GEF-6 PROGRAM FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT (PFD)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

Program Title:	**Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program**		
Country(ies):	Brazil, Colombia, and Peru	GEF Program ID:[1]	9272
Lead GEF Agency:	WBG	GEF Agency Program ID:	
Other GEF Agenc(ies):	UNDP WWF	Submission Date:	07-31-2015
Other Executing Partner(s):	Governments of participating countries,	Program Duration(Months)	72 months
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Program Agency Fee ($):	10,231,601
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐		
Program Commitment Deadline: June 30, 2017			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]:

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	**Expected Outcomes**	**Trust Fund**	**Amount (in $)**	
			GEF Program Financing	**Co-financing**
BD-1 Program 1	1.1 Increase revenue for protected area systems and globally significant protected areas to meet total expenditures required for management. 1.2 Improved management effectiveness of protected areas.	GEF TF	16,500,000	98,895,425
BD-1 Program 2	2.1 Increase in area of terrestrial and marine ecosystems of global significance in new protected areas and increase in threatened species of global significance protected in new protected areas. 2.1 Improved management effectiveness of new protected areas.	GEF TF	8,145,373	52,895,425
BD-4 Program 9	9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management. 9.2 Sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity considerations.	GEF TF	23,740,105	133,913,595
BD-4 Program 10	10.1 Biodiversity values and ecosystem service values integrated into accounting systems and internalized in development and finance policy and land-use planning and decision-making.	GEF TF	5,436,127	36,000,000
CCM-2 Program 4	A. Accelerated adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration B. Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation	GEF TF	12,369,032	81,952,155
LD-1 Program 2	1.1: Improved agricultural, rangeland and pastoral management.	GEF TF	2,500,000	16,790,850
LD-2 Program 3	2.2: Improved forest management 2.3. Increased investments in SFM	GEF TF	359,646	2,000,000
LD-3 Program 4	3.1: Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities based on gender sensitive needs 3.3: Increased investments in integrated landscape management	GEF TF	3,406,021	25,274,510

[1] Program ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.

SFM-1	1: Cross-sector policy and planning approaches at appropriate governance scales, avoid loss of high conservation value forests. 2: Innovative mechanisms avoid the loss of high conservation value forest.	GEF TF	12,007,579	74,571,765
SFM-2	3: Increased application of good management practices in all forests by relevant government, local community (both women and men) and private sector actors	GEF TF	10,500,000	57,516,340
SFM-3	5: Integrated landscape restoration plans to maintain forest ecosystem services are implemented at appropriate scales by government, private sector and local community actors, both women and men.	GEF TF	12,718,063	81,790,850
SFM-4	6: Improved collaboration between countries and across sectors on the implementation of SFM.	GEF TF	5,121,316	16,379,085
Global Set-Aside		GEF TF	881,193	5,000,000
		Total Program Costs	113,684,455	682,980,000

B. INDICATIVE PROGRAM RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Program Objective: To protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover					
Program Components	**Financing Type[3]**	**Program Outcomes**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
				GEF Program Financing	**Co-financing**
1. Integrated Amazon Protected Areas	Inv/TA	1.1: Increase area of global significant forest ecosystems in new protected areas and ensure financial sustainability and management effectiveness (baseline established per participating country). Indicators and targets: - Number of Hectares of new PAs - - PA management effectiveness (METT) score (increase); -Funding gap for management of protected areas (reduced)	GEF TF	43,005,018	254,143,308
2. Integrated Landscape Management	Inv/TA	2.1: Innovative mechanisms to reduce the loss and promote the sustainable management of native forests Indicators and targets: - Number of hectares of areas affected by land use change dynamics, with use capabilities defined in order to facilitate the application of sustainable integrated natural resource management (INRM) and production practices; - Number of hectares of areas of forest or other ecosystems of high environmental/biological sensitivity and/or connectivity identified for special management measures	GEF TF	42,561,284	236,204,610

[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		2.2 Integrated management practices and restoration plans to maintain forest ecosystem services. Indicators and targets: - Number of hectares of forest under restoration in the landscape stratified by forest management actors (communities, farmers, private enterprises, and others). ; - deployment of low GHG practices;			
3. Policies for Protected and Productive Landscapes	Inv/TA	3.1. Sector policies and regulations are increasingly favorable for the reduction of deforestation through an integrated landscape- and sector-based approach that takes into account development needs of all groups of stakeholders and includes considerations of indigenous peoples, and gender Indicators and targets: - Number of incentive mechanisms to avoid deforestation (i.e. agriculture, mining and infrastructure) under implementation; - Number of farmers (including women and indigenous people) in the target areas receiving technical and financial support, and applying required enterprise and organizational development plans, required for them to comply with criteria of environmental sustainability, to promote livelihood sustainability (in accordance with principles of gender equity and the cultural norms and rights of indigenous peoples):	GEF TF	13,957,699	102,464,286
4. Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation	TA	4.1: Improved national and regional inter-agency coordination on efforts to maintain forest resources, protect biodiversity, particularly illegally traded endangered species, enhance forest management and restore forest ecosystems, through knowledge and technology exchange amongst countries and stakeholders. Indicators: - Increased uptake of lessons and cutting-edge knowledge generated across the portfolio of interventions, - Improved capacity of key stakeholders to maintain forest resources, protect biodiversity, particularly illegally traded endangered species, enhance forest management and restore forest ecosystems - Program monitoring system successfully developed and supporting implementation of child projects.	GEF TF	10,357,860	67,808,272
		Subtotal		109,881,861	660,620,476
		Program Management Cost (PMC)[4]	GEF TF	3,802,594	22,359,524
		Total Program Cost		113,684,455	682,980,000

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

PMC is the total of the Project Management Costs of all child projects. For multiple trust fund projects, please provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: (PMC breakdown).

C. CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROGRAM BY SOURCE, BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	WWF, WBG	In Kind/ Grant	20,000,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment (Brazil), ICMBio, Brazilian State Environmental Agencies, Banco do Brasil, Amazon Fund (BNDES), Protected Areas Fund (FAP), MINAM (Peru), MINAGRI (Peru), Regional government (Peru), SERNANP (Peru), SINANPE (Peru), OEFA Trust Fund, Colombian National Agencies (APC, Ministry of Environment, National Natural Parks, SINCHI, IDEAM, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Social Prosperity Department, Victims Unit), Colombian regional government, Colombian Regional Autonomous Corporations	In kind/ Grants	464,280,000
Bilateral agency	DEVIDA, KFW, GIZ, NICFI, ICF, USAID (Amazon Vision) BMUB-IKI	In kind/ Grants	129,500,000
Multilateral agency	European Union, Amazon Vision, UNDP and others	In kind/Grants	9,700,000
CSO	WWF, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Conservation and Sustainable Development Foundation, FPN, FA, others	In kind/ Grants	44,500,000
Private Sector	Anglo American Minérios de Ferro Brasil S.A, others in Peru	Grants	15,000,000
Other			
Total Cofinancing			682,980,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, TRUST FUND, COUNTRY, FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Country Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					Program Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)*	Total c=a+b
WB	GEFTF	Brazil	Biodiversity		30,210,000	2,718,900	32,928,900
WB	GEFTF	Brazil	Climate Change		7,010,000	630,900	7,640,900
WB	GEFTF	Brazil	Land Degradation		3,000,000	270,000	3,270,000
WB	GEFTF	Brazil	Multi-focal Areas	SFM	20,110,000	1,809,900	21,919,900
UNDP	GEFTF	Peru	Biodiversity		9,966,232	896,961	10,863,193
UNDP	GEFTF	Peru	Land Degradation		906,021	81,542	987,563
UNDP	GEFTF	Peru	Climate Change		1,359,032	122,313	1,481,345
UNDP	GEFTF	Peru	Multi-focal Areas	SFM	6,115,642	550,408	6,666,050
WWF-US	GEFTF	Peru	Biodiversity		5,645,373	508,083	6,153,456
WWF-US	GEFTF	Peru	Land Degradation		359,646	32,368	392,014
WWF-US	GEFTF	Peru	Multi-focal Areas	SFM	3,002,509	270,226	3,272,735
WB/UNDP	GEFTF	Colombia	Biodiversity		10,000,000	900,000	10,900,000
WB/UNDP	GEFTF	Colombia	Climate Change		2,500,000	225,000	2,725,000
WB/UNDP	GEFTF	Colombia	Land Degradation		1,500,000	135,000	1,635,000
WB/UNDP	GEFTF	Colombia	Multi-focal Areas	SFM	7,000,000	630,000	7,630,000
WB	GEFTF	Regional	Multi-focal Areas	SFM Amazon	4,118,807	370,693	4,489,500
WB	GEFTF	Regional	Global Biodiversity set aside		881,193	79,307	960,500
TOTAL					**113,684,455**	**10,231,601**	**123,916,056**

- Please indicate fees related to this Program. Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

E. PROGRAM'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[5]

Provide the expected program targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Indicative ProgramTargets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	73,117,000 *hectares*
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	52,700 *hectares*
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	*number of freshwater basins*
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	*percent of fisheries, by volume*
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	300 million[6] *metric tons*
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	*metric tons*
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	*metric tons*
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	*ODP tons*
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries:*
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries:*

PART II: PROGRAMMATIC JUSTIFICATION

1. Program Description. Briefly describe: a) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; b) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline program/ projects, c) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[7] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the program, d) incremental/ additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; and e) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

A) THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM (root causes and barriers that need to be addressed)

South America is home to several sensitive biomes, most notably the Amazon, where balancing economic development with conservation remains an on-going challenge. The Amazon Biome is defined as the area covered

[5] Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed program. Progress in programming against these targets for the program per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

[6] The 300 million tCO_2e of emissions reductions by 2050 as compared to business-as-usual scenario was estimated by considering the 73 million ha of Protected Areas that will be under improved management effectiveness as a result of this program, which might lead to significant reductions in deforestation, as examined in peer-reviewed studies of the effect of Brazilian Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA), which indicated a 75% decrease in deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon from 2004-2009, attributable to the establishment of protected areas (Soares-Filho et all, 2010, Role of Brazilian Amazon protected areas in climate change mitigation. PNAS, 107(24): 10821-10826). During project preparation, estimates for GHG emissions reductions for each child project will be calculated using GEF-approved methodologies and the total estimate will be validated.

[7] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

predominantly by dense moist tropical forest, with less extensive areas of savannas, floodplain forests, grasslands, swamps, bamboos, and palm forests. The Biome encompasses 6.70 million km2 and is shared by eight countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana and Suriname), as well as the overseas territory of French Guiana (WWF, 2009). The Amazon includes 610 protected areas, as well as 2.344 indigenous territories that cover 45% of the basin. More than 40 percent of the rainforest remaining on Earth is found in the Amazon and it is home to at least 10 percent of the world's known species, including endemic and endangered flora and fauna. The Amazon River is the largest river basin in the world and accounts for 15-16% of the world's total river discharge into the oceans. The Amazon River flows for more than 6,600 km and with its hundreds of tributaries and streams contains the largest number of freshwater fish species in the world. The Amazon forest and river ecosystem is one of largest natural areas that still has the potential to remain sustainably conserved and managed.

The Amazon plays a critical role to climate regulation regionally and globally. The Amazon forests helps regulate temperature and humidity, and is linked to regional climate patterns through hydrological cycles that depend on the forests. Given the large amount of carbon stored in the forests of the Amazon, there is considerable potential to influence global climate if not properly protected or managed. The Amazon contains 90-140 billion metric tons of carbon, the release of even a portion of which could accelerate global warming significantly. Land conversion and deforestation in the Amazon release up to 0.5 billion metric tons of carbon per year, not including emissions from forest fires, thus rendering the Amazon an important factor in regulating global climate[8].

The majority of the Amazon forest is contained within Brazil, with 60% of the rainforest, followed by Peru with 13%, Colombia with 10%, and with minor amounts in Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. Brazil, Peru and Colombia (together making 83% of the total biome), individually face continued threats to their Amazon biodiversity and ecosystem health and at the same time can generate scalable results in terms of forest conservation and furthermore would benefit greatly from incentives to tackle these drivers nationally and regionally. In order to have a significant impact in reducing deforestation and promote efficient land use in the Amazon region, the Program needs to address key issues across the complex set of drivers of deforestation and barriers for sustainable land use. This proposed program aims at generating scalable results in reducing deforestation and the loss and fragmentation of natural habitats as well as preventing the extinction of threatened species and improving their conservation status.

Root causes, pressures and threats to the Amazon. There are a number of interrelated factors constituting the drivers and root causes of the deforestation and degradation of the Amazon Biome. These are related to export markets (e.g. international demand for agricultural and forest goods, minerals and energy), transport infrastructure development, social inequality and poverty. All these are linked to the context of each country in the Amazon and in some cases to shortcomings of the policy frameworks to support sustainable development in various sectors and value ecosystem services, weak governance of some institutions and governmental entities to establish and enforce legislation for nature conservation and other sustainable development policies and lack of appropriate land use planning. These threats can be found in varying degrees in individual countries conforming the Amazon, and could be exacerbated by the lack of regional coherence in laws and policies among the Amazonian countries.

The direct pressures driving deforestation and habitat loss in the Amazon is summarized in the following section.

a. Agricultural expansion. Agricultural expansion is by far, the leading land-use change associated with deforestation in Amazonia and other tropical rain forests around the world. The opening pastures for cattle ranching takes place on areas cover with mature forests, or previously cleared by small farmers by means of slash and burn agriculture. Cattle ranching continues to be a significant driver of deforestation despite the phasing out of policies that incentivized commodity production. Due to the increasing global demand for soy meal and livestock feed, cattle production is displaced to the forest frontier and off productive land, thereby directly contributing to deforestation. The effect of this displacement is intensified by the difference in land prices between the initial and future ranch land. Illegal crops such as coca farming pose a further ecological and health risk, driving deforestation and chemical contamination in Peru and Colombia. Alone, the deforestation caused by cattle ranching in the whole Amazon is responsible for the release of 340 million tons of carbon to the atmosphere every year, equivalent to 3.4% of current global emissions

[8] Nepstad, D, C.M. Stickler, B. Soares-Filho, and F. Merry. 2008. Interactions among Amazon land use, forests and climate: prospects for a near-term forest tipping point. ***Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. B***. doi:10.1098/rstb.2007.0036

(McGrath and Almeida 2007). Beyond forest conversion, cattle pastures increase the risk of fire and are a significant degrader of riparian and aquatic ecosystems, causing soil erosion, river siltation and contamination with organic matter.

b. Transportation infrastructure. 96,500 km of roads exist in the Amazon, a number expected to increase sharply in the coming years, with major roads currently being planned in both the Peruvian and Bolivian Amazon[9]. Transportation is essential for national and regional development, but when poorly planned, the negative impacts can exceed the short-term benefits. In the Amazon, the building of new roads or improvement of existing roads has facilitated uncontrolled migration to otherwise inaccessible areas with the result of increased land-grabbing, deforestation, and expansion of unsustainable extractive activities. All the while, road network development is driving deforestation through increasingly easy access to remote forest areas, a trend that becomes evident on satellite imagery.

c. Energy infrastructure. More than 150 new dams are planned in the Amazon basin and the effects on the Amazon and its tributaries need to be thoroughly assessed. The high freshwater species diversity of the region relies on the rivers planned to be subjected to dam and waterway development as spawning grounds and habitat. The ecological value of aquatic species is dwarfed, however, by its economic value, as fish is the main source of protein for inhabitants of the Amazon basin.

d. Mining. Illegal mining has been experiencing highs in recent years due to spiking gold prices. The most common form of gold mining in the Amazon is conducted by small-scale miners with rudimentary technology and important cumulative impacts in specific areas of the Amazon, together with serious effects on human health. Just in the Madre de Dios region of Peru, the total impact of small-scale gold mining activities has been estimated to have impacted more than 116,000 hectares of critical wetlands[10]. Large industrial complexes have arisen primarily in the Eastern Amazon where there are important reserves of industrial minerals, including bauxite, iron ore, manganese, zinc, tin, copper, kaolin and nickel, as well as less well known mineral inputs for modern technology such as zirconium, tantalum, titanium, beryllium and niobium held by Precambrian rock (Killeen 2007). In addition to the devastation of landscape removal and water contamination with dangerous substances like mercury, the enormous energy needs of the industrial mining and ore processing industries create a demand which drives deforestation for charcoal fuel and damming of rivers for hydropower.

e. Oil & Gas. The Western Amazon is considered to be the world's second largest unexplored region of hydrocarbon potential. There has been a sharp increase in the number of lots approved for hydrocarbon exploration across the Amazon in the last five years. The number has increased from 30 lots approved in the Amazon region in 2002 to 151 in 2006. This trend is only accelerating, as in 2012, there were 246 blocks open for bidding, under tender or under exploration. (RAISG, 2012). Forty-four million ha have been given in concession in that process, 85% of which are now in the exploration phase and 15% in the production phase (Campodónico 2008). The major threat for an imminent oil and gas exploration in most Amazonian countries is the overlap with protected areas and possible changes in land uses. The most severe direct environmental impacts of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation include oil or gas spills and the improper discharge of the salt-laden waters used to process the crude oil, all of which can cause long-term impacts on the health of local inhabitants and ecosystems.

f. Illegal timber trade. The timber sector is also an important factor in deforestation and forest degradation that may make forests more prone to fires. Around the world, high demand for timber products, weak rule of law, difficulties regarding the implementation of forest surveillance and poorly implemented trade rules are leading to logging that destroys nature and wildlife, damages communities, and distorts trade. Just as an example, in the Brazilian state of Pará, the total logged area between August 2009 and July 2010 was 1,205 km^2, of which 65% was illegal logging. In Colombia, it is estimated that 42% of timber sold is illegal, of which anywhere between 20% and 40% comes from the Amazon (RAISG, 2012).

Synergies accelerating deforestation of Amazon forests: The deforestation of Amazon forests fueled by cattle ranching and agribusiness is facilitated and intensified by the development of infrastructure, mainly roads and to a

[9]RAISG, 2012. Amazonia under Pressure. 68 pages,(www.raisg.socioambiental.org).

[10] Janovec, John, et. al. 2013 Evaluación De Los Actuales Impactos Y Amenazas Inminentes En Aguajales Y Cochas De Madre De Dios, Perú. WWF, Lima, Peru.

lesser extent pipelines built buy the oil and gas industries. The expansion of the official road network and improvements in the existing network (i.e. paving), further promote the expansion of "unofficial" roads which improve the economic viability of resource extraction and agricultural production in once inaccessible areas. Indeed, road-building provides access to powerful engines of deforestation and environmental degradation like farmers, ranchers, illegal loggers, and small-scale gold miners, to otherwise remote forested areas. Once these actors are in place, their activities can rapidly scale due to relatively low cost of acquisition of the natural resources and high returns of investments driven by high prices in the national and international markets (i.e. gold and precious hard woods). In response to these pressures, Governments are putting in place land use plans, land titling programs, and protected areas, including national parks, and sustainable use areas. The establishment of new protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of new and existing conservation and resource management areas (i.e. Forest Concessions), can help contain the expansion of deforestation. The GEF Amazon program will invest in a number of instruments to contain deforestation in areas where the conservation of closed-canopy forests is paramount for the stability of the ecosystem and associated environmental services, including climate change regulation. Without proper policies (Component 3) and investments in the protected areas (Component 1) and integrated landscape management (Component 2), there is high risk of the Amazon ecosystem as a whole reaching a tipping-point of run-way natural forest dieback due to drought and fire that would be immensely difficult to stop. These massive changes in the hydrology of the basin will have direct impact on the life expectancy of energy infrastructure (i.e. dams) and the health of the freshwater biodiversity, primarily migratory fish. This can have severe economic and social consequences as migratory fish (e.g. catfish) are the source of more than 2/3 of the protein for the millions of people living on the banks of the Amazonian rivers and beyond.

Barriers. Given the root causes and pressures described above, a number of key barriers to achieving environmentally, economic and socially sustainable development of the Amazon basin can be identified. These revolve around the shortcomings in national policy and legal frameworks for land and natural resources access and utilization, inefficient enforcement of these regulatory frameworks at the national level, limited collaboration and learning from best practices across borders, inappropriate technical capacity incentives for responsible resource utilization.

Specific barriers to achieving Amazon sustainable landscapes can be clustered around the objectives of this Amazon forest program as follows.

Effective Management of Protected Areas

Many conservation areas and indigenous areas have now been legally classified and demarcated but still lack adequate long-term management capacity and funding to ensure that biodiversity is supported and deforestation is controlled. The Program will increase conservation and protection of biodiversity and the protection of indigenous communities at state and federal levels through the implementation of projects with approaches similar to the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA) in Brazil, which aims to secure permanent protection for an ecologically representative sample of the Brazilian Amazon in a system of well-managed parks and sustainable use reserves, while also helping to meet the needs of forest dwelling communities. ARPA also includes an innovative long-term mechanisms of "financing for permanence", to support management costs of these areas.

Competing Land Uses

Access to land is still open in certain regions of the Amazon. There are land use conflicts between traditional rights and other types of uses or occupation. There is competition to get access to lands from different development, environmental and social sectors. Some lands are not yet legally classified to any use. This lack of clear land tenure or land access rights creates conditions for illegal occupation and extractions that lead to deforestation and there is no legal power to enforce appropriate land occupation or utilization. This deficiency will require that the Program scales up on land administration and cadasters focused activities through state level projects.

Territorial and landscape planning and enforcement in some Amazonian countries has not undergone a comprehensive process of zoning, management, inventory and valuation and monitoring of resources.

Policies for Protected and Productive Landscapes

Some government and private sector policies for the development of certain sectors, particularly coffee, cacao, cattle and oil palm, have increasingly become significant drivers of deforestation[11]. Environmentally harmful subsidies raise the opportunity cost of conservation, requiring that any effective payments for ecosystem services be higher than they would otherwise need to be and increasing pressure on protected areas. Furthermore, sector development policies fail to take adequately into account the complexities of agricultural frontier dynamics and the indirect implications of sector growth, such as the differential behavior of large- and small-scale oil palm producers and their correspondingly different impacts on forest loss, and the growth of informal settlements and corresponding deforestation in the areas around the areas directly affected by forest clearance for plantations.

Financial incentives to farmers and ranchers have not been appropriately designed and implemented to promote, more efficient uses of land, re-occupy degraded areas with sustainable agricultural, ranching and forestry activities and promote ecological connectivity to protect water resources and reduce soil erosion. The Program would develop activities to support and promote the sustainable use of the already deforested areas outside indigenous land and protected areas.

Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation:

Monitoring of land use changes at adequate scales and inadequate dissemination of good management practices and landscape intervention is limiting the efficiency and scaling up of sustainable practices in the Amazon. Inadequate detection mechanisms for small-scale deforestation below 25 ha in size, is a major obstacle for law enforcement in Brazil, where illegal deforestation is becoming more fragmented. Illegal trade in tropical hardwoods originating from Forest Reserves is demonstrating a lack of enforcement and administrative capacities in Colombian protected areas. Farmers require levels of technical knowledge and capacity, and initial financial investment, which may not at present be accessible to many farmers. Areas in which such technical knowledge may be lacking include, for example, the establishment of set aside reserves, the types of shade regimes in coffee and cacao plantations that enhance crop quality, cattle farming techniques to understanding nutrient status and ecological sustainability without affecting short term productivity; and the application of integrated pest and integrated nutrient management systems capable of limiting the need for chemical inputs.

B) BASELINE SCENARIO

This Program builds on many decades of work in the Amazon by governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, NGOs, CSO, and private donors. Nationally each country has advanced significantly on the conservation agenda: PA coverage over the Amazon is close to established international commitments, forest degradation and habitat loss is monitored, local communities have increasing rights recognition. Considering the current political and economical scenarios for the region, in all three countries there is a chance that greater pressure might hinder more advances in the conservation and, furthermore, stop the development agenda from turning from a net loss to a net gain framework for biodiversity.

Brazil

The baseline for the Brazil project consists of the past and current work in the Brazilian Amazon to strengthen biodiversity conservation, reduce deforestation and improve community livelihoods. The Brazilian government has supported many policies to create a new vision for development in the Amazon and ensured that adequate funding is provided to implement the policies. The Brazilian Government has removed many development-oriented policies that stimulated deforestation. The Legal Amazon Deforestation Prevention and Control Plan (PPCDAM, 2005) is the most comprehensive plan.

[11] McFarland, W., Whitley, S., and Kissinger, G. 2015. Subsidies to key commodities driving forest loss: Implications for private climate finance. ODI.

The most recent advancements in land tenure issues in the Brazilian Amazon granted by the combination of Protected Areas, the Terra Legal Program (federal lands controled by the Ministry of Agrarian Development were allocated to conservation, indigenous issues, small scale farming regularization and colonization, in this order of priority) and the Rural Cadastre opens new windows of opportunity to discuss the integration of PA and restoration on a wider landscape.

Alongside this opportunity, there are announced development projects for the Brazilian Amazon- such as roads, railways and dams, that could shift the public´s perception and bring more pressure over natural resources in the Brazilian Amazon. Brazil has managed to halt the increasing deforestation rates - and soon should come to a zero illegal deforestation policy for the Brazilian Amazon - all made possible by enforcement operations, monitoring technology and land tenure strategies. But the next step in the development for the region, with large scale infrastructure, development and the granted legal tenure over land could compromise the current strategies in terms of changing local policies and economic practices - detaching people and the economy itself from the forest and potentially leading to unsustainable practices.

Below is a list of the most significant actions taken in Brazil that constitute the baseline for the current Program.

- Brazil has expanded its protected areas to cover 27% of the Brazilian Amazon through a partnership with the Global Environmental Facility - GEF, WBG, WWF and KfW that started in 1998. Since then, other partners contributed to ARPA, including BID, Fundo Amazônia (through BNDES), Moore Foundation, among others. ARPA most recently, established a Transition Fund with an estimated value of around US$215 million.

- A network of Indigenous Lands (ILs) was established by the government that protects an additional 25% of the Brazilian Amazon. With all these efforts, Brazil has made impressive achievements over the last decade by reducing its deforestation from 27,772 km^2 in 2004 to 6,418 km^2 in 2012 while growing its economy by 300% during the same period.

- In the 2020 National Goals for Biodiversity (targets 14 and 15), the government established in Resolution nº 6 of September 2013 to recognition that the restoration of ecosystem services and biodiversity is consistent with and an important share of Brazil's contribution to global climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

- In 2012, the Brazilian government approved a new Law for Protection of Native Vegetation, the Law 12.651/2012. This law reconfirms that private landowners need to conserve native vegetation on their properties, with the minimum share varying between biomes. Non-exempt landowners who cleared more than this share of native vegetation are required to restore their "deficit" within 20 years or compensate by purchasing Environment Reserve Quotas (CRA). A recent analysis estimated that Brazil has approximately 21 million hectares of native vegetation deficit, the restoration of which is also an opportunity for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.

- Such native vegetation requirements are aligned with the National Policy for Climate Change - NPCC, launched by the Brazilian government in December 2009 (Law 12.187/2009). It committed Brazil to a 36.1% to 38.9% reduction in GHG emissions by 2020, in relation to a baseline scenario. In December 2010, the Government approved the Decree 7390, which detailed the NPCC and stated that the projections for 2020 would be achieved through sectoral plans and initiatives. One of these plans is the Low-Carbon Agriculture Plan (Portaria Interministerial 984/2013), known as the ABC Plan, which aims at encouraging the use of low-carbon and sustainable practices for management of natural resources, including restoration of degraded pastures.

- Law 12.651/2012 regulates land use and management on private properties and establishes innovative instruments such as the Environmental Adjustment Program ("PRA") and the Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR), a georeferenced web system that will enable documentation of over 5 million rural properties, improving transparency and providing a pathway to environmental compliance. This law states that after five years from the date of its publication, financial institutions shall not grant

agricultural credit, in any of its forms, for owners of rural properties that are not enrolled in the SICAR and hence are not proving its compliance with the Law. Therefore, such national legislation will directly benefit from this project, since it encourages the compliance of rural properties with the Law.

- The government has also modified its agrarian reform resettlement scheme to the Green Resettlements Program, which starts to valuate environmental assets, pay attention to both environmental restoration and food security, promotes land titling and rural environmental registry, and environmental monitoring and control

- Affected landowners will need assistance to meet the native vegetation recovery requirements. The Brazilian government intends to fulfil the needs of these landowners by expanding and strengthening public policies, incentives, private markets, farmer practices, and other measures to enable the recovery of native vegetation of 12.5 million hectares (after factoring in CRA trading and other "offsets" provided by the Forest Law) over the next 20 years. We project that recovery will occur on an exponential growth curve, starting with 400,000 hectares during the first 5 years and accelerating dramatically thereafter as the enabling conditions for large-scale restoration come into place.

The civil society and academic sectors have improved the knowledge-base and piloted many mechanisms and tools to improve biodiversity conservation, extractive resources management by local communities, forest management and private land use. Donors have supported, over the years, different initiatives to strengthen local governments, states and federal institutions and brought more human capacity and funding to ensure that the Amazon vision is carried out.

Peru

The baseline of Peru consists of the past and current work implemented by the government, civil society, academic sector, community based organization and partnerships with donors. In Peru, through the National Program for Forest Conservation (PNCB), the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) is elaborating the Forest and Climate Change Strategy, as a management tool that will allow the coordination among sectors and the articulation between different government levels to face deforestation.

The on-going actions taken in order to achieve this goal are:
- Forestry Legal and Institutional reform (new Law and regulation, SERFOR, SINAFOR and CONAFOR);
- Development of REDD+ enabling conditions; Design and implementation of National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for the Amazon Region "NAMAzonia", as well as its subsidiary sector specific NAMAs on coffee, cacao and palm oil.
- The National Environmental Plan (2011-2021) and;
- Peru´s international commitments to reduce deforestation under UNFCCC, the New York Declaration on Forest, and the Joint Declaration of Intent between the Government of the Republic of Peru, the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on "Cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).

Previous GEF support for protected areas in Peru through PROFONANPE and SERNANP, has promoted the development of financial mechanisms (the *Peruvian National Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas* (FONANPE), participatory management tools, and policy frameworks that provide the enabling conditions for developing a system-wide approach to PA financial sustainability (details can be found in Peru Child Project on PAs). Current investment (including from SERNANP, FONANPE, and other sources) covers around 60% of the core budget of the PA system – to ensure adequate personnel, benefits, and infrastructure. This figure is largely the result the Peruvian Government increasing its budget for the National System of Natural Protected Areas (SINANPE) at an average annual rate of 7% over the past 5 years. Additionally, Peru´s National Protected Areas System Service (SERNANP) uses innovative approaches to PA funding, including income from tourism, concessions, and some initial transactions of REDD+.

WWF and many other NGOs in Peru are working closely with the government to address threats and strengthen the management of specific protected areas in the Peruvian Amazon. In particular, USAID, the German government and the Moore Foundation have made significant investments in addressing drivers of deforestation and improving the

status of PAs. Building on these investments, the early stages of a public-private partnership for long-term financing and management of the Peru Protected Area System is being developed. The partnership is based on the "Project Finance for Permanence" (PFP) approach, which uses project finance techniques to mobilize the resources, institutional commitments, and other conditions needed for successful long-term conservation. First applied in Brazil in 2001 (through ARPA), PFP is a holistic approach to large-scale place-based conservation that brings together the ecological, financial, and organizational measures needed for long-term conservation thoroughly and all at once, rather than incompletely and incrementally.

In November 2014, an MOU was signed among Ministry of Environment (MINAM), National Service of Natural Protected Areas of Peru (SERNANP), PROFONANPE, WWF, Blue Moon Fund, Moore Foundation, and Peruvian Society for Environmental Law on "Securing the Future of Peru's Natural Protected Areas." The MOU signifies the intent of the parties to develop a sustainable financial model for SINANPE, in order to eliminate reliance on foreign donors in the future and to set goals to improve effectiveness of participatory management of the system. Key agencies have already expressed their interest and are exploring concrete pledges – amongst them KfW, the Norwegian Government, Moore Foundation and WWF US. Many other NGOs working in the Peruvian Amazon are aligned with the objectives of the project and will provide in-kind support.

In addition, in Peru the Initiative 20x20 aims to restore 3.2 million ha of degraded land, 2.0 million ha of which are forest aligned to the Forestry Investment Program, this includes transformational changes and the development of four NAMAs: palm oil, coffee cocoa and cattle in the Peruvian Amazon. Nevertheless, the lack of communication and energy infrastructure, added to human population migration to the Peruvian Amazon and persistent carbon inefficient agricultural- practices, act against the mandates previously mentioned. In order to promote green growth models for rural development in Peruvian Amazon, improving best practices and technical, regulation, institutional and financial instruments, as a part of win-win process coordinated and scalable is needed. Without this, the tendency for increased deforestation observed during the last 15 years will continue.

Colombia

For Colombia, the legal status of the Amazon is: 9.8 percent national parks, 10.7 percent areas subtracted from the forest reserve (and theoretically open to colonization), 22.2 percent forest reserve without other designations; 45 percent indigenous communal lands (*resguardos*), 5.6 percent areas without clear legal status, and 6.3 percent with overlapping designation. New threats and challenges may arise, for example from mining, oil and road development. Deforestation in the Colombian Amazon is localized and active in the western part of the region. There is a synergistic relationship between the increase of the agricultural frontier, colonization, and illicit crops and illicit mining in the areas of great transformation.

The Colombian Amazon receives only 4.2 percent of total resources available for Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) in Colombia. During the past two decades many initiatives funded though international cooperation have been carried out in the Colombian Amazon, especially for biodiversity conservation and indigenous groups based on sustainable development. Numerous national and international NGOs, as well as the Regional Governments, Ministry of the Environment, Regional Autonomous Corporations, National Natural Parks, and Colombian Research Institutes, are the main agencies that implement those initiatives. Major donors have been, among others, the Global Environment Facility, the McArthur Foundation, and Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Netherlands and the USAID-IICA initiative.

Most initiatives carried out during the past five years focused on land use zoning plans, establishment and management of protected areas, general sustainable development strategies, and more recently climate change. The National Parks Unit (Parques Nacionales de Colombia), and the Amazon Research Institute (Sinchi), take part in some of these initiatives. A national initiative of conservation and development has an Amazon component implemented in alliance with Conservation International, focusing on community management of fisheries. The Colombian National Patrimony Fund focuses its interventions in the Middle Caquetá River and Amazon piedmont, in the strengthening of protected area management, biodiversity conservation and REDD+ demonstration projects. Most projects and initiatives include a component of indigenous governance. The initiative Amazon 2030 focuses on public awareness and environmental communication, and in the evaluation of institutional performance.

The Colombian government is launching the “Heart of the Amazon” (Corazón de la Amazonía Colombiana) initiative to promote sustainability in and around an area of 11 million ha with the Chiribiquete National Park as its core, connecting with La Paya, Macarena, Tinigua, Cahuinari, Yaigojé-Apaporis National Parks, and the Nukak National Natural Reserve. A key decision supporting this aim is the enlargement of Chiribiquete Park, (to 2.780.800 ha), making this the largest park in Colombia. The area also includes some indigenous tribes in voluntary isolation, large archeological pictograms, and the inclusion into the national park system of 41 types of ecosystems, 8 of which were not represented in Colombian National Parks. In addition to direct conservation objectives, the government aims to improve the governance and the use of land according to land use zoning and compliance with the law.

The sustainability agenda of the Heart of the Amazon initiative is much larger, including in the formation of sectoral agreements with the agricultural, mining, energy and transportation sectors, to address deforestation, as well as the implementation of the pact for legal timber to generate opportunities for sustainable development. Agreements with the cattle and dairy industries are important in order to include silvo pastoral arrangements in pasturelands, an initiative already in the course of development in several regions in Colombia.

Colombia is currently receiving support for REDD+ related activities from a variety of bilateral and multilateral sources, such as UN REDD. Following the presentation of the “Heart of the Amazon” initiative in 2012, which has evolved into the current Amazon Vision, Colombia prepared a proposal for the Global Environment Facility for $11.4 million dollars with resources from the Biodiversity, Climate Change and Sustainable Forest Management/REDD+ Focal Areas. This represented a significant amount of Colombia’s overall country allocation from the GEF ($53.4 million) in the GEF5 funding cycle. The World Bank is the implementing agency for the proposal with Patrimonio Natural, National Natural Parks, SINCHI Institute, IDEAM and the Ministry of the Environment as project partners. The project is currently being implemented.

During the last few years, Colombia has been negotiating a peace agreement with the FARC guerrilla. UNDP has been supporting the process through the programs of: a) Alliances for Regional Peace-Building and b) Rural Inclusive Development with vulnerable populations. In this context, UNDP completed an assessment of the environmental consequences of implementing the peace agreements in areas of high biodiversity covered by the proposed GEF child project. This document has been the subject of nationwide debate and it is currently being analyzed by negotiators in Cuba. Furthermore, this document is guiding rural development efforts undertaken by the Environment Ministry, the Regional Government and Regional Autonomous Corporations in the Amazon. UNDP and its partners will be investing about US$21 m during the next five years in order to implement the previous programs that will certainly guide rural development efforts in the Amazon region.

Regional

This project builds on the work in the Amazon by governments and other players, including among others, OCTA, WWF, Moore foundaton, bilateral donors, and multilaterals and the GEF through the Amazon Signature program. The Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT), signed on July 1978 by Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela, was the first legal instrument that recognized the transboundary nature of the Amazon. A permanent secretariat was created in 1995, with the goal to support harmonious development of the Amazon while incorporating the countries' Amazonian territories to their respective national economies, an essential condition for reconciling economic growth with environmental preservation

The Amazonian Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information is currently one of the main basin-wide initiative to develop a long-term cumulative and decentralized process for compilation, generation of information and analysis of the dynamics of Pan- Amazonia. To date, this network of private institutions produced the most comprehensive mapping of drivers of deforestation for the region, which has been used to consolidate a wide-raging regional view.

The GEF has made significant investments in innovative approaches to advance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the sustainable management of international waters in the Amazon Basin and particularly within Brazil, Colombia and Peru. Most of these previous investments are associated with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the national level. While these efforts have produced significant reductions in deforestation and resulted in measurable biodiversity gains, they have yet to look beyond the immediate need to react to spatially-

explicit deforestation and comprehensively address the mounting deforestation pressures caused by a number of drivers in the Amazon Basin. As many of these drivers are Pan-Amazonian in nature, not only are national actions needed, but collaboration across borders is a critical component of any long-term strategy. The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program will address these gaps by building on the significant baseline that exists in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to support integrated solutions to the sustainable management of the Amazon Basin that are more relevant to the social and economic development aspirations of each country and the region as a whole, while generating significant global environmental benefits, particularly in the areas of biodiversity and climate change.

C) ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO

The Amazon basin is a biological unit. The Amazon rainforests contain one of the greatest concentrations of plants, animals, and microorganisms on the planet. Many of these species, and particularly those at the top of the food chain, have evolved in an environment dominated by enormous tracts of undisturbed, closed canopy forest. The survival of these species and ecological processes demands a network of large and well-connected protected areas that cover representative samples of the different vegetation and habitats types situated within production landscapes. Therefore, countries in the basin must jointly consider conservation and sustainable development at the basin level, as failing to do so will most likely result in the loss of a significant number of species and changes in the structure and function of the forests. Ecosystem services from the Amazon basin on which countries depend on, in turn are linked to the integrity of the Amazon basin ecosystem and the lack of coordination in its sustainable management will result in undesirable national impacts that can only be addressed with regional coordination among the countries. Only through a collaborative approach that combines national and regional action can the vision of a sustainable Amazon be realized.

The conservation of the Amazon forests requires investments to address the national agenda as well as regional issues. Without the collaborative work of neighboring countries to tackle common threats and drivers of deforestation, and to take advantage of the opportunities, it would be difficult to secure the maintenance of the forest cover and flow of ecosystems services in the long term. Countries of the Amazon Basin recognize the urgent need to step up the funding levels and regional cooperation to safeguard Amazon forest. To address the on-going threats to Amazon ecosystems, a more ambitious approach is required. New levels of investments and cooperation are needed between development partners (ie. public and private, federal and local) that bring biodiversity conservation, forest management, rural development and poverty reduction together.

The majority of the Amazon forest is contained within Brazil, with 60% of the rainforest, followed by Peru with 13%, Colombia with 10%, and with minor amounts in Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. Brazil, Peru and Colombia individually face continued threats to their Amazon biodiversity and ecosystem health and at the same time can generate scalable results in terms of forest conservation and furthermore would benefit greatly from incentives to tackle these drivers nationally and regionally. In order to have a significant impact in reducing deforestation and promote efficient land use in the Amazon region, the Program was designed following a theory of change that would address key issues across the complex set of drivers of deforestation and barriers for sustainable land use. This theory of change reflects lessons learned from other programs and the current thinking of many organizations, and prioritizes investments in areas where the countries agree that interventions are needed.

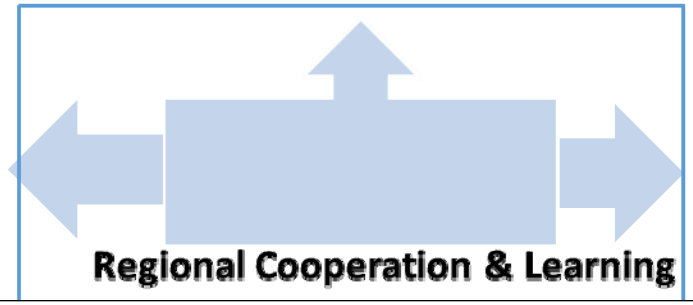
The Program's Theory of Change builds on the notion that if an adequate area of the Amazon is conserved under various regimes (protected areas and indigenous lands), if agriculture, degraded and forest lands are managed sustainably and with zero illegal deforestation tolerance, if national policies and strategies support sustainable development aiming to minimize deforestation and loss of ecosystem services and if regional cooperation & capacity building of key players improves, the protection of significant biodiversity of the Amazon region can be achieved and policies can be changed to promote sustainable land use and restoration[12] of native vegetation cover in the Amazon.

[12] Restoration means reversing the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forests landscapes, especially by assisted natural regeneration.

Program Objective: To protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover.

-If protected areas systems are expanded nationally.
-If protected areas are managed effectively and sustainably.
-If long-term financing of protected areas is improved.

-If landscape planning & monitoring to establish ecological connectivity is implemented.
-If degraded areas are utilized for sustainable agricultural, ranching and forestry activities.
- If commodities production is done with zero illegal deforestation tolerance.
-If small/medium farmers improve productive chains in agricultural, forest (timber and non-timber resources) and fisheries management through capacity building and financing incentives.



-If monitoring of forest cover, habitat and species loss, fires, pollution is improved for better decision making.
-If better coordination of policies and strategies and funding is achieved to reduce deforestation.
-If bordering areas are managed towards zero illegal deforestation tolerance under partnerships and collaboration between countries.
-If research and learning of best solutions to achieve sustainable development is accelerated.

-If productive sectors contribute to decreased deforestation (roads, extractive sectors, commodities).
-If implementation of land regularization and cadaster is improved.
-If land planning and zoning follows SLM.
-If technical and financial incentives to farmers and ranchers is effectively delivered.
-If enforcement of illegal activities is improved (such as mercury pollution, illegal logging, illegal extractions, etc.)

Conservation of Amazon forests requires investments to address the national agenda as well as regional issues. The theory of change helped define the priority interventions at the national level and regional levels. At the national level, the Program will support the consolidation of an integrated Amazon protected areas system, the development of integrated landscape management of selected regions within each country participating in the Program and the improvement of policies and strategies for protecteda areas and productive landscapes. All these interventions are aimed to reduce deforestation and ensure the protection of species and habitats (both terrestrial and aquatic). At the regional level, the Program will enhance regional cooperation and learning among all stakeholders. Without the collaborative work of neighboring countries to tackle common threats and to take advantage of the opportunities, it would be difficult to secure the maintenance of the forest cover and flow of ecosystems services in the long term. Taking action on regional issues can no longer be postponed, as the Amazon region is increasingly accessible and gaining importance in the development agenda.

The Global Environment Objective of the Program is to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover.

The key outcomes /performance indicators for the Program are:

Kp1: •Number of hectares of protected areas with increased management effectiveness (measured by METT).
Kp2: •Number of hectares of land with improved forest management and reduced carbon emissions.
Kp3: • Number of metric tons of CO_2 mitigated (directly and indirectly)

The baseline value for these indicators will be calculated during the preparation phase.

Program Components:

The program is designed to address the barriers described above that are currently impeding the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and sustainable land use in the Amazon region of the three participating countries. The interventions will be implemented through four interrelated components:

Component 1: Integrated Amazon Protected Area: This component will increase conservation and protection of biodiversity through the implementation of ARPA-like initiatives, which are initiatives for protected areas creation, improved management and sustainable financing at the system-wide level. These areas could also benefit from any mechanisms to promote payments for deforestation reduction and payments for environmental services. The component will complement existing effort to: (i) strengthen the management effectiveness of existing Protected Areas and their respective buffer zones throughout the region; (ii) expand the area under protection in the Amazon region by creating new PAs; and (i) increase financial sustainability to meet the expenditures required for long-term management of each national Protected Area System.

Component 2: Integrated Landscape Management: This component aims to contribute to climate change resilience and enhance sustainable land use by improving forest and land management and reducing carbon emissions from deforestation in the respective child-project areas. The component will finance activities that address the barriers discussed earlier and will include: i) the integration and management of forests (timber and non-timber resources) and fisheries management into agricultural landscapes by promoting access to land use planning and innovative financing mechanisms; (ii) support the promotion of sustainable land-use and natural resource management practices that contribute to the restoration of vegetation, reduce pressure on forests and advance the livelihoods of local communities, and support the emphasis on integration of mitigation and adaptation to climate change at the landscape level; (iii) support the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity in indigenous territories; (iv) development of institutional capacities and financial sustainability for sustainable landscape governance, management, and monitoring of the Program area; (v) enhancement of institutional capacities to monitor deforestation and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions; (vi) improvement of research on the options for implementation of land regularization and cadastre and where possible, scaling-up of land administration focused activities through state level projects (Land Cadastre); and (vii) the development of mechanisms to promote payments for deforestation reduction and payments for environmental services. These initiatives would take into account the different zoning exercises implemented in the region, and any estimates of local/regional climate change.

Component 3: Policies for Protected and Productive Landscapes: This component will incorporate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity principles and biodiversity management principles into selected government sectors that are drivers of deforestation (i.e., agriculture, extractive industries and infrastructure) through sectoral agreements and/or instruments. Each activity to be identified in the agreements will follow three steps: (a) consolidation of existing information (assessment of obstacles and alternative solutions); (b) consensus building with stakeholders (analysis of constraints and solutions); and (c) development of solutions (methods and procedures). As a result, government agencies will dedicate attention and resources to the identification and implementation of mainstreaming opportunities at the local level that enjoy the support of relevant stakeholders at the national level. It will also pursue strategies for incorporating the objective of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use into policies, programs, projects, and development plans at different levels of government activity. These mainstreaming practices will be tested on the ground through applied land management activities adopted in concrete cases that have environmental implications for connectivity and conservation in the Program area (eg.: oil/gas exploration and exploitation activities, construction of roads, etc.). This component seeks to: (a) support improvement of cross-sectoral policy coordination and consistency to achieve long-term reductions in deforestation in the respective child-project areas; and (b) support the development and adoption of guidelines and programs in, among others, the agriculture, extractive industries and infrastructure sectors, aimed at reducing pressures on forests and biodiversity, and GHG emissions and restoring ecosystems in the in the respective child-project areas.

Component 4: Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation: This component will be designed to complement the national projects and maximize the efficiency of the broader Program and to provide opportunities for south-south learning, foster intergovernmental cooperation, use M&E tools and geospatial services, apply best practices and peer review and develop portfolio-wide training and communication strategies. The component will specifically support: i) Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks. Participating countries may exchange best practices towards improved effectiveness of legal frameworks and policies to address deforestation ii) Collaboration in managing borders Protected Areas; iii) Collaboration in addressing threats imposed by illegal gold mining or logging or trafficking of illegal species; iv) Develop learning platforms in priority thematic areas. Preliminary themes include: biodiversity research and conservation, monitoring deforestation, climate change, forest management, mitigating impact fromagricultural and infrastructure development, rivers and freshwater fisheries management in critical sub-basins and border areas, technology transfer to farmers and ranchers, best practices to reduce deforestation. Thematic areas will be determined during preparation. The learning will be done through South-South cooperation amongst the three countries. This capacity building will integrate the participation of representatives from local communities, state and federal levels; v) Capacity building for regional collaboration and cooperation will focus on strategies to address drivers of deforestation and unsustainable use of natural resources in the Amazon basin focusing; vi) Program monitoring and evaluation with the aim to improving coordination among the institutions involved in Program and reporting to donors. This will also help in the learning uptake and adaptive management of each child project and strengthen the interventions on building productive and protected landscapes in the Amazon region. This component will be developed and implemented using the technical and financial resources provided by the Regional Cooperation Grant to the Lead Agency and supported by activities that will be implementaed and funded via the country projects. This clearly demostrates the ownership and buy-in of the countries to address issues at the regional scale.

D) INCREMENTAL REASONING AND EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE BASELINE (The GEFTF and co-financing)

Under the baseline scenario, the future development of small to large scale agriculture in the Amazon would take place at the expense of the region’s forests, resulting in increasing negative impacts on global environment values, including biodiversity, carbon stocks, forest ecosystem services, and benefits to local communities. The current baseline provides an extensive area of forest under indigenous territories or protected area management (see Figure 1), with available funding from governments and donors limiting management to the base level required, and in some PAs, more effective management tied to project-cycle funding.

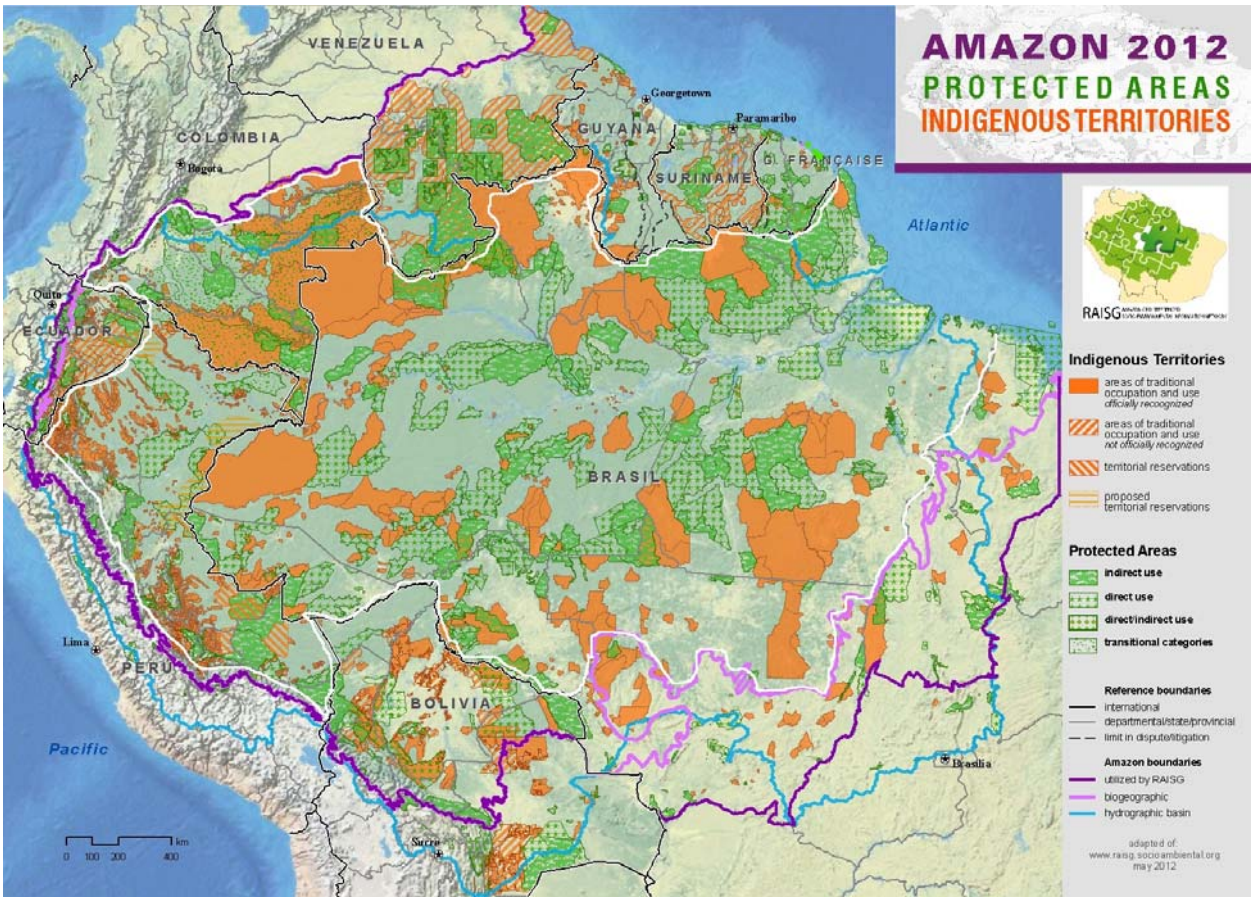


Figure 1: Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories for the Amazon basin (up to 2012), white line delineates expanded proposed Program area (specific areas will de defined during preparation).
Source: RAISG. Available at: http://raisg.socioambiental.org/system/files/ENGLISH-reduzido.jpg

The baseline includes committments and steps towards sustainable productive landscapes. In Brazil, advances in land tenure (protected area system, the Terra Legal Program, and Rural Cadastre) and the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan establishes the opportunity for protected areas, forest restoration, private land conservation, indigenous lands conservation, and forest management to be integrated with sustainable production in the wider landscape. However, there are disincentives for farmers and landholders to comply with such policies. The alternative scenario presented for this Program will change disincentives and will increase the technical and financial capacities of farmers to implement sustainable production. In Brazil, Program activities will integrate management and restoration of forests in agricultural landscapes by providing innovative financing mechanisms, address bottlenecks that prevent farmers from participating in low carbon agriculture, and increase amount of loans to mid-sized farmers to encourage recovery of degraded lands. In Peru, the Program will support coordination and harmonization of policies between production, social development, and infrastructure development sectors with the environment sector; development and application of financial instruments that promote environmentally-sustainable forms of production; increased participation in practices that increase yeild and quality while reducing environmental impact; planning for sustainable production at local levels; and connecting local 'green' producer groups with private sector commodity traders. In Colombia, the Program will promote a low carbon approach to rural development, through planning and financial instruments and support for sustainable production systems and restoration of degraded lands.

There is a strong baseline of forest and biodiversity protection, including a large area of protected area and indigenous territories in the Amazon. However, effective management across the region still lacks long term and sustainable (non-donor driven) financing, and integration within the broader landscape. The alternative scenario proposed includes additional protected areas added to the national PA systems in the Amazon, improved management effectiveness, connectivity among conservation areas at the landscape level, increased and diversified revenue for

protected area management, and development and/or implementation of long-term sustainable financing mechanisms for national protected area systems.

The countries included in the Program have a baseline of regional coordination, for example, the Living Amazon Initiative, particularly for PAs and Indigenous Territories coordination, but also infrastructure, and REDPARQUES. Both provide coordination mechanisms among the Program Amazon countries. The alternative scenario proposed by the Program will build on this regional cooperation by: promoting exchange of lessons and best practices for policy and legislation to address deforestation, collaborative action in border PAs and to address common threats, and learning platforms in priority thematic areas.

The Program is committed to building on the extensive work that the three governments are already doing in the Amazon towards the Program's goal. GEF investments are being used under this Program to catalyze several actions that will have global environmental benefits, over and beyond national level benefits. The GEF funds will provide incremental value across a range of project interventions to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable landscapes at the national and regional level. Governments will provide substantial and significant co-financing in cash and in kind for the projects related to the proposed interventions (including investments in the Protected Area systems, improved landscape planning), upcoming bilateral funding (Norway and Germany), contributions from the UN Agencies country programs, development agencies (i.e. GIZ, USAID), and grants from other private donors (Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, WWF and others).

The GEF funds will promote a shared vision for buiding productive and protected landscapes and a common objective by the participating partners whose anticipated results are more than the sum of its components. They will allow for levels of interconnectivity across countries that are using their GEF STAR allocations that could not be achieved through small, isolated projects. Thus, the individual investments can achieve large scale impact. GEF funds will also help speed-up the coordination of policies across the region and influence the development paradigm towards sustainable growth through the reduction of illegal deforestation by inviting the various development sectors to make the necessary changes. The funds will help enhance internal cohesion and coherence amongst the GEF investments across the GEF implementing agencies. The GEF investments will use innovative processes that will lead to far more efficient and environmentally-friendly land uses than without these investments as interventions will promote the analysis and monitoring and identification of best practices and results. These practices will be shared and applied in a faster manner across stakeholders (including government, communities, land owners, academic researchers) in the three countries via south-south exchanges and annual workshops. Communicating any positive results (through the web, media and other means) achieved under the program would be of paramount importance to catalyze rapid changes by all stakeholders and decision makers. Finally, coordination and outreach with all the potential partners and collaborators can be achieved to bring more efficiency to the investments and to avoid duplication of efforts.

E) INNOVATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND POTENTIAL FOR SCALING UP

Innovation: While there have been many projects and initiatives for protected areas systems, maistreaming of biodiversity and natural resource management, this is the first time that a suite of investments will be coordinated regionally to respond to key drivers of deforestation in the region, harmonize sectoral government policies that impact the region, and work across countries with similar approaches. Interventions will not simply focus on an specific site but rather on mechanisms and enabling conditions to build productive and protected landscapes in the Amazon region. The Program will bring innovations to address the common drivers of deforestation in the region. This includes innovative technology for low carbon and environmentally sustainable agriculture in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, to reduce the threat of agriculture-driven forest conversion or land degradation, and building a spatial planning and monitoring platform in Brazil to support decision making for forest recovery. Developing and implementing long term financial sustainability for the PA System in Brazil and Peru makes use of an innovative 'project for permanent finance' mechanism, where public and private funds are pledged to cover management costs during a transition to full government funding for protected area management.

Sustainability: The sustainability of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program will be ensured by the way it will enhance the collaboration of the difference countries to improve the policy, regulatory and legal frameworks guiding development in the Amazon region. The results of this collaboration, be it in research, monitoring, assessments, and

other areas, has the potential to guide where a country wishes to scale up certain interventions based on the success in another part of the country or in another country. This will be done through the regional platform of the Program (component 4). This can potentially be replicated in other countries in the Amazon Biome.

This Program will innovate across technology, finance and governance pillars to reduce deforestation and build sustainable landscapes. From a mainstreaming perspective, the Program is expected to play a significant role in ensuring that key productive sectors work together towards a common objective to reduce deforestation and build productive and protected landscapes in the Amazon. Embedding this "work together" premise of the involvement of three countries can be expected to trigger positive synergies in favor of achieving long-term sustainability. As a critical mass is bolstered by fostering capacity, and by building and strengthening organizations dealing with biodiversity conservation, deforestation issues and sustainable landscapes in Brazil, Colombia and Peru, the Program will contribute to address future sustainability as these governments become better positioned to capture funding beyond the end of the Program.

Financial sustainability will be a key outcome of the Program, for example in Brazil through implementation of the final stages of ARPA, and in Peru through development and implementation of a mechanism for permanent financing for the protected areas system. A market based approach, and financial mechanisms to promote uptake of low carbon and sustainable practices in agriculture, will generate revenue and incentivise farmers to sustain low carbon agriculture in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.

Institutional sustainability will be promoted through strengthening capacity from local to national levels for sustainable productive landscapes and protected area management, and by cementing policy, planning and regulatory frameworks that support low carbon productive landscapes, provision and maintenance of forest ecosystem services, and national protected area reservation and management.

Ecological Sustainability is promoted through the Program, particularly by mainstreaming environmentally sustainable and low carbon agriculture in productive landscapes, and by integrating sustainable agriculture and protected areas within landscapes of the Amazon.

Potential for scaling-up: The Program will catalyze different innovations across its child projects that can be deployed at speed and scale across all sites. A particular focus on identifying consensus indicators to measure success and allow for causality to be established will allow for smarter investment going forward, which in turn can tap new streams of finance that are results based. The policy and coordination platforms will crowd-in investment going forward and ensure that future interventions can be more effective, accelerate delivery and results, and avoid mistakes. The potential exists for sharing lessons and scaling up outcomes for sustainable productive landscapes and protected areas with effective management and long term sustainable financing to other Amazon basin countries, including Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, and Venezuela.

2. *Stakeholders.* Will program design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? (yes ☒ /no☐) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in program design/preparation:
This Program will build on an important network of stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels. At the national level, government commitment is key to the success and sustainability of the Program. As a result, the Program will provide a platform to magnify its interventions across different levels of government (National, Regional and Local) and sectors (environment, agriculture, forestry, planning, transport, finance).

The Program will also provide a single-platform to feed innovations and policy developed under its child projects into regional and global organizations working on forest conservation and sustainable use, and to transfer knowledge from these bodies to the child projects. The Program will also work closely with community-based organizations and local communities, who are invested in sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. This engagement will go beyond consultation to actively involve communities in the design and implementation of child projects and in the learning across the Program.

Special attention will be given during preparation to ensure the participation of indigenous people at the site level. Participation of indigenous people in project design will be facilitated by collaboration with various local or national

organizations that represent indigenous communities' interests. This includes regional bodies, such as the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), and national groups, such as the Coordination of Indigenous Nations of the Brazilian Amazon, the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon, and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru. Indigenous people will be direct beneficiaries of the Program, through sub-grants or technical support for conservation, and also indirect beneficiaries through improved protected area management effectiveness and mainstreaming of more environmentally sustainable practices across productive landscapes.
The Program will also work with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private actors who will be a key part of the delivery of Program activities. These entities include traditional environmental and conservation organizations, tourism entities, business leaders, and advocacy organizations with established expertise in forest conservation and management and community development.

Specific stakeholders that will be involved in the program in each country are listed here, with additional information presented in the individual child projects.

Brazil will coordinate with numerous stakeholders, as activities will: build capacity of communities, including indigenous and non-indigenous populations inside and surrounding PAs, and landowners, including medium-sized farm owners; develop training packages for financial groups, trade organizations, cooperatives, industry and local to national level government; support the national protected area system and individual protected areas; and coordinate with bilateral donors, development agencies (such as GIZ, USAID), private foundations (such as the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation,), and NGOs (such as WWF, IUCN)

In Colombia, a variety of key stakeholders will be engaged in the Program, including: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, for coordination of the program and child project; National Natural Parks, to implement protected area expansion and management activities; Institute of Amazon Investigation-SINCHI, who will support forest monitoring; regional environment authorities, as they will implement conservation activities; Victim's Unit, to assist in peace building activities; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, who will coordinate agriculture activities; Municipalities, for implementation of local management and planning; rural associations and producers; indigenous organizations and indigenous guards in local level conservation and protection; and agricultural guilds for promotion of environmentally sustainable agriculture methods.

In Peru there would be numerous stakeholders. This includes SERNANP and MINAM, who will coordinate the sustainable financing and effective management initiatives proposed in the Program; individual PAs, as recipients of sub-grants; indigenous and non-indigenous communities, as recipients of sub-grants for conservation; regional governments, for PA budget planning; municipal governments, in planning; the private sector, including ecotourism; and NGOs and foundations, such as WWF and Moore Foundation; organizations of cocoa, coffee and palm producers; and production cooperatives.

The Grant for the Capacity Building and Regional cooperation will require the engagement of the government officials and technical staff addressing the issues of legal frameworks and policies to address deforestation, creation and management of protected areas, sustainable use of natural resources (i.e. timber and non-timber products), government agencies addressing illegal gold mining, illegall logging or trafficking of illegal species, among others. In addtion, input will be requested from the academic and research institutions, national and global think-tanks, NGOs and CSOs currently working on the issues to be addressed by the Program. Knowledge management will build on the existing national platforms and whatever structures may be needed to fully capture the lessons derived from the implementation of this program.

3. Gender Consideration. Are gender considerations taken into account? (yes ☒ /no☐). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into program preparation, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

The Program will develop specific actions for local capacity building of traditional Amazonian communities, particularly those living in and around protected areas. In this context, particular attention will be given, in cooperation with other partners, to strengthening the role of women in both indigenous and non-indigenous communities. This includes: (a) actions to strengthen women's participation and leadership within community

decision making processes; (b) actions to ensure that women share in the economic benefits resulting from sustainable use of forest resources, and finally; (c) actions to support and strengthen women's traditional role as 'forest guardians.' The Program will monitor the impact of economic and other incentives and changes in governance on women.

4. Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the program at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environmental benefits (for GEF Trust Fund), and/or adaptation to climate change?
The Program will contribute to the conservation and sustainable development of one of the most important biomes on the planet, with socioeconomic benefits that will be felt at all levels, from local communities, to the large proportion of the world's population that depends on the ecosystem services provided by the Amazon.

At the local level, benefits will be in the shape of robust national and regional policies that may compensate local communities for the conservation or restoration of ecologically-significant forest polygons, thus increasing income-generating opportunities. In specific cases, like Colombia, these benefits will likely extend beyond traditional payment for ecosystem services schemes, and provide support for the current peace process. Economic benefits will be derived at the local to regional level from improved protected area management (e.g. ecotourism), soil and watershed protection, forest carbon stock conservation, and improved agricultural productivity coupled with decreased environmental and social costs.

At the regional and global levels, the socioeconomic benefits are numerous. For example, neighboring watersheds, like the Rio de La Plata, will benefit in a very immediate sense from a healthier Amazon biome, as it has been demonstrated that a significant portion of the rainfall that this region gets depends on the Amazonian water cycle.

5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change risks, potential social and environmental future risks that might prevent the program objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the program design:

Risk: Lack of enforcement favors increased land use change.
Management Strategy: The Program will build social capital and enhance governance at local level, a proven approach to deter illegal activities. Participatory forums and the use of technological innovations will facilitate authorities' response to enforcement needs.

Risk: Efforts undermined by policies contrary to project goals.
Management Strategy: The Program will build country-level and regional constituencies to promote a long-term vision with national and local governments. Inter-institutional coordination within participatory forums with diverse sectors will align policies with a long-term vision.

Risk: Climate change has a negative impact on Program areas.
Management Strategy: The child-projects will increase landscape connectivity, using a wide mosaic of land use and conservation tools, thus reducing vulnerability. In order to increase disaster resiliency and preparedness, participatory forums will develop disaster response measures through the coordination of public agencies and stakeholders.

Risk: Economically powerful drivers of deforestation (extractive industries, agribusiness, infrastructure, etc.) impede conservation measures, including plans for new or expanded protected areas.
Management Strategy: The program will work with country governments to cement conservation and sustainable development policies, to create solid foundations within policy and regulatory frameworks, in order for program achievements to be resilient vis-à-vis economic interests. The program's focus on sustainable development, as well as conservation, will open the door to a dialogue process with the private sector, and allow for a policy process that is more cooperative than adversarial.

The overall rating is Substantial. The complexity of the problem and coordinating key partners and at the same time delivering effective results in a timely manner makes the overall risk substantial. Lowering this risk will require that this program defines activities and interventions that can be implemented on relatively short timeframes as well as very clear and concrete indicators that can be monitored easily. During preparation, the monitoring tools and

timeliness of the reports will be fully designed with engagement from all partners. The project's success will depend on the level of leadership that the Bank can show and the incorporation of the opinion of experts as well as the political commitment by national governments.

6. Coordination. Outline the institutional structure of the program including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the program level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The World Bank, as lead agency, will play a close coordination and liaison role with any additional participating Agencies and the GEF Secretariat for the Program. The Lead Agency will also be responsible for all enquiries regarding Program implementation progress and Program-level reporting, mid-term evaluation, final Program completion and the achievement of Program-level higher impact on the global environment. The Lead Agency will be in charge of coordinating activities with on-going GEF projects related to the Program, and with investments and initiatives funded by other donors. The lead agency in close communication with the other Implementing Agencies, will make use of the Coordination Grant to accompany this PFD, to invest financial and technical resources in achieving coordination and exchange of experiences, especially when there is more than one country-based project and when regional and global activities complement the investments at the national level.

A Program Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the World Bank as lead agency and comprising one-program focal point from each country, the Global Environmental Facility Secretariat, and relevant Implementing Agencies (UNDP & WWF-US) will act as an advisory mechanism to maximize synergies and ensure the successful design and implementation of the Program. The main role of the PSC is to provide a coordination forum and a monitoring platform during the implementation phase of the Program. It will also provide an overall, high-level, coordination of the technical alignment and synergy between the Program's components. It will meet virtually every quarter to track progress and provide opportunities for cross-fertilization; it will meet face-to-face once a year in a different project site to increase uptake of lessons and build synergies.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the program, including plans for the program to learn from other relevant initiatives, and to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The Program will apply a multi-pronged approach to knowledge management, as follows:
• A focus on collaborative learning-by-doing, with child project teams coming together in field missions for hands-on learning of implementation of project activities.
• A focus on testing approaches against clear impact criteria and a well-defined and agreed theory of change. This will involve building infrastructure upstream during project design to capture lessons across the portfolio and ensure take-up. The best initiatives will be evaluated for scaling up.
• A focus on collating lessons across the Program. This will involve capturing lessons across the portfolio through formal knowledge management platforms that will occur annually and will include representatives from each child project, and producing knowledge management products that will be disseminated through formal (e.g. Program website) and informal (e.g. at international events) channels.
• A focus on learning lessons from outside the Program. This will involve working with external partners to capture their lessons, creating the infrastructure to feed these lessons into project design and implementation, and incentivizing child projects to replicate and scale up best practices.

8. *National Priorities.* Is the program consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no☐). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD) have emphasized the importance of forests to the successful achievement of their individual objectives. The Program will address a critical shared goal of these Conventions, which is to reduce and avoid the loss of forest resources.

Convention on Biological Diversity
For the CBD, the Program will make significant contributions to the achievement of two Aichi Biodiversity Targets focused on forests and sustainable natural resources management: (i) Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural

habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced; and (ii)Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. Due to the comprehensive nature of the CBD Strategic Plan and the associated Aichi Targets, the Program will help achieve the following non-forest related Targets within each participating country:
(a) Aichi Target 2: Integrate biodiversity and development;
(b) Aichi Target 4: Sustainable production and consumption;
(c) Aichi Target 11: Expansion of Protected Area Networks;
(d) Aichi Target 14: Restore and safeguard essential ecosystem services;
(e) Aichi Target 15: Enhance ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks; and
(f) Aichi Target 19: Knowledge-base and science applied.

Framework Convention on Climate Change
The Program is well aligned with the UNFCCC, and with the commitments that all included countries have made for GHG reductions, particularly through REDD. All three countries have also made at least two national communications to the UNFCCC, and have made significant pledges to reduce GHG emissions. Additionally, REDD-plus elements (UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16) will be addressed, including reducing emissions from deforestation and Conservation of forest carbon stocks. With regards to Desertification, Land-degradation and Drought and sustainable forest management (SFM) (UNCC D decision 4/CO P.8), the Program will help "reinforce SFM as a means of preventing soil erosion and flooding, thus increasing the size of atmospheric carbon sinks and conserving ecosystems and biodiversity."

The Program also contributes to the UNFF Global Objectives on Forests (E/2006/42 E/CN.18/2006/18): Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management (SFM), including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.

Specific information on the relevant conventions signed by each country, as well as each country's national-strategies, is presented in the individual child projects.

9. *Child Selection Criteria*. Outline the criteria used or to be used for child project selection and the contribution of each child projects to program impact.

The criteria used or to be used for child project followed:
1. A regional coordinating project to focus on learning and providing a leadership platform to affect policy in areas critical to combating deforestation and promoting sustainable development in the Amazon.
2. Country-based projects focused on designing and implementing national strategies and approaches to improve protected area management, enhance community livelihood benefits, reduce deforestation, promote recuperation of degraded lands and harmonization of sectoral policies to build sustainable landscapes. Individual country projects may address a single component or include activities that address more than one.
3. Each child project will secure significant co-financing from Governments. Co-financing will also include all grants and investments made by other donors, including bilateral, foundations, NGOs and CSOs that together strengthen the effectiveness, breadth and sustainability of the GEF investment.
4. Each child project will agree to partake in sharing lessons and testing approaches for replication based on learning in other projects.
5. Each GEF implementing agency will work through the Program Steering Committee to share lessons and coordinate reporting.
6. Each child project will apply indicators from an agreed suite of indicators against which the Program will be measured as a whole.
7. Additional child projects might be submitted on a rolling basis with a revised PDF. The closing date for submission of child projects will be June 30, 2017.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
José Antonio González Norris	Director of the International Cooperation and Negotiations Directorate (GEF Operational Focal Point)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT – PERU (Endorsement for the project "Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon")	**07/21/2015**
José Antonio González Norris	Director of the International Cooperation and Negotiations Directorate (GEF Operational Focal Point)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT – PERU (Endorsement for the project "Securing the Future of Peru´s Protected Areas")	**07/22/2015**
Marcelo Moisés de Paula	General Coordinator for External Financing (GEF Operational Focal Point)	MINISTRY OF PLANNING, BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT - SECRETARIAT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS - BRAZIL	**07/31/2015**
Gaia Hernández Palacios	Head of International Affairs Office (GEF Operational Focal Point)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - COLOMBIA	**07/31/2015**

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[13] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for program identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE *(mm/dd/yyyy)*	Program Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson GEF Agency Executive Coordinator WB		07/31/2015	Adriana Moreira	5761+1062	amoreira@worldbank.org

C. Additional GEF Project Agency Certification *(Applicable Only to newly accredited GEF Project Agencies)*
For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required **GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template** to be attached as an annex to the PFD.

[13] GEF policies encompass all GEF managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

ANNEX A

LIST OF CHILD PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

Child Projects under the Program[a/]					
Country	**Project Title**	**GEF Agency**	**GEF Amount ($)** Project **TOTAL**	**Agency Fee ($)**	**Total ($)**
	FSPs				
Brazil	1. Amazon Sustainable Landscapes	WBG	60,330,000	5,429,700	65,759,700
Colombia	2. Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon	UNDP/WBG	21,000,000	1,890,000	22,890,000
Peru	3. Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon	UNDP	18,346,927	1,651,223	19,998,150
Peru	4. Securing the Future of Peru´s Protected Areas	WWF-US	9,007,528	810,678	9,818,206
Regional	5. Capacity Building and Regional Coordination for Amazon Sustainable Landscape Program	WBG	5,000,000	450,000	5,450,000
	Total		113,684,455	10,231,601	123,916,056

a/ Total amount of child project concepts should equal the GEF program financing requested and consistent with Tables A, B and D.