

Document of  
The World Bank

READINESS PREPARATION PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT NOTE

ON A

PROPOSED GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT US\$3.6 MILLION

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

FOR

FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY  
REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT PROJECT

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Vice President: Jorge Familiar Calderon

Country Director: Gerardo Corrochano

Practice Manager: Emilia Battaglini

Task Team Leader: Carole Megevand

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**DATA SHEET**  
**COLOMBIA**  
**FCPF REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT PROJECT**

*Latin America and the Caribbean Region*

<b>Basic Information</b>	
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Date: November 10, 2014	Sectors: Forestry (AT)
Country Director: Gerardo Corrochano	Themes: Climate Change (81)
Practice Manager/Director: Emilia Battaglini	EA Category: B
Project ID: P120899	
Lending Instrument: Carbon Offset/TF Grant	
Team Leader(s): Carole Megevand	

Date of country selection into FCPF: October 2008  
Date of Participation Agreement signed by Country: December 23, 2008  
Date of Participation Agreement signed by Bank: January 23, 2009  
Date of R-PP Formulation Grant Agreement signature: October 5, 2010  
Expected date of Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement signature: December 15, 2014

Joint IFC: N/A

Project Implementation Period:      Start Date: January 5, 2015      End Date:      December 15, 2018

<b>Project Financing Data</b>		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Loan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Credit	<input type="checkbox"/> Guarantee	

**For Loans/Credits/Others (US\$M):**

Total Project Cost :      Total Bank Financing : US\$ 3.6 million

Total Cofinancing : N/A      Financing Gap : N/A

<b>Financing Source</b>	<b>Amount</b>
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BORROWER/RECIPIENT: Government of Colombia	
IBRD	
IDA: New	
FCPF	3.6
Total:	3.6
Financing Gap	
Total	

Regional FCPF Trust Fund Number: TF017761  
FCPF Country Child Trust Fund Number:

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Recipient: Government of Colombia

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Responsible Agency: Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS)

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Contact:	María Claudia García Dávila	Title: Directora, Dirección de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos
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Telephone No.:	+5713323400 Ext.1133	Email: mcgarcia@minambiente.gov.co
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Responsible Agency:

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Contact:	Rubén Darío Guerrero Useda	Title: Focal Point REDD+
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TelephoneNo.:	+5713323400 Ext 1244	Email: rdguerrero@minambiente.gov.co
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Contact:	Rodrigo Suárez Castaño	Title: Jefe (E) Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales
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TelephoneNo.:	+5713323400 Ext 2311	Email: rsuarez@minambiente.gov.co
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### **Clearances to the Readiness Preparation Proposal Assessment Note**

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Practice Manager: Emilia Battaglini

Regional Safeguards Coordinator: **Glenn Morgan**

Safeguards Specialist: Mi Hyun Bae

Procurement Specialist: Santiago Rene Torres

Financial Management Specialist: Jeannette Estupiñán

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## **PURPOSE OF THE READINESS PREPARATION PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT NOTE**

As part of its responsibilities for the FCPF, the World Bank ensures that the FCPF's activities comply with the relevant World Bank Operational Policies and Procedures, in particular the Safeguard Policies, and the policies on Procurement and Financial Management.

The World Bank assists the REDD Country Participants to formulate and implement their Readiness Preparation Proposals (R-PPs).

In summary, the Bank uses the Readiness Preparation Proposal Assessment Note (R-PP Assessment Note), to assess if and how the proposed REDD+ Readiness Support Activities, as presented in the R-PP, comply with the Bank's Policies on Safeguards and on Procurement and Financial Management. In addition, the RPP-AN contains an evaluation of the technical quality of the R-PP, details the assistance provided by the Bank to the REDD Country Participant in the formulation of its R-PP as well as potential future assistance to the REDD Country Participant in the implementation of its R-PP.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APC	Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (acronym in Spanish)
CAR	Regional Environmental Authority (acronym in Spanish)
CO <sub>2</sub> e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COMICC	Inter-sectoral Commission on Climate Change (acronym in Spanish)
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
DBBSE	Directorate for Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (acronym in Spanish)
DNP	National Planning Department (acronym in Spanish)
ENREDD+	National REDD + Strategy (acronym in Spanish)
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FMT	Facility Management Team
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GoC	Government of Colombia
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (acronym in Spanish)
IFR	Intermediary Financial Report
ISFL	Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (acronym in Spanish)
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (acronym in Spanish)
MIAACC	Amazon Indigenous Peoples Roundtable on Environment and Climate Change
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NGO	Non-governmental organization

NRCC	Regional nodes of climate change Regional nodes of climate change
ONIC	Colombian National Indigenous Organization (acronym in Spanish)
OPIAC	Amazon Indigenous Peoples Organization (acronym in Spanish)
PC	Participants Committee
PKS	Programmatic Knowledge Services
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
R-PIN	Readiness Preparation Idea Note
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
Mt	Megaton (million metric tons)
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SOE	Statement of Expenditures
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations program on REDD
WBS	World Bank System

**COLOMBIA**  
**FCPF REDD+ Readiness Preparation Support Project**  
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# COLOMBIA

## Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) Assessment Note

### I. Introduction and Context

#### A. Country Context

1. **Colombia is an upper-middle income country with the fourth largest economy in Latin America** and a population of 47.7 million of which 76% is urban. The country has a rich natural resources endowment including oil, coal, gas, iron, and gold. The domestic market is sizeable, making it important for aggregate demand growth. Agribusiness (particularly coffee) and manufacturing (e.g., the car industry) are also relatively well developed. Improved security combined with business-friendly investment rules is leading to a increment in foreign direct investment, particularly in the oil and mining sector; the latter being considered as a growth engine by the government<sup>1,2</sup>. Colombia's economy proved to be more resilient than other emerging market economies, and it is recovering steadily from the effects of the global crisis. The GDP growth increased by 4.3 % in 2010 compared with 1.5 % in 2009. Recent estimates show a growth of 4.2% between 2012 and 2013. During this period sectors with the largest growth were: construction (9.7%); agriculture<sup>3</sup> (6.2%) and social services (4.5%) for the second semester of 2013 in comparison to the same period in 2012<sup>4</sup>.

2. **Given its recent economic improvement, Colombia's progress in reducing poverty falls below the performance of many of the countries in the region.** Although on a declining trend, poverty levels remain relatively high (30.6% in 2013), in part due to an unequal distribution of income, as reflected by the Gini coefficient (0.54 in 2013)<sup>5</sup> which is among the 10 highest in the world<sup>6</sup>. Another important element that constrains economic growth and affects poverty is the long-running armed conflict that started around 60 years ago. Colombia has witnessed decades of conflict in which different armed groups<sup>7</sup> have affected thousands of people that have experienced kidnappings, forced displacements or extortions especially in rural areas. As a response, the government of Colombia has made several attempts to reach a peace agreement with these groups, especially the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (FARC). Actual peace talks between FARC and the government led by President Juan Manuel Santos, started in 2012 with the aim of getting an agreement on key topics such as the rural development and political participation of the FARC once the peace process ends.

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<sup>1</sup> Country Partnership Strategy 2012-2016. The World Bank.

<sup>2</sup> <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS/countries/IW-CO?display=default>.

<sup>3</sup> Agriculture includes: crops, cattle ranching, silviculture, and fisheries.

<sup>4</sup> DANE 2013

<sup>5</sup> Dane 2013. Pobreza monetaria y multidimensional

([https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/condiciones\\_vida/pobreza/cp\\_pobreza\\_13.pdf](https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/condiciones_vida/pobreza/cp_pobreza_13.pdf))

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Armed groups include guerrillas, paramilitary or emergent criminal bands.

## **B. Sectoral and Institutional Context**

### **1. The Forest Sector**

3. Colombia has a total continental area of around 114 million hectares (ha) of which in 2010, 51.4% (approx. 58.6 million ha) was covered by natural forests<sup>8</sup>. Around 67% of the total remaining natural forests are located in the Amazonian region of Colombia, 9.4% in the Pacific and 17.1% in the Andean region. The departments of Amazonas, Caquetá, Guainía, Guaviare and Vaupés in the southeastern part of the country contain more than half of the total natural forest area (aprox. 35 million ha).

4. Colombia is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, second in number of plant species and first in number of bird species. In addition, Colombian forests represent a major carbon sink but are also important for the conservation of water and soil resources. Seven forests reserves (*Zonas de reserva forestal*) covering a total of approximately 51 million ha, were created in 1959 in order to support the development of the forest sector, protect water, soil and wildlife. In addition, Colombia has established a total of 56 National Parks, covering a total area of 17% of the total of natural forest across the country. Forests are also a key source of livelihoods for indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombian and *campesino* communities, some of which live within the protected areas and make use of the forest resources. Indigenous community territories (*resguardos indígenas*) contain 45% of the total natural forests in the country, while 7.2% are in Afro-Colombian territories.

5. Despite the efforts of the government to protect natural forests, between 1990 and 2010 the country lost about 6.2 million ha (5.4% of the country's land area), which corresponds to an average annual rate of 310,349 ha/yr. The areas with the highest loss were concentrated in the Amazon (36%) and in the Andean (32%) regions. Recent estimates from IDEAM indicate that for the most recent years (2011 and 2012) the rate of deforestation has dropped to 147,946 ha. The main drivers of deforestation<sup>9</sup>, as reported in the R-PP, include: the advancement of the agriculture frontier (primarily pastures), establishment of illegal crops, colonization and resettlement of displaced people, new infrastructure, illegal logging, forest fires and mining – largely informal but a key component of economic growth in the National Development Plan 2010-2014 (*Plan Nacional de Desarrollo*). Agriculture activities and infrastructure development are also considered important elements in the plan. It is estimated that 34% of National Parks and 15% of the forest reserves are impacted by mining activities. It is important to consider that the current National Development Plan 2010-2014 outlines five major drivers of development for the country: 1) Agriculture, 2) Mining, 3) Infrastructure, 4) Housing and 5) Innovation. As the first four could have direct impact on deforestation processes, it becomes paramount for the REDD+ strategy to generate a thorough understanding of the potential implications for the forest sector and promote mechanisms for inter-sectoral dialogue and coordination.

### **2. Climate change and REDD + agenda in Colombia**

6. The national strategy to Reduce greenhouse gases Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (ENREDD+ for its acronym in Spanish), together with the Colombian Strategy for Low Carbon Development, the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation, and the Financial Protection

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<sup>8</sup> IDEAM (2011)

<sup>9</sup> Between 2005 and 2010, approximately 56% of the deforested area was converted to pasture and 10% to agricultural use.

Strategy against Disasters, is part of the country's key strategies for managing climate change both for mitigation and adaptation. It has been included in several policy documents such as the National Development Plan (2010-2014) and the Climate Change Policy for Colombia (CONPES 3700) to ensure its domestic adoption. The ENREDD+ is expected to have a positive impact on the livelihoods and well-being of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian and *campesino* communities, facilitated by international support under the UNFCCC.

7. Given Colombia's geophysical and ethnic diversity, with different levels of regional development and diverse cultural and social conditions, the National Development Plan (2010-2014) established a regional development approach. In line with this perspective, Colombia has adopted a subnational approach to REDD+ during the preparation phase under which it proposes to advance the participatory development of Regional Plans based on the specificities of each of its five eco-regions: (i) Andean; (ii) Amazon; (iii) Pacific; (iv) Orinoquía; and (v) Caribbean. The identification of strategic options as well as the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) process will begin with the participation of key stakeholders at the regional level and will subsequently be consolidated at the national level into a national REDD+ strategy. The two priority regions identified are the Amazon and the Pacific, as they contain the majority of the country's forests.

8. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development<sup>10</sup> (MADS acronym in Spanish) through its Directorate for Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services<sup>11</sup> (DBBSE acronym in Spanish) and under the coordination of the Vice-Minister's office, is in charge of defining and guiding the national REDD+ strategy with the support of other government agencies such as IDEAM. Many different donors and implementing agencies are now supporting activities related with the development of the ENREDD, such as the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the United Nations program on REDD (UN-REDD) and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), among others. To date, 50 early REDD activities have been identified in the country covering an area of 17 million ha.

9. The first step into the development of the ENREDD was the production of a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) that includes: (i) an assessment of the country's situation with respect to deforestation, forest degradation, sustainable management of forests and related governance issues, (ii) identifies gaps and actions to develop REDD+ strategy options; (iii) a management framework to manage key social and environmental risks and potential impacts associated with REDD+; (iv) a route towards a reference emissions level; and (v) a design of a forest monitoring system to measure, report and verify the effect of the REDD+ strategy on forest cover change and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as other variables relevant to the implementation of REDD+ strategies.

10. In the process of preparation of the R-PP, the Government of Colombia has identified eight preliminary strategic options, together with a set of actions for each option that are envisaged to constitute the backbone of the ENREDD+. These include: i) Land use planning; ii) Strengthening the capacities of local communities for the sustainable management and conservation of natural forests; iii) Promoting the planning, sustainable use, protection and restoration of forest ecosystems; iv) strengthening forest governance; v) Developing economic instruments, payments for environmental services, and green markets in order to promote forest conservation; vi) promoting sustainable practices in the development of sectoral activities (agriculture, cattle, mining, infrastructure, oil, tourism);

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<sup>10</sup> Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible

<sup>11</sup> Dirección de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos,

vii) Promoting the management of National Protected Areas and their buffer zones; and viii) Promoting forest conservation and sustainable use within the program for alternatives to illicit crops. It is expected that the development of the ENREDD+ will have a positive impact on the livelihoods of indigenous, Afro-Colombian, and *campesino* communities.

### C. Relationship to CPS

11. The Project is consistent with the World Bank Group Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2012-2016 for Colombia (Report 60620-CO), discussed and endorsed by the Executive Directors on July 21, 2011, which supports the country's development goals as expressed in the National Development Plan 2010-2014. Bank support is focused on three strategic themes: (a) Expanding Opportunities for Social Prosperity; (b) Sustainable Growth with Enhanced Climate Change Resilience; and (c) Inclusive Growth with Enhanced Productivity. The objectives of the proposed FCPF operation are well aligned with strategic theme (b) of the CPS. The CPS acknowledges that Colombia "faces great challenges and opportunities on the green environment side related to protecting critical ecosystems, developing strategies and instruments for the sustainable use and protection of its rich forest resources, and taking advantage of the new climate financing instruments under development. The country's remarkable efforts to protect large amounts of its national territory put it in an excellent position to emerge as a leader in forest protection and environmental management."

12. The Government of Colombia (GoC) and the World Bank have a long-standing and deep engagement on the environmental agenda. In recent years, the Bank has been actively assisting the GoC with a policy-based program of reforms that have been accompanied by a program of technical assistance under the Sustainable Development Investment Project. In addition the Bank's Programmatic Knowledge Services (PKS) for Colombia Environment, Natural Resources Management and Extractive Industries supports the GoC's agenda on these sectors, laying out the ongoing and future activities by the Bank. This policy and knowledge engagement has gone hand in hand with a number of grant-financed and carbon finance activities. These activities include but are not limited to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Integrated National Adaptation Project, a national program to define and implement specific pilot climate change adaptation; the GEF-funded Colombian National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund Project that supports the development of the National Protected Areas System by consolidating a Biodiversity and Protected Areas Trust Fund; and the GEF Sustainable Cattle Ranching Project, which supports the development of silvopastoral cattle ranching systems that greatly improve environmental management, provide financial and economic benefits to participating cattle farms, and incorporate an environmental services payment element for development of critical biodiversity corridors. Colombia also is part of the BioCarbon Fund with the following operations: San Nicolas CDM Reforestation Project, Reforestation of Degraded Land in the Caribbean Savannah, and Commercial Reforestation of Lands Dedicated to Extensive Cattle Grazing Activities – Magdalena Bajo Seco.

13. The FCPF REDD+ Readiness operation will coordinate and be aligned with existing Bank operations as well as with new operations that are under preparation such as the BioCarbon fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) and the "Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the heart of the Colombian Amazon" project. The ISFL provides performance-based payments for countries to scale up land-management practices across large landscapes, including improved livestock management, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable forest management, with a focus on protecting

forests and greening and securing supply chains. The “Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the heart of the Colombian Amazon” project aims to improve governance and promote sustainable land use activities in order to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the Colombian Amazon Forests, focusing on the *Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de Chiribiquete*.

## **II. Proposed PDO/Results**

### **A. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

14. The Project Development Objective is to support a participatory and inclusive process with key stakeholders for the preparation of Colombia's REDD+ strategy.

### **B. Key Results**

- The institutional capacity of the MADS is strengthened to conduct a participatory and inclusive process for the preparation of the national REDD+ strategy.
- Stakeholder participatory platforms at the regional and national level are established for the preparation of the national REDD+ strategy.
- An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is prepared with feedback from key stakeholders.
- An accessible feedback and grievance redress mechanism (FGRM) for REDD+ is designed and ready to be implemented.

## **III. Project Context**

### **A. Concept**

#### **1. Description**

15. The Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) prepared by the Government of Colombia identifies the necessary activities to strengthen Colombia’s technical and institutional capacities to participate in a future REDD+ mechanism. The overall financial envelop needed for achieving REDD+ Readiness in Colombia has been estimated to US\$ 27.5 million (as per the final version of the R-PP dated September 2013). Since 2011, Colombia has already implemented various activities under the REDD+ preparation process with the support from different sources, which include multilateral and bilateral financing arrangements, in addition to the Colombian government’s own contribution.

16. The proposed FCPF grant would focus on a subset of component and activities of the R-PP (see table 1 below): this subset of activities was selected jointly with MADS, taking into account the following criteria: (i) comparative advantage of the World Bank, and (ii) complementarity with activities financed by other donors and government<sup>12</sup>. As shown by below table 1, the FCPF operation would only

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<sup>12</sup> To the extent possible, the following criterion was also considered: “(financing of full set of activities (with no co-financing required that could jeopardize the achievement of the project objective)”.

support three out of the six components presented in the R-PP (for more information on the general budget of the REDD+ Readiness preparation activities, as presented in the R-PP, please refer to Annex 3). It is important to highlight that the FCPF support is limited to analytical studies, capacity building, and consultation processes at the national and sub-national levels and would not include any physical investment or the implementation of any REDD+ program on the ground.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 1: Synopsis of proposed Readiness Preparation activities to be financed by the FCPF grants and contributions of other donors (in thousands of US\$)**

REDD+ Readiness Preparation Activities	FCPF*	Other Donors contributing to REDD+ Readiness Activities	TOTAL US\$
<b>Component 1: Readiness Organization and Consultation</b>	<b>3,050</b>		9,255
1.a National Readiness Management Arrangements	1,750	GIZ, ONU-REDD, GoC, BioREDD	4,411
1.b Information Sharing and early Dialogue with Key Stakeholders Groups**	200	BioREDD	239
1.c Consultation and Participation Process	1,100	GIZ, ONU-REDD, GoC, BioREDD	4,605
<b>Component 2. REDD+ Strategy preparation</b>	<b>630</b>		8,447
2.a Land Use, Drivers, Forest Law Policy, and Governance	-	GIZ, Winrock/C. Focus/BMU, GEF	2,320
2.b REDD+ Strategy Options	-	GIZ, BioREDD, GEF	1,040
2.c REDD+ Implementation Framework	-	GIZ, Winrock/C. Focus/BMU, GEF	3,570
2.d Social and Environmental Impacts	630	GIZ, GoC, FCMC	1,517
<b>Component 3: National Forest Reference (Emission) Level</b>	-	ONU-REDD, GoC, BioREDD, Winrock/C. Focus/BMU, Moore Foundation, UK	3,358
<b>Component 4: National Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards</b>	-	ONU-REDD, GoC, Winrock/C. Focus/BMU, Moore Foundation, GEF	7,705
<b>Component 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework</b>	<b>120</b>	GIZ, GoC	510
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,800*</b>		<b>29,275</b>

\* This category covers both the activities financed by the FCPF Formulation grant (US\$200K) and the Preparation grant (US\$3.6 million)

\*\* this activities were mainly financed by the FCPF Formulation grant

17. The FCPF grant would finance the following three components:

**COMPONENT 1: REDD+ Readiness Organization and Consultation (FCPF amount: \$2,850,000)**

***Sub-Component 1.a.: National Readiness Management arrangements***  
(FCPF amount: \$1,750,000)

18. *Context:* The REDD+ Readiness is a complex and challenging process. To be successful, it requires a combination of technical expertise. MADS has the overall responsibility to prepare the national REDD+ strategy for Colombia and it will do so through a participatory and inclusive process.

19. *FCPF Support:* The FCPF grant would support the efforts initiated by MADS to strengthen a team of multi-disciplinary experts to coordinate and support the design of the REDD+ strategy. It would also ensure a full participation of government's representatives to the international negotiations on

<sup>13</sup> Through the Readiness process, the Government of Colombia is expected to identify priority investment needs to achieve the goals of REDD+. These investment needs will be financed by public and private donors, investors and the Government itself, and not by the FCPF Readiness Grant.

REDD+. Finally, this sub-component would also support the design of a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) for REDD+ and strengthen processes in handling feedback requests and complaints paying particular attention to facilitating access to this mechanism by communities.

20. Specifically, the FCPF grant would finance consultancy services, non-consulting services and operating costs to:

- Recruit technical experts (both full-time and part-time) to support the MADS in preparing a REDD+ strategy at a national<sup>14</sup> and regional levels. In addition, it would finance an assessment to identify corruption risk related with REDD+ and the design of a mitigation plan to address them;
- Ensure participation of MADS' delegates in REDD+ international negotiations (including travel expenses);
- Design a FGRM for REDD+. This activity would cover (i) the review of existing structures and practices, (ii) the implementation of a technology-based FGRM to manage grievances; (iii) the capacity building and training of institutions and local communities on the FGRM as well as managing grievances and handling conflict resolution and (iv) the dissemination of information about the FGRM, grievance mechanism and conflict resolution activities.

***Sub-Component 1.b.: Stakeholder Consultation and participation***  
(FCPF amount: \$1,100,000)

21. *Context:* MADS will build a highly participatory process with key stakeholders, especially with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian communities and *campesinos*, at the regional and national levels in the process of designing the national REDD+ strategy. As part of an evolving participatory process, MADS will carry out free, prior and informed consultations on the national REDD+ strategy with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian communities and *campesinos* in close coordination with the Ministry of Interior given their national institutional mandate on consultations with communities.

22. *FCPF Support:* The FCPF grant would support the information sharing and the consultation process at the regional and national level with key stakeholder to inform the preparation process of the national REDD+ Strategy. To this end, the FCPF grant would identify and strengthen existing participatory platforms, and would support regional mechanisms to foster a continuous dialogue on REDD+ with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian communities and *campesinos*. Additionally, technical consultations would be carried out with relevant stakeholders such as government ministries and regional governments, the private sector and unions, as well as with civil society organizations.

23. A participation and consultation plan would be prepared by the social expert to be recruited under Component 1a, based on the national legal framework, the country's commitment to follow the requirements of ILO Convention 169 and the principles of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). A differentiated consultation process that is culturally adequate would be followed in the case of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities as per World Bank

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<sup>14</sup> The experts to be recruited under this Component would include –but not be restricted to–: a national REDD+ coordinator, a project coordinator of FCPF funded activities, a social specialist, a financial and administrative coordinator and a procurement specialist.

Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) in seeking broad community support for the National REDD+ Strategy. As part of the consultation methodology, special attention would be paid to women in order to understand their specific issues and concerns and to promote gender parity. A comprehensive communications strategy would support the participation and consultation processes at the regional and national levels.

24. Specifically, the FCPF grant would finance consultancy services, non-consulting services and operating costs to:

- Review, define and propose protocols and platforms in strengthening participation of key stakeholders at the national and regional levels;
- Organize meetings for information dissemination and consultation process with Indigenous Peoples, *campesinos*, Afro-Colombian communities and women groups;
- Implement the communications strategy, through consultancy services, workshop and production of communication material.

## **COMPONENT 2: Assessment of social and environmental impact (FCPF amount: \$630,000)**

25. *Context:* In line with the eco-region approach taken by the Government of Colombia in the development of the national REDD+ Strategy, the SESA process will also first build on regional dialogues in each of the five eco-regions (Pacific, Amazon, Andean, Orinoquia and Caribbean) and then consolidate at the national level. As a matter of fact, Each of the five eco-regions have distinct social and environmental contexts for which stakeholders will identify and prioritize the drivers of deforestation and raise differentiated key issues regarding the REDD+ strategic options to address them. As of September 2014, the regional dialogue on potential social and environmental impacts of REDD+ has already been concluded in the Pacific region; for the Amazonia region, a final regional workshop remains to be done.

26. *FCPF Support:* The FCPF grant would support the continuation of the SESA process in Colombia, through the preparation and implementation of the SESA Workplan, building on the outcomes of the dialogue already conducted in the eco-regions of Pacific and Amazonia. It would include the conduct of analytical work based on the key issues identified by key stakeholders during the participatory process to contribute to the design of the REDD+ strategy. It would support the finance consultancy services, non-consulting services and operating costs to:

- Support the completion of the regional dialogue in the Amazonia region and carry out activities in three other eco-regions (Andean, Orinoquia and Caribbean) as well the national dialogue on potential social and environmental risks impacts of REDD+, as part of the SESA participatory process;
- Conduct diagnostic studies and analysis on the key issues identified by stakeholders in order to generate policy recommendations as a contribution to the national REDD+ strategy design. Since the need for such diagnostic studies will come up during regional and national dialogues, specific thematic cannot be defined at this stage;
- Prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to manage potential social and environmental risks and impacts in the implementation phase of the national REDD+ strategy.



### **COMPONENT 3: Program monitoring and evaluation framework (FCPF amount: \$120,000)**

27. Context: The M&E activities for the REDD\_ Readiness program, as described in the R-PP, aims at monitoring progress with respect to each of the components, for example, the schedule of activities to be undertaken, the outputs and the final outcome using simple indicators and serves to provide real time feedback to the government and other stakeholders of how well the preparatory work towards REDD+ readiness is progressing.

28. *FCPF Support:* The FCPF grant would cover the third party independent audits, as required by World Bank procedures.

#### **2. Key Risks and Issues**

29. **Donor Coordination.** As per the R-PP, the budget for financing activities during the REDD+ readiness phase is estimated at \$29.3 million and is expected to be covered by a variety of donors. MADS needs to coordinate the supports received from each of the donors and reconcile the various requirements that could be associated to the funding sources. It will be responsible of ensuring consistency in the approaches as activities are carried out and as engagement with stakeholders continues.

*Mitigation measures* taken include: (i) The (MADS) and the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC) of Colombia created a donor coordination Roundtable<sup>15</sup> to facilitate the work with donors and avoid duplications in cooperation initiatives and funding.; (ii) the MADS has also hired a REDD+ coordinator reporting to the Vice-Minister of Environment to ensure and enhance programmatic and financial management within the overall forests and climate change agenda; (iii) MADS has established a multi-donor platform in order to discuss, coordinate and account for the technical aspects related to the REDD+ readiness process for Colombia; and (iv) the World Bank team will continue sharing information with the donor community.

30. **Social complexity and participation:** Based on the stakeholder map developed by MADS and understanding the social complexity of the country with a diversity of groups linked to the forest resources, achieving meaningful participation in the five ecoregions could be expensive and difficult to achieve.

*Mitigation measures* taken include: MADS will develop a participation plan for the five ecoregions, defining the role of the stakeholders in REDD+, expected participation in the different REDD+ readiness phases and tentative, timeframe and budget.

31. **Institutional capacity for implementation:** To manage the REDD+ portfolio, MADS has one staff member as focal point for REDD+ under the Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, one coordinator of the REDD+ agenda under the Vice-Minister, and is also supported by the

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<sup>15</sup> The roundtable has an Executive Secretary, a coordinating group comprised of APC-Colombia, the Ministry of Environment and the German Cooperation Agency (representing the donor community), and a dialogue and coordination platform with all donors and other stakeholder involved on environmental issues.

Offices of International Affairs, the Directorate of Climate Change and to a lesser degree by the Office of the General Counsel, the Directorate of Territorial Planning and the Sub-directorate of Education and Participation and Legal Office. Based on the complexity of the REDD+ Readiness preparation process, it has been determined that MADS needs to strengthen its capacity to implement activities under the readiness phase.

*Mitigation measures* taken include: (i) With the FCPF grant, MADS would hire full- and part-time multi-disciplinary experts that will strengthen the capacities of MADS in the REDD+ Readiness process: Profiles and expertise of the experts have been discussed and agreed upon. In particular, the FCPF grant would support the funding of the REDD+ Coordinator reporting directly to the Vice-Minister of Environment. (ii) an Operating Manual will be prepared before effectiveness of the grant, and (iii) the MADS would present a roadmap to the World Bank as part of its first progress report describing how the FCPF grant will contribute to build capacities on REDD+ in MADS as an institution in the medium and long term to avoid losing the know-how gathered by the consultants hired by the FCPF grant.

## **B. Implementing Agency Assessment**

32. The MADS would be the Recipient of the FCPF grant and would hold the overall responsibility (technical and fiduciary) for the implementation of the FCPF operation. Currently MADS has a small technical team that is responsible for leading the national REDD+ process. In order to best address the issues of capacity at MADS' level, it was decided that (i) MADS will delegate the implementation of some activities of the FCPF to *Fondo Acción*: such arrangement will be spelt out in a Subsidiary Agreement, whose signing will constitute a condition for the effectiveness of the FCPF grant, and (ii) MADS strengthen the human resources and expertise through the recruitment of multi-disciplinary consultants to adequately implement and manage the design of the REDD+ strategy at the national and regional levels. In addition to a well-planned road map of activities, the MADS technical team will need further training in REDD+ processes to adequately enhance the capacity of MADS for the long term.

## **C. Institutional Arrangements**

33. While MADS would keep the overall responsibility of the FCPF operation implementation (as the recipient of the FCPF grant), the *Fondo Acción* would act as an Administrator of the proposed FCPF REDD+ Readiness Preparation grant (for the total amount of US\$3.6 million). Under the FCPF formulation grant (for an amount of US\$200k), *Fondo Acción* had been selected as the Recipient of the grant funding, through a competitive process involving six different organizations in 2010. Clearances for *Fondo Acción* to act as the Administrator of the FCPF funds have been obtained from relevant government agencies<sup>16</sup>.

34. The Subsidiary Agreement to be signed between MADS and *Fondo Acción* would spell out the roles and responsibilities of both entities in the implementation of the FCPF REDD+ Readiness Preparation operation. While MADS would remain the main interlocutor to the World Bank, the *Fondo Acción* would be involved in all the discussions (and particularly during the technical missions to support the implementation of the activities). The signing of the Subsidiary Agreement between MADS

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<sup>16</sup> Correspondence from the *Departamento Nacional de Planificación* (DNP, dated April 21, 2014) and from the *Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación Internacional de Colombia* (APC-Colombia, dated April 23, 2014)

and *Fondo Acción* would be a condition of effectiveness of the FCPF grant. Additionally, a Operational Manual would be prepared before effectiveness of the FCPF grant and would present in details the institutional arrangements to be applied for the implementation of the FCPF REDD+ Readiness preparation project.

#### **D. Project Stakeholder Assessment**

35. A comprehensive stakeholder mapping was carried out at the national level, as well as at the eco-region level: such assessment includes a description of the role of each of the key stakeholder in the REDD+ process. Key stakeholders for REDD+ in Colombia include: (i) Afro-Colombian communities, Indigenous Peoples and *campesinos*; (ii) Private Sector; (iii) National Government Institutions; (iv) Local Government Institutions (including *Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales* CAR); (v) Civil society and (vi) Academia and research institutes. The complete stakeholder mapping can be found on MADS website<sup>17</sup> and it is summarized in Annex 7.

36. The document CONPES 3700 of 2011 (Institutional Strategy for the Articulation of Policies and Actions on Climate Change in Colombia) established the Inter-sectoral Commission on Climate Change (*Comisión Intersectorial de Cambio Climático*; COMICC), in charge of monitoring all climate change related initiatives in Colombia. The National REDD+ Roundtable is one of the committees that report to the COMICC: it is chaired by the MADS with representation from MADR, DNP, private sector, indigenous peoples, afro-Colombian communities, *campesinos*, and members of academia and NGOs (see below graph). The National REDD+ Roundtable will have the following key functions: (i) evaluate the recommendations and proposals from the Thematic Groups, the Technical Advisory Group and the 8 regional nodes of climate change (*NRCC-Nodos Regionales de Cambio Climático*); (ii) follow up the readiness phase of the National REDD+ Strategy; (iii) propose technical criteria and guidelines to the COMICC regarding the preparation and implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy; and, (iv) elaborate proposals on programs and measures at the sectoral and territorial levels for the adequate implementation of REDD+.

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<sup>17</sup> [http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/BosquesBiodiversidadyServiciosEcosistemicos/pdf/Documentos-Redd/021013\\_anexo\\_1b\\_mapa\\_actores.pdf](http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/BosquesBiodiversidadyServiciosEcosistemicos/pdf/Documentos-Redd/021013_anexo_1b_mapa_actores.pdf)

**Graph 1: Membership of the National REDD+ Roundtable, based on the R-PP, dated September 2013**



Nota: MADR – *Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural*),  
 DNP – *Departamento Nacional de Planeación*  
 NRCC (8 in total)– *Nodos Regionales de Cambio Climático*  
 CAR – *Coporaación Autónoma Regional*

37. Three distinct REDD+ thematic Roundtables (*Mesas temáticas REDD+ Ad Hoc*) will be established (as per the R-PP dated September 2013).

- The Indigenous Peoples REDD+ Roundtable (*Mesa REDD+ Indígena*) will be formed by representatives based on a self-selection process taking into account existing participatory platforms such as the Permanent Working Group for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples and Organizations (*Mesa Permanente de Concertación con Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas*) and the Regional Amazon Roundtable<sup>18</sup> (*Mesa Regional Amazónica*) and the Amazon Indigenous Peoples Roundtable on Environment and Climate Change (*Mesa Indígena Amazónica Ambiental y de Cambio Climático*) as well as the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIS – *Asociaciones de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas*).
- The Afro-Colombian Communities REDD+ Roundtable (*Mesa REDD+ Afro*) will be established taking into account the following criteria: (i) a platform that is functional and operational with up to 12 representatives; (ii) greater focus on the sub-regions with forests; (iii) representation of Afro-Colombian collective communities and organizations. The formation of this Roundtable has the objective to follow Law 70 and the ongoing discussions regarding representation at the national

<sup>18</sup> The Regional Amazon Roundtable established a working group in 2012, namely the Amazon Indigenous Peoples Roundtable on Environment and Climate Change (*Mesa Indígena Amazónica Ambiental y de Cambio Climático - MIAACC*) as a result of continuous dialogue process between the Amazon Indigenous Peoples Organization (*Organización de Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana - OPIAC*), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (*Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible -MADS*) and the NGOs *Patrimonio Natural* and WWF in discussing environmental and conservation issues while focusing on long-term sustainable development in the Amazon region, including REDD+. The MIAACC is composed by: (i) indigenous peoples regional representatives; (ii) MADS; (iii) OPIAC; (iv) Ministry of Interior, (v) Attorney General; (vi) National Parks; (vii) Corporation of the Amazon Region (Corpoamazonia); (viii) Fondo Patrimonio Natural; (ix) Corporation of Sustainable Development for the North and West of the Amazon Region (CDA); and, (x) WWF.

level and consultations processes for Afro-Colombian communities with collective attachment to land.

- The *Campesino* REDD+ Roundtable (*Mesa REDD+ Campesina*) aims at representing the views and concerns of issues that are of interest and may impact the *campesinos*. The composition of the roundtable will be based on the selection of key *campesino* organizations at the local, regional and national levels.

#### E. Risk Ratings Summary Table

Risk	Rating		Rating
<b>Stakeholder Risk</b>		<b>Project Risk</b>	
<b>Operating Environment Risk</b>		- Design	M
- Country		- Social and Environmental	M
- Sector and Multi-Sector	H	- Program and Donor	M
<b>Implementing Agency Risk</b>		- Delivery Monitoring and Sustainability	L
- Capacity	H	- Other (Optional)	
- Governance	M	- Other (Optional)	
- Fraud and Corruption (sub-category of Governance)			
<b>Overall Preparation Risk</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Overall Implementation Risk</b>	<i>na</i>

#### F. Overall Risk Rating Explanation

38. The proposed overall risk rating is Moderate. This rating is mainly related to the low institutional capacity, complexity of sub national to national interventions and broad range of stakeholders. In addition, the overall REDD+ Readiness process is supported by a variety of partners (financial and technical) which will require a high level of coordination by the MADS. See ORAF in Annex 1 for further details on risks.

#### IV. Proposed Team Composition and Resources, including Technical Assistance Provided by Bank Staff to Date

39. The Bank has mobilized specific technical expertise to respond to the Government's needs. In particular, a communication specialist and a social specialist have supported MADS to help develop the participation and consultation approach as well as the SESA instrument to be used in the REDD+ Readiness process. The group of experts from the World Bank has provided regular comments on various documents prepared by the Government of Colombia.

40. The World Bank team supporting the Government of Colombia's REDD+ Readiness process is:

Name	Title	Unit
Carole Megevand	Sr. Natural Resources management Specialist & TTL	GENDR
Mi Hyun Bae	Sr. Social Development Specialist	GURDR

Raul A. Tolmos	Environmental Specialist	GENDR
Stavros Papageorgiou	Forest Carbon Specialist	GENDR
Jeannette Estupiñán	Senior Financial Management Specialist	GGODR
Santiago Rene Torres	Procurement Specialist	GGODR
Julius Thaler	Counsel	LEGEN
Maria Carolina Hoyos Liévano	Consultant, Communications Specialist	ECRGP
Juliana Castaño	Rural Development Specialist	GFADR
Jeannette Ramirez	Operations Officer	GENDR
Diana Rodriguez-Paredes	NRM Consultant	GENDR
Erick C.M. Fernandes	Adviser on Climate Change and Natural resources Management	GAGDR
Diana Rebolledo	Language Program Assistant	GENDR

41. After a careful preparation process that included a systematic outreach to key stakeholder groups especially Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities, an R-PP was produced and positively assessed by the FCPF at the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Participants Committee in October 2010. Due diligence missions were carried out in January, March, April and June 2012 and February 2013 to evaluate the early dialogue and participation activities involving Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian and *Campesino* communities. An updated R-PP (version 7.0) that incorporated comments from several stakeholders groups as a result of the early dialogue and dissemination activities, was broadly distributed on April 19, 2013 and discussed in a national workshop in May 9-10, 2013 with regional government organizations, civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples organizations, Afro-Colombians and *Campesino* communities, private sector and NGO's. Comments from the workshop were addressed in a new version of the R-PP and sent for revision to the Facility Management Team (FMT) that provided additional comments. An updated and final R-PP (version 8.0) was finalized on September 30, 2013 and includes the latest comments from the FMT and the World Bank as delivery partner for the FCPF<sup>19</sup>.

## V. Assessment Summary

### A. Technical

42. The activities to be financed by the FCPF grant have been selected after technical discussions with the MADS: the selection process was based on (i) the priority needs for conducting the REDD+ Readiness process in Colombia, (ii) the World Bank's comparative advantages and (iii) the complementarity with support provided through other financial partners and government.

### B. Financial Management

43. A Financial Management Capacity Assessment of *Fondo Acción* was conducted in accordance with the Bank Policy OP/BP 10.00. Based on the results of the assessment, it has been concluded that

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<sup>19</sup> The version 8 of the R-PP can be downloaded on <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Nov2013/R-PP%20REDD%2B%20V-8.0%2030-sept-2013.pdf>

*Fondo Acción* has sufficient financial management arrangements in place for the implementation of the project, to ensure; (i) project transactions and related balances are recorded appropriately and timely; (ii) regular, timely, and reliable financial statements are prepared (c) safeguard of the project's assets is adequate; and (d) auditing arrangements are acceptable to the Bank. An Financial Management (FM) action plan with mitigating controls has been taken into account in the project design, including: (a) submission of an updated version of the financial management section of the operational manual for the project; (b) contracting a qualified financial specialist and accountant/assistant; and (c) submitting the draft of the subsidiary agreement between MADS and the *Fondo Acción*.

44. *Fondo Acción* would have the responsibility of the FM of the project, including, *inter alia*: budgeting, flow of funds, accounting, financial reporting, internal control and external audit hiring processes; and will manage the Designated Account approved by MADS. The FM roles and responsibilities of the *Fondo Acción* would be stated in the Subsidiary Agreement to be signed with MADS. In addition, the financial procedures would be presented in details in an Operational Manual to be prepared prior effectiveness and would include: (i) budgeting, treasury, accounting, internal control policies and procedures; (ii) formats of the Statement of Expenditures (SOEs); (iii) financial reporting and audit, among other monitoring & evaluation arrangements.

45. The FM supervision by the World Bank would consist of reviewing the implementation of FM arrangements and FM performance, monitoring fiduciary risks and identifying any corrective actions if necessary. It would include: the review of the semi-annual IFRs, the review of the annual external audit report, and an annual project supervision, which would look into the operation of the control systems and arrangements described in the Financial Management assessment and reported in the Operating Manual of the operation.

### **C. Procurement**

46. The implementation of the grant resources would be done in compliance with the “*Guidelines: Procurement of Goods, Works and Non-consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers*” dated January 2011, the “*Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants by World Bank Borrowers,*” dated January 2011 and the provisions stipulated in the grant Agreement.

47. Under this operation, responsibilities in terms of Procurement would be delegated by MADS to *Fondo Acción*, as per terms of the Subsidiary Agreement and the Operational Manual. A Procurement Capacity Assessment of *Fondo Acción* was conducted in accordance with the Bank Policy OP/BP 10.00 and showed that the capacities of the *Fondo Acción* on procurement is adequate and responds to the needs of the project: (i) *Fondo Acción* has experience with the implementation of resources from multilateral banks, which ensures a good smooth running of the contractual process; (ii) it has clearly defined processes included in a Manual of Procedures which is flexible, therefore allowing for the inclusion of some essential aspects regarding the contracting of the project; (iii) it maintains hard copy and electronic files which facilitates consultations and audits; (iv) the execution of the contracts is correlated with the financial information of these contracts and (v) there is a constant monitoring of products and corresponding payments.

48. However, it was deemed that some adjustments would have to be made to respond to Bank norms, and particularly it was discussed and agreed to: (i) strengthen the procurement team in *Fondo*

*Acción* through the recruitment of one full-time procurement specialist and (ii) prepare the section on Procurement in the Operational Manual, to ensure a full compliance of World Bank procedures: approval of the Operational Manual would be a condition of effectiveness of the grant.

49. *Procurement Plan.* For each contract to be financed by the grant, the different procurement methods or consultant selection methods, estimated costs, prior review requirements, and time frame would be agreed between the Borrower and the Bank in the Procurement Plan. An 18-month Procurement Plan, prepared by MADS, would be approved by the Bank before disbursement of funds. The Procurement Plan would be updated at least annually or as required to reflect the actual project implementation needs and improvements in institutional capacity. Two missions would be undertaken by the Bank every year to monitor and review compliance with procurement policies. Bank staff would undertake an *ex-post* review of procurement.

50. The overall procurement risk for this operation is **Moderate**. Although not envisaged at this stage, specific mitigation measures, as needed, would be developed at later stages of the Readiness preparation phase.

#### **D. Social and Environmental (including Consultation, Participation, Disclosure and Safeguards)**

51. MADS is currently undertaking a national characterization of safeguards stemming from REDD+ safeguards in UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16 that can address the particular issues and potential risks of implementation of a national REDD+ strategy in Colombia. The process, supported by the USAID Forest Carbon Markets and Communities project, and GIZ REDD+ program are being undertaken with civil society organizations led by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for posterior discussions with the government. The process would be developed in four key steps:

- Identification of a baseline the existing national and international safeguards framework, which entails the review of international safeguards mechanisms (CBD, World Bank, UN-REDD, etc.), the national policy and legal framework, as well as the key issues identified by communities, particularly in the SESA process and the RPP formulation process.
- Development of a proposal for relevant safeguards principles and criteria to create the comprehensive national safeguards framework for REDD+; discussion and feedback with communities and stakeholders, and refinement of the proposal for review by MADS.
- Revision of the proposal by MADS and development of a national proposal for safeguards, which will undergo discussions with communities and stakeholders.
- iv) Approval of the proposal so that it informs the development of the system for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected, for which the UN-REDD program will contribute.

52. As part of the process, a Technical Advisory Committee for Safeguards in REDD+ (*Comité Técnico Asesor de Salvaguardas REDD+ en Colombia – CTAS REDD+*) has been set up to make recommendations and carry out the needed studies in order to formulate the adequate social and environmental safeguards in addressing REDD+ related risks in Colombia. The CTAS REDD+ includes a number of sub-working groups involving representatives from key stakeholder groups such as Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian communities, *campesinos*, NGOs as well as key government entities such as Ministry of Interior.



## 1. Social (including Safeguards)

53. MADS has proposed a subregional approach to SESA as well as for elaborating the REDD+ strategy and addressing the complexity of issues in 5 differentiated eco-regions: (i) Amazon; (ii) Pacific; (iii) Orinoquia; (iv) Andean; and, (v) Caribbean). MADS has placed emphasis in leading a bottom-up process with key stakeholders, especially with indigenous peoples, afro-Colombian communities and *campesinos* and has carried out a number of regional pre-SESA workshops in the Pacific and Amazon regions aimed at (i) informing and discussing the national REDD+ process; and, (ii) identifying the drivers of deforestation and the proposed actions to address them from the perspective of each of the stakeholder groups. A multi-stakeholder Regional SESA Workshop was held on October, 2013, to consolidate all the inputs/feedback received from stakeholders in identifying the drivers of deforestation and the proposed actions to address them that were particular to the Pacific eco-region. Subsequent multi-stakeholder regional SESA workshops in the Amazon, Orinoquia, Andean and Caribbean eco-regions are expected to be held during the readiness phase leading to a national SESA workshop in order to bring together the inputs received from the 5 regional SESA approaches in contributing to the national REDD+ strategy.

54. Selected key issues raised by indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombian communities and *campesinos* in the Regional pre-SESA Workshops in the Pacific and Amazon eco-regions (see below table 2) focused on strengthening capacity, respect for communities' rights in regards to land and natural resource, and ensuring a broad participatory process. Especially, afro-Colombian women groups emphasized the need to (i) exchange experiences with women's groups in other countries with respect to REDD+; (ii) support women's participatory platforms and processes; (iii) access information regarding REDD+; and, (iv) analyze the current environmental situation of the Pacific and Caribbean region with regards to its implication in REDD+. <sup>20</sup>

**Table 2: Selected key issues raised by Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian and *Campesinos* communities during pre-SESA workshops in Pacific and Amazon regions**

<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>Afro-Colombian Communities</b>	<b><i>Campesinos</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for previous consultation (<i>consulta previa</i>)</li> <li>• Respect of indigenous peoples culture and traditional knowledge</li> <li>• Integration of indigenous peoples "life plans" (<i>Planes de Vida</i>)</li> <li>• Strengthening of capacities of communities</li> <li>• Take into account indigenous peoples' own organizational structures and spaces for discussion and decision-making process.</li> <li>• Establish platforms for systematic participation throughout the process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guarantee respect for the rights of afro-Colombian communities over their territories, identity and cosmovision.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of communities and their organizations in regards to climate change to facilitate technical and political dialogue</li> <li>• Manage and monitor the voluntary market activities by the government in order to guarantee the rights of the communities</li> <li>• Just and equitable benefit sharing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The issue of land tenure is a key topic in order to make REDD+ viable. For the <i>campesinos</i>, the proposal to establish <i>Campesino Reserve Zones (Zona de Reserva Campesina)</i> is viewed as a viable solution to securing land.</li> <li>• Addressing conflict is one of the issues that are priority for the <i>campesinos</i> as they are most affected</li> <li>• Need to broaden the spaces/platforms for accessing information regarding REDD+ at the departmental, municipal and local levels.</li> </ul>

<sup>20</sup> Key summaries from the Workshop with Afro-Colombian women from the Pacific and Caribbean regions held in Cali, August 29 – September 1, 2012.

<p>of preparing the national REDD+ strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form a group of local interlocutors to communicate information to the communities</li> <li>• Include the participation of indigenous peoples in the decision-making process, agreements and negotiations at the national and international level that may impact them</li> </ul>	<p>arrangements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure participatory mechanisms that guarantee access to information</li> <li>• Establishment of subnational roundtables for negotiation and consultation directly with the communities (<i>Consejos Comunitarios</i>).</li> <li>• Establish a dialogue between scientific and traditional knowledge</li> <li>• Comply with Law 70 in the preparation of the national REDD+ strategy and in regards to the early implementation activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to have coherent institutional coordination in order to implement REDD+ (i.e. policy to fight drug trafficking versus conservation policy)</li> <li>• REDD+ process can be seen as an opportunity to discuss issues that go beyond carbon, but relates to land tenure.</li> <li>• Include in the discussions the economic sector of the country such as mining, livestock, palm production, etc., as these can be seen as the drivers of deforestation</li> </ul>
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55. A SESA Roadmap was prepared laying out a series of pre-SESA workshops that carried out at the regional level in the Pacific and Amazon regions first and the future engagements planned with a broad range of stakeholder groups in the remaining 3 eco-regions (Andean, Caribbean and Orinoquía), including tentative timeline, agenda, etc. The SESA Roadmap has been disseminated to all key stakeholders (national and regional levels) and the outcomes of the eco-regional SESA dialogues will establish the basis for the preparation of the SESA Workplan in laying out the key issues, corresponding analytical studies and participatory process to be followed throughout the readiness process in order to contribute to the design of the REDD+ strategy and the preparation of the ESMF for the implementation phase.

## 2. Environmental (including Safeguards)

56. Since the mid-1990s, the Government of Colombia and the World Bank have been closely collaborating on a variety of environmental issues, ranging from urban environmental management to biodiversity conservation in forest ecosystems. The World Bank Group has a broad environmental agenda in Colombia which, among other issues, includes: (i) management of natural resources including biodiversity conservation, forests, coastal and water resources management; (ii) pollution management; (iii) climate change; and (iv) extractive industries' management. The Bank provides support on this agenda through a package of financial, knowledge and convening services.

57. The MADS has institutional capacity and proven track record in implementing the Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies. After the separation into the two new ministries, MADS retained the staff responsible for execution of Bank-funded projects: this staff has the adequate experience with Bank procedures and policies, including environmental and social safeguards.

58. MADS has a small, technically strong team at national level with experience and engagement with a broad range of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, *campesino* communities, Afro-Colombian peoples, small producers, and others. This MADS' small team, including other key stakeholders, has been recently trained by the Bank in SESA processes including preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). However, the MADS will need to increase their project execution capacity in the area of social and environmental safeguards, through the recruitment of environmental experts with FCPF support.

### 3. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

#### *i. Experience to Date*

59. Colombia, as a country of very high cultural diversity, has made substantial progress on early information sharing with a wide group of stakeholders. Information dissemination and outreach efforts have been carried out with Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon region, Afro-descendant communities in the Pacific and *campesino* associations as a way to facilitate participation and prepare stakeholders for a future consultation process. In addition to the initial stakeholder workshops and meetings, MADS has excelled in prioritizing the strengthening of current and new platforms to ensure systematic participation that could continue in the long term and not only for the REDD+ readiness phase. Key platforms include:

*Indigenous Peoples:* OPIAC (Amazon Indigenous Peoples Organization), ONIC (Colombian National Indigenous Organization) and the newly created the Amazon Indigenous Peoples Roundtable on Environment and Climate Change (MIAACC). The MIAACC, has had three meetings to date to define a common work plan, and discuss the SESA roadmap, communication strategy, R-PP and draft resolution to register early REDD+ initiatives.

*Civil Society:* The REDD+ roundtable of environmental organizations is a space created by a group of NGOs and Environmental Funds working in Colombia and who are interested in the development of REDD+ strategies, policies, plans and projects consistent with the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombians and local communities. Members of the roundtable include Conservation International (CI), WWF, Natura Foundation, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Corporation Ecoversa, ONF, the *Fondo Acción*, and the *Fondo Patrimonio Natural*. The main activities supported by the roundtable include: i) Generating information, inputs and recommendations to strengthen the development and implementation of the REDD strategy, ii) Promoting participation and information dissemination about REDD+, iii) Provide input and recommendations to strengthen the country's position in the international REDD+ arena, and iv) Promoting the development of pilot experiences in reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation projects, among others.

*Afro-Colombian:* Afro-Colombian platforms include the Palenque Regional el Congal, *Proceso de Comunidades Negras* (PCN), *Asamblea de Consejos Comunitarios*, *Minga Norte*, *Consejo Comunitario CONCOSTA*, *Asomanosnegras*, *AsoTimbiquí*, *FISCH*, *Consejo Comunitario Mayor los Delfines*, *Consejo Comunitario Mayor los Riscales*, *ASCOBA*, among others. See complete list of platforms in Stakeholder map (Annex VII)

*Multisectoral dialogue:* a roundtable for intersectoral work was established with the participation of the Ministries of Agriculture, Mines and Energy, Transport and Infrastructure, Interior, Justice, INVIAS and the National Planning Department. Key results from this roundtable include: i) creation of roundtables for each ministry to work on drivers of deforestation and mitigation measures, ii) The Ministry of Interior will work on guidance for the prior consultation for REDD+ and participation of Indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations, iii) the Ministries of Transport, and of Mining and Energy will provide MADS with information of new infrastructure initiatives, oil pipelines and exploitation permits granted, among others.

**Table 3: Summary table for participation and communication from 2011 to date**

Group	# Organizations	# Individuals
Government	60	120
Indigenous Peoples	98	850
Afro-Colombian	75	630
<i>Campesinos</i>	15	100
Productive sectors	5	20
NGOs	25	120
Academia	10	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1870</b>

60. As participation feedback tool, MADS published matrixes describing how comments from stakeholders were incorporated in the different versions of the R-PP and key results from the participatory process can be found in summary as Annex VI in this document and in the R-PP (pages 44 to 56).

61. A communication strategy was developed with inputs from different stakeholders and is ready for implementation as of 2014<sup>21</sup>.

62. *Disclosure:* MADS has fully complied with FCPF's disclosure guidelines<sup>22</sup>.

### *ii. Proposal Going Forward*

63. *Participation and Consultation Plan:* MADS, with the support of the social specialist to be recruited under the Component 1a, will develop a participation plan for the five ecoregions, defining the role of the various stakeholders in REDD+, their expected participation in the different REDD+ readiness phases and tentative timeframe and budget. This plan will also establish linkages with the participatory process of the SESA to sequentially coordinate the relevant analytical work based on the key issues identified by the key stakeholders based on the drivers of deforestation and strategic options.

64. *Implementation of Communication Strategy:* MADS will hire a communication specialist to refine and implement the REDD+ communication strategy to support information dissemination, participation, consultation and SESA processes. A differentiated approach will be used for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian communities and rural organizations. MADS will also receive support from other Ministries, the GIZ-REDD program, UN-REDD and the Environmental NGOs REDD+ roundtable in the implementation of communication activities. For example, MADS, Departamento para la Prosperidad Social (DPS) and the Ministry of Interior will work on a communications plan specifically for Indigenous Peoples through community radios.

65. *Consultations:* A process of participation and consultations will be carried out with key stakeholders to ensure their participation in the preparation of the REDD+ strategy. Special attention

<sup>21</sup> The strategy can be downloaded on [here](#)

<sup>22</sup> All versions of the R-PP and the SESA related documents can be found [here](#)

will be paid to women in order to understand their specific issues and concerns. Regarding Indigenous Peoples and afro-descendant communities, a differentiated consultations process that is culturally adequate will be followed. Free, prior and informed consultations leading to broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities will be carried out as per World Bank Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) in seeking broad community support on the REDD+ strategy<sup>23</sup>, in close coordination with the Ministry of Interior, who is the government entity mandated to guide consultation processes in line with Law 21 and Law 70 for indigenous peoples and afro-Colombian communities. This will need to consider the functions of the established formal platforms for consultation between the Government and Indigenous peoples such as the Permanent Working Group for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples and Organizations (*Mesa Permanente de Concertación con Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas*) at the national level which deals with policy aspects. This formal platform was created through decree 1397. The consultation methodology will take into account Indigenous Peoples' traditional as well as non-traditional structures, their own decision-making process, and socio-cultural channels of communication and deliberation. Given the ongoing dialogue regarding consultations, the close involvement of the Ministry of Interior will be key in ensuring that the process follows the established legal framework.

66. *Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM)*. A specific budget of \$200,000 is allocated for the development of the FGRM in identifying the adequate structure, analyzing gaps, strengthening instruments and procedures that can address the specific nature of the REDD+ process. Specifically, the following activities are proposed for developing the FGRM: (i) identify possible risks and areas for complaints; (ii) identify potential points for accessing the FGRM, especially in remote areas; (iii) elaborate the operational procedures for taking in, evaluation and proceeding with a complaint; (iv) design a complementary web-based mechanism; (v) train local stakeholders and staff; and, (vi) disseminate the FGRM.

#### 4. Safeguards Policies Triggered

<b>Safeguard Policies Triggered (please explain why)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>TBD</b>
<b>Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)</b>	<b>X</b>		
The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) being carried out under the project will serve to identify, avoid, and mitigate the potential negative environmental and social impacts associated with future activities to be supported by the REDD+ strategy by providing guidance and key elements for the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The SESA will also influence the national REDD+ strategy, by ensuring that social and environmental risks are factored in the preparation of the strategy. The SESA will be built upon national legal and institutional frameworks in place for the forestry sector, participation and, if applicable, strategic environmental assessment. Likewise, the ESMF will be built upon exiting country procedures and requirements where such procedures are consistent with Bank policy requirements. The results of public consultation on the draft of both the SESA and the ESMF instruments will be taken into account during the process.			
<b>Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)</b>	<b>X</b>		

<sup>23</sup> The government of Colombia will also prepare a protocol on for free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities as per the country's R-PP (the Free Prior and Informed Consent issues will be dealt with following UN-REDD 2013 guidance on the subject).

<b>Safeguard Policies Triggered (please explain why)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>TBD</b>
The application of this policy seeks to ensure that all options proposed in the National REDD+ Strategy take into account the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the numerous environmental services and products that natural habitats provide to the Colombian society. Overall, REDD+ activities are expected to have significant positive impacts on natural habitats, as the country puts in place an effective strategy to reduce loss of natural forests. The SESA will address issues related to natural habitats and potential impacts of the National REDD+ Strategy, which will later be included in the ESMF. The team will ensure that the associated ESMF also includes appropriate screening criteria to ensure that impacts on natural and critical natural habitats are properly evaluated. Furthermore, the ESMF will make it clear that no future investments to be undertaken in the name of the REDD+ strategy will involve the significant conversion of forests as natural habitats.			
<b>Forests (OP/BP 4.36)</b>	<b>X</b>		
Overall, REDD+ activities are expected to have significant positive impacts on forests, in that the main goal of the program is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, promote conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, while contributing to the well-being of forest-dependent communities. Potential impacts of the National REDD+ Strategy on natural forests will be assessed through the SESA and included in the ESMF. The SESA and associated ESMF will reflect the requirements of the Bank's Operational Policy regarding forest management, in particular as these relate to plantations and the use of critical forest areas, as relevant. Screening mechanisms will be incorporated into the associated ESMF to ensure that the environmental and social risks of future investments undertaken in the name of the REDD+ strategy, which affect the management of forests or the welfare of forest dependent communities, are properly assessed and to ensure that any impacts on forests be mitigated through measures defined as part of the broader approach on natural habitats are included as part of recommended management or mitigation measures.			
<b>Pest Management (OP 4.09)</b>			<b>X</b>
This policy could be triggered depending on the final scope of the National REDD+ Strategy. Agricultural intensification and reforestation activities, for instance, could trigger this policy, depending on the methods employed by concrete activities on the ground to manage pests. The SESA will address critical issues related to pest management if necessary, and if so, these will also be included in the key elements for the ESMF. The associated ESMF will include specific screening measures to ensure that investments undertaken in the name of the REDD+ strategy incorporate appropriate screening measures to ensure investments that might result in the procurement or significant use of pesticides are fully evaluated and if potential impacts are identified, the ESMF will include mitigation measures consistent with the policy to avoid significant impacts.			
<b>Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)</b>			<b>X</b>
This policy could be triggered if REDD+ activities promote actions in areas containing sites deemed physical cultural resources (PCR). Though it is not anticipated that the project will have negative impacts on any such sites, the existence of any such sites and the corresponding need to trigger this policy will be determined once the National REDD+ Strategy is completed. If potential impacts are identified, the associated ESMF will include specific screening provisions for evaluating potential impacts on physical cultural resources and should provide specific guidance on these procedures.			
<b>Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)</b>	<b>X</b>		

<b>Safeguard Policies Triggered (please explain why)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>TBD</b>
The REDD+ readiness will involve and potentially affect Indigenous Peoples. The SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) process was initiated in the regions of Pacific and Amazon with the participation of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities in identifying the drivers of deforestation, proposing recommendations for the strategic options and identifying key issues for the design of the REDD+ strategy. The outcome of the participatory SESA process will be an ESMF with a stand-alone Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF): the IPPF will include a specific framework for Afro-Colombian communities with collective held lands. Under OP 4.10, free, prior and informed consultation leading to broad community support for the national REDD+ strategy from the affected Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities with collective rights will be ascertained at the national level. Representation of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities at the national level will be in line with Colombia's legal framework for indigenous peoples (Law 21) and Afro-Colombian communities (Law 70) establishing the various formal platforms for consultation between the Government and Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities and in close coordination with the Ministry of Interior. Colombia has also committed to comply with its obligations under ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (please refer to Assessment Note for further details on this point).			
<b>Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)</b>	<b>X</b>		
During the SESA process, specific efforts will be made to review the potential risks and benefits of the REDD+ strategy in relation to the use of natural resources in protected areas. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), as part of the ESMF, will be prepared in the event that resettlement occurs due to the implementation of the REDD+ strategy. If necessary, a Process Framework (PF) will also be prepared to address potential restrictions of access to natural resources as part of the design phase of the REDD+ Strategy.			
<b>Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)</b>		<b>X</b>	
This safeguard policy was not triggered because the project will not support the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it support other investments which rely on existing dams.			
<b>Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)</b>		<b>X</b>	
This safeguard policy was not triggered because the project will not support activities which affect international waterways.			
<b>Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)</b>		<b>X</b>	
This safeguard policy was not triggered because the project will not support activities in disputed areas.			

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## Annex I: Operational Risk Assessment Framework (ORAF)

### COLOMBIA: FCPF REDD+ Readiness Preparation Support Project

<b>1. Project Stakeholder Risks</b>	<b>Rating</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	<b>Risk Management:</b>			
	<b>Resp:</b>	<b>Stage:</b>	<b>Due Date:</b>	<b>Status:</b>
<b>3. Implementing Agency Risks (including fiduciary)</b>				
<b>3.1. Capacity</b>	<b>Rating:H</b>			
<b>Description:</b> Institutional capacity for implementation: To manage the REDD+ portfolio, MADS has one staff member as focal point for REDD+ under the Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, one coordinator of the REDD+ agenda under the Vice-Minister, and is also supported by the Offices of International Affairs, the Directorate of Climate Change and to a lesser degree by the Office of the General Counsel, the Directorate of Territorial Planning and the Sub-directorate of Education and Participation. Based on the complexity of the REDD+ Readiness preparation process, the World Bank team has determined that MADS currently lacks adequate capacity to implement the tasks needed in the readiness phase.	<b>Risk Management:</b> Mitigation measures taken include: (i) With the FCPF grant, MADS would hire full- and part-time multi-disciplinary experts that will strengthen the capacities of MADS in the REDD+ Readiness process: Profiles and expertise of the experts have been discussed and agreed upon. In particular, the FCPF grant would support the funding of the REDD+ Coordinator reporting directly to the Vice-Minister of Environment. Several donors have also recruited and seconded staff to MADS to assist with coordination and implementation of activities. (ii) an Operating Manual will be prepared and will s(iii) The MADS would present a roadmap to the World Bank as part of its first progress report describing how the FCPF grant will contribute to build capacities on REDD+ in MADS as an institution in the medium and long term to avoid losing the know-how gathered by the consultants hired by the FCPF grant.			
	<b>Resp:</b>	<b>Stage:</b>	<b>Due Date:</b>	<b>Status:</b>
<b>3.2. Governance</b>	<b>Rating:M</b>			
<b>Description:</b> A national REDD+ system will need to involve different levels of the government and various stakeholders, at national and local levels. .	<b>Risk Management:</b> The FCPF operation will foster the mainstreaming of REDD+ in other sector policies and programs. It will help identify the main challenges related to the “transversality” of REDD+. It will support various platforms (national and regional) that will foster inter-sectorial dialogue on REDD+.			
	<b>Resp:</b> MADS	<b>Stage:</b> LEN and SPN	<b>Due Date:</b> Recurrent	<b>Status:</b> On going
<b>4. Project Risks</b>				
<b>4.1. Design</b>	<b>Rating: M</b>			
<b>Description:</b> REDD+ is still an evolving initiative, and will be operated at a broad, national scale requiring the introduction of innovative technical approaches to monitoring and public reporting in the forest sector. Preparation and implementation will necessarily involve a broad array of government and non-government actors, adding to the complexity in coordination. Adequate	<b>Risk Management:</b> The design of the project has been kept simple and very targeted to key components of the R-PP. The main focus of the operation will be on supporting the consultation process with key stakeholders.			
	<b>Resp:</b> MADS	<b>Stage:</b> LEN and SPN	<b>Due Date:</b> Recurrent	<b>Status:</b> On going

consensus may not be built at a national level to pursue the REDD strategies across sectors.				
<b>4.2. Social &amp; Environmental</b>	<b>Rating: M</b>			
<p><b>Description:</b> Based on the stakeholder map developed by MADS and understanding the social complexity of the country with a diversity of groups linked to the forest resources, carrying out meaningful participation and culturally adequate consultations in the five ecoregions could be challenging in establishing adequate representation at the national level.</p> <p>Various donors, including the FCPF, are supporting the overall approach for SESA and social processes with key stakeholders for which technical and institutional coordination among the five eco-regions will be needed in order to maintain consistency of approaches, especially in regards to safeguards.</p>	<p><b>Risk Management:</b> Mitigation measures taken include: MADS will develop a participation and consultation plan for the five ecoregions, identifying and defining the role of the key stakeholders in REDD+, expected participation in the different REDD+ readiness phases and tentative, timeframe and budget.</p> <p>Ministry of Interior has defined instances of coordination with the MADS in order to provide support and guidance regarding participation and consultation with Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities in order to follow the existing legal framework.</p> <p>The FCPF will finance the multi-disciplinary team that will be in responsible, among others, the SESA process. Close implementation support to this multi-disciplinary team is expected as well as Bank's participation in the multi-donor platform supporting the national REDD+ process in order to coordinate activities and discuss technical issues.</p>			
	<b>Resp:</b>	<b>Stage:</b>	<b>Due Date:</b>	<b>Status:</b>
<b>4.3. Program &amp; Donor</b>	<b>Rating: M</b>			
<p><b>Description:</b> As per the R-PP, the budget for financing activities during the REDD+ readiness phase is estimated at \$29.3 million and is expected to be covered by a variety of donors. MADS needs to coordinate the supports received from each of the donors and reconcile the various requirements that could be associated to the funding sources. It will be responsible of ensuring consistency in the approaches as activities are carried out and as engagement with stakeholders continues.</p>	<p><b>Risk Management:</b> Mitigation measures taken include: (i) The (MADS) and the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC) of Colombia created a donor coordination Roundtable to facilitate the work with donors and avoid duplications in cooperation initiatives and funding: The roundtable has an Executive Secretary, a coordinating group comprised of APC-Colombia, the Ministry of Environment and the German Cooperation Agency (representing the donor community), and a dialogue and coordination platform with all donors and other stakeholder involved on environmental issues.; (ii) the MADS has also hired a REDD+ coordinator reporting to the Vice-Minister of Environment to ensure and enhance programmatic and financial management within the overall forests and climate change agenda; (iii) a multi-donor platform was created in order to discuss, coordinate and account for the entire REDD+ readiness process for Colombia; and (iv) the World Bank team will continue sharing information with the donor community. Approaches and methodological framework will be harmonized as much as possible.</p>			
	<b>Resp:</b>	<b>Stage:</b>	<b>Due Date:</b>	<b>Status:</b>
<b>4.4. Delivery Monitoring &amp; Sustainability</b>	<b>Rating: L</b>			
<p><b>Description:</b> FCPF Program Monitoring is expected to follow a common monitoring framework across countries. The monitoring framework is in place. FCPF financing is short term however the resulting program is expected to attract</p>	<p><b>Risk Management:</b> The FCPF Monitoring framework is in place. Country Progress reports are due twice a year and MTR progress report is expected to be submitted once substantial progress has been made.</p>			
	<b>Resp:</b> MADS	<b>Stage:</b> LEN and SPN	<b>Due Date:</b> Recurrent	<b>Status:</b> not yet due

ongoing financing from various sources.				
<b>4.5. Other</b>	<b>Rating:</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	<b>Risk Management:</b>			
	<b>Resp:</b>	<b>Stage:</b>	<b>Due Date:</b>	<b>Status:</b>
<b>4.6. Other</b>	<b>Rating:</b>			
<b>Description:</b>	<b>Risk Management:</b>			
	<b>Resp:</b>	<b>Stage:</b>	<b>Due Date:</b>	<b>Status:</b>

## Annex II - Preparation Schedule and Resources

Preparation Schedule				
Milestone	Basic	Forecast	Actual	
AIS Release				
Concept Review				
Auth Appr/Negs (in principle)				
Bank Approval				
Sector Unit Estimate of Resources Required from Preparation through Approval				
Source of Funds	Preparation Expenses to Date (USD)	Estimate of Resource Requirements (USD)		
		Fixed	Variable	
<b>Bank Budget</b>				
<b>Trust Funds</b>				
Team Composition				
Bank Staff				
Name	Title	Specialization	Unit	UPI
Carole Megevand	Sr. Natural Resources management Specialist & TTL	Natural Resources management	GENDR	242803
Mi Hyun Bae	Sr. Social Development Specialist	Social Development and Social Safeguards	GURDR	231729
Raul A. Tolmos	Environmental Specialist	Environmental Safeguards	GENDR	190005
Julius Thaler	Counsel	Legal	LEGEN	335926
Stavros Papageorgiou	Consultant, Forest Carbon	Carbon Forest	GENDR	444456
Maria Carolina Hoyos Liévano	Consultant, Communications Specialist	Communications	ECRGP	368129
Juliana Castño	Rural Development Specialist	Rural Development	GAGDR	451179
Jeannette Estupiñán	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management Specialist	GGODR	256785
Santiago Rene Torres	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	GGDOR	
Erick Fernandes	Adviser Climate Change and Natural resources Management	Task Team Leader; NRM	GAGDR	248567
Jeannette Ramirez	Operations Officer	Operations	GENDR	113368
Diana Rebolledo	Language Program Assistant	Logistical support; translation	GENDR	16643
Diana Rodriguez-Paredes	JPA	Biologist/Forester	GENDR	421214
Non Bank Staff				
Name	Title	Office Phone	City	

**Annex III: R-PP budget by activities to be financed by the FCPF and other donors  
(in thousand US\$) - As per version 8 of the R-PP (dated September 2013)**

The table below provides an overview of the overall budget by R-PP Components and Activities to be financed by the FCPF and other donors. It should be noted that the activities to be financed by the FCPF in support of the REDD+ Readiness Program in Colombia do not include the implementation of REDD+ programs or activities on the ground. Financial gaps are expected to be covered by a request for additional 5 million US\$ at Mid-Term Review, and by additional contributions from other donors.

REDD+ Readiness Preparation Activities	FCPF	GIZ	ONUREDD	GoC	BioREDD	FCMC	Winrock/C.Focus/BMU	Moore Foundation	GEF (Corazon Amazonia)	UK	tbd	TOTAL US\$
<b>Component 1: Readiness Organization and Consultation</b>	3,050	1,775	1,039	657	89	-	-	-	-	-	2,645	9,255
1.a National Readiness Management Arrangements	1,750	915	1,039	657	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,411
1.b Information Sharing and early Dialogue with Key Stakeholders Groups	200	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	239
1.c Consultation and Participation Process	1,100	860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,645	4,605
<b>Component 2. REDD+ Strategy preparation</b>	630	2,427	-	71	80	149	575	-	1,180	-	3,335	8,447
2.a Land Use, Drivers, Forest Law Policy, and Governance	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	75	-	400	-	845	2,320
2.b REDD+ Strategy Options	-	460	-	-	80	-	-	-	80	-	420	1,040
2.c REDD+ Implementation Framework	-	300	-	-	-	-	500	-	700	-	2,070	3,570
2.d Social and Environmental Impacts	630	667	-	71	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	1,517
<b>Component 3: National Forest Reference (Emission) Level</b>	-	-	796	587	349	-	819	480	-	326	-	3,358
<b>Component 4: National Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards</b>	-	-	2,165	2,028	-	-	450	2,000	1,000	-	62	7,705
4.a National Forest Monitoring System	-	-	1,323	2,008	-	-	450	2,000	1,000	-	-	6,781
4.b Information System for	-	-	842	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	924

Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards												
<b>Component 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework</b>	120	200	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	510
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,800	4,402	4,000	3,444	518	149	1,844	2,480	2,180	326	6,131	29,275

*Nota: this Budget slightly differs from the Budget presented in the R-PP dated November 2013, as it reflects the latest on the donor contribution to the overall REDD+ preparation process*

Importantly, Colombia is also a candidate for preparing a large-scale landscape program under the Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISFL) of the BioCarbon Fund. Although these funds were not reflected in the RPP budget since the ISFL was announced after the RPP was finalized, it is expected that they will be prepared synergistically with the national REDD+ Readiness preparation process.

## **Annex IV: Background on the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility**

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is assisting developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest (REDD+) by providing value to standing forests. It was announced at CoP13 in Bali in December 2007 and became operational in June 2008.

The FCPF is helping build the capacity of developing countries in tropical and subtropical regions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to tap into any future system of positive incentives for REDD+. The aim is to enable countries to tackle deforestation and reduce emissions from REDD+ as well as develop capacity for assessment of measurable and verifiable emission reductions.

The FCPF's initial activities relate to strategic planning and preparation for REDD+ in IBRD and IDA member countries in the tropics across Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and South Asia. Specifically, countries prepare for REDD+ by:

- i. assessing the country's situation with respect to deforestation, forest degradation, conservation and sustainable management of forests and relevant governance issues;
- ii. identifying REDD+ strategy options;
- iii. assessing key social and environmental risks and potential impacts associated with REDD+, and developing a management framework to manage these risks and mitigate potential impacts;
- iv. working out a reference level of historic forest cover change and greenhouse gas emissions and uptake from deforestation and/or forest degradation and REDD+ activities, and potentially forward-looking projections of emissions; and
- v. designing a monitoring system to measure, report and verify the effect of the REDD+ strategy on greenhouse gas emissions and other multiple benefits, and to monitor the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as other variables relevant to the implementation of REDD+.

These preparatory activities are referred to as 'REDD+ Readiness' and are supported in part by the Readiness Fund of the FCPF. This FCPF Readiness Preparation grant activity (referred to as "Project" in the R-PP Assessment Note) will fund only a portion of the R-PP activities, but will help the Country towards achieving REDD+ Readiness, even though the Country may not reach this stage until well after the grant closes; it will not finance any implementation of REDD+ activities on the ground (e.g., investments or pilot projects).

It is expected that approximately five to ten countries that will have made significant progress towards REDD+ readiness will also participate in the Carbon Finance Mechanism and receive financing from the Carbon Fund. Specifically, these countries will benefit from performance-based payments for having verifiably reduced emissions from deforestation and/or forest degradation through their Emission Reductions Programs. The structure of these payments will

build on the options for REDD+ that are currently being discussed within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, with payments made to help address the causes of deforestation and degradation.

The experiences generated from the FCPF's methodological, pilot implementation and carbon finance experience will provide insights and knowledge for all entities interested in REDD+. The FCPF thus seeks to create an enabling environment and garner a body of knowledge and experiences that can facilitate development of a much larger global program of incentives for REDD+ over the medium term.

Thirty-seven countries have been selected as REDD+ Country Participants in the FCPF Readiness Mechanism, based on Readiness Preparation Idea Notes reviewed by the Participants Committee and independent reviews by a Technical Advisory Panel.

Many of these REDD Country Participants received grant support to develop a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), which contains a detailed assessment of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, terms of reference for defining their emissions reference level based on past emission rates and future emissions estimates, establishing a monitoring, reporting and verification system for REDD+, adopting or complementing their national REDD+ strategy, and actions for integrating environmental and social considerations into the REDD+ Readiness process, including the national REDD+ strategy. A Consultation and Participation Plan is also part of the R-PP.

Colombia has developed and submitted an R-PP. This REDD+ Readiness Preparation grant will provide additional funding to support the Country in carrying out the activities outlined in its R-PP. The grant will fund only a portion of the R-PP activities, but will help the Country towards achieving REDD+ Readiness, even though the Country may not reach this stage until well after the grant closes. Based on the activities outlined in the R-PP, it is expected that the Country would be able to participate in REDD+ carbon transactions.



## **Annex V: Main outcomes of the due World Bank diligence on REDD+ in Colombia**

1. **Land Tenure and Use for Afro-Colombians and Indigenous Peoples.** The Constitution recognizes individual and collective property rights. Collective rights to *Resguardos* are enshrined in Article 329 of the Constitution. Transitory Article 55 of the Constitution mandated that Congress enact a law granting *Comunidades Negras* collective title to the land they occupied, which was accomplished through Law 70. Decree 2164 spells out the procedures for establishing, extending and restructuring (*saneamiento*) of *Resguardos*, whereas Law 21 recognizes in principle the right of Indigenous Peoples to their ancestral lands. Given the rather restrictive “social and environmental functions” of the indigenous *resguardos* pursuant to decree 2164, the economic use of the land and its forests is limited. Pursuant to Article 330 of the Constitution and Law 99 (1993), environmental licenses are required for most commercial activities. *Resguardos* enjoy autonomy to a certain extent to conduct their internal affairs through their traditional authorities and *cabildos* (a hybrid of Spanish and indigenous forms of rural governance). However, their autonomy is limited by the overall legal framework of the country. Within the collective property, the traditional authorities and *cabildos* may assign parcels to individuals or families. Their decision is subject to the review of National Institute of Rural Development (INCODER for its Spanish acronym). The state may also, subject to prior consultation according to the law with the respective *Resguardo*, carry out infrastructure projects which are in the public interest in *Resguardos*.

2. During the readiness phase, the issue of collective land rights will be further assessed in order to determine the specific implications for REDD+, specifically in regards to addressing incursions of non-indigenous and non-Afro-Colombian persons in their collective territories.

3. **Natural Forest Management for *Comunidades Negras* and *Resguardos indigenas*:** Ethnic communities own 52.7% of the total area of natural forests (4.3 million ha for Afro-Colombians and 26.6 million to indigenous populations). 11% of them are totally or partially embedded in protected areas.

4. Protected Areas are part of the National Protected Areas System with the exception of Forest reserves established by “Ley 2” which are, in the case of Regional Protected Areas, administered by the Regional Autonomous Corporations, while regulation of their use is enacted by MADS. Protected Areas that are part of the SINAP are administered by different organizations with different forest regulation. National Protected Areas are managed by the National Parks System, Regional Protected Areas by Autonomous Regional Corporations (CARs) and civil society reserves are managed by privates. At the regional level there are 33 autonomous regional corporations (CARs). The CARs are responsible for the management of all natural resources within their jurisdiction. They are the institutions tasked with granting concessions and authorizations for forest harvesting.

5. The General Forest Law (2006) intended to develop the National Forestry System. However, it was declared unconstitutional because it did not meet requirements of previous consultation with the *Comunidades Negras* and *Resguardos* for the law to be passed. Under the

old forest law, timber harvesting is permitted by permits, concessions and authorizations. *Comunidades Negras* and *Resguardos* are not exempted from said requirements and therefore have only limited control over the resources in their territories.<sup>24</sup>

6. **Consultation.** The application of the legal framework protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities with regard to previous consultation (*consulta previa*) on matters of public policy that could potentially affect their way of life continues to be a key issue to be addressed. The representation of Afro-Colombian communities at the national level is one of the key issues currently under discussion. Law 70 establishes the *Comision Consultiva de Alto Nivel* as an institutional platform at the national level to follow up on the implementation of the Law 70. The mandate of the *Comision Consultiva de Alto Nivel* expired in October 2011. A recent ruling from the State Council (*Consejo de Estado*), the highest administrative tribunal of Colombia, stated only *Consejos Comunitarios* may make up the *Comision Consultiva de Alto Nivel*.<sup>25</sup> Shortly thereafter, the Ministry of Interior resolved that only *consejos comunitarios* with collective title issued by INCODER may be considered as interlocutors for the *consulta previa*.<sup>26</sup> The Constitutional Court, with ruling T 823 of 17 December 2012 declared unconstitutional Resolution No. 0121 of 30 January 2012 of the Ministry of the Interior, which regulated the composition and functions of the *Comision Consultiva de Alto Nivel*. It ordered the Ministry of Interior to issue new guidance to carry out the elections of the representatives of Afro-Colombian communities to the *Comision Consultiva de Alto Nivel*, with a inclusive approach. Following that, afrocolombian communities conducted in August 2013 a National Assembly to begin the process of determining their representation.

7. **Benefit Sharing.** It is envisioned that communities will benefit directly and indirectly from the potential carbon revenues and the specific mechanism will need to ensure equitable and transparent distribution of such benefits. Land tenure, organization and governance structures, institutional arrangement, ownership of natural resources and capacity will be important variables and potential challenges in designing benefit sharing mechanisms for REDD+. To this end, the participation and consultation process can facilitate further discussion with Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Colombian communities and *campesinos* in articulating benefit sharing mechanisms that are mutually agreeable and equitable.

8. **Gender.** It is estimated that women in forest dependent communities derive about 50% of their income from forest resources for which particular attention regarding the potential impact on the role of women in the REDD+ process will need to be paid. MADS intends to include differentiated participatory processes and carry out further assessments in order to facilitate specific issues that could affect women's overall livelihoods.

9. **Social Conflict.** The key social conflicts that have direct implications for REDD+ revolve around land, access to natural resources and governance. In a few cases, particularly in the Andean region, the extension of indigenous *resguardo* lands resulted in absorbing lands

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<sup>24</sup> Some *Resguardos* have entered into joint management plans with the CARs to facilitate the process in accordance with the principles of the respective *Resguardos' planes de vida*.

<sup>25</sup> Sentencia No 530, dated August 5, 2010.

<sup>26</sup> Resolution No. 0121 of 2012.

where *campesino* communities have resided “informally” (without land title) thereby causing social conflict between the two groups. In other instances, land regularization intended for *campesino* communities may conflict with Indigenous Peoples customary lands. On the other hand, Afro-Colombian communities find it difficult to protect their collective territories without the support from the government from outside incursions for mining activities, illicit crops, illegal logging and from the violence and conflict the paramilitary and guerillas bring about. The violent conflict affecting the country is threatening lives, livelihoods, assets, and the acquired land rights of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities.

10. **Illicit Crops.** The relationship of illicit crops with forests as a driver of deforestation has been documented, as well as impacts of aerial eradication on subsistence crops of forest dependent communities and forests. The importance of the topic has been addressed in a Constitutional Court ruling<sup>27</sup> and has been recognized by MADS. The latter has initiated an inter-agency process involving the *Departamento para la Prosperidad Social* to assess the magnitude of the issue and compliance with the Constitutional Court ruling. Moreover, the GoC is has entered into a cooperation with UNODC.

11. **Carbon Ownership.** Like many other countries, Colombia does not have any specific legislation or jurisprudence on the question of who owns the carbon. MADS has committed to analyze the question of carbon rights in more detail and come up with recommendations of how to address the issue

12. **Fraudulent Carbon Projects.** Indigenous *Resguardos* and *Comunidades Negras* alike have been the victims of fraudulent carbon initiatives by so called carbon cowboys. MADS has committed to provide for a mechanism to (1) provide assistance to those who have already entered into such disadvantageous arrangements and (2) start a public awareness campaign to prevent further fraudulent activities in the future. MADS is preparing a regulatory framework for REDD+ to address, this issue, among others.

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<sup>27</sup> See Decision SU-383 of 2003.

## Annex VI: Summary of workshops with stakeholders

<b>PACIFIC REGION</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>
Pre-SESA: Choco	July 5 – 6, 2012	Afro-Colombian communities and organizations
Pre-SESA: Cali	August 30 – September 1, 2012	Women groups
Pre-SESA: Nariño	November 13 – 14, 2012	Afro-Colombian communities and organizations
Pre-SESA: Cali	October 8-9, 2012	Regional governments, research institutes
Pre-SESA: Cali	August 13-14, 2013	NGOs, Regional governments, research institutes
Pre-SESA: Quibdó	August 22-23, 2013	Afro-Colombian organizations
Pre-SESA: Valle del Cauca	September 28-29, 2013	Afro-Colombian communities and organizations
Pre-SESA: Coastal area of Cauca	October 4 – 5, 2013	Afro-Colombian communities and organizations
Pre-SESA: Palmira	October 7-8, 2013	Indigenous, Farmers, Regional governments, research institutes
<b><i>Regional SESA Workshop for the Pacific Region</i></b>	<b><i>October 10 -11, 2013</i></b>	<b><i>Afro-Colombian communities, NGOS and civil society, Regional governments</i></b>
<b>AMAZON REGION</b>		
Pre-SESA: Bogotá	September 26-27, 2013	Indigenous Peoples organizations
Pre-SESA: Bogotá	October 17-18, 2013	Regional governments, research institutes
Pre-SESA: Guaviare	October 22-23, 2013	Indigenous Peoples organizations, <i>campesinos</i> and Afro-Colombian organizations, Regional governments, research institutes
Pre-SESA: Vaupés	October 25-26, 2012	Indigenous Peoples organizations, Regional governments, research institutes
Pre-SESA: Caquetá	November 7-8, 2013	Indigenous Peoples organizations, <i>campesinos</i> and Afro-Colombian organizations, NGOs, Regional governments, research institutes
Pre-SESA: Putumayo	November 14-15, 2013	Indigenous Peoples organizations, <i>campesinos</i> and Afro-Colombian organizations, Regional governments
Pre-SESA: Guainía	November 19-20, 2013	Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian organizations, Regional governments
Pre-SESA: Amazonas	October 25–26, 2013	Indigenous Peoples organizations, Regional governments

Main results of the various workshop have been compiled and presented in a separate document (*Key Results from Workshops: Principales resultados del proceso de información con comunidades forestales y sociedad civil*)

Similarly the Stakeholder map is presented in a separate document.

## Annex VII: Summary of the Stakeholders mapping exercise and Platforms

National Government	Regional/ Local Government
<p>Department of National Planning (Departamento Nacional de Planeación)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible)</p> <p>National Natural Parks (Parques Naturales Nacionales)</p> <p>National Authority for Environmental Licenses (Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales)</p> <p>Ministry of Mining and Energy (Ministerio de Minas y Energía-MME)</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural – Políticas Públicas)</p> <p>Ministry of Transport (Ministerio de Transporte)</p> <p>Ministry of Interior (Ministerio del Interior)</p> <p>Presidency of the Republic (Presidencia de la República)</p> <p>Ministry of External Relations (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores/Cancillería)</p> <p>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo)</p> <p>Ministry of Information Technology and Communications (Ministerio de Tecnología Información y Comunicaciones)</p> <p>National Service for Learning (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje)</p> <p>Department for Social Prosperity (Departamento para la Prosperidad Social)</p> <p>DANE- Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística</p> <p>Fondo de Adaptación</p> <p>Unidad Nacional para la Gestión de Riesgo de Desastres.</p> <p>Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia (ICANH)</p>	<p>Regional Autonomous Corporations (Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales)</p> <p>Asociación de Corporaciones Autónomas (ASOCARS)</p> <p>Territorial Entities</p> <p>Gobernaciones</p> <p>Alcaldías Municipales (Secretarías de Ambiente y Agricultura)</p> <p>Territorios Indígenas (AATIs)</p> <p>Federación Colombiana de Municipios</p>
	<b>Ministerio Público</b>
	<p>Defensoría del Pueblo</p> <p>Defensoría Delegada para Derechos Ambientales</p> <p>Defensoría Delegada para Minorías</p> <p>Procuraduría General de la Nación</p> <p>Contraloría General de la República</p>
Afro-Colombian Communities	Indigenous Peoples
<p>Community Councils (Consejos Comunitario) of collectively held territories</p> <p>Otras Comunidades que habiten áreas boscosas sin territorio</p> <p>Afro-Colombian organizations (national)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proceso de Comunidades Negras PCN</li> <li>- Foro Interétnico Solidaridad Chocó-FISCH</li> </ul> <p>Regional and local organizations</p> <p>Afro-colombian women’s organizations</p> <p>Association of campesinos of Afro-colombian women</p> <p>Institutional participatory platforms established by law (national)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comisión Consultiva de Alto Nivel</li> <li>- Delegados de la Resolución 121 de 2011</li> </ul>	<p>Indigenous resguardos</p> <p>AATIs</p> <p>Indigenous peoples organizations (national)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OPIAC</li> <li>- ONIC</li> </ul> <p>Organización de Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia - AICO</p> <p>Confederación Indígena Tayrona</p> <p>Organizaciones Regionales y Asociaciones de Autoridades Tradicionales de Pueblos Indígenas.</p> <p>Institutional participatory platforms established by law (national)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas (Decree 1397/96)</li> <li>- Mesa Regional Amazónica (Decree 3012/05)</li> </ul> <p>Traditional indigenous authorities - Cabildos</p> <p>Indigenous women’s organizations</p>
Campesinos	Academia and Research Institutes
<p>Organizaciones de Zonas de Reservas Campesinas</p> <p>Campesino organizations (national)</p> <p>Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos</p> <p>Asociación de Usuarios Campesinos de Cundinamarca</p> <p>Vía Campesina</p> <p>Programas de Desarrollo y Paz</p> <p>Asociación de Campesinos de la Cocha</p>	<p>Instituto de Investigación de los Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt</p> <p>SINCHI</p> <p>Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico - IIAP</p> <p>INVEMAR</p> <p>IDEAM</p> <p>ASCUN – Asociación Colombiana de Universidades</p> <p>Institutos de Investigación adscritos a Universidades</p>

Pachamama	Instituto de Estudios Ambientales de la Universidad Nacional –IDEA
La Mesa de Unidad Cívica Agraria y Popular del Oriente Colombiano, con sus siglas MUCAPOC.	Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional
Comité de Interlocución Campesino y Comunal (estratégico para identificar organizaciones locales)	IDEADE- Instituto de Estudios Ambientales para el Desarrollo- Universidad Javeriana
Asociación de Trabajadores Campesinos del Valle del Cimitarra	CIDER- Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre Desarrollo - Universidad de los Andes
Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Negras e Indígenas de Colombiana	IER-Instituto de Estudios Rurales- Universidad Javeriana
FENSUAGRO- Federación Nacional Sindical Unitaria Agropecuaria	UNIJUS - Instituto Unidad de Estudios Jurídico Sociales
ACC-Asociación Campesina Colombiana	Institución que asesora a los Gobiernos
Asociación de Trabajadores Campesinos Carare	Universidad Nacional (Facultad de Ciencias Forestales)
Planeta Paz	Universidad Distrital (Facultad del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales)
Comité de Interlocución	Universidad Industrial de Santander
ANMUCIC-Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Negras e Indígenas de Colombia	Universidad del Tolima
Reservas de la Sociedad Civil	SIMCI
Regional and local organizations	Fedesarrollo

## NGOs

### National NGOs

ECOVERSA  
ILSA  
Ecofondo  
Patrimonio Natural  
Fundación Natura  
Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez  
INDEPAZ  
CIDEP  
CENSAT

### International NGOs

Tropenbos  
OXFAM  
WWF  
Conservation International  
ACT  
WCS - Wildlife Conservation Society  
CONIF  
Fundación GAIA

## Private Sector

### Big corporations and trade unions Agriculture and Livestock sector

Fedemaderas  
FEDEGAN  
Fedepalma  
SAC  
Asohofrucol  
Fedecauchó  
Fedecacao  
**Sector Maderero**  
Fedemaderas  
FSC- Grupo Voluntario de Certificación Forestal

### Energy, Infrastructure and Industrial Sector

ANDI  
Asociación Colombiana para el Sector de Generación de Energía Eléctrica ASCOLGEN  
Cámara Colombiana de Infraestructura- CAMACOL  
Asociación Colombiana de Petróleo  
Generadora y Comercializadora de Energía del Caribe GECELCA  
Financiera Energética Nacional –FEN  
Empresa Colombiana de Gas –ECOGAS  
Interconexión Eléctrica S.A. –ISA  
URRA S.A.  
Comisión de Regulación de Energía y Gas CREG-  
ANDESCO Asociación de Empresas de Servicios Públicos Domiciliarios  
Empresas y agremiaciones de transporte (Fluvial, marítimo, ferroviario, terrestre, aéreo, urbano).

## Donors and Multilateral Organizations

FCPF  
UN-REDD  
Fundación Moore  
AVINA  
IICA- Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura  
USAID (Departamento de Interior de los Estados Unidos, BIOREDD)

## Inter-Institutional Thematic Platforms

Red de Desarrollo Sostenible  
Mesa REDD  
Foro Nacional Ambiental  
Plataforma Latinoamericana de Cambio Climático  
Articulación Regional Amazónica –ARA  
Observatorios Ambientales

GIZ  
Reino de Países Bajos  
UK  
Gobierno de Finlandia  
IDLO – International Development Law Organisation  
UNDOC-Organización de las Naciones Unidas Contra la Droga y  
el Delito  
OTCA: Organización Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica  
OIMT: Organización Internacional de Maderas Tropicales  
INPE: Instituto de Pesquisas Aeroespaciales  
CDB: Convenio de Diversidad Biológica  
BID: Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo  
CAF: Corporación Andina de Fomento  
KFW  
FAO  
Fondo Biocomercio  
Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Sostenible -CEID

## Annex VIII: Results framework

PDO	Outcome Indicators	Use of Outcome Information
<p>The Project Development Objective is to support a participatory and inclusive process with key stakeholders for the preparation of Colombia's REDD+ strategy</p>	<p>By EOP, Colombia has designed a strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation/degradation, with nested approach and based on sound social and environmental principles, with the full and meaningful engagement of potentially impacted stakeholders.</p>	<p>Information on progress of these policies and programs will be collected and assessed to confirm if this project is having the intended impact. If not, adjustments will be made to project activities.</p>
<b>Intermediate Results per Component</b>		
<p><b>Component 1: REDD+ Readiness Organization and Consultation</b></p>	<p>By EOP, the institutional capacity of the MADS is strengthened to prepare REDD+ national strategy by hiring consultants to coordinate cross-sectoral activities and by supporting participation of MADS' staff in international negotiations about REDD+</p>	<p>Every quarter, these output indicators will be reported in the project reports and as part of the supervision missions of the Bank. Information will be used to assess planned versus actual accomplishments. Adjustments will be made to the operating plans when needed and justified</p>
	<p>By EOP an accessible national feedback and grievance redress mechanism (FGRM) for REDD+ (including protocol, web system, training, information dissemination) is designed and ready to be implemented.</p>	
	<p>By EOP, Stakeholder participatory platforms at the regional and national level are established and a process of a free, prior and informed consultation for the REDD+ national strategy is carried out with indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombian communities.</p>	
	<p>By Q1, a national communications and dissemination strategy for REDD+ has been designed and initiates full implementation by Q2.</p>	
<p><b>Component 2: Assessment of social and environmental impact</b></p>	<p>By EOP, a participatory Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is conducted in a participatory manner and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is prepared with feedback from key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Every quarter, these output indicators will be reported in the project reports and as part of the supervision missions of the Bank. Information will be used to assess planned versus actual accomplishments. Adjustments will be made to the operating plans when needed and justified</p>



<b>Component 3: Program monitoring and evaluation framework</b>	By EOP an audit has been completed	
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