



Republic of Colombia

**NOTE ON THIS VERSION OF THE FORMAL SUBMISSION  
OF THE READINESS PREPARATION PROPOSAL FOR REDD + (R-PP)  
(Version 4.0 – September 27, 2011)**

The Government of Colombia, as part of the preparation regarding the possibility of carrying out Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) activities, has developed a proposal for readiness for REDD+ (R-PP) within the framework of support received by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

In this context, we present this **fourth version of the document R-PP to be officially submitted as a formal document at the tenth meeting of the FCPF Participants Committee** to be held in Berlin, Germany, from October 17 to 19, 2011. This version includes the contributions and adjustments made to previous versions and is the work and collaboration among different stakeholders in the country, including the communities who live directly in the forests, the productive sectors, the state institutions and representatives of civil society. Even included are the PC and TAP reviewers of the FCPF who evaluated the previous versions.

While this document is formally submitted for evaluation by the FCPF, we are still inviting interested parties to continue working together with the R-PP development team ([redd@minambiente.gov.co](mailto:red@minambiente.gov.co)) to improve this proposal by involving current and future strategic allies to accompany and monitor the proper implementation of resources obtained to strengthen the development of REDD+ activities in the country, within the framework of respect for the rights of communities, the conservation of natural ecosystems, and the effectiveness in the maintenance of carbon stocks in the country.

**This document may be freely distributed**

Information versions:

- Version 3.0: May 2011 available at: <http://bit.ly/jgoRYE>
- Version 2.0: April 2011 available at: <http://bit.ly/erJiCA>
- Version 1.0: March 2011 available at: <http://bit.ly/fn6lCc>

# ***REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)***

***Country: COLOMBIA***

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***To be used use by countries submitting a  
REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP)***

***Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - FCPF  
(United Nations REDD Programme UN-REDD)***

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*UN-REDD Programme disclaimer: in consultation*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The R-PP development team wishes to express its appreciation to the following people who were actively involved throughout the developing process of this document and also in the various work places that were developed in the framework of the R-PP.

In particular, we express our gratitude to the Environmental Action Fund for being there during the process as administrator of grant resources from the World Bank to the country and for supporting the complex hiring process within the various communities throughout the territory. Similarly, we wish to express a special appreciation for the role that the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC), the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA), the Common Agenda Process for Governance in Ancestral Black, Pacific and Andean Valleys Communities, the Natural Heritage Fund - Biodiversity and Protected Areas Fund, and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF - Colombia) have played in the organizing, the financing, and the facilitating of the developing processes involving many groups associated with the R-PP in the Amazon and Pacific regions of the country.

R-PP FOR REVIEW

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### R-PP Summary

Dates of R-PP preparation (from beginning to submittal):	June 13, 2010 to June 21, 2011
Expected duration of R-PP implementation (month/year to month/year)	July 2011 to July 2014
Estimated total budget:	US \$ 18,472,000.00
Anticipated sources of funding:	from FCPF: US \$ 3,4 Millions from UN-REDD: US \$ 4,0 Millions Colombia has not received approval from the Policy Board on financial support from UNREDD. National Government Contribution: US \$ 1,4 Millions Other Source: US \$ 9,7 Millions Other Source:
Expected government signer of R-PP grant request (name, title, affiliation):	Agreement signed by former Minister of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, Dr. Carlos Costa Posada
Expected key results from the R-PP implementation process:	Outcome 1) Capacity building of Key Stakeholders  Outcome 2) Structuring and/or adequacy of the institutional, legal, and technical framework to enable the implementation of REDD+ activities  Outcome 3) Development and/or coordination of protocols for monitoring for forest cover and carbon contents.  Outcome 4) Identify potential social, environmental, economic impacts in the implementation of REDD+ projects  Outcome 5) Participatory developing of a National REDD+

	Strategy
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### Acronyms the country uses in the R-PP

AATI	Traditional Indigenous Authorities Association
Acción Social	Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation
ACT	Amazon Conservation Team
ADC	Peasant Development Alliance of Laguna de La Cocha
AICO	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Colombia
ANDI	National Association of Industrialists
ANH	National Hydrocarbons Agency
ASOCOLFLORES	Colombian Association of Flower Growers
BIC	Bank Information Center
CAR	Autonomous Regional Corporation
CECODES	Colombian Business Council for Sustainable Development
CENSAT	National Health, Environment and Live Water Works Centre Association
CIF	Forestry Incentive Certificate
CIT	Tayrona Indigenous Confederation
COICA	Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations for the Colombian Amazon
COMECC	Climate Change Executive Committee
CONPES	National Council for Economic and Social Policy
CMNUCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
DANE	National Statistics Department
DNP	National Planning Department
ECOGAS	Colombian Gas Company
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENREDD+	National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAAN	Environmental Action and Children Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FEDECAFÉ	National Federation of Coffee Growers
FEDEGAN	Colombian Federation of Stockbreeders
FEDEPALMA	National Federation of Palm Oil Growers
FEDESARROLLO	Foundation for Higher Education and Development
FEN	National Energy Finance Company

FISCH	Interethnic Solidarity Forum of Choco
FPIC	Free, prior, and informed consent
GHG	Green House Gas
IAVH	Alexander von Humboldt Biological Research Institute
ICA	Colombian Agricultural and Livestock Institute
ICR	Rural Capitalization Incentive
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies of Colombia
IGAC	Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute
IIAP	Environmental Research Institute of the Pacific
ILO	International Labor Organization
ILSA	Latin American Institute for alternative societies and rights
INCODER	Colombian Institute for Rural Development
INGEOMINAS	Colombian Institute for Geology and Mining
INVEMAR	José Benito Vives De Andreis Marine and Coastal Research Institute
PCC	Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on Climate Change
IPSE	Institute of Planning and Promoting of Energy Solutions for Non-Interconnected Areas
ISA	Interconexión Eléctrica S.A.
JPMF	Joint Programme Monitoring Framework
LULUCF	Land and Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MAVDT	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (soon MADS)
MIJ	Ministry of Interior and Justice
Min Minas	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification System
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ONF	Office National des Forêts
ONIC	National Indigenous Organization of Colombia
OPIAC	Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon
PCN	Process of Black Communities
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PNDF	National Forestry Development Plan
PPPs	Policies, plans and programs
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDD+ IWG	REDD+ Interdisciplinary Work Group
RL/REL	Reference Level/ Reference Emission Level
RRI	Rights and Resources Initiative

R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal for REDD+
RSE	Corporate Social Responsibility
SAC	Colombian Farmer's Association
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIMCI	Integrated Illicit Crops Monitoring System – UN
SINA	National Environmental System
SINAP	National Protected Areas System
SIRAP	Regional Protected Areas System
SNCC	National Climate Change System
ToR	Terms of Reference
UAESPNN	National Parks Administrative Unit
UN	United Nations Organization
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UN-FIIP	Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues UN
UN-REDD	UN-REDD Programme
UPME	Mining and Energy Planning Unit
USCUSS	Land Use Change and Forestry Mode
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund – Colombia
ZRF	Forest Reserve Area

## Component 1: Organize and Consult

### 1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

*[Please include each component's standard box like this one in your submission]*

**Standard 1a the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:  
National readiness management arrangements**

The interdisciplinary nature of the design of arrangements for REDD+ Readiness includes relevant stakeholders and key government agencies. In addition to the forestry department, other sectors are engaged in planning and implementing REDD+. Training activities are included in the work plan for each component; significant external expertise has been used in the process of developing the R-PP.

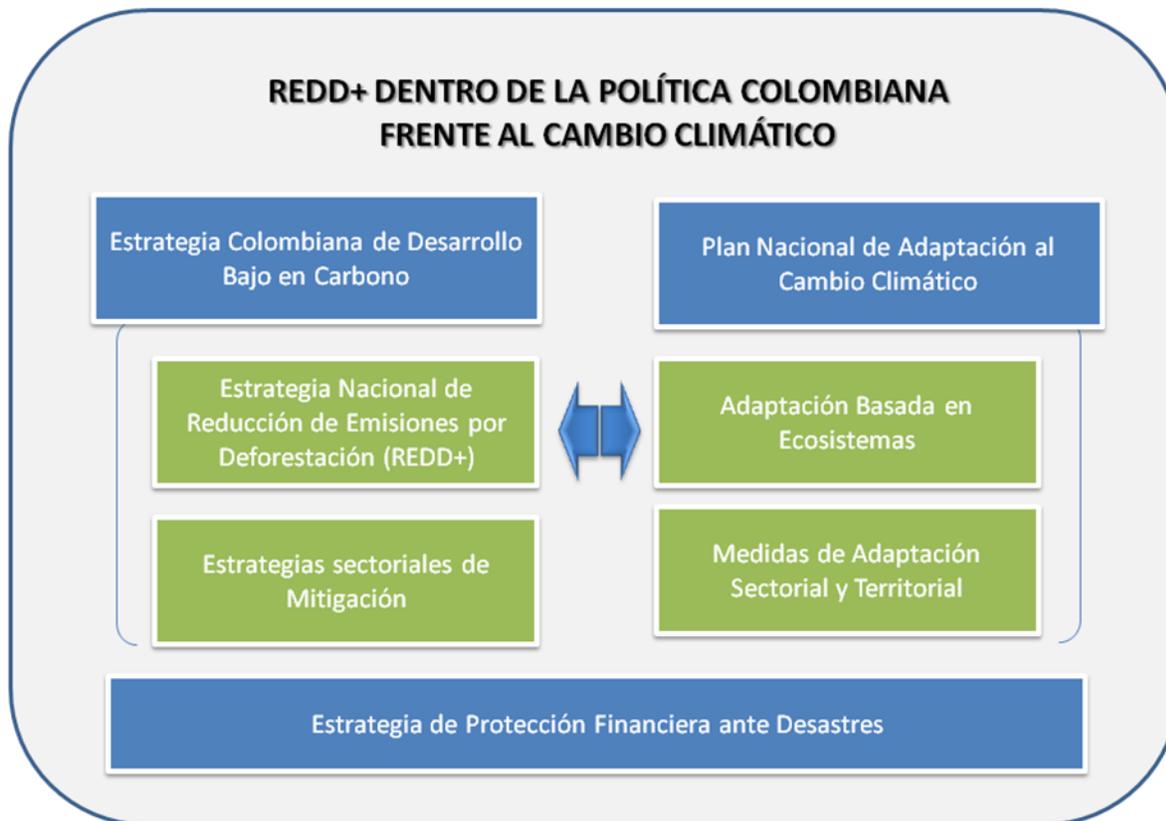
#### **Colombian institutional framework to address Climate Change**

The Colombian government, taking into account the current situation and the potential social, economic, and environmental impact to which the country may be subject as a result of climate change, will carry out four strategic priorities in relation to such change. (Figure 1) i) In terms of the mitigation of future GHG emissions, emissions which might cause trade barriers or lost opportunities for channeling resources and technology, the Colombian government will undertake the design and implementation of the "Colombian Strategy for Low Carbon Development", ii) As an essential part of this strategy and bearing in mind that deforestation is a major source of emissions in the country and that in within this context, the needs of the communities living in the forest should be supported so that they carry out deforestation in a sustainable way and thus improve their living conditions, the government will consolidate and implement the "National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (REDD+)", iii) In order to avoid the further human, economic, and environmental losses such as those experienced during the last rainy season and the multiple impacts such as water shortages and rising sea levels, the government will develop and implement the "National Climate Change Adaptation Plan" and iv) a Financial Protection Strategy against Disasters.

The strategies are part of the 2010-2014 National Development Plan and are the pillars of the national climate change policy developed in the CONPES 3700, which will coordinate, harmonize, and ensure the complementarity of different institutions as well as public and private stakeholders in the different government agencies ranging from local to national entities, and taking into account their international relationships.

The National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (ENREDD+) is part of the group activities that the government of Colombia will implement together with various sectorial strategies for GHG mitigation and reduction, the purpose of which is to achieve lower carbon levels, according to their capabilities and facilitated by international support under the framework of the UNFCCC.

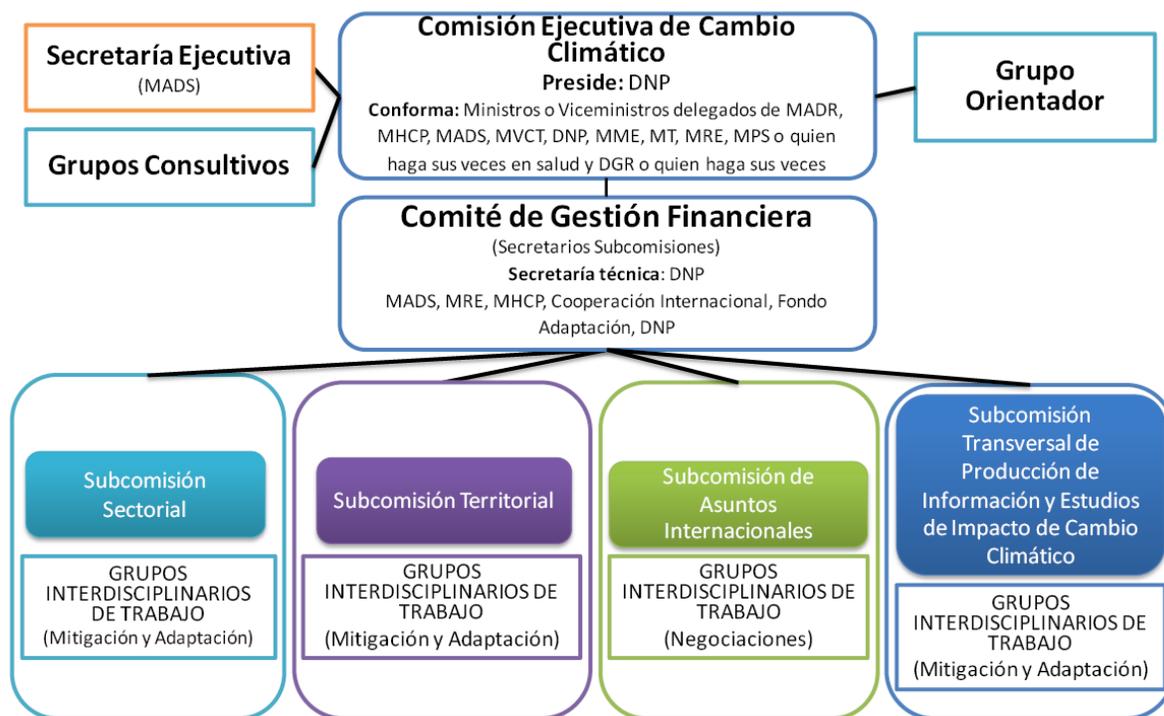
At the same time, ENREDD+ recognizes that the reduction of emissions from deforestation and the conservation of forest ecosystems which plays a critical role in the country's capacity to implement adaptation actions based on ecosystems, and therefore the implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan should clearly reflect this interaction to ensure complementarity among these policy instruments.



**Figure 1. REDD+ in Colombian policy to address Climate Change**

The development of the pillars of the National Policy to deal with Climate Change is reflected in document CONPES 3700, in which the formation of the National Climate Change System - SNCC (Figure 2) is defined, and which will be formally acknowledged by decree in the terms of Article 7 of Act 1450 of 2011, for which the 2010-2014 National Development Plan is issued. This decree shall be issued within a period not exceeding six months from the approval by CONPES of this policy document. This event occurred on July 14, 2011.

The National Climate Change (SSAC) will consist of an Executive Committee on Climate Change (COMECC), a Financial Management Committee, Guidance Group, an Advisory Group, and four Permanent Subcommittees. It will also be possible to create *ad hoc* subcommittees for specific issues when required.



**Figure 2. National Climate Change System**

The COMECC will be responsible for the coordination and guidance of SSAC. This committee will coordinate institutional efforts, ensuring complementarity for prevention, mitigation, and adaptation actions. It will also be the advisory body to the National Government and coordinate the government, the related sectors, the local authorities, and the representatives of civil society on issues related to adaptation and mitigation in order to promote economic development and to improve the living standards of the population. The COMECC will be responsible for providing the guidelines and leading the discussions on climate change at a national level and also for ensuring the implementation and evaluation of national policies, plans, and programs on the issue. Similarly, it will familiarize the highest level of government with the findings in the system and coordinate institutional efforts, ensuring complementarity of the prevention, mitigation, and adaptation actions.

The COMECC shall be made up of the Ministers or Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, Mines and Energy, Transport, Social Protection, or the person acting on behalf of the Health sector, Foreign Affairs, Environment and Sustainable Development, Housing, City and Territory, Finance; the Director of Risk Management or the person acting as coordinator of the National System for Disaster Prevention and Attention, and the Deputy Director of the National Planning Department who will preside over the committee. The Executive Secretariat of this Committee shall be exercised by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. It will provide administrative support, centralize and distribute the information generated in the SNCC and exercise monitoring and control functions as defined in the rules of operation of the COMECC. The Secretariat should be invited to all SNCC meetings. This will ensure that information flows between them, which will help provide strategic guidance to the System.

The COMECC will also rely on the permanent presence of a technical and scientific Advisory Group with voice but no vote, comprised of the following:

- Directors of affiliated research institutes linked to the Ministries of Environment and Sustainable Development, Social Protection, or the person acting on behalf of the health sector, and Agriculture and Rural Development.
- Director of the Administrative Department of Science, Technology and Innovation (Colciencias).
- Director of the Special Administrative Unit of National Natural Parks System.
- Director of the National Bureau of Statistics (DANE).
- Professional Associations
- Members of Academia.
- Civil Society (communities and ethnic minorities, environmental protection organizations, etc.).

Moreover, given that climate change is also a political issue and a multidisciplinary issue, COMECC will rely on the advice of a Guidance Group composed of technical experts on the different aspects of the issue. Experts are needed in climate change policy with sectorial, territorial and international perspectives. This Group will advise the COMECC on constructing the country's vision and will support the Government in formulating an agenda for short, medium, and long-term climate change matters.

As its main function, the Financial Management Committee will provide technical feasibility and negotiate financial resources for the projects submitted by the sectors, territories or agents developing adaptation and mitigation projects that do not have funds for implementation. This committee will consist of the Technical Secretaries of the Permanent Subcommittees and ad hoc Subcommittees, the National Planning Department, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Adaptation Fund Management and the entity responsible for channeling international cooperation resources. The Technical Secretariat of the Financial Management Committee will be conducted by the National Planning Department (the detailed description of the purpose and processes of this committee can be found in the financial strategy of this document).

The Executive Committee on Climate Change and the Financial Management Committee will not override the powers of each of the entities of which they are composed. They will coordinate efforts to implement climate change actions currently prioritized by the country (National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Colombian Strategy for Low Carbon Development, the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, and the Role of Conservation, the Sustainable Management of Forests and the Increase in Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries and the Financial Strategy for Disaster Protection) or the strategies which in the future are deemed necessary.

By virtue of the decree creating the SNCC and the COMECC, four permanent subcommittees will be created: 1) The Sector Subcommittee, 2) The Territorial Subcommittee, 3) The International Subcommittee and 4) The Cross Subcommittee for the Production of Information and Studies on the Impact of Climate Change. The permanent Subcommittees are entities which will study, collect, analyze, and coordinate the information, recommendations, and actions on subjects under their responsibility. These Subcommittees will discuss and define studies and sectorial and territorial policies. For each of the subcommittees, the COMECC shall

establish and adopt rules of procedure for its operation that will define at least: its mission, the establishment of permanent members and guests, the responsibilities of each of its members, the composition of the Technical Secretariat and its functions, the composition of its Interdisciplinary Working Groups along with their roles and responsibilities, the notification and schedule of their meetings, the implementation of its decisions, and the report and evaluation of its activities.

COMECC's regulations must be defined in the decree of its creation and it shall at least determine its mission, composition, functions, responsibilities of members, formation of the Executive Secretariat and its functions, voting mechanisms, decisions, notifications, invitations and creation of subcommittees and Interdisciplinary Working Groups. The regulations shall also establish specific commitments regarding the flow of information and will monitor the commitments made by commissioning one or more bodies specifically for this task. The COMECC shall define a strategy for monitoring and tracking different policies, plans and programs created by the SNCC, which will be included in the decree creating the Commission<sup>1</sup>.

Within each Subcommittee there will be Interdisciplinary Working Groups, to be formalized either by decision of the respective Subcommittee (through minutes) or by the COMECC. The highest level of technical discussions will take place in the Interdisciplinary Working Groups and they will prepare, implement, and monitor sectorial and regional policies which include climate change. These Interdisciplinary Working Groups will be responsible for ensuring that the issue of climate change is part of public decision-making and the process of regulation for all sectors and at different territorial levels. Additionally there will be Interdisciplinary "inter-subcommittee" Working Groups which will work cross-cutting themes. It is the responsibility of the ministries in charge of such interdisciplinary work groups to ensure the mainstreaming issue, through active participation in the Interdisciplinary Working Groups of the other Subcommittee, and the effective coordination of academia and other relevant stakeholders according to the subject treated<sup>2</sup>.

The Regulatory Decree shall establish a mechanism so that the adoption of the REDD National Strategy be the proposal approved in REDD Interdisciplinary Working Group. According to the provisions of CONPES 3700 July 14, 2011, SNCC and their coordinating bodies should be regulated by January 14, 2012. The regulatory process will be carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment accompanied by the DNP, transparently and with the participation of various stakeholders that must be part of SNCC.

Each Subcommittee and Interdisciplinary Working Group will be coordinated by an entity that will form its Technical Secretariat, which will among other things, call meetings and compile the findings and other information relevant to their operation and circulate it to participants. In turn, each Interdisciplinary Working Group will be chaired by one or more entities that will send this information regularly and systematically to the Technical Secretariat of their respective Subcommittees, and they in turn will send the information to the Executive Secretariat of the COMECC. This process will ensure that information flows from the technical levels to decision-making levels. The Executive Secretariat of the Committee shall forward all information to all of its members and to the Technical Secretariat of the Subcommittees which then will return the

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<sup>1</sup> CONPES 3700 Pg. 38.

<sup>2</sup> CONPES 3700 Pg. 43.

same information to the Interdisciplinary Working Groups and to the regions in the case of the Territorial Subcommittee. This will also allow the information to flow vertically and horizontally.

The role of DNP in the COMECC is the coordination and harmonization of sectoral policies and goals. According to its mission, it promotes a strategic vision for the country, plans investment at short, medium and long term, and the mainsteaming of the sectoral policies, monitoring policies and their implementation nationally.

The national institutional scheme can be replicated at territorial level. The Territorial Subcommittee will coordinate regional participation in the Committee, through the Regional Nodes on Climate Change (which must interact with the Regional Competitiveness Committees according to Article 33 of Act 1450 of 2011), notwithstanding that certain entities may be invited to other subcommittees and working groups.

### **Institutionality for the preparation and implementation of the ENREDD +**

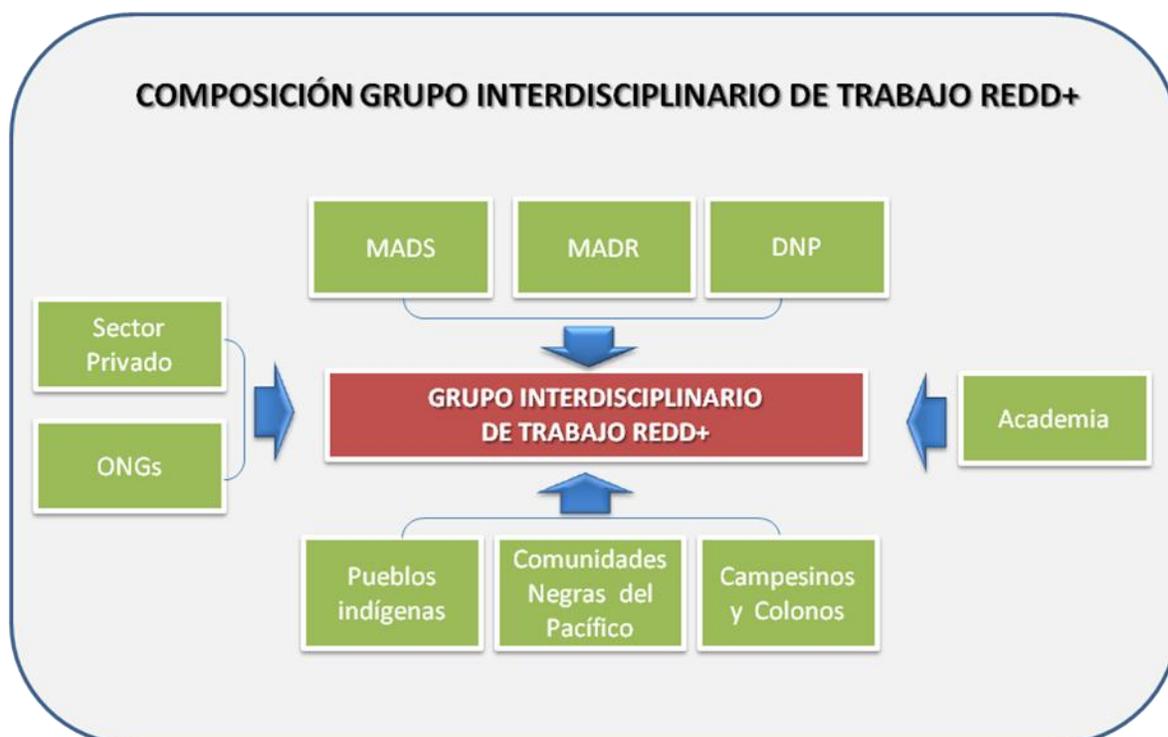
A REDD+ Interdisciplinary Work Group will be created within the Territorial Subcommittee, to be chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and it will be responsible for coordinating at a technical level the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions caused by Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and the Increase in Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries.

It is worth to make clear that the institutional proposal aims to develop an institutional framework to coordinate ENREDD+, thus the arrangements defined do not replace the functions of the institutions that are part of these coordination mechanisms.

In this sense, the highest instrument of coordination for REDD+ will be the REDD+ Interdisciplinary Work Group (REDD+ IWG), which will coordinate actions and sectorial decisions on reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation, including coordination with the SNCC's sectorial subcommittee. The REDD+ IWG will be chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS). It will have a representative from each one of the following: the MADS, the DNP, the MADR, the private sector, the indigenous peoples, the black communities of the Pacific, the peasants and settlers, members of academia, and from the NGOs. These representatives will have both voice and vote and shall meet at least twice a year to define the technical and policy guidelines on which to run REDD+ activities in the country. (Figure 3) The mechanisms for selecting the representatives of REDD+ IWG should be established by the MADS over a period not exceeding 6 months after the group is recognized. The representatives of Afro-Colombian communities, indigenous people and peasants in the IWG will be elected by the respective Advisory Group (See Figure 4.)

According to the principles of good governance, mechanisms for selecting representatives of REDD+ IWG should be developed by the MADS, through a participatory process of consultation and coordination, within a period not exceeding 6 months after group recognition.

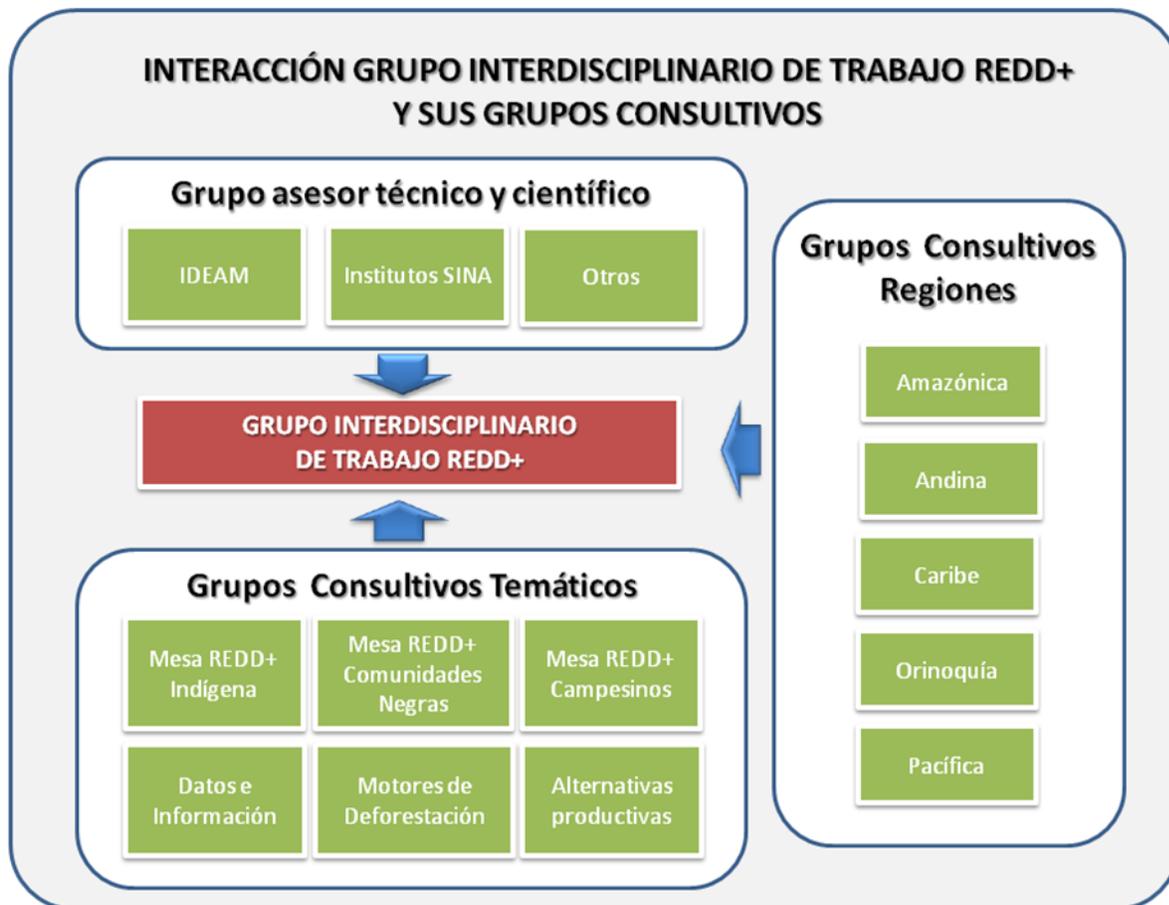
These principles of coordination and good governance include the construction of regional strategies from the bottom up. The IWGs and subcommittees may not alter local and regional agreements without prior consultation with the respective stakeholders.



**Figure 3. Composition of the REDD+ Interdisciplinary Work Group**

The REDD+ IWG will be supported by a series of advisory groups whose role is to direct from a technical, social, environmental, regional and economic perspectives decisions made by the group. In this sense, there will be three types of advisory groups, one technical and scientific, five regional groups (one for each natural region of the country) and at least six thematic advisory groups. These groups will participate in REDD + IWG meetings with voice but no vote (Figure 4).

The advisory groups will be established under the leadership of MADS, which must contract a study on institutional arrangements to identify the best structure of coordination among the bodies defined herein, the form of participation in the advisory groups, the frequency of its meetings as well as establishing different alternatives and arrangements to address issues such as harmonization with other sectorial / environmental / forestry policies, interagency / intersectorial coordination and the mechanisms to resolve conflicts, measurement, reporting and verification, registration and approval of projects / REDD+ programs, the registration and management of projects of regulated voluntary markets, the strengthening and special work with local communities including consultation and consent for actions taking place in their territories, information dissemination and communication strategies related to REDD+, the impact on the international negotiations, the promotion of REDD+ nationally and its relations with international financiers, and the adoption of financial mechanisms that facilitate the development of REDD+ on different scales, among other activities. All these activities, as well as the guidelines proposed by the study, are to be connected with the consensus developed within the plan for consultation and participation in its section of activities related to REDD+ institutions.



**Figure 4. REDD+ IWG and Advisory Groups Interaction**

The formation of the Afro-Colombian community advisory group, will be in accordance with the provisions of Article 46 of Act 70 of 1993, through Community Councils Meeting<sup>3</sup>, where delegates will be chosen taking into account the following criteria: i) it be functional and operate with up to 12 members<sup>4</sup>, ii) giving priority to sub-regions where the largest population of Afro-Colombian communities with collective title and area of natural forest live; iii) it has representation from all sub-regions where there are Afro-Colombian communities; iv) it has representation from the CCALCN v) it has representation from the national organizations of Afro-Colombian communities working in the area; vi)

The establishment of the consultative group of indigenous peoples will be done through their own selection process, the authorities created by Decree 1397 of 1996 which created the Permanent Committee for Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples and Organizations, Decree

<sup>3</sup> By decision of August 5, 2001, issued by the Administrative Disputes Division of the State Council, Community Councils are the only legally entitled entities to represent Afro-Colombian communities.

<sup>4</sup> 12 North Pacific; South Pacific 2: 1 in Magdalena Medio, InterAndean valleys1, 1 Caribbean and 1 Antioquia and the Coffee Axis.

3012 created the Regional Amazonian Bureau and Decree 1088 of 1993 which creates the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIS), giving priority to the representation of local and zonal authorities through AATIS living in areas with natural forests, and with a participation of a maximum 15 people<sup>5</sup>.

Additionally, it is important to strengthen the institutional capacity to address both the preparation and the implementation phase. In this sense, it is required that the various actors associated with the REDD+ institutional framework go through a training process; hence, throughout the first year of preparation for REDD+, several events must be carried out aimed at strengthening the capacity of these stakeholders to get involved and to participate in an active and informed manner in the institutions created.

It is also necessary that the MADS, IDEAM, regional Nodes on Climate Change and other government institutions have more trained and dedicated personnel working primarily on REDD+ issues. This support is also required by local community groups who need to define advisory groups to enable them to strengthen their representatives and that these groups are linked appropriately to the process of formulation / implementation of the ENREDD+.

<b>Tabla 1a: resumen de las actividades y presupuesto de los arreglos para el manejo de la preparación</b>						
<b>Actividad Principal</b>	<b>Sub-Actividad</b>	<b>Costo Estimado (en miles de dólares)</b>				
		<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Total</b>
Reuniones del Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional	Reuniones Y Fortalecimiento Institucionalidad pública	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$240
	Consultorías arreglos institucionales	\$40	-	-	-	\$40
Recruitment and strengthening local community participation in REDD+ IWG decision-making  Alistamiento y fortalecimiento de la participación de comunidades locales en instancias de decisión del GIT REDD+	Meetings or mechanism for election of representatives and regional and thematic advisory group sessions  Asambleas o Mecanismo de elección de representantes y sesiones en grupos consultivos regionales y temáticos	\$265	\$45	\$45	\$45	\$400
	Fortalecimiento Sector privado y ONGs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hire staff to support REDD+ institutions at national and regional level  Contratar personal para apoyar institucionalidad REDD+ a nivel nacional y	REDD+ Team Institutions (MADS, IDEAM, DNP and regional nodes)  Equipo REDD+ Instituciones (MADS, IDEAM, DNP y Nodos	\$210	\$210	\$210	\$210	\$840

<sup>5</sup> Delegates to the Permanent Bureau for Cooperation (1 for each macro-region), 2 delegates from the Regional Amazon Working Group, and 5 delegates from the Amazon AATIS

<b>regional</b>	<b>regionales)</b>					
Support for Community Advisory Groups (Coordinator and assistant, two sessions per year) Apoyo a grupos consultivos de comunidades (coordinador y asistente, dos sesiones al año)	Grupo consultivo pueblos indígenas	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35	<b>\$140</b>
	Grupo consultivo comunidades negras	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35	<b>\$140</b>
	Grupo consultivo Campesinos	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35	<b>\$140</b>
	Grupo consultivo regiones	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	<b>\$200</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$565</b>	<b>\$525</b>	<b>\$525</b>	<b>\$525</b>	<b>\$2300</b>
Gobierno		<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$150</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$400</b>
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$1000</b>
Programa UN-REDD ( si aplica)		<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$900</b>

## **1b. Information Sharing and early dialogue with key stakeholder groups**

[Note: Component 1b has been divided into two new sub-components: 1b (as is stated here for the early stages and pre-consultation) and 1c (consultation and participation process).]

### **Standard 1b the R-PP text needs to meet for this component: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups**

The R-PP shows evidence of government efforts to identify key stakeholders for REDD+, to initiate nationally a notice of meeting, as well as to promote a broad dissemination of information. The main objective of the campaign is to establish an early dialogue with respect to REDD+ and to the development process of the R-PP, which will set the precedent for further consultation during the implementation of the work plan for the R-PP. At this early stage, the effort needs to reach networks and representatives of indigenous peoples and other groups and communities dependent on forests, both nationally and locally. The R-PP contains evidence that a large number of key stakeholders in this process have been identified, that the voices of vulnerable groups are beginning to be heard and that a considerable amount of time and effort has been invested in achieving a general awareness on the basics of REDD+ including SESA.

The readiness process for REDD+ (R-PP) is aimed at the participatory developing of a National Strategy, involving various stakeholders and strengthening their capacity to manage forests on local, regional and national levels. In practice, this means having the ability to reach agreements on cross-sectorial and inter-regional planning with a differential, and long-term approach.

The R-PP recognizes participation and consultation as fundamental rights of communities dependent on forests and thus aims to generate binding mechanisms to ensure respect for fundamental rights.

Because of the large number of people and organizations that exist in Colombia and because of the inherent complexity of the dynamics of local and regional organizations in a country as large as it is diverse, the information and early dialogue stage has demanded more effort with forest communities, than with other stakeholders.

Some regional and local organizations have called the Ministry of Environment to request information and training on climate change and mitigation mechanisms, because of the proliferation of offers of "oxygen sale" projects, which sought to either to defraud them or to do carbon business under unfavorable conditions for communities. For this reason there have been numerous information and training activities aimed at leaders, at organizations and at local and regional processes, mainly in the Amazon and the Pacific.

In this process we have gathered valuable input for the REDD+ readiness proposal starting with the joint reflection on the causes and impacts of climate change, the challenges and opportunities presented in mitigation mechanisms, and conditions to be taken into account so that communities can be part of such projects if they so choose consciously and freely, guaranteeing respect for their fundamental rights.

The participation of domestic organizations of indigenous and black communities is essential in building REDD+ Strategy, so the conditions for their participation in the process will be ensured.

So far, participation by indigenous and African Colombian communities organizations in information and capacity building workshops in the context of R-PP does not mean they agree with the REDD+, but

reflects their interest in staying informed, checks that the process be transparent and ensures that the rights of the communities they represent are not infringed upon.

In addition to forest communities, the participation of other sectors and stakeholders is considered essential in the achievement of consistency among sectorial policies and decisions on the territory. Therefore, the R-PP also calls for public and private institutions, organizations, and social networks to participate actively in their different roles.

By way of organizations at different levels, interconnection, and networks in civil society, such as Ecofondo, the REDD+ Working Group, Amazonas 2030, the National Environmental Forum, among others, several partnerships for financial and technical cooperation have been established during the early reporting and training process, and valuable input and comments have been gathered for the preparation of the R-PP. Working Groups and events have also been conducted with public institutions, organizations and networks from the agricultural, industrial, mining, energy and infrastructure sectors, and a roadmap has been laid out with each one for the interconnection and coordination of activities.

But before going on to describe what has taken place and what has resulted from the information sharing and early dialogue process with all stakeholders, the relevant actors, their roles, and institutional contexts are identified, as well as the background and relevant regional processes.

### 1.b.1 IDENTIFICATION OF RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS:

In connection with the forests, seven main groups of stakeholders have been identified that should be given notice in regards to the participatory development of a REDD+ Strategy in Colombia: forest communities (indigenous peoples, Afro Colombian and rural communities), the national government (environmental sector and production sector), regional and local governments (regional autonomous corporations and sustainable development corporations, departments and municipalities), businesses, organizations and private sector organizations and civil society networks, and donors.



Figure 5. Typology of stakeholders associated with forests

Annex 1b (1) includes the **preliminary map of stakeholders**, embracing the objectives of each mission and setting out a preliminary potential role in relation to REDD+. However, this analysis with the participation of different actors will be deepened and complemented. Next is a brief background analysis of the different stakeholders, identifying the relevant institutions and processes.

#### 1.b.1.1 Forest Communities

Tropical forests have been inhabited by human populations for thousands of years, and in Colombia today, they constitute, largely the habitat of various indigenous and Afro Colombian communities who

have lived in a close relationship with forests, derived from a conception of territory that integrates the physical dimension, life in it as well as conceptions of society, culture, spirituality and the possibilities of production and reproduction dynamics among them<sup>6</sup>. Without doubt, the first two groups of stakeholders to be considered regarding the forests are indigenous and Afro Colombian communities that despite having suffered the rigors of a history of colonization, slavery and displacement, with dire consequences for many communities, today own more than 48% of the country's forests.

**Indigenous people** occupy 710 reservations comprised of 30,554,254 hectares, equivalent to 29.8% of the country. 70% of protected areas are located in Forest Reserve areas. According to the 2005 census, there are 1,378,884 indigenous inhabitants living in Colombia corresponding to 3.4% of the population. Officially, 87 different indigenous peoples are recognized, but the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC) and the Vice presidency are aware of 102 indigenous peoples.

Of the officially recognized Indigenous Peoples, 52 inhabit the forests of the Colombian Amazon<sup>7</sup>, a region which accounts for 42% of the country and contains about 70% of the country's forests. Another 5 indigenous peoples<sup>8</sup> live in the rainforests of the Pacific, roughly 15% of the total forest area. The Caribbean region is home to 10 indigenous peoples<sup>9</sup> living in diverse ecosystems from deserts and dry forest to high mountain wetlands; and in the Orinoco, 13 villages inhabit gallery forests and floodable savannahs<sup>10</sup>, and 13 villages inhabit the high mountains of the Andean<sup>11</sup> region.

As of the 1991 Constitution, the ethnic and cultural diversity of the nation is recognized, and the Colombian State has developed different legal and design actions and implementation of policies, plans, programs and projects aimed at recognizing, protecting, and promoting land, cultural, political, and social rights of the indigenous and black / Afro Colombian communities.

Act 21 of 1991 adopted the ILO 169 Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, recognizing, inter alia, the right to land, participation, consultation, and self-development. Subsequently, Decree 1397 of 1996 created the Permanent Bureau for Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples and Organizations, which is part of four national organizations: the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia, (ONIC), the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC) the Association of Indigenous Authorities of Colombia (AICO) and Tayrona Indigenous Confederation (CIT). Likewise, there are delegates from the five macro-indigenous regions. The decree also creates the National Commission on Indigenous Territories and the National Human Rights Commission.

In the 2010-2014 National Development Plan, the Government included among its purposes the development of a comprehensive public policy on Indigenous Peoples, which involves all sectors. From the environmental sector, the intention is to take this process through an Environmental Agenda with Indigenous Peoples, and it will consider climate change, biodiversity, forests, watersheds, and protected

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<sup>6</sup> Declaration of the Principles of the Indigenous Communities of the Colombian Pacific. Ecofondo-HablaScribe.1995. Mentioned in Biodiversidad, a New Logia for Nature.

<sup>7</sup> Amazon: Andoque, Bara, Barasana, Bora, Cabiyaaría, Carapana, Cocama, Coreguaje, Desano, Hupdu, Inga, Yuhup, Kakawa, Kamentsá, Karijona, Kawiyarí, Kofán, Kubeo, Kurripako, Letuama, Makaguaje, Makyuna, Matapí, Miraña, Muinane, Nomuya, Nukak, Pcaina, Piaroa, Piratapuyo, Pisamira, Puinave, Siona, Siriano, Taiwano, Tanimuca, Tariano, Tatuyo, Ticuna, Tukano, Tuyuca, Uitoto, Wanano, Yagua, Yauna, Yucuna, Yurí, Yurutí.

<sup>8</sup> Pacific: Awa, Cañamomo, Embera Dóbidá, Embera Chamí, Eperara Siapidara, Waunan.

<sup>9</sup> Caribbean: Arhuaco, Chimila, Embera Eyabida, Kankuamo, Kogui, Mokaaná, Senú, Tule, Wayúu, Wiwa.

<sup>10</sup> Orinoco: Achagua, Chiricoya, Cuiba, Sáliva, Uwa, Amoprua. Guayabero, Masiguare, Sikuni, Betoye, Itnu, Piapoco, Tsiripu

<sup>11</sup> Barí, Coconuco, Coyaima-Natagiama, Dujo, Guambiano, Guanaca, Guane, Muisca, Nasa, Pasto, Totoró, Yanacona, Yuko.

areas as priority issues. Specifically, the record of agreements with the Permanent Bureau for Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples which resulted from the National Development Plan consultation, establishes the need for further training and information activities on the theme of climate change and environmental services.

**Afro Colombian communities** have lived for nearly five hundred years on the banks of rivers, coasts and forests of the Pacific<sup>12</sup>, Andean Valleys and the Caribbean coast, consolidating their cultures in a close relationship with the natural environment. The relationship among ethnicity, culture, land, forests, and biodiversity have emerged as the axis of their identity and their social recognition in an historical context of extractive pressures from within the country.

According to the 2005 general census, the Afro Colombian population reached 4,261,996 (10.5% of the total population)<sup>13</sup>, of which about 1 million live in the Pacific region and constitutes 90% of the regional population. So far, 60,418 families have benefited from the issuance of 149 collective titles on 5,128,830 hectares, which is an important step towards autonomy in the management of forests.<sup>14</sup>

It should be noted that in the last four decades, more than five million hectares of natural forest in the Colombian Pacific have been the subject of deforestation or degradation caused by the dynamics of violence and displacement of the indigenous and afro-populations, and by the increase in agro-industrial and mining projects.

Act 70 of 1993, which resulted in transitory Article 55 of the 1991 Constitution, recognizes the right of Afro Colombian communities to collective ownership of vacant public lands that they have been occupying in rural areas adjacent to rivers in the Pacific Basin according to traditional production practices. Its purpose is to establish mechanisms for the protection of cultural identity and the rights of Colombia's Afro Colombian communities as an ethnic group and promoting its economic and social development, to ensure that these communities get real conditions of equal opportunities in relation to the rest of Colombian society. The Act establishes the Community Councils as a form of internal administration of collective titles.

Article 45 of the 70/93 Act provides for the establishment of the High Level Advisory Committee as a body of representatives of Afro Colombian communities in the departments of Antioquia, Valle, Cauca, Choco, Nariño, Atlantic Coast and other regions of the country, pursuant to the provisions in the Act. The Community Councils may appoint by consensus the representatives of the beneficiaries of this law for any effect required (art. 46).

Decrees 1371 of 1994, 2248 of 1995, 2344 of 1996 and 3770 of 2008, account for subsequent amendments on the conformation, election, registration, and operation of the High Level Advisory Committee as a national body of participation for Afro Colombian communities, which together with Sentence CE-2007-00039 of the State Council<sup>15</sup>, reflect the complexity of a process of participation and

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<sup>12</sup> Region belonging to the Bio geographic Province of Choco, which extends throughout the Pacific Andes – between the south of Panama and the north of Ecuador, one of the areas with the greatest biodiversity on the planet.

<sup>13</sup> Population included in the census, not adjusted.

<sup>14</sup> Long Term Integral Plan for the Black/Afro-Colombian, Palenquera and Raizal Population.

<sup>15</sup> This statement reiterates that the Community Councils are a consultative body par excellence being the highest authority within the collective titled territories. They do not recognize the representation of the so-called grassroots organizations different to the community councils, and reiterates that these councils are the ones who designate their representatives on the national level. This was in response to a demand that resulted from complaints and statements from various community councils who reported not feeling represented by the members of the High Level Advisory Committee and call for direct involvement.

consultation with black communities living in Colombia. Despite the existence of these rules, the subcommittees within the Advisory Committee do not have operating regulations.

According to law, local Community Councils are the highest authority within the collective territories. There are currently more than 160 community councils in the Colombian Pacific assigned to collective titles and others are still seeking the titles. The functions of Community Councils are to "identify and assign areas within the allotted land, ensure the conservation and protection of collective property rights, preservation of cultural identity, use and conservation of natural resources; choose the legal representative of their communities."(Article 5, Act 70) <sup>16</sup>

Community Councils are a form of society organization that does not belong to the state apparatus but are the authority in their territory. However, they do not receive municipal transfers and therefore lack the resources allocated by the State. The land is indefeasible, inalienable and illimited and therefore, they also cannot access the traditional financial system.<sup>17</sup>

### **The peasant and the settler-peasant population**

The rural population in Colombia, made up of indigenous, Afro-Colombian and mestizo peasants, is calculated according to the Census of 2005 (Dane) at 25.7% of the total population, or more than 11 million people, of which more than 11% are mestizo peasants, including small farmers in the Andes, large landowners, fishermen and Caribbean farmers, landless peasants, and peasant settlers expanding the agricultural frontier in search of livelihood opportunities in areas of the Amazon jungle, South of Bolívar, the Sierra Nevada, the Catatumbo mountains, Perijá and La Macarena mountains.

The transformation of large areas of tropical rainforest through peasant settlements is one of the most significant and complex processes occurring in Colombia and other countries in the Amazon basin. The settler has been listed as one of the main destroyers of the ecosystem, but many of them have learned to make sustainable use of the forests and protect strategic areas ensuring the integrity of forest ecosystems. The appropriation of natural resources, illicit crops, and state programs related to settlement areas, the interests of peasant stability and sustainable management are the main points relevant to REDD+ with respect to this population as potential beneficiaries.

Poverty in Colombia is concentrated in rural areas, which account for 64.3% of the poor. At the same time, the peasant population is still responsible for producing 70% of staple foods.

Rural Development Policy seeks to halt expansion of the agricultural frontier, achieve better land management and ensure more efficient use of available productive land, eliminating the incentives for the expansion of the agricultural frontier, eliminating colonization programs, changing the titling mode of vacant land by occupation and creating mechanisms for orderly planning of the use of land and water for productive purposes

The process of organizing the communities of peasants and peasant-settlers have gone through different phases of cohesion and fragmentation throughout history and also throughout the national territory and they do not have a regulated framework for participation and consultation as in the case of indigenous and Afro Colombian communities. The core of the local peasant organization is generally the Community Action Boards, at district level, which are coordinated through local peasant associations. In some regions, since the 90s, the peasant movement has been structured through regional organizations such as Asociación Campesina de Arauca, Asociación Campesina del Valle del Río Güejar, in Serranía de la Macarena, Asociación Campesina del Catatumbo, and Asociación Campesina del Valle del río

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<sup>16</sup> VÉLEZ, María Alejandra, Blog en La Silla Vacía:

<http://www.lasillavacia.com/eltalento/blogverde/24390/quien-debe-asumir-los-costos-de-la-conservacion>.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

Cimitarra (ACVC).<sup>18</sup> AGROGUEJAR, ASCALG and ASCATRAGUA, in the Ariari-Guayabero axis and the Peasant Associations of the Caquetá, Putumayo, Guaviare y Meta Departments.

There are also alliances between regional organizations and associations such as Salvación Agropecuaria, (the coffee growers' association, small farmers, small and medium sugarcane growers, cereal and potato growers) dedicated to the defense of domestic production, with representation especially in the old Caldas, Antioquia, Tolima Huila, western Boyacá and southern Santander.

The National Peasant Council was founded in 1999 and currently consists of two rural workers associations and national peasants organizations such as Acción Campesina Colombiana (ACC), Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos/ Unidad y Reconstrucción (ANUC/UR), Asociación Colombiana de Beneficiarios de la Reforma Agraria (ACBRA), Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Negras e Indígenas (ANMUCIC), Coordinadora Nacional de Desplazados (CND), Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Agropecuarias, National Sindical Unitaria Agropecuaria (FENSUAGRO), and la Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Agrarios de Colombia (FESTRACOL).

In view of the amount and complexity of peasant organizations at national level, the R-PP will convene regional and area peasant organizational processes, particularly those related to territories that have significant forest cover, community conservation processes, and processes of active deforestation and peasant reserve areas. The R-PP will also convene peasant movements and alliances in civil society at regional and national level, which are generated and are related to climate change, food security and water protection and biodiversity.

Finally we must take into consideration that the Government is preparing two crucial laws for rural communities in response to the internal conflict experienced by the country over the past 60 years: the Victims' Act and the Land Act, which will involve a process of agrarian reform, land restitution and entitling the displaced population and victims of conflict, and ultimately, a process of territorial reorganization. Also proposed is the issuance of the Land Management Act, now in its 18th version after 20 years of constitutional mandate, without having yet being adopted.

### **1.b.1.2 National Government**

This group of stakeholders includes the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (currently in the process of separation from the ministry of housing and territorial development to create the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development) with all its dependencies, the National Parks Unit and SINA's research institutes, as well as the various sectorial agencies at the national level, namely the ministries and related agricultural, forestry, mining, energy, and infrastructure bodies.

In view of the Ministry of Rural Development's responsibility in agricultural and forestry policies, that of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, with the mining and energy policies and the issuance of exploration permits and concession agreements for exploitation, and the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, it is necessary to establish an intersectorial agenda on forests and the national and regional conservation priorities with all of them.

The Ministry of Interior and Justice's (MIJ) participation in the R-PP is also highly relevant as coordinator of public policies for indigenous peoples and the policy for black / Afro-Colombian communities, as well as the Presidential Program for Black, Raizal and Palenqueras communities, and the Presidential Program for Indigenous Peoples, a policy that will lead the early dialogue and a free, prior, and informed consent regulatory process.

The National Planning Department, as the technical arm of the Government in formulating and monitoring the National Development Plan and in investing resources and implementing public policies

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<sup>18</sup> <http://www.prensarural.org/spip/spip.php?article1289>

in all sectors, as well as the Presidential Agency for Accion Social and International Cooperation, whose mission is to eradicate extreme poverty, advance the reconciliation process and conduct the country's international cooperation agenda. Also, they are entities at the national level, which because of their functions and abilities should be part of the REDD+ preparation process.

### **1.b.1.3 Regional and Local Government**

Decision on land use and public policies are implemented at the regional and local level. The Regional Autonomous Corporations and those of Sustainable Development (CAR) and the National Parks Unit, as environmental authorities, play a central role in the processes of environmental zoning and consolidation of protected areas. As regards REDD+, their specific role should be defined, and this can range from management, co-financing and implementation of projects up to technical and political support in local processes.

The mayors and governors, as territorial authorities, are key REDD+ entities because of their power in land management, especially with respect to government departments such as agriculture, environment, and planning.

Colombia has 1099 municipalities, 32 departments and 20 territorial subdivisions in five regions differentiated by their social, environmental, and cultural characteristics: Andes, Caribbean and islands, Orinoco, Amazon and Pacific.

### **1.b.1.4 Private Sector**

Companies, associations and private sector networks play an important role in that they can be deforestation drivers or allies for conservation. As drivers of deforestation, it is necessary to establish the location of their activities in the territory, being potential beneficiaries of projects, financiers, or collaborators of REDD+.

The Colombian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CECODES) is the Colombian chapter of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, whose members include 200 leading companies around the world, united by a commitment to sustainable development through the pillars of economic growth, ecological balance, and social progress. Its members come from over 35 countries and industrial sectors. In Colombia it brings together most of the nation's largest companies.

Moreover, Colombia just launched the Global Network Pact, a voluntary initiative in which companies are committed to align their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in four areas: human rights, labor standards, environment, and anti-corruption.

The Compact is a framework for action aimed at consolidating the social legitimacy of business and markets through commitments to social and environmental responsibility, prioritizing adaptation, and mitigation of climate change issues on their agenda.

### **1.b.1.5 Civil Society**

It includes all organizations and civic institutions that serve as mediators among individuals and the state, national and international NGOs, networks, professional associations, and universities.

Depending on the scope and interests of the organizations, their role in relation to REDD+ can range from providing technical support to conducting oversight and social control. At the local level, as in the case of the community councils of Afro Colombian communities and civil society reserve networks, they are potential beneficiaries.

There are third-level organizations, networks, and processes whose participation and contributions are essential because of their interest and experience in conservation and sustainable development, such as Ecofondo with 102 partner organizations, the National Environmental Forum, which has a great ability to attract and mobilize with respect to environmental issues, the Sustainable Development Network, which coordinates the process and serves as a platform for exchanging experiences, the Colombian Network of Environmental Education that conducts training and public awareness processes in both formal education and informal education.

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In addition, there are networks and processes directly related to climate change and REDD+ such as: i) The REDD+ Work Group which is a scenario formed to coordinate processes and capacity building for REDD+, led by civil society organizations that comprise it<sup>19</sup>; ii ) The Latin American Climate Platform established as an open space for private organizations and for civil society in Latin America and the Caribbean, both of which share principles and are committed to collaborating on shaping public opinion, promoting multi-sectorial agreements, and influencing the decisions that prioritize climate change, its impacts, challenges, and opportunities; and iii) the Colombian Amazon, "Amazon 2030" accountability program, which helps to shape opinion and awareness on the importance of the Amazon with regard to climate change, systematizing and analyzing information on the status of the quality of life of residents, the health of ecosystems in the region, and the carrying out of opinion polls nationwide.

#### **1.b.1.6 Donors**

Cooperation agencies, as channels for resource management, will be informed on the progress in the construction of the REDD+ Strategy. Their role in this context revolves around obtaining resources to finance initiatives and verify compliance with the commitments made by the parties involved.

When the conditions necessary to promote regional initiatives exist, donors will be invited to participate in such initiatives.

#### **1.b.2 RELEVANT REGIONAL CONTEXT AND PROCESSES**

According to the sub-national approach that Colombia has taken for REDD+, in the second phase of the readiness process they propose to advance in the participatory development of regional strategies, based on the specifications and diversity of contexts that exist in the country's different regions, to subsequently consolidate a national strategy. A challenge in the achievement of this will be to consolidate regional strategies to reflect and harmonize the different regional visions and processes that have arisen at different times.

Elements of context and key processes will be considered during the preparation for REDD+ in each region, taking into account the background, developments, scenarios, and previous efforts, aimed to strengthen public policy instruments for sustainable management of forests and territory. 1c shows the structures and mechanisms for the participation and consultation process for each region and nationally as well.

The processes related to the Regional System of Protected Areas SIRAP<sup>20</sup> will be relevant for the formulation regional REDD+ strategies, since they were participatory processes in which conservation priorities were established at regional level, through various strategies of participation and coordination. These sub regional processes will be relevant to prioritizing and targeting actions during the R-PP.

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<sup>19</sup> Forming part of the REDD+ Work Group are: International Preservation, The Nature Conservancy, Natural Heritage, Ecovera, Fundación Natura, Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez, USAID, Amazon Conservation Team, WCS y Avina.

<sup>20</sup> The SIRAP are subsystems that have a set of protected areas, social stakeholders, strategies and instruments for regional management, which are interconnected and congregate as a whole to contribute in shaping the national system of protected areas SINAP. In turn, they contain other subsystems of protected areas which are: SIDAPS. Departmental Systems of Protected Areas and SILAPs Local Systems of Protected Areas.

### 1.b.2.1 Amazonia

The Colombian Amazon covers an area of 483,164 km<sup>2</sup>, representing 41.7% of the national land area, and 6.8% of the Amazon. According to the SINCHI Institute, the region is defined by its hydro-geologic, biogeographic, and sociocultural characteristics and includes 41 complete municipalities, 17 partial municipalities, 20 territorial subdivisions<sup>21</sup>, 6 complete departments<sup>22</sup> and 4 partially complete<sup>23</sup> ones, which means that in addition to the jurisdiction of Corpoamazonia and the CDA as environmental authorities and of the 6 departments fully included in the region, other corporations and authorities are part of the region, such as the department of Meta and Cormacarena with jurisdiction in the Serranía de la Macarena, the department of Nariño and Corponariño, with jurisdiction in the Nudo de los Pastos and the Amazon Piedmont, the department of Cauca and the Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca (CRC), with jurisdiction in the Colombian Massif and the Amazon Piedmont, the department of Vichada and Corporinoquía department with jurisdiction in the Orinoco Amazon passage.

As for the territory's legal system we find that Indian reservations occupy 41.83% of the region, forest reserve 26.17%; protected areas (National Parks and National Nature Reserve) 10.58%, extraction from forest reserve for private use 7.21%; Integrated Management Districts 3.8%, areas with double legal allocation 3.62% (RNN / Reserve 2.29%, NNP / Reserve 1.2%, and DMI / Reserve 0.13%), the remaining 6.81% are territories whose legal status has not been clearly established (the south western region of Nariño, Cauca and Putumayo, and to the north east in the departments of Meta and Vichada)<sup>24</sup>.

960,239 inhabitants reside in the Colombian Amazon which corresponds to 2.3% of the total national population, which are 42,090,502 inhabitants. Natives make up 9% of the total population of the region, 86,421 inhabitants belonging to 52 indigenous peoples who speak 52 different languages. Most are concentrated in the departments of Putumayo, with 37,896 people (44% of the indigenous population), and Amazon, with 18,673 people (22% of the indigenous population)<sup>25</sup>.

More than 760 indigenous villages are mainly located on large rivers, the Guaviare, the Vaupés, Putumayo and Caquetá, and its tributaries. Other natives have settled in or around urban centers in the Amazon, such as Florencia, Mocoa, Puerto Asís, San José del Guaviare, Puerto Inírida, Mitú and Leticia.

For its part, the Afro Colombian population represents 3% of the regional total (28,016 inhabitants) and is mainly based in the departments of Putumayo, with 12,127 people (43%) and Caquetá, with 11,673 people (42%). These communities still have no collective title to the lands they inhabit. 54.4% of the black communities live in rural areas of the region, in settlements which are widely dispersed<sup>26</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> In the Amazon Department: El Encanto, La Pedrera, La Chorrera, La Victoria, Mirití Paraná, Puerto Alegría, Puerto Arica, Puerto Santander, Tarapacá. In Guainía Department: Barrancominas, Cacahual, La Guadalupe, Mapiripana, Morichal Nuevo, Pana Pana, Puerto Colombia, San Felipe. In Vaupes Department: Pacoa, Papunaua, Yavaraté.

<sup>22</sup> Amazonas, Vaupés, Guainía, Guaviare, Caquetá and Putumayo.

<sup>23</sup> Nariño, Cauca, Vichada and Meta.

<sup>24</sup> Murcia-García et al., 2003 at <http://siatac.siac.net.co/web/guest/estadolegalterritorio>

<sup>25</sup> <http://siatac.siac.net.co/web/guest/poblacion>

<sup>26</sup> Territorial Environment Information System for the Colombian Amazon. Instituto SINCHI.

The Amazonian region can be clearly divided into two sub regions, according to the transformation undergone by the environment as a result of human activities<sup>27</sup>: the Northwest region, which corresponds to the area with greater human intervention, and therefore evidence of greater pressure on ecosystems and the territory; in this sub region the predominant population is what is commonly known as settler. The biggest departments in this area are Meta, Guaviare, Caquetá, Putumayo and the Nariño and Cauca fractions. In 2003 the area of this sub region was 164,506.34 km<sup>2</sup>, representing 34.47% of the Amazonian. Then there is the Southern Region which is characterized by lower levels of transformation affecting its ecosystems because most of its population corresponds to indigenous peoples who have been settled there for centuries. The departments of Amazonas, Vaupés, and to a lesser extent, Guainía Vichada, Caquetá and Guaviare are in this area. In 2003 the area of this sub region was 312,768 km<sup>2</sup>, representing 65.53% of the Amazonia.

Some of the key participatory processes in the Amazon region with respect to the creation of policy instruments and environmental management are Agenda XXI, Public Policy for the Amazon, Regional Action Plans on Biodiversity, the CONPES for Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon and the Plans of Indigenous Life<sup>28</sup>. There have also been advances in the management of the Amazon forest reserve, but these have not been consulted with communities, with the development of the REDD+ strategy, there is a great opportunity to reach agreements in this regard.

### 1.b.2.2 Orinoquia

As mentioned in the previous section, in the regional description made in the National Development Plan and other planning for the region from a national level, the Orinoquia is incorporated as an independent region together with the Amazonia becoming the so-called **Zona Amazorinoquia**. However, due to its environmental, economic, and socio-cultural characteristics, Orinoquia constitutes in itself a natural region and a cultural unit where stakeholders and socio-economic and cultural processes meet and they are different from the processes occurring in the Amazonia.

The Orinoco Basin, between Venezuela and Colombia, occupies an approximate area of 991,587 km. Colombia has 35% of this basin (347,165 km), which in turn corresponds to 30.4% of the country, (Domínguez 1998b and IAvH - GIS Unit 2003). The Sierra de la Macarena, in the Andean foothills in the Amazon forest and the eastern plains, is the meeting point of the Andean, Amazonian and Orinoco ecosystems. It is inhabited by peasants, heirs of a recent process of colonization, and small indigenous groups from Pueblo Guayabero.

The whole region is inhabited by 1,712,454 people, representing 4.5% of the Colombian population. Most of the hydrographic region has a density of less than 10 inhabitants per square kilometer (inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>), with the exception of Villavicencio, capital of the Meta department, where the population density is 243 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, which makes it one of the 33 most developed areas of the country (IDEAM et al. 2002).

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<sup>27</sup> <http://siatac.siac.net.co/web/guest/region/subregiones>

<sup>28</sup> Several Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities have formulated Life Plans as a path to self-development orientation. With specific actions and programs, Life Plans represent a new conceptual development of the indigenous peoples of Colombia, which has been adopted by other movements in the region. It is based on an oral culture and the revitalization of traditions. It is a useful tool to promote reflective processes for the indigenous people themselves on their territorial and socio-cultural dynamics, and finally achieve its execution, without reducing to the technical format of the development plans. [http://www.fondoindigena.org/apc-aa-files/documentos/monitoreo/Definiciones/Definicion%20Dominios/5\\_1\\_Planes%20de%20vida\\_def.pdf](http://www.fondoindigena.org/apc-aa-files/documentos/monitoreo/Definiciones/Definicion%20Dominios/5_1_Planes%20de%20vida_def.pdf)

The million people living in the rural area of the Orinoco basin includes indigenous, peasants from the plains, Andean peasants and settlers living in the Andes, in the Amazonian piedmont, in the Plains, and in the Transition Forest.

Today, the indigenous population is about 57,000 inhabitants (Sánchez 2003), representing 14% of the total indigenous population. Its location has changed in recent decades in response to changes in settlement patterns, population pressure, and the delimitation of the reservations where many of the ancient nomadic groups have settled.

The population of the lower plain is organized in small groups belonging to 8 different peoples<sup>29</sup>. In the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental the U'wa lives in mountain forests. South of the Río Meta, on the high plains, there are mainly Sikuani and Piapoco natives. In the Guaviare River there are natives from the transition forest - Puinave, Piaroa, Piapoco and Kurripaco -living at the Matavén forest, where prospects for mining, petroleum exploitation, converge together with conservation of biodiversity and environmental services.

Regarding the settler population, recognized as recent residents and pioneers that have come from other parts of the country and have established their families in this territory, occupying the foothills and areas previously considered vacant territories in the basin.

The Orinoco basin in Colombia has a Biodiversity Action Plan for the 2005-2015<sup>30</sup> period, which also involved a participatory process and a number of important regional nodes to be considered for REDD+.

On the other hand, the Corporación Autónoma Regional de la Orinoquia –Corporinoquia has been working with a group of experts from the University of the Andes, productive sectors, and local authorities in the National-Regional Inter-Agency Project for the management and planning of the sustainable development of the Colombian Orinoco. The proposal which is called the **Orinoquia, frontier of growth or scenario for sustainable development** will be the technical and scientific basis for making decisions that will be presented to the Government for inclusion in the Orinoquia - Amazonia CONPES, which is to be created<sup>31</sup>. The project is a response to expansion trends in the agro-industrial and forest frontier in the savannas of the Colombian Orinoquia.

The Board of Corporinoquia, for its part, considers that the basis of this process is the projection of the real supply and demand for natural resources and landscape; that is to say, that strategic environmental services, conservation, and protection of the respective ecosystems and the most relevant management areas, must shape and condition production growth, and the specific policies and actions of the State in the Region.

### 1.b.2.3 Pacific

According to State policy for the Colombian Pacific (Conpes 3491, 2007), the region encompasses 46 municipalities belonging to the departments of Chocó (31), Antioquia (2), Valle (1), Cauca (3), and

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<sup>29</sup> Hitnú -Macaguán-, Betoye, Kuiba -Wamone-, Sikuani -Guahibo- and Sáliva

<sup>30</sup> Corporinoquia/ Cormacarena/ I.A.v.H/ Unitrópico/ Fundación Omacha / Fundación Horizonte Verde / Universidad Javeriana / Unillanos/ WWF, Colombia / GTZ - Colombia

<sup>26</sup> [http://www.asocars.org.co/search\\_news.asp?idnoticia=1203](http://www.asocars.org.co/search_news.asp?idnoticia=1203)

<sup>27</sup> Department of Chocó: Acandí, Belén de Unguía, Río Sucio, El Carmen de Atrato, [1] Bajirá, Bagadó, Quibdó, Medio Atrato, Atrato, Bojayá, Litoral del San Juan, Juradó, Bahía Solano, Nuqui, Bajo Baudó, Medio Baudó, Alto Baudó, San José, Novita, Condoto, Sipí, del Palmar, Istmina, Tadó, Cantón de San Pablo, Unión Panamericana, Cértegui, Carmen del Darien, Río Quito, Río Iró, Andagoya and Medio San Juan; Department of Antioquia: Vigía del Fyuerte y Murindó; Departament of Valle: Buenaventura; Departament of Cauca: Guapi, López de Micay y Timbiquí; Departament of Nariño: Tumaco, Francisco Pizarro, El Charco, La Tola, Santa Bárbara, Magui, Olaya Herrera, Mosquera, Roberto Payán.

Nariño (9)<sup>32</sup>. In the regionalization of the 2010-2014 National Development Plan, the Pacific includes 51 municipalities, it occupies 7.7% of the domestic mainland and 36.5% of the territorial sea, and it accounts for 3.1% of the country's population, i.e. 1,447,921 inhabitants. The high percentage of rural population (46%) and low population density (16 inhabitants per square kilometer) stands out. The main urban centers are Buenaventura, Tumaco and Quibdó, which account for 45% of the population. 79.5% of the population of the region belongs to ethnic groups, 73% to black communities, and 6.5% to indigenous peoples

The Pacific is recognized as one of the most privileged places on the planet due to its biodiversity, and it is a strategic point for the country's integration into the global economy and a key factor for competitiveness. 79% of its ecosystems have not been transformed, and it has four national parks and a wildlife sanctuary. The region was declared a forest reserve area for the protection of soil, water, and wildlife. In spite of its natural and cultural potential, it is one of the poorest territories in the country<sup>33</sup> reflected in the lowest literacy rate (76.4%), and income per capita is below the national average (5,6 million of Colombian pesos compared to 11,2 million of Colombian pesos nationally)<sup>34</sup>.

In the region there are 95 indigenous reservations on 1,254,524 hectares and 155 collective titles on 5,177,602 hectares, the latter benefiting 62,474 Afro Colombian community families. However, there are still some indigenous and Afro Colombian communities without legal recognition of the territory<sup>35</sup>.

In order to improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples and Afro Colombian communities that inhabit the region, multiple instruments, from laws and decrees, planning, Agenda XXI, policies, plans, programs, and projects of different nature have been promoted<sup>36</sup>. However, despite all the efforts and the great potential of the region, social, institutional, economic and environmental problems persist.

The inhabitants of the Pacific face a common challenge which is reflected in serious governance issues, forced displacement, loss of food capacity, low tax potential, lack of ethics in public management, unemployment, and drug trafficking. This critical situation prompted the government to define short, medium, and long term state policy guidelines to improve the living conditions of the population, promote sustainable development and take advantage of its strategic position for the integration of Colombia into the Great Pacific Basin.

Far from being a homogeneous region, the Pacific has its own sub-regional dynamics, defined as follows: to the northwest and in the lower basin of the Atrato, which includes the municipalities of Acandí, Unguía and Riosucio, there is a region influenced by the Antioquia-Córdoba colonization, connected to the Pacific coast by natural and social ties. A central sub-region, located toward the Middle West, or upper basin of the Río Atrato. Commercial, political administrative and State social service activities are concentrated in Quibdó, the corridor where the municipalities of the western slope of the Andes are located: Bojayá, Lloró, Bagadó and El Carmen de Atrato. And finally the San Juan River region, linked to the Marine Basin of the Pacific, into which this river flows. Its population is fundamentally dedicated to the mining of gold. It includes the municipalities of Istmina, Tadó, Condoto, Nóvita, Sipí and San José del Palmar. This sub region is separated from the rest of the Serranía del Baudó, it has a small population and it is more connected to the overall dynamics of the west coast of Colombia, it includes the municipalities of Juradó, Bahía Solano, Nuquí, Alto and Bajo Baudó.

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<sup>33</sup> 28.6% of the population lives in poverty; and 62.5% of the population has NBI. (DNP - DDS)

<sup>34</sup> Regional characterization of the 2010-2014 National Development Plan

<sup>35</sup> Information from the sub manager of Social Management of Property (INCODER)

<sup>36</sup> Within these efforts are, for example: Conpes 2589 de 1992: IDB Pacific Plan Program; Conpes 2909 of 1997: Support Program for Ethnic Recognition to Black Communities; Conpes 3169 of 2002: Policy for Afro-Colombian peoples; Conpes 3180 of 2002: Reconstruction Program for Urabá Antioqueño and Chocoano and Bajo and Medio Atrato. Consulted in <http://www.dnp.gov.co/PortalWeb/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=C08koUWLd5U%3D&tabid=36>

Moreover, the black Afro Colombian Raizal and Palenquera population has a Long Term Development Plan for 2019, formulated in 2007, which constitutes the working path of the forthcoming terms in the National Government.

Meanwhile, the objective of the 2010-2014 National Development Plan for Black, Afro Colombian, Raizal and Palenqueras Communities (**towards a plural-ethnic and multicultural Colombia with democratic prosperity**) is to "Provide inputs for the formulation and implementation of a State Policy of positive differentiation conducive to overcoming the conditions of inequality and discrimination that have affected the Afro-Colombian population, through structural change measures within their own ethno-development model that ensures respect for their ethnic-cultural, environmental and territorial integrity, their institutional and organizational strengthening as an ethnic-racial group, and improving their quality of life from a gender and generational perspective".

The Plan is divided into eight themes: 1) Economic Development, 2) human rights, 3) health and well-being, 4) education, culture, and sport; 5) territory, environment, agricultural, forestry and mining development; 6) competitiveness and infrastructure, 7) Institutional Strengthening, and 8) Identity, gender and generation.

Legally, the axis of Territory, Environment, Agriculture, Forestry and Mining Development is based on international and national law of ethnic content, of which the following are highlighted: ILO Convention 169, Constitution of Colombia, Act 70 of 1993, Act 99 of 1993, Act 160 of 1994, Act 388 of 1997, Act 685 of 2001, Act 589 of 2000, Law 1151 of 2007, Decree 1745 of 1995, Decree 1320 of 1998, Judgment C-262 of 1996. Constitutional Court, Decision T-955, 2003. Constitutional Court, Sentence 12 049, 2009 of the State Council.

#### 1.b.2.4 Caribbean

The Colombian Caribbean region consists of 8 departments and 210 municipalities with a population of 10.3 million habitants, equivalent to 23% of the country's total. The region's economy is based on agriculture, mining, energy, tourism and industry. It occupies 13% of the mainland and 63% of the country's maritime territory; it has access to the Caribbean Basin and connects with the Pacific Ocean through the Panama Canal. There is a wide ethnic and cultural diversity<sup>37</sup>. 34% and 38% respectively of the total population of the country's indigenous and Afro-Colombian people are concentrated there. Along the coastal area and islands important cities are located in this region like Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta and San Andrés, where 34% of the urban population lives.

The country has 210 municipalities, 19% of the national total<sup>38</sup>. It shares an environmental border with Panama, an ethnic and commercial land border with Venezuela, and sea borders with six of Central America and the Caribbean countries. The rainy season in late 2010, and so far in 2011, affected about 180 municipalities and about 2 million people.

The index of unsatisfied basic needs (NBI) in the Caribbean is 46.1% and more than 33.4% of the population of the region is over the poverty line. Additionally, it is one of the areas with the greatest flow of transient people--35% through expulsion and 34% through reception. In general, the area has large development imbalances among cities located on the coast and the other municipalities, particularly those located in the southern region.

In general, the population living in the so-called environmental reserves in the region, consists of: i) rural poor peasants or settlers displaced from other areas; ii) large landowners and drug traffickers who have been accumulating land in reserves such as Mojana; iii) illegal left and right-winged armed groups as it

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<sup>37</sup> Ethnic groups living in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta: arhuaco, kogui, wiwa y kamkuamos; the groups living in La Guajira Peninsula: the wayúu; in Córdoba and Sucre: the embera katio and senú and in Antioquia and Chocó: the embera and tule. On San Andrés Island are the raizales.

<sup>38</sup> Located in the following departments: Antioquia (11), Atlántico (23), Bolívar (46), César (25), Córdoba (30), Chocó (2), La Guajira (15), Magdalena (30), Sucre (26) and Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina (2).

occurs in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. The social characteristics of groups populating the so-called Caribbean environmental reserves make it difficult for the State to take actions. All these factors have influenced the progressive deterioration of forests and water sources<sup>39</sup>.

For many years, the country has been pushing an Agenda for Integration and Regional Autonomy in order to generate policies for domestic markets growth and the clustering and diversification of productive factors in the Caribbean region. This goal can only be accomplished through the Land Management Act, whose project number 18 was filed and subsequently withdrawn from Congress by the current government. However, the design of various development policies for the region arises from existing institutional and security constraints. Any policy or strategy that is proposed will have its referent in the diagnosis of the current capacity of institutions responsible for its implementation, of the risks posed by groups outside the law (GML), and the stakeholders and incentive schemes that could improve its management.

The most significant forested areas in the region are in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (Magdalena), the Serranía de San Lucas (South of Bolívar), and the Serranía del Perijá (César). Because of their environmental, economic, and cultural characteristics, each will require specific processes of participation.

### **1.b.2.5 Andes**

The Andean region of Colombia is located in the center of the country; it includes the mountain range that runs through Colombia from south to north, from the border with Ecuador to the end of the western, central and eastern mountain ranges. With an area of 285,450 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the most populated and transformed area of the country and the most economically active region of the entire Andean range, with around 34 million inhabitants.

The large region crosses the country from the southwest to the northeast country and has many sub regions, such as El Nudo de los Pastos, La Fosa del Patía, Altiplano de Popayán, Valle del Río Cauca, Cañón del Río Cauca, Macizo Colombiano, Montaña Antioqueña, Macizo Volcánico, Magdalena Medio, Alto Magdalena, Altiplano Cundiboyacense, Montaña Santandereana, Fosa del Suárez and Chicamocha, Macizo de Santurbán, Catatumbo, Serranía de los Motilones, Vertiente Llanera, and Valle del Bajo Cauca.

It is comprised of 10 whole departments (Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Huila, Norte de Santander, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander and Tolima) and 521 municipalities. In addition, other departments belong in part to the region, such as Nariño, Cauca and Valle, which also have territory in the Pacific, and Caquetá located in the Amazonian Piedmont. Given its length and complexity, it must also be addressed through sub regional, local and area processing, depending on the dynamics of the environmental zoning of the territory.

Each sub-region has different processes, involving indigenous peoples, mountain peasants and various institutions and associations. Depending on the sub-region, there are different socio-economic dynamics and tensions; however, the expansion of the agricultural frontier on Andean forests, moors and wetlands, the proliferation of mining concession titles and productive land disputes is a common denominator in the region. This region has also been hard hit by the 2010-2011 rainy season so that measures are urgently needed on comprehensive risk management and adaptation of ecosystems and production systems to the new climatic conditions.

Organizational processes involving indigenous peoples and rural Afro Colombian communities are generally linked to land claims and social, economic and environmental rights. Most of these territories have conflicts due to agro-industrial or extractive economic interests, as opposed to the interests and rights of local communities. REDD+ may become an interesting opportunity to reach agreements on

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<sup>39</sup> Development Policy for the Caribbean Region. Draft paper.

<http://www.crautonomia.gov.co/documentos/ResumenAgendaCaribe.pdf>

environmental management in the different sub-regions of the Andean region, starting with the planning processes.

In the description detailed in the 2010-2014 National Development Plan, three major areas are conceived within the Andean region:

### 1. The Central Area:

This area is characterized by high development (82%), and because the country's biggest cities and most of its medium-sized ones are located here, this urban concentration and the network of cities, together with planning issues, have led to urban sprawl, settlements in areas with natural hazards and great pressure on developing land suitable for social housing and industrial, commercial and service uses, all of which causes high levels of land use conflict. The rainy season in 2010 alone affected 347 municipalities and 222,000.

The environmental richness, given its diversity of climate and climatic zones, is affected by conflicts in settlements and productive activities areas, generating high levels of water, atmospheric, and solid waste pollution, as well as degradation to the soil and strategic ecosystems.

From the social point of view, it presents the lowest relative levels of poverty, the average NBI is 17.2%; however, the number of poor people who need attention is the highest in the country. This area is the largest recipient of migration due to forced displacement, -40.6% of the national total- a problem which creates high demand for public goods and services and employment.

There are interesting conservation processes related to the consolidation of Regional Systems of Protected Areas, such as the Coffee Axis, involving rural communities and civil society reserve networks, which might benefit from compensation or payment schemes for environmental services.

### 2. The Northeastern Area

This occupies 19% of the national territory; it is inhabited by 2 million people, 4.4% of the country's population, distributed in 81 municipalities (18 borders) of six departments<sup>40</sup>. 72% of the inhabitants are located in urban areas and major cities<sup>41</sup> and account for 46% of the population. It is the longest and most dynamic border of the country (2,219 km of land border), commercial on the north and environmental on the southeast. It has little interregional and intraregional connectivity, which limits its development opportunities and competitiveness.

The economic base in the north is supported by the leather, clay, clothing, sugar cane sectors, formal trade, and informal trade activities involving Venezuelan products; due to the instability of border relations, economic activity is highly vulnerable; the improvement of connectivity to the center of the country makes access easier to the domestic market, enabling greater economic stability. The southern area has the largest mining and energy potential in the country, contributing 69% of the total production of crude oil and 30% of the gas, thus, 21% of the royalties are directly concentrated in the area.

Additionally, there is a high potential for agro-industrial and forestry business over 7.4 million hectares, and 4.9 million hectares for livestock use. It is important to mention the high productive potential in the high plain for traditional agriculture and agro-industrial business.

### 3. The Southern Area

The southern area includes the department of Florencia, which is part of the Amazonia and the foothills of the mountain range; it occupies 6% of the country (72,358 km<sup>2</sup>). This area accounts for 8% of the population (3,556,520 inhabitants.) and 12% of the municipalities<sup>42</sup>. 65% of these have a population under 20,000. About 33% (1,168,237) of the population lives in urban centers in Florencia, Popayán,

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<sup>40</sup> Norte of Santander, Vichada, Arauca, Casanare, Meta and Boyacá, it concentrates 7.4% of the country's municipalities.

<sup>41</sup> Cúcuta (618,310), Yopal (123,361), Ocaña (94,420) and Arauca (82,149).

<sup>42</sup> 135 municipalities of 4 departments, Caquetá (13), Cauca (35), Huila (22), Nariño (53) and Putumayo (12).

Pasto, Ipiales, Pitalito, Mocoa and Puerto Asís. It is the second area with the highest indigenous population,<sup>43</sup> (34%) in the country<sup>44</sup>, most of which is located in 180 reserves.

It is a territory with prominent natural comparative advantages: (1) being a connecting intra-regional node (Pacific, Central and Amazon-Orinoco) as well as an international one with South America, (2) being the second most dynamic border in the country in commercial terms, with two border entries for foreign trade (Rumichaca in Nariño and San Miguel in Putumayo), (3) it has strategic ecosystems of great geothermal potential, and (4) it is the largest water and forest reserve in the country, due to the Colombian Massif.

The structure of small farms prevails in the region with 61% and the rural economy and traditional ways of production represents 22% of the country's total--in Cauca, Nariño and ethnic territories only 7% of the area is dedicated national agricultural in this area (746,000 hectares).

This area has rich forests and water resources which are partially located in indigenous territories; this has led to conflict between the use of resources and respect for the indigenous peoples' territorial rights.

The axis of the Andean integration IIRSA, Belem do Para - Amazon River - Putumayo River - Via Puerto Asís - Tumaco, will in the future become a corridor of development and integration for the south, which may affect large areas of forest, becoming a deforestation driver. The area has no adequate road networks crossing through it. Its characteristic of inter-connecting node is used by the armed groups operating outside the law. It accounts for 39.2% of the hectares of coca plantations in the country and the largest number of seizures of kilos of cocaine and its derivatives (314,492 kilos seized in 2009).

### 1.b.3 INFORMATION AND EARLY DIALOGUE ACTIVITIES

Information activities and early dialogue on climate change and REDD+ have been taking place since June 2010, with the participation and support of various indigenous, Afro-Colombian organizations, national and international NGOs, and state agencies and sectors, with a regional approach and differentiated by relevant stakeholders. These meetings have been oriented primarily to disseminate information and build the capacities of regional organizations and indigenous, Afro Colombian, and peasant grassroots communities and to coordinate with public and private institutions, both environmental and pertaining to other sectors in order to create the social, institutional, and community conditions to build the REDD+ readiness proposal in a participatory manner.

As the indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities of the Pacific and the Amazon have been given priority, from October, information activities will be intensified with identified settler-peasant populations and organizations.

Since it has the most important forest areas in Colombia and because of government agreements with national and regional organizations, priority was given to the Amazonia and the Pacific beginning in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Similarly, dialogues were initiated with productive sectors nationwide. Information has been provided on the fundamentals related to climate change, environmental services and REDD+, and on the readiness preparation process (R-PP), in over 37 different events, including workshops, institutional meetings, courses, seminars and forums where a wide range of stakeholders at national, regional and local levels have participated. Thus, in addition to providing basic information as part of the early dialogue, inputs have been collected for the R-PP, identifying the concerns, needs, interests and opportunities of different stakeholders.

While there have been significant advances, in reality the information phase should continue throughout 2011 and in the early implementation of the R-PP, so as to expand the coverage of information nationally, to deepen dialogue in regions where it has already begun, involving other fundamental

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<sup>43</sup> Indigenous peoples belong to the groups: guambiano, inga, nasa, yanacona, awa, inga, kofán, pasto, coreguaje, embera and siona.

<sup>44</sup> 352,740 indigenous persons

scenarios such as national consultation bodies, universities, civil society reserve networks, the environmental training network, peasant, mining, stockbreeder, and timber associations in the different regions.

Coordination is fundamental for the R-PP as regards the structures of representation and government at different levels because it allows its interconnection to the public policy agendas being carried out among organizations and the national government. That is why in the coming months, national consultations will be carried out with indigenous<sup>45</sup> and Afro Colombian communities<sup>46</sup> to coordinate and consolidate the route that is being built with the direct participation of district and regional organizations.

So far, working with national organizations has been somewhat limited by agenda issues, by consultations on the National Development Plan, and by the Legislative Agenda, as well as by opposing political positions within organizations.

For example, the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC) adhered to the position of the Andean Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations CAO which is against the mechanism because they believe that REDD+ could affect the land rights and autonomy of the people in the use and management of their forests, however, in the process of prior consultation of the 2011-2014 National Development Plan, the four national organizations agreed to build capacities around this mechanism and ensure that communities can benefit from the same. According to the Territory and Environment Coordinator of the ONIC, the MAVDT will be informed during the second week of September as to how the information and training process would be carried out with its partner organizations.

The concern about this scenario is that while some national organizations take positions against the carbon markets, locally, there are communities that have already made commitments with companies and organizations without having been previously informed of the implications of such projects, which certainly raises the need for joint preventive work, beyond political posturing on the mechanisms under discussion.

For this reason, the Ministry of Environment has proposed dealing with this phenomenon on the one hand, with the creation of an Interagency Committee with the participation of the Ministry of Interior and Justice, National Parks and the Ombudsman's Office, where evaluation and monitoring is carried out on specific cases and institutional measures are coordinated to prevent fraud, and complaints, petitions and claims are dealt with. On the other hand, a statement to the public was issued, jointly by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Environment, warning about this phenomenon; recommendations on how to identify suspicious projects are given, as well as information as to the steps which must taken with regard to such projects, including prior consultation with communities. And recently, the ministry has been promoting the development of an early communication strategy on REDD+, informing on the opportunities and risks that may occur with the voluntary markets, the progress of the Government on the preparation process and the early implementation activities that IDEAM and National Parks have been carrying out. This strategy will be supported by research institutes belonging to the National Environmental System, the Parks Unit and civil society organizations.

### **1.b.3.1 Advances in the information process and early dialogue with indigenous people in the Amazonia**

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<sup>45</sup> According to Decree 1397 of 1996, which created the National Bureau of Territories and the Permanent Bureau for Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia, four national organizations are recognized: the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia - ONIC, the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon OPIAC, the Association of Indigenous Authorities of Colombia AICO and the Tayrona Indigenous Confederation CIT, however, both AICO and the CIT are in turn attached to the ONIC, this being the reason why the whole process is coordinated through this organization.

<sup>46</sup> The 70 Act creates community councils as authority and local representative body and the High Level Black Advisory Community as a national representative body for monitoring and coordination with national processes. Within the Advisory Committee, the Land and Environment Subcommittee was created, which includes forestry and mining issues within their functions.

Due to the importance of the Amazonia regarding to REDD+<sup>47</sup> and prior commitments by the National Government with the Amazonian Regional Board<sup>48</sup>, the reporting process began with the indigenous peoples of this region with the support and active participation of the Organization Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon, OPIAC, the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin-COICA, and some NGOs that are part of the REDD Work Group.

As mentioned, the workshops with organizations and indigenous communities have not been in prior consultation as conceived by Colombian law but opportunities for information, reflection, and collective construction, opportunities afforded to communities to become informed about what is happening around the theme of climate change and to become familiar with both the risks and opportunities related to REDD+, and for the institutions to approach the communities and generate appropriate context related to participatory mechanisms.

From June 2010 until May 2011, there have been 9 workshops on climate change and REDD+, with officials and leaders of departments of Guainía, Guaviare, Caquetá, Putumayo, Amazonas and Vaupés. In total, these were attended by over 500 people representing 108 organizations, of which 100 are indigenous organizations at local, zonal and regional level, one national and one international, 3 NGOs, and 3 government agencies.

As part of the capacity building progress that is being carried out in conjunction with some organizations in the REDD+ Work Group, Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) funded and coordinated a course on Climate Change and Payment for Environmental Services in Florencia, Caquetá, between May 10th and May 13th, it was attended by 28 people, including representatives of indigenous organizations in the department of Caquetá, regional environmental authorities and NGOs. The course led by ACT, had support from WWF, Natural Heritage, the Environmental and Children Action Fund and the R-PP team.

Although a large number of leaders and authorities in the region have been involved by working in strategic alliances, there are still traditional authority associations (AATIs) from the Amazonian, that must be involved in information activities, such as some AATIs from the Amazon department, Vaupés, and the Amazonian piedmont (Alto and Medio Putumayo). See Annex 1b AATIs to be included in information activities.

### **1.b.3.2 Progresses in the information and early dialogue process with black / Afro-Colombian communities of the Pacific:**

On January 19, 2011, a meeting was held with delegates from the Land and Environment Subcommittee of the High Level Advisory Committee for Black Communities<sup>49</sup> in order to coordinate an agenda to bring information to Pacific communities. However, this process became complex, because prior consultation of the 2010-2014 National Development Plan (NDP) and the legislative agenda was taking place as well and the discussion of the EC 2007 00 039 Sentence of the State Council.

Waiting for the agreement process on the commitments of the National Development Plan to end, the Ministry of Environment requested through the Ministry of Interior, as Technical Secretariat of the Advisory Committee, a place to outreach the R-PP in this national body, but because of a busy schedule and the recent change in national leadership, this can only be carried out at the end of May 2011, through the Land and Environment Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee. but this space only became possible in September during the meeting with the Viceministry office of Environment with the Territory and Environment Subcommittee of the CCANCN which discussed and addressed the various issues for environmental management. In this space, it was agreed to conduct a training workshop on climate change and REDD+ with the Territory and Environment Subcommittee in October

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<sup>47</sup> For having about 65% of Colombian's natural forests and occupying around 42% of national territory.

<sup>48</sup> The Amazon Regional Board was created by Decree 3012 of 2005 as a space for coordinating public policies for indigenous peoples of the Colombian Amazon.

<sup>49</sup> Body created by Act 70 of 1993 for monitoring compliance with the Act and to establish a bridge of dialogue between the national government and local black communities.

While looking for the right time to outreach the process for REDD+ readiness on a national level, the Ministry of Environment was convened on February 23 and 24 by the Interethnic Solidarity Forum of Chocó (FISCH), the Process of Black Communities (PCN) and the Common Agenda for Governance in Ancestral Land of Black Communities, South Pacific, Chocó and Inter-Andean Valles, to a workshop on "*Climate change, financial mechanisms to reduce emissions and the role of communities*", supported by the ILSA<sup>50</sup>, the BIC<sup>51</sup> and RRI<sup>52</sup>. This notification also included IDEAM, the World Bank, Natural Heritage and others, to share progress on this issue, both nationally and internationally.

The convening organizations expressed "*the need for the process under development (REDD + related), to report and create the best scenario for effective participation of these communities, with the understanding that such a process where their ancestral territories are committed to the process of conservation and environmental and ecological sustainability, necessarily require planning participation schemes that should be developed with communities through their representative organizations and leaders, legitimized by the communities themselves*"<sup>53</sup>. "(See Annex b2 Declaration of Common Agenda and training proposal).

In response to this request and with the support of the Natural Heritage Fund, a planning workshop and four training workshops are scheduled to take place (between April and May 2011), and will be attended by community councils, coordinators of community councils, and ethno-territorial organizations.

The same organizations convened a second international workshop on climate change (May 26 and 27), which reviewed the R-PP progress, general and common conclusions to the regional workshops conducted in the Pacific were identified, experiences were shared with the process of R-PP Peru, and key issues to consider in a REDD strategy were identified and during the preparation process. This event also included delegates from indigenous peoples from the Sierra Nevada del Cauca,

It should be noted that these workshops have been supported by the Latin American Institute for Alternative Societies and Rights (ILSA), which is one of the observer institutions of the process. The results and lists of participants in these workshops are included in Annex 1b.

### **1.b.3.3 Progresses in the Information Process in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (Colombian Caribbean)**

With the support of the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia, ONIC and the Organization of Kankuama Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (OIK), a first information workshop on climate change and REDD+ was held in the city of Valledupar, César department, on February 21 and 22, with delegates of the Indigenous Peoples of Kankuamo. However, it is still necessary to work with the other three villages of the Sierra Nevada, Kogui, Arhuaco and Wuiwa, to define a joint road map with the four original peoples of the Sierra about Climate Change and REDD+.

### **1.b.3.4 Progresses in the information process with Sectors**

On May 13, an institutional socialization and coordination meeting was held with 10 national government entities responsible for sectorial policies in which the process was presented. Attendants were invited to review and comment on the R-PP and an inter-agency working group was formed to advance in the analysis of the drivers of deforestation, policy gaps versus forest management, and coordination of sectorial targets set out in the National Development Plan as a mechanism to harmonize the

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<sup>50</sup> Latin American Institute for alternative societies and rights ILSA

<sup>51</sup> Bank Information Center BIC

<sup>52</sup> Rights and Resources Initiative, RRI

<sup>53</sup> Conclusions and Agreement in the context of the "international Seminar on Climate Change and Financial Mechanisms to Reduce Emissions and the Role of Communities", Bogota, February 25, 2011.

development priorities with conservation priorities, both nationally and regionally. (List of participants in Annex 1b).

Between May 23 and June 10, ad hoc meetings have been convened with each sector (agriculture, oil, mining, energy and infrastructure) to advance in the implementation of agreed commitments.

#### **1.b.3.4 Progresses in the information and early dialogue process with the civil society**

So far, both the preparation of the R-PP, and the process of information, early dialogue, and capacity building have been conducted with the support of NGOs that comprise the REDD Work Group. Information and capacity building workshops in Amazonia and the Pacific, the publication of "Prevented Deforestation, A REDD+ Colombia Guide", as well as a high-level course on climate change, a course on climate change, environmental services in Caquetá, the preparation of a handbook for communities on climate change, and payment schemes for environmental services; recordings in audio and video of the process; study on the legal viability of REDD+ in ethnic territories, and a book on the Principles and Criteria to be considered during REDD+ implementation is under preparation.

On the other hand, on April 5, a meeting was held with some representatives from professional associations and private enterprise to provide information on REDD+ and the R-PP process in the context of the launching of the Colombian Global Compact Network (Annex b3), which specifically addresses the issue of corporate social responsibility and climate change. From there, they were invited to participate in the construction of R-PP and building a roadmap for those interested in being part of the process.

Aware that neither the REDD Work Group or the Global Compact Network represent all the civil society organizations interested in REDD+, on April 13, 60 public and private sector organizations, which involved 28 institutions were convened. They were informed of the R-PP and they were invited to submit comments and participate in the preparation process. Some entities have already sent their contributions and comments that have been taken into account in this version (see list of participants in Annex 1b).

In addition to these entities, organizations and associations have also been involved in the regional institutional meetings held in the Caribbean (Santa Marta), Pacific (Cali) and Bogota.

Through these contacts and networks, the R-PP was distributed to more than 900 people in over 500 institutions and organizations.

**Table summary of networking events conducted under the R-PP:**

REGION	Place	No. Participants	No. Organizations or Communities	Participant Entities Organizations
AMAZONIA (Indigenous Peoples)	Solano, Caquetá	51	11	MAVDT, UAESPNN, Tandachiridú, Ascainca, Libano, CRIOMC, Cabildo El Quince, Asothewala, COE, CRIMA, Ismuina
	Mocoa, Putumayo	50	20	MAVDT, COICA, ACILAPP, Musurunakuna, OZIP, Mesa Permanente Cofán, Rep. Comunidades Awa, Inga, Camentsä, Siona, Embera, Yanacona, ACIMVIE, Resguardo Chaluyacu, APKAC, Resguardo Piedra Sagrada, ACIES, Resguardo Simoena, Kjuentama, Resguardo El Espingo, FPI, FEDECAP.
	San José del Guaviare, Guaviare	37	12	Min. Interior, MAVDT, WWF, Parque National Nukak, CRIGUA, Leaders of the communities: río Inírida, Panuré, Centro-Calamar, Centro-Miraflores, Asunción, La María y La Fuga.
	La Chorrera, Amazonas	85	26	Natural Heritage, MAVDT, CRIMA, AZICATCH, OCIM, UPN, Asociación Nativa, Leaders of the communities: Cordillera, Mue, Capitanía, Cair, Providencia, Milán. Veg Sam, Santa Rosa, Santa María, Chorrera Centro, Vista Hermosa, Okaina, San Francisco, San Antonio, Caisam, Cris, Petani, Lago Grande, Sabana.
	Puerto Inírida, Guanía	36	16	WWF, MAVDT, OMETMI, AsocaUniguni, ASOCRIGUA, ATABAPO, Asociación AIRAI, ACATISEMA, Selva Mataven, ATATAPO, IDA, C. Ecogente and Local Leaders of the communities: Caño Río FD, Resguardo Río Inírida, Comunidad La Ceiba, Caranacoa Río Inírida.
	Mitú, Vaupés	36	19	MAVDT, Natual Heritage, Alubva, OZCIMI, UNIQ, AATIVAM, OZIRPA, ASATAV, ACAZUNIR, CRIVA, ILSA, OPIAC, COICA, AATIAM, Asatraiyuva, AZUNIP, ACTIVA, UDIC, AZATIAC, MAVDT.
	Trapezio Amazónico	45	25	25 communities affiliated to AZCAITA y ACITAM, OPIAC, MAVDT, Parks, Natural Heritage
	Araracuara	60	10	CRIMA, WWF
	Pedreira	50	11	AIPEA, WWF
Florencia, Caquetá	28	10	Course on Climate Change and Environmental Services: ACT, FAAN, WWF, PN, MAVDT, AATIs of Caquetá Department.	
CARIBBEAN (Institutional and Indigenous Peoples of Kankuamo)	Valledupar	20	3	ONIC, OIK, MAVDT
	Santa Marta	17	12	Interinstitutional: Parks DTC, Prosierra, Red Ecosierra, Corpogujira, Corpocesar, Comité de Cafeteros, Contraloría del Magdalena, Ombudsman, INVEMAR, Government, Aguas del Magdalena, MAVDT

	Cali	18	7	Black communities: FISCH, PCN, Agenda Común, Recompas, MAVDT, IIAP, Natural Heritage
	Cali	13	11	Climate Change Node of the Pacific
	Buenaventura	48	23	Community Council for Río Yurumanguí, APONURY, Community Council for río Naya, Community Council for río Cajambre, Community Council for río Mayorquin, Mina vieja, Community Council for río Raposo, ACONUR, Higher Community Council for río Anchicaya, ONUIRA, Community Council for condoba san Cipriano, Corregimiento 8, Community Council for La Gloria, Community Council for La Plata, Community Council for Calima, UNIVALLE, UNIPACÍFICO, CVC, Environmental Secretary Buenaventura, Community Council Meeting , Palenque el Congal PCN, Community Council for Punta Soldao
	Timbiquí	28	16	Community Council for Patía Norte, Community Council for Río Timbiquí, Independent Community Council, Community Council for Renacer Negro, Community Council for San Bernardo, Community Council for Negros Unidos, Community Council for Patio Norte, ASOMANOSNEGRA, CCNA, Community Council for Chanzará, ITAJO, CCPASS, Community Council for Negros en Acción. UMATA, SENA, INCODER
	Quibdó	50	23	Agenda Común, ASCOBA, FISCH, ACOMOCOP, COCOMACIA, OBAPO, ACABA, ADACHO, Community Council for Cupica, COCOMIMSA, Borrada of Acción Comunal, PAS, Subregión Baudó, Community Council for los Delfines, Diócesis de Quibdó, Red Juvenil de Mujeres Chocó, Ruta Pacífico, COCOLOSAN, RISCALES, PJJ, PBDQ, COCOMAM, FUCLA
	Tumaco	40		Scheduled for the Week of June 2
NATIONAL (Institutional)	Bogotá	8	3	2 meetings with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Justice, Ombudsman, MAVDT
	Bogotá	12	2	2 meetings will all the MAVDT and National Parks entities
	Bogotá	10	25	An interinstitutional meeting (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Mines and Energy, National Planning Department, INVIAS, National Hydrocarbons Agency; Research Institutes (IAVH, IDEAM), Revise MAVDT list
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>280</b>	

**Table 1. Synthesis of organizations and participants in workshops held during the R-PP:**

#### **1.b.4 Main results of the information process with forest communities and society:**

- 2.1.1. Policy guidelines from the Amazonian Indigenous Peoples (As a result of the COICA workshops Annex 1b).
- 2.1.2. Regional and zonal groups formed, responsible for regional R-PP coordination and liaison.
- 2.1.3. Roadmap with Amazonian indigenous peoples from identifying interests, needs, concerns, and opportunities (Appendix 1b).
- 2.1.4. Joint working agreements with organizational processes
- 2.1.5. Items to consider for REDD+ from Afro-Communities in the Pacific.
- 2.1.6. Dissemination materials (presentations tailored to different regional contexts and stakeholders, photographic, and video recordings, booklet in the process of revision and editing)
- 2.1.7. Outreach procedure tested and improved to be applied in other regions
- 2.1.8. R-PP Technical inputs, contributions and comments from civil society organizations and different public and private sectors.
- 2.1.9. Intersectorial labor agreements with Government sector (Ministry of the Interior) Mining and Energy (Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ecopetrol) and Infrastructure (Invías, Ministry of Transport), Ministry of Agriculture.

#### **1.b.5 Pending Information Activities**

Although the preparation of the SESA workshop will occupy most of the time over the next two months, the settler-peasant sector will be a priority, along with the Pacific and Orinoco non-ONIC indigenous peoples which have requested information from the Ministry of Environment. Information and early dialogue activities have been planned with peasants' organizations of the Ariari - Guayabero axis, with the Association of Indigenous Councils of the Embera Wawnaán of the Lower San Juan CAMAWA (Pacific) and the indigenous councils of the Department of Meta (Puerto Gaitán).

There are also plans to activate social spaces with the Network of Civil Society Reserves, environmental and territorial authorities, academia and peasant associations in the municipality of Yopal, Casanare (Orinoco Region).

The Guayabero Ariari-Axis Peasant Organizations (ASCALG, AGROGUEJAR and ASCATRAGUA), the Association of Peasants and Miners of South Bolívar and the Departmental Work Group of Social Organizations, Peasants, Indigenous People and Afro-descendants of Putumayo will also be convened.

In the early months of 2012, the Association of Peasants of Caquetá, the Association of Peasants of the Guaviare and the Association of Peasants of Catatumbo (Santander and North of Santander) will be convened.

Furthermore, we will continue seeking a space with the national indigenous organizations in the Permanent Bureau for Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples and Organizations, with delegates from the Afro-Colombian communities in the High Level Advisory Committee and the four indigenous councils of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, a space that requires coordination from the Vice Ministry of Environment due to the background and previous agreements of the Territorial Council with the National Government, under the Environmental Council of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Schedule of activities planned between October and December 2011, to continue the information and early dialogue phase:

PLACE	DATE	OBJECTIVE	PARTICIPANTS	LOCAL PARTNER
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LUGAR	FECHA	OBJETIVO	INVITADOS	ALIADO LOCAL
YOPAL	October 11 11 de octubre	Outreach all stakeholders involved in Biosphere Reserve Socialización todos los actores relacionados con Reserva Biósfera	Institutions, community, government, sub-national and environmental authorities. Instituciones, comunidad, gobernación, alcaldías y autoridades ambientales.	Unitropico and National Parks Julieta Garavito 3114803488 Unitrópico y Parques Nacionales Julieta Garavito 3114803488
BOGOTA	November 17 and 18 17 y 18 de noviembre	SESA	All stakeholders Todos los actores	FAAN
UNIÓN BALSALIDO (Bajo San Juan, Pacífico)	November 24 and 25 24 y 25 de noviembre			
SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE	November 27 and 29 27 a 29 de noviembre	Outreach all Orinoquia regional stakeholders and workshop participation peasants Guayabero Ariari-axis Socialización todos los actores regionales Orinoquia y taller ruta participación campesinos eje Ariari-Guayabero	AGROPGUEJAR ASCALG ASCATRAGUA ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES	Nacional Parks Unit, Territorial Orinoquia Department Unidad de Parques Nacionales- Dirección Territorial Orinoquia CORMACARENA
PERMANENT BUREAU FOR COORDINATION MESA PERMANENTE DE CONCERTACIÓN	TO BE DEFINED POR DEFINIR			AGENDA DEPENDS ON MIJ AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS LA AGENDA DEPENDE DEL MIJ Y ORGANIZACIONES NACIONALES
HIGH LEVEL CONSULTATION CONSULTIVA DE	TO BE DEFINED			ALTERNATE SPACE IS POSSIBLE PRIOR

ALTO NIVEL	POR DEFINIR			TO WORKSHOP WITH SESA CCANCN AND COMMON AGENDA  ES POSIBLE UN ESPACIO ALTERNO PREVIO AL TALLER DE SESA CON LA CCANCN Y AGENDA COMÚN
MOCOA, PUTUMAYO	FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 2012  PRIMEROS TRES MESES DE 2012			Amazon Conservation Team ACT
FLORENCIA, CAQUETÁ	FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 2012  PRIMEROS TRES MESES DE 2012			Amazon Conservation Team ACT
SUR DE BOLÍVAR (MAGDALENA MEDIO)	FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 2012  PRIMEROS TRES MESES DE 2012			National Parks Parques Nacionales
ASOCIACIONES CAMPESINAS Y MINEROS DEL CATATUMBO (SANTANDERES)	FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 2012  PRIMEROS TRES MESES DE 2012			National Parks, provincial governments Parques Nacionales, Gobernaciones

[[[Following is in August version, but not present in September version]]]

1. Information and Early Dialogue Workshops (May – July 2011)

- With Indigenous and Peasants Peoples from the Caribbean (Workshops in Santa Marta, Perijá, Catatumbo and Sur de Bolívar).
- With all the stakeholders in the Orinoco: Workshops in Puerto Carreño and Villavicencio.
- With all the stakeholders in the Andean region: Workshops in Pasto, Popayán, Medellín, Bucaramanga.

2. Outreach and adjustment of roadmaps in national coordination instances: Permanent Bureau for Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples and Organizations, High Level Advisory Committee for Black Communities (Scheduled for June 2011).

3. Outreach and roadmap adjustment with:

- Professional Asociations: Global Compact and CECODES
- Universities
- Other national NGOs and civil society reserve networks and other networks.

Schedule of pending activities in the information and early dialogue phase:

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>PLACE / STAKEHOLDER</b>	<b>SCHEDULED DATE</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>
Information and Early Dialogue Workshops	Catatumbo	June 2011	R-PP Team supported by National Parks and Association of Authorities of Pueblo Bari-ASOCBARI and Corponor
	Sur de Bolívar	June 2011	R-PP Team supported by National Parks, Territorial Caribe.
	Sierra Nevada	June 2011	R-PP Team supported by National Parks, Territorial Caribe.
	Orinoquia (Puerto Carreño)	July 2011	R-PP Team supported by National Parks, Territorial Orinoquia and Corporinoquia
	Orinoquia (Villavicencio)	July 2011	R-PP Team supported by National Parks, Territorial Orinoquia and Corporinoquia and Cormacarena.
	Andina (Pasto)	August 2011	R-PP Team with Territorial Surandina de Parques Nacionales
	Andina (Popayán)	July 2011	R-PP Team with Territorial Surandina de Parques Nacionales
	Andina (Medellín)	August 2011	R-PP Team with Territorial Occidental de Parques Nacionales
Socialization , adjustment and monitoring to roadmap in national instances	Land and Environment Subcommittee	June 2011 (date to be defined by MIJ)	Ministry of Environment with support of the Ministry of Interior and INCODER
	High Level Advisory Committee for Black Communities	June 2011 (date to be defined by MIJ)	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Justice with support of Ombudsman
	Amazon Regional Board	July 2011 (date to be defined by MIJ)	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Justice with support of Ombudsman
	Permanent Bureau for Cooperation with	June-July 2011 (date to be defined)	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Justice

	Indigenous Peoples and Organizations	by MIJ)	with support of Ombudsman
Roadmap construction	Associations	May-July 2011	R-PP Team
	Universities	July-Sep 2011	R-PP Team
	Other NGOs and social networks	July-Sep 2011	R-PP Team

R-PP FORMAL

## Budget

<b>Table 1b: Summary of Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Activities and Budget</b>						
<b>Main Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (in thousands)</b>				<b>Total</b>
		<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	
<b>Information Sharing and Early Dialogue</b>	Information Workshop, materials	\$150	\$150	-	-	\$300
	R-PP Outreach and adjustment at national level and contributions from institutions	\$75	-	-	-	\$75
	Roadmap with sectors, NGOs, RRSC and entrepreneurs	\$75	\$50	-	-	\$125
	Communication Strategy	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$300
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$375</b>	<b>\$275</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$800</b>
<b>Government</b>		<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$275</b>
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$200</b>
<b>UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)</b>		<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$325</b>

## 1c. Consultation and Participation Process

### Standard 1c the R-PP text needs to meet for this component: Consultation and Participation Process

Appropriation, transparency, and information-sharing of R-PP by the government and relevant stakeholders, as well as the inclusion of a consultation process and active and informed participation by stakeholders, will be included in the R-PP by means of proposals or documentation of the following: (i) The process of consultation and participation for the development up to is point (ii) The extent of ownership in relation to government and national stakeholders and (iii) The plan for consultation and participation in the implementation phase of the R-PP (iv) Concerns and recommendations of relevant stakeholders and their consideration or expressions of support for the R-PP (v) Mechanisms to channel complaints, the monitoring of REDD and REDD+ consultation and participation processes, and the resolution of conflicts and settlement of complaints.

The national REDD+ strategy will adopt the guidelines of Appendix I of the Cancun Agreements (Decision 1/COP.16) regarding the following safeguards: a) The complementarity or compatibility of measures with the objectives of national forest programs and the international conventions and agreements on the subject, b) Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures, taking into account legislation and sovereignty; c) Respect for the knowledge and the rights of indigenous peoples and local community members, taking into account relevant international obligations and national laws and circumstances, bearing in mind that the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; d) The full and effective participation of stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, in actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of the decision; e) The compatibility of measures with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that those listed in paragraph 70 of the decision will not be used for the conversion of natural forests, but which instead serve to encourage the protection and conservation of natural forests and the services derived from ecosystems and to promote other social and environmental benefits; f) The adoption of measures to address the risks of reversals, g) measures to reduce the displacement of emissions.

Based on an intercultural, inter-agency, and intersectorial dialogue, and understanding that each stakeholder plays a strategic role according to their functions and powers, instruments, areas, and mechanisms for outreach and for participation appropriate to each context have been identified to recognize the drivers of deforestation in Colombia and to analyze strategic options for reducing deforestation and degradation.

It has been made clear that being a collective action the concept of consultation in the first phase of R-PP did not refer to prior consultation referred to by Act 21 of 1991 which adopts the ILO Convention 169, since there is still no policy, plan, program, or project that can be consulted. It is related to the exchange of information and collective construction of a roadmap for the participatory formulation of a national strategy for REDD+ during the R-PP implementation.

If REDD+ were to be developed in Colombia based on the UNFCCC agreements full implementation of the 169 Convention of ILO and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the UN should be ensured under current national legislation in order to guarantee free, prior, and informed consent and fair and equitable sharing of benefits between indigenous peoples and rural Afro Colombian communities interested in participating in such projects.

Regional strategies and ENREDD+ will help strengthen the planning and environmental management processes of ethnic territories and municipalities, through the coordination of Life Plans and Ethnodevelopment Plans with Land Management Plans, Development Plans, Natural Forest Management Plans.

Below are the overall results of the first phase of information and early dialogue, reflecting the concerns and interests of indigenous communities in the Colombian Amazon and the Afro Colombian communities of the Pacific. The detailed results are included in Annex 1b pertaining to Component 1b.

### **Methodology and content of information and early dialogue events with Indigenous Peoples and Afro Colombian Communities:**

The following contents were covered in all the workshops:

1. The expectations of the participants and their perceptions about climate change and its impact on the lives of communities
2. Overview on climate change: causes, effects, mitigation, vulnerability, and adaptation.
3. Forests and climate change: the role of forests in global climate regulation
4. International negotiations on climate change
5. Alerts about possible scams or unfavorable negotiations
6. Forest Carbon Projects and REDD+
7. REDD+ Readiness Process
8. Group work on specific questions
  - Regarding Indigenous Peoples: What are the concerns of indigenous peoples and communities with relation to climate change and REDD+? What do the indigenous peoples need to do to get ready for REDD+? What interests do indigenous peoples have in REDD+? What opportunities do indigenous peoples identify with REDD+? What do we want for our land and our communities? Can REDD+ help achieve what we want?
  - Regarding the Afro Colombian community: How should REDD+ be designed for Afro Colombian communities in the Pacific? How should the collective rights of Afro Colombian communities be protected in the context of REDD+? What strengths exist in the communities to implement REDD+? And what weaknesses exist in Afro Colombian communities for REDD+ implementation?
9. Formation of groups responsible for coordination and liaison.

These workshops were held in different cities, towns, and communities in the three regions where we have worked so far and had an average duration of two days.

The resources used were videos on climate change, mitigation and adaptation, PowerPoint presentations, booklets, printed materials, and question guides for group work.

The regions have enjoyed strategic alliances for the development of information and participation activities, alliances that have offered support of financial, technical, methodological, and logistical resources. The contents and materials were revised and improved with alliance organizations, and most events were run jointly.

The representative organizations at regional and national level also had their own space for presenting their positions on REDD+ policies or recommendations on principles and criteria to be considered during the preparation process. The joint implementation injected dynamism and creativity into the process.

The course conducted in Florencia, Caquetá, was carried out over a five day period that allowed for in depth discussion on other issues associated with climate change and environmental services. During the course, leaders and officials of regional entities designed exercises and activities to achieve greater understanding and comprehension of issues. This experience provided interesting methodological elements to consider in the future for the strengthening of capacities in different regions.

As for inter-agency meetings, precedents, progress, and projections about the REDD+ were publicized, and areas of priority were defined for joint work, as well as roles and responsibilities for sectorial targets of the 2010-2014 National Development Plan.

### **Results of the process with Indigenous Peoples from the Amazonia:**

Communities emphasize the importance and urgency of publicizing the information that both the State and the indigenous organizations receive in the areas under discussion at different levels (regional, national, and international), given the importance of these issues and the impact on their territories and their inhabitants. They feel the need to have a place in the Inter-Institutional REDD+ Work Group and form an indigenous REDD+ Work Group so that they ensure themselves of active participation in the process and build direct relationship with the organizations and the MAVDT, standard-bearers of this process. In their opinion, the process of collective construction of a REDD+ Strategy must take into account key aspects such as:

- Work on prior consultation
- Respect for culture and individual-knowledge
- Create Life Plans
- Build Community capacity
- Promote understanding spaces and individual discussion for decision-making.
- Create opportunities for participation in the drafting of the proposal
- Form a local group to promote the publication of information in the communities
- Involve indigenous peoples in decision-making forums, agreements, negotiations at national and international level.

In relation to REDD+, the importance of **prior consultation** in these processes is emphasized, as well as the participation of indigenous organizations on how it best keep the communities informed. In this regard, it should be noted that the issue of **information / training / formation** appears to be fundamental in this process in the face of actions and misinformation that have only caused confusion ("Projects for the sale of oxygen"). In this context, it is thought that REDD must enjoy active community participation, understanding that this must be addressed from a position of joint community-State decision-making. This idea confirms the importance of having a direct relationship among the parties, without middlemen, a strategy that would additionally ensure the distribution and use of resources from this initiative, an aspect which was especially significant in all the discussions carried out.

On the role of communities facing climate change, it is thought that in order to take an active role, it is necessary to address the issue fully (adaptation and mitigation), unify criteria so all participants are speaking same language and understand the issues, as well as advance in organizational and cultural strengthening, understanding culture as a fundamental aspect of community contributing to this process.

Regarding the possible benefits of REDD+, the communities that participated indicated that they would benefit from investment and resources that come directly as long as there were no adverse effects to their own autonomy.

In general, they stated they did not have experience with REDD+ initiatives but noted a proliferation of "sale of oxygen" projects and companies and organizations proposals that have tried to involve territories without the respective prior consultation.

On the other hand, they consider that REDD+ activities could compromise their territoriality and autonomy as indigenous peoples, if any of the following situations occur:

- Ignoring the criteria of communities and prior consultation and rights of communities over their territories.
- Failing to comply with Planes de Vida.
- Carrying them out through intermediaries.
- Favoring special interests.
- Affecting the control and autonomy in the territory, that is to be understood as the restriction on the use and management of forest resources.
- Not promoting clear and appropriate training, a problem that can create divisions within communities or organizations because of the economic interests at stake.
- Disrespecting and ignoring the cultural principles and not ensuring the development of the community itself.

As for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, they consider it necessary, firstly, to have knowledge and clarity on REDD+ and its benefits, to advance in fair negotiation, and to learn about other experiences. In this sense, it is essential to carry out prior consultation with communities that benefit.

Coordination in this process should be undertaken directly with communities sharing in the benefits, through real and permanent participation in the diagnosis, formulation, implementation, and evaluation of the project. This scenario will end by strengthening existing indigenous organizational structure with the aim of generating negotiation capabilities that would allow fairness in this direct relationship among communities, MAVDT, donors, all under the auspices of the indigenous peoples.

Regarding to the distribution and use of the economic benefits from REDD+ type projects, these should be distributed and used while taking into account Planes de Vida and proposals and initiatives aimed at cultural and organizational strengthening. These benefits should be for the collective and must be distributed with equity criteria. This distribution should be supported by a monitoring and evaluation process.

They also note that to meet the development and implementation of REDD+, they must first be trained and made aware of these initiatives so as to generate their own thinking about them. It should be worked internally to achieve unified criteria, therefore, organization-strengthening is necessary (local and regional) as is the strengthening of the traditional authority which may act as guarantors and supervisors of these projects accompanied by the MAVDT and other allied entities.

Finally, they identified as a necessary first step, in terms of capacity-building, the clarification of the indigenous territories through an internal process of research and reflection on the territory and the government itself, especially in intercultural contexts.

## **1. Result of workshops held with black / Afro Colombian communities from the Pacific**

The proposal for the Afro Colombian communities to develop the R-PP is based on the approach to rights. In this regard, the relationship among Human Rights, Collective Rights - Climate Change - REDD+ Strategy was jointly analyzed.

Participants in the workshops held up to this point have placed much emphasis on the fact that the plus (+) of the name REDD+ is essential for Afro Colombian and indigenous communities from the Pacific, and only under this approach may the project be of any interest to communities.

Thus it was analyzed how REDD+ could become an effective win-win proposal in the light of collective rights in which no party is used by the other, a process that allows a level of partnership for these communities in concert with the Government.

The collective rights of Afro Colombian communities are summarized in the following table:

Right to BE a Afro Colombian community	⇒	Right to a collective identity
Right to A SPACE TO BE A Afro Colombian Community	⇒	Rights to territory (area of family and community use)
Right to exercise BEING A Afro Colombian Community	⇒	Right to organize for participation and autonomy (collective voice)
Right to their OWN VISION OF THE FUTURE as A Afro Colombian Community	⇒	Right to self-development (continuance and cultural development)
Right to BE PART OF THE STRUGGLES OF THE GLOBAL AFRO COMMUNITY	⇒	Libertarian spirit of the African Diaspora (Historical processes of resistance and struggle)

*Key elements to consider during the process for REDD+ readiness*

According to inputs gathered during the workshops held so far with Afro Colombian Communities, the following elements (principles and conditions) have been identified as fundamental within a national REDD+ Strategy:

1. Coherency in territorial defense projects of the towns and communities as a living space.
2. Guarantee of the permanence of acquired property rights on the territory.
3. Guarantee of respect for ancestral rights over their territories.
4. Respect for each people's identity and worldview. The Forest as a vital space where culture is developed.
5. Respect for the autonomy and self determination of the peoples to manage and protect their territories.
6. Strengthening and empowering of communities and their organizations, deepening political and technical knowledge to influence decisions about climate change mitigation and adaptation.
7. Control and monitoring voluntary markets where the State guarantees the respect of the fundamental rights of communities.
8. Cross-sectorial consistency
9. Guarantees for a fair and equitable sharing of benefits
10. Coordination and strengthening of self-development proposals from communities
11. Recognition of the right of ownership over natural resources in their territories and the benefits of the services they provide
12. Link to other international instruments (CBD, ILO, UNDRIP, Durban Declaration)
13. Own safeguards
14. Participation mechanisms that ensure that information goes to local communities effectively
15. Strengthening intercultural processes (check previous agreements, Ej Perico Negro, Ethnic Agendas).

16. Sub regional working groups as spaces of negotiation / consultation, no negotiation with Community Councils alone.
17. Construction of region and country vision.
18. State control over voluntary markets
19. Dialogue between science and traditional knowledge at the same level
20. Impact on the national position
21. New Social Pact

*Major gaps identified so far by the community*

- Ancestral knowledge of the forest is not valued or taken into account
- Lack of clarity on the direct participation of communities and their impact on decisions.
- Lack of clarity with respect to markets that have penetrated and caused confusion.
- Lack of a unified community position
- Lack of intersectorial coherence.
- No territorial guarantees and benefit-sharing
- National entities are not sensitive to community generated self-development initiatives.

*Main opportunities identified by the communities*

- Position the Pacific in the global debate on climate change
- Strengthen territorial environmental management processes
- Contribute to sustainable community development initiatives (ethno-development plans, domestic regulations, etc.).
- Strengthen the autonomy and governance of the people.
- Defense of the territory.
- Strengthening of ancestral knowledge for the sustainable management of forest.

The internal spaces are critical for communities and their organizations to build their own views on REDD+ considering territorial and cultural integrity.

The following organizations group and mark the community councils and organizations with the most responsibility in land matters (greater collective ownership of forests) at Regional – National level processes related to conservation, land ownership and governance in ancestral lands.

Palenque Regional el Congal – PCN

Asamblea de Consejos Comunitarios

Minga Norte

Consejo Comunitario CONCOSTA

Asomanonegras

Asotimbiqui

FISCH

Consejo Comunitario Mayor los Delfines

Consejo Comunitario Mayor los Riscales

ASCOBA

This mechanism operates through the following outreach activities - action strategy, which sets out the stakeholders and locations for early dialogue, and all the participation processes required.

Operational Strategy for early dialogue in the Pacific Ecoregion <b>Estrategia operativa para el dialogo temprano en la Ecoregión del Pacífico</b>			
Chocó	Buenaventura	Cauca	Nariño
1. San Juan	1. Bahía Málaga	1. Guapi	1. Barbacoas
2. Costa Pacífica	2. OET y Consejos Comunitarios del Sur	2. Timbiqui	2. Sanquianga
3. Bajo Atrato y Darien	3. Corregimiento 8	3. López	3. Tumaco
4. Baudo	4. Bajo San Juan		4. Cordillera
Alto y Medio Atrato			

Because of the proliferation of proposals for projects in the context of voluntary markets and the risks faced by communities with regard to scams or to unfair bargain and uninformed negotiations, at the last meeting held with representatives of community councils in the Pacific, it was requested of the Government that a moratorium be declared on such projects until there is a clear policy and regulatory framework in the country.

### Scope of appropriation within the government and national entities

Taking into account the need to involve persons responsible for the different issues relevant to REDD+ with the national and regional government, several activities have been held aimed to inform, coordinate processes, and clarify roles within the MAVDT and other national or regional governmental entities.

Firstly, a technical committee formed within the MAVDT sought a greater appropriation of the topic by the responsible parties from the different MAVDT entities (Planning Department, Ecosystems Department, Sectorial Development Department, Citizen Participation and National Parks). This space has served to provide information on the R-PP process, R-PP document feedback, and define responsibilities.

In addition, we have worked hand to hand with the territorial National Parks departments in different regions, as well as with research institutes (Sinchi, IAVH, IIAP and INVEMAR) and with some regional autonomous corporations.

With the Ministry of Interior and Justice, along with the oversight of the Ombudsman, we have been working on the issue of consultation and prior informed consent, coordinating invitations to publicize the R-PP in the national consultation with indigenous peoples and Afro Colombian communities, and defining roles and procedures for receiving complaints, conflict resolutions, and legal support in case of fraud or violation of rights.

With the agriculture, mining and energy, infrastructure and transport, interior, and justice sectors, an intersectorial working group was created where joint actions were defined to be incorporated into the intersectorial agendas adopted under the National Environmental Council.

### **Main results of the intersectorial work groups:**

Agreements made with national institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Mines and Energy, Transport and Infrastructure, Interior and Justice, IVIAS, DNP.

1. Establish working groups with government ministries and related bodies from the Transport and Infrastructure, Mines and Energy, and Agriculture sectors to identify potential drivers of deforestation within the sector and the means to handle them.
2. Schedule training sessions with the National Roads Institute - INVIAS and the Ministry of Interior.
3. The Ministry of Environment will work on regulations to define the parameters within which REDD+ projects could be developed in the country.
4. The Ministry of Interior MIJ will work on guidelines for Prior Consultation
5. Accion Social will send a study on carbon removals of the Ranger Families program (FGB).
6. The National Planning Department (DNP) – will include Accion Social within the National Climate Change System SNCC, proposed by CONPES on Climate Change, currently under formulation.
7. The Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Mines and Energy will send information about planned infrastructure of new roads, pipelines, and mining permits granted.
8. Along with Acción Social and MIJ (Bureau of Indian Affairs) we will work on a communication strategy through community radio stations. We will seek the support of the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communication.
9. Training will be organized hand in hand with Notaries around the country in order to avoid an avalanche of power-of-attorneys; such training would prevent having to send a directive prohibiting the processing of said documents in the case of local communities and projects related to the sale of carbon or environmental services.

Additionally, specific working groups were scheduled with each sector to establish the roadmap by which each key stakeholder is to be notified and to establish the procedures for the construction of national and regional strategies. These working groups will be held during the last week of May

### **Comments by different stakeholders on the R-PP Document**

In order to receive input and comments from a broad group of people and organizations, the first draft of the R-PP in its first version was sent on 16 March to 215 persons from 163 institutions (see list in Annex 1b) and uploaded to the Environment Ministry website which has allocated a special site for the R-PP. The R-PP will also upload information about the progress of the process and the evaluation of the document.

Up to this point, we have received comments from ILSA, the NGOs of the REDD<sup>54</sup> working group, from the Process for a Common Agenda for Territorial Governance of the Colombian Pacific Region, and from the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazonia OPIAC. Most of these comments were included in this version of the document and are listed in a summary table that will be uploaded to

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<sup>54</sup> Fundación Natura Colombia, Fondo para la Acción Ambiental y la Niñez, Patrimonio Natural-Fondo de Áreas Protegidas, Ecoversa, WWF, Conservación Internacional, The Nature Conservancy, WCS, Amazon Conservation Team, USAID y Avina.

the site with the comments received by each institution with the changes made or not made in the document along with respective arguments.

The links to download different versions of R-PP document from the site of the Ministry are:

- Version 3.0: May of 2011 available at: <http://bit.ly/jgoRYE>
- Version 2.0: April of 2011 available at: <http://bit.ly/erJiCA>
- Version 1.0: March of 2011 available at: <http://bit.ly/fn6ICc>

The e-mail address to receive the contributions of the different stakeholders is [redd@minambiente.gov.co](mailto:red@minambiente.gov.co).

From the review made to the R-PP, concerns and priority issues to be dealt with during the consultation phase have been identified: land and territory (title extension and rehabilitation of reservations, definition of the agricultural border, clarification, land restitution, and definition of peasant reserve areas) management of sectorial activities (mining and energy, rural development, and infrastructure), and governance (participation, consultation, free, prior, and informed consent for REDD+ projects, social control, criteria of fair and equitable benefits, and control and advisory mechanisms against fraud and corruption).

## **CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN**

Having identified and characterized the stakeholders to be consulted in each of the regions, as well as the relevant bodies and processes, the Consultation and Participation Plan proposes objectives and expected results related to the various components of the R-PP and a proposed methodology and specific activities to achieve those results.

### *General Objective:*

The overall objective of the Consultation and Participation Plan is to ensure social participation, to coordinate public-private sectors and the institutional adaptation needed to build a viable, legitimate REDD+ strategy consistent with national, regional, and local interests, and to ensure transparency throughout the process, the resolution of conflicts, and the protection of the collective rights of communities which depend on forests.

### *Specific Objectives:*

The following specific objectives are proposed:

1. Carry out institutional and regulatory adaptation in each of the sectors to design and implement a national REDD+ Strategy.
2. Define a protocol for consultation and prior informed consent for REDD+.
3. Arrange regional strategies for REDD+.
4. Consolidate a National REDD+ Strategy.
5. Design and implement a strategy proposal for evaluating economic and environmental social impacts (SESA), the monitoring and socio-environmental management framework (ESMF).

### *Expected Results*

1. A regulatory framework for REDD+ agreed with all stakeholders

2. Public institutions at all levels prepared and coordinated for REDD+ strategy implementation.
3. Informed communities ready to make decisions and empowered to influence public policies related with climate change
4. A binding protocol for consultation and free, prior, and informed consent for REDD+.
5. Agreements on environmental management of the territory among public and private sectors, professional associations, civil society, local / regional authorities and the communities dependent on forests.
6. Agreements on local, regional and national Monitoring.
7. Agreements on potential impact management.
8. Consolidated mechanisms for transparency, monitoring, and control at the local, regional and national level.

#### *Methodology of consultation and participation*

The Consultation and Participation Plan will be implemented as a dynamic process, whose backbone is constituted by a capacity-building program targeted at each stakeholder and a participatory communication strategy that ensures access to information to all actors at all levels and facilitates the dialogue between cultures and sectors. Based on these two strategies, a continuous process of participation-action focused on dialogue and consultation is encouraged.

During the first year of preparation, the implementation of the strengthening program that will hold specific actions for each stakeholder group will be designed and initiated. This program will be defined with the participation of these stakeholders and with the support of academia, SINA research institutes, and civil society organizations whose experience allows them to make valuable contributions to the process.

The communication strategy will include at least four scenarios that require communication processes to strengthen the social participation, institutional coordination, and public awareness required for REDD+: public communication, communication with sectors and associations, community communication, and communication with potential financiers (fundraising). There will be a different approach for each region and interest group; therefore, a national strategy will be designed with chapters for each region, coordinating the experiences and communication platforms of SINA institutions and social organizations. Also, as part of the communication strategy, intersectorial meetings and dialogue will be encouraged to reach agreements and legitimate decisions related to REDD+.

The general strategy will mostly be supported by virtual media (Web, electronic bulletins) and intercultural communication tools that allow the content and materials to be adapted to different mediums (video, radio, music, written communication, etc.). It is expected that members from the organizational structures and processes themselves will be involved in designing these tools. It will also involve mass media and alternative media, especially those that contribute to shaping public opinion and public awareness.

With these aids, other forms of consultations will be carried out by interest groups. These consultations imply the use of different participatory methodological tools and mechanisms. In the following we identify the types of consultations to be made by interest group.

Technical consultations and sectorial coordination with the government, companies, and professional associations:

Interviews, working groups, meetings, focus groups, forums, and academic events, will be conducted nationally and in all regions. The following activities will mainly be carried out:

- Interviews and technical working groups with institutions and associations at national level (agriculture, mining and energy, infrastructure, industry) to identify barriers or gaps in sectorial regulations and the necessary adaptations.
- Focal groups and the formation of regional working groups on REDD+ to identify regional sectorial plans and coordinate with regional REDD+ Strategy.
- Forums with regional experts on forests, environmental services, drivers of deforestation and mitigation options as input for the design of regional strategies.
- Meetings with Regional Climate Change Nodes and Coordination with SIRAP working groups to consolidate regional strategies.
- National seminars on REDD+ (one on the needs for institutional and policy adaptation for REDD+ Strategy; one on SESA and ESMF; one on free, prior, and informed consent and benefit sharing; one on reference and monitoring scenarios).

Consultations with forest communities:

Consultations with forest communities will be developed by common consent with the national consultation authorities, with indigenous peoples, with rural and Afro Colombian communities, as well as with agreements in the context of local and regional processes that are interested in participating directly.

We will work to ensure the active and effective participation of legal subjects, who have direct responsibility for managing the territories, which according to the norm, in the case of Afro-Colombian communities are the community councils and ethnic-territorial organizations and in the case of indigenous peoples, the Councils and Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities-AATIS.

Aware of the fact that there are many communities that have not received information, the early information and dialogue phase will continue as part of the Consultation Plan, later to build capacity in specific areas depending on the specific needs in each case

Local workshops, regional coordination meetings, ethnic REDD+ working groups, forums, and seminars will be carried out as part of the strategy for capacity-building to achieve the various proposed results. To this end, spaces will be promoted in autonomous communities and in organizations, as well as in mixed spaces of the public and private sector.

The internal spaces will be critical for communities and their organizations in the construction of their own views on REDD+ and in the projecting of them into their territory through their institutions, planning instruments, and domestic management. Mixed spaces will allow the exchange of views and knowledge among the different stakeholders congregated in the territory so that inter-ethnic and inter-sectorial

agreements are built for the coordination of regional strategies and national, regional, and local institutional adaptation measures.

Specific training activities will be scheduled aimed at local communities, authorities and regional leaders, agencies, and national leaders (on project management, governance, free, prior, and informed consent, benefit-sharing, etc.). Regional and local activities will be coordinated with national consultation authorities where one will access regular information on the progress of the process.

R-PP FORMAL

### Consultations with Civil Society

Through the REDD+ work group, Latin American Climate Platform, Amazonas 2030, Justicia Climática and the other networks, and identified coordinators, regional and national dialogues on climate change and REDD+ will be convened. The results of these dialogues will slowly work themselves into appropriate ethnic, institutional and intersectorial scenarios until common ground found is where all stakeholders having participated are adequately informed and prepared.

#### *Topics for consultation*

#### Institutional adaptation and policy.

The participation and consultations on the process of institutional and policy adaptation is expected to clarify issues such as:

- Competence and responsibilities regarding climate change and REDD+;
- Property rights on carbon and other forestry services;
- Adoption of national and international instruments on Climate Change;
- Legal, fiscal and financial legal framework;
- Free, Prior, and Informed Consent;
- Equitable sharing of benefits, conflict resolution;
- Ownership and tenure;
- Regime of sanctions against corruption and fraud;
- Sector and policy adjustments identified as necessary (for controlling drivers of deforestation).

This should be focused on providing legal guarantees for indigenous peoples, Afro Colombian peoples, and peasant communities of their fundamental rights and also on facilitating the achievement of sectorial goals attending to the priorities for adaptation and mitigation of climate change in each region.

#### Regional Strategies and National Strategy for REDD+

The regional strategies will be coordinated in regional development policy scenarios convened by the National Government and also through existing regional scenarios related to climate change and environmental territorial management, as well as in the climate change nodes, regional environmental councils, SIRAP working groups, among others.

The coordination of regional and national strategies includes the coordination of the impact assessment framework (SESA) and impact management (ESMF), as well as transparency and complaint mechanisms procedures, locally and nationally.

Entities such as ILSA, CENSAT, and some that are part of ECOFONDO, who have expressed their objections and reservations regarding REDD+, will undoubtedly be watching over with strategic interest the building process, the implementation of regional strategies, and the consolidation of the National Strategy.

In addition, social control over the implementation of the R-PP and REDD+ should contribute to enhancing devices and institutional procedures for addressing complaints and possible cases of violation of rights under voluntary markets, as is being done in conjunction with the Ministry of Interior and Justice and the Ombudsman.

The participation of institutions of control, such as the Ombudsman, the prosecutors, people with legal skills, and comptrollers, as well as initiatives of overseer and citizen control networks, will help to ensure transparency and strengthen governance in relation to REDD+.

Free, prior, and informed consent protocol

One of the key tools to implement REDD+ in the collective territory of indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombians will be a binding protocol that guarantees the right to consultation and free, prior, and informed consent of the communities.

This protocol will be developed between the Vice-presidency, the Ministry of Interior and Justice, and the ombudsman and will be subject to prior consultation at national level, including indigenous peoples and peasant and black communities.

*Consultation bodies and processes by stakeholder groups and levels*

There are up-to-date instances and processes related to forests which count on the participation of stakeholders at the national, regional, and local levels, and they should be considered as part of the construction of the REDD+ Strategy to ensure coherence, effectiveness, and sustainability of the process. Listed below are these instances for each group of stakeholders:

**Table: Instances and Processes by groups of interest and levels of management:**

LEVEL	GROUP OF INTEREST	BODIES	PROCESSES/INSTRUMENTS
NATIONAL	GOVERNMENT	CC National Committee	CONPES CC
		Sector and Territorial Subcommittees	National Adaptation Strategy
		Working Groups	REDD+ National Strategy
	CIVIL SOCIETY	National Planning Council	NPC assessment and monitoring
		REDD+ Working Group	Participation and impact in Conpes on climate change, REDD+ National Strategy
		Justicia Climatica	
	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	Permanent Bureau for Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples	Public Indigenous Policy, Safeguard Plans-Auto 004;
		Amazonian Regional Working Group	Indigenous peoples policy Amazon
	AFRO COLOMBIAN COMMUNITIES	High Level Advisory Committee for Afro Colombian Communities	State policy for Afro Colombian Communities Development Plan and Regulations Chapters IV, V and VII of Act 70 of 1993
		National Technical Committee Common Agenda Process Colombian Pacific	Government strengthening, defense of rights and coordination of REDD+ processes
PEASANTS	National Association of	Rural Development	

LEVEL	GROUP OF INTEREST	BODIES	PROCESSES/INSTRUMENTS
		Peasants Users	Implementation and Monitoring
		Vía Campesina and other processes and coordinators	Land recovery and Rights Supervision
		Justicia Climatica and other networks and campaigns on climate change and biodiversity	Construction of popular perspectives on climate change
	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND SECTORS	Technical Sectorial Working Groups	REDD+ Strategy
REGIONAL AND LOCAL	GOVERNMENT- CIVIL SOCIETY	Regional Nodes of Climate Change	Regional Strategies for Mitigation and Adaptation; REDD+ Strategies
		Regional Environmental Councils	Agreements on Territorial Environmental Management
		Working Groups of the Regional System of Protected Areas SIRAP	Conservation priorities, management strategies
		Planning Territory Council	Assessment and monitoring of territorial development and management plans
	GOVERNMENT /INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	Amazon Regional Working Groups Managerial Committee of the Regional Environmental Council for Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Indigenous Departmental Working Groups	Agreements on policies, environmental management processes and investments in the territory
	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities and town councils	Plan de Vida, Government, Individual
	AFRO COLOMBIAN COMMUNITIES	Associations of Community Councils	Ethnic-Development Plans, Natural Resources Management Plans, Internal Regulations
Afro Colombian Communities Territorial Ethnic Processes			
	PEASANTS	Boards of Acción Comunal Peasants' Associations Peasants Networks	Impact on Municipal Development Plans and Territorial Management, Land Policies and Rural Development
	PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND PRODUCTIVE	Professional associations, cooperatives and producer networks at regional and	Agreements on sector policies and private activities

LEVEL	GROUP OF INTEREST	BODIES	PROCESSES/INSTRUMENTS
	SECTORS	local level	

Considering the existing authorities and relevant processes both nationally and regionally, the Consultation and Participation Plan will be aimed at carrying out technical, political, and social consultations with all stakeholders.

The participation of the control bodies, such as the Ombudsman, the prosecutors, people with legal skills, and comptrollers, as well as overseer and citizen control network initiatives, will help to ensure the transparency of the process and strengthen democratic governance.

### **Mechanism for handling complaints and monitoring the consultation and participation process**

Within the activities and budget, specific actions have been included to strengthen mechanisms for transparency, citizen oversight, and social control as an integral part of the National Strategy for REDD+. Entities such as ILSA, CENSAT, and some that are part of ECOFONDO, who have expressed interest, objections, or reservations about REDD+, undoubtedly will be instrumental in tracking and monitoring the R-PP implementation process.

In addition to the social control over R-PP and the development of REDD+ Strategy activities, institutional mechanisms to address possible abuse or violation of rights in context of the voluntary markets are being provided for, as is currently done with the Ministry of Interior and Justice, the Ministry of Environment and the Ombudsman. One of the measures taken was to issue a joint statement widely disseminated from the two ministries, warning of potential scams. Also expected are strong measures to be taken in specific cases where bad faith or irregularities were evidenced- Furthermore, a roadmap is being defined for the regulation of free, prior, and informed consent. Communities can go to the control entities, the Ministry of Interior or Ministry of Environment, to lodge their complaints, and in the near future, complainants will be able to go to the municipal ombudsman, departmental prosecutors, and autonomous regional and sustainable development corporations.

### **Schedule:**

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
Carry out institutional and policy adaptation with each of the sectors to design and implement a national REDD+ Strategy.	High-level meetings	X			
	Interviews with key persons in institutions				
	Technical groups with institutions and professional associations nationwide				
	Meetings with Regional Climate Change Nodes and Coordination with SIRAP Working Groups (5 regions)	X			
	Focal groups with sectors in each region (3 in each region)	X			
	Forums with experts on forest, environmental services,	X			

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
	deforestation drivers (4)				
	National seminars on REDD+ (1 on SESA and ESMF, 1 on free prior and informed consent and benefit sharing, 1 on reference and monitoring scenarios)	X			
	National Working Groups	X	X		
	Regional Nodes Technical Working Groups	X	X	X	
	National and regional consultation with indigenous peoples, Afro Colombian and peasants communities	X	X	X	
	Registration of consultations in the regulation instrument for REDD+ in national entities			X	
	Instruments adoption			X	X
Define protocols for consultation and free, prior, and informed consent for REDD+	Development of Institutional technical proposals (Presidency, MIJ, MADS)	X			
	Proposal coordination with technical and interethnic national team (REDD+ Interethnic Working Group)	X	X		
	Consultation workshops with indigenous, Afro Colombian and peasant communities in the country's five regions		X	X	
	Consultation in national entities on the protocol proposal on free, prior, and informed consent for REDD+		X	X	
Build participatory regional strategies for REDD+ (agreements on environmental management, baseline scenarios, monitoring systems, transparency mechanisms)	Climate Change Nodes Technical Working Groups in each region		X	X	
	Inter-institutional and intersectorial workshops by region		X	X	
	Intercultural forums by region		X	X	
	Panel of experts in each region		X	X	
	National socialization of regional strategies			X	X
Consolidate a REDD+ National Strategy	Coordination of regional strategies			X	X
	Definition of national goals				X

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
	National information and monitoring system				X
Build a participatory strategy of social assessment and environmental (SESA) and a framework for environmental and social monitoring and managing (ESMF)	Institutionally	X			
	REDD+ Interethnic Working Group	X			
	Regional Nodes Workshops	X	X		
	Consultation in national entities		X	X	
	Strengthen mechanisms for local, regional and national transparency, oversight and social control	X	X	X	
Design and implement a communication strategy with differentiated approach by stakeholders and scope	National and international strategy (with public and private institutions, society organizations and media)	X	X	X	X
	Regional strategies (with public and private institutions, sectors and organizations and local communities)	X	X	X	X
Design and implement capacity building programs for each group of stakeholders	Institutional, community, sectorial capacity building,	X	X	X	X

## Budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands of US dollars)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Technical Consultations	High-level meetings and national technical working groups	\$	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$15
	Regional climate change node-SIRAP	\$10	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$85
	Focus groups with sectors	\$10	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$30
	Forums and seminars with	\$20	\$50	\$50	\$0	

	experts on SESA / ESMF / FPIC and benefit distribution/ and monitoring of deforestation scenarios					\$120
<b>Consultations with forest communities</b>	Caribbean	\$10	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$70
	Andean	\$10	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$70
	Pacific	\$10	\$40	\$40	\$0	\$90
	Amazon	\$10	\$50	\$50	\$0	\$110
	Orinoco	\$10	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$70
<b>Capacity Building Program (includes participatory analysis of impacts)</b>	Indigenous Peoples and Afro Colombian Communities	\$40	\$200	\$200	\$150	\$590
	With public national regional institutions	\$10	\$50	\$50	\$20	\$130
	With NGOs	\$10	\$20	\$20	\$10	\$60
	With companies and professional associations	\$10	\$20	\$30	\$20	\$80
<b>Design and implementation of national and regional communications strategies</b>	Communicator	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$160
	Video	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$0	\$100
	Radio	\$10	\$10	\$5	\$5	\$30
	Web	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$80
	Publications	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$80
	Regional communication strategies	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$200
	Environmental Sector	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$20	\$120
<b>Institutional and regulatory adaptation</b>	Rural Development Sector	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$20	\$120
	Mining, Energy Sector	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$20	\$120
	Infrastructure Sector	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$20	\$120
	Caribbean	\$0	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$60
<b>Participatory development of regional strategies</b>	Pacific	\$0	\$40	\$40	\$0	\$80
	Andean	\$0	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$60
	Amazon	\$0	\$40	\$40	\$0	\$80
	Orinoco	\$0	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$60
	<b>Consolidation and implementation of the national strategy</b>	Strengthening of accountability and social control mechanisms	\$0	\$20	\$20	\$20

	Work with national authorities and protocol prior consultation		\$100	\$100	\$100	\$300
	National Strategy publication and socialization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$100
<b>Total</b>		\$400	\$1200	\$1185	\$665	\$3450
<b>Government</b>		\$	\$100	\$85	\$65	\$250
<b>FCPF</b>		\$200	\$500	\$400	\$300	\$1400
<b>UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)</b>		\$200	\$600	\$700	\$300	\$1800

R-PP FORM

## Component 2: Preparing the REDD+ Strategy

### 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

Please provide the following information:

- **Assessment of land use, forest laws, policy and Governance in the space below in five to ten pages.**
- **Complete the activities and budget in Table 2a for any follow-up or study required (budget data are detailed in Component 5)**
- **If necessary, attach in Annex 2a, a work program or a draft ToR for activities to be carried out.**

#### 2.1 ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE

##### 2.1.1 FORESTS

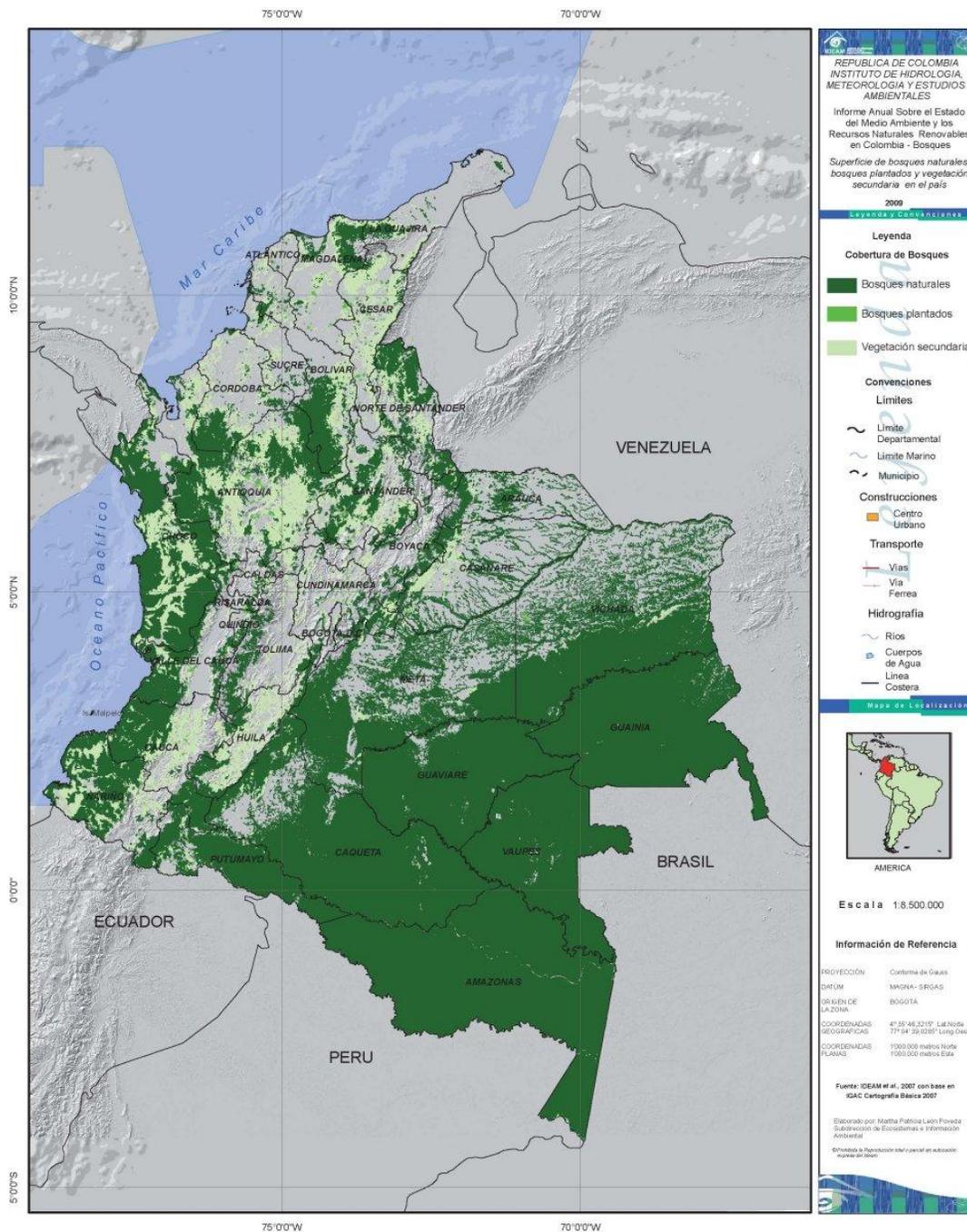
Colombia has a total area of 2,070,408 sq km (207,040,800 hectares) spread over a mainland area of 1,141,748 sq km (114,174,800 hectares) and a maritime area of 928,660 km<sup>2</sup> (92,866,000 hectares) representing 44.5% of the total land area (IGAC, 2009).

According to the Map the Colombian Mainland, Coastal and Marine Ecosystems (IDEAM, et al., 2007), total natural forest cover up to 61,246,659 hectares, accounting for 53.64% of the country's mainland. Additionally, there is an area of 161,161 hectares of planted forests within the agro systems area representing 0.14% of the country's mainland (Table 2.2 and map pg 63). (IDEAM 2010)

**Tabla 2.2** Superficie en hectáreas por cobertura

Clases de cobertura	Superficie total	Superficie continental
	(ha)	(%)
Bosques naturales	61.246.659	53,64
Vegetación secundaria	8.148.154	7,14
Bosques plantados	161.161	0,14
Totales	69.555.974	60,92

Fuente: IDEAM *et al.*, 2007.

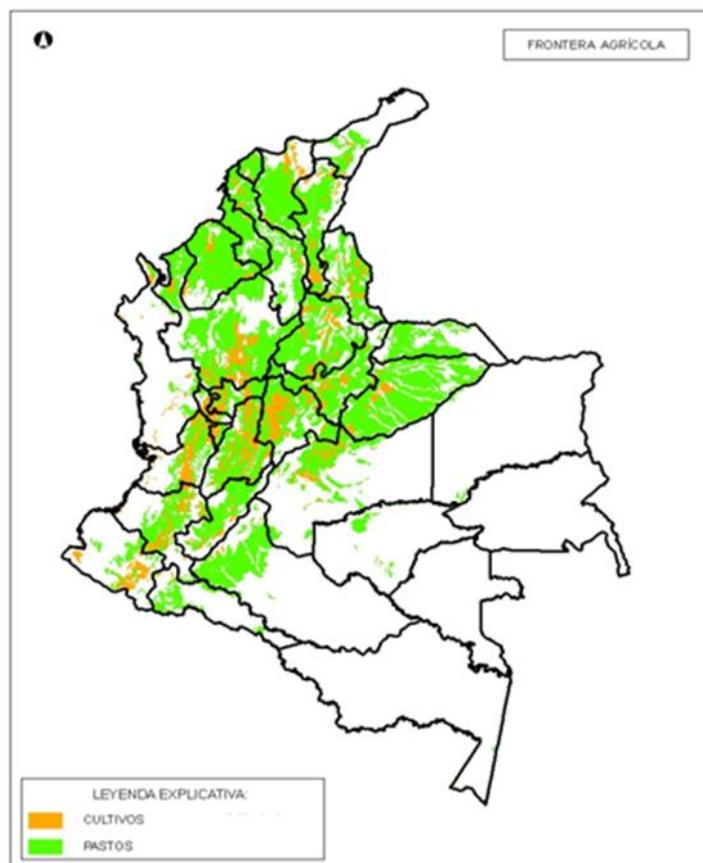


**Map 1. Area of natural forests, planted forests and secondary vegetation in the country in 2009 (IDEAM 2010)**

The departments of Amazonas, Caquetá, Guainía, Guaviare and Vaupés are those with the largest area of natural forests in the country with 35,184,675 hectares, representing approximately 50% of the total, which indicates that the majority of forest cover is in the southeastern part of the country. (IDEAM 2010)

## 2.1.2 AGRICULTURAL USE

The country currently has 4.9 million hectares planted with agricultural and forestry products and about 38.6 million hectares destined to livestock. However, only 5 million of these acres are in improved pastures, and according to the IGAC, only 19.3 million of about 38 million hectares are actually land suited for cattle, hence the 2019 Strategic Plan for Livestock, prepared by Fedegan has a goal of "returning 10 million hectares to nature" (MADR 2010).



**Map 2. Distribution of agricultural lands (orange) and livestock (in green) in Colombia**

The productive structure of Colombian agriculture is small but diversified and traditional food crops still occupy the largest share of the cultivated area. 90% of the cultivated area is devoted to products that make up the basic food basket of the Colombian population. In contrast, the area devoted to non-food crops (cotton, tobacco, sisal, flowers, sugar cane for ethanol and palm for biodiesel) is small, representing only 2.5% of the total area, while forests crops represent 7.2% (MARD 2010).

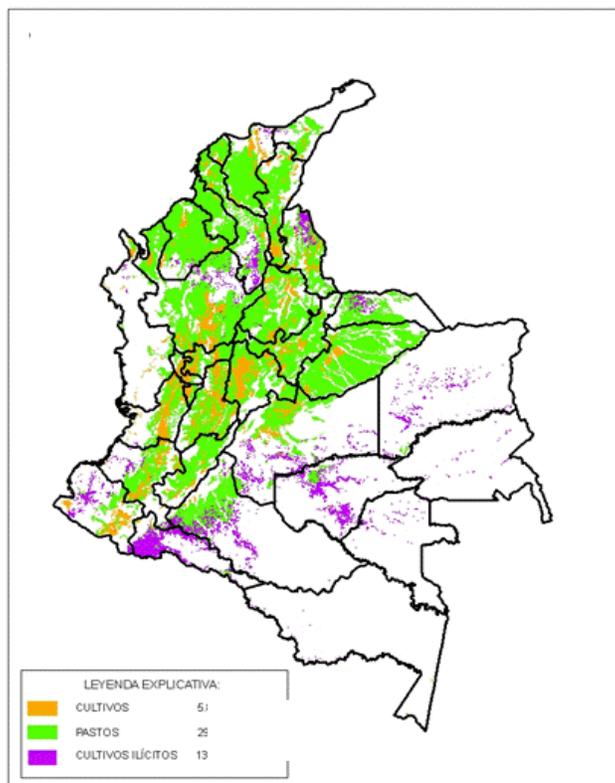
The crop that takes up the most land in agriculture is still Colombian coffee (18% of the total area). Corn is the second largest crop (13%), followed by rice (10%) and bananas (9.3%), sugarcane (8.8%), African palm (7.8%) and fruit trees (5%). These six commodities account for almost 55% of the total cultivated area. (MADR 2010)

Colombian livestock makes extensive use of land and is technologically backward but, in turn, this part of the agricultural sector consumes a significant portion of the incentives offered, especially credit and ICR. However, there are many options to strengthen and modernize the sector, such as agro-forestry systems or semi-confinement, but everyone should focus on increasing yield per hectare using technical pasture management. Good pasture management and animal nutrition and health techniques are key to improving natural diet, which would give a competitive advantage to Colombian livestock (MADR 2010).

### 2.1.3 ILLICIT CROPS

The UN Integrated Illicit Crop Monitoring System (SIMCI) has indicated that "the census for 2008 identified an area of 80,953 hectares cultivated with coca, while in 2009 the area was 68,025 hectares, which means a 31.2% reduction over the last two years and 16% last year." Meanwhile the cocaine production was reduced by 9%, down from 450 metric tons in 2008 (adjusted figure) to 410 metric tons in 2009.

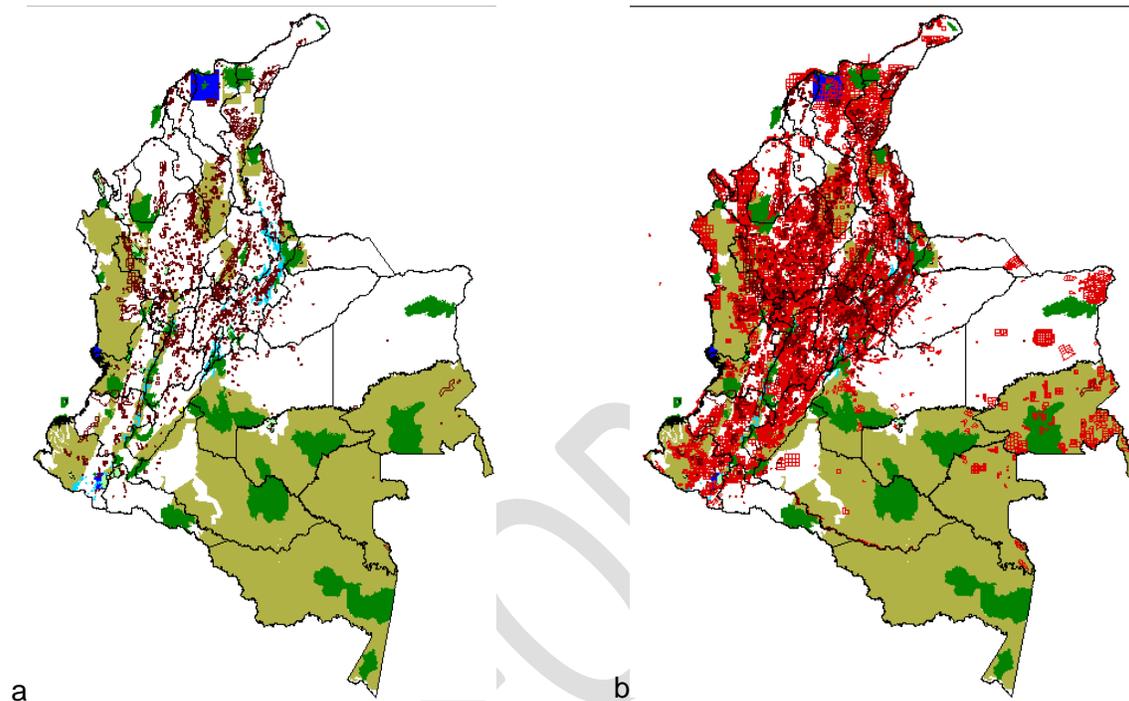
Despite this decline, this illicit crop is highly mobile and is concentrated in departments with extensive forest cover exerting a strong impact on forests since it is estimated that to establish one hectare of marijuana, coca, or poppy, 1.5, 2.5 and 4.5 hectares of natural ecosystems, respectively, must be removed. (SIMCI 2010)



**Map 3. Presence of illicit crops (purple) in relation to agricultural areas in Colombia  
(MADR 2010)**

#### 2.1.4 MINING APPLICATIONS

Colombia is a country whose mineral potential is rated as large, a fact that has boosted investment in the country for this type of activity and which has generated huge interest in mining the acquisition of mining permits as shown in the following maps:



**Map 4. (a) Mining titles (in red) in October 2008, (b) Titles and mining applications (in red) in October 2008 according to MAVDT information on protected zones and national strategic ecosystems (green)**

Mining stands as one of the main challenges for implementing REDD+ activities, since the opportunity costs of these activities are highly damaging and can hardly be covered by projects involving forest conservation.

Now, if you consider that according to data from MAVDT, 56% of the protected forest reserve areas, 15% of the Forest Reserve areas of Act 2<sup>a</sup>, and about 34% of the regional national parks are eligible for mining applications, the need to determine the possible extent of this potential mine development in relation to any REDD+ activity which may be implemented in the future is clear. Even with ignoring the reality in the Andean, Caribbean, and Pacific regions, conflicts still could arise with regard to ensuring the viability of developing REDD+. Furthermore, although the request for mining entitlements is not as marked in the Amazon and the Orinoco, there is great interest in the Piedmont region and in the possibility of mining Coltan in flat areas, and therefore, we may expect increased pressure on forest resources in the future.

## 2.2 GOVERNANCE IN LAND USE: LAND MANAGEMENT FIGURES

In order to promote the development of a forestry economy and the protection of soils and wildlife, seven major **Areas of Forest Reserve** (ZRF) were declared in 1959 (by Act 2ª): Pacific, Central, Río Magdalena, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Serranía de Los Motilones, Cocuy, and Amazonia (Table 2.9), with an initial area of 65,280,321 hectares, which covers the vast majority of the country's forest ecosystems. These areas by their nature are considered a public utility and of social interest, and for years they have become the main element of the ecological and environmental heritage of the nation. However, over time there have been parts of the original areas that have been degenerated from their original condition. Some of the land is now used for urban development, other affected areas, about 6 million hectares, are now not covered by forest. (IDEAM 2010)

**Tabla 2.9** Tipo de coberturas boscosas en las Zonas de Reserva Forestal, Ley 2ª de 1959

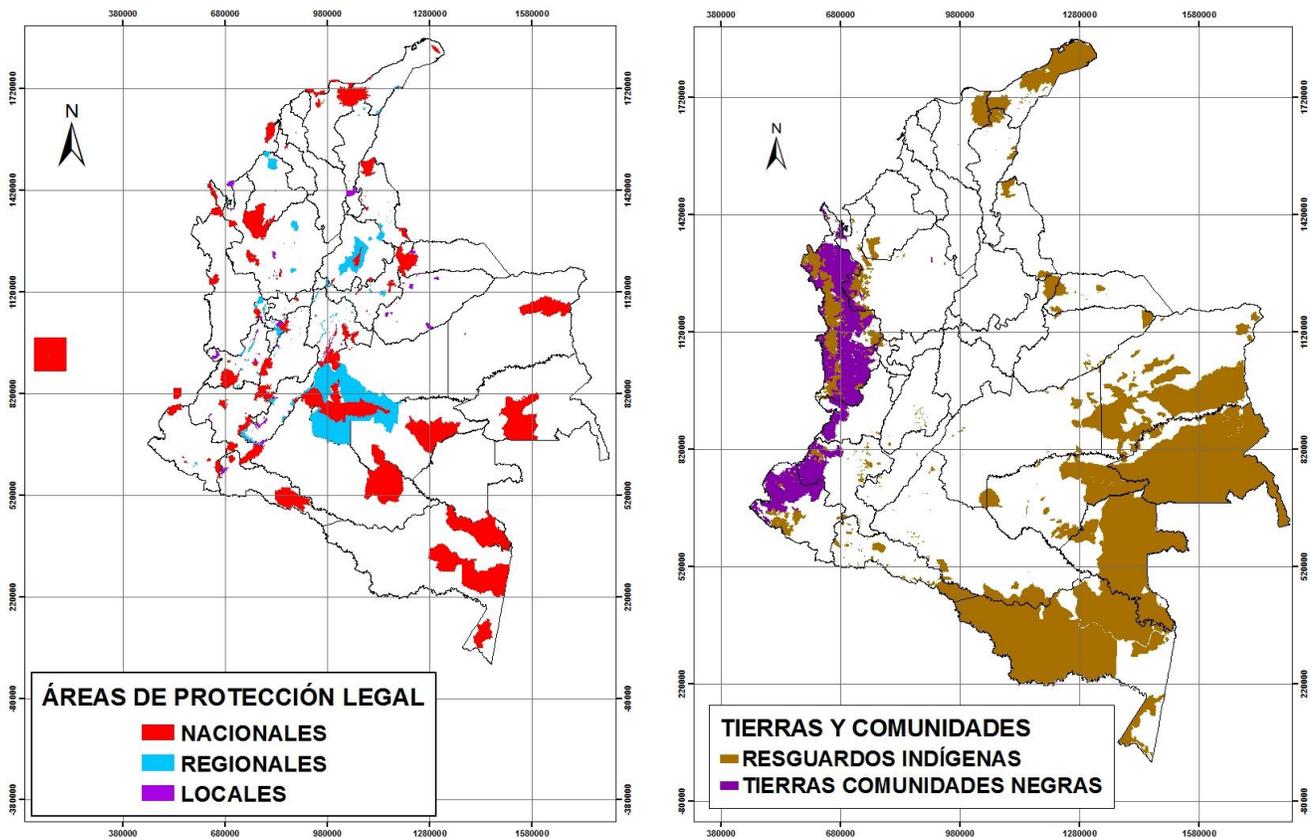
Zonas de Reserva Forestal	Bosques naturales (%)	Bosques plantados (%)	Vegetación secundaria (%)	Área total reserva (ha)
Amazonia	94		1	37.844.524
Central	25	0	5	1.543.707
Cocuy	42		5	730.389
Pacífico	68	0	18	8.010.504
Río Magdalena	35	1	20	2.155.591
Serranía de Los Motilones	33	0	33	552.691
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	41		24	539.215
Total				51.376.621

Fuente: IDEAM *et al.*, 2007, con Cartografía base MAVDT & IDEAM, 2005.



**Map 5. Original extension of the 7 AFR of Colombia.  
(MADR 2010)**

Moreover, according to information reported by the Special Administrative Unit of the National Natural Parks System (UAESPNN), the areas protected by the National Natural Parks System represent 11% of the total mainland area of the country (12,606,730.13 hectares); the jurisdictions of some of them are located in the maritime areas. National protected areas cover 9,338,137.50 hectares of natural forests representing 15% of the national total, which makes them a strategic instrument in forest resource protection. Apart from this, regional protection areas cover 3.2% of the national area (3,707,696 ha), and local protection areas are 0.4% (463,026 ha) (IDEAM 2010).



**Maps 6 and 7. Country's protected areas (left) and the collective territories of Indigenous and black communities (MARD 2010)**

Additionally, the extent of **indigenous reserves** (map X) represents 27% of the country's mainland area with 30,571,640 hectares and contains 43% of the nation's natural forests (26,485,028 hectares), 1% planted forest (819 ha) and 7% secondary vegetation, that is 583,347 hectares (IDEAM et al., 2007). Eight reserves (Witoto, Cube, Curripaco Puinave Nuk, Cube-Curripaco-Piapoco-Piaroa-Puinave, Yucuna-Tanimuka-Matapi-Makuna-Cube, Embera-Katio and Tanimuca) contain 75% of the total area of natural forests belonging to the reserves. (IDEAM 2010)

According to the Map of Colombian Mainland, Coastal and Marine Ecosystems (IDEAM et al., 2007), Afro Colombian community territories represent 5% of the national land area, they have a total of 3,361,645 hectares of natural forest which corresponds to 5% of this type of coverage for the country and 973,030 hectares of secondary forest, representing 12% of the national total. Of the 156 territories, 11 are home to 50% of the natural forests: Acadesan, Mayor del Medio Atrato, Cordillera Occidental Nariño (COPDICONC), Pro-Defensa del Río Tapaje, Mayor de Novita, Alto Guapi, río Baudó Acaba, Renacer Negro, ACAPA, río Cajambre and Mayor del Municipio Condoto e Iró (IDEAM 2010)

By way of a comparison table, we present a summary that Rodriguez (2006) developed with respect to the distribution of forests by type of ownership. However, one must bear in mind that much of this information is outdated in relation to the above data and therefore we recommend using this information as indication reference and preferably as a proxy for the percentage distribution of such property in relation to the national territory.

**Indicative Table: Distribution of Colombian forests by ownership type**

	Área (Has)	Proporción frente al área nacional	Proporción frente al área de bosques naturales	Fuente
Parques Nacionales <sup>9</sup>	10.409.081	9%	17%	UAESPNN, 2006 <sup>10</sup>
Reservas forestales y otras áreas declaradas protegidas por el Estado	17.920.000	16%	28%	Andrade et al, 2003
Áreas protegidas por los entes departamentales y municipales	489.482	0.004%	0.008%	IAvH, 2003
Área de resguardos indígenas	31.337.000	27%	48%	DNP, 2003
Área territorios colectivos de comunidades negras	1.055.000	1%	1.6%	DANE, 1998
Propiedad privada	3.840.000	3%	6%	Andrade et al, 2003
Reservas de la Sociedad Civil inscritas a la UAESPNN	10.744,49	0.0001%	0.0002%	UAESPNN, 2005 <sup>11</sup>
Reservas de la Sociedad Civil inscritas a la ARCRNSC	50.000	0.0004%	0.0008%	ARCRNSC, 2005 <sup>12</sup>

## 2.3 DESCRIPTION OF DEFORESTATION IN THE COUNTRY (IDEAM 2011)

Deforestation data reported for Colombia in reference documents range from 600,000 hectares per year reported by IGAC and ICA in 1987, 221,000 hectares in 2002 reported by IGAC, and 101,000 hectares reported by IDEAM in 2004 for the period 1986-2001. The differences in the figures may be due to technical or methodological factors that make historical trend analysis difficult.

International studies give radically different figures for Colombia. For example, the World Resources Institute (WRI) reported that in 1991 the deforestation in the country was 380,000 hectares per year (Hansen et al., 2008), and FAO in 1993 states that in the period from 1981 to 1990 the rate of deforestation amounted to 367,000 hectares per year.

Through the project "Institutional capacity to support Scientific Technical REDD Projects: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia", IDEAM made a preliminary estimate of deforestation at national level using remote sensing for the period 2000 to 2007. The study used units of Earth Coverage based on the Corine Land Cover Map, scale: 1:500,000 corresponding to dense forest, open forest, riparian or gallery forest, and fragmented forest.

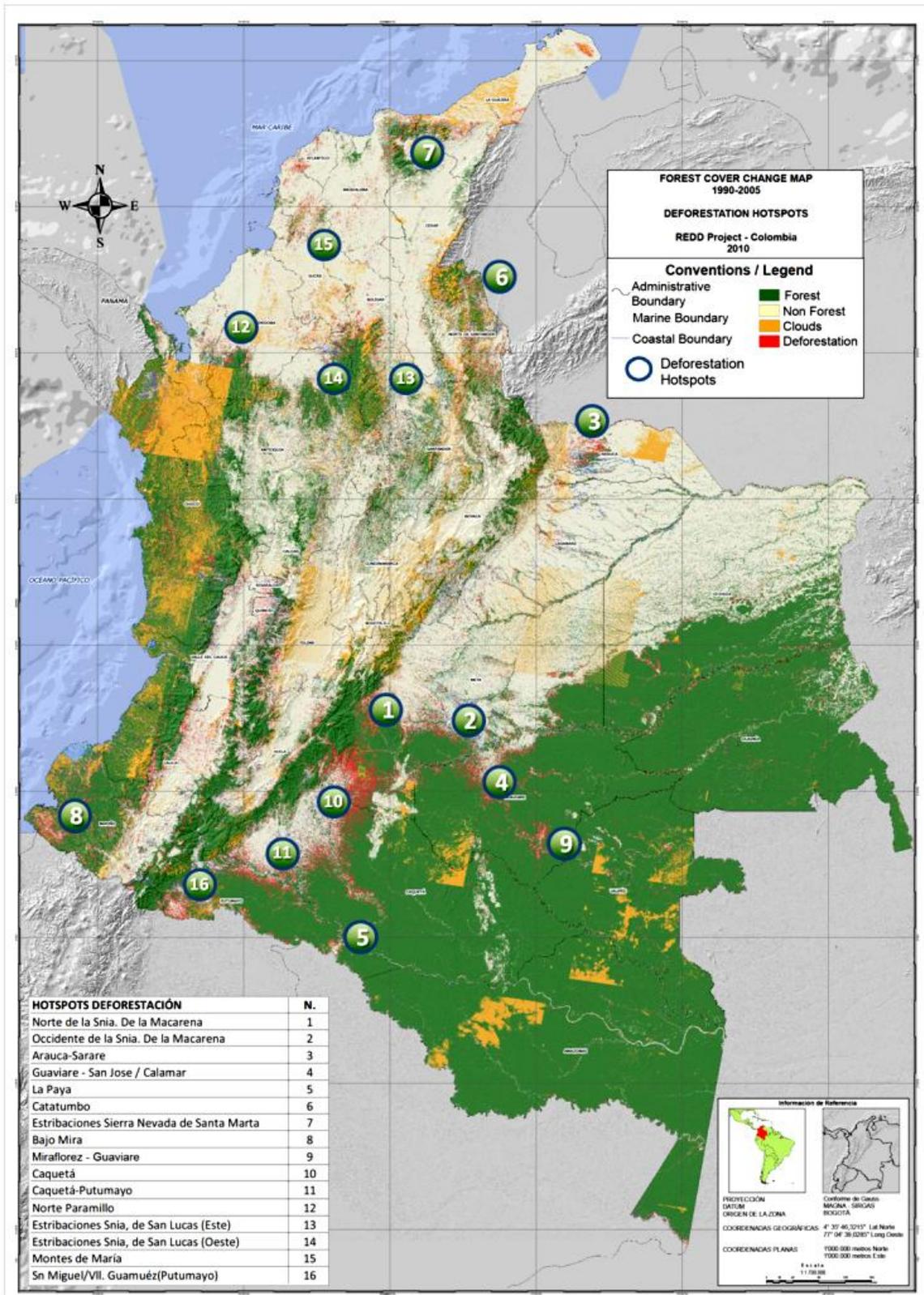
The results of this wide-scale approach show that the country lost more than two million hectares of forest between 2000 and 2007, especially in the Amazon region and Andean regions. Average annual deforestation was a little more than 336,000 hectares / year (Table 3.10)

**Tabla 3.10** Rangos de área deforestada y deforestación promedio anual 2000-2007\*

Región	Deforestación total periodo 2000–2007 (ha)			Deforestación promedio anual (ha/año)		
	Inferior	Media	Superior	Inferior	Media	Superior
Andes	462.902	578.627	694.352	66.129	82.661	99.193
Pacífico	376.718	470.897	565.076	53.774	67.217	80.660
Orinoquia	204.394	255.493	306.592	29.199	36.499	43.799
Amazonia	585.088	731.360	877.632	83.584	104.480	125.376
Caribe	256.054	320.068	384.082	36.579	45.724	54.869
Total	1.885.156	2.356.445	2.827.734	269.265	336.581	403.897

\* Cifras preliminares sujetas a validación con datos de sensores remotos de alta resolución o datos de campo.

Map 8 illustrates that areas with the most evidence of deforestation are mainly located in the foothills of the Colombian Amazonia and the Pacific, specifically in the areas Lozada-Guayabero Guejar-Ariari, the urbanized fringe covering San Jose del Guaviare, Nariño and the Pacific Cauca, and Baudó-Darién. Similarly, there are hot spots of deforestation in the Montes de Maria, the western slopes of the San Lucas Mountains, foothills of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, north of the Serranía del Perijá and the Arauca Casanare foothills. (IDEAM 2011).



Map 8. Map of change in forest cover in Colombia for the 1990-2005 period (IDEAM 2010)

To improve the scale of analysis, during 2010, IDEAM in the context of the aforementioned project "Institutional Strengthening of the technical and scientific capacity to support REDD projects" conducted an exercise to quantify deforestation at national level (Fine 2 scale) using remote sensing imagery for the 1990-2000-2005 period. LANDSAT images were used (sensors TM and ETM+) with a spatial resolution of 30m as the fundamental input for the generation of remote sensing information on historical deforestation.

The data obtained identified an area of forest cover loss<sup>55</sup> in the 1990-2000 period of 3,227,570 hectares, i.e., using a linear loss for the 10 years of analysis we obtain an average annual rate of forest cover loss of 322,705 hectares per year. While in the data obtained for the 2000-2005 the change in forest cover area was 1,366,671 hectares, i.e., applying a linear loss for the 5 years of analysis gives an average annual loss of forest cover of 273,334 hectares per year. The areas where most forest loss was concentrated in this period are Cauca, Nariño (around Tumaco), the Amazonian piedmont, flanks of the Serranía de San Lucas and northwest of the department of Caquetá. In relative terms, the Caribbean region was the area which lost the greatest proportion of forest area in both the periods analyzed. (Table 4) (IDEAM 2011)

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<sup>55</sup> For the reference studies, the term forest refers to the land mainly occupied by trees that may contain shrubs, palms, bamboo, herbs and lianas, which is dominated by tree cover with a canopy density of at least 30%, a minimum height of canopy (in situ) of 5 meters at the time of identification and a minimum area of 1 ha. Tree covers of commercial forestry plantations (coniferous and / or broadleaf) planted palm trees crops for agricultural production are excluded.

Tabla 4. Proporción del área boscosa deforestada por regiones

Periodo analizado	Indicador	Región					Total
		Caribe	Andes	Pacífico	Orinoquía	Amazonía	
1990-2000	Bosque 1990 (ha)	2.385.258	12.526.779	5.197.012	2.332.929	41.916.161	64.358.139
	Deforestación (ha)	398.271	1.009.032	202.879	295.142	1.321.728	3.227.052
	% bosque perdido	16,7	8,1	3,9	12,7	3,2	5,0
	deforestación promedio anual (ha)	39.827	100.903	20.288	29.514	132.173	322.705
	% bosque perdido promedio anual	1,7	0,8	0,4	1,3	0,3	0,5
2000-2005	Bosque 2000 (ha)	1.952.936	11.445.394	4.794.536	2.211.404	40.141.410	60.545.680
	Deforestación (ha)	181.998	367.493	130.041	141.909	545.231	1.366.671
	% bosque perdido	9,3	3,2	2,7	6,4	1,4	2,3
	deforestación promedio anual (ha)	36.400	73.499	26.008	28.382	109.046	273.334
	% bosque perdido promedio anual	1,9	0,6	0,5	1,3	0,3	0,5

R-PP FORN

### 2.3.2 DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

Understanding deforestation and forest degradation at national and even regional level is not easy because there are multiple factors that determine a specific land use, which may depend on various biophysical cultural or policy determinants, as well as the technical and economic capacity of the owners or land users, different market trends and profitability parameters, demographic pressures, safety factors, logistics facilities that affect the ability of products to market, and even the availability of information on the benefits and disadvantages of different options that agricultural practices in a given area may have (Figure 6).

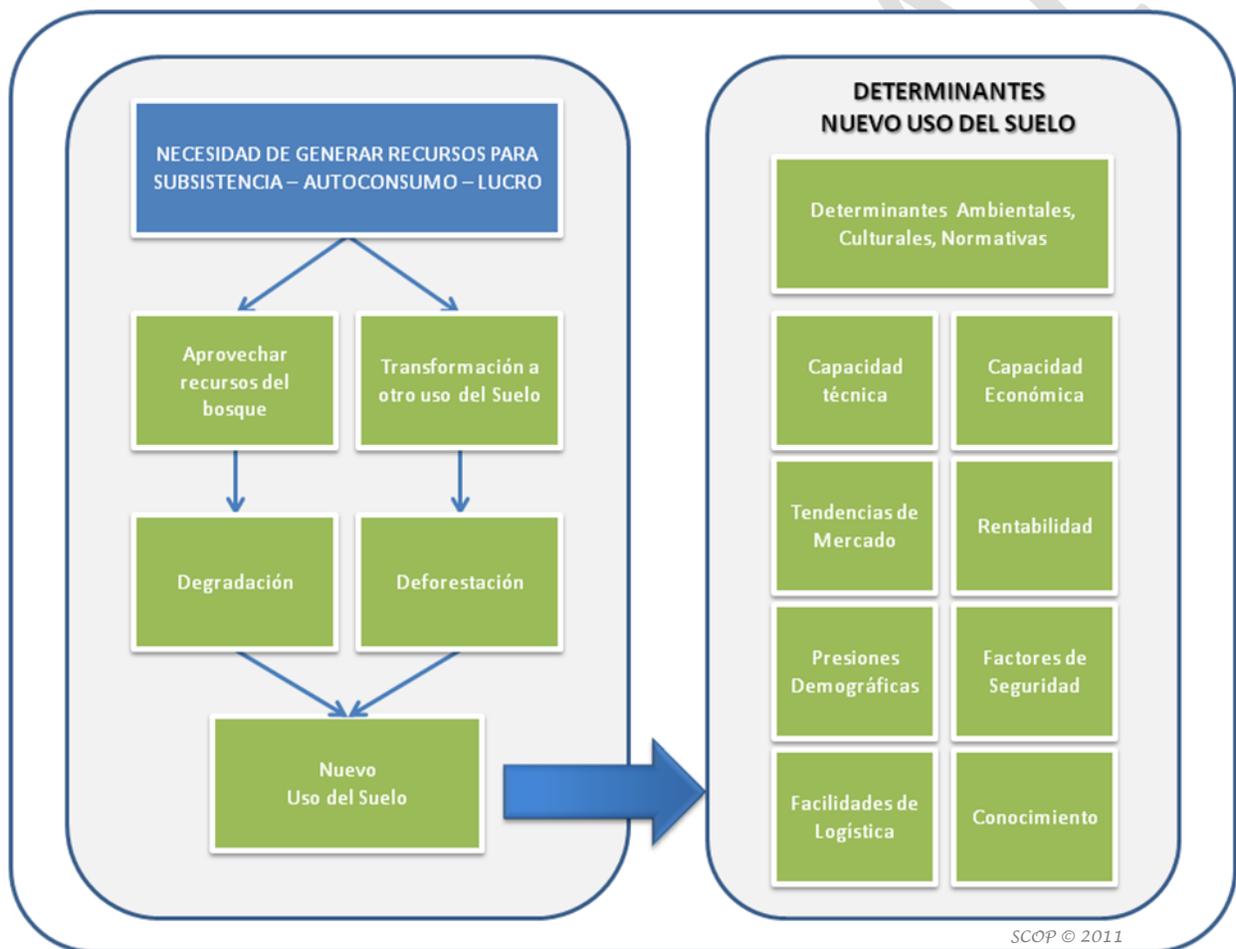


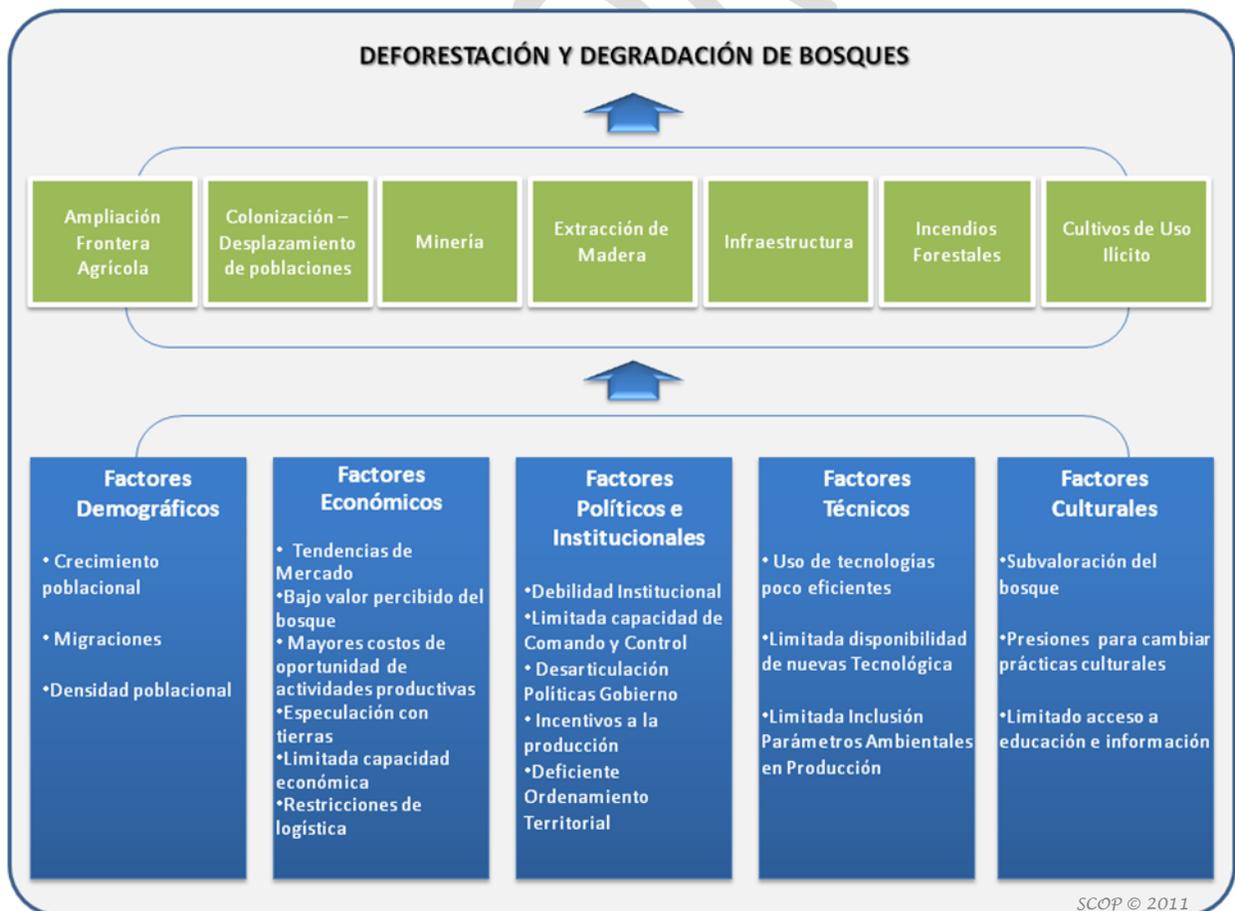
Figure 6. General determinants of change in land use

In the case of Colombia, these conditions largely determine seven causes or drivers of deforestation, namely:

- Extension of agricultural and livestock frontier.
- Illicit crops.

- Settlement / displacement of populations.
- Infrastructure (including that associated with energy-related activities, roads, etc.)
- Mining.
- Removal of timber for sale or personal consumption (including both legal and illegal extraction).
- Wildfires.

These drivers of deforestation in turn have a number of underlying causes which may be demographic, economic, political / institutional, technical, environmental, or cultural (Figure 7). However, it is important to note that both at national and sub-national level it is necessary to conduct a detailed study on the behavior of these drivers and their underlying causes, because although it has been determined that about 75% of the main causes of natural forest cover loss are associated with the expansion of the agricultural frontier and colonization, it must be recognized that they are closely related to the development of illicit crops in places like Putumayo, Guaviare, Caquetá, and Meta, where the clearing of a few forest acres to create community settlements will develop minor productive agricultural activities but will have a major impact on the increase in degradation and deforestation fronts. This relationship which involves an increase in agricultural frontier / settlement / illicit cultivation highlights the importance of knowing more precisely the underlying causes and the interactions that determine a change in land use.



**Figure 7. Deforestation Drivers in Colombia (green) and underlying causes (blue)**

One initial way to approach a quantification of potential deforestation drivers in the country can be generated based by the classification of forest cover change with regard to other coverage made by the IDEAM for the 2000 to 2005 period. In their Technical Report for the Quantification of historical deforestation in Colombia (IDEAM 2010), it was established that "for the 2000-2005 period the change in forest cover through deforestation occurs mainly to secondary vegetation coverage, corresponding to 38.2% of the changed area. It is also important to take into account changes to heterogeneous pastures and agricultural areas, with 36.2% and 14.7% respectively, as shown in Table 5."

These figures may indicate that most of the change can be attributed to factors of forest degradation, probably because of selective cutting of timber for sale or personal consumption or small-scale agricultural activities. On the other hand, the change to pasture land shows the expansion of the cattle frontier as the main factor in the change in the country's forests, which in turn is followed by its conversion to different types of agricultural land.

It is worth mentioning that from this type of information it is not possible to determine whether changes to heterogeneous grassland or cropland came about directly through a shift to agricultural uses or were prompted by a previous change due to development of illicit crops. These data show that about 90% of the deforestation in this period can be attributed to agricultural activities, whether legitimate or not.

**Table 5. Categorization of the change in forest cover through deforestation, 2000-2005**

**Tabla 5. Tipificación del cambio de coberturas boscosas por deforestación periodo 2000 - 2005**

Cobertura	Área ha	% Área
Áreas urbanizadas	14.462	1,1
Cultivos transitorios	6.621	0,5
Cultivos permanentes	3.176	0,2
Pastos	495.044	36,2
Áreas agrícolas heterogéneas	201.294	14,7
Plantación forestal	38	0,0
Herbazales	20.698	1,5
Arbustales	81.215	5,9
Vegetación secundaria	521.559	38,2
Zonas quemadas	3.742	0,3
Otras áreas sin vegetación	2.789	0,2
Vegetación acuática	3.277	0,2
Superficies de agua	12.851	0,9

This same approach can be made at regional level, where the areas of change from forest cover to secondary vegetation are concentrated in the Andean and Amazon regions, yielding

percentages of 9.7 and 9.5% respectively (see Table 6). This may suggest relevant degradation processes and or forest intrusion.

**Table 6. Changes in forest cover to other types of land cover (Deforestation) for the region for the 2000-2005 period.**

**Tabla 6. Cambios de la cobertura de Bosque a otros tipos de cobertura de la tierra (Deforestación) por región para el periodo 2000 - 2005**

Cobertura	Región	Área ha	% de Área
Áreas urbanizadas	Andes	7.051	0,5
	Pacifico	4.414	0,3
	Amazonia	718	0,1
Cultivos transitorios	Andes	4.315	0,3
Cultivos permanentes	Orinoquia	1.113	0,1
	Amazonia	1.569	0,1
Pastos	Caribe	34.687	2,5
	Andes	105.263	7,7
	Pacifico	14.462	1,1
	Orinoquia	56.117	4,1
	Amazonia	192.135	14,1
Áreas agrícolas heterogéneas	Caribe	22212	1,6
	Andes	37592	2,8
	Orinoquia	4226	0,3
	Amazonia	97437	7,1
Herbazales	Andes	15897	1,2
	Amazonia	1254	0,1
Arbustales	Caribe	58.138	4,3
	Andes	7.542	0,6
Vegetación secundaria	Pacifico	1.370	0,1
	Caribe	33.618	2,5
	Andes	132.744	9,7
	Pacifico	86.583	6,3
	Orinoquia	44.201	3,2
Zonas quemadas	Amazonia	129.473	9,5
	Orinoquia	1.368	0,1
Otras áreas sin vegetación	Andes	1.564	0,1
Vegetación acuática	Amazonia	1.139	0,1
	Orinoquia	2.587	0,2
Superficies de agua	Amazonia	3.435	0,3
	Orinoquia	1.152	0,1
Sin información	Caribe	14.023	1,0
	Andes	133.055	9,7
	Pacifico	67.337	4,9
	Orinoquia	14.058	1,0
	Amazonia	29.278	2,1
		1.362.153	100,0

In the case of deforestation associated with increases in pasture cover, these mainly occur in the Amazon region during the period of analysis (14.1% of the total area of deforestation), followed by the Andean region with 7.7% of the total area of deforestation; thus it is revealed the significant role played by the driver of deforestation in these areas.

On the other hand, the presence of burned areas was observed exclusively in the Orinoco region, a fact that could indicate the importance of mainly focusing activities on controlling this deforestation driver in the region.

The development of the R-PP, and in general of the ENREDD+, is an opportunity to raise awareness in the country of the drivers of deforestation and of socio-economic conditions that facilitate them. This study should be conducted not only nationally, but also at sub-national level in order to be consistent with the country's REDD+ and in order to enable the generation of alternative, effective, and contextualized controls according to the different characteristics of the country's five regions.

Even if we are aware that the current 2011-2014 development plan outlines five major growth drivers for the country: 1) Agriculture, 2) Mining, 3) Infrastructure, 4) Housing, and 5) Innovation, and that the first four are the direct cause of processes that put pressure on natural resources and generate deforestation, the urgency of a thorough analysis of the possible implications that these development drivers can have on development trends can be understood and we can understand also how this could influence the decisions of different stakeholders with regard to land use. This will also involve developing studies on opportunity costs in the different regions of the country and a more detailed identification of the different drivers of deforestation and their underlying causes which would thereby allow us to design appropriate control strategies.

## **2.4 FOREST LAW**

The regulations relating to the subject of national forests is vast, and some provisions are more than 50 years old. Forest protection actions in the country began with the issuance of Decree 1454 of 1942, both of which regulated areas related to protective forests and for the first time included definitions for Rainforest of general interest, public Forests, in addition to including provisions related to forest exploitation and development. (IDEAM 2010)

The issuance of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Act of 1959, which created seven large forest reserves in the country, marks a new conceptualization of the development of forestry, soil protection, and wildlife (IDEAM, 2007)

The planning of the country's forest resources with a view to coordinating environmental policy in Colombia continued with the enactment of the National Code of Renewable Natural and Environment Resources (Decree-law 2811 of 1974). Forest-related provisions in these decrees are precisely and carefully presented in a manner that easily serves as a guide for the interpretation of current regulations. In the documents issues related with its administration, management, conservation, development and industrialization are considered (Murillo, 2008).

Many of the provisions and principles of the National Code of Renewable Natural and Environment Resources were introduced as elements of policy and regulatory contributions to the 1991 Constitution and Act 99 of 1993, addressing such issues as the right of all people to enjoy a healthy environment (prioritizing the public good over the individual), economic and cultural development, social equity in favor of the benefit to society, strengthening of environmental systems, the creation of special management areas and use of economic instruments (for example, return rates), all of which makes the objectives of sustainable development clear (Murillo, 2008).

From this new regulatory framework, a series of regulations were issued to promote reforestation through incentives or economic recognition as in Act 139 of 1994, which

established the Forestry Incentive Certificate (CIF). Within this framework and in order to regulate the Act, the Government issued Decree 1824 of 1994, related to the technical criteria for species selection and eligibility, the granting of CIF plantation payment. Within this scheme and to recognize preserved areas of strategic value, Decree 900 of 1997 was issued in relation to the Forestry Incentive Certificate of Conservation, which has not yet been put into force (Ruiz, 2008).

As part of the new environmental institutional framework, a Forest policy was formulated (Ministry of Environment & DNP, 1996). It was approved by CONPES Document 2834, 1996, in order to accomplish the sustainable use of forests, foster its conservation, consolidate the incorporation of forestry sector into the national economy, and contribute to improving the quality of life of the population. In developing this policy and to update the forest regulations in line with the new concepts and requirements of Act 99 of 1993, Decree 1791 of 1996 or Forests Exploitation System was enacted, which regulates the activities of government and individuals regarding the use, handling, exploitation and conservation of forests and wild flora in order to achieve sustainable development. This Act is the basic tool for sustainable forest resource management and deals with the requirements of forestry-related development, mobilization, industries, nurseries, plantations, and control and monitoring systems, which the environmental authorities should require and which is the essential foundation to develop their own regulations on forests. (IDEAM 2010)

The National Forestry Development Plan (PNDF) formulated to provide a strategic view of national forest management (Ministry of Environment et al., 2000), is becoming a long-term state policy (25 years). The plan is based on the participation of stakeholders related to forest resources and ecosystems. It shapes strategies and programs related to zoning, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems, management and utilization of forest ecosystems and the adoption of a long term vision of the process of commercial reforestation, industrial development, and trade in forest products. Likewise, it considers the institutional and financial resources required for implementation. (IDEAM 2010)

By 2001, with the formulation of the Social Participation in Conservation Policy (UAESPNN, 2001) the objectives and territorial, regulatory and organizational components of the National Protected Areas System were defined, attending to the needs of in situ conservation of resources (including forests). (IDEAM 2010)

While policy development on forests and their protection is widespread in the country, this has not been sufficient to reverse the phenomenon of transformation of natural ecosystems and is the reason why a thorough analysis should be performed on existing regulations and the effectiveness they have had, as well as the relationship they may have as regards other types of standards in other productive sectors that impact on decision-making in land use, for these will determine the feasibility of different REDD+ activities in the future.

Moreover, one has to acknowledge that different organizations in Colombian society which work hand to hand with the Colombian Government and are interested in a fair and equitable division of the potential benefits of REDD+ have encouraged analysis and legal dialogue to clarify carbon property rights and carbon removal and climate regulation environmental services. However, despite having made significant progress as a result of these activities, it is clear that to progress in the definition of a REDD+ Strategy, the position of Colombia regarding carbon ownership and distribution of its benefits must be agreed among the various stakeholders.

Finally, Annex 2a1 shows a list of institutions based in Colombia dedicated to deforestation control and the main economic, legal, and technical instruments available to reduce deforestation in Colombia.

## 2.5 SOME REQUIREMENTS TO COMPLEMENT AND ENHANCE THE DESCRIPTION

While the country has the basics to understand how land use is implemented, it is not clear on how the dynamics of change between different types of use would be carried out and what the drivers of these changes are. Hence, here are some future requirements that must be considered to enhance and complement available information in order to make sound decisions with respect to REDD+:

- Analyze the effectiveness of different forest regulations to control deforestation and how to improve and coordinate the requirements for the development of REDD+.
- Identify regulations, economic instruments, and other sectorial incentives that can impact on decisions of changes in land use.
- Advance on the agreed common definition of explicit regulations on the ownership and distribution of carbon benefits.
- Establish how the growth of different sectors of the country (especially the so-called "5 engines of development") can influence changes in land use and deforestation and degradation.
- Establish regionally and locally, what are the deforestation drivers and their underlying causes.
- Identify the opportunity costs of different regions and how these affect decision-making on land use.

The methodologies, data types and sectors, and drivers of deforestation to be characterized will be agreed upon within the context of REDD+ IWG based on the regional, technical, and sectorial knowledge of the advisory groups and subject to policy guidance and growth targets set by the government and its various cabinets.

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Costs (in thousands of USD)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Analysis and regulation proposals	Effectiveness analysis and policy coordination proposals	\$50	\$50	-	-	<b>\$100</b>
	Proposed rules of ownership and distribution of carbon	\$50	\$50	-	-	<b>\$100</b>

<b>Table 2a: Summary of activities and budget for assessment of land use, forest policy and governance</b>						
<b>Main Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Estimated Costs (in thousands of USD)</b>				
		<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Total</b>
	benefits.					
Sectorial assessments and their relationship with deforestation	Sector analysis and relation with deforestation	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	<b>\$100</b>
	Analysis of tradeoffs among different land uses.	-	\$50	\$50	-	<b>\$100</b>
Sub national and local identification of deforestation drivers	Evaluation of local deforestation drivers and their underlying causes	\$50	\$50	\$50	-	<b>\$150</b>
	Study of sub national opportunity costs	\$100	\$100	-	-	<b>\$200</b>
Information sharing of results	Publications and Information sharing materials	-	-	\$25	\$25	<b>\$50</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$275</b>	<b>\$325</b>	<b>\$150</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$800</b>
Government		\$75	\$25	\$25	\$25	<b>\$150</b>
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	\$25	\$25	<b>\$250</b>
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)		<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$100</b>	-	<b>\$400</b>

## 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options

### 2.2.1 General Guidelines for the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (ENREDD+)

REDD+ is a term that describes a wide range of actions to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation of natural forests in developing countries. It promotes the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks and the sustainable management of forests with the financial support of industrialized countries.

In this sense, ENREDD+ aims to prepare the country technically, institutionally, and socially for the implementation of a financial and territorial environmental management instrument which would slow, stop, or reverse the loss of forest cover in the country and associated carbon emissions. The ENREDD+ should be consistent with the 2010-2014 National Development Plan "Prosperity for all" and the National Forestry Development Plan and will be under the umbrella of the National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Thus, the strategy should meet the following objectives:

1. The ENREDD+ should establish reliable reference emissions scenarios from deforestation at both national and sub-national levels as well as a robust national MRV system for carbon accounting. Also, the strategy should prioritize research processes, capacity-building, and the creation of institutional structures required to establish rigorous and reliable carbon accounting.
2. The ENREDD+ should have an inter-sectorial approach to the problem seeking communication and coordination between the different productive sectors that generate deforestation and forest degradation.
3. The ENREDD+ should use participatory planning and approaches that involve all relevant stakeholders at national, regional, and local levels as the primary tool for proper implementation of the strategy. It should prioritize local resource users, indigenous peoples, Afro Colombian communities, peasants, and other local stakeholders, all of whom are essential for proper planning and resource management.
4. The ENREDD+ will seek a governance approach that recognizes the need for management and a vision of the problem nationwide, one that gives priority to the decentralization of natural resource management (ownership rights, responsibilities and benefits). The ENREDD+ must recognize the need for a local government unit with community participation to ensure the operability of the process. This seeks to create opportunities in which local stakeholders get involved in the resource management decision-making process.
5. The ENREDD+ should design, in a participatory manner, environmental and social safeguards for REDD+ in Colombia, and a system that provides information on how

these are to be respected during the implementation process involving the activities eligible under the REDD+.

6. The ENREDD+ will carry out an analysis of opportunity costs to implement eligible activities and develop a financial sustainability mechanism that includes options for international and domestic financing. The first issue shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the second the responsibility of the National Planning Department and the Ministry of Finance and Credit as is the structure for the distribution of the benefits agreed upon by the REDD+ work group in the Territorial Sub-Committee.
7. The ENREDD+ shall define a strategy or the financing mechanisms for both the construction phase and the sustainability of the implementation phase.

It is important to point out that the ENREDD+ will guide the national action to reduce emissions from deforestation and maximize environmental and social benefits associated with these activities. This will be developed from the country's REDD+ preparation process (R-PP) and its implementation, to run from 2012 to 2015, notwithstanding that it may be developed earlier or later, according to both the progress in international negotiations and the internal process of collective construction in the country with the different national stakeholders.

The ENREDD+ recognizes that REDD+ actions are a means to contribute to the reduction of deforestation rates in the country and to maintain a forest cover that provide important ecosystem goods and services to the nation; hence it is recognized that ENREDD+ is part of the strategy to reduce deforestation in the country and is consistent with other environmental policies aimed at fitting management of the country's biodiversity and natural resources, to wit, the National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the National Forest Development Plan, the National Strategy for Payment of Environmental Services under construction, among others.

### **2.2.2 Strategy Options to face drivers of deforestation and degradation**

The options to curb deforestation drivers will focus on improving forest resource management and cross-sector issues that determine changes in forest cover across the country. This is based on continuously updated information and state resources and the ecology of natural forests. Better integration of the agencies responsible for forestry issues, both locally and nationally along with officials trained to perform efficient monitoring and surveillance of different forest ecosystems and their sustainable use will provide strategies to address the problem of deforestation.

Additionally, the necessary economic and financial incentives will be generated to increase efficiency in forest management as well as to reduce deforestation and forest degradation as a result of the various identified deforestation drivers and degradation. The following sections present some established measures to control identified drivers of deforestation and degradation which will be gradually implemented in the country in accordance with the specificities of each region, to be reflected in the proposed REDD+ regional strategies under the ENREDD+ framework.

### 2.2.2.1 Control of deforestation and degradation (D & D) caused by Agricultural Frontier Expansion

Colombia's agricultural frontier occupies about 50 million hectares (MARD 2011), and its expansion is the main driver of change in land use in the country; hence even the Ministry of Agriculture is considering as an objective limiting the expansion of the agricultural frontier by addressing agricultural policy towards with respect to better land management and ensuring a more efficient use of available productive land, including the elimination of incentives aimed at expansion (no more settlement programs and a change in how titles are given for invaded public land) and by creating mechanisms for orderly planning of the productive use of land and water (MADR 2011).

This involves harmonization among four major land uses in the country: i) the conservation of forests, ii) agriculture, iii) mining and iv) collective lands. To do this, the MADR proposes the creation of the National Land Council (CONAT) and the definition of a policy for land use in which interdisciplinary issues are identified where the legislation should be harmonized and conflicts related to these four main land uses may be resolved.

From the perspective of expanding the agricultural frontier, it is particularly important to understand that the current model of agricultural production is highly inefficient in most cases. For example, Colombian stockbreeding occupies about 38.6 million hectares whilst only 20 million are really suitable for agricultural production and 5 million are improved pastures. Besides this, forest plantations cover an area of nearly 353,283 hectares but have an estimated potential of 14 million. (MADR 2011).

This reality underscores the importance not only of having a proper land policy and reducing incentives for expanding the agricultural frontier, but also of developing new technology packages and of encouraging the efficient use of natural resources aiming towards optimized domestic agricultural production. In short, incentives should not be directed to increasing agricultural expansion but rather to the optimization of production and generated added value, as well as facilitating the logistics associated with agricultural production.

In the case of livestock, these proposals should be intensified in the Orinoco and Caribbean regions, and in the Andes with special regard to agriculture. The Amazon and Pacific regions should increase their efforts to produce environmentally-friendly products and packages based on traditional practices to ensure environmental and social sustainability.

**Table 2.2.2.1 Measures to control D&D from Agricultural Frontier Expansion**

<b>Short Term Measure (- 2012) Diagnosis and Planning Phase</b>	<b>Mid Term Measure (2013-2019) Regional Consolidation Phase</b>	<b>Long Term Measure (2020 - ) National Consolidation Phase</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify regulations, economic instruments and other incentives for the agricultural sector that may impact decisions to change the use of forest lands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction or elimination of incentives to agricultural production based on extensive sectorial negotiations.</li> <li>• Development of new</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genetic improvement of cultivated varieties and breeds in order to reduce dependence on external inputs, natural resources and productive area.</li> </ul>

<b>Short Term Measure                      (- 2012)                      Diagnosis and Planning Phase</b>	<b>Mid Term Measure                      (2013-2019)                      Regional Consolidation Phase</b>	<b>Long Term Measure                      (2020 - )                      National Consolidation Phase</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish goal impacts and growth trends as regards deforestation in the agricultural sector</li> <li>• Identify the opportunity costs associated with agricultural activities in each of the country's regions</li> <li>• Characterize the underlying causes that drive change in forest cover for agricultural activities.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacities of institutions, associations, and other stakeholders in the agricultural sector to become involved in REDD+ activities</li> </ul>	<p>agricultural technology packages that optimize the use of space and natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discourage inefficient use of livestock land through policy measures and taxes.</li> <li>• Condition subsidies, credits and incentives to non-forest land conversion for agricultural activities.</li> <li>• Implementation of new instruments or incentives for local communities in order to increase their income or reduce production costs, while enabling them to improve environmental sustainability in a manner less dependent on the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.</li> <li>• Adoption of compensation or payment schemes for ecosystem services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt intensive farming and / silvopastoriles practices at a national level</li> <li>• Strengthening territorial management authorities that promote woodland conservation and incentives proposal to reduce deforestation.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.2.2 Control of deforestation and degradation (D&D) due to settlement / displacement

In Colombia, the main settlement areas are located in the departments of César, Santander, Antioquia, Caquetá, Putumayo, Cauca, Arauca, and Choco and as shown on map 2.2.2.2

This driver of deforestation has been closely associated with peasant colonization processes, both directed by the State and spontaneously. The first programs of state-directed colonization in Caqueta and Putumayo in Colombia occurred in 1913, and in the '80s, were specially developed along the Andes Amazon base (from the department of Putumayo in the south to the northern department of Arauca) and in the region of the Urubá Pacific Coast and in Magdalena Medio.

During the 1959-1973 period, the total area of "occupied areas" was estimated at about 8,900,000 hectares of dense forest, and about 800,000 ha of savanna, including open forest formations in the

departments of Arauca and Meta. The main settlement fronts in 1976 occupied over 10,100,000 hectares with 140,000 families according to INCORA (Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform)<sup>56</sup>.

Many aspects of colonization in Colombia are similar to other tropical countries in South America. In particular we can speak about a "cattle-raising front" coming down the mountain (central and eastern mountain ranges) to the Amazon, eastern and northeastern plains. Along the Pacific Coast, cattle-raising does not have much of an impact, particularly due to climatic reasons.

In terms of processes of forest degradation, the extraction of tannin significantly reduced mangroves to degraded formations on the Pacific Coast. The exploitation of Catival also very heavy, but in the '90s the estimated remaining small diameter trees were enough for forests to regenerate. Degradation, in the strict sense, affected open wooded formations and scrublands, caused by repeated fires, overgrazing and overexploitation for firewood. Probably almost all areas were affected, but there is no precise information on the corresponding volume of losses.<sup>57</sup>

According to the Land Recovery Consultation Program – CONRET of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development<sup>58</sup>, one of the most notable consequences of the processes of violence was the expulsion of the peasantry and the concentration of rural land ownership; likewise, a hunger for land and productive resources by the peasantry is expressed in movements directed at the invasion of farms in migratory flows towards settlement fronts in peasant marches for public services and in various forms of armed revolutionary movements and armed military groups patronized by land owners and drug traffickers. The valuation of agricultural production areas, based on incorporation into foreign markets or communication with consumption centers, incentivises various methods for the restructuring of large estates into colonization fronts within and outside the agricultural frontier.

Moreover, the fact that the map of armed conflicts basically matches with the settlement areas in recent decades merely shows that the source of the problem is in the densely populated rural regions embedded in the social structure of large and small estates specialized in the production of cheap food and a supply of cheap labor.

The country seems to have left behind the moment in which the expansion of the agricultural frontier opened safety valves to peasant pressure for land, growing human, political and ecological settlement of marginal lands in the Amazon and Orinoco, sustained pressure from peasants to access more productive land and resources, and the outbreak of open conflict between landowners and landless peasants in almost all departments, suggest that in the future the solution to the agrarian issue can not evade the realization of a land tenure reform.

One can see that during the different stages of land occupation, the points of agrarian conflict have shifted geographically, whereas earlier occupation driven by colonial rule consisted of the distribution of Indigenous People and royal land grants to Spanish merchants, who settled in densely populated Andean highlands on the Atlantic coast, and in some neighboring areas of the Magdalena River that controlled the corridor into the interior of the country.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, colonization processes occurred in the temperate lands of the three mountain ranges, boosted by coffee growing. This process, whose most visible result was the colonization of Antioquia, formed a more equitable ownership structure than that of the

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<sup>56</sup> FAO, 1990. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/ag293s/ag293s14.htm>

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> CONRET Land Recovery Consultation Program. 2008 Diagnostic Document. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Programa de Consultas de Recuperación de Tierras. Documento Diagnóstico 2008. Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural.

highlands and the valleys. However, the high value of coffee production was a key factor in explaining the fury of the violent struggles in the mid-twentieth century, one of whose central reasons was the seizure of production at harvest time and appropriation of land plots by armed gangs under the pretext of the struggle between liberals and conservatives.

The process of territorial occupation ended with the contemporary colonization of the Orinoco and Amazonian foothills and lower valleys of Patia, San Juan, Atrato and Uraba at the foothills of the mountains of San Jeronimo and San Lucas in the southwest of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Valle de Magdalena Medio and the Catatumbo and Tibu mountains. This process should also include the re-settlement of Antioquia, no longer peasant but rather capitalist, along the coastal areas of Choco and Darien.

The CONRET diagnosis states that one of the constant factors in the wars of the nineteenth century was the allocation of state property denominated 'national vacant land' to the military victors in a typical case of granting of war plunders. It is clear that the land problem has much larger and complex dimensions than the simple technical problem of increasing production or modernizing the large estate. The struggle for land is part of a century-old conflict for survival and identity, against those who identify their own interests as the general interests for development and modernization.

From this analysis of the context, the areas of heaviest settlement and deforestation in the country are clearly identified, as well as the causes underlying this process, against which the National Government has defined a series of legislative measures for recovery of lands and the reorganization of rural land, primarily through the Land Restitution Act and the Rural Development Act.

**[[[The following text is in August version, but not in September version]]]**

This settlement driver is closely related to incentives handed out in the country for years with the aim of expanding the agricultural frontier, but it is also due to internal security problems in the country, which exerted greater pressure on production in some areas of the country, while allowing regeneration to occur naturally in others. In fact, this conflict created substantial rural displacement and hence the need for land restitution processes. MADR is currently in charge of delivering these lands to families who are victims of the armed conflict within the framework of the proposed Land Act, an act that provides for a number of mechanisms by which the Government seeks to return 500,000 hectares per year to their rightful owners, and this constitutes an important government commitment to democratize rural property in Colombia.

The limit on settlements will go hand to hand with the consolidation of efficient agricultural areas and proper management as well as the appropriate land use management, accompanied by appropriate incentives and command and control mechanisms (Table 2.2.2.2).



**Map 2.2.2.2 Agricultural frontier, settlement areas and coca cultivation in Colombia, 2006 (SIMCI)**

**Table 2.2.2.2 Measures to control D & D due to settlement / displacement**

<b>Short Term Measure (- 2012) Diagnosis &amp; Planning Phase</b>	<b>Mid Term Measure (2013-2019) Regional Consolidation Phase</b>	<b>Long Term Measure (2020 - ) National Consolidation Phase</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Characterize the underlying causes that drive change in forest cover due to settlement activities.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of institutions, associations, and peasants to become involved in REDD+ activities</li> <li>• Identify land allocation policies that may promote deforestation.</li> <li>• Systematize and standardize information on the nation's unoccupied land and other forms of land tenure in the country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elimination of incentives to clearance or change in the use of forest lands.</li> <li>• Strengthening the environmental authorities in forest frontier areas in order to exercise better forest control.</li> <li>• Development of proposals for sustainable productive alternatives for settlers.</li> <li>• Proposal for sustainable production alternatives for the population living in areas of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP).</li> <li>• Consolidation of SINAP buffer zones.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening territorial management entities to promote woodland conservation and proposal of incentives to reduce deforestation.</li> <li>• Increased presence of security forces in areas prone to settlement / population displacement</li> </ul>

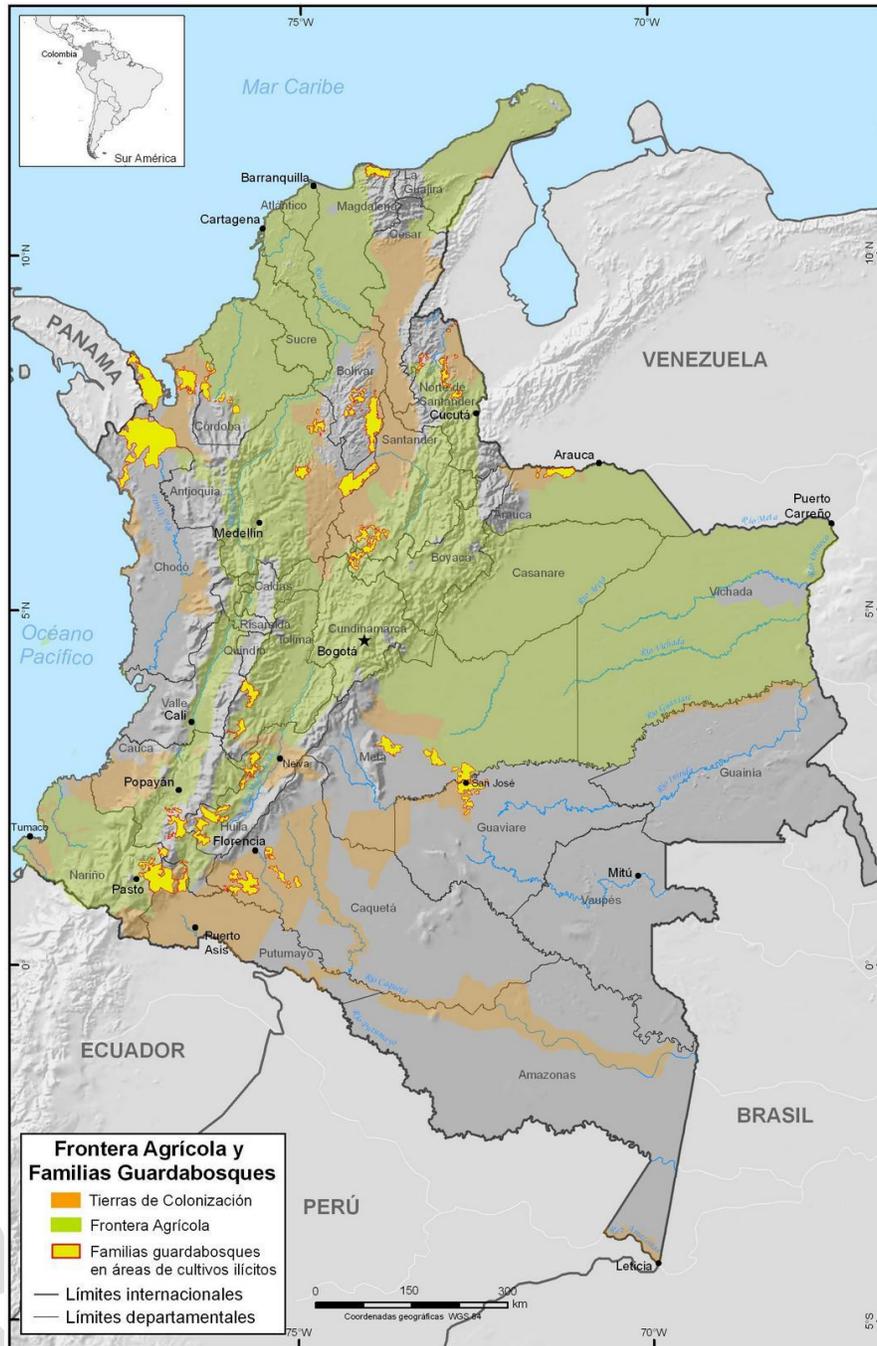
### 2.2.2.3 Control of deforestation and degradation (D & D) due to illicit crops

The gradual degradation of natural resources caused by pollution and the systematic destruction of ecosystems located in environmentally strategic areas are two of the most serious effects of the rapid expansion of planting and production of illicit crops.

The Ranger Family Program is developed within this framework, conceived with the primary objective of reactivating conservation awareness within the peasant community, a community displaced by the habits of the drug culture. The program was developed for those families directly involved with illicit crops or at risk of becoming so (map 2.2.2.3). In this regard, entry to the program depends on voluntary manual eradication of illicit crops by these families. The beneficiaries of the program populate socially and environmentally strategic ecosystems. Other selection criteria for participation in the PFGB may include proximity to strategic corridors for drug trafficking, ease of access to them, and municipalities that share the same boundaries (Accion Social 2008)

Under the program, families who join commit themselves to:

1. Keep their districts free of illicit crops
2. Save (as mandated by the stipulations of the program) between 40% and 50% of conditioned incentive received (currently USD \$ 90 per month) to co-finance productive projects and / or buy their land
3. Develop and implement environmental strategies.



**Map 2.2.2.3 Agricultural frontier, settlement areas and ranger families in illicit crop areas, 2006 (SIMCI)**

In addition to providing an economic incentive to each family, the PFGB provides technical assistance to strengthen community work, promoting management and marketing skills within the law, as well as promoting environmental awareness, rational administrative plans, the use of organic fertilizers among other things. The overall goal is to empower families to become active participants at local and regional levels in social and economic development processes.

In 2004, Ranger Families held 282,656 hectares of forest and tall scrubs, while in 2006 this number increased to 332,178 hectares, which means an increase of nearly 50,000 hectares of new forests in Colombia. That means that on average, each Ranger Family is in charge of caring and protecting 3.5 hectares of forest. (Acción Social 2008)

The control of this deforestation driver is very complex; for this reason the relation to potential REDD+ activities should be evaluated carefully, and it should always be based on the experience of the illicit substitution activities carried out in the country over the years. Some possible control measures are shown in the following table.

**Table 2.2.2.3 Measures to control the D & D due to illicit crops**

<b>Short Term Measure (- 2012) Diagnosis &amp; Planning Phase</b>	<b>Mid Term Measure (2013-2019) Regional Consolidation Phase</b>	<b>Long Term Measure (2020 - ) National Consolidation Phase</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonization between the integrated monitoring system of illicit crops (SIMCI) and protocols for monitoring forest cover.</li> <li>• Identification of areas where factors related to governance difficulties impede the development of REDD+ activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying areas where activities to replace illicit crops can be coordinated with activities that recognize carbon storage through forest ecosystems.</li> <li>• Establish the possible synergies between prevention programs and replacing illicit crops with potential REDD+ activities.</li> <li>• Evaluate the possibility of coordinating the "Ranger Families Program" with potential REDD+ activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen prevention and substitution of illicit crops programs.</li> </ul>

#### **2.2.2.4 Control of deforestation and degradation (D & D) due to timber extraction for own consumption or sale (legal or illegal)**

As recognized by the sectorial agreement on legal timber in Colombia (2009), logging and illegal timber trade are a growing problem that threaten the survival of several species, particularly those with a high commercial value on domestic and international markets. Being an extractive activity which involves low investment, illegal logging is carried out on a large scale to both meet basic needs and to provide fuel at a domestic level.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>59</sup> MINISTERIO DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE. 2002. National strategy to prevent and control illegal traffic of wild species. Bogotá.

Indicative estimates cited in recent World Bank<sup>60</sup> documents point out that illegal logging in Colombia accounted for 42%<sup>61</sup> of the total timber production<sup>62</sup>. Based on the official figure of about 2 million cubic meters of logs from natural forests reported by the country in recent years as data from "legal production" to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the World Bank study implies that every year in Colombia nearly 1.5 million cubic meters of logs, or its equivalent in lumber, are exploited, transported, and traded illegally.

In a recent IDEAM<sup>63</sup> study, the level of forest illegality ("under registration" in terms of the study) in the country, was estimated to be 35% in 2005; that means the mobilization and misuse of over one million two hundred thousand meters cubic milled timber.

It is generally recognized that there is a poor implementation of mechanisms to control the utilization, mobilization, and storage of forest products, as a result of operational and institutional weaknesses, inadequate infrastructure and transport equipment, low allocation of budgetary resources, the very limited participation of local communities in control activities, and the impact of external factors, such as incidents of violence in the various forest production areas in regard to the control and monitoring functions in the activities of management of natural forests, mobilization, and storage of forest products<sup>64</sup>.

Illegality in the forestry sector is a problem that occurs along the whole marketing chain and therefore requires an integrated effort along the various instances comprising it, in which each should assume the corresponding responsibility, from the raw material buyers to the transporters and processors up to the final wood product consumer, and thus ensure that legal products are being sold and bought. The following table puts forward several measures to control this activity.

Table 2.2.2.4 shows a set of possible measures to control deforestation and degradation associated with timber extraction for consumption or sale, being either legal or illegal, of particular importance in the Andean, Amazon, and Pacific regions.

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<sup>60</sup> World Bank 2006. Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement and Governance. Addressing a Systematic Constraint to Sustainable Development. Washington.

<sup>61</sup> Data over several years.

<sup>62</sup> A study carried out some years ago by the Ministry of the Environment, estimated that the level of illegal timber movement within the country was between 71% and 80%. (TECNIFOREST LTDA. 1997. Diagnosis for forest utilization control, mobilization and storage of forest products. MIN. ENVIRONMENT Bogota.

<sup>63</sup> IDEAM. ECOFOREST. 2009. Design and implementation of data and information collection instrument (under registration) and information generated by informal activities in exploitation, transformation and commercialization of forestry products.

<sup>64</sup> MIN. ENVIRONMENT, MIN. AGRICULTURE, MIN. COMMERCE, DNP. 2000. National Forestry Development Plan. Bogota.

**Table 2.2.2.4 Measures to control the D & D due to extraction of timber for own consumption or sale (legal or illegal)**

<b>Short Term Measure (- 2012) Diagnosis &amp; Planning Phase</b>	<b>Mid Term Measure (2013-2019) Regional Consolidation Phase</b>	<b>Long Term Measure (2020 - ) National Consolidation Phase</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the opportunity costs associated with the activities of use and sale of timber and carbon in different regions of the country.</li> <li>• Characterize the underlying causes that drive forest degradation through logging.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacities of institutions, associations, and other players in the timber sector to be linked to REDD+ activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen activities aimed at ensuring timber legality.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of command and control authorities.</li> <li>• Establish measures to ensure proper coordination between the security forces and environmental authorities</li> <li>• Implementation of dendro-energetic plantations to supply the use of natural firewood and charcoal production for sale.</li> <li>• Formalize forest value chain activities.</li> <li>• Generation of timber products with higher added value.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the interconnected or implementation network of electricity production technologies suitable for non-interconnected areas, so as to achieve the replacement of firewood for home consumption or sale.</li> <li>• Development and promotion of construction techniques that rely less on forest resources in marginal areas.</li> </ul>

**2.2.2.5 Control of deforestation and degradation (D & D) due to infrastructure development**

The government of Colombia in its "Infrastructure for prosperity" strategy seeks, through an investment of 99.3 billion pesos, to overcome the increased pressure on infrastructure that limits its competitiveness. This plan includes studies, designs, supervision, projects and road works, railways, waterways, ports, urban, and airport projects that will run until 2021, in the short, medium, and long term. It provides 2,000 km of two lane roads, 4,000 km of roads under the comprehensive rehabilitation, and maintenance program of 50,000 km of tertiary network.

Without a doubt the effort is necessary, yet it involves significant challenges that require that development associated with these infrastructure projects is carried out under appropriate parameters within the territorial management planned. But it should be borne in mind that it is not only the development of road networks which can lead to changes in land use but also that other infrastructures such as energy or port facilities would determine different demographic trends and with it new challenges in the orderly planning of the territory.

While it is difficult to establish the extent to which these developments will impact the change in land use, it is essential to move in that direction and take appropriate measures to minimize impacts. Some potential measures are presented in the table below.

**Table 2.2.2.5 Measures to control the D & D due to infrastructure development**

<b>Short Term Measure (- 2012) Diagnosis &amp; Planning Phase</b>	<b>Mid Term Measure (2013-2019) Regional Consolidation Phase</b>	<b>Long Term Measure (2020 - ) National Consolidation Phase</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify regulations, economic instruments and other incentives for the infrastructure sector that may have an impact on decisions to change the use of forest lands.</li> <li>• Establish impacts of goals and growth trends in the infrastructure sector on deforestation.</li> <li>• Identify the opportunity costs linked to activities associated with planned infrastructure development for the country.</li> <li>• Characterize the underlying causes that drive change in forest cover for activities associated with infrastructure development.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacities of institutions, associations, and other stakeholders in the infrastructure sector to become involved in REDD+ activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and promotion of construction practices and infrastructure development to minimize the impact on forest ecosystems.</li> <li>• Planning of infrastructure development that seeks to minimize impacts on forest ecosystems and their change of use.</li> <li>• Development of regulations that plan and limit the development of settlements and productive activities resulting from the opening of new roads passing through forest areas.</li> <li>• Adoption of compensation or payment schemes for ecosystem services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening land management entities which promote the conservation of woodlands and proposal of incentives to reduce deforestation due to infrastructure development.</li> </ul>

### **2.2.2.6 Control of deforestation and degradation (D & D) due to Mining**

Mining is an activity that causes a high environmental impact, and in many cases is carried out using traditional techniques, low technology, in strategic ecosystems, sometimes illegally, without any social or environmental responsibility on the part of operators and in other cases without even environmental and social impact mitigation measures by legal miners and without proper control by some mining and environmental authorities (Fierro et al 2011).

This fact highlights the lack of coordination between the agencies responsible for regulating the applications and the granting of mining rights and those responsible for the enforcement of management regimes and harvesting of natural resources. Table 2.2.2.6 shows the requirements under the current legislation by mining phase, and with respect to land and territory rights.

**Table 2.2.2.6<sup>65</sup> Summary of requirements under current legislation by mining activity phase and regarding land rights and the territory**

<b>Mining activity phase</b> <b>Fase de la actividad minera</b>	<b>Mining Title</b> <b>Título Minero</b>	<b>Environmental License</b> <b>Licencia ambiental</b>	<b>Proceedings regarding the holder of land rights (private)</b> <b>Actuaciones respecto al titular de derechos sobre la tierra (particulares)</b>	<b>Proceedings regarding holders of rights over territories (ethnic groups)</b> <b>Actuaciones respecto a titulares de derechos sobre territorios (grupos étnicos)</b>
<b>Prospecting</b> <b>Prospección</b>	<b>Not required</b>  <b>No requiere</b>	<b>Not required</b>  <b>No requiere</b>	<b>Requires prior notice and guarantee in favor of owner, possessor or holder</b>  <b>Requiere aviso previo y constitución de caución a favor de propietario, poseedor o tenedor</b>	<b>Free, there is no regulation. It should require prior consultation.</b>  <b>Es libre, no hay reglamentación. Debería requerir consulta previa.</b>
<b>Exploration</b> <b>Exploración</b>	<b>Required</b>  <b>Si requiere</b>	<b>Not required, but permission to use natural resources is needed</b>  <b>No requiere, aunque necesita permiso para uso de recursos naturales</b>	<b>It does not require prior notice or consent of owner, possessor or holder, except in restricted areas (Art. 35)</b>  <b>No requiere aviso, ni consentimiento de propietario, poseedor ni tenedor, excepto en las zonas restringidas (Art. 35)</b>	<b>Requires prior consultation</b>  <b>Requiere consulta previa</b>
<b>Assembly and construction</b> <b>Montaje y construcción</b>	<b>Required</b>  <b>Si requiere</b>	<b>Required</b>  <b>Si requiere</b>	<b>It does not require prior notice or consent of owner, possessor or holder</b>  <b>No requiere aviso, ni consentimiento de propietario, poseedor, ni tenedor</b>	<b>Requires prior consultation</b>  <b>Requiere consulta previa</b>
<b>Exploitation</b>	<b>Required</b>	<b>Required</b>	<b>It does not require prior notice or consent of</b>	<b>Requires prior consultation and free,</b>

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Article 34 of the Mining Code, modified by Article 3 of the 1382 Act of 2010, establishes the mining exclusion areas, referring to these as areas integrating the natural parks system, regional natural parks, forest reserve protected areas and other forest reserve areas, high plateau ecosystems and wetlands designated within the list of international importance of the Ramsar Convention.

Explotación	Si requiere	Si requiere	owner, possessor or holder, except in restricted areas (Art. 35)  No requiere aviso, ni consentimiento de propietario, poseedor, ni tenedor, excepto en las zonas restringidas (Art. 35)	prior and informed consent  Requiere consulta previa y consentimiento libre, previo e informado
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Source: Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development

Tables 2.2.2.7 - 2.2.2.9 show the percentage of conflict between protected areas and collective territories with the granting of mining rights or mining claims. Annex 2b (page 233) gives a detail of the extent of the conflict problem between mining and collective territories, as well as an analysis of the underlying causes of deforestation caused by mining based on existing regulations.

<b>Table 2.2.2.7. Mining titles conflict with protected areas Conflicto títulos mineros con zonas de protección</b>		
<b>Protected Area or Strategic Ecosystem</b>		<b>% affected by titles</b>
<b>Área protegida o Ecosistema estratégico</b>	<b>Area (Ha)</b>	<b>% afectado por títulos</b>
<b>National Natural Park (PNN)</b>		
<b>Parque Nacional Natural (PNN)</b>	<b>10,421,513</b>	
Area of titles in PNN Área de títulos en PNN	45.175	0,4
Number of titles Número de títulos	44	
<b>National Regional Park (PNR)</b>		
<b>Parque Nacional Regional (PNR)</b>	<b>51,497</b>	
Area of titles in PNR Área de títulos en PNR	251	0,5
Number of titles Número de títulos	5	
<b>Protected Forest Reserve Area ZRFp</b>		
<b>Zona de reserva forestal protectora ZRFp)</b>	<b>468,593</b>	
Area of titles in ZRFp Área de títulos en ZRFp	22,103	4,7
Number of titles Número de títulos	57	
<b>Protected Forest Reserve Area Act 2 (ZRF2)</b>		
<b>Zona de reserva forestal Ley 2 (ZRF2)</b>	<b>43,801,089</b>	
Area of titles in ZRF2 Área de títulos en ZRF2	1,017,790	2,3
Number of titles Número de títulos	198	
<b>High Plateaus outside parks (PAR)</b>		
<b>Páramos fuera de parques (PAR)</b>	<b>1,187,343</b>	
Área de títulos en PAR	108,972	9,5
Number of titles Número de títulos	391	
<b>RAMSAR Wetlands Humedales RAMSAR</b>	<b>711,334</b>	

Area of titles in RAMSAR Área de títulos en RAMSAR	26,320	3,7
Number of titles Número de títulos en RAMSAR	79	

Source: Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development

**Table 2.2.2.8. Mining applications conflict with protected areas Conflicto solicitudes mineras con zonas de protección**

Protected Area or Strategic Ecosystem Área protegida o Ecosistema estratégico	Area (Ha)	% affected by titles % afectado por títulos
<b>Natural National Park (PNN) Parque Nacional Natural (PNN)</b>	<b>10,421,513</b>	
Area of titles in PNN Área de títulos en PNN	348,291	3,3
Number of titles Número de títulos	490	
<b>National Regional Park (PNR) Parque Nacional Regional (PNR)</b>	<b>51,497</b>	
Area of titles in PNR Área de títulos en PNR	17,359	33,7
Number of titles Número de títulos	46	
<b>Protected Forest Reserve Area ZRFp Zona de reserva forestal protectora ZRFp</b>	<b>468,593</b>	
Area of titles in ZRFp Área de títulos en ZRFp	264,140	56,4
Number of titles Número de títulos	327	
<b>Protected Forest Reserve Area Act 2 (ZRF2) Zona de reserva forestal Ley 2 (ZRF2)</b>	<b>43,801,089</b>	
Area of titles in ZRF2 Área de títulos en ZRF2	6,685,556	15,3
Number of titles Número de títulos	4,225	
<b>High Plateaus outside parks (PAR) Páramos fuera de parques (PAR)</b>	<b>1,187,343</b>	
Área de títulos en PAR	555,398	46,8
Number of titles Número de títulos	1,181	
<b>RAMSAR Wetlands Humedales RAMSAR</b>	<b>711,334</b>	
Area of titles in RAMSAR Área de títulos en RAMSAR	326,549	45,9
Number of titles Número de títulos en RAMSAR	203	

Source: Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development

**Table 2.2.2.9. Mining titles conflict with ethnic territories  
Conflicto títulos mineros con territorios étnicos**

Area Zona	Total Area	Area with titles at	%
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	<b>Área total</b>	<b>October 26, 2010</b>	
		<b>Área titulada a octubre 26 de 2010</b>	
<b>Guards (Source: MAVDT)</b>	<b>28,410,812</b>	<b>242,317</b>	<b>0.85</b>
<b>Resguardos (Fuente: MAVDT)</b>			
<b>Blackness Negritudes (Fuente: Acción Social)</b>	<b>5,231,883</b>	<b>277,865</b>	<b>2.22</b>

Source: Analysis and evaluation of the legal framework and procedures governing mining exploration and exploitation in Colombia, to identify their relationship with the impacts to the property rights of rural communities and ethnic groups to identify policy alternatives, procedural and Community-based mechanisms on safeguarding the rights over lands and territories. Land Protection and Heritage of Displaced Persons Draft, Acción Social, Presidency of the Republic. January 2011.

The current situation in the Colombian mining sector, as a result of Judgement C 366, of 2011 of the Constitutional Court, which declared the 1382 Act of 2010 (Mining Code) is unconstitutional for not having held prior consultation with indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombian communities. The Ministry of Mines and Energy is preparing a proposal to amend the Code of Mines and the Ministry of Environment for its part is preparing observations and recommendations for the modification process. Although the norm was declared unconstitutional, the Court leaves it firm for a period of 2 years, while making the respective prior consultations

While the problems are mostly associated with illegal mining, mining registry data shows that about 51% of Colombia's total area (including Chocó) have titles for mining or have requests for permission to mine, and if hydrocarbons areas destined for exploration and exploitation are added, the percentage increases to 84% (Fierro et al 2011). This reality underscores the importance of having suitable territorial management to take advantage of the country's mining potential, but one which is implemented without affecting key areas providing ecosystem goods and services to Colombians makes local communities vulnerable. Currently the internal debate in the country on the mining issue is extensive and should lead to clear agreements that maximize benefits for the country and the communities.

In Table 2.2.2.6 there are some possible measures to control deforestation and degradation associated with mining. Mining is a particularly important deforestation driver in the Pacific and the Andean region, but is emerging more and more in the Orinoco and Amazon.

**Table 2.2.2.6 Measures to control the D & D due to Mining**

<b>Short Term Measure (- 2012)</b>	<b>Mid Term Measure (2013-2019)</b>	<b>Long Term Measure (2020 - )</b>
<b>Diagnosis &amp; Planning Phase</b>	<b>Regional Consolidation Phase</b>	<b>National Consolidation Phase</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify regulations, economic instruments and other incentives to the mining sector that may impact on decisions to change the use of forest lands.</li> <li>• Determine the legal and technical criteria for mining titles delivered so far.</li> <li>• Establish the impacts of goals and growth trends in the mining sector on deforestation.</li> <li>• Identify the opportunity costs associated with activities related to mining development in the country.</li> <li>• Characterize the underlying causes that drive changes in forest cover associated with mining activities.</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacities of institutions, associations, and other stakeholders in the mining sector to be linked to REDD+ activities.</li> <li>• Identifying areas of high ecosystem importance that can not be subject of mining.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the positive / negative impacts of mining and its benefits relative to other productive activities.</li> <li>• Adoption of best practices to limit the direct and indirect impacts of mining</li> <li>• Adoption of compensation or payment schemes for ecosystem services.</li> <li>• Inclusion of parameters to minimize impacts on forest cover to provide access to the exploitation of mineral resources.</li> <li>• Consolidation of the buffer zones of national parks and protected areas to reduce pressure on protected areas by strengthening sustainable production areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening territorial management entities to promote the conservation of woodlands and proposal of incentives to reduce deforestation due to development of mining activities.</li> </ul>
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### 2.2.2.7 Control of deforestation and degradation (D & D) due to wildfires

Forest Fires in Colombia occur each year, and the effect on biodiversity is substantial. The occurrence of the El Niño phenomenon makes the situation more serious; there are records of the fires taking place during this phenomenon in 1972, 1973, 1991 – 1992, 1997, 1998. Statistics from the affected area from 2002 to 2008 show an average of 40,186 hectares a year. In 2007, El Niño affected 135,453 hectares, and during the first three months of 2010 the same phenomenon 69,153 hectares were affected. (MAVDT 2010)

The departments with the largest fires are those located in the Andean region: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Huila and Valle del Cauca followed by the more important areas of Boyacá, Casanare, and Tolima. The most affected in relation to the area is the Llanos Orientales region and the Andean region especially in the center and south, which are of major importance and in the Caribbean region and the department of César. It is important to note that the regions whose land is dedicated to stockbreeding are the most affected in relation to the area affected by wildfires (MAVDT 2010).

In the country, forest fire protection is a shared responsibility between the National Environmental System and the National Disaster Prevention and Response. In 1997, the

National Advisory Committee for the Prevention and Mitigation of Wildfire was created, and is currently coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development.

Groups for preventing and fighting fires come from various emergency services and government agencies such as the Volunteer Fire Department, Civil Defense, regional environmental authorities, Red Cross, National Police, and Army and Air Force. The Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, through regional and local authorities, have been developing different actions to address this problem. Thus, in 2003, the National Plan for Prevention, Control of Forest Fires and Restoration of Affected Areas was launched. (MAVDT 2010)

In Colombia, 95% of wildfires are caused by man, some caused intentionally to expand the agricultural frontier or by the negligence of failing to take adequate precautions (MAVDT 2010); therefore, a social co-responsibility and environmental strategy in the fight against forest fires and continuous evaluation and adjustment to the National Plan for Prevention, Control of Forest Fires and Restoration of Affected Areas must be carried out.

Control measures of this deforestation driver are particularly relevant in the Andean, Caribbean and Orinoco regions.

**Table 2.2.2.7 Measures to control the D & D due to wildfires**

<b>Short Term Measure (- 2012) Diagnosis &amp; Planning Phase</b>	<b>Mid Term Measure (2013-2019) Regional Consolidation Phase</b>	<b>Long Term Measure (2020 - ) National Consolidation Phase</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation and adjustment of the National Plan for Prevention, Forest Fire Control and Restoration of Affected Areas</li> <li>• Implement the strategy of social and environmental co-responsibility in combating forest fires</li> <li>• Strengthen and regulate information management and capacities among the responsible entities, ensuring that fire reports are conducted in a unified manner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of silvicultural schemes that can reduce the magnitude of fires in highly exposed areas.</li> <li>• Create educational campaigns to prevent fires.</li> <li>• Strengthen the ability of fire departments and related authorities in areas prone to fires.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate a monitoring and forest fire control system.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.3 Framework for the implementation of REDD+ Strategy options

Indigenous and Afro Colombian communities, peasants, and diverse organizations across the country have expressed concern regarding the uncontrolled increase in companies, institutions and people who are proposing the development of REDD+ projects without apparent background knowledge of the implications of such activities. In addition, it has been revealed that negotiations have taken place that leave local communities at a disadvantage and so have situations in which people have been asked for money to carry out dubious technical studies. So the first step the country should take to generate an implementation framework suitable for REDD+ activities is precisely that of establishing a clear regulatory framework in relation to the requirements that must be met by the stakeholders who wish to participate both in future mechanisms (markets or funds) arising from the UNFCCC negotiations, as well in the possible voluntary markets that might ensue.

However, the government is aware that the negotiation process may take a few more years; thus, through the REDD+ IWG or through its alternative, the MADS, the government will propose in no more than a year's time a transitional legislation that includes minimum requirements to develop REDD+ activities in the country, the obligation to conduct a national registry including voluntary projects to avoid double counting, a regulation for prior consultation for REDD+ activities, and even a possible moratorium to develop REDD+ activities in collective territory in order to prevent violations of the rights of communities living in these areas.

Likewise, the REDD+ IWG through cross-sector and intercultural dialogue (as discussed in section 1c of this document) should address the viability of the strategic options proposed in this document, identify possible inconsistencies between the interests of different sectors / stakeholders and identify the major concerns of governance related to REDD+, which may include an agreed definition of explicit norms related to the ownership and distribution of benefits from carbon, leakage management, recognition of institutional framework and the various arrangements proposed to handle REDD+ in the country as well as the analysis of the effectiveness of the different forest regulations to control deforestation, and the improvement and implementation of REDD+ activities development requirements.

This type of analysis should be accompanied by the estimated associated costs of the strategic options and the identification of their social and environmental benefits, as well as having a regionalized approach that recognizes the different dynamics in land use in each region and deforestation and degradation projections at sub-national levels, which may be expressed in Geographic Information Systems and other tools for appropriate decision-making that shows deforestation / degradation patterns by driver and by region.

Finally, the implementation of the ENREDD+ should identify the roles and responsibilities of specific institutions that are expressed in a plan that describes specific actions to be carried out, as well as administrative and management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting responsibilities, which are consistent with international agreements within the UNFCCC on REDD+, including the proposal of appropriate financial mechanisms.

This ENREDD+ has been included in various policy documents currently under discussion, such as the 2011-2014 National Development Plan and Colombian Climate Change Policy (CONPES 3700) to ensure internal application within the country. And it should be coordinated with territorial managing tools available in the country to ensure the inclusion of candidate areas for REDD+ within local and regional planning.

**Table 2B y C: Summary of activities and budget options for REDD+**

(Given the crosscutting nature of some strategic options, part of the planned activities are budgeted under other components of the R-PP)

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Management of potential fraud in local communities	Dissemination Campaigns	\$50	\$25	-	-	\$75
	Study of transitory legal alternatives	\$25	-	-	-	\$25
Strategy options	Analysis of cost effectiveness of different strategy options	\$25	-	-	-	\$25
	Options to control agricultural frontier expansion	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$300
	Options to control settlement expansion processes	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$100
	Options to control illegal crop use	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$100
	Options to control timber extraction	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$200
	Options to control infrastructure works	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$100
	Options to control mining	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$100
	Options to control forest fires	\$25	\$25	\$25	-	\$75
Institutional arrangements proposal	REDD+ financial mechanism proposal	\$50	-	-	-	\$50
	Inclusion of REDD+ activities under territorial management instruments	\$50	-	-	-	\$50
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$450</b>	<b>\$275</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$225</b>	<b>\$1200</b>
Government		<b>\$95</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$170</b>
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$105</b>	<b>\$140</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$245</b>
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)		<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$300</b>
Other partner 1 (name)		<b>\$150</b>	<b>\$10</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$485</b>

## 2d. Social and environmental impacts during Readiness Preparation and of REDD+ implementation

### Standard 2d the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:

#### Assessment of social and environmental impacts:

The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence for strategic environmental and social impact assessment in compliance with the World Bank's or UN-REDD Programme's safeguard policies, including methods to evaluate how to address those impacts via studies, consultations, and specific mitigation measures aimed at preventing or minimizing adverse effects. For countries receiving funding via the World Bank, a simple work plan is presented for how the SESA process will be followed, and for preparation of the ESMF.

In order to comply with policies and the social and environmental safeguards of the World Bank, national and international legislation and to ensure the sustainability of REDD+ activities, a preliminary Strategy Environmental and Social Assessment proposal (SESA is its acronym in English) is proposed, which enables potential risks and social and environmental conflicts to be minimized while promoting the benefits of REDD+.

Although SESA is presented as a specific component in the R-PP proposal, it has interdisciplinary activities in all components and aims at assessing the potential impacts of REDD+ beyond the *Readiness* phase.

To accompany the implementation of SESA, the construction of a Framework for Social and Environmental Monitoring (ESMF is its acronym in English) will be defined.

In the information process and early dialogue advanced with representatives of indigenous peoples, black communities, and peasants, the concerns about the potential impacts that could result after implementing a REDD+ strategy were identified, as were the conditions under which such a strategy should be formulated in order to meet their needs and interests.

Based on this and the technical guidelines available for conducting environmental impact assessments, a SESA proposal was established, which at the moment contains the minimum elements that should be considered to evaluate impacts associated with REDD+, but this proposal must be analyzed in depth in each region, as part of the process of developing Regional Strategies, ensuring that they all have a framework for assessing environmental and social impact, control indicators and monitoring, the party responsible for implementation, supervision, and control.

For the Social and Environmental Monitoring Framework (ESMF), a set of environmental and social factors were prioritized, these are presented in a document on principles and criteria in process of publication (P & Ortega-Ruiz, 2011). These factors can serve as a direction with respect to the participatory definition of the indicators which will be subject to evaluation for REDD+ under standards of environmental, cultural, and economic sustainability.

The next table shows the specific objectives, activities, expected results and possible limitations in carrying out consultative activities on SESA and ESMF and in achieving the objective of consolidating a strategy for impact evaluation and a monitoring framework.

### **Proposed Strategy for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of REDD+ (SESA) Activities**

Environmental impact assessments are intended to identify the alterations made to the environment and human well-being by a specific project or activity, indicating the evolution of each dimension (environmental or cultural) in a scenario with the project and one without the project.

The environmental impact depends on the nature, location, and size of the project or activity; it can be positive or negative, reversible or irreversible, direct or induced, permanent or temporary, single or cumulative, over the short, medium, or long term. The nature and attributes of an impact will depend on its sign (positive or negative) and value (extent of occurrence in time and space).

In a REDD+ strategy the challenge is to establish an evaluation and control system with key social, economic, cultural, and environmental impact indicators, taking into account forest governance, the ecosystem functionality for autonomous local development, and the improvement in the quality of life of the people involved in the project.

SESA and ESMF are ongoing processes taking place during the implementation of REDD+, but their scope will be defined in participatory manner under the leadership of MADS and REDD+ IWG. Nonetheless it is expected that measures for evaluation and monitoring of impacts from local to national levels will be carried out in advanced; it is therefore expected that both the regional strategies and specific REDD+ projects take these strategies into account for managing impact on different levels. To the extent that impact at local and regional levels is identified, assessed, and monitored, a national system will take charge of systematizing this information to carry out the monitoring and support required by regions at a national level.

### ***Environmental and Socio-cultural Impact Assessment:***

The following are the basic elements to be addressed in the environmental and social impact assessment of REDD+ projects or activities:

1. Project or activity framework
2. Description of the scope of the strategy, project, or activity
3. Socio-Environmental Baseline, (territory and the communities without project status in their biophysical, ecosystem, socio-economic and cultural dimensions, with an emphasis on governance indicators and quality of life, at regional and local levels
4. Analysis of social perception of REDD+ at regional and local levels
5. Potential impacts identified by communities and local authorities
6. Expected environmental impacts from the strategy or project;
  - a. Identification of actions or measures that have an impact
    - i. Restrictions on Use
    - ii. Income from resources
    - iii. Satellite monitoring
    - iv. Participatory monitoring
    - v. Verification
    - vi. Payment and benefit distribution
  - b. Environmental factors likely to receive impacts
    - i. Forests and their services
    - ii. Other ecosystems and ecosystem services that benefit from REDD+ (Co-benefits)
  - c. Social, economic, and cultural factors likely to receive an impact
    - i. Livelihoods
    - ii. Traditional customs and practices
    - iii. Organization and social cohesion
    - iv. Authority and government
    - v. Coordination with regional and national organizations
  - d. Identification of impacts
    - i. On environmental factors
    - ii. On social, economic and cultural factors
  - e. Characterization of impacts

To advance in the definition of the SESA, the following steps will be taken:

1. Prepare a diagnostic that includes the mapping of stakeholders to ensure participation of vulnerable/marginalized groups, and to address how such participation will be considered in determining the institutional arrangements for implementation of the R-PP, and identifying the causes of deforestation. There is a preliminary map of stakeholders to develop the first national SESA workshop on November 17 and 18, which may be revised and supplemented by social organizations and relevant agencies to ensure the participation of vulnerable stakeholders.
2. Prioritize the major social and environmental issues related to the drivers of deforestation and strategy options for addressing REDD+. This exercise is being

performed with thematic experts and social organizations that have participated at national level, in order to have the social base and relevant information for each driver, each cause and every strategy option identified.

3. Identify legal, regulatory, institutional and capacity gaps to manage social and environmental priorities that will be defined, and recommendations for filling these gaps. This exercise has begun with a focus on the mining and environmental aspect and it should be complemented by the agricultural, infrastructure and energy aspect before the SESA national workshop.
4. Develop a framework (Environmental and Social Management Framework, ESMF) for the management of potential environmental and social risks and to promote benefits related to the ENREDD+ strategy..

### **Monitoring and Environmental and Social Management Framework**

Having identified the potential impacts through SESA, to develop the ESMF the following steps for the monitoring of impacts are proposed:

1. Search for impact indicators
2. Estimation of the magnitude of impacts
3. Criteria for targeting monitoring
4. Framing the content of strategies and / or REDD+ projects on impacts identified by the different stakeholders
5. Identification of environmental and social prevention and mitigation measures applicable
6. Preparation of program of impact and monitoring measures agreed upon
7. Design of a Socio-Environmental Management system for the management of potential impacts
8. Development of a surveillance and social control program
9. Mechanisms for resolving disputes and conflicts

Based on the proposed principles and criteria for the Selection and Development of Initiatives for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation developed by P & Ortega-Ruiz (2011), some of the environmental and social factors to be considered for the exercise of identifying, monitoring, and evaluating potential impacts have been identified. This document will also be used as a basis for the proposed initial regulatory approval process for Colombia's national REDD+ voluntary market.

#### **Environmental factors to consider**

- Consistency with national, regional and local conservation priorities.
- Deforestation and / or degradation rates
- Rates of change in land use.
- Carbon Content
- Emission reduction scenarios
- Co-benefits: biodiversity, water regulation, landscape

#### **Social, economic, and cultural factors to consider**

- Land tenure
- Collective and customary rights
- Traditional use of territory (productive, cultural, y spiritual practices)
- Free prior informed consent

- Just and equitable distribution of benefits
- Mechanism to settle conflicts
- Surveillance and control mechanisms
- Consultation and participation mechanisms
- Claim and complaint management
- Socio-economic conditions and the driving elements that cause deforestation
- Characteristics, benefits, and impacts of the different productive practices and most suitable strategies to reduce deforestation and/or degradation
- Cost-benefit analysis of the different productive practices and strategies to reduce deforestation and/or degradation (economic, environmental, and social).
- Cost of reducing emissions
- Social and environmental benefits generated
- Use of benefits obtained through REDD+.

In order to develop this strategy proposal for impact and monitoring assessment and the monitoring and management framework, the following objectives, activities, and expected results are presented as a roadmap to develop during the implementation of the R-PP:

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULT	OBSERVATIONS
Identify and analyze potential impacts with REDD+ activities (Strategies and projects)	Working groups with SINA institutions nationwide	Potential social and environmental impacts identified and validated by the various stakeholders at different levels	To ensure integrated territorial management in the face of climate change, coordination with all the instruments of territorial environmental zoning should be ensured
	Forums and focus groups with sectors at national level		If impact assessment focuses on sectorial targets, the impacts on REDD+ goals may not be evaluated
	Workshops with forest communities and their organizations (National territorial and environmental subcommittees and regional liaison committees)		The interest in slowing mega projects in ethnic territories can generate very high expectations on REDD+. Positive impacts should be evaluated in their proper perspective
Define impact indicators	Workshop on indicators with SINA institutions	REDD+ impact Indicators are identified from the perspectives of different stakeholders	Because of the high technical level more REDD+ indicators may be identified than needed. It is important to ensure that existing information systems complement SESA and vice versa (ACIS, SIAT-AC; SIAT-PC, SIB, etc.)
	Workshop on		Due to the high expectations for sector

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULT	OBSERVATIONS
	indicators with sectors		development in the 2010-2014 NDP, it is necessary to define sector-specific indicators and mechanisms to harmonize REDD+ strategies
	Workshop on indicators with forest communities and their organizations		The need to coordinate the great diversity of actors and interests on the territory, can lead to conflicts of interests between industries and forest communities in the view of the impacts and indicators to be evaluated.
Propose measures of prevention, mitigation, compensation for negative impacts and measures to strengthen and take advantage of positive impacts	Regional forums and national seminars on monitoring and managing impacts	Management measures identified for potential impacts identified	Management measures should include options for resolving conflicts and disputes, especially when some impacts are negative for a sector, but positive for another.
Establish the monitoring of impacts framework (ESMF) from the indicators identified	Regional and national workshops on monitoring framework	1. Consolidated set of indicators 2. Agreements on roles and responsibilities for ESMF	Given the complexity of the mechanisms of participation and consultation of indigenous and black communities who do not always feel represented by regional and national bodies, an inclusive monitoring framework that transcends legal instances and ensures direct community participation in impact monitoring and management should be established

**Table 2d: Summary of Social and Environmental Impact Activities and Budget**

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Technical Proposal for Impact Assessment (SESA), Monitoring and Impact Management Framework (ESMF)	Regional strategy consulting options-SESA-ESMF	\$20				\$20
	Working groups with SINA institutions nationwide	\$10	\$10			\$20
	Forums and focus groups with sectors at national level	\$5	\$10			\$15
	Regional Nodes Working groups on Climate Change		\$60	\$60		\$120
	Workshops with National territorial and Environmental subcommittees and Regional Inter-Ethnic Liaison Committees R-PP	\$50	\$100	\$100	\$	\$250

	National Seminar on SESA-ESMF	\$20	\$20	\$30		\$70
Publication and dissemination of SESA results	Documentation of the Process	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Publication and dissemination of results	\$	\$10	\$20	\$	\$30
Implementation of ToR in pilot cases	Impact monitoring of early implementation of REDD+ strategies and / or projects	\$	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$150
	Impact control, conflict resolution and social control measures	\$	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$60
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$105</b>	<b>\$280</b>	<b>\$280</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$735</b>
Government		\$55	\$80	\$80	\$35	\$250
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$285</b>
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)		\$	\$100	\$100	\$	\$200

### Component 3: Develop a Reference Level

#### Standard 3 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component: Reference Level:

Present work plan for how the reference level for deforestation, forest degradation (if desired), conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be developed. Include early ideas on a process for determining which approach and methods to use (e.g., forest cover change and GHG emissions based on historical trends, and/or projections into the future of historical trend data; combination of inventory and/or remote sensing, and/or GIS or modeling), major data requirements, and current capacity and capacity requirements. Assess linkages to components 2a (assessment of deforestation drivers), 2b (REDD-plus strategy activities), and 4 (MRV system design).

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a stepwise approach may be useful. This component states what early activities are proposed.)

In order to define a reference scenario one has to take into account that this contains a technical component (estimates of deforestation and degradation, carbon contents, and their drivers) and others of a political nature (international negotiations), the latter being each country's decision in order to respond to national realities and international agreements under the UNFCCC. (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1 Components to define reference scenario for Colombia.**

### 3.1 Political guidelines

Colombia has decided to adopt a sub-national level strategy with deforestation reduction targets, which will allow movement towards national goals. The strategy will implement a national monitoring system with regional and local accounting that will ensure consistency among the different levels. This strategy combines the flexibility to move at different rhythms in different areas of the country, recognizing social and economic differences, with the assurance that the government is responsible for REDD+ actions from the first stage in which activities at sub-national level take place until these evolve into the goals adopted at national level. The strategy is structured in three phases:

Phase I, Early Implementation Activities: Currently, the voluntary carbon market and some international cooperation stakeholders are seeking, formulating, or implementing REDD+ initiatives in Colombia. Colombia acknowledges that even within regions, there may be cases in which communities covering large areas have the necessary conditions to implement REDD+ actions before their whole region is ready. These projects are not yet regulated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These activities also serve as activities to "learn by doing" with technical, institutional, and legal issues.

As part of this first phase, Colombia is strengthening its monitoring capabilities of forest cover, change of land use, and estimation of carbon stocks and emissions from deforestation. Since 2009, the country has sought and obtained international cooperation, primarily through the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and Google.org to improve its capacity to monitor sub-national and national levels through remote sensing and the necessary corroboration in the field.

When the initiative is ready to be presented to the international market, its managers should provide information to the National REDD+ Register, whose objective is to avoid double counting with the sub-national system and the double sale of emission reductions or removal certificates. In cases where a buffering mechanism is not thought necessary for buyer demand or market mechanism (e.g. VCS), the National Government will study the need to retain a percentage of activity certificates to cover the risk of leakage that would affect the region's accounts. That is, at the project level, there will always be a mechanism to deter and/or compensate for any form of leakage (or transfer) to new areas of deforestation. It is necessary to clarify that all credits issued to such activities will be subtracted from the region when the consolidation of the regional stage occurs in order to avoid double counting.

Phase II, regional or sub-national level: At this phase, the reference scenarios for each one of the regions will be conservatively calculated and based on the most widely accepted international methodologies and following the guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The country will be responsible for all sub-national activities and fair and equitable redistribution of resources obtained through market mechanisms and funds. For each region a strategy will be defined, and implementation will begin when each is ready; goals will be adopted for each region when ready and progressively regions will be added until national coverage is achieved.

In response to this approach to embedded implementation, Colombia will first develop regional reference scenarios and will also develop protocols for embedding projects in their region and the regions nationwide. Based on the principles of consistency and comparability, the country will harmonize the criteria for calculating the regional reference scenarios so as to enable the subsequent construction of a national reference scenario.

As a result, Colombia is working towards the harmonization of the following criteria:

1) a national definition of forest for REDD+, originally adopted by taking into account the thresholds defined by the country under the CDM, by being consistent with other proposals for monitoring national forest resources and which covers the diversity of existing regional forests. However, since this definition is the basis of current studies on deforestation and emission estimation, the discussion about the desirability of this in light of the results of such studies may lead to adjustment of the definition that ultimately will allow us to define which areas of the country fall within the mechanism.

2) the selection of the carbon compartments to be included in the reference scenarios. The quantifying of the 5 carbon compartments signifies differences in size, technical requirements, and costs. In the case of Colombia, and with the available information, an estimate of carbon content in the biomass area has been made, Tier 2 for 98% of Colombia's natural forests and Tier 1 improved ("pro default" factors generated using specific studies for Colombia) for the other covers.

3) the period of time to estimate historical emissions. Based on an approach of changes in the carbon contents, historical analysis of emissions from deforestation for the following periods 2000 - 2005 and 2005 to 2010 are being developed. Under the framework of IPCC these emissions correspond both to areas of forest converted to other type of land as well as other lands converted to forest. Although Colombia began the historical analysis of deforestation in 1990, we are still awaiting the guidelines from the UNFCCC to adjust the definition of the base reference year.

4) the selection of activities to include, in accordance with the 1.CP16 decision, given the difficulties in complying with reporting requirements for the activities of degradation, conservation of carbon contents, and sustainable forest management, analyses developed so far have not considered these activities and have only been concentrated in advancing the analysis of deforestation and carbon stock increases. Therefore the latter would be, at least initially, the activities included in the calculation of baseline scenarios.

5) the analysis and quantification of deforestation drivers. Colombia has made progress in testing various models that allow us to explain and predict the magnitude and spatial patterns of deforestation. About 50 sets of variables and logistic regression models and neural networks have been used for this. It is very important to point out that all models and studies being used were originally generated to explain changes in land use and not specifically in GHG emissions, and in recent years work on the integration of additional modules or algorithms to project emissions for REDD+ has been carried out which means that there is still a high level of uncertainty.

Phase III, at national level: Etapa III, Nivel nacional: While the scenarios are consolidated and regional integration is achieved in a national reference scenario, the monitoring system being

developed and implemented nationwide will control one of the weaknesses of the regional approach of the reference scenarios by identifying the leaks that may occur, for which a protocol will be established to subtract them from regional accounting, to avoid double counting and ensure the environmental integrity of the mechanism.

The national targets will be defined as soon as the necessary information is available nationally, and the guidelines and regulations in the international framework (UNFCCC).

### 3.2 Technical advances

Based on the project "National Technical and Scientific Capacity to Support REDD+ Projects in Colombia," carried out by the IDEAM with support from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the country has taken a first step towards improving the quantification of carbon stocks in forest ecosystems and monitoring deforestation emissions at national and regional levels as well as the generation of regional reference scenarios.

These estimates imply the quantification of deforestation at the national level for the periods 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010 using medium-resolution sensors. It also includes the carbon content estimation for the main forest types at a Tier II level (where available information permits), and at Tier I "adjusted" level (national information factors by default) where there is insufficient field information.

Similarly, for one or two selected areas econometric models will be applied to project future deforestation trends. This will test the feasibility and reliability of these models, which can later be replicated nationwide in other parts of the country. Additionally, for a selected area, exercises will be carried out using sensors of high and very high resolution that will enable the feasibility of its use at sub-national level to quantify deforestation and estimate the degradation of forests.<sup>66</sup>

Responding to the nested implementation approach, Colombia will develop regional reference scenarios first, and will also develop protocols for joint projects in the region and regions nationally. Based on the principles of consistency and comparability, the country will harmonize the criteria for calculating the regional reference scenarios as to enable the subsequent development of the national baseline.

As a result, Colombia is working on the harmonization of the following criteria:

En consecuencia, Colombia está trabajando en la armonización de los siguientes criterios:

1) National definition of forest for REDD+, which was originally adopted taking into account the thresholds defined by the country under the CDM, consistency with other proposals for

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<sup>66</sup>The definitions of "Deforestation", "Degradation" and "Forest" are taken from the LULUCF GPG 1996, and in the case of forest, this is understood as land mainly occupied by trees that may contain shrubs, palms, bamboo, grass and lianas, the prevailing tree cover with a canopy density of at least 30%, a minimum height of the canopy (in situ) of 5 meters at the time of identification and a minimum area of 1 ha. Excluded are tree cover from commercial forestry plantations (coniferous and / or broadleaf) cultivated palms and trees planted for agricultural production.

monitoring national forest resources and embracing the diversity of existing forests of the regions. However, since this definition is the basis of current studies of deforestation and emissions estimation, the discussion about the desirability of this in the light of the results of such studies may result in adjustments to the definition that ultimately will allow which areas of the country will enter within the mechanism to be defined.

2) Selection of carbon pools to be included in the reference scenarios. The quantification of 5 carbon pools supposes differences in size, technical requirements and costs. In the case of Colombia and with the available information, an estimate has been made of carbon content in the biomass area, Tier 2 for 98% of the natural forests of Colombia and improved Tier 1 ("pro default" factors generated using specific studies for Colombia) for other coverages.

3) Time to estimate historical emissions. Based on a change in carbon content approach, a historical analysis is being developed of emissions from deforestation for the following periods, 2000 to 2005 and 2005 to 2010. Under the IPCC framework, these issues fall into two categories of sources or sinks: 1) areas of forest converted to other land and 2) abandoned agricultural land converted to forests. Although Colombia has begun the historical analysis of deforestation since 1990, we expect the guidelines of the UNFCCC to adjust the definition of the baseline year for historical analysis.

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4) Selection of activities to be included, in accordance with the provisions of the 1.COP16 decision, given the difficulties in complying with reporting requirements for the activities of degradation, carbon content conservation and sustainable management of forests, the analysis developed so far have not considered these activities and have only concentrated in advancing the analysis of deforestation and carbon stock increases. Therefore, the latter would, at least initially, be the activities included in the calculation of baseline scenarios. selección de las actividades a incluir, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la decisión 1.CP16, dadas las dificultades para cumplir con los requerimientos de información para las actividades de degradación, conservación de contenidos de carbono y manejo sostenible de bosques, los análisis desarrollados hasta el momento no han contemplado estas actividades y solo se han concentrado en avanzar en los análisis de deforestación y aumentos de stock de carbono. Por lo anterior estas últimas serían, al menos inicialmente, las actividades incluidas en el cálculo de los escenarios de referencia.

5) Analysis and quantification of the drivers of deforestation. Colombia has made progress in testing various models that explain and predict the magnitude and spatial patterns of deforestation. About 50 sets of variables and logistic regression models and core networks have been used. It is very important to note that all models and studies being used were originally generated to explain changes in land use and not specifically GHG emissions and in recent years, the country has been working on the integration of additional modules or algorithms to project emissions for REDD+ which means that they still show very high levels of uncertainty. análisis y cuantificación de los motores de deforestación. Colombia ha avanzado en la prueba de varios modelos que permitan explicar y predecir las magnitudes y los patrones espaciales de la deforestación. Se han utilizado para ello cerca de 50 conjuntos de variables y modelos de regresión logística y de redes neuronales Es muy importante resaltar que todos los modelos y estudios que se están utilizando fueron generados originalmente para explicar cambios en el uso del suelo y no específicamente emisiones de GEI y que en los últimos años se ha venido trabajando en la integración de módulos o algoritmos adicionales para proyectar emisiones para REDD+ lo que implica que aún arrojan niveles de incertidumbre muy altos.

### 3.2.1 Quantifying deforestation

A hierarchical multi-scale approach for the use of remote sensing images was proposed, which combines the diverse capabilities of optical sensors, radar and laser to monitor forest cover at National and Sub-national level. In this sense, the IDEAM has contemplated the establishment of the bases for strengthening national deforestation monitoring from approaches at two levels, one at coarse spatial resolution (250m / 1:500,000) on an annual basis directed at quickly identifying deforestation nuclei, and another of medium spatial resolution (30m / 1:100.000) to ideally take place every 4 years and to more accurately enable the quantification of deforestation data.

In 2009, the project conducted a preliminary estimate of deforestation at the national level (coarse scale), for the years 2000 and 2007 using remote sensing images. The study used MODIS imagery with a spatial resolution of 250m and the results indicate that the country lost about two million hectares of forest between 2000 and 2007, especially in the Amazon region, followed by the Andean region. These results are comparable in magnitude with some results of studies recently reported; however, it is necessary to validate the results to determine their reliability thereof.

During 2010, the IDEAM conducted an exercise to quantify deforestation at national level (fine scale) using remote sensing imagery for the period 1990-2000-2005. LANDSAT images were used (sensors TM and ETM+) with a spatial resolution of 30m as the fundamental input for the generation of remote sensing information on historical deforestation. A semi-automated methodology was applied with adjustments at the discretion of an expert for the generation of forest / non-forest cover maps and the identification of cover change from forest to other land<sup>67</sup>. As a result, forest / non-forest cover maps were generated for each time period analyzed and the historic deforestation in Colombia was quantified for the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2005. For the first period, a loss of around three million two hundred thousand hectares was identified and for the second period, one million three hundred thousand hectares had been lost.

As the final part of the generation of historical deforestation information, the identification of the transition from forest cover to other land cover took place, for which the areas identified as a "change" in forest cover were further digitally processed in order to identify the type of land cover into which they had been transformed in the period 2000-2005. It was found that the change in forest cover through deforestation occurs mainly to secondary vegetation coverage, corresponding to 38.2% of the modified area. However, it is also important to take into account transformations into heterogeneous agricultural areas and pastures, 14.7% and 36.2% respectively.

At this time the IDEAM is conducting the quantification of deforestation for 2010 using ALOS imagery. This will be finalized by mid-year and the government of Colombia will continue to identify the best protocols for identifying deforestation / degradation in the country. These will then be implemented to establish reference scenarios at sub-national and national levels.

### **3.2.2 Estimation of carbon content**

In the case of Colombia, information on biomass and carbon content in forests is scarce or dispersed in different universities or other institutions. According to IDEAM, (2006b), in Colombia information related to stocks (inventories) and biomass growth in natural and planted forests is deficient, and it is still necessary to identify the priority data to be generated at national, regional, and local levels.

To estimate the potential reserves of carbon in Colombia's natural forests, IDEAM used information generated through the establishment of temporary and permanent plots over the last two decades in the country (1990-2010). The data used comes from 3,236 floral and forest inventory surveys conducted in plots of different sizes.

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<sup>67</sup> The pre-processed images for the periods 1990, 2000 and 2005 were processed digitally implementing the "digital processing protocol for the quantification of deforestation: Fine Scale." IDEAM, 2010b which applies a set of applied remote sensing and GIS tools for deforestation quantification, mainly CLASlite, the Random Forest algorithm and traditional classification software (ERDAS Imagine).

Estimates of the carbon stored in aboveground biomass were made using the life zones classification system proposed by Holdridge (1967) and adapted for Colombia by IDEAM (2005), in which 16 classes or types of natural forests were generated. With this information and the Map of Colombian Mainland, Coastal and Marine ecosystems (IDEAM et al. 2007), a map of the stratification of natural forests was constructed.

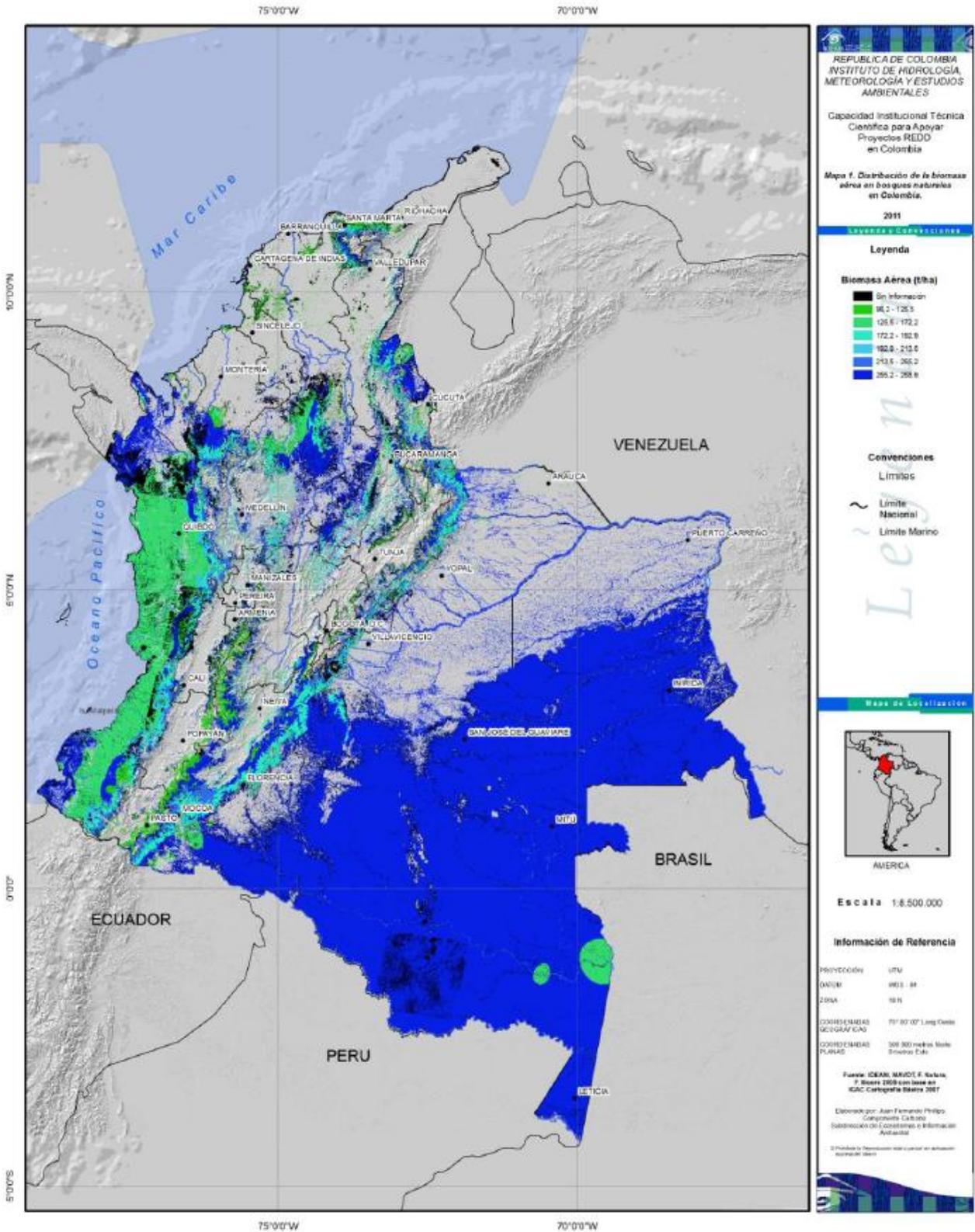
The aboveground biomass for all trees and palms with DBH greater than or equal to 10 cm ( $DBH \geq 10$  cm) was calculated using allometry equations proposed by Alvarez et al. (In prep.) (18 equations for 6 areas of life zones with a very good fit ( $R^2$  90%)) that require DBH information on the tree and density of wood species. After calculating the average aboveground biomass of the trees, the total biomass of each plot was obtained (BAT) that, subsequently, evolved to tons per hectare. To calculate the carbon content in natural forests, the average values of aboveground biomass (i.e., t ha<sup>-1</sup>) by forest type was estimated and this value was multiplied by 0.5. The average carbon value estimated for each type of natural forest was multiplied by the area they occupy of the country, thus obtaining the amount of carbon potentially stored in every type of natural forest. Finally, using the results of the national estimates by forest type, the aboveground biomass and carbon calculation was made.

The estimate of the aboveground biomass was made for 11 of the 16 types of natural forest by using the Holdridge life zone stratification adapted by IDEAM (2005), since there was no representative information for five of them<sup>68</sup> something that should be made note of or explained in future studies. The total number of plots used during the year was 2,475, representing a sampled area of 662 ha.

The test results show that the aboveground biomass varies from  $104.3 \pm 22.6$  t ha<sup>-1</sup> and  $264.3 \pm 25.7$  t ha<sup>-1</sup> (Map 3.1 and Table 1). Regarding the carbon stored in biomass, this varies between  $52.2$  t C ha<sup>-1</sup> and  $132.2$  t C ha<sup>-1</sup>. The results of the analysis show that the total potential of carbon stored in aboveground biomass of natural forests in Colombia amounts to 7,459,762,323 t C. The range of error associated with these estimates is 14.3%.

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<sup>68</sup> The natural forests which were not taken into account in the analysis were very dry tropical forest (n = 4), low dry mountain forest (n = 1), low mountain rain forest (n = 3), humid mountain forest (n = 2) and mountain rain forest (n = 4). The total area of these forests is 480,733 ha, representing less than 1% of the extent of natural forests in Colombia.



**Map 3.1 Distribution of aboveground biomass in natural forests in Colombia.  
 (IDEAM 2011)**

**Tabla 1.** Resultados de la estimación de biomasa aérea en bosques naturales por zona de vida (IDEAM 2005). Convenciones: n = Número de parcelas; Área = Área total muestreada por bosque (ha); BA<sub>prom.</sub> = Promedio de biomasa aérea (t ha<sup>-1</sup>); I.C. BA<sub>prom.</sub> = Intervalo de confianza calculado ( $\alpha=0,05$ ) (t ha<sup>-1</sup>); t BA = biomasa aérea total estimada para cada tipo de bosque (t); C<sub>prom.</sub> = Promedio de carbono (t ha<sup>-1</sup>); I.C. C<sub>prom.</sub> = Intervalo de confianza calculado ( $\alpha=0,05$ ) (t ha<sup>-1</sup>); t C = carbono total estimada para cada bosque (t).

Tipo de bosque	n	Área (ha)	BA <sub>prom.</sub> (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )	I.C. BA <sub>prom.</sub> (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )	t BA (t)	C <sub>prom.</sub> (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )	I.C. C <sub>prom.</sub> (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )	t C (t)
Bosque seco tropical	136	11,1	104,3	22,6	70.989.984	52,2	11,3	35.494.992
Bosque húmedo tropical	558	146,4	260,9	36,6	12.479.311.172	130,4	18,3	6.239.655.586
Bosque muy húmedo tropical	736	356,1	164,1	33,6	745.917.522	82,0	16,8	372.958.761
Bosque pluvial tropical	20	22,0	197,2	79,0	35.680.019	98,6	39,5	17.840.009
Bosque seco premontano	6	0,3	108,2	16,7	373.249	54,1	8,4	186.625
Bosque húmedo premontano	130	6,4	175,5	11,1	143.200.362	87,7	5,6	71.600.181
Bosque muy húmedo premontano	169	27,3	190,5	68,6	431.124.702	95,2	34,3	215.562.351
Bosque pluvial premontano	8	3,2	218,1	45,1	128.378.148	109,1	22,6	64.189.074
Bosque húmedo montano bajo	347	27,0	261,3	54,0	383.919.515	130,6	27,0	191.959.757
Bosque muy húmedo montano bajo	270	52,8	264,3	25,7	398.808.593	132,2	12,9	199.404.296
Bosque muy húmedo montano	95	9,5	159,6	21,0	101.821.382	79,8	10,5	50.910.691
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>14.919.524.648</b>			<b>7.459.762.323</b>

### 3.2.3 Estimation of GHG emissions from deforestation (IDEAM 2011)

In accordance with IPCC provisions (1996), Colombia has done two national GHG inventories in 1990-1994 and 2000-2004 which reflect the country's effort to establish concrete and effective action to mitigate climate change effects (IDEAM 2010a). However, in both years a high level of uncertainty in GHG emissions estimates associated with module USCUS<sup>69</sup> has been identified. This range of uncertainty is believed to be associated with the quality and reliability of the information available on issues related to the different surface coverage (e.g., natural forests, protective plantations, etc.), carbon content of aboveground biomass, and associated emission factors (IDEAM 2006). In this context the project "Institutional, Scientific and Technical Capacity to Support REDD+ Projects: reducing emissions by deforestation in Colombia", estimated emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) due to deforestation for the period 2000-2005 using the input generated so far in terms of deforestation rates and estimates of carbon content in natural forests.

They quantified the gains and losses of the carbon/carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) generated as a result of deforestation<sup>70</sup> and natural regeneration as a result of the conversion of natural forests to cropland or permanent pasture during the period 2000-2005. Net CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions were calculated as losses by deforestation plus gains from regeneration. The following

<sup>69</sup> Module of change in land use and silviculture.

<sup>70</sup> Oxidized, decomposed and burnt biomass fractions were not taken into consideration for this exercise due to the lack of information in that regard.

information was used for calculations: i) categories of land use, ii) Changes in the surface of land cover (deforestation and regeneration), and iii) Data of aboveground biomass/carbon contents of each coverage generated by the project "Institutional, Scientific and Technical Capacity to Support REDD+ Projects: reducing emissions by deforestation in Colombia", (IDEAM 2009, IDEAM 2010b).

The last IPCC report has been emphatic on the importance of determining a baseline regarding the contents of carbon stored in the biomass of natural forests, although this still requires the development of scientific methods to properly estimate the distribution of biomass at different spatial scales and associated uncertainties (DeFries et al. 2007, Gibbs et al. 2007, Pearson et al. 2008). So far the estimates made at national scales are imprecise and show high degrees of uncertainty (Achard et al. 2007). In the case of Colombia, the estimate of total carbon contents and reserves using an intermediate level of detail (Tier 2 according to the IPCC) shows that natural forests store about 7,459,762,323 t C when using the Holdridge life zones legend with a range of uncertainty in estimates of 14.3%, which amounts to 27,377,327,725.41 t CO<sub>2</sub>e. This value is within the range reported for the forests of Colombia (2,529-11,467 million t C) in other studies (Olson et al. 1983, Gibbs 2006, Gibbs et al. 2007) and close to those reported recently by Cardona et al. (2001), Anaya et al. (2009) and IDEAM (2009)

## Proposed Activities

In the first place, the intention is to advance in the construction of different regional projection scenarios as regards BAU deforestation, using a conservationist and optimistic approach. Hence, the following activities are proposed:

- a. Generation of specific cover and land use maps including the validation issue.
- b. Generation or collection of information on critical variables for patterns of production, population, soils, and roads.
  - i. Review and update of census mapping in the rural sector for hotspots of deforestation
  - ii. Systematization of the soil studies of the IGAC soils map for areas of active deforestation
  - iii. Generation of road infrastructure maps at two points in time (now and 10 years ago)
  - iv. Updating information on exploration and mining, as well as associated infrastructure.
  - v. Update information on commercial plantations for a range of priority products
- c. Validation of the deforestation projects (determination of model adjustment) including the determination of error rates.
- d. Projected deforestation trends.

One lesson learned is the enormous sensitivity of these models to the quality of all the data given on deforestation, land cover, carbon content as well as that given on deforestation drivers (biophysical, social, institutional and economic) .

Therefore, a critical point is the collection, spatialization, and improvement of information on variables that might explain deforestation and is best able to predict it. The R-PP includes the reconstruction of historical variables on soil, crops, population, and roads. While this information is the responsibility of different entities the need to develop important inter-institutional coordination exists.

Additionally, the algorithms on which the models are built are not always able to adequately explain deforestation patterns and location in the same way for the different regions in Colombia. Like any projection, it is necessary to evaluate different assumptions that may generate several reference scenarios. Since the reference scenario "carries" the uncertainty of the deforestation and carbon estimate projections, it is highly desirable to reduce them. The specific actions to do so with regard to deforestation and carbon quantification are described as part of the monitoring system (component 4).

Additionally, it is essential to socialize and discuss the results with experts and key stakeholders, both technical people as with decision makers and representatives of the various instances of society (authorities, academia, productive sectors, and communities) in order to receive feedback on the results of the analysis and models.

Based on past experience, Colombia hopes to build these scenarios using the latest international scientific developments on the matter: Clark Labs, WHRC, Carnegie, DINAMICA, CLUE-S etc. and international carbon experts so as to make adjustments so that the models can explain and predict some processes more accurately.

Finally, in the context of preparing to implement REDD+, it is necessary to carry out the transfer of technology and build capacity to project baseline scenarios for each project to ensure the region's alignment and ultimately the same at national level.

### **Summary of Steps to follow**

On this basis and accepting the methodological recommendations generated in these exercises, the steps in determining a baseline scenario will be the following:

1. Refine quantification of deforestation (incorporating radar data) and the estimates of forest degradation throughout the country. Estimates of degradation require the use of high resolution sensors (optical and radar).
2. Gather social, economic, and development planning information as well as the explicable deforestation variables from the different regions to apply econometric models to the deforestation projections at national and sub-national levels; the National Capacity project can only apply models in one specific area or in two at most.
3. Project emission trend scenarios for each region and nationally consolidated in horizons of 5, 10 and 20 years.
4. Carry out measurements in the field/forest inventories in areas where information gaps exist. Colombia has at its disposal a National Forest Inventory and the Technical

Capacity project quoted above, which will determine field sampling needs. In a first instance, some areas have also been identified where it is desirable to establish permanent plots to monitor and generate data to determine capture rates and changes in carbon reserves or stocks by forest type as well as specific allometry equations in order to gradually move up to a Tier 3 level of estimation in the medium to long term.

5. Implement methods of digital processing of remote sensing data for estimating and monitoring biomass and carbon based on the recommendations of the Technical Capacity project.
6. Ensure coordination of the reference scenario with the monitoring system so that it is consistent with the reference scenario.
7. Establish the cost effectiveness of the implementation of protocols for identifying deforestation/degradation/carbon contents according to the technical requirements of each region.
8. At an institutional level it is necessary to train stakeholders in technical and scientific aspects related to each of these steps, particularly in the interpretation and digital processing of high resolution images (especially radar data), laser technology LiDAR, in the protocols and analysis of field data for estimating biomass in all relevant compartments (not just components to do with air).
9. Finally, a distribution of roles of the country's different institutions must be established in terms of generating information related to the change in the use of forest cover at different spatial scales (national/sub-national)

<b>Table 3: Summary of Activities and Budget of the Reference Scenario</b>						
<b>Main Activity</b>	<b>Sub-activity</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (in thousands of US\$)</b>				
		<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Total</b>
Construction of projection scenarios of deforestation	Generation of land use maps	350			400	<b>750</b>
	Degradation Estimate	480			600	<b>1080</b>
Projected deforestation trends	Collection and gathering of necessary information	32		50		<b>82</b>
	Selection and application of models (5 national and regional scenarios)	40	40	40	60	<b>180</b>
Field measurements		200	200	200	200	<b>800</b>
Sensors for biomass	Application of LiDAR and / or biomass sub national Radar	150	50	50	60	<b>310</b>
Training / Technology Transfer		45	45	45	45	<b>180</b>
Hardware /software		75	40	40	40	<b>195</b>
Remote sensing images (optical and radar).		300			300	<b>600</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1672</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1705</b>	<b>4177</b>
National Government						
<b>FCPF</b>			-	-	-	<b>-</b>
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)						
Other Development Partner 1 (name)		1672	375	425	1705	<b>4177</b>

## Component 4: Design a Monitoring System

### Box 4-1: COP Decision -/CP.16, National Forest Monitoring System

"71. ... (c) A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, with, if appropriate, sub national monitoring and reporting as an interim measure in accordance with national circumstances, and with the provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15, and with any further elaboration of those provisions agreed by the Conference of the Parties;

<sup>7</sup> Including monitoring and reporting of emissions displacement at the national level, if appropriate, and reporting on how displacement of emissions is being addressed, and on the means to integrate sub national monitoring systems into a national monitoring system

source: unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop\_16/application/pdf/cop16\_lca.pdf

## 4a. Emissions and Removals

### Standard 4a the R-PP text needs to meet for this component: Emissions and Removals

The R-PP provides a proposal and work plan for the initial design, on a stepwise basis, of an integrated monitoring system of measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation, and forest enhancement activities. The system design should include early ideas on enhancing country capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) to monitor emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and to assess the impacts of the REDD strategy in the forest sector.

The R-PP should describe major data requirements, capacity requirements, how transparency of the monitoring system and data will be addressed, early ideas on which methods to use, and how the system would engage participatory approaches to monitoring by forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers. It should also address independent monitoring and review, involving civil society and other stakeholders, and how findings would be fed back to improve REDD-plus implementation. The proposal should present early ideas on how the system could evolve into a mature REDD-plus monitoring system with the full set of capabilities.

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.)

The ENREDD+ should establish reliable reference emissions scenario for deforestation at both national and sub-national as well as a robust MRV national system for carbon accounting which includes the monitoring of possible leaks. This MRV system should be developed in a transparent manner so as to build trust among parties involved in any possible REDD+ activities and it should particularly seek to involve local communities in field activities that are relevant to strengthening skills and maximizing benefits and level of commitment to these activities.

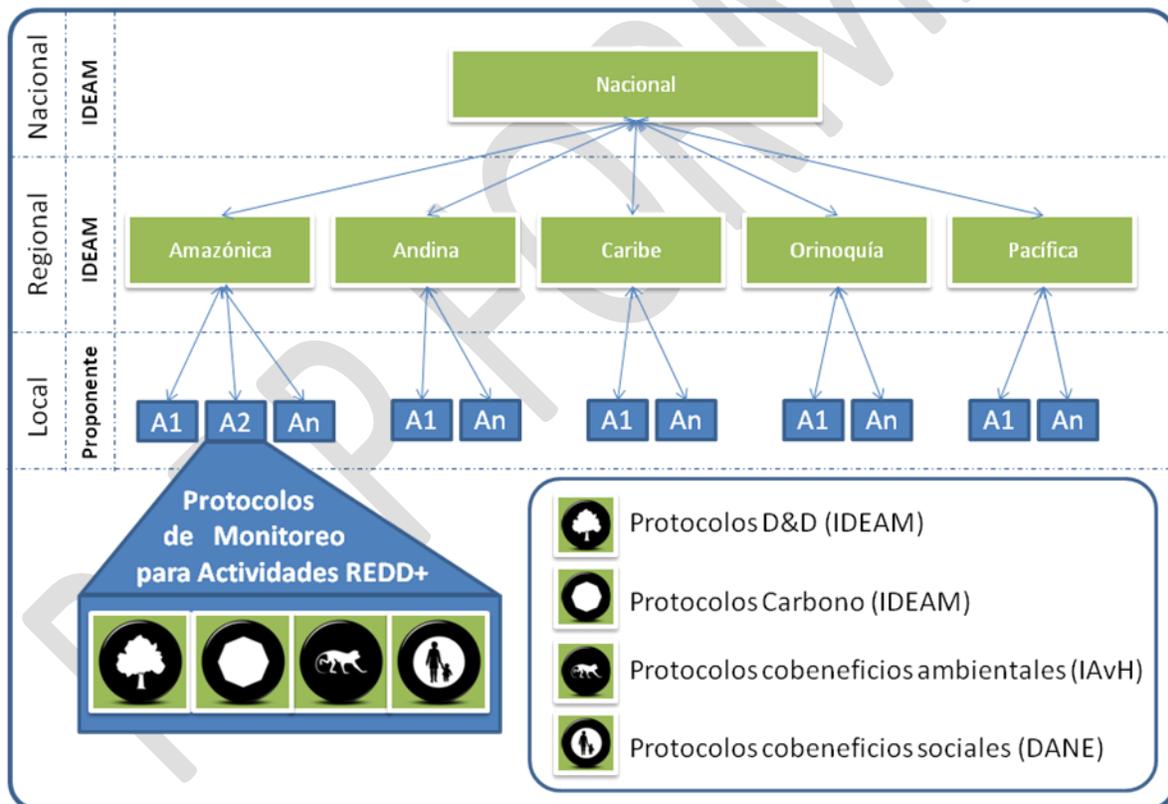
Within the ENREDD+ the extent to which the country will undertake to monitor, report, and verify emissions associated with forest degradation should be defined based on feasibility studies. Although deforestation is a cause of major change in regions like the Pacific or the Andean region, it may become too expensive because of the technical requirements and therefore the implementation of the program might be unfeasible for the country. However, this decision should be based on the appropriate technical studies.

While so far the IDEAM has led the process of generating national and sub-national monitoring protocols, which institutions will be responsible for the country's MRV implementation and management system at sub-national level has not yet been established. The identification of these institutional arrangements will result from the process provided for in section 1a of this document under the leadership of REDD+ IWG and in any case it should then be adjusted in consideration of the issue of changes in land cover and carbon content in relation to the

guidelines and protocols developed by IDEAM, who will act as the leader of this process since it is responsible not only for generating the monitoring protocols but also for issuing national communications to the UNFCCC.

In the case of monitoring the environmental and social co-benefits, the IAvH and DANE will respectively develop the protocols and indicators to track the positive and/or negative impacts resulting from the development of REDD+, thus becoming the base to support the preparation of the SESA and the ESMF and their related activities, particularly in regard to the estimation of multiple benefits.

The proposed system is consistent with a sub-national approach with the potential to evolve into a national one that recognizes the regional differences that occur within the country (Figure 4.1). In this sense, at a national and regional level IDEAM will apply the identification protocols as regards Deforestation and Degradation (D&D) and carbon content as well as establish procedures so that the different REDD+ activities deliver adequate and comparable information from a local level, which will be consolidated at the regional and then national level. Within the system the estimates made at national, regional can be compared with consolidated local information, which will enable potential leaks to be identified and then establish how to control them.



**Figure 4.1 Overview of the REDD+ monitoring system proposed for Colombia**

As mentioned above, local REDD+ activity proponents will be requested to also apply protocols to establish environmental and social benefits associated with the implementation of initiatives. The information thus collected will feed the information system in its multiple benefits component, and this information should be reported to both the biodiversity information system SIB (<http://www.siac.net.co/web/sib/>) and the Colombian Environmental Information System SIAC (<http://www.siac.gov.co>).

Both the institutional and methodological implications of the Colombian MRV system will be disseminated to the various stakeholders pursuant to section 1c of this document and will be part of a detailed work plan to complete the MRV process specifying its objectives, the expected results, and possible limitations to its implementation, among other items.

### Technical advances

Colombia has a technical proposal for the foundation of a monitoring system for deforestation based on digital image processing with a multi-level hierarchical approach that combines the diverse capabilities of optical sensors, radar and laser which is summarized in the following figure:

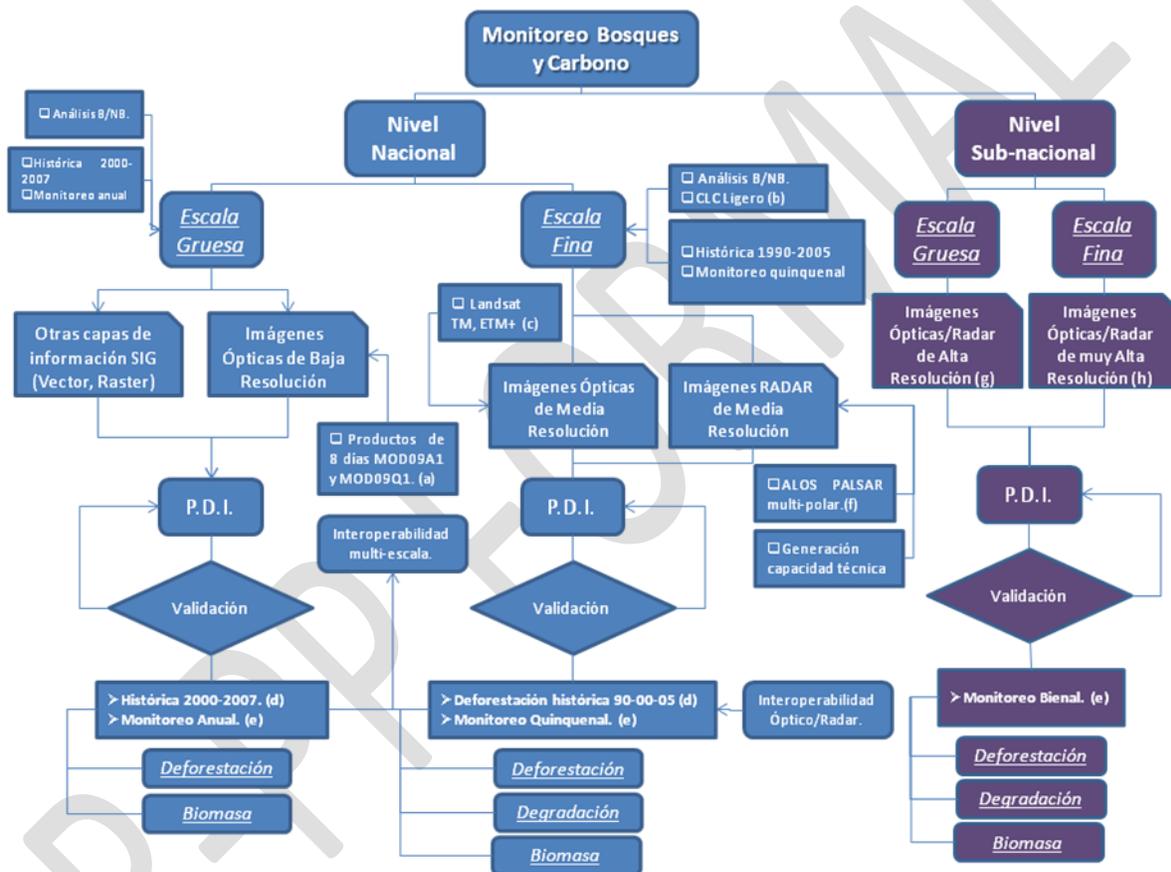


Figure 4.2 Proposed deforestation monitoring system based on Digital Image Processing. Working paper of the project "Institutional Technical and Scientific Capacity Building to Support REDD projects in Colombia (IDEAM 2010)

- (a) MODIS Aqua, Envisat MERIS, CBERS2-WFI, CBERS2-IR-MSS, SAC-C/MMRS
- (b) Based on availability,
- (c) CBERS2-CCD, DMC, IRS, Spot5-HRG, ASTER, ALOS, SAC-C/HRTC, LISS-III, ALI-EO1,
- (d) generated by the project technical capacity to support REDD in Colombia,
- (e) Proposal for the project,
- (f) Radarsat-2, GEOS, ASAR,
- (g) Spot5-HRG, CBERS2-QB, Ikonos, RapidEye, LISS-IV, TerrasarX,
- (h) Aerial Photography, QB, IKONOS, ResourceSAT.

Under this framework, a Protocol of Digital Image Processing for the Measurement of Deforestation in Colombia was developed. For national monitoring two levels of approach were proposed: a) Coarse Scale: on an annual basis, designed to quickly identify the nuclei of deforestation and the use of coarse spatial resolution images (250 / 1:500,000), b) Fine scale: to be carried out ideally every 2 years to quantify the deforestation data in greater detail and analyze areas of change classifying cover types and using inputs from medium spatial resolution (30m / 1:100.000).

Similarly, at sub-national level two scales will be developed: a) coarse-scale using inputs with high spatial resolution of 10 meters / 1:50.000 or better b) fine-scale inputs based on very high resolution (1-5m / 1:25.000 or better) applicable at local or project level.

This proposal was developed from the generation of prepared forest and deforestation maps and therefore has already been applied and tested.

As a basis for monitoring, the following is currently available:

- a) Protocol of Digital Image Processing (DIP) to quantify deforestation in Colombia at the national and sub national levels.
- b) Wall-to-wall quantification of historical deforestation at a national level in Colombia:
  - Coarse scale (resolution 250m / scale 1:500,000) maps of forest-non forest for the years 2000 and 2007 and deforestation for the period 2000-2007. (MODIS)
  - Fine Scale (30m resolution / scale 1:100.000). Forest non-forest maps for the years 1990, 2000, 2005 and deforestation for the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2005 including cover change in 14 classes for the last. (LANDSAT TM and ETM)
  - Monitoring of national fine-scale deforestation for the period 2005-2010. Forest non-forest map for 2010 and covers classification in the areas of change in 14 classes. (LANDSAT, ALOS and ALOS PALSAR AVNIR, SPOT and ASTER).
- c) Quantification of sub-national level deforestation:
  - Sub national Coarse Scale: (1:50.000 - 1:100.000) in three windows of the Pacific for the periods 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. (ALOS PALSAR)
  - Sub national Fine Scale: (1:25.000) in two windows of the Pacific from March to September 2010 (TerraSAR - X) and a 1:5000 scale exercise for the Corridor area of Puracé National Park - Cave of the Guácharos. (RAPID-EYE)

The monitoring of emissions from deforestation and degradation and activities directed at conserving the reservoirs requires a relatively robust estimate of the carbon content of different covers. On the issue of estimating the biomass carbon content in Colombia, the following bases are available:

- a) Protocol for the national and sub-national estimates of the biomass/carbon contents in Colombia which has 6 chapters that cover all compartments and are applied to aerial biomass and detritus in pilot validation exercises.
- b) General estimate (Tier1) of the carbon content of the main vegetation covers in Colombia with the data being reported in studies.

- c) Estimates of the carbon content of natural forests in Colombia with field data and allometry equations specific to Colombia (Tier 2) - Annex xx.
- d) Specific allometry equations for six forests, by life zone (National level) and for hilltop mangrove and swamp forests, (Regional level - Pacific).
- e) Estimation of biomass content by remote sensing at national level. Coarse Scale: (1:500,000) for year 2007 (MODIS and bio-climatic variables wall-to-wall).
- f) Pilot exercise of estimating carbon contents using high-resolution LiDAR remote sensing for a strip in Colombian Amazon (CAO Carnegie).
- g) Proposal for Digital Image Processing (DIP) to generate maps of biomass using remote sensing.

To ensure transparency, IDEAM is implementing an information and storage system of images, maps, databases, metadata and documents, standardized with national and international information management protocols that facilitate international validation.

Additionally, the IDEAM designed a web tool that enables consultation and spatial information, data and documents download and the registration of REDD projects including the data upload of coordinates, carbon, maps, and reports for validation and individual monitoring. This tool also allows reports on deforestation, forest types, carbon, plots, and projects to be generated.

This system is the structure on which the monitoring of emissions from deforestation in Colombia will be based.

As part of the activities necessary to build an operational monitoring system for the REDD+ national strategy, it is necessary to complement and strengthen this foundation by developing:

- a. Thematic validation processes in the field and/or more accurate forest and non-forest input maps and changes in forest cover inputs,
- b. Make progress on the interoperability and integration of sub-national and national scales with other mapping products like covers and land uses.
- c. Automate processes to improve early warning and protocol processing.
- d. To improve estimates of carbon by mandatory monitoring plots which requires carbon monitoring and developing specific allometry equations missing
- e. Deepening the use of remote sensing for monitoring biomass.
- f. Strengthen the reporting and recording of REDD projects as part of the Environmental Information System.

The first approach to the operation of the system proposes that IDEAM performs the national and regional scale monitoring with remote sensors, supported by regional bodies like the Sinchi Institute and Environmental Research Institute of the Pacific.

The field verification of maps as well as for alerts would be carried out with the regional environmental authorities (CAR and CDS) and with the communities, and the monitoring of projects will be headed by the owners and the communities

Verification of emission reductions will be handled at the scale at which REDD+ actions are approved. This will depend essentially on the guidelines issued by the UNFCCC and the activities that appropriately arise, observing the laws of consultation and other safeguards established by the country approved by the same to avoid double counting of emission reductions.

For the moment a few legitimate project initiatives that apply to standard voluntary carbon market are underway in the country, and for which they are applying their methodological guidelines related to verification plans (the government is not aware of projects verified yet) as well as verification requirements by a third party.

Overall, MRV system activities require a technology transfer program and training that allows different stakeholders to adequately handle the system's different protocols and implement field activities in an informed and systematic manner.

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Degradation Protocol		300			300	600
Establishment of permanent plots and field measurements to establish carbon reserves or stocks, and monitoring over time to determine capture rates and changes in forest stocks		250	250	200	200	900
Apply DIP techniques to monitor deforestation, biomass and carbon including the acquisition of remote sensing images (optical and radar)		400	50	50	400	900
Report Protocol		100	50	50	50	250
Verification Strategy		100	50	50	50	250
Information System		200	300	100	100	700
Issue guidelines for monitoring system		100	50			150
Technology Transfer Programme		150	200	200	200	750
LULUCF Inventory		100				100
<b>Total</b>		<b>1700</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>4600</b>
National Government						
<b>FCPF</b>						
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)						
Other Development Partner 1 (name)		<b>1700</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>4600</b>

## 4b. Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts and Governance

The country's forests sustain the rich biodiversity of the nation. The figures that support the magnitude of this important resource of the country are significant; Colombia, with little more than 0.7% of the global land area, is home to about 14% of the planet's biodiversity, a feature which ranks it as one of the countries with the highest diversity of species per unit area in the world. In fact, Colombia is between the first and fourth position worldwide in terms of number of species of plants, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals.

Similarly, these forest ecosystems provide a range of environmental services directly or indirectly, on a different scale and as part of their natural processes to mankind. Some of these services are the conservation and recovery of soils, alluvial landslide protection, prevention of damage to reservoirs and waterways caused by sedimentation, climate stability, regularity of the hydrological cycle and rainfall and river patterns, the regulation, improvement, and conservation of water quality, air purification, absorption of carbon dioxide storage and its containment in deposits in conjunction with other greenhouse gases, and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in general, including the conservation of pollinating species and ecosystems of great scenic beauty and landscape.

All these global, national, and local benefits will be kept at different scales to the extent that these forest ecosystems are conserved. Hence the importance of quantifying the magnitude of the positive or negative impact that REDD+ activities may have on the provision of these environmental goods and services and their affect on the livelihoods and quality of the communities that depend directly on the forests or the different actors who benefit from their services. Also these types of projects can bring significant benefits in terms of organizational and governance factors within communities, which can be quantified.

Monitoring of major strategic impacts on ecosystems for mitigation and adaptation to climate change such as moors, swamps and other wetlands will be prioritized. The criteria for ecosystem-based mitigation will be a guide in the definition of indicators of multiple environmental and social benefits.

In this sense, we will develop a set of indicators that will allow the impact of REDD+ activities to be monitored, both environmentally and socially, so that, on the one hand, possible negative impacts can be prevented, while it will also be possible, on the other hand, to quantify and reflect the positive ones and thus quantifiably demonstrate the existence of co-benefits and facilitate the involvement and monitoring of local communities with the benefits derived from REDD+ activities.

This work will be developed by SINA research institutes, under the leadership of IAvH in the case of environmental indicators and of DANE in the case of social indicators. This will be done in collaboration with universities and other research institutions and NGOs specializing in biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods. Based on their experience in this area, DANE and IAvH should prevent the duplication of environmental monitoring efforts and social development activities taking place in the country.

It will be based on the work carried out within the CDB in relation to indicators of forest biodiversity, including the following indicators:

- Number of extinct, endangered, threatened, vulnerable and endemic species per group.
- Absolute and relative abundance, density, basal area and coverage of various species.
- Changes in the period of absolute and relative abundances of species
- Species richness
- Species used by local communities
- Population parameters of functional or indicator species
- Changes in species composition over time
- Number and abundance of invasive species
- Area, length, and number of biological corridors
- Relationship between forest cover and flood frequency

In the case of monitoring the benefits of Ecosystem Services, this component should be coordinated with the methodological advances of the national environmental services strategy under development by the MADS and will be focused initially on water services and water quality monitoring (especially sediment load), and seasonal flows.

In any case, the generation of indicators should be consistent with all Principles and Criteria proposed to guide the selection and implementation of REDD+ activities, which is presented as the starting point to guide SESA and ESMF. It is listed in Annex 2d.

The performance information on REDD+ activities in relation to the indicators that are generated must be reported to the Biodiversity Information System (SIB) and the SIAC, as established in section 4a, in order to make it public and generate social control and feedback spaces among actors.

While the system will monitor these four components, its operation will be independent in terms of protocols for the evaluation of each one. In the case of changes in land cover and carbon contents, the protocols defined by the IDEAM and described in more detail in components 3 and 4 of this document will be adjusted. In the case of the multiple benefits that REDD+ activities can generate, these will be defined in a seminar-workshop with the participation of the Institute Alexander von Humboldt, the SINCHI, IIAP and INVEMAR, along with universities and social organizations that have participated in the design of the readiness process.

The following sections describe the way the country currently deals with monitoring environmental and management indicators, whose relevance will be considered in the REDD+preparation phase.

### **Environmental Monitoring**

Resolution 643 of 2004 of the Ministry of Environment defines a minimum set of indicators for "Regional Autonomous and of Sustainable Development Corporations to assess their management, the impact generated and to build at national level, an aggregate to assess the implementation of environmental policy". It stipulates that these indicators are composed of a set of variables that allow the recording of events and the description of behaviors to track the

status of renewable natural resources and the environment and the impact of institutional intervention.

These indicators are grouped into three broad categories:

a) **Sustainable Development Indicators:** These include indicators of actions aimed at conserving the natural heritage (hectares in protected areas under special regime, rate of deforestation, increased vegetation cover), risk indicators of water supply (population at high risk of water shortages, scarcity index), indicators of rational and optimal use of natural resources (energy intensity, water consumption in productive sectors, solid waste recycling, solid waste properly disposed of) health indicators (morbidity rate from acute respiratory infections, morbidity from acute diarrheal sickness, dengue morbidity rate) and indicators of population affected by natural phenomena (number of people affected by natural disasters, economic losses due to natural disasters per year measured in millions of pesos).

b) **environmental indicators:** indicators to consolidate actions of natural heritage conservation (number of hectares of natural ecosystems in the jurisdiction of the Corporations (forests, natural, wilderness and wetlands) ecosystem types in the jurisdiction of the Corporation, number of threatened species, rate forest fragmentation, average annual deforestation, soil conservation index), risk indicators for water shortages (minimum annual current flow in each water system intake in populated areas, measured in liters per second (l/sec.), index of the water quality in the stream, upstream of the municipal water intakes, water consumption per capita (residential) measured in liters per capita per day (l/inhabitant/day), number of hectares of watershed forest cover, aqueduct suppliers), indicators to rationalize and optimize the consumption of renewable natural resources (percentage of energy consumed from renewable sources to total energy consumption, water consumption per unit of production (industrial and commercial), water consumption in agriculture (ha) and livestock per head), indicators of employment and income generation for the sustainable use of biodiversity and sustainable production systems (Number of species of fauna and flora processes related to green markets, recycled tons of solid waste, number of companies, associations and groups, organized communities dedicated to green markets), indicators to reduce impacts on health associated with environmental problems (air quality index in the villages of special interest in air pollution, concentration of enteric pathogens in each water systems intake in towns, access to potable water for human consumption, actual availability of systems for domestic wastewater treatment, tons of improperly disposed solid waste), indicators to reduce the population at risk associated with natural phenomena (population located in areas susceptible to flooding, population located in areas susceptible to landslides, number of acres susceptible to impact from forest fires).

c) **management indicators:** indicators on the preparation of documents on planning, land and environmental management, declaration of protected areas, extension of re-planted areas, among others.

This resolution also defines in Article 3, the responsibility during implementation of the indicators, stating that "the implementation of sustainable development indicators related to consolidation of actions aimed at conserving natural heritage, reducing the risk of water shortages, streamlining and optimizing the use of renewable natural resources and reducing the population at risk associated with natural phenomena, is the responsibility of IDEAM and Environmental Research institutes involved in coordination with the Ministry of Environment", while indicators of health issues should be coordinated between said ministry, the IDEAM and entities of the health sector. The resolution also stipulates that national implementation is the responsibility of IDEAM and research institutes and at sub-national level, of the Autonomous Regional Corporations. The Ministry of Environment and IDEAM, in coordination with the

involved Environmental Research Institutes, will define the technical guidelines for the generation, management, protection, flow, exchange and publication of information.

Within this context, the country consolidates the Environmental Information System of Colombia (SIAC), defined as "an integrated set of stakeholders, policies, processes and technologies involved in environmental information management in the country to facilitate the generation of knowledge, decision-making, education and social participation for economic sustainable development". This system is based on an interagency consultation process, intersectoral and interdisciplinary, led by the Ministry of Environment and Environmental Research Institutes: the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), the Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute (IAvH), the Institute of Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR), the Amazonic Institute of Scientific Research (SINCHI) and the Pacific Environmental Research Institute (IIAP) (ACIS 2011)

Indeed, in line with the work carried out by SIAC, the REDD+ monitoring system will be coordinated with the previous actions and will be supported by SINA research institutes, under the leadership of IAvH in the case of environmental indicators; this will be done in collaboration with universities and other research institutions and NGOs specializing in conservation of biodiversity. The IAvH, the IAP, SINCHI and the INVEMAR based on their experience on the topic will propose and facilitate environmental and social monitoring efforts to be developed in the country.

Precisely, in context with the work carried out by the SIAC, REDD+ monitoring system will be coordinated with previous actions and will be supported by

### **Social Indicators**

The National Bureau of Statistics (DANE), is responsible for planning, collecting, processing, analysis and dissemination of official statistics in Colombia. In the country, this institution is responsible for generating statistical information regarding population, economic, social, geostatistics issues, among others. As part of its work, it analyzes the behavior of indicators on quality of life, culture, education, governance, labor market, security and justice.

One of the most important studies is the realization of the national survey on quality of life that is carried out every four years, and analyzes the behavior of various economic indicators in different regions of the country.

This begins by recognizing the close relationship between basic and living needs. Where, on the one hand livelihood implies that the person has a normal healthy life, with sufficient capacity to be productive and interact with other members of society, expressing ideas freely and having the right to be consulted on decisions that affect them directly or indirectly. Thus, we define two types of universal needs: I) physical health and, II) autonomy. These two are universal needs and apply to all cultures (DANE 2009).

Based on this recognition, the methodology for the quality of life survey – QLS, has the following needs that are associated with physical health (Doyal & Gough, 2004: 202):

- Healthy food and clean water.
- Appropriate housing for protection against the elements.
- Work environment without risks.
- Physical environment devoid of risks.

- Appropriate health care.
- Safety in birth control, pregnancy and childbirth.

While with regard to autonomy, the following are associated:

- Safety of children.
- Significant primary relationships.
- Physical security.
- Economic security.
- Adequate education.

This set of variables will be reviewed and contextualized, particularly for the Pacific, Orinoco and Amazonia, given that QLS is only applied in municipal areas, leaving out rural areas inhabited by the communities dependent on forests. On the other hand, indicators evaluated do not reflect the diversity of backgrounds and needs of indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombians and peasant communities embodying traditional lifestyles and whose vision of wellbeing is far different from the western urban vision. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a participatory exercise to define relevant indicators that account for multiple social benefits, but relevant to this diversity of contexts.

### Proposals and future adjustments

To advance in the preparation phase for REDD+, the starting point will be to establish the information baseline that is in the SIAC and the DANE, and based on it to propose and integrate a set of indicators applicable to the monitoring of the multiple benefits that may be associated with REDD+.

Subsequently, the mechanism to report local activities should be established, based on protocols developed by DANE and IAvH and strategic partners, the results of the application of indicators. This activity will take into account a process of capacity building to facilitate community-based indicators to facilitate their collection and reporting.

Finally, it is important to emphasize that the proposed indicators should be adjusted to progress in the definition of the social and environmental safeguards issue, which so far is reflected in paragraph 72 of decision 1/COP 16.

Main Activities	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands USD)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Development of Indicators	Environmental indicators	-	\$30	\$30	-	\$60
	Social indicators	-	\$30	\$30	-	\$60
Pilot project and adjustment of indicators	Field validation of proposed indicators	-	-	\$50	\$50	\$100
	Standardization of collection methodologies	-	-	\$30	-	\$30

Multiple Benefits Monitoring Platform	Development of platform	-	\$10	\$10	-	<b>\$20</b>
	Data Collection	-	\$20	\$20	\$20	<b>\$60</b>
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>\$90</b>	<b>\$170</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$330</b>
Government		-	\$30	\$30	\$30	<b>\$90</b>
<b>FCPF</b>		-	<b>\$60</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>\$170</b>
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)		-	-	-	-	-
Other Development Partner 1 (name)		-	-	\$70	-	<b>\$70</b>

## Component 5: Schedule and Budget

### Standard 5 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:

#### Completeness of information and resource requirements

The R-PP proposes a full suite of activities to achieve REDD-plus readiness, and identifies capacity building and financial resources needed to accomplish these activities. A budget and schedule for funding and technical support requested from the FCPF and/or UN-REDD, as well as from other international sources (e.g., bilateral assistance), are summarized by year and by potential donor. The information presented reflects the priorities in the R-PP, and is sufficient to meet the costs associated with REDD-plus readiness activities identified in the R-PP. Any gaps in funding, or sources of funding, are clearly noted.

**Table 1a: Summary of Readiness Management Arrangements Activities and Budget**

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands US\$)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Setting up thematic REDD+ working groups.	Meetings	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	<b>\$160</b>
	Institutional Arrangement Consultancies	\$40	-	-	-	<b>\$40</b>
Capacity Building	Public Institutional Strengthening	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	<b>\$160</b>
	Community Strengthening	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	<b>\$160</b>
	Private Sector and NGOs Strengthening	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	<b>\$160</b>
Contract personnel to support REDD+ institutionalities	REDD+ MADS Team	\$90	\$90	\$90	\$90	<b>\$360</b>
	REDD+ IDEAM Team	\$90	\$90	\$90	\$90	<b>\$360</b>
	Support REDD+ Regional Nodes	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	<b>\$120</b>
Support community advisory groups	Indigenous Advisory Group	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35	<b>\$140</b>
	Black communities Advisory Group	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35	<b>\$140</b>

	Rural Advisory Group	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$140
	Regional advisory Group	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$200
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$565</b>	<b>\$525</b>	<b>\$525</b>	<b>\$525</b>	<b>\$2140</b>
Government		\$65	\$25	\$75	\$75	\$240
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$1000</b>
UN-REDD Programme ( if applicable)		\$250	\$250	\$200	\$200	\$900

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
<b>Information Dissemination and early dialogue</b>	Information, workshops, materials	\$150	\$150	-	-	\$300
	R-PP Socialization and adjustment with national bodies and inputs from institutions	\$75	-	-	-	\$75
	Roadmap with sectors, NGOs, RRSC and entrepreneurs	\$75	\$50	-	-	\$125
	Communicational strategy	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$400
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$400</b>	<b>\$300</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$900</b>
<b>Government</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$200</b>
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$300</b>
<b>UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)</b>		<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$400</b>

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands of US dollars)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
<b>Technical consultations</b>	High-level meetings and national technical working groups	\$	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$15
	Climate change regional nodes - SIRAP	\$10	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$85
	Sector focus groups	\$10	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$30

	Forums and seminars with experts on SESA / ESMF / FPIC and the distribution of benefit / scenarios and monitoring of deforestation	\$20	\$50	\$50	\$0	\$120
<b>Forest Communities Consultations</b>	Caribbean	\$10	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$70
	Andean	\$10	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$70
	Pacific	\$10	\$40	\$40	\$0	\$90
	Amazonia	\$10	\$50	\$50	\$0	\$110
	Orinoquia	\$10	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$70
<b>Capacity building program (including participatory analysis of impacts)</b>	Indigenous and black communities	\$40	\$200	\$200	\$150	\$590
	With national and regional public institutions	\$10	\$50	\$50	\$20	\$130
	With NGOs	\$10	\$20	\$20	\$10	\$60
	With businesses and guilds	\$10	\$20	\$30	\$20	\$80
<b>Design and implementation of national strategies and regional communications</b>	Communicator	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$160
	Video	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$0	\$100
	Radio	\$10	\$10	\$5	\$5	\$30
	Web	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$80
	Publications	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$80
	Regional Communications strategies	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$200
<b>Institutional and regulatory adaptation</b>	Environmental Sector	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$20	\$120
	Rural Development Sector	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$20	\$120
	Mining and Energy Sector	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$20	\$120
	Infrastructure Sector	\$20	\$40	\$40	\$20	\$120
	Caribbean	\$0	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$60
<b>Participatory development of regional strategies</b>	Pacific	\$0	\$40	\$40	\$0	\$80
	Andes	\$0	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$60
	Amazonia	\$0	\$40	\$40	\$0	\$80
	Orinoquia	\$0	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$60
<b>Consolidation and start up of National Strategy</b>	Consolidation of mechanisms of accountability and social control	\$0	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$60
	Work with national authorities and registration prior consultation		\$100	\$100	\$100	\$300

	National publication and socialization of the Strategy	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$100
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$400</b>	<b>\$1200</b>	<b>\$1185</b>	<b>\$665</b>	<b>\$3450</b>
<b>Government</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$85</b>	<b>\$65</b>	<b>\$250</b>
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$500</b>	<b>\$400</b>	<b>\$300</b>	<b>\$1400</b>
<b>UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)</b>		<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$600</b>	<b>\$700</b>	<b>\$300</b>	<b>\$1800</b>

R-PP FORMAL

<b>Table 2a: Summary of Activities and Budget related to the characterization of land use, forest policy and governance</b>						
<b>Main Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (in thousands of US dollars)</b>				
		<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Total</b>
Analysis and normative proposals	Effectiveness analysis and proposals for policy articulation	\$50	\$50	-	-	<b>\$100</b>
	Normative proposals for the ownership and distribution of carbon benefits.	\$50	\$50	-	-	<b>\$100</b>
Sectorial assessments and their relationship with deforestation	Sectorial analysis and relationship with deforestation	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	<b>\$100</b>
	Analysis of tradeoffs between different land uses	-	\$50	\$50	-	<b>\$100</b>
Sub-national and local Identification of deforestation drivers	Evaluation of local deforestation drivers and their underlying causes	\$50	\$50	\$50	-	<b>\$150</b>
	Study of opportunity costs at a sub national level	\$100	\$100	-	-	<b>\$200</b>
Dissemination of results	Publications and outreach materials	-	-	\$25	\$25	<b>\$50</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$275</b>	<b>\$325</b>	<b>\$150</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$800</b>
Government		\$75	\$25	\$25	\$25	<b>\$150</b>
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	\$25	\$25	<b>\$250</b>
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)		<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$100</b>	-	<b>\$400</b>

<b>Table 2B&amp;C: Summary of REDD+ Strategy Options Activities and Budget</b>						
(Given the crosscutting nature of some strategy options, part of the planned activities are budgeted under other components of the R-PP)						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands of US dollars)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Management of potential fraud to local communities	Dissemination Campaigns	\$50	\$25	-	-	\$75
	Study on legal transitory alternatives	\$25	-	-	-	\$25
Strategy options	Analysis of cost effectiveness of different strategy options	\$25	-	-	-	\$25
	Options for controlling the expansion of the agricultural frontier	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$75	\$300
	Options for controlling the settlement processes	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$100
	Options for controlling illicit use crops	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$100
	Options for controlling timber extraction	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$200
	Options for controlling infrastructure works	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$100
	Options for controlling mining activities	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$100
	Options for controlling forest fires	\$25	\$25	\$25	-	\$75
Institutional arrangements proposal	Proposal for a REDD+ financial mechanism	\$50	-	-	-	\$50
	Inclusion of REDD+ activities in the instruments of territorial management	\$50	-	-	-	\$50
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$450</b>	<b>\$275</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$225</b>	<b>\$1200</b>
Government		<b>\$95</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$170</b>
FCPF		<b>\$105</b>	<b>\$140</b>	-	-	<b>\$245</b>
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)		<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$300</b>
Other Development Partner 1 (name)		<b>\$150</b>	<b>\$10</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$485</b>

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Technical Proposal for Impact Assessment (SESA), Monitoring and Management Impacts Framework (ESMF)	Consultancy regional-SESA-ESMF strategy options	\$20				\$20
	Work groups with SINA institutions at national level	\$10	\$10			\$20
	Forums and focus groups with sectors at national level	\$5	\$10			\$15
	Work groups with Regional Climate Change Nodes		\$60	\$60		\$120
	Workshops with National territorial and Environmental subcommittees and Regional R-PP Inter-Ethnic Liaison Committees	\$50	\$100	\$100	\$	\$250
	National Seminar on SESA-ESMF	\$20	\$20	\$30		\$70
Publication and dissemination of SESA results	Documentation of the process	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Publication and dissemination of results	\$	\$10	\$20	\$	\$30
Implementation of pilot cases TOR	Monitoring of early implementation of REDD+ strategy Impacts and / or projects	\$	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$150
	Measures of Impact control, conflict resolution and social control	\$	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$60
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$105</b>	<b>\$280</b>	<b>\$280</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$735</b>
Government		\$55	\$80	\$80	\$35	\$250
<b>FCPF</b>		<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$285</b>
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)		\$	\$100	\$100	\$	\$200

Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands of US dollars)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Refinement of Deforestation quantification and degradation estimation on a national fine scale for the entire country	Deforestation quantification	350			400	750
	Degradation estimation	480			600	1080
Projected deforestation trends	Collection and gathering of necessary information	32		50		82
Field measurements	Selection and application of models (5 national and regional scenarios)	40	40	40	60	180
		200	200	200	200	800
Sensors for biomass	Application LiDAR and / or Radar of Sub national biomass	150	50	50	60	310
Training / Technology Transfer		45	45	45	45	180
Hardware / software		75	40	40	40	195
Remote sensing images (optical and radar).		300			300	600
<b>Total</b>		<b>1672</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1705</b>	<b>4177</b>
Government						
<b>FCPF</b>			-	-	-	-
<b>UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)</b>						
Other Development Partner 1 (name)		1672	375	425	1705	4177

<b>Table 4a: Summary of monitoring system activities and budget</b>						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands of US dollars)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Degradation Protocol		300			300	600
Establishment of permanent lots and field measurements to establish carbon stocks or reserves, and constant monitoring to determine capture and changes rates in forest stocks		250	250	200	200	900
Applying PDI techniques for monitoring deforestation, biomass and carbon including the acquisition of images from remote sensors (Optical and radar)		400	50	50	400	900
Report Protocol		100	50	50	50	250
Verification strategy		100	50	50	50	250
Information systems		200	300	100	100	700
Issue rules for monitoring system		100	50			150
Technology transfer program		150	200	200	200	750
LULUCF Inventory		100				100
<b>Total</b>		<b>1700</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>4600</b>
Government						
<b>FCPF</b>						
<b>UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)</b>						
Other Development Partner 1 (name)		1700	950	650	1300	4600

<b>Table 4-b: Summary of activities and budget for monitoring multiple benefits</b>						
Main Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands of US dollars)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Development of indicators	Environmental indicators	-	\$30	\$30	-	\$60
	Social indicators	-	\$30	\$30	-	\$60
Pilot project and adjustment of indicators	Validation of proposed indicators in the field	-	-	\$50	\$50	\$100

	Standardization of collecting methodologies	-	-	\$30	-	\$30
Multiple benefits monitoring platform	Platform development	-	\$10	\$10	-	\$20
	Data collection	-	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$60
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>\$90</b>	<b>\$170</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$330</b>
Government		-	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$90
FCPF		-	\$60	\$70	\$40	\$170
UN-REDD Programme (if applicable)		-	-	-	-	-
Other Development Partner 1 (name)		-	-	\$70	-	\$70

<b>Table 6: Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Program Activities and Budget</b>						
<b>Main Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (in thousands of US dollars)</b>				
		<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Total</b>
Design and Implementation of a monitoring and evaluation program (M&E)	Proposal of a M&E program	\$20	!	!	!	\$20
	Socialization and adjustment of the M&E program	\$10	!	!	!	\$10
Development of indicators	Development of performance indicators	\$20	!	!	!	\$20
	Socialization and adjustment of indicators	\$10	\$	\$	\$	\$10
Mechanisms for information spreading and external revision	Development of (web) platform for performance disclosure	!	\$10	\$	\$	\$10
	External audit	!	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30
	Follow up meetings	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$40
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$30</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$140</b>
Government		\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$40
FCPF		\$60	\$20	\$10	\$10	\$100

<b>Table Summary of the activities and budget of the R-PP components</b>						
<b>Component</b>	<b>Subcomponent</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (in thousands of USD)</b>				
		<b>Government</b>	<b>FCPF</b>	<b>UNREDD</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
COMPONENT 1	1a	\$240	\$1000	\$900	-	\$2140
	1b	\$200	\$300	\$400	-	\$900
	1c	\$250	\$1050	\$1800	\$350	\$3450
COMPONENT 2	2a	\$150	\$250	\$400	-	\$800
	2b	\$170	\$245	\$300	\$485	\$1200
	2d	\$250	\$285	\$200	-	\$735
COMPONENT 3	3	-	-	-	\$4177	\$4177
COMPONENT 4	4a	-	-	-	\$4600	\$4600
	4b	\$90	\$170	-	\$70	\$330
COMPONENT 6	6	\$40	\$100	-	-	\$140
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1390</b>	<b>\$3400</b>	<b>\$4000</b>	<b>\$9682</b>	<b>\$18472</b>

## Component 6: Design of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Program

### Standard 6 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:

#### Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The R-PP adequately describes the indicators that will be used to monitor program performance of the Readiness process and R-PP activities, and to identify in a timely manner any shortfalls in performance timing or quality. The R-PP demonstrates that the framework will assist in transparent management of financial and other resources, to meet the activity schedule.

The monitoring and evaluation program (M&E) proposed in this section aims at following up on the execution of Colombia's REDD+ (R-PP) readiness proposal and is different from the monitoring system described in sections 4a or 4b which refers to the monitoring of Carbon emissions and removals, multiple benefits, other impacts, and governance, respectively.

The development and implementation of the monitoring program of the R-PP execution will be led by REDD+ IWG under the MADS (see section 1a).

This program will be based on the methodology of the logical framework that will establish how the R-PP execution will be monitored and evaluated as will its progress and scope. It will include the strategic global goals, its development objectives, expected results, and activities per components, and a series of development indicators, verification means, and the assumptions on what limits or makes the implementation of the program viable.

The M&E program will be proposed within REDD+ IWG and subsequently publicized and adjusted. Additionally, a set of performance indicators will require development as well as a space for publication and promotion amongst the population. These indicators will be the bases for constructing a disclosure platform available on the internet or through another media to be defined.

With the intention of guaranteeing the objectivity of the revision, external audits will be contracted on an annual basis and follow up meetings will be held in order to adjust the program when needed.

### Means of verification

To guide the implementation of the preparation stage, below is a table describing a set of criteria, products and means of verification for each component that will allow monitoring and evaluating of the progress in implementing the country's preparation .

Component 1 – Organization and Consultation <b>Organización y Consulta.</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate</b> <b>Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Output</b> <b>Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification</b> <b>Medio de verificación</b>
<b>Component 1.a National Readiness Management Arrangements</b> <b>Arreglos para el manejo de la preparación Nacional</b>			
<b>1a.1</b>	Existence of a national climate change system to coordinate	- Executive Committee on Climate Change	- Climate Change Executive Committee created

<b>Component 1 – Organization and Consultation Organización y Consulta.</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Output Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
	intersectorial activities with respect to the topic  Existencia de un sistema nacional de cambio climático que articule las actividades intersectoriales en relación al tema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Territorial Subcommittee SNCC</li> <li>- Comisión ejecutiva de Cambio Climático</li> <li>- Subcomisión territorial del SNCC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subcommittee formed</li> <li>- Comisión ejecutiva de Cambio Climático creada</li> <li>- Subcomisión creada</li> </ul>
1a. 2	Existence of a suitable arrangement to coordinate and integrate REDD+ activities in the country  Existencia de un arreglo adecuado para articular e integrar las actividades REDD+ en el país	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational REDD+ Interdisciplinary Work Group</li> <li>- Grupo Interdisciplinario de trabajo REDD+ operacional</li> <li>- Advisory Groups for REDD+ IWG</li> <li>- Grupos consultivos del GIT REDD+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Defined REDD+ IWG Regulations</li> <li>- Reglamentos del GIT REDD+ definidos</li> <li>- Selected REDD+ IWG representatives</li> <li>- Representantes GIT REDD+ seleccionados</li> <li>- Articles of Incorporation and meeting of organized advisory Groups</li> <li>- Actas de constitución y reunión de Grupos asesores constituidos</li> </ul>
1a. 3	Capacity building of relevant stakeholders  Fortalecimiento de capacidades de actores relevantes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building process on institutional arrangements in place</li> <li>- Proceso de fortalecimiento de capacidades sobre arreglos institucionales en marcha</li> <li>- Staff recruitment for REDD+ institutional support Contratación de personal para apoyar institucionalidad REDD+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutes of team, public institutions, communities, private sector meetings and trained NGOs</li> <li>- Actas de reuniones de equipos de instituciones públicas, comunidades, sector privado y ONGs capacitados</li> <li>- Hired professionals</li> <li>- Profesionales contratados</li> </ul>
<b>Component 1.b Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with key stakeholders Diseminación de información y diálogo temprano con grupos de actores clave</b>			
1b. 1	Information and early dialogue workshops  Talleres de información y diálogo temprano	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of at least 8 workshops in different regions of the country</li> <li>- Desarrollo de al menos 8 talleres en diferentes regiones del país</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutes and reports of the workshops</li> <li>- Actas y memorias de los talleres realizados</li> </ul>

<b>Component 1 – Organization and Consultation Organización y Consulta.</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Output Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
1b.2	<p>Outreach, setting and monitoring the roadmap in national bodies</p> <p>Socialización, ajuste y seguimiento a la hoja de ruta en instancias nacionales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Areas of R-PP outreach within the Territory and Environment Subcommittee, the High Level Advisory Committee of Afro-Colombian Communities, the Amazonia Regional Work Group and the Permanent Bureau for Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples and Organizations</li> <li>- Espacios de socialización del R-PP dentro de la subcomisión de Territorio y Medio Ambiente, la comisión consultiva de Alto Nivel de Comunidades Negras, la mesa Regional Amazónica y la Mesa Permanente de Concertación con Pueblos indígenas y Organizaciones Indígenas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spaces created by minutes</li> <li>- Contributions from the national registered bodies in a support document</li> <li>- Espacios creados por medio de actas</li> <li>- Aportes de las instancias nacionales registrados en un documento de soporte</li> </ul>
1b.3	<p>Construction of the road map</p> <p>Construcción de la hoja de ruta</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Areas of work with the private, sector, academia, NGOs and other stakeholders to continue the development of the roadmap</li> <li>- Espacios de trabajo con el sector privado, académico, ONGs y otros actores para continuar en la construcción de la hoja de ruta</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of defined spaces and working teams</li> <li>- Espacios definidos y equipos de trabajo identificados</li> <li>- Contributions of registered stakeholders in a support document</li> <li>- Aportes de los actores registrados en un documento de soporte</li> </ul>
1b.4	<p>Development of a preventive Communication Strategy</p> <p>Desarrollo de una Estrategia de Comunicación preventiva</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventive Communication Strategy developed</li> <li>- Estrategia de Comunicación preventiva desarrollada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventive Communication strategy defined and funded</li> <li>- Estrategia de comunicación preventiva definida y financiada</li> </ul>
<b>Componente 1.c Consultation and participation process Proceso de Consulta y participación</b>			
1c.1	<p>Consultation Techniques are implemented with relevant stakeholder to build ENREDD+</p> <p>Se implementan consultas técnicas con</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spaces for consultation with key stakeholders are defined</li> <li>- Espacios de concertación con actores clave definidos</li> <li>- Inputs of different stakeholders consolidated and included in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document consolidating the contributions of the different stakeholders and how they were handled</li> <li>- Documento que consolide los aportes de los diferentes actores y la forma en que se</li> </ul>

<b>Component 1 – Organization and Consultation Organización y Consulta.</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Output Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
	actores relevantes para construir la ENREDD+	the formulation of the ENREDD+ - Insumos de los diferentes actores consolidados e incluidos dentro de la formulación de la ENREDD+	manejaron
1c.2	Consultation with communities living in forest areas were developed  Se desarrollan consultas con comunidades que viven en las áreas forestales	- Spaces for consultation with key stakeholders are defined - Espacios de concertación con actores clave definidos - Inputs of different stakeholders consolidated and included in the formulation of the ENREDD+ - Insumos de los diferentes actores consolidados e incluidos dentro de la formulación de la ENREDD+	- Document consolidating the contributions of the different stakeholders in each of the 5 regions and how they were handled  - Documento que consolide los aportes de los diferentes actores en cada una de las 5 regiones y la forma en que se manejaron
1c.3	A program of capacity building regarding REDD+ is proposed and implemented  Se propone e implementa un programa de fortalecimiento de capacidades en relación a REDD+	- Capacity Building Program designed - Programa de fortalecimiento de capacidades diseñado - Capacity building program implemented with local communities and public institutions - Programa de fortalecimiento de capacidades implementado con comunidades locales, e instituciones públicas	- Document that describes the capacity building program - Capacity building materials generated for training - Minutes and reports of the events developed - Documento que describa el programa de capacitación - Materiales generados para la capacitación - Actas y memorias de los eventos desarrollados
1c.4	Communication strategies at national and regional level have been designed and implemented  Se ha diseñado y puesto en marcha estrategias de comunicación a nivel nacional y regionales	- National strategy designed - Regional strategies designed - Evaluating the effectiveness of communication strategies - Estrategia nacional diseñada - Estrategias regionales diseñadas - Evaluación de la efectividad de las estrategias de comunicación	- Documents describing the national strategy - Documents describing the regional strategies - Material supporting the strategy - Evaluating the effectiveness of the strategy - Documentos que describen la estrategia nacional - Documentos que describen las estrategias regionales - Materiales de soporte de la estrategia

<b>Component 1 – Organization and Consultation Organización y Consulta.</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Output Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
			- Evaluación de la efectividad de la estrategia
1c.5	<p>Meetings are held to discuss the institutional adaptation and regulations of the sectors involved with REDD+</p> <p>Se realizan encuentros donde se discute la adecuación Institucional y normativa de los sectores requerida frente a REDD+</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings with representatives of the environmental, agricultural, mining and energy, and infrastructure sectors</li> <li>- Analysis of underlying causes carried out with thematic experts and social organizations</li> <li>- Encuentros con representantes del sector ambiental, agrícola, minero energético, y de infraestructura realizados</li> <li>- Análisis de causas subyacentes realizado con expertos temáticos y organizaciones sociales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutes and reports of the events held to include the contributions made by the sectors, experts and social organizations</li> <li>- Actas y memorias de los eventos realizados que incluyan los aportes de los sectores, expertos y organizaciones sociales</li> </ul>
1c.6	<p>Regional strategies are constructed in a participatory manner</p> <p>Se construye de manera participativa estrategias regionales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings held and documented with thematic and regional advisory groups Five regional strategies defined in a participatory manner</li> <li>- Encuentros con grupos consultivos temáticos y regionales realizados y documentados</li> <li>- Five regional strategies are participatorily defined</li> <li>- cinco estrategias regionales definidas de manera participativa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document of the Analysis of the conditions, specifications and requirements of each of the 5 regions related to REDD+</li> <li>- Minutes and reports of events that include the contributions made to build strategies</li> <li>- Documents showing the 5 regional strategies</li> <li>- Documento de análisis de las condiciones, especificidades y requerimientos de cada una de las 5 regiones frente a REDD+</li> <li>- Actas y memorias de los eventos realizados que incluyan los aportes para la construcción de las estrategias</li> <li>- Documentos que presenten las 5 estrategias regionales</li> </ul>
1c.7	<p>The consolidation and opening of ENREDD+ has mechanisms of accountability and outreach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mechanisms of ENREDD+ accountability defined</li> <li>- Consultation protocol agreed</li> <li>- ENREDD+ Published and socialized</li> <li>- Mecanismos de rendición de</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document that outlines the accountability mechanisms of the ENREDD+</li> <li>- Protocol of prior consultation published</li> <li>- ENREDD+ Posted</li> </ul>

<b>Component 1 – Organization and Consultation Organización y Consulta.</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Output Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
	La consolidación y arranque de la ENREDD+ cuenta con mecanismos de rendición de cuentas y socialización	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cuentas de la ENREDD+ definidos</li> <li>- Protocolo de consulta previa acordado</li> <li>- ENREDD+ publicada y socializada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutes of ENREDD+ socializing events</li> <li>- Documento que describa los mecanismos de rendición de cuentas de la ENREDD+</li> <li>- Protocolo de consulta previa publicado</li> <li>- ENREDD+ publicada</li> <li>- Actas de los eventos de socialización del a ENREDD+</li> </ul>

<b>Component 2 – Preparing the REDD+ Strategy Preparación de la estrategia REDD+.</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
<b>Component 2.a Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance Caracterización del uso de la tierra, leyes forestales, Política y Gobernanza</b>			
2a.1	<p>Analyze the effectiveness of different standards in controlling forest deforestation, and proposal on how to improve and coordinate the requirements for the development of REDD+</p> <p>Se analiza la efectividad de las diferentes normas forestales en el control de la deforestación, y se propone cómo se pueden mejorar y articular con los requerimientos para el desarrollo de actividades REDD+</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification regulations, economic instruments and other incentives that can impact sectorial decisions on change in land use</li> <li>- Agreed definition of explicit regulations on the ownership and distribution of carbon benefits.</li> <li>- Identificación normatividad, instrumentos económicos y demás incentivos sectoriales que puedan impactar sobre las decisiones de cambio en el uso de la tierra</li> <li>- Definición concertada de normatividad explícita sobre la propiedad y distribución de los beneficios derivados del carbono.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document containing the analysis of effectiveness and coordination of policy proposals in relation to REDD+</li> <li>- Document the proposed rules of ownership and distribution of carbon benefits</li> <li>- There is an administrative act or regulation is defined to describe ownership and distribution of carbon benefits</li> <li>- Documento que contenga el análisis de efectividad y propuestas de articulación de políticas en relación a REDD+</li> <li>- Documento con la propuesta normativa de propiedad y distribución de los beneficios por el carbono</li> <li>- Existe un acto administrativo o se define normatividad para definir la propiedad y distribución de los beneficios del carbono</li> </ul>

<b>Component 2 – Preparing the REDD+ Strategy Preparación de la estrategia REDD+</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
2a.2	<p>Sectoral assessments are conducted to determine how growth and projections impact deforestation rates</p> <p>Se realizan evaluaciones sectoriales para establecer cómo su crecimiento y proyecciones inciden sobre las tasas de deforestación</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Análisis on how growth of different productive sectors in the country (specially the so called “5 development engines”) may affect changes in land use and in deforestation and degradation processes</li> <li>- Análisis de cómo el crecimiento de diferentes sectores productivos del país (en especial las llamadas “5 locomotoras de desarrollo”) puede incidir en cambios en el uso de la tierra y en procesos de deforestación y degradación</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutes and reports of sectorial events to define relation with deforestation</li> <li>- Sectorial Analysis document and relation with deforestation</li> <li>- Document presenting tradeoffs analysis between different land uses.</li> <li>- Actas y memorias de eventos sectoriales para definir su relación con la deforestación</li> <li>- Documento que con análisis sectoriales y relación con la deforestación.</li> <li>- Documento que presenta un análisis de tradeoffs entre diferentes usos de tierra.</li> </ul>
2a.3	<p>Drivers and underlying causes of deforestation are identified at subnational and local levels</p> <p>Se identifican a escala subnacional y local los motores de deforestación y sus causas subyacentes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition of drivers of deforestation and their underlying causes at regional and local level.</li> <li>- Identificación de los costos de oportunidad de las diferentes regiones del país y cómo estos afectan la toma de decisiones sobre el uso del suelo.</li> <li>- Definición a nivel regional y local cuáles son los motores de deforestación y sus causas subyacentes.</li> <li>- Identificación de los costos de oportunidad de las diferentes regiones del país y cómo estos afectan la toma de decisiones sobre el uso del suelo.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of local deforestation drivers and their underlying causes</li> <li>- Study of opportunity costs subnationally</li> <li>- Evaluación de motores de deforestación locales y sus causas subyacentes</li> <li>- Estudio de costos de oportunidad a nivel subnacional</li> </ul>
2a.4	<p>Results of the preparation phase are disseminated and can be known and appropriated by relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Los resultados de la fase de preparación se difunden y pueden ser conocidos y apropiados por actores relevantes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publications and Dissemination materials</li> <li>- Publicaciones y Materiales de difusión</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publications and Dissemination materials</li> </ul>

<b>Component 2 – Preparing the REDD+ Strategy Preparación de la estrategia REDD+</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
<b>Component 2.b REDD+ Strategy Options Opciones de Estrategia REDD+</b>			
<b>2b.1</b>	<p>Strategy Options to curb deforestation drivers are analyzed and their cost effectiveness is established</p> <p>Las opciones de estrategia para frenar los motores de deforestación son analizadas y su costo efectividad es establecida</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of cost effectiveness of different strategy options</li> <li>- Opciones to control the different identified drivers of deforestation</li> <li>- Análisis de costo efectividad de las diferentes opciones de estrategia</li> <li>- Opciones para el control de los diferentes motores de deforestación identificados</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy document which outlines the control measures of drivers and implementation costs</li> <li>- Documento de estrategia que presenta las medidas de control de los motores y sus costos de implementación</li> </ul>
<b>Component 2.c REDD+ Implementation Framework Marco de implementación REDD+</b>			
<b>2c.1</b>	<p>Concrete steps to reduce proliferation of unfair or technically unsubstantiated proposals with local communities</p> <p>Se cuenta con acciones concretas para reducir la proliferación de propuestas inequitativas o sin fundamento técnico con comunidades locales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevention campaign designed and implemented</li> <li>- Study of temporary legal alternatives to enable the development of REDD+ while defining a definitive framework</li> <li>- Campaña de prevención diseñada e implementada</li> <li>- Estudio de alternativas legales transitorias para permitir el desarrollo de actividades REDD+ mientras se define un marco definitivo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document of campaign design</li> <li>- Campaign Materials</li> <li>- Document the proposed temporary legal alternatives</li> <li>- Documento de diseño de la campaña</li> <li>- Materiales de la campaña</li> <li>- Documento con la propuesta de alternativas legales transitorias</li> </ul>
<b>2c.2</b>	<p>A planning and financial framework is created that allows the sustainability of REDD+ actions in time</p> <p>Se genera un marco financiero y de planeación que permite la sostenibilidad de las acciones REDD+ en el tiempo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposal for a REDD+ financial mechanism</li> <li>- Inclusion of REDD+ activities within the territorial management tools</li> <li>- Propuesta de un mecanismo financiero REDD+</li> <li>- Inclusión de actividades REDD+ dentro de los instrumentos de ordenamiento territorial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial mechanism evaluated and established</li> <li>- Document with guidelines for the inclusion of commitments arising from REDD+ activities within environmental and territorial management documents</li> <li>- Mecanismo financiero evaluado y establecido</li> <li>- Documento con guías para la inclusión de compromisos que se deriven de actividades REDD+ dentro de documentos de ordenamiento ambiental y territorial</li> </ul>
<b>Component 2.d Social and environmental impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD+ Implementation</b>			

<b>Component 2 – Preparing the REDD+ Strategy Preparación de la estrategia REDD+</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
<b>Impactos sociales y ambientales durante la fase inicial de preparación y la implementación de REDD+</b>			
<b>2d.1</b>	<p>A Technical Proposal for Impact Assessment (SESA) and Impact Management Framework (ESMF) is developed</p> <p>Se desarrolla una Propuesta Técnica Evaluación de Impactos (SESA) y un Marco de Manejo de Impactos (ESMF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Proposal Impact Assessment (SESA) and Framework and Management Impacts (ESMF)</li> <li>- SESA and ESMF Published</li> <li>- SESA Workplan concerted with relevant stakeholders</li> <li>- Propuesta Técnica Evaluación de Impactos (SESA) y un Marco de y Manejo de Impactos (ESMF)</li> <li>- Publicación de SESA y ESMF</li> <li>- Plan de Trabajo SESA concertado con actores relevantes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SESA and ESMF Document</li> <li>- Minutes and reports of the workshops</li> <li>- SESA Work Plan Document</li> <li>- Documento SESA y ESMF</li> <li>- Actas y memorias de los talleres realizados</li> <li>- Documento de Plan de Trabajo SESA</li> </ul>
<b>Component 3 – Development of reference level Desarrollo de un nivel de referencia</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<p>There are methods to determine changes in land cover and associated carbon content</p> <p>Se cuenta con metodologías para determinar los cambios en las coberturas vegetales y sus contenidos de carbono asociados</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protocols of deforestation</li> <li>- Protocols of degradation</li> <li>- Analysis of costs and feasibility of quantification of degradation in the country</li> <li>- Carbon Content Protocols</li> <li>- Protocolos de deforestación</li> <li>- Protocolos de degradación</li> <li>- Análisis de costos y viabilidad de cuantificación de degradación en el país</li> <li>- Protocolos de contenido de carbono</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protocols defined</li> <li>- Estimates of deforestation generated</li> <li>- Document with a feasibility study for degradation</li> <li>- Estimates of carbon credits generated</li> <li>- Protocolos definidos</li> <li>- Estimativos de deforestación generados</li> <li>- Documento con estudio de viabilidad para degradación</li> <li>- Estimativos de carbono generados</li> </ul>
<b>3.2</b>	<p>Methodologies have been identified to project deforestation trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A set of models for projection of deforestation identified and applied</li> <li>- Conjunto de modelos para proyección de deforestación identificados y aplicados</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Models analysis document</li> <li>- Deforestation trends document</li> <li>- Documento de análisis de modelos</li> </ul>

<b>Component 2 – Preparing the REDD+ Strategy Preparación de la estrategia REDD+</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
	Se han identificado metodologías para poder proyectar las tendencias de deforestación		- Documento de tendencias de deforestación
3.3	There are regional baselines that can be linked to a national baseline  Se cuenta con líneas base regionales que pueden vincularse con una línea base nacional	- Regional baselines defined - National Baseline - Líneas base regionales definidas - Línea base nacional	- Documents and maps with baselines - Documentos y mapas con líneas base
3.4	There are regional reference scenarios that in the future can be linked to a national baseline  Se cuenta con escenarios de referencia regionales que a futuro puedan vincularse con un escenario de referencia nacional	- Defined regional reference scenarios - Mechanism to coordinate regional scenarios defined - Escenarios de referencia regionales definidos - Mecanismo para articular los escenarios regionales definido	- Documents and maps with reference scenarios and trend scenarios - Documentos y mapas con escenarios de referencia y escenarios tendenciales
3.5	There is trained staff with knowledge of the different approaches required. As well as the software and hardware needed  Se cuenta con personal capacitado y con apropiación de las diferentes metodologías requeridas. Así como del software y hardware necesario	- Trained personnel - Purchased Hardware and software - Personal capacitado - Hardware y software adquirido	- Minutes and reports of conducted training events - Inventory of hardware and software purchased - Actas y memorias de los eventos de capacitación realizados - Inventario de hardware y software adquirido

<b>Component 4 – Monitoring System Sistema de Monitoreo</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
<b>Component 4.a Emissions and Removals Emisiones y Remociones</b>			

<b>Component 4 – Monitoring System Sistema de Monitoreo</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
4a.1	<p>There are protocols for monitoring, reporting and verifying emissions and removals</p> <p>Existen protocolos para monitorear, reportar y verificar las emisiones y remociones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Application of PDI techniques to monitor deforestation, biomass and carbon</li> <li>- Reporting Protocol</li> <li>- Verification Strategy</li> <li>- Aplicación de técnicas de PDI para monitorear deforestación, biomasa y carbono</li> <li>- Protocolo de reporte</li> <li>- Estrategia de Verificación</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing protocols being applied</li> <li>- Strategy defined</li> <li>- Protocolos existentes y aplicándose</li> <li>- Estrategia definida</li> </ul>
4a.2	<p>There is a platform to implement a MRV system</p> <p>Se cuenta con una plataforma para implementar un sistema de MRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MRV Platform</li> <li>- Plataforma MRV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Platform developed</li> <li>- Plataforma desarrollada</li> </ul>
4a.3	<p>There is an updated LULUCF inventory</p> <p>Se cuenta con un inventario LULUCF actualizado</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Updated LULUCF Inventory</li> <li>- Inventario LULUCF actualizado</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventory</li> <li>- Inventario</li> </ul>
<b>Component 4.b Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts and Governance</b>			
<b>Múltiples Beneficios, Otros Impactos, y Gobernanza</b>			
4b.1	<p>There is a set of indicators to assess the impacts and benefits of REDD+</p> <p>Se cuenta con un conjunto de indicadores para evaluar los impactos y beneficios de actividades REDD+</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social Indicators participatorily defined</li> <li>- Environmental indicators participatorily defined</li> <li>- Established Safeguards</li> <li>- Indicadores sociales definidos participativamente</li> <li>- Indicadores ambientales definidos participativamente</li> <li>- Salvaguardas establecidas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protocols and institutional arrangements for monitoring social and environmental indicators</li> <li>- Document that describes the safeguards and institutional arrangements for its monitoring</li> <li>- Minutes and reports of events held</li> <li>- Protocolos y arreglos institucionales para monitoreo de indicadores sociales y ambientales</li> <li>- Documento que describa las salvaguardas y los arreglos institucionales para realizar su monitoreo</li> <li>- Actas y memorias de los</li> </ul>

<b>Component 4 – Monitoring System Sistema de Monitoreo</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
			eventos realizados
4b.2	<p>The monitoring of social and environmental indicators articulated with cover and carbon changes</p> <p>El monitoreo de indicadores sociales y ambientales se articula con el de cambios en coberturas y carbono</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinated Monitoring systems</li> <li>- Sistemas de monitoreo articulados</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Functional monitoring system</li> <li>- Sistema de monitoreo funcional</li> </ul>

<b>Component 6 – Design of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Program Diseño de un programa de monitoreo y marco de evaluación</b>			
<b>Id</b>	<b>Factor to evaluate Factor a evaluar</b>	<b>Expected Product Producto esperado</b>	<b>Means of verification Medio de verificación</b>
6.1	<p>There is a monitoring and evaluation program designed and implemented</p> <p>Se cuenta con un programa de monitoreo y evaluación diseñado e implementado</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and Evaluation Program</li> <li>- Outreach of the program</li> <li>- A set of developed indicators</li> <li>- Performance Disclosure Platform</li> <li>- External audit</li> <li>- Programa de monitoreo y evaluación</li> <li>- Socialización del programa</li> <li>- Conjunto de indicadores de desarrollado</li> <li>- Plataforma de divulgación de desempeño</li> <li>- Auditoria externa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Logical matrix and POAs framework</li> <li>- Minutes and reports of events</li> <li>- Evaluation reports and audit</li> <li>- Matriz de marco lógico y POAs</li> <li>- Actas y memorias de los eventos</li> <li>- Informes de evaluación y auditoria</li> </ul>

<b>Table 6: Summary of the activities and budget of the monitoring and evaluation program</b>		
<b>Main Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (in thousands of US dollars)</b>

		2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Design and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation program (M&E)	Proposal for a M&E program	\$20	!	!	!	\$20
	Socialization and adjustment of M&E program	\$10	!	!	!	\$10
Indicator Development	Development of performance indicators	\$20	!	!	!	\$20
	Socialization and adjustment of indicators	\$10	\$	\$	\$	\$10
Mechanisms for information spreading and external revision	Development of (web) disclosure platform	!	\$10	\$	\$	\$10
	External audit	!	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30
	Follow up meetings	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$40
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$70</b>	<b>\$30</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$140</b>
Government		\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$40
FCPF		\$60	\$20	\$10	\$10	\$100

### Suggested Annexes for the R-PP (Optional)

#### Guidelines:

- Delete any annex that is not used, but *please maintain the numbering* of the annexes (i.e., use the number for each Annex as shown below, even if you only have only a few annexes; do not renumber them);
- Update the Table of Contents to reflect only the annexes you include before finalizing the document.

### Annex 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

Please present any relevant additional material not included in the body of the R-PP (component 1b).

Chart 1. Preliminary map of actors related to the forests in Colombia

ACTORS/ LEVEL	SECTOR	ENTITY	ROLE (mission, objectives, position towards REDD+)
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	Environmental	Minister of Environment,	Objectives: -Contribute and promote sustainable

		<p>Housing and Territorial Development – MAVDT</p>	<p>development through formulating and adopting policies, plans, programs, projects and regulation on environmental issues, use of land, water and basic environmental sanitation, urban and territorial development as well as in housing matters.</p> <p>-Formulate policies and regulations on ecosystems conservation and restoration for the sustainable use, management and protection of the biodiversity and other natural resources, ensuring the offer of goods and environmental services so as to achieve a fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from their use.</p> <p>-Orientate the adoption of sustainability criteria in the management of the productive sectors and institutions, ensuring the incorporation of environmental management systems, technological re conversion and a change in consumption patterns.</p> <p>-Direct and incorporate processes for the formulation of policies and planning in the National Environmental System through the development of coordination, information and financial instruments and mechanisms, aimed at strengthening sector management.</p> <p>-Promote the sustainable development of the territory taking into account the population's relation with the natural base, the space constructed and the regional environment through the formulation of policies and regulations referent to planning, territorial management and handling.</p> <p>-Define policy guidelines for climate change and REDD+ in coordination with the DNP and other sectors</p>
		<p>National Parks Unit</p>	<p>Amongst other functions, it shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Propose and implement. Policies, plans, programs, projects, norms and procedures related with the areas of the national natural parks and of the national system of protected areas SINAP.</li> <li>2. Contribute to the composition and consolidation of a national system of protected areas.</li> <li>3. Coordinate the process to reserve and delimitate the areas of the national natural park systems and carry out the technical and scientific studies needed.</li> <li>4. Coordinate the activation of the regulatory systems of the use of renewable natural resources in the buffering zones of the Natural National Parks System and mitigation defined for each case with environmental authorities, territorial entities, social and ethnic groups and other regional, local, public and private institutions.</li> <li>5. Develop and promote basic and applied research, studies and environmental</li> </ol>

			<p>monitoring in the Natural National Parks System areas.</p> <p>6. Grant conservation incentives in the Natural National Parks System areas, under the terms established in the current legislation.</p> <p>7. Coordinate with other environmental authorities, territorial entities, authorities and representatives of ethnic groups, organizations and other communities the strategies for the conformation and consolidation of a national system of protected areas.</p> <p>8. POSSIBLE ROLE WITH RESPECT TO REDD+. Generate local capacities in areas overlapping indigenous reserves or collective Afro-Colombian territories to tackle deforestation problems and establish conditions for the management of those areas.</p>
		Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Biological Research	<p>-Promote, coordinate and research issues that contribute to the knowledge, conservation and sustainable use of bio diversity as a factor of development and well being of the Colombian population.</p> <p>- Management of Information and knowledge production, basic and applied biodiversity research. From an ecosystem perspective it has an important role in the valuation of the co-benefits under the REDD+ framework</p>
	MINING AND ENERGY	Ministry of Mining and Energy -MME	<p>Mining and energy policy</p> <p>Agreements for the environmental organization of the territory at a national level</p> <p>MME-MAVDT Intersectorial agenda</p>
		Colombian Institute of Engineering and Geology INGEOMINAS	<p>Contribute to the social and economic development</p> <p>of the country through exploration and knowledge of the Nation's soil and sub soil, the evaluation and monitoring of geological threats, the promotion and efficient administration of mineral resources and control in the use or radioactive materials.</p> <p>Agreements for environmental management of the territory at a national level.</p>
		Unit of Mine-energetic Planning UPME	<p>Develop in a participatory manner the integral planning and information management of the energy and mining sectors, to contribute to the sustainable development of the country, with skilled, ideal and qualified commitment, supported by leading edge technology.</p> <p>Plan in an integral, forceful, permanent and coordinated manner, with entities in the mining and energy sectors, public and private entities, the development and use of energetic and mining resources, produce and divulge the</p>

			<p>energy and mining information required.</p> <p>Agreements for the environmental management of the territory at a national level.</p> <p>Information of forests in REDD+ and /or different conservation figures to prevent applications for concessions, exploration and exploitation on time.</p>
		ECOPETROL	<p>Mixed economy society, of a commercial nature, organized under as a national business association, linked to the Ministry of Mining and Energy, For development, in Colombia and abroad, of commercial or industrial activities, corresponding or related to exploration, exploitation, refining, transport, storage, distribution and commercialization of hydrocarbons, its derivatives and by products.</p> <p>Agreements related to the environmental management of the territory at a national level.</p>
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development MADR		<p>Formulate development policies for the Agricultural, Fishing and Rural development sector. Land policies, titling and land restitution.</p> <p>Agreements for environmental management of the territory at a national level.</p>
	Land Unit (Accion Social - MADR)		<p>The National Government is advancing in the creation of the National Land and Water Unit, attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, a dependency that will be in charge of regulating the use of water and land in Colombia.</p> <p>Agreements for environmental organization of the territory at a national level.</p> <p>Prioritization of actions to consolidate indigenous, afro and peasants territories.</p>
	INCODER		<p>Executing agricultural policies and rural development, facilitating access to productive factors, strengthening territorial entities and their communities and favoring the articulation of institutional actions in rural areas.</p> <p>Prioritization of actions to consolidate indigenous, afro and peasants territories.</p>
TRANSPORT	Ministry of Transport		<p>Formulating and adoption of policies, plans, programs, projects and economic regulation in matters related to transport, transit, infrastructure means of transport by road, sea, river, rail and by air, and the technical regulation on transport by road, sea, river, rail and by air .</p> <p>Agreements for environmental management of the territory at a national level.</p>
INTERIOR AND JUSTICE	Ministry of Interior and Justice		<p>Mission: establish an integral and coordinated State policy for the strengthening of democracy, justice and mechanisms of protection of fundamental rights.</p> <p>Define indigenous and Afro-policies, Prior Consultation, Human Rights and Free, prior, and</p>

			<p>informed consent.</p> <p>Construction of CLPI protocol</p> <p>Attention to complaints and legal support as regards possible frauds or violation or rights in projects related with REDD or PSA in general</p>
	CONTROL ORGANISMS	<p>Environmental rights Ombudsman Delegate</p> <p>Ombudsman Delegate for Minorities</p> <p>The Nation's Environmental and Agrarian Attorney General's Office</p> <p>The Nation's Comptroller's Office</p>	<p>Defense of fundamental rights</p> <p>Follow up on public resources</p> <p>Strengthening capacities for social control</p> <p>Overseeing</p> <p>Handling complaints and legal support against possible fraud or violation of rights in REDD projects or PSA in general</p>
REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL	<p>Autonomous Regional and Sustainable Development Corporations</p>	<p>Environmental authority: administration of natural resources in the region, granting of environmental licenses, impose fines, carry out seizures and other tasks related with surveillance and control. Environmental Management of the Territory.</p> <p>The CARs are public entities, integrated by territorial entities which form a geopolitical, biogeographical or hidrographic unit. They are autonomous in character, possess their own resources and legal personality and are in charged of managing the environment in their jurisdiction, as well as natural renewable and non renewable resources and for promoting sustainable development in their area.</p> <p>Promote and propose conservation projects and sustainable forest management, in coordination with social organizations and local communities.</p> <p>Support the monitoring of forests.</p>
		<p>The Pacific Institute of Environmental Research</p> <p>IIAP</p>	<p>Its mission is to be an instrument for coordination and support for the strengthening of the research capacity of the region and of its social actors and institutions. Its main objective is to consolidate its institutional capacity at a regional level, through participatory processes, for the generation, use, transmission and socialization of knowledge directed at conservation and the strengthening of regional natural and cultural systems, and the improvement of the material and spiritual well being of the population living in the Colombian Pacific region.</p> <p>Conduct research and monitoring of sustainable use and conservation of forests in the Pacific.</p> <p>Capacity building for local communities to</p>

			<p>manage their forests</p> <p>Protocols for restoration of areas.</p>
		<p>Amazonic Institute of Scientific Research SINCHI</p>	<p>Functions of scientific authority through the development and execution of research projects that involve aspects of biodiversity, alternatives for sustainable production for the improvement of quality of life, studies of the processes and dynamics of occupation and generation of geo-referenced information in the region.</p> <p>Realization, coordination and divulgation of high level scientific research studies related with the biological, social and ecological reality in the Colombian Amazon Region.</p> <p>Colombian Technical Unit for Binational Plans, a task which is done in conjunction with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Environment, Housing and Territorial Development.</p> <p>Carry out research and monitoring on the sustainable use and forest conservation in the Colombian Pacific.</p> <p>Strengthening of the capacities in local communities for the management of their forests</p> <p>Protocols for recovering areas</p>
		<p>Institute for Marine and Coastal Research INVEMAR</p>	<p>Basic and applied research on renewable natural resources and environment in coastal areas and marine and oceanic ecosystems of national interest with the purpose of providing the necessary scientific knowledge for the formulation of policies, decision making and preparation of plans and projects that will lead to the development of these areas, directed at the sustainable development of resources, the recuperation of the marine and coastal environment and the improvement in Colombian quality of life</p> <p>Monitoring mangrove ecosystems</p> <p>Coastal and marine information system</p> <p>Base line and monitoring for REDD+</p> <p>Protocols for area recovery</p>
		<p>State Departments</p>	<p>-Promote and execute programs and national, regional and sectorial policies related to the environment and natural renewable resources.</p> <p>-Issue, based on higher norms, special department dispositions related to the environment.</p> <p>-Give budgetary, technical, financial and administrative support to Autonomous Corporations and other territorial entities created at departmental level, in the execution of programs and projects and necessary tasks aimed at the conservation of the environment</p>

			<p>and natural renewable resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Surveillance and control functions</li> <li>-Promote, co-finance or co-execute works and projects for land recovery, regulation of causes, etc.</li> <li>-Co-finance and co-manage projects for conservation, sustainable use and forest recovery.</li> <li>- Participate in the territorial management and ensure the fulfillment of intersectorial agreements in the jurisdiction and according to responsibilities.</li> </ul>
	TERRITORIAL	<p>Municipal City Halls ( Environment and Agriculture Secretariats)</p>	<p>Manage resources and establish necessary tributes for the fulfillment of their functions.</p> <p>Participate in national income.</p> <p>Amongst other environmental functions they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promote and execute national, regional and sectorial programs and policies in relation to the environment and renewable natural resources, prepare national, regional, and departmental plans, projects and programs</li> <li>-Dictate, pursuant to superior legal dispositions, the necessary norms for control, preservation and defense of the ecological heritage of the municipality.</li> <li>-Adopt plans, programs and projects on environmental development and natural renewable resources that had been discussed and approved at a regional level, according to environmental planning norms dealt with by this law.</li> <li>-Participate in the preparation of environmental development plans, programs and projects at a departmental level.</li> <li>-Control and surveillance functions</li> <li>-Dictate, within the limits established by law, the guidelines and superior provisions, norms regarding territorial management in the municipality and regulations on land use.</li> <li>-Co-finance and co-manage projects for conservation, sustainable use and forest recovery.</li> <li>-Manage the territory and ensure compliance with intersectorial agreements in the area of their jurisdiction and according to their competences.</li> </ul>
FOREST COMMUNITIES	Indigenous local government	<p>Traditional authorities (Mamo, Cacique, Taita, Jaibaná, Payé, Werjayá, Maloquero, traditional doctor)</p>	<p>Orientation and care of the community and the territory based on traditional knowledge.</p> <p>Local government, organization, communitarian decisions, life plan.</p> <p>Association of councils for decisions and</p>

	<p>Council Governor, Capitan and Council Chief</p> <p>Association of traditional indigenous authorities</p>	<p>common objectives for the defense of the territory</p> <p>Organizational processes of significant scope among, minor and major councils, captaincies and other forms of government taking into account cultural and territorial affinity.</p> <p>Possible receptors of REDD+ benefits.</p> <p>Guide internal reflection on territorial management and decision making with the participation of the community</p> <p>Participate in the policy construction on climate change and mechanisms of mitigation and means of adaptation.</p>
National Indigenous Peoples organizations	<p>National Indigenous Organization of Colombia ONIC</p> <p>Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon</p> <p>Organization of Colombian Indigenous Authorities AICO</p> <p>Indigenous Confederation of Tayron</p>	<p>National Organizations agree on policy guidelines and the methodology for prior consultation.</p> <p>They participate in the following agreement bodies :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Permanent Bureau on agreement with Indigenous villages and organizations (decree 1397/96)</li> <li>-Regional Amazonic Work Group (Decree 3012/05)</li> </ul> <p>Accompany and facilitate the REDD+ framework in the strengthening of capacities, delegates form part of a national technical team to deal with the issue of climate change.</p> <p>Expectations of recognition as environmental authorities.</p> <p>Expectations of the technical and liaison role with regional organizations and local authorities.</p> <p>Participate in the construction of climate change policies and in mechanisms for mitigation and adaptation.</p>
Regional organizations and Traditional Authority Associations of Indigenous Peoples	<p>97 Associations registered with the MIJ</p> <p>(43 in the ONIC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize and convene villages that share a common origin, history and territory.</li> <li>-Participate at regional and national consultation instances.</li> <li>-Act as liaison of the national regional organizations.</li> <li>-Facilitate organizing processes, advisors to the local authorities.</li> <li>- PPII Human rights defense.</li> </ul> <p>Regional leaders as local multipliers.</p> <p>Participate in the construction of policy on climate change and mitigation mechanisms and adaptation measures.</p>
International Organizations	<p>Coordinator of the Indigenous Organizations in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Participation in international negotiations</li> <li>-Management of resources directed at PPII at an</li> </ul>



			<p>food sovereignty.</p> <p>Objective: visualize the social, political and economic problems faced by communities and their organizations, taking into account the consequences of armed conflicts effects. The grave humanitarian crisis that is a consequence of this also has to be faced. One last objective is to accompany the strengthening of the processes of the organizations in the Choco Department and the Atrato Medio Antioqueno.</p> <p>Participate in the construction of climate change policies and mechanisms for mitigation and adaptation measures.</p>
	National Black Communities Entities	High Level Advisory Committee for Black Communities	<p>Functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Serve as a space of dialog between black communities and National Government.</li> <li>2. Become a diffusion mechanism for disseminating official information to black communities and of interlocution with national managerial levels.</li> <li>3. Promote, boost, follow up and evaluate norms that will develop black communities' rights.</li> <li>4. Contribute with the solutions to the territorial problems that affect black communities in the country and give and boost the collective title programs that are taking place to favor communities</li> <li>5. Establish coordination mechanism with authorities and national and territorial entities to make effective the fulfillment of social, economic, political, cultural and territorial rights of black communities.</li> <li>6. Seek consensus and agreements between the black communities and the State in the framework of a participatory democracy and without affecting the autonomous public administration and the use of citizen participation mechanisms</li> <li>7. Serve as a space for debate on projects of regulatory decrees under Law 70 of 1993, before they are submitted for consideration to the National Government.</li> </ol> <p>Participate in the construction of climate change policies and mechanisms for mitigation and adaptation measures.</p>
	Peasants	<p>National Peasant User Association</p> <p>Vía Campesina</p> <p>Programs of Development and Peace</p> <p>Cocha Peasant Association ADC</p>	<p>Organizations and local processes of sustainable development related with the conservation of forests and traditional practices.</p> <p>Potential recipients of REDD+ benefits</p> <p>Participate in the construction of climate change policies and mechanisms for mitigation and</p>

		Pacha Mama and others...	adaptation measures.
		Organizations in Peasant Reserve Areas (ZRC)	The PRA are a territorial management figure whose aim is to containing the expansion of the agricultural border; correcting the phenomena of unequal concentration, or anti economical property fragmentation, creating the conditions for adequate consolidation and sustainable development of the peasant economy and that of the settlers; regulate the occupation and use of vacant lands, giving preference to the awarding of the land to peasants or settlers with few resources; creating and building an integral proposal of sustainable human development, territorial and political management, facilitate the integral execution of rural development policies, strengthen the spaces for social, political, environmental and cultural consensus between the State and rural communities, ensuring an adequate participation in planning and local and regional decision making processes.
Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and academia	National	102 NGO members of Ecofondo, 15 non affiliates more connected to REDD (in favor and against)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Support for the strengthening of capacities</li> <li>-Social Control</li> <li>-Resource management</li> <li>-Coordination of processes</li> </ul>

	International	WWF, CI, TNC, ACT	
	Networks-Entities	National Environmental Forum Sustainable Development Network - Colombia REDD Work Group Latin American Climate Change Platform Regional Amazonian Coordination - ARA Environmental	

		Observers	
	Universities	Natural resource and forest faculties	
PRIVATE SECTOR AND GUILDS	Sustainable development INDUSTRIAL	CECODES AND FEDESARROLLO	Consensus on priorities of conservation in zones with potential business projects. Donors, potential carbon bonds buyers, RSE
	Rural Development	Colombian Association of Agriculture Sector – SAC FEDEGAN FEDEPALMA FEDECAFÉ ASOCOLFLORES CONIF Timber Associations at regional and national level	Clarification of competences in forestry issues Consensus on priorities of conservation in areas with projects of business interest. Donors, potential carbon bonds buyers, RSE
	Energy Mining	Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos – ANH ECOPETROL Asociación Colombiana de Petróleo Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética - UPME Instituto de Planificación y Promoción de Soluciones Energéticas para las Zonas no Interconectadas- IPSE- ISAGEN <a href="#">Generadora y Comercializadora de</a> Energía del Caribe - GECELCA – <a href="#">Financiera Energética Nacional</a> -FEN – <a href="#">Empresa Colombiana de Gas</a> - ECOGAS – <a href="#">Interconexión Eléctrica S.A.</a> -ISA – <a href="#">URRA S.A.</a>	Consensus on priorities of conservation in areas with projects of business interest. Donors, potential buyers for carbon bonds, RSE

		<a href="#">Comisión de Regulación de Energía y Gas</a> - CREG -	
	Transport Infrastructure	<p>Transport Companies and guilds (River, Sea, Track, Roads, Air, Urban)</p> <p>Public and Private Services (Aqueduct, energy, telephone, gas)</p>	Agreement on conservation priorities in zones with projects with transport infrastructure, potential buyers of carbon bonds buyers, RSE
DONORS		<p>FCPF/UN-REDD</p> <p>USAID</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>FUNDACIÓN MOORE</p> <p>HOLANDA</p> <p>AVINA</p>	Technical and financial cooperation

R-PP FORMAL

## RESULTS OF INFORMATION AND EARLY DIALOGUE WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLOMBIAN AMAZONIA

### RESULTS OF THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE REDD+ CAPACITIES PHASE

#### Principal subjects treated

As a result of the analysis of the information from dialogues and discussions that took place in the Capacity Strengthening workshops: Climate Change –REDD Project, a series of conclusions related to the subjects addressed are presented below:

- a. **Climate Change:** In general, it is evident that climate change is maybe an unknown concept for indigenous communities while not being totally unfamiliar, since they have perceived through its manifestations, when ecological calendars are modified, to have more intense and prolonged rainy and summer seasons, and consequently see its impact on health, food and cultural practices. In this regard, a generalized perception that these changes are not due to indigenous intervention is observed, and for this reason these communities should be recipients of the incentives given for conservation, since they are the ancestral protectors of the jungles, that through their cultural knowledge, use and management they have favored their maintenance.
- b. **The role of the Jungles:** Communities believe that there are inconsistencies among the discourse on conservation and the policies, actions and control of the State towards the care of the jungles, in view of the fact that titles are granted for forest and mining exploitation, and mega projects are taking place, whilst they feel limited in their freedom to take advantage of the forests.  
  
In this sense, communities have identified the need to advance in the generation of alternatives in the use of the jungle for survival purposes, from the understanding that the traditional economy and in general, all forms of traditional living, have been faced with new challenges that demand mayor economic resources. In this context, these communities think that their knowledge has a lot to contribute towards the understanding and adaptation of climate change.
- c. **International Efforts to Control Climate Change:** Communities are pointing out that since its their territories that are under discussion, they have to take part in the decision making processes related to them. With this in mind, they emphasize the importance of having information provided to them as well as capacitating on climate change, environmental services and incentives, so they can actively participate and be considered as “valid” interlocutors in said negotiations and proposals, and similarly, not be victims of fraudulent projects (sale of oxygen) as is occurring. They stress the need to work on the generation of incentives for these communities that have contributed to the longevity of the jungle, as well as ensuring that resources and benefits from these proposals reach them directly.
- d. **Colombia’s Collective R-PP Construction:** With respect to the R-PP, the communities are highlighting the importance and urgency of socializing information received by the State as well as by indigenous organizations in the space for discussion in the different levels (regional, national and international), given the importance of these issues and the repercussion they have on their territories and their inhabitants, in particular they believe it is necessary to have a place on the REDD Work Group, to ensure active participation in the process and establish a direct relation with the organizations and the MAVDT who are key actors in this process.

- e. **REDD:** In relation to REDD, the communities emphasize the importance of **prior consultation** in these processes, as well as the accompaniment of the indigenous organizations to inform the communities in the best possible way. In this respect, we have to point out that **information/capacitating/ formation** are fundamental factors in this process in view of the presence of actions and disinformation that have only caused confusion ("sale of oxygen"). In this context they considered that REDD should count with the active **participation** of the communities in the understanding that decision making should be approached from a joint approach between the communities and the State. This idea ratifies the importance that a direct relation among the parts should take place, without intermediaries, which additionally ensure the distribution and use of **resources** proceeding from this initiative, a factor of great importance in all this discussion for the communities.
- f. **What should be the role of the Communities in facing Climate Change?** Communities consider that in order to assume a position towards the climate change issue, it is necessary to unify criteria to speak the same language, and understand this problem, as well as to advance in the organizational and cultural strengthening, understanding culture to be a fundamental input factor from the communities to this process.
- g. **How do you think that Indigenous People should benefit directly as owners of the great forest reserves in the Amazonia?** The communities will benefit from investments and resources they receive directly without detriment to their own autonomy.
- h. **How should the collective construction process for a REDD strategy that reflects indigenous interests be developed?** The collective construction process of a REDD Strategy must take into account aspects such as:
- Prior consultation
  - Respect for individual culture and knowledge
  - Life Plans
  - Capacitating of Communities
  - Favoring the spaces for understanding and discussion for decision making
  - Creation of spaces for participation in the elaboration of the proposal
  - Formation of a group of local catalysts to socialize the information in the community
  - Encourage the indigenous population to participate in spaces for decision making, agreement negotiations at national and international levels.
- i. **What alternatives do Indigenous People have to benefit from their forests without having to enter into a REDD Project?** The communities identify as activities and/or alternative processes to a REDD project:
- The Strengthening of cultural practices related to the forest management.
  - To be direct interlocutors with the donors who support the jungle rendered services with resources for the development of life plans.
  - Generation of productive alternatives related with eco and ethno tourism
- j. **What have been the local experiences with REDD Projects up to the moment?** In general, the communities have not yet had any experience with REDD initiatives; just one community

mentioned the “sale of oxygen” project. In this respect, it is important to mention that there have been various communities with “sale of oxygen” related stories but these are not associated to REDD.

k. **How can REDD projects affect the territoriality or autonomy of Indigenous People?** The communities consider that territoriality and/or autonomy as indigenous peoples would be compromised if there is:

- Lack of recognition of the criteria of the communities, corresponding prior consultation and the rights of the communities over their territories.
- Incompliance with Life Plans
- Realizing them through intermediaries
- Favoring particular interests
- Affecting the control and autonomy of the territory, understood as a restriction in the management and use of jungle resources.
- Not propitiating proper capacitating and clarity, which can generate divisions within the communities and organizations, caused by the economic interests at stake.
- Disrespecting and not recognizing cultural principles and not guaranteeing the proper development of the communities.

l. **What would be considered as a fair and consulted participation in REDD Projects and the Carbon Market?** The communities consider that in order to ensure fair and consulted participation in the REDD initiatives, it is necessary to have knowledge and clarity on the REDD and its benefits, to advance in a fair negotiation. In this sense, it is essential to advance in prior consultation as regards the beneficiary communities.

Consensus in this process has to be directly carried out with the communities, without intermediaries, through real and permanent participation during the diagnosis, formulation, execution and evaluation of the project, and whose benefits are to be shared. Under this scenario, the strengthening of the existing indigenous organizational structure will be a determining factor in generating negotiation skills that allow this direct relation among the communities –MAVDT-donors, through indigenous spokespeople to be established in an equitable manner.

Incentives product of these projects have to be coordinated with the Life Plans and should provide incentives for the communities for the conservation of the jungles.

m. **How to distribute and use the resources obtained from REDD Type projects?** The resources obtained through REDD type projects have to be distributed and used taking into account the Life Plans, as well as the proposals and incentives addressing cultural and organizational strengthening. These benefits have to be of a collective nature and shall be distributed under a criterion of equity. This distribution must have a follow up and evaluation process.

n. **How should the communities organize themselves in order to prepare and implement REDD projects?** The communities point out that in order to address the preparation and implementation of a REDD initiative, in the first place there should be a capacitating and awareness process as regards these initiatives in order to create their own conception. There has to be internal work in order to achieve a unified criteria, for this to be done it is necessary to strength the organizational structure (local and regional) and that of the traditional authority, who could act as guarantors and watchdogs of the projects, with the accompaniment of the MAVDT.

**WARNING: the inputs of the regional workshops presented in the following section reflect the opinions of the participants and representatives of the attending communities; in some cases they can reflect personal opinions and not reflect the vision of all the members of the community or of the Colombian government.**

## CAQUETÁ WORKSHOP

SOLANO, AUGUST 16, 2010

### CONCERNS AS REGARDS REDD

- No to the change of cultural identity (threats to cultures)
- It will not imply the loss of land
- Lack of knowledge on REDD (What is the objective, who can benefit, who are responsible parties at local and central level)
- Restriction on the use of lands, especially that of la chagra
- Contradictions between the discourse on conservation and State driven development.
- No conversation with NGOs, multinational, state and communities, at the same time. How to combine forces so that it will not occur that the first to arrive is the one who gains the most.
- The information is not reaching base communities, only the NGOs and multinationals get there.
- The responsibilities of each of the stakeholders are not identified. How to guarantee the legitimacy of the representatives.
- The presentation made to the communities is too brief.
- Difficulty for the councils to legalize territory, because there is no recognition from the Nation.

### NEEDS IN RELATION TO REDD

- Strengthen the organizational capacity unifying indigenous peoples. There is no indigenous organization in Caquetá department.
- Training of communities to reduce dependency on third parties
- Sustainable production practices to get resources
- If you have to take mameadores, taitas, payes, etc. or however they are called by the villages, they have to be taken!
- Ensure food security for future generations according to the worldview held by each people.
- Empower young people on environmental issues through a training school. To ensure the continuity of environmental processes and work, facilitated by the state. Under the direction of the Elders and organizations. There should be flexible timetables.
- For the Emberas: education where schools are improved, craft production activities should not be forgotten, the settling of displaced people.

### INTERESTS AS REGARDS REDD

- Getting the indigenous knowledge included in the negotiations
- Use of non forest resources from forest so they increment family income

- We are standing on wealth. How can we turn it into wealth for our people
- Maintain our cultural identity
- Ensure that resources reach the community
- Establish a departmental team to generate a position in relation to REDD (provisional committee)
- There should be continuity in the process so that communities are aware of the issue and up to date on the topic.

#### **OPPORTUNITIES IN RELATION TO REDD**

- Resources for the community
- Ensure the permanence of the forests
- Enables the huge mega-diversity existing in the regions to be identified (fauna, landscape, water)
- The People have worked on their life plans and these are recognized. The peoples know how to maintain ecosystems, for this reason they might be more appropriate environmental authorities.
- Empowerment of communities.
- Engage in intercultural dialogue based on REDD.

### **GUAVIARE WORKSHOP SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE, SEPTEMBER 23, 2010**

#### **CONCERNS ABOUT REDD**

- Prevent the captaincies from working in different directions. There must be coordination among the different communities.
- Signing of contracts is worth a lot for the White people, for this reason a lot of care should be taken in training communities to avoid them being victims of false projects.
- Not enough training for the reserves to develop a good project.
- It takes resources to develop projects. And these are non-existent.
- How can the reserves with little territory participate?
- In some cases it will be difficult to unite some reserves due to cultural differences.
- Concerns about illegal armed groups and projects related to REDD.
- That some foundations are dividing the communities and generating projects within the region without consultation.
- This type of talk should be given to those who carry out deforestation (white settlers) and the organizations that regulate environmental matters (CDA, municipalities, etc).
- That the leaders go and replicate capacity building at grassroots.
- On some reservations there are no jobs for young people or ways for people to make a living.
- If negotiations arrive at long term goals, the paramilitaries or the FARC will come and ask for "tax".

#### **NEEDS AS REGARDS REDD**

- Generate a clear document that serves as a guide to the captaincy and indigenous organizations (CRIGUA II). In order to speak the same language. In simple language, not so technical.
- Need of support to develop projects. In which it is indicated how to develop projects.

- Increased need for training at grassroots to understand and implement these projects.
- Select leaders within communities to be trained and be able to work on these projects and then spread the training at grassroots.
- You cannot just do one training, there must be more training which includes both indigenous people and settlers.
- Some of the elders speak in their languages so training should be done in those languages. It should include training on carbon content and other methodologies.
- Need for carbon measurement and other climate change issues to reach young people and captains.
- Define a strategy for OPIAC, COICA and national organizations to understand the implications of REDD so they are able to avoid long-term problems related to climate change projects.
- Define a strategy in which the new generations can understand more easily and take this knowledge to their communities. Among their own people so they understand each other more easily.

### **INTERESTS AS REGARDS REDD**

- That investments made should benefit the communities.
- Projects must be based on the life plans of the indigenous reserves.
- Make use of tools and people within the community, not be dependent on outsiders.
- We can not allow ourselves to be managed by others that are not from our reserve.
- The resources obtained should be used to the benefit the community.
- Let the large and small reserves reach agreements so that the latter is able to participate in this type of mechanism.
- Through Life Plan we can support carbon projects, or mining activities, among others things.
- Let the mechanisms to develop projects be simple and not involve bureaucratic requirements within indigenous organizations.
- The management of resources should be very elaborate in order to prevent these efforts from not generating benefits for the communities.
- Autonomy of the reserves in many areas, including education, health, etc. to avoid the destruction of indigenous cultures.
- Convoke young people so they become the experts in these areas and where they are the ones who strengthen the processes.

### **OPPORTUNITIES IN RELATION TO REDD**

- Within the life plans this type of project could be included in the land management component.
- The Colombian State should recognize indigenous peoples as actors who preserve the forests and for this reason they should be entitled to receive subsidies.
- Opportunity to generate resources for reserves, which can be used for the expansion of smaller reservations.
- Opportunity to promote traditional practices aimed at maintaining the environment.
- Opportunity for the Ranger Families Program to reach indigenous peoples.

## AMAZONIA WORKSHOP

LA CHORRERA, OCTOBER 6, 2010

### CONCERNS AS REGARDS REDD

- There may be pressure from legal and illegal armed groups when money starts to come in.
- When resources are priced, death follows, and they don't buy it with money, they buy it with bullets.
- It must be recognized that the vision of an Indian and a white man are different, and ways must be found to complement these visions.
- This type of mechanism is designed to pay those who carry out the processes in an incorrect manner, and the way the Indians have access to the money is not clear, since we either reforest or deforest. We are guardians of the environment.
- It is claimed that these events do not constitute a real consultation process.
- We are told we can not choose money over spirit, and that's why we do not want to be left only with the spirit and without participation in these resources.
- Historically the investments in previous development projects handled by many NGOs have not materialized, that is why there is interest in a direct relationship between communities and decision makers.
- It takes resources to develop projects. Since they are nonexistent.
- Intermediaries like the Gaia Foundation, tropembos, among others are not wanted.
- Seek spaces to influence international negotiations in which indigenous concerns are reflected in relation to REDD.
- That the documentation sent by the communities be reviewed promptly and also sent back promptly to the communities.
- While the Amazonian department does not constitute a regional organization we can not speak on behalf of Amazonas, for this reason we should seek the unity of a regional Amazonian organization.

### NEEDS IN RELATION TO REDD

- The priority is getting financial resources, hence the interest in getting the projects and this is the reason for entering into oxygen sale with CI Progress SA
- Capacity building and events should be carried out to which all the Putumayo representatives are invited.
- Need to train leaders
- Increased need for training at the grassroots in order to understand and implement these projects. Including the up to date legal, technical and environmental aspects.
- Just one training is not enough, there must be other trainings

## **INTERESTS AS REGARDS REDD**

- Prior consultation for REDD projects should be regulated.
- Indigenous communities express their willingness to be recognized as environmental authorities, as their practices are consistent with conservation.
- Ancestral conservation practices carried out by the Indians should be recognized.
- That the representatives at all levels are indigenous people, we cannot be represented by whites or not leaders that do not have support.
- Solutions need to be in the short term, not long term since the needs of the people are great.
- That this workshop is not the last, but part of a process.
- The boards of authorities or assemblies must be those who make decisions
- It must include other development issues within the REDD topic.
- There must be follow up on what comes out of such processes.
- Greater participation of indigenous peoples in these processes is required.
- The strategy generated in REDD must recognize the differences among indigenous peoples and settlers and other ethnic minorities. In addition they have to be aware of the differences among the indigenous peoples, Amazonians are different than the Andeans and than other indigenous peoples.
- That the investments made should benefit the communities.
- Projects must be based on the life plans of the indigenous reservations.
- Make use of tools and people within the community, not be so dependent on outsiders.
- Respect for the autonomy of the reservations in many areas, including education, health, etc., to avoid the destruction of indigenous cultures.
- Include women in consultation programs. Women want to take part in our organizational process and be included to further support these processes.

## **OPPORTUNITIES IN RELATION TO REDD**

- Opportunity to generate resources for reservations
- Opportunity to receive funds for carrying out traditional practices aimed at conserving the environment.

### **GUAINIA WORKSHOP**

**PUERTO INIRIDA, OCTOBER 15, 2010**

## **CONCERNS AS REGARDS REDD**

- May create divisions among the peoples.
- May affect traditional practices that exist within the territories.
- Loss of autonomy due to REDD projects.
- NGOs and companies start to offer projects without prior consultation
- In some areas there are still security problems although this has improved a lot.
- Concern that problems are generated with the territory, and that the government does not clearly define the intent or purpose of such projects.

### **NEEDS IN RELATION TO REDD**

- Capacity building must reach grassroots communities.
- Training materials need to be in their own languages.
- Financial resources are required both for training and for project implementation.
- Need of regional guides and technical team with local support.

### **INTERESTS AS REGARDS REDD**

- That benefit to communities will be generated.
- No intermediation with NGOs who want to take advantage of communities, but yes to the presence of strategic partners that provide technical support to communities.
- That negotiations and the sharing of benefits is done face to face with the communities and that they mainly benefit the grassroots communities.
- That investments are made depending on the community development plans (life plans)

### **OPPORTUNITIES IN RELATION TO REDD**

- Entry of resources to the community.
- Exchange of experience with other institutions and organizations.
- Understand and assess the territory we have. Including knowledge of the landscapes of the region. Knowing what exists within the reservations.
- Possibility to offer not only forests, but other goods or services such as ecotourism.

## **VAUPES WORKSHOP**

**HOTEL DANN 19, BOGOTA DECEMBER 19, 2010**

### **CONCERNS AS REGARDS REDD**

- Lose autonomy as regards REDD projects since we do not count with enough funds to develop such projects.
- External consultants are not necessary, as the Indians know how to preserve.
- How will the government balance contradictory realities like REDD projects to preserve versus the mining projects?
- How will the State guarantee indigenous knowledge on the model of conservation and management of forests?
- There is a concern that the initiative does not come from the indigenous peoples and is therefore not likely to generate benefits to them.
- There is a concern that due to REDD projects, big multinationals will come to capitalize on areas that normally have been preserved by the Indians from a long time.

- That the REDD projects affect the survival of indigenous peoples as they lose control over the territories.
- The Ranger Family Program has not worked for the Indians and they are worried that REDD projects have the same ending.

### **NEEDS IN RELATION TO REDD**

- Strengthening indigenous technical and legal issues capacities in order to prevent them from being misled by companies that want to exploit them. (Getting resources to the captains and other leaders)
- Socialize with the bases and also secure the financial resources to advance these processes. It is desired that these socialization processes are carried out by an indigenous team trained as part of these processes.
- Strengthen the representation and communication between the institutions and the government in order to deliver the right information at the right time.
- Need to form part of the negotiating team on REDD and Climate Change issues.
- Bring this information in the languages of the different peoples.

### **INTERESTS AS REGARDS REDD**

- Indigenous peoples participation should be effective and direct in the national elaboration of decisions on REDD
- Indigenous territories must be guaranteed, and in so doing they ensure the survival of indigenous peoples.
- Must ensure that the use of economic resources obtained by REDD, shall be invested according to the priorities identified by indigenous peoples.
- Strengthen the indigenous authorities and indigenous organizations.
- Strengthen internal management capacity of resources by indigenous people.
- Evaluate how REDD projects will benefit or harm indigenous peoples.
- Bear in mind the traditional wisdom of the knowledge of the ancestral authorities in developing REDD projects.

### **OPPORTUNITIES IN RELATION TO REDD**

- Take REDD as a tool to ensure the survival and the securing of ancestral territory.
- Strengthen leaders, authorities and indigenous institutions, of their own decisions, where the financial resources obtained enable the people and their own decisions to be strengthened.
- Strengthen the leaders' ability to manage the natural resources.
- This would ensure the conservation of land and reduce colonization and the expansion of the agricultural frontier.
- Possibility to achieve further recognition of indigenous territorial entities through REDD projects.

- Possibility to strengthen the capacities of indigenous peoples through programs of formal and informal education, and that in turn, they replicate these processes and information at grassroots levels.
- Opportunity to rescue ancient traditions and practices.

**TRAPECIO AMAZONICO WORKSHOP**  
**SAN PEDRO DE LOS LAGOS, MARCH 28 and 29, 2011**

PARTICIPANTS

FULL NAME	ID CARD #	COMMUNITY	POSITION
Eustacion Bastos	18.070.069	Km 6	Guide
Miguel Ángel Sandoval	6.565.974	Km 11	Secretary
Rosiney Ahue	40.151.399	San Sebastian	Vice
Luis Eleuterio López Díaz	15.876.888	Km 7	Chief
Alirio Caisara	15.879.095	La Libertad	Chief
Reyes Flores ddasca	6.565.534	Zaragoza	Representative
Angel Jesus Castillo M	15.876.965	Ronda	Council member
Paola García	52.385.245	Patrimonio Natural	
Javier Sabogal Mogollón	94.521.063	WWF	
Blanca A Huanari	41.058.636	Ronda	Vice
Regis Pinto Leonineo	15.889.597	Santa Sofia	Delegate
Elkin Pérez	15.889.965	Ronda	HRA Delegate
Carmen Zapata C	30.789.295	Mocagua	Deputy Chief
Picaurte Zain	18.055.089	Zaragoza	
Arcesio Olaya	15.888.517	Arara	Vice
Benicio Amaro Joaquín	65.667.434	San Martin	Deputy Chief
Alfrdedo Flores Bora	6.567.255	Leticia Capuol	Governor
Bernardita Remay	40.178.440	Auto 004	Delegate
Augusto Falcón Pérez	15.875.536	Acitam	Sub-coordinator
Alexander Mando A	18.051.297	Acitam Nazareth	Territorial coordinator
Ignacio Piñeros Paima	6.567.209	San Martin	Chief

CONCERNS

- Resolve internal issues
- To build a roadmap we have to start from 0
- Some organizations already have the document (case study area), but do not share it, to tell the country what we have in the territory

- The national organization is not interested in this process (ONIC), but as peoples from the Amazon this does not worry us
- The Ministry of Environment never has the resources to work with indigenous peoples
- Indigenous people have a tendency to always be poor, the majority of projects fails and ends up with no major results and the communities continue to have their needs.
- The whites have always deceived us
- They do not value our work, they put the price that suits them
- We do not know how to measure tons of carbon and they can bargain us down, run rings around us, and confuse us.
- Resources take a long time to arrive.
- A lot of workshops and no results.
- Due to lack of information communities can be subject to fraud.
- How to ensure that traditional practices are maintained? How to ensure the survival of the community? That traditional food does not change?
- Territory and reservation relationship legally constituted
- People's needs are leading people to take decisions without proper information.
- Possible divisions within communities due to money issues.
- Money generates power and this can create conflicts.
- Ranger family case has created problems within communities and families.
- That people become lazy and no longer work
- That the technicians earn more than beneficiaries who give them pittances.
- That it really helps solve the problems of indigenous peoples and does not cause more problems.
- We are entangled, confused, messed up because ...
- The resources remain at a national level
- That the decisions at the national level go against what the bases want

#### NEEDS

- Build with effective participation of communities
- According to the organization's own internal regulations
- We need a process in which the Ministry really takes over the process
- For the mechanism to be participatory, it takes time and resources. We can not do things lightly
- To be a serious and responsible process to guarantee a full and effective participation
- Have direction from traditional authorities, leaders, women organizations, indigenous associations
- Respect the spaces and times of the people themselves
- Conceive as long-term projects
- We need to know who, when and how they are going to pay us? No more tangles.
- We want clarity, to be precise in what is said from the beginning. Without understanding there is no trust.
- The elderly have no way to express themselves to the white people. Translators are needed.
- We need help dealing with the institutions that are hurting (taking advantage) communities. There should be punishment for those who commit fraud
- Clarification of indigenous territoriality

- We must clear on how the money will be internally managed in an autonomous way. The issue of money should be the last point in the process, but it should be regulated independently. It is the social, community and cultural development component of this process that should matter; it should be a priority for these projects not to bring serious problems for indigenous peoples.
- Need for dialogue and internal reflection on territory and culture, general organization and substantive issues to address REDD+ and any other program that may emerge.
- The needs in indigenous territories are different. (Depending on population, resource availability, tradition or the dependency of things from outside.)
- A mechanism to make things clearer for communities (not just having to call the MAVDT every time that someone comes along with a proposal).
- That the national authorities respect our thinking as Amazonian peoples.

## INTERESTS

- Even when the ONIC claims not to be interested, the Amazonian people are interested because of the 33 million hectares of the country constituted as RI, 25 are ours, there is a possibility of generating resources to preserve forests that we have traditionally preserved.
- When indigenous peoples are economically sustainable, a project like this would not work. Today we are sitting here because many are thinking they are going to get money.

## OPPORTUNITIES

- It is an opportunity if think about it in a term of over 20 or 30 years
- Strengthen the traditional knowledge and territoriality
- Ensure continuity of traditional practices, cultural strengthening.
- We are interested in the process, we respect the ONIC's political position, but we recognize the needs.
- It is not to sell Mother Earth but to strengthen her so her children become stronger. (Maloquero Grandfather Jitoma)

How are we going to continue going forward?

- Strategic Alliances
- Emergency gathering with these associations which have already signed to clarify the process. Review documents to establish their legality and whether it is a fair deal for communities.
- Speak directly with who is interested in supporting this process, serious and responsible institutions or companies, but be clear about who really can and want to support the empowerment of indigenous peoples.
- Having the support of the government as guarantor of the process
- To create a work group in the Trapecio that will follow up the processes
- Manage resources and support from corporations, governments and municipalities (Secretariats of Environment), Dutch Embassy and NGOs who are moving resources to environmental issues.
- The MAVDT must carry the message to the NGOs to respect the regular channels of self-government, to ensure information, consultation and coordination for such projects, even from pre-feasibility studies.

## RESULTS

### 2.1.1 Policy guidelines from the Amazonian Indigenous Peoples (As a result of the workshops COICA)

First Guideline. If international policy is to protect forests and the ecosystem, the PPII will take measures, considering as vital to protect: soil, forest, oxygen and water.

Second Guideline. To protect the soil, forest, water and oxygen, using the knowledge and wisdom that our ancestors gave us:

- The legal consolidation of indigenous territories.
- Land use planning and economic zoning of Indigenous Territories.
- Strengthen the forms of governance in indigenous peoples' territories.

Third Guideline. No economic activity of extractive nature may be imposed and developed in indigenous territories in the name of REDD+.

Fourth Guideline. Any REDD+ activity in the territory of the people, nationals and indigenous communities, must meet the following procedures:

- National States must comply with the procedures of free, prior, and informed consent.
- Consultations respecting the structures of representation of Indigenous Organizations.

Fifth Guideline. Provided the indigenous people give their acceptance for environmental services:

- Have their own human and technical resources.
- Negotiations for the provision of environmental goods and services will be consulted directly with indigenous organizations.

Sixth Guideline. Any REDD+ activity or mechanism will be rejected if it practices:

- Outsourcing communities, peoples and nationals at a disadvantage.
- Appropriating communitarian titles.
- Division of Indian territories by individual plots.
  - i. Roadmap with indigenous peoples in the Amazon based on identification of interests, needs, concerns and opportunities, (Results of R-PP workshops, Annex 1b)
- Regulation national framework (including market regulation and national funds, Prior and Informed Consent, resource flows, clarification with property in overlapping reserves PNN, carbon rights)
- Capacity building (consolidation of ancestral lands, strengthening of self-government, recovery and strengthening of traditional knowledge, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, mapping and measuring of carbon management, MDL and REDD+, formation of 6 leaders per department as experts in climate change). See proposal on identification of territoriality for capacity building in Annex 1b.
- Strategy of communications and participation with media and materials in appropriate contexts (media training for indigenous organizations, strengthening communication channels and meeting of the national organization with regional, zonal and local organizations, exchanges of experience).

- Impact on policies at national and international levels (participation of Amazonian delegates in decision-making spaces on climate change and REDD+, and the COP of the UNFCCC, recognition of indigenous environmental authority)

Another priority issue in the short term will be the legal and institutional support to councils and associations that have signed commitments on carbon business without having mediated consultation processes and criteria for a fair and equitable sharing of benefits. For this, opening a space with the Departmental AATIs of the Amazon was proposed, and inviting those AATIs that are not part of it, to analyze each case.

- ii. Working arrangements in a context of dialogue, coordination and planning directly with Community Councils, coordination between Community Councils and Ethnic Regional Organizations.

Four workshops were agreed at strategic locations to convene representatives of the majority of community councils of the four departments, as follows:

- Chocó (Riosucio): Cuenca del San Juan, Costa Pacífica, Bajo Atrato and Darien, Baudo, Alto and Medio Atrato (Consejo Comunitario de Riscales, Delfines, COCOMASIA, CACARICA). April 16 and 17.
- Cauca (Timbiquí): Guapi, Timbiquí and López (Asomanos Negras, AsoMicay, AsoTimbiquí Community Councils). April 27 and 28
- Valle (Yurumanguí): Bahía Malaga, Sur, Corregimiento 8 (Consejos Comunitarios Congal, PCN, Corregimiento 8, Independientes Community Councils). April 30, May 1.
- Nariño (Salahonda): Barbacoas, Sanquianga, Tumaco, Cordillera. (RECOMPAS y ASOCOESNAR Community Councils) May 5 and 6.

*Criterion*

Representation. An assistance of 40 people per workshop is estimated, for a direct hit of 600 people in the Pacific region. Participation is expected of leaders, organizational representatives and technicians who have the ability to convey the theme, in order to ensure replicas in towns.

Methodology and materials. Designed in conjunction with intercultural approach.

**PROPOSAL FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THE AMAZONIAN INDIAN TERRITORY  
AS PART OF CAPACITY BUILDING FOR REDD+**

**(Submitted by OPIAC in the workshop of San Pedro de los Lagos, Amazonian Trapezium)**

As a work proposal proposed in the short term (2011-2012) to strengthen capacities of the indigenous peoples of the Amazon, in reference to the strengthening of self-government and consolidation of the territory, the OPIAC proposed to address the following priority subjects which have so far received the support of the local workshop participants:

	<b>Subject</b>	<b>What do we want to accomplish</b>	<b>How to accomplish it</b>	<b>Time months</b>	<b>Work team</b>
1	Identifying of PPII Ancestral territoriality	Documentation on PPII territoriality (Cosmovision and mythology) for each PPII and cultural affinities.	Dialogues with the people of wisdom, in the Mambaderos, House of Knowledge, malocas and others (recordings, videos, transcriptions and translations)	6	1 Coordinator 12 Local facilitators for the 6 departments 4 Systemizers

					1 Indigenous audiovisual Director
2	Mapping and characterization of territory of NAG+MA (Indigenous government)	2.1 Documentation, systematization of the existing information on PPII and its respective clans.  2.2. Systematization of a social cartography (system of geographic information on the Colombian Amazonia)	Compilation of base maps (NGO, Government, Universities, Indigenous organizations)  -Local elaboration of cartography from a own perspective  - GPS Capacitating	3          8	cartography  2 Drawers per department
3	Self government (Ancestral Indigenous government)	3.1 Visualize the traditional structure of PPII territorial management. 3.2 Agreements for management of ancestral lands between the PPII.	-Dialogues with the sages, knowledgeable people from each of the PPII (Malocas, caciques, payes, captains, heads of tribes, etc.)	3	12 Local facilitators for the 6 departments.  4 Systemizers. 1 Indigenous Audiovisual Director
4	Migration and History of Territorial occupation. (Constitution Reserves, expansions).	4.1 Systematization of history and occupation of PPII according to their particulars. 4.2 Current administrative Agreement among PPII, communities, reservations and indigenous communities.	-Dialogue with the Elders, organizations, universities, and NGOs. -Inter-institutional indigenous Encounters.	6	12 Local facilitators for the 6 departments.  4 Systemizers. 1 Indigenous Audiovisual Director
5	Territorial Summit	5.1 guidelines for the construction of R-PP (Proposal for preparation of the REDD) Constitution of the Indigenous Amazonian REDD Work Group.			

This proposal reflects the need for internal reflection on the de-territorialization processes of some towns and the intercultural contexts with new mechanisms for making decisions about the organization and management of the territory. The point of departure and arrival is the recovery of ancestral knowledge as a basis for REDD+ decisions. It is seen as a measure to internally put "the house" and thoughts in order, in order to make responsible decisions.

## ASSOCIATIONS OF TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

INITIALS	Name	Department(s)	Municipality	Reserve(s) in their jurisdiction
ACIMA	Association of Indigenous Captaincy from Mirití Amazonas	Amazonas	Mirití Paraná, La Pedrera	Mirití Paraná
ACIYA	Association of Indigenous Captaincy from Yaigogé Apaporis Reserve	Amazonas, Vaupés	Mirití Paraná, La Pedrera, Pacoa, Taraira	Yaigogé - Apaporis
PANI	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities from Bora Miraña ( <i>Piine Aiiyeju Niimue Iachimua</i> )	Amazonas	Mirití Paraná, Puerto Santander, Puerto Arica	Mirití Paraná, Predio Putumayo
CIMTAR	Higher Indigenous Council Association of Tarapacá	Amazonas	Tarapacá, Leticia	Ríos Cotuhé - Putumayo
AIZA	Association of Indigenous Authorities of the Arica Zone	Amazonas	El Encanto, La Chorrera, Puerto Arica	Predio Putumayo
OIMA	Indigenous Council Organization of Murui del Amazonas	Amazonas	El Encanto, Puerto Alegría	Predio Putumayo
COINPA	Indigenous Council Association of Puerto Alegría	Amazonas	Puerto Alegría	Predio Putumayo
ACURIS	United Communities Association of río Isana y Surubí	Guainía, Vaupés	Paná-Paná, Papunaua	Ríos Cuiarí e Isana, Vaupés Parte Oriental
ACAIFI	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Río Pirá Piraná	Vaupés	Pacoa, Mitú	Vaupés Parte Oriental
AATIZOT	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities Zona del Tiquié	Vaupés	Pacoa, Mitú	Vaupés Parte Oriental

## **GLOBAL COMPACT CONTEXT: CORPORATE COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **WHAT IS THE GLOBAL COMPACT?**

The Global Compact is a voluntary initiative in which companies are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in four areas: human rights, labor standards, environment and anti-corruption. As a result of the number of participants, several thousand in more than 100 countries, the Compact is the largest corporate citizenship initiative in the world; the Compact is a framework for action aimed at building the social legitimacy of business and markets. Those companies that adhere to the Global Compact share the conviction that business practices based on universal principles contribute to building a more stable, equitable and inclusive global market, that promotes more prosperous societies.

Businesses, trade and investment are essential pillars for peace and prosperity. But in many areas the companies face serious dilemmas, such as exploitation, corruption, inequality and other barriers that discourage innovation and entrepreneurship spirit. Responsible business actions build trust and social capital, while contributing to development and sustainable markets. There are two objectives:

1. Mainstream the ten principles in business activities that the company performs both in the country of origin, as in its operations worldwide.
2. Catalyze actions in support of development goals of the UN, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

To achieve this goal, the Global Compact offers opportunities for learning and participation through various mechanisms, such as policy dialogues, training in specific issues, participation in local networks and partnerships for projects.

### **The Corporate Commitment**

Participation in the Global Compact involves a visible commitment to support the ten universal principles. A company that has joined the Global Compact will:

1. Integrate the necessary changes in operations, so that the Global Compact and its principles are part of management, strategy, culture and everyday business.
2. Publish an annual report or corporate report (e.g. sustainability report) a description of actions taken to implement and support the Global Compact and its principles (Communication on Progress-CoP)
3. Publicly support the Global Compact and its principles, through, for example, press releases, speeches, among others means.

In addition, companies can maximize the benefits of participation, through the various activities offered: policy dialogues, learning forums and partnership projects.

## **The Ten Principles of Global Compact**

The Ten Principles of Global Compact are based on Universal Declarations and Conventions applied in four areas: Human Rights, Environment, Labor Standards and Anticorruption.

### **Human Rights:**

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of universally recognized fundamental human rights within their sphere of influence.

Principle 2: make sure that their companies are not accomplices in the violation of human rights

### **Labor Standards:**

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective right to collective bargaining.

Principle 4: Businesses should uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor

Principle 5: Businesses should uphold the effective abolition of child labor.

Principle 6: Businesses should uphold the elimination of discriminatory practices in employment and occupation.

### **Environment:**

Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to the environment.

Principle 8: Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.

Principle 9: Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of technologies that respect the environment

### **Corruption:**

Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

## **Annex 1c: Consultation and Participation Process**

Please present additional relevant material and Stock not included in the body of the R-PP  
(Component 1c).

Annex 2b.

### **STATEMENT ON THE COMMON AGENDA MEETING**

Territorial Ethnic Organizations, Community Councils and Coordinating Community Councils for Afro-Colombian Communities, the undersigned, gathered in the city of Cali on July 3 and 4, 2010, as part of the meeting for the CONSTRUCTION OF A COMMON AGENDA FOR GOVERNANCE IN ANCESTRAL BLACK COMMUNITY TERRITORIES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, CHOCO AND INTER-ANDEAN VALLEYS.

We welcome the disposition of our organizations to work together with the aim of building a common agenda in view of the great challenges facing our territories under the current circumstances.

We welcome and commend the disposition of the United Nations Office for Refugees to support the implementation of this meeting.

We particularly welcome the decision of the United Nations to declare 2011 as International Year of African descendent peoples. In this context it is necessary to promote community mobilization and press for the adoption by the state of measures which will enable to truly overcome the deep inequalities and disparities suffered by our communities.

We express our concerns:

About the profound violation of human rights in our communities, killings, displacement and threats to our communities, men and women leaders, which is part of a general strategy of intimidation and disruption of our organizational and communitarian processes.

Almost 20 years after the conquest of specific rights of the black / Afro-communities, several important, crucial and definitive aspects of Act 70 of 1993, such as are chapters IV, V and VII of the same, have not been regulated, despite the insistence and construction of proposals from communities, their organizations, men and women leaders.

In January 2009, the Honorable Constitutional Court ordered through Resolution 005 and under an unconstitutional state of affairs a scheme to protect the rights, lives and territories of the Afro-Colombian communities, their men and women leaders; we see with great concern that despite the specific orders of the Honorable Constitutional Court, the state institutions under the obligation to comply, have postponed and complicated compliance with said mandates so that these are not implemented as ordered by the Constitutional Court, generating increased vulnerability to the rights and lives of our communities, men and women leaders.

Because of the institutional attitude of not proceeding with legal mandates in terms of protecting the rights of our communities, illegal activities such as mining, delivery of mining concessions to multinational companies such as Anglo Gold Ashanti, Glencord, Cosigo Risorta, Anglo Gold American, Muriel Mining Company, Frontino Gold, among others, are facilitate, causing devastating impacts on the ancestral lands and cultural integrity of the ethnic people and a major cost in human lives.

This situation violates rights enshrined in international agreements, the constitution and laws, such as prior free and informed consultation, and the right of ethnic groups to freely determine our destiny.

The rights of our communities were conquered through dynamic efforts and persistence that committed the efforts of a group of organizations, given the gravity of the situation our communities have undergone, which can be certified in the statement made by the expert on ethnic minorities, Ms. Gay McDougal, (See Declaration), the profound challenges presented to us at this time and the need for common action to protect and advance in the rights conquered, we agree and undertake to:

Act together in terms of an effort that requires building and implementing a common agenda aimed at protecting and advancing the rights of our communities at the local, regional and national levels.

We are committed to creating a process of unity containing in its structure, the defense of the rights and lives of leaders and threatened communities.

Defend, in an interconnected manner, the fundamental rights we have conquered so far and the need to advance in our common action.

Given the urgency of a common agenda built regionally from the grass roots that boost the incidence and the exercise of rights, we convene to:

Take a humanitarian tour of the ancestral lands of Afro-Colombian communities in the South Pacific, Choco and inter Andean valleys.

Establish a space in the following months to coordinate the drive to push for united action of the Black movements at local, regional and national levels.

Issues such as the Long Term Comprehensive Development Plan and Resolution 005, Prior, free and informed Consent, illicit crops, Internal Armed Conflict, Fumigation, spaces and mechanisms for participation of our community, Truth, Justice and Reparation for the Afro-Colombian Communities. They are part of a list of topics which we wish to discuss and agree on approach routes with the government directly in a community and organic space and which we will convene in the coming months.

Guaranteeing the rights for all citizens is a State responsibility, we demand that the Colombian government:

Fulfill the mandates of the constitution and law, as well as international conventions relating to the special protection of the rights and cultural integrity of Afro-Colombian people as an ethnic group.

Fully comply with the mandates of the Honorable Constitutional Court Judgment on Decision T-025, 2004, and Resolution 005 of 2009, concerning the protection of the cultural integrity of black communities, their right to life and to remain in their ancestral territories.

Review and revoke the exploration and exploitation licenses for concessions of mineral resources and timber which are violating the collective rights of ancestral communities, including those titles given unjustly without consultation in the territories of black mining communities in La Toma- Suarez, Cauca, in Timbiqui-Cauca Cerro Cara e Perro-Choco-Antioquia, Cocomaseco Acandí-Choco, in Opoca-Bagado-Chocó, in Alto San Juan-ASOCASAN-Chocó, in Condoto and in other ancestral territory.

We demand that in the framework of the constitution and the law, the Colombian state protect the

cultural integrity of ethnic groups.

We urge the National Government to stop the spraying and forced eradication of coca, to pay attention to and assume the Autonomous eradication on communitarian proposals on the basis of concrete alternatives for the communities.

We urge the international community:

- United Nations agencies, European Commission and U.S. Congress, to support applications for the protection of rights demanded by Afro-Colombian communities.

- Cooperate effectively to resolve these difficulties in economic, political and technical aspects.

- Support the Afro-Colombian communities in the construction of effective advocacy for the advancement of our rights at the local, national and international levels.

- Support political, technical and economic implementation of the agenda built on the framework of this declaration.

With the purpose of coordinating, we invite all community councils, territorial ethnic organizations, Afro-Colombian organizations, individuals to sign this agreed upon work and joint action proposal; to do so they can send an email to the following address: [agendaregional.territorioyvida@gmail.com](mailto:agendaregional.territorioyvida@gmail.com)

We invite the **Articulate** Association and Political Action Group for the defense and advancement of the rights of Afro-Colombian communities and the strengthening of their local regional, national and international processes.

### **Signatory Organizations and Community Councils:**

Asociación de Consejos Comunitarios de Timbiquí - Palenke Mayor el Kastigo.

Asociación de Consejos Comunitarios y Organizaciones Étnico Territoriales de Nariño ASOCOETNAR.

Consejo Mayor de la Cuenca de Caicara

Consejo Comunitario Mayor de Condoto Cocomacoiro

Consejo Comunitario Mayor del Alto San Juan

Consejo Mayor Pro defensa del Río Tapaje

Federación de Organizaciones y Consejos Comunitarios del San Juan FOSAN

Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur. RECOMPAS

Proceso de Comunidades Negras en Colombia. PCN

Palenke Regional el Kongal

Palenke Regional Alto Cauca

Minga Norte

Asociación Municipal de Mujeres. ASOM

Consejo Comunitario la Toma

Consejo Comunitario Río Pepe

Consejo General los Delfines

Consejo Comunitario el Cedro

Corporación Ancestros

Consejo Comunitario Negros Unidos

Consejo Comunitario del Alto Guapi

Consejo Comunitario Patia Norte San Bernardo.

Consejo Comunitario Renacer Negro

Consejo Comunitario Parte Alta Sur del Saija.  
Red Afrocolombiana  
Consejo Comunitario Gualmar  
Fundación las Mojarras

## Annex 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

Please present any relevant additional material not included in the body of the R-PP (Component 2a).

Which are the institutions established in Colombia to control deforestation?

Here are the main institutions with their respective functions and responsibilities that have an impact on the control of deforestation in Colombia.

### **1. Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development**

In general the Act 99 of 1993, Article 2, in addition to creating the Ministry, identifies as objectives to be the leading agency for managing the environment and renewable natural resources, responsible for promoting a relationship of respect and harmony by man towards nature and to define policies and regulations tied to the recovery, conservation, protection, management, handling, use and exploitation of the Nation's renewable natural resources and environment, to ensure sustainable development; it is also the coordinating body of the National Environmental System (SINA). In particular with regard to forest ecosystems it is assigned a number of specific functions, among which are:

- Reserve, limit and subtract the areas that integrate the system of national parks and national forest reserves, and regulate their use and operation (Judgment C-649 1997);
- Setting global quotas and determining the species for use of natural forests and the securing of wild flora and fauna specimens, taking into account the supply and renewal capacity of these resources, based on which the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CAR) will grant the relevant permits, concessions and exploitation permits;
- Coordinate the drafting of the National Development Forestry Plan related with Act 37 of 1989 to structure, implement and coordinate the National Forest Service created by the same Act 37.

Moreover, the Law Decree 2811 of 1974 empowers it, as the administrative entity of renewable natural resources and the environment at national level, to establish closed seasons and forest resources control and protection measures. Therefore, it is the Ministry's task to formulate policies and national measures to reduce deforestation, including those related to the

declaration of National Park System areas, and the setting of global quotas and forest species under the jurisdiction of the Sustainable Development Corporations (not in all CAR), to grant permits, concessions and authorizations for exploitation.

## ***2. Special administrative unit of the National Parks System- PNN.***

While this is an administrative unit that depends on the Ministry of Environment, its primary function is to manage the areas that make up the national parks system, which is about 10% of the country's mainland. Within the National Parks System deforestation processes caused by different types of agents are evident, including illicit crops and consequently, it is the Parks Unit's responsibility to formulate and implement specific actions to reduce deforestation within the areas of the system, and exercise control and ensure compliance with the restrictions and obligations imposed by the regulations of these areas.

## ***3. Autonomous regional corporations, sustainable development corporations and urban environmental authorities***

Decree 2811 of 1974, assigns roles to these entities in several aspects, as managers of renewable natural resources and the environment, including the creation and management of forest reserves, establishing jurisdiction and granting or denying licenses, 24 closed seasons for forest products, concessions, permits, authorizations or passes for the use and mobilization of resources from the forest. Act 99 of 1993 reaffirmed these powers in Articles 23 to 41, Article 66, and especially in Article 31 in which it highlights the roles of these environmental authorities.

On the other hand, Decree 1791 of 1996 establishes a regime of forest use, and instructs the environmental authorities, as to the procedure for granting permits and authorizations for the use of natural forest, as well as the operation registration books of the companies engaged in marketing or processing forest products, for the purpose of controlling forest exploitation and the mobilization passes regulated by Resolution 438 of 2001.

Therefore, regional urban and environmental authorities are the agencies responsible for implementing actions to reduce deforestation, such as controlling the traffic of illegal logging, forest exploitation, issuing standards for deforestation control and conservation of forest resources and forest management where, among others, protection and productive forests are identified.

#### **4. Departments**

It is the responsibility of the departments through their agencies and organizations to issue special provisions relating to the environment, budget support, technical, financial and administrative support to the environmental authorities within their territories; to coordinate and direct inter-municipal activities of environmental control and monitoring with the support of the security forces in connection with the mobilization, utilization and commercialization of renewable natural resources, among others things.

#### **5. Indigenous Territorial Districts, Municipalities and Entities**

The 1991 Constitution in Article 313 establishes the competence of the district and municipal councils to regulate land use in their respective jurisdiction, a competence which should be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Act 388 of 1997 on territorial development, additionally, in Article 65 of Act 99 of 1993, certain functions are assigned to the mayors and legal representatives of said authorities, and among these we can find:

- a. To develop and implement plans, programs and environmental projects;
- b. To make rules for the control, preservation and protection of ecological assets;
- c. To act as Environmental Police, among others.

Indigenous territorial entities are assigned under Act 99 of 1993, the same functions and duties as municipalities on environmental matters. Therefore, districts, municipalities and indigenous territories have the authority to develop and implement plans, programs and projects for the conservation of forests. They may also issue rules to control deforestation and conservation, ensuring consistency with the guidelines issued by the Ministry and the respective regional environmental authorities.

#### **6. Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - IDEAM**

The IDEAM is in charge of collecting and handling scientific and technical information on ecosystems that are part of the country's environmental heritage, and also of establishing the technical basis for classifying and zoning land use for the purposes of national planning and territorial management. Also, the IDEAM must collect, analyze, study, process and disseminate information on soils and vegetation cover for the management and use of the Nation's biophysical resources.

In this sense, the Institute is in charge of disseminating information on national forest cover, including the official rates of deforestation. Similarly, it is assigned the responsibility of coordinating the preparation of national communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

### **7. Institute of Biological Resources Research - Alexander von Humboldt**

It is responsible for scientific and applied research on biotic and aquatic resources on the Colombian mainland. It also has the responsibility to create, in regions not covered by other institutes, research stations for the national macro-systems and to support regional environmental authorities, departments, districts, municipalities and other entities responsible for managing the environment and renewable natural resources with technical assistance and technology transfer.

### **8. SINCHI Amazonian Research Institute and Environmental Research Institute of the Pacific IIAP**

These institutes are aimed at the development and dissemination of studies and high level scientific research related to the biological, social and ecological reality of the Amazonian region and the Chocó, respectively.

### **9. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development**

As the governing body on agricultural activities, responsible for defining policies governing this sector, it is responsible for formulating policies in the agricultural sector and developing and ensuring the implementation of various plans, programs and projects in the sector (Decree 2478 of 1999). The Ministry should formulate its policies, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, related to the settlement policy and the definition of forestry policies, forest crops for commercial purposes, introduced or native based species, based on national environmental policies established by the Ministry of Environment.

Regarding areas of special environmental protection, such as wildlife sanctuaries, national parks and regional forest reserves and protected areas, it is in charge of regulating, controlling and monitoring agricultural activities that are underway or those that will be carried (when permission is received), in coordination with environmental authorities.

Likewise, in conjunction with INCODER they define vacant land that can not be allocated by law because they are located in a buffer zone area under environmental protection; and monitoring the expiration process carried out by the INCODER for violation of regulations of the environmental administrative authorities.

### **10. INCODER**

This is a public institution attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, established by Law Decree - 1300 of 2003. Among other functions it is responsible for:

- Managing the Nation's vacant lands on behalf of the State, i.e., the undeveloped land in urban, rural or farm settings that are part of state assets because they are within the territorial limits and have no other owner, and for this reason it is INCODER's responsibility to, award, celebrate contracts, establish reserves and carry out programs of colonization, as regards these lands.
- Exercising appropriate legal action in cases of undue appropriation of public lands.
- Clarifying land ownership in order to identify those that are owned by the nation and facilitate the recovery of private property.
- Cooperating with relevant entities in monitoring, conserving and restoring natural resources.
- Recovering the Nation's property which has been unlawfully occupied.

#### Conclusion on the institutions involved in deforestation control

There are several institutions in charge of balancing the behavior of individual economic actors with the public interest. In this regard, given the number of conflicting interests, it may sometimes be difficult to carry out their functions, especially if you consider that most of what causes deforestation is generated from outside the forest sector as alternatives for a more profitable way to use land as opposed to forest conservation.

On analyzing a possible policy framework, it is considered that this should help to overcome institutional barriers to achieving these objectives and seek a balance among efficiency, effectiveness and social justice. However, the causes of deforestation and degradation associated with governance include doubt on the ownership of the land and natural resources, and rights associated with ethnic minorities and a regulatory forestry framework which is contradictory to sectorial regulation, which establishes rigid and confused processes and procedures that foments more illegality.

#### What are the main economic, legal and technical instruments available, to reduce deforestation in Colombia?

##### ***Legal and technical instruments***

**1. Forest Management.** Decree 1791 of 1996 grants the Autonomous Regional Corporations the authority over forest management and planning in their jurisdictions. This planning is done through the reservation, demarcation and declaration of areas such as protective, productive, protective and productive forests that will be subject to exploitation in their respective jurisdictions. Each area will also develop and have their forest management plan. Forest management corporations decide on the granting of permits, authorizations or concessions for forest exploitation and for the protected reserve areas.

**2. Management in the use of natural forest:** Decree 1791 of 1996 establishes a regime for classifying forest exploitation by classifying harvesting of natural forests into three categories: unique, persistent and domestic, and defining them as follows:

- **Unique:** Those which are used only once, in areas, in which, based on technical studies it has been proved that there is a better use for the land than that of a forest or when reasons

of public utility and social interest are established.

- **Persistence:** Those which are based on a sustainability criterion and with the obligation to preserve the natural forest output with silvicultural techniques that ensure their renewal.
- **Domestic:** Those which are made exclusively to satisfy domestic necessities of life without being able to market their products.

The Decree also establishes the procedure for the exploitation of natural forest or wild flora products, both in the public domain, through licenses or concessions as well as privately owned, through authorizations. It also establishes requirements and procedures that must be met for forest exploitation before the environmental authority. In this respect, through permits and authorizations Corporations exercise monitoring and control functions over the sustainable use of natural forests.

**3. Establishment of Closed Seasons,** through this legal instrument the Ministry of Environment, as well as the Regional Autonomous Corporations, Sustainable Development Corporations and Urban Environmental Authorities, as managers of renewable natural resources, are authorized to establish within their respective jurisdictions closed seasons for the exploitation and marketing of forest products under the provisions of paragraph c) of Article 240 of Decree Law 2811 of 1974 which states: "*In the commercialization of forest products, management will have the following powers: (...), c) Establish closed seasons and limitations on the use of forest species, according to their characteristics, stocks and market situations.*" This instrument can be used by the environmental authorities to temporarily ban the exploitation of natural forests in a specific area.

**4. Mobilization safe-conducts:** these are regulated primarily in Article 223 of Decree Law 2811 of 1974 that literally states "all primary forest products entering, leaving or being mobilized within the country should be supported by a permit", a provision regulated by Decree 1791 of 1996 in articles 74 to 83, thereby requiring all primary forest products or wild flora, entering, leaving or being mobilized in the national territory have a pass that authorized their mobilization from the place of collection to the sites of exploitation, transformation, industrialization or sale, or from the port of entry into the country until its final destination.

There are three types of safe-conducts: mobilization, renewal and remobilization. More specifically the MAVDT issued Resolution 438 of 2001 establishing the national single safe-conduct for all transportation of specimens of biological diversity occurring within the country. Mobilization passes are the instrument used by the environmental authorities to control the movement of wood nationwide. In a control operation, if a carrier does not have the safe-conduct, the environmental authority may withhold or confiscate the timber. In this sense, the environmental authorities issue passes for timber coming from forest plantations or from forest exploitation licenses or permits in natural forests.

**5. Book of operations register :** Decree Law 2811 of 1974 provides in Article 227 that all forest company must obtain permission, and consequently its regulatory Decree 1791 in its Chapter X, sections 63 to 68, is responsible for regulating forestry industries or companies, establishing the obligation for primary and secondary processors of forest products, as well as those producing the finished product, forestry commercialization, the commercialization and secondary transformation of forest products and their processed products; to keep a book of operations which must be registered with the respective environmental authority, whether it be a Regional Autonomous Corporation, of Sustainable Development or Urban Environmental authority, who may at any time verify the information provided and make the visits it deems necessary. It also establishes the obligation to submit to the competent environmental authority an annual report of activities and to refrain from acquiring and processing forest products from

natural forests that do not have the respective safe-conduct.

**6. Environmental Licenses:** Law 99 of 1993 designated this instrument as the permit issued by the competent environmental authority for the execution of a work activity or project, to which the beneficiary is subject to compliance with the requirements established in the same in relation to the prevention, mitigation, correction, compensation and management of environmental impacts generated along the different stages. The environmental license includes the permits, concessions and authorizations necessary to carry out the work, project or activity. This policy instrument is currently regulated by Decree 1220 of 2005, establishing the projects, works or activities that require a license, the competent environmental authorities for the issuing and the procedure or proceeding to obtain them.

In forestry matters it becomes important because most projects, works or activities subject to licensing involve natural forest exploitation permits or authorizations. Similarly, environmental licensing forces projects subject to licensing, to prevent, mitigate or compensate the impacts they may generate, including deforestation due to works in the public interest (e.g. hydropower, roads, large mining, etc.).

**7. Special Management Areas:** are generally regulated in articles 308 to 336 of Decree Law 2811 of 1974 and are defined as the areas destined for the administration, management and protection of the environment and renewable natural resources. These areas are classified as: a) integrated management districts and recreational areas, regulated by Decree 1974 of 1989; b) watershed management areas, regulated by Decree 1729 of 2002; c) soil conservation districts; and d) national parks system, regulated by Decree 622 of 1977.

From the perspective of the conservation of natural forests the more relevant categories of special protection and management are the areas of the national parks system, the integrated management districts and the watershed management areas.

### ***Economic instruments***

**1. CIF Conservation:** Act 139 of 1994 created the **Forestry Incentive Certificate**, in Colombia, as a recognition of the State of the positive externalities generated by forests as both environmental and social benefits reaching the whole population; disposition which was regulated in part by Decree 1824 of 1994 in relation to CIF reforestation, while on the other hand, through Decree 900 of 1997, CIF conservation is defined as the recognition of the direct and indirect costs incurred by an owner to keep his land located in natural forest ecosystems as untouched as possible, this will be valued based on the direct and indirect conservation costs and the availability of the total resources for the incentive. The decree identifies areas in which the incentive is recognized, the requirements and procedures for accessing this, the formula for calculating the value and its duration and manner of allocation of resources via CONPES.

CIF conservation resources are set out in Article 7 of Act 139 of 1994, which states that for purposes of the operation of the Forestry Incentive Certificates, the Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector (FINAGRO) shall receive, in addition to the amounts allocated in the budgets of the Nation or the decentralized entities, those generated through fines or monetary penalties imposed on the recipient or to any of those transferred by public or private legal persons, and those pertaining to external or internal credits or from international cooperation agencies.

CIF conservation so far has not been implemented despite being one of the main instruments available in Colombian regulations to encourage the conservation of natural forests; however we have been working on the matter to facilitate the use of the instruments.

**2. Tax Exemptions:** The Tax Code provides for several exemptions or tax benefits that are related to forests, in particular we have: Presumption of the cost of sale in reforestation plantations (reduced tax base from income tax), tax benefit whose legal base is contained in articles 83 and 173 of the Tax Code. On the other hand, the same Statute provides for the deduction of investment in new plantations in Article 157. To access these exemptions the National Government through the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development exercise regulatory power, according to the case, thus the effectiveness of these instruments depends largely on how simple or how complex the regulation to access this tax incentive is.

**3. Payment for Environmental (or Ecosystem) Services (PSA):** The National Development Plan adopted by Act 1151, 2007, assigned the Ministry of Environment, the responsibility of developing a set of economic and financial instruments to encourage the knowledge, conservation and sustainable biodiversity use, including the necessary mechanisms to create a system of payment for environmental services. Additionally, Article 106 of that Act amended section 111 of Act 99 of 1993, allowing for the investment of 1% of the current revenues of municipalities and departments to be spent on payment for environmental services.

Currently, the Ministry of Environment is reviewing a National Strategy on Payment for Environmental Services draft, and is also working on the regulation of payment for services provided by ecosystems. However, it is worth mentioning that in Colombia there are several local initiatives that have developed and implemented schemes for paid water environmental services, including those developed by CIPAV in the coffee region, PROCUENCA in Manizales, the Humboldt Institute in the department of Boyacá and the Ecoversa Corporation in the Guavio region, among others. The real potential of this mechanism will depend on, among other things, the regulation of article 111 of Act 99, which opens the possibility for municipalities to allocate resources to support payment schemes for environmental services in natural forest areas identified as priorities by Act 373 of 1997 (Saving and efficient use of water).

## Conclusion on the instruments available for reducing deforestation

Colombia has several legal, technical and economic instruments to control deforestation; nevertheless forestry regulation has been extensive, dispersed and confusing in the country's history. It has been issued for different activities and with different objectives and scopes, generating multiple criteria of interpretation, to the point that today we still find the implementation of forest protection rules in the awarding of vacant private property. Since the 1991 Constitution, in which environmental issue took on greater legal and institutional importance, entered into force, the country is under a challenge to harmonize existing regulation on the management of forest resources, be they natural or cultivated, define the institutions responsible for application, establish incentive packages and define articulation mechanisms with other regulatory Frameworks, such as territorial management and land uses and economic and financial instruments that contribute to achieving conservation and sustainable use objectives.

### **Annex 2d: Social and Environmental Impact during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation**

Please present the early ideas, or input to draft ToR for work to be Carried out.

Annex 2D preliminary proposal of principles and criterion for Selection and Development Initiatives for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (P & Ruiz-Ortega, 2011)

**Principle 1.** The REDD initiative complies with laws and regulations and is consistent with the country's conservation priorities.

**Criteria 1.1.** Awareness and compliance with national and local regulations applicable to the development of REDD initiatives.

**Criteria 1.2.** Awareness and compliance with international regulations applicable to the development of REDD initiatives.

**Criteria 1.3.** The initiative recognizes national, regional and local conservation priorities, and is consistent with them.

**Principle 2.** There is clarity on land tenure, access to resources, rights of use as well as agreements to share benefits, risks and costs related to the REDD initiative.

**Criteria 2.1.** Land tenure and the right of use of the land and resources can be proven in accordance with relevant regulations, without any legal challenges by players with demonstrable rights.

**Criteria 2.2.** It respects the legal and traditional rights of local communities, Afro-descendants, indigenous peoples and other ethnic minorities who may be involved or affected by the initiative.

**Criteria 2.3.** The REDD initiative has the free, prior, and informed consent of rights holders and other stakeholders concerned with any activity that violates their legal or traditional rights, land or resources.

**Criteria 2.4.** There is an informed, fair and transparent negotiation mechanism among the actors involved in the development of REDD initiatives in order to define the ownership and distribution of profits generated by the development of REDD initiative.

**Criteria 2.5.** In case of a possible dispute as regards land tenure rights, access to resources and/or rights of use, there is a mechanism to settle such disputes efficiently and transparently.

**Principle 3.** There are public, transparent and efficient mechanisms to disseminate information and knowledge to all relevant actors involved in the REDD initiative to ensure that decision-making is free and informed to all participants.

**Criteria 3.1.** Stakeholders count on updated, relevant, timely and comprehensive information enabling them to understand the implications, benefits and legal, technical, social and environmental risks associated with the initiative.

**Criteria 3.2.** In the event that the holders of the rights are local communities or ethnic minorities, a prior process involving the characterization of practices and interests, will be carried out so that the coordination and building of activities to ensure the free and informed and continuous participation is accorded.

**Criteria 3.3.** All parties involved must clearly and verifiably define, mechanisms by which they will be consulted and represented throughout the various stages of REDD, including a description of the functions, powers, limitations, and monitoring of the activities of their representatives .

**Criteria 3.4.** All representatives of stakeholders that express an interest in participating in the design, implementation and monitoring of REDD initiatives should have clearly defined areas of participation.

**Criteria 3.5.** There is a mechanism for public and transparent dialogue among stakeholders in the development of REDD initiatives aimed at defining the distribution of costs, benefits and risks that may arise.

**Criteria 3.6.** There is a mutually agreed upon and documented system for handling complaints and grievances, which is accepted by all parties.

**Principle 4. Reducing emissions is done effectively and is based on estimates and technical analysis.**

**Criteria 4.1.** Rates of deforestation and / or degradation, and rates of change in land use are identified.

**Criteria 4.2.** Carbon content quantification of forest ecosystems within the area eligible for action by the initiative are carried out.

**Criteria 4.3.** Identification of the socioeconomic conditions and drivers that cause deforestation.

**Criteria 4.4.** Scenarios are developed to reduce emissions from deforestation control and / or degradation of forest ecosystems.

**Criteria 4.5.** The benefits and impacts of different most adequate productive practices and deforestation and / or degradation reduction strategies are analyzed.

**Criteria 4.6.** Identifying and establishing measures to control possible leaks caused by the implementation of actions to reduce deforestation and / or degradation.

**Criteria 4.7.** Measures are established to ensure the permanence of carbon that is preserved thanks to the REDD initiative.

**Criteria 4.8.** A cost-benefit analysis of different production practices and strategies to reduce deforestation and / or degradation, including an analysis of indirect economic, environmental and social benefits and impacts is carried out.

**Principle 5. The REDD initiative is economically, socially and environmentally viable.**

**Criteria 5.1.** Emission reduction is achieved at minimal cost.

**Criteria 5.2.** Emission reductions generate the greatest social and environmental benefits.

**Criteria 5.3.** The cost-benefit analysis includes economic, environmental and social parameters and indicates that the benefits outweigh the costs.

**Criteria 5.4.** Maximum reduction of implementation costs.

**Criteria 5.5.** Ideally, potential buyers of the CERs generated by the project are identified and a prior negotiation carried out.

**Principle 6.** The REDD initiative has a designed and implemented monitoring system.

**Criteria 6.1.** A system for monitoring deforestation reductions and / or degradation, emissions and losses related to REDD, which is based on standardized methodologies is designed and implemented.

**Criteria 6.2.** There is a public and transparent monitoring system as regards investment of the resources consumed and generated during the design and implementation of the initiative.

**Principle 7.** The REDD initiative provides for equitable distribution of benefits, risks and costs arising from the design, implementation and monitoring as well as contributions to the quality of local life.

**Criteria 7.1.** There is a mechanism for transparent and participatory monitoring of costs, benefits and risks related to the REDD initiative throughout its various stages.

**Criteria 7.2.** Beneficiaries determine by consensus and in a public manner the way to invest the profits obtained through the development of REDD.

**Criteria 7.3.** There is a mechanism for participatory evaluation and adjustment of the REDD initiative based on the monitoring of the environmental, economic and cultural impacts and benefits generated.

**Principle 8.** The REDD initiative ensures the maintenance or improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem services in their areas of intervention.

**Criteria 8.1.** A characterization process should be performed on local practices associated with the conservation and transformation of vegetation cover, so as to ensure that the proposed activities within the REDD initiative do not undermine traditional practices that contribute to prior conservation of natural ecosystems.

**Criteria 8.2.** Activities that have demonstrated negative impacts shall not be implemented neither in rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems nor on those of a high conservation value or in the ecosystem services offer.

**Criteria 8.3.** Monitoring and adjustment will be carried out to the REDD initiative based on the evaluation of positive and negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the area of intervention.