the UNDP and the EU have established a Joint Management and Multi-donor action that respond to these objectives. The approach has been to proceed with a bifurcated approach to project implementation. Firstly, to implement an Initiation Plan (1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011; subsequently extended by three months to 31 December 2011), and then the full project from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2014. The Initiation Plan would be used to:

- Set up the GSF Secretariat
- Carry out national consultations with the GS-6 and other key stakeholders
- Create national ownership of the GSF
- Set up the governance structures and operational guidelines for the GSF as a funding facility and as a grant making eco-regional platform
- Develop a donor strategy and mobilise additional financial and other resources, and
- Finalise the project document based on the consultative process.

During the Initiation Plan (ongoing), the GSF Secretariat was set up within UNDP Guyana and is staffed with a Chief Technical Advisor and a Project Finance Associate. National consultations were carried out in Brazil (Amapá State and Brasilia), Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana and Suriname. Regional consultations were carried out to review and update the 2002 PSW, in order to provide guidance to the GSF full project. Four GS-6 have formally endorsed the GSF (Amapá-Brazil, Colombia, Guyana and Suriname) and cooperation agreements have been drafted between UNDP Guyana and French Guiana and between UNDP and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation (ACTO). The GSF Secretariat will continue efforts to secure Venezuela's participation in the GSF. The GSF Governance structures were installed, including the National Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committees (NMSSCs) in the participating countries and the Regional Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB at its first meeting on the 17 August 2011 approved the Operation Guidelines for the GSF, and later, the Administrative, Financial and Operation Guidelines as well as the Call for Proposal Guidelines for the funding facility. A donor strategy has been developed to mobilise additional financial and other resources for the GSF. The Netherlands Government has committed a matching amount of financial resources as the EU (EUR 1.5 million) to the GSF.

For the full project, the **overall objective** of the GSF is to promote and support the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

To help achieve this overall objective, the following outputs are envisaged:

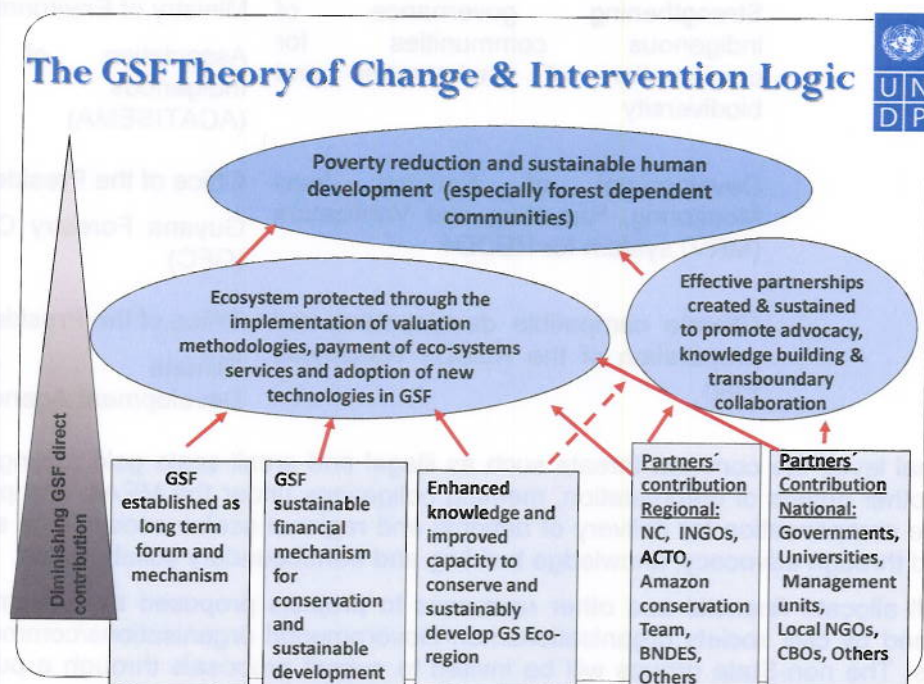
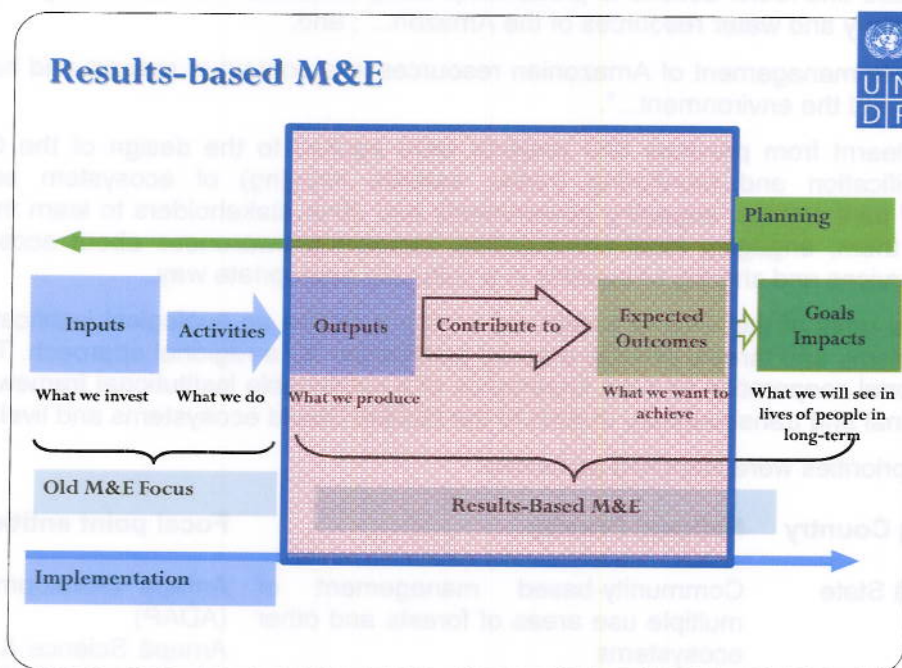
- The GSF to be a long-term forum and vehicle to address national and overarching regional, in particular, environmental issues related to management of the ecosystems of the Guiana Shield eco-region;
- To maintain the GSF as a sustainable financial vehicle for the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region;
- To support the exchange of knowledge and capacity building to enhance the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region.

To achieve the above objectives, a number of operating principles are proposed for the design and structure of the GSF covering three broad domains: a) national and regional environmental priorities; b) sustainable financing; and c) exchange of knowledge and capacity building.

The GSF recognizes that, for its project interventions to achieve their global environmental objectives, particular attention should be paid to gender equality and women's empowerment. It is based on the assumption that responsibility of any biodiversity conservation initiative relies on ensuring that the development and implementation of proposals, under national and international

conservation policies, contribute to equality and equity, through the creation of possibilities for equitable opportunities and benefits for both women and men.

There will be a strong focus on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) leading to the construction of results oriented M&E Plan for this project (see Results and Resources Framework in Section III). The model of the casual link between the expected impact > outcome > outputs is shown below and developed in the theory of change diagram that follows.



In the theory of change, the GSF creates and sustains an eco-regional platform (policy, administrative, financial) to support national priorities, address common threats to ecosystems and the services they provide, build partnerships to promote advocacy, knowledge building and transboundary collaboration, all leading to poverty reduction and sustainable human development.

The proposed project is compatible with the UNDP's Regional Programme Document for Latin America and the Caribbean 2008-2011 (to be extended to 2013). Of particular importance is Focus

Area 4: Environment and Sustainable Development, with reference to protecting biodiversity, payment for environmental services, policy dialogue on threats to ecosystems, including the impact of climate change (See Key Result 4.2).

In addition, the proposed project is also compatible with at least two strategic objectives of ACTO Strategic Plan dated November 2010:

- “Facilitate and foster actions to preserve, protect, conserve and sustainably use the forest, biodiversity and water resources of the Amazon...”; and,
- “Promote management of Amazonian resources in a context of respect and harmony with nature and the environment...”.

The lessons learnt from previous GSI projects were applied to the design of the GSF. These include identification and monitoring (radar, satellite imaging) of ecosystem services, the importance of partnerships, engaging governments and other stakeholders to learn their priorities and align to them, engaging local communities, increasing awareness about ecosystems and ecosystem services and sharing of benefits in a culturally appropriate way.

The ecological unity of the Guiana Shield eco-region provides an ecological justification and the common problems and threats provide a social justification for a regional approach. The GSF will promote regional cooperation and the importance of a sustainable institutional framework that can address national and transboundary threats to the Guiana Shield ecosystems and livelihoods.

The national priorities were identified as follows:

Participating Country	National Priority	Focal point entities
Brazil: Amapá State	Community-based management of multiple use areas of forests and other ecosystems	Amapá Development Agency (ADAP) Amapá Science & Technology Secretary (SETEC)
Colombia	Strengthening governance of indigenous communities for conservation of environment and biodiversity	Ministry of Environment Association of Matavén Indigenous Leaders (ACATISEMA)
Guyana	Development of National level Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for REDD+	Office of the President Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)
Suriname	Climate compatible development and preparation of the REDD+ Readiness Plan	Office of the President Climate Compatible Development Agency (CCDA)

At the regional level, the common threats such as illegal and small scale gold mining and illegal logging and other drivers of deforestation, meeting obligations under the MEAs, and pursuing fair and adequate compensation for delivery of national and regional scales ecosystems services will be addressed through advocacy, knowledge building and transboundary collaboration.

The GSF will allocate financial and other resources to projects proposed by Governments and those proposed by civil society organisations/non-Governmental organisations/community based organisations. The non-State groups will be invited to submit proposals through a public call for proposals and all applications will be reviewed by the NMSSC in each country to ensure alignment of proposed projects with national objectives.

The GSF project will be implemented through Governments, civil society and local community-based organisations.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Partnership strategy: The eco-regional approach of the GSF is embedded in the Paramaribo Declaration and supported by a number of governments, institutions and individuals working towards achieving the goal of the GSF. The GSF will work with partners at the level of donors, Governments, NGOs, CSOs and CBOs to promote advocacy, knowledge building and transboundary collaboration in ways that are complementary to the eco-regional approach and respectful of national circumstances. Many of the GSF partners will be implementing the activities of the GSF according to UNDP guidelines.

INTENDED OUTPUTS	BASELINE	TARGETS	INDICATORS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING/ RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	AMOUNT USD
1) The GSF established as a long-term forum and a vehicle to address national and in particular regional environmental issues related to management of the ecosystems of the Guiana Shield eco-region	(i) Three countries (Guyana, Suriname and Colombia) and a State (Amapá State, Brazil) formally endorsed the GSF; (ii) There is no agreement with a suitable institution for absorbing Guiana Shield Facility (iii) ACTO, IUCN NL, CI and WWF are key partners with common interest and objectives that support conservation and sustainable development of Guiana Shield eco-region. However there is no common platform for collaboration and cooperation to address regional and national priorities (iv) There is awareness in the eco-region among policy makers on the value of the intactness of the eco-region and the	(i) Six countries (Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela) have formally endorsed the GSF; (ii) A signed agreement by 2013 (iii) A consortium comprised of regional entities to promote conservation and sustainable development activities in the Guiana Shield eco-region (iv) 80 percent of survey respondents perceive GSF as an important mechanism for achievement of national and regional conservation priorities	(i) Number of countries that have formally endorsed the GSF (ii) Existence of an agreement with a suitable institution to absorb the GSF (iii) Number of agreements with beneficiary organizations and other partners (iv) Perception of the key national decision makers and other civil society stakeholders of the importance of the GSF to achievement of	1.1 Launch and administer a call for proposals 1.2 Disburse GSF grants through Letters of Agreements (Government) or Micro-Capital Grant Agreements (Civil Society/NGOs/CBOs) 1.3 Community-based management of multiple use areas of forests and other ecosystems in Amapá, Brazil 1.4 Strengthening governance of indigenous communities for conservation of environment and biodiversity in Matavén, Colombia 1.5 Development of National level Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for REDD+ in Guyana 1.6 Climate compatible development and preparation of the REDD+ Readiness Plan 1.7 Convene and support meetings of the RAB 1.8 Convene and support meetings of the NMSSCs 1.9 Develop the GSF logo and branding 1.10 Develop a GSF communication and visibility strategy 1.11 Develop and sign cooperation agreement with ACTO 1.12 Develop a transition management plan for the GSF 1.13 Transfer the management of the GSF to a suitable regional institution 1.14 GSF provide targeted administrative and project support to this output. 1.15 Carry out a perception survey on the importance of the GSF to national and regional conservation priorities	UNDP Guyana UNDP in GS-6 UNDP Brazil, ADAP, SETEC UNDP Colombia; Ministry of Environment; ACATISEMA UNDP Guyana, Office of the President, GFC UNDP Suriname, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, CCDA UNDP Guyana, RAB Chair UNDP in GS-6 & NMSSC UNDP Guyana UNDP Guyana UNDP, ACTO UNDP Guyana UNDP Guyana & Regional Entity UNDP in GS-6 UNDP in GS-6	3,974,505

<p>2) The GSF maintained as a sustainable financial mechanism for the conservation and development of the Guiana Shield eco-region and its ecosystem services</p>	<p>potential to leverage value for national and regional well-being. (v) Lack of tracking of gender rights based focus in conservation and sustainable development</p>	<p>(v) At least one gender based product per GS-6 that addresses the rights of gender groups</p>	<p>national and regional conservation priorities (v) Number of GSF products that addresses the economic, cultural and political rights of gender groups</p>	<p>2.1 Set up of the GSF fund structure; 2.2 Implement the donor strategy; 2.3. Implement the communications and visibility strategy 2.4 Develop and maintain strategic partnerships with donors, investors and key agencies 2.5 Establish and implement an appropriate gender sensitive and culturally appropriate system for compensation / payment for ecosystem services; 2.6 Enhance inter-sectoral and transboundary collaboration on climate change, role of forests and sustainable livelihood 2.7 Promote the GSF as a platform to increase representation of the Guiana Shield eco-region within the wider Amazonian environment and sustainable development; 2.8 Support to transboundary collaboration 2.9 GSF provides targeted administrative and project support to this output. 2.10 Support to engagements to GS-6 on development of a mechanism for distribution of financial resources</p>	<p>UNDP UNDP; IUCN NL UNDP in GS-6 UNDP Guyana & key stakeholders UNDP Guyana; IUCN NL; RSC LAC UNDP Guyana & key stakeholders UNDP Guyana & key stakeholders UNDP Guyana & key stakeholders UNDP in GS-6 UNDP in GS-6, GS-6 Governments & other key stakeholders</p>	<p>312,939</p>
<p>3) Enhanced knowledge and capacity developed of key stakeholder institutions to conserve and sustainably develop the Guiana Shield eco-region</p>	<p>(i) No tracking of media coverage of GSF at the eco-regional level (ii) No tracking of GSF website hits by GS-6 country (iii) GSF is not currently financially supporting any public or community level</p>	<p>(i) Guiana Shield eco-region conservation and sustainable development issues reported on once monthly in each GS-6 from an eco-regional perspective (ii) GSF website hits disaggregated by Guiana Shield country; (iii) GSF plans to support seven projects per GS-6 country</p>	<p>(i) Media coverage (newspapers, scientific articles and speeches) of GSF at the eco-regional level (ii) Number of hits to GSF website disaggregated by GS-6 country (iii) Number of public and community institutions regionally that are more effective after accessing</p>	<p>3.1 Strengthen strategic public and community organisations through training, and capacity building; 3.2 Design and implement public awareness campaigns about strategic importance of the Guiana Shield eco-region 3.3 Mainstream gender and other cross-cutting issues 3.4 Maintain a GSF website; 3.5 Continuous collection, updating, and dissemination of biophysical, socio-economic, and land use information, and identification of critical data gaps 3.6 Establish a Guiana Shield knowledge centre for policy and science networking, including geo-spatial monitoring networks</p>	<p>UNDP in GS-6 & key stakeholders UNDP Guyana UNDP in GS-6; RSC LAC UNDP Guyana; IUCN NL UNDP in GS-6; NMSSCs; NGOs, CBOs UNDP Guyana; Universities & research institutes in the</p>	<p>357,907</p>

	Institution	(iv) No formal requests have been made by GS countries for GSF generated data (v) Most of GS countries currently rely on external technical support to prepare reports to MEAs and there is no mechanism for sharing data on the eco-region	(iv) At least four GSF countries are using GSF generated data and knowledge products (v) All GSF countries are able to prepare reports to MEA using data generated by GSF using local expertise	capacity services (iv) Number of GS-6 countries using data collected by GSF for planning and decision making (v) Number of GS-6 countries that are able to prepare quality reports to MEAs using local expertise and GSF generated data	3.7 GSF provide targeted administrative and project support to this output. 3.8 Support to reporting on MEAs	GS-6 UNDP Guyana & key stakeholders UNDP in GS-6	
GMS							
TOTAL OUTPUT						349,649	4,995,000

<p>1.1. Countries that are using GSF generated data</p> <p>1.2. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products</p> <p>1.3. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs</p> <p>1.4. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs using local expertise</p> <p>1.5. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs using local expertise and GSF generated data</p>	<p>1.1. Countries that are using GSF generated data</p> <p>1.2. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products</p> <p>1.3. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs</p> <p>1.4. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs using local expertise</p> <p>1.5. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs using local expertise and GSF generated data</p>	<p>1.1. Countries that are using GSF generated data</p> <p>1.2. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products</p> <p>1.3. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs</p> <p>1.4. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs using local expertise</p> <p>1.5. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs using local expertise and GSF generated data</p>	<p>1.1. Countries that are using GSF generated data</p> <p>1.2. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products</p> <p>1.3. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs</p> <p>1.4. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs using local expertise</p> <p>1.5. Countries that are using GSF generated data and knowledge products to prepare reports to MEAs using local expertise and GSF generated data</p>				
TOTAL OUTPUT						349,649	4,995,000

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

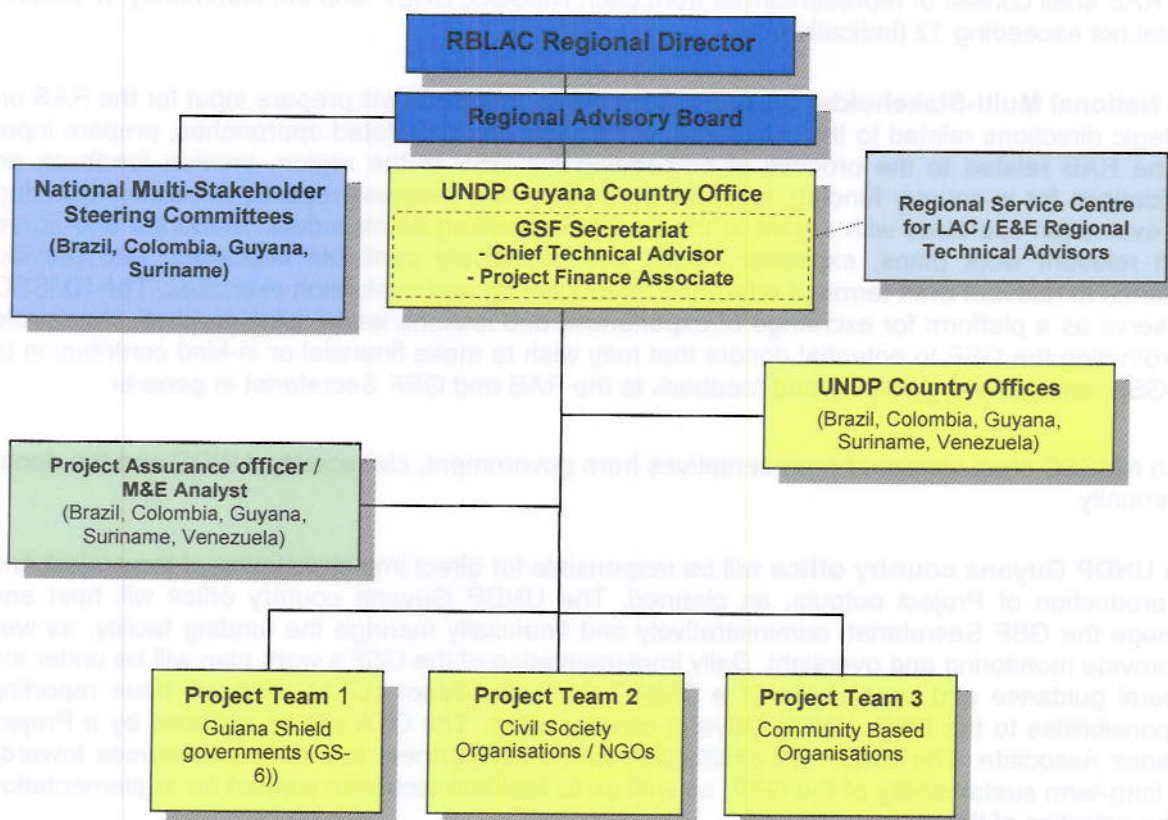
Year: 2012

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				IMPLEMENTING/ RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	Amount (US\$)		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
<p>OUTPUT 1: GSF established as a long-term forum and vehicle to address national and regional environmental issues related to management of ES of the GS eco-region <i>Baseline:</i> (i) Three countries (Guyana, Suriname and Colombia) and a State (Amapá State, Brazil) formally endorsed the GSF; (ii) There is no agreement with a suitable regional institution for absorbing Guiana Shield Facility; (iii) ACTO, IUCN NL, CI and WWF are key partners with common interest and objectives that support conservation and sustainable development of Guiana Shield eco-region. However there is no common platform for collaboration and cooperation to address regional and national priorities; (iv) There is awareness in the eco-region among policy makers on the value of the intactness of the eco-region and the potential to leverage value for national and regional well-being; (v) Lack of tracking of gender rights based focus in conservation and sustainable development <i>Indicators:</i> (i) Number of countries that have formally endorsed the GSF; (ii) Existence of an agreement with a suitable host institution to absorb the GSF; (iii) Number of agreements with beneficiary organizations and other partners; (iv) Perception of the key national decision makers and other civil society stakeholders of the importance of the GSF to achievement of national and regional conservation priorities; (v) Number of GSF products that addresses the economic, cultural and political rights of gender groups. <i>Targets:</i> (i) Six countries (Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela) have formally endorsed the GSF; (ii) A signed agreement by 2013; (iii) A consortium comprised of regional entities to promote conservation and sustainable development activities in the Guiana Shield eco-region; (iv) 80 percent of survey respondents perceive GSF as an important mechanism for achievement of national and regional conservation priorities; (v) At least one gender based product per GS-6 that addresses the rights of gender groups <i>Related RPD outcome: Improved policies to protect ecosystems</i></p>	1.1 Launch and administer the GSF call for proposals	x	x			UNDP Guyana	74200- Audio Visual & Print Cost	11,000	
	1.2 Disburse GSF grants to project beneficiaries	x			x		UNDP in GS-6	72600 - Grants	1,350,000
	1.3 Convene and support meetings of the RAB		x				UNDP Guyana; RAB Chair	7160 - Travel	28,000
	1.4 Convene and support meetings of the NMSSCs	x	x		x		NMSSC's Chair/UNDP	72500 - Supplies	36,000
	1.5 Develop the GSF logo and branding	x					UNDP Guyana	71400- Contractual Services	72,000
	1.6 Develop a GSF communication & visibility strategy	x	x				UNDP Guyana	73500 - Reimbursement Cost	45,036
	1.7 Develop and sign cooperation agreement with ACTO		x				UNDP Guyana; ACTO; Government of Guyana		
	1.8 Prepare the terms of reference for the GSF transition to a suitable regional entity						UNDP/GSF	72200 - Equipment & Furniture	4,200
	1.9 Prepare justification for selection of a suitable regional institution for the GSF						UNDP Guyana		
	1.10 GSF provides targeted administrative and project support to this output.	x	x				UNDP in GS-6		

TOTAL OUTPUT 1		1,546,236											
OUTPUT 2: GSF maintained as a sustainable financial vehicle for conservation and sustainable development of the GS eco-region and its ES <i>Baseline:</i> (i) 0% of GSF funds committed from GS-6; (ii) 0% of GSF funds are earned from compensation / payment for ecosystem services; (iii) There is no agreement among Governments of the GS-6 on distribution of financial resources <i>Indicators:</i> (i) The percentage of regional government cost sharing as a percentage of total funds committed; (ii) Percentage of GSF funds generated from payment from ecosystem services and other mechanisms; (iii) Common agreement on mechanism for the distribution of financial resources <i>Targets:</i> (i) 20% of GSF funds committed from GS-6; (ii) 10% of GSF funds are earned from compensation / payment for ecosystem services; (iii) A signed agreement by the GS-6 on the distribution of the GSF financial resources <i>Related RPD outcome: Report on biodiversity and environmental services</i>	2.1 Set up of the GSF fund structure;	x	x								UNDP Guyana	71200 - International Consultants	20,000
	2.2 Implementing the donor strategy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP IUCN NL	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Cost	1,500
	2.3. Implementing the communications and visibility strategy;	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP Guyana	74500 - Miscellaneous Expense	5,000
	2.4 Establish and implement an appropriate gender sensitive system for compensation/payment for ecosystem services;	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP Guyana; UNDP RSC LAC; IUCN NL	71200 - International Consultants	30,000
	2.5 Enhance inter-sectoral collaboration on climate change, role of forests and sustainable livelihood	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP in GS-6	75700 - Workshop & Conf.	35,000
	2.6 Promote the GSF as a platform to increase representation of the Guiana Shield eco-region within the wider Amazonian environment and sustainable development;	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP in GS-6	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Cost	12,000
	2.7 Support to transboundary Project										UNDP in GS-6; GS-6	74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	5,000
	2.8 GSF provides targeted administrative and project support to this output.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		71400- Contractual Services	48,000
TOTAL OUTPUT 2		178,499											
OUTPUT 3 Exchange of knowledge and capacity building to enhance the conservation and sustainable development of the GS eco-region <i>Baseline:</i> (i) No tracking of media coverage of GSF at the eco-regional level; (ii) No tracking of GSF website hits by GS-6 country; (iii) GSF is not currently financially supporting any public or community level institution; (iv) No formal requests have been made by GS countries for GSF generated data; (v) Most of GS countries currently rely on external technical support to prepare reports to MEAs and there is no	3.1 Strengthen public and community organisations through training, and capacity building;										UNDP Guyana	72200 - Equipment & Furniture	2,800
	3.2 Design and implement public awareness campaigns about strategic importance of the Guiana Shield eco-region	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP in GS-6	72500 - Supplies	14,000
												75700 -Workshops & Conf	40,000
												74200 - Audio Visual & Print Cost	4,800
TOTAL OUTPUT 3		25,000											

<p>mechanism for sharing data on the eco-region.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> (i) Media coverage (newspapers, scientific articles and speeches) of GSF at the eco-regional level; (ii) Number of hits to GSF website disaggregated by GS-6 country; (iii) Number of public and community institutions regionally that are more effective after accessing capacity building services; (iv) Number of GS-6 countries using monitoring data collected by GSF for planning and decision making; (v) Number of GS-6 countries that are able to prepare quality reports to MEAs using local expertise and GSF generated data</p> <p><i>Targets:</i> (i) Guiana Shield eco-region conservation and sustainable development issues reported on once monthly in each GS-6 from an eco-regional perspective; (ii) GSF website hits disaggregated by Guiana Shield country; (iii) GSF plans to support seven projects per GS-6 country; (iv) At least four GS-6 countries are using GSF generated data and knowledge products; (v) All GSF countries are able to prepare reports to MEA using data generated by GSF using local expertise.</p> <p><i>Related RPD outcome: Good practices and support to national on valuation of environmental services</i></p>	3.3 Mainstream gender and other cross-cutting issues	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP in GS-6; RSC LAC	71200 - International Consultants	8,600
	3.4 Maintain a GSF website;	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP Guyana	75700 –Workshops & Conf Consultants	5,000
	3.5 Continuous collection, updating, and dissemination of biophysical, socio-economic, and land use information, and identification of critical data gaps	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP in GS-6; NMSSCs' NGOs Partners	71200 - International Consultants	15,000
	3.6 Establish a Guiana Shield knowledge centre					x	UNDP in GS-6; Universities and research institutions	74200 - Audio Visual & Print Cost	1,200
	3.7 GSF provides targeted administrative and project support to this output.							74500 – Miscellaneous Expense	5,000
	3.8 Support to PSW+10	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP in GS-6; GS-6; and other key stakeholders	71400- Contractual Services	24,000
	3.9 Support to GSF & GS-6 participation in Rio+20 and other key regional and international fora							73500 – Reimbursement Cost	24,470
							72200 – Equipment & Furniture	1,400	
							72500 – Supplies	7,000	
TOTAL OUTPUT 3									163,470
TOTAL OUTPUTS COSTS									1,888,205
GMS (7%)									132,174
TOTAL PROJECT COST									2,020,379

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



The Project will be directly implemented by the UNDP Guyana country office in collaboration with other UNDP country offices and partners. Project implementation will be carried out by governments, civil society including non-government organisations and community based organisations. In the UNDP Guyana country office, project supervision will be done by the Deputy Resident Representative (DRR) and technical assistance and advice will be provided by the Regional Service Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean (RSC LAC).

All GSF actions will be carried out in line with applicable programme and operations policies and procedures adopted by the UNDP.

1. Organizational structure for Project execution and implementation

The Director of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC) or his delegate will request the Associate Administrator that the implementation of this Project be carried out under the Direct Implementation or DIM modality. He will approve and sign the Project document. He will delegate implementation of the GSF to UNDP Guyana country office, with the support of the other country offices and the RSC LAC.

The Regional Advisory Board (RAB) will be responsible for providing strategic direction on the operations of the GSF and on related approaches. The RAB will give support to the process of embedding the GSF in the region, support trans-boundary and regional cooperation within the region, provide feedback on applications for GSF support, progress reports, monitoring and evaluation exercises with regard to the operations of the Facility in meeting its objectives. The RAB will provide input and/or guidance to transboundary and regional work plans and budgets. The RAB will serve as a platform for exchange of lessons learned, best practice, and play a role in

promoting the GSF to potential donors that may wish to make financial or in-kind contribution to the GSF. The RAB will discuss recommendations from the National Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee (NMSSC).

The RAB shall consist of representatives from each NMSSC, UNDP and the community of donors, in total not exceeding 12 (indicative).

The National Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee (NMSSC) will prepare input for the RAB on strategic directions related to the operations of the GSF and on related approaches, prepare input for the RAB related to the process of embedding the GSF in the region, provide feedback on applications for in-country funding, relevant work plans and progress reports, relevant monitoring and evaluation exercises with regard to the Facility in meeting its objectives, elaborate and agree upon relevant work plans, expected results and objectively verifiable indicators, and provide guidance to relevant draft terms of reference for monitoring and evaluation exercises. The NMSSC will serve as a platform for exchange of experiences and lessons learnt, best practice, play a role in promoting the GSF to potential donors that may wish to make financial or in-kind contribution to the GSF, and provide guidance and feedback to the RAB and GSF Secretariat in general.

Each NMSSC shall consist of representatives from government, civil society, UNDP and the donor community.

The UNDP Guyana country office will be responsible for direct implementation of the project and for production of Project outputs, as planned. The UNDP Guyana country office will host and manage the GSF Secretariat, administratively and financially manage the funding facility, as well as provide monitoring and oversight. Daily implementation of the GSF's work plan will be under the general guidance and supervision of a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), who will have reporting responsibilities to the DRR, UNDP Guyana country office. The CTA will be assisted by a Project Finance Associate. The UNDP will collaborate with other partners to mobilize resources towards the long-term sustainability of the GSF, as well as to facilitate technical support for implementation of the activities of the project.

The Regional Service Centre for LAC in Panama will support the Guyana country office and the GSF Secretariat in liaising with the other UNDP country offices within the region, in order for them to facilitate the set up of the national mechanisms, and provide administrative and financial management support to the project implementation. The RSC LAC will also provide policy advice, technical support, facilitate inter-change of experiences and other knowledge management activities.

The Regional Technical Advisors on environment and gender will be responsible for technical assistance to the UNDP Guyana country office, the Chief Technical Advisor and the Project Team, as needed. They will be designated by the Director of the RSC LAC.

The UNDP country offices will be charged with defining the national counterparts for the Project, as well as support the identification of needs regarding the GSF that can support the present Project in their countries. They will carry out the contracting of personnel and acquisition of goods and services, when needed and at the request of the GSF Secretariat. At the same time, they will support the Project by fulfilling project cycle management in ATLAS for checks and bank transfers when this service is requested.

The UNDP Operations Unit within each country office will be responsible for supporting the implementation of the Project, in terms of, contracting of people and acquisition of goods, materials and services required in the framework of the current Project.

The GSF Secretariat, hosted by UNDP Guyana country office, will comprise:

- A Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), hired during the Initiation Plan phase, will be responsible for directing all technical, logistical and administrative processes with the aim of carrying out the activities planned to achieve Project Outputs. In this regard, he will coordinate the formulation of Terms of Reference for people and/or commercial enterprises to be contracted by

the Project as well as the technical specifications for the goods to be acquired. On the other hand, he will be responsible for formulation of annual work plans which will be reviewed by the DRR and forwarded through the GSF Secretariat to the RAB for discussion and comment. He will be responsible for formulation of quarterly, annual and final progress reports, for substantive and budgetary Project revisions, when needed, and, with access to ATLAS, for approval of requisitions needed to cover input requirements for the Project, all of which will be forwarded to the DRR. At the end of the Project he will prepare a proposal for the transfer of goods acquired with Project resources. The quarterly, annual and final reports, as well as Project revisions and the proposal for transfer, will be sent to the DRR and from her through the GSF Secretariat to the RAB for discussion and comment. At the same time, he will participate in the Selection Committees and/or Panels for the people to be contracted and for the businesses and institutions providing goods and services, as needed. The CTA will supervise those people contracted with Project resources and will evaluate their performance. He will review and comment on the technical reports by consultants and companies or institutions and will send them to the DRR, who will then forward them through the GSF Secretariat to the RAB for discussion and comment. In regard to the acquisition of goods, he will ensure that the stipulated technical specifications are complied with and used for the objective they were acquired for. He will review Requests for Direct Payment in processing payment to goods and services providers. The CTA will report directly to the DRR, UNDP Guyana country office.

- A Project Finance Associate (PFA), hired during the Initiation Plan phase, will be responsible for supporting the implementation of the Project. He will be responsible for providing administrative, financial and operational support for the operation of the GSF, monitoring of calls for proposals and the post-application process, following up on administrative, financial and operational matters related to the operation of the RAB and NMSSC in each country, coordination of asset management and financial audits and administrative, financial, logistical and other support to the project. The PFA will report directly to the CTA.

The Project Assurance officers / M&E Analysts from the respective participating country office (as per country office; typically the Programme Officer in charge of the E&E portfolio) will be designated in consultation with the respective Resident Representatives or DRR's. The Project Assurance officers / M&E Analysts will be responsible for following and monitoring Project management, in particular he or she will undertake on-site monitoring visits, in specific cases to participating countries, will review and comment on annual work plans, progress reports, substantive and budget revisions, and on the proposal for transfer of equipment at the end of the Project. As well, he or she will be responsible for inputting baseline information to ATLAS for Project monitoring and for bringing Project information up to date at least once every three months, at a minimum, on receipt of the quarterly progress reports. After reviewing and commenting on the annual progress report and the follow-on annual work plan, he or she will forward these to the GSF Secretariat for forwarding to the NMSSC/RAB for discussion. The Project Assurance officers / M&E Analysts will report to the chief of the unit to which he or she belongs.

Project Team: The Project will comprise representatives of Guiana Shield governments, civil society organizations / NGOs and community based organizations, who will carry out activities foreseen in the annual work plans. As well, suitable people will be contracted for logistical, administrative and financial management support. The Project Team and the CTA will receive technical assistance, when needed, from the Regional Technical Advisors for E&E and Gender. National governments and other stakeholders will be consulted on the priorities for the use of the GSF and these inputs will be used to refine the logical framework, operational guidelines and call for proposals. National governments and other key stakeholders will be represented on the NMSSC in each participating country and on the RAB.

2. Resource Mobilization and Financial Sustainability Strategy

The RAB and the UNDP country offices will carry out the necessary activities to mobilize more financial resources from donors, investors and participating governments. The resource mobilization strategy developed with Initiation Plan resources will be implemented during the Project to raise at least Euro 2 million to operationalise the GSF through to 2014. The continued

existence of the GSF after the current period has to be secured by an ample enlargement of the funding facility. The resource mobilization strategy provides information on the GSF to potential donors including governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector, with the expectation of attracting financial and other support to the GSF.

The GSF will not compete with participating governments and other partners for bilateral resources that they depend on, but to leverage the comparative advantage of the eco-regional approach to conservation and sustainable development in ensuring that the GS-6 and its local communities benefit in an equitable way from their natural resources, and that they meet their reporting requirements to the MEAs, amongst other benefits.

The GSF will work with participating governments to increase its resource contribution towards maintaining the GSF as a sustainable financial vehicle for the conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region and its ecosystem services. Efforts will be made to partner the developing Amazon Fund, and other climate/forest based specialized fund sources to meet the financial needs of the GSF.

At the project operation level the total volumes of resources mobilized will include amounts for the payment of General Management Services (GMS) of UNDP and the Implementation Support Services (ISS) provided by the various offices.

3. Cost Recovery

In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:

The contribution shall be charged:

- a. 7% cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
- b. Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP (using UNDP's Universal /local price Lists).

Costs related to the provision of technical support by UNDP's HQ or Regional Service Centre, or other such support required by the project, will be considered direct costs and charged to the project budget. The same rule will be applied to the implementation support services (ISS) by the UNDP country office.

4. Allocation of resources within the GSF and Facility guidelines

All contributions from donors, investors are disbursed across eligible GSF activities following the approval of work plans as part of Letters of Agreement (Government) or associated with call for proposals (civil society organizations / NGOs and community based organizations).

Contributions to the GSF are in principle unrestricted, un-earmarked. However, donors or investors may make contributions to the GSF that are restricted or earmarked for a specific geographical zone, a specific work plan(s) or a specific activity(ies).

Funding facility operational guidelines are to be developed as administrative, financial and operational regulations to operate the GSF. These will include the mechanism of call for proposals, selection of recipients and allocation of funds.

5. Work plans

Financial support under the GSF will be allocated to activities defined in work plans, using templates designed by the UNDP.

Given the regional nature of the Guiana Shield eco-region it is important that each participating country defines local/national as well as cross-boundary/regional activities that address objectives of the GSF. The secretariat of the GSF may also propose cross-boundary/regional activities to the RAB.

For this purpose shall be developed:

- Work plans with local/national activities with their expected results and objective verifiable indicators that have been agreed upon by an NMSSC; **and**
- Work plans with cross-boundary/regional activities with their expected results and objective verifiable indicators that have been agreed upon by the NMSSCs concerned or through the RAB.

Work plans agreed upon by the NMSSCs concerned and/or RAB must be approved by the UNDP before GSF funds are released. If necessary, further implementation modalities may be agreed upon in the work plans. Work plans related to the running costs of the GSF, its secretariat or overhead costs will be shared with the RAB but do not need their formal approval. Extra funds for additional or new activities may be requested by submitting a new work plan.

Matters concerning research, data, as well as results, from conducted and associated research and intellectual property rights and other related matters, will be specified in the work plans, and respect national laws and regulations governing such work, and UNDP's regulations.

6. Reporting

The UNDP will ensure the provision of an overall annual narrative progress report and annual financial report on the operations of the Guiana Shield Facility, preferably calendar based. These reports are prepared on the basis of the actual progress in implementing all activities described in the approved work plans (local, national, cross-boundary and regional level) and respective use of GSF funds.

Each participating country will produce its own annual report based on progress made with regard to the implementation of activities and achieved results. Such reports must include objective verifiable indicators that measure progress made. They will preferably be calendar based.

At least all narrative reports must be published on the website of the GSF.

7. Communication and visibility

A GSF website will be maintained and regularly updated to reflect the on-going and planned activities. Any documentation produced under the GSF can be disseminated by the facility's website.

Specific and targeted communication and outreach activities will be developed under the GSF, taking into account language differences within the Guiana Shield region.

All reports, studies and relevant documents must include on the first page a banner with reference to the donors and investors (including their logos) of the GSF, if not agreed otherwise. Each work plan must include a specific budget item for donor/investor visibility measures, other than the one referring to banners.

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), the proposed project will be monitored through the following:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be integral elements of the proposed project implementation, and is standard practice of the UNDP. Monitoring and systematic reporting will be undertaken for financial and physical progress through the UNDP in order for this activity to be cost effective. Utilising the management information system of the UNDP, the implementation status of the project and recommendations emanating from evaluations will be tracked. Quarterly progress and monthly financial reports will be prepared by the GSF Secretariat in collaboration with the UNDP.

Financial transactions and financial statements shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the Financial Regulations, Rules and Policies and Procedures of the UNDP.

In addition to the M&E described above, the proposed project will be monitored by visits to the pilot project areas.

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) shall be submitted by the Chief Technical Advisor
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Independently conducted results oriented monitoring may be carried out by the EU and other donors from time to time.

GSF is evaluated in accordance with UNDP Evaluation Policy. UNDP shall commission the evaluation, and the evaluation exercise shall be carried out by external independent evaluators.

See Annex 2 for detailed M&E plan.

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT.

1. Countries participating.

For each country participating in the regional project is due to put a paragraph allusive to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, as follows:

The governments of the countries participating in this regional project are: Brazil (Amapá State), Colombia, Guyana and Suriname.

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Brazil and UNDP, signed on 29 December 1964.

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Colombia and UNDP, signed on 20 June 1974.

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Guyana and UNDP, signed on 3 May 1977.

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Suriname and UNDP, signed on 29 April 1974.

2. Implementing agency.

The implementing agency of this regional project will be the UNDP itself, represented by the Guyana country office with technical support from the Regional Centre in Panama.

The responsibility for the safety and security of the Guyana country office and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in Guyana's custody, rests with the Guyana country office.

The Guyana country office shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the regional project has its headquarters.
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Guyana country office security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The Guyana country office agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the 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/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

VIII. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACATISEMA	Association of Captains and Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Matavén Forests
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation
ADAP	Amapá Development Agency
BNDES	Brazilian Development Bank
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCDA	Climate Compatible Development Agency
CI	Conservation International
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DPSIR	Driving forces-Pressures-State-Impacts-Response
E&E	Energy and Environment
EU	European Union
GFC	Guyana Forestry Commission
GMS	General Management Services
GS-6	Guiana Shield countries
GSI	Guiana Shield Initiative
GSF	Guiana Shield Facility
IUCN NL	International Union for the Conservation of Nature, National Committee for the Netherlands
ISS	Implementation Support Services
LAC	Latin America & the Caribbean
MEA	Multilateral Environment Agreement
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NMSSC	National Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PSW	Priority Setting Workshop
RAB	Regional Advisory Board
RPD	Regional Project Document
RSC	Regional Service Centre
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
SETEC	Science and Technology Secretary
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

IX. ANNEXES

Risk Analysis.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Endorsement letters from Governments

Concept Notes

- Brazil (Amapá State)
- Colombia
- Guyana
- Suriname

