

# Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program

## Coordination Technical Assistance - Brazil, Colombia and Peru



Image by Walter Wust /www.semang.gov.pe

### OVERVIEW

**Program Sites:** Amazon regions of Brazil, Colombia and Peru

**GEF grant:** US\$ 5 million; **Cofinancing:** US\$ 20 million

**GEF Implementing Agency:** WB

**Initiative Coordinator @ WB:** Adriana Moreira

**Contact:** amoreira@worldbank.org



**Figure 1: Boundaries of the Amazon Region<sup>10</sup>**  
 Basemap source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, Geoeye, Earthstar, Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, awisstopo and the GIS User Community Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, ©OpenStreetMap contributors and GIS User Community

**Key**

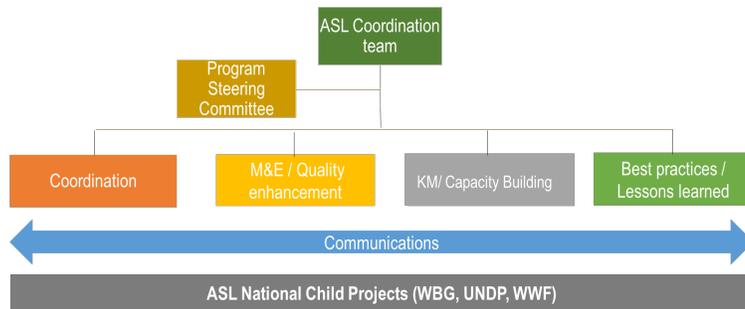
- Amazon basin
- Amazon biome
- Amazon extended (includes Brazil's geopolitical Amazon boundary, the "Legal Amazon")

Source: WWF Living Amazon Report 2016

### CONTEXT

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program is a regional initiative spanning Brazil, Colombia and Peru. The Program aims to maintain 73,000,000 hectares of forest land, promote sustainable land management in 52,700 hectares, and support actions that will help reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2030.

The program takes an integrated approach to protecting the Amazon ecosystem. It will protect globally significant biodiversity and mitigate climate change by implementing policies to foster sustainable land use, protected areas management and restore vegetation cover.



### PROJECT COMPONENTS

The ASL aims to strengthen coordination, access to information and capacity of the national projects stakeholders under the GEF 6 Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program.

The project components are:

1. Knowledge Management and Capacity Building.
  - Support strategic plans and processes
  - Best Practices and Lessons Learned
  - Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building
  - Community of Practice
2. Coordination and Communications.
  - Program Coordination
  - Monitoring of Program Results
  - Program Communications



# ASL

**Amazon Sustainable  
Landscapes Program**

*The Amazon forest plays a critical role in global climate regulation as well as in the region's environmental and economic prosperity. It is the single largest repository of biodiversity on the planet, with over 40,000 species of plants, 16,000 known tree species, 2,000 species of mammals and birds, and 2,500 species of fish. One in ten known species in the world lives in the Amazon ecosystems. Also, there are about 33 million people living in the Amazon watershed, deriving their livelihoods from its forests, rivers and tributaries, including some vast fisheries.*

*The **Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL)** was approved by the GEF Council in October 2015, as a pilot "Impact Program", with incentives for an integrated regional approach under the SFM Strategy. With a commitment of US\$113 million of GEF resources (country allocations and SFM) and an expected US\$682 million leveraged in additional financing, the ASL Program aims to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover. The Program comprises five national projects executed by three countries (Brazil, Colombia, and Peru) and a regional coordinating grant. Together, the child projects aim to maintain 73,000,000 ha of forest land, promote sustainable land management in 52,700 ha, and support actions that will help reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 300 million tons by 2030. The World Bank (as lead agency), WWF, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), each serving as GEF implementing agencies for the projects under the Program.*

*Together, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru are responsible for 83% of the Amazon basin within their territories. For the first time, the concerned countries and partner agencies have come together to design an integrated, coordinated approach to the sustainable management of a significant portion of the Amazon ecosystem.*

*The theory of change of the ASL Program and each of its five subsidiary child projects, builds on the notion that if (a) an adequate area of the Amazon is conserved under various regimes (PAs and indigenous lands); (b) agriculture, degraded, and forest lands are managed sustainably and with zero illegal deforestation tolerance; (c) national policies and strategies support sustainable development aiming to minimize deforestation and loss of ecosystem services; and (d) capacity of and regional cooperation between key players improves, the protection of significant biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystem services of the Amazon region can be achieved.*

*The Program builds on over a decade of work in the Amazon to strengthen biodiversity conservation, reduce deforestation, and improve community livelihoods. These interventions together aim to strengthen protection, reduce deforestation, and improve ecosystem connectivity, thereby furthering the integrity of the local, regional, and global ecosystem services that the Amazon provides, including biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, and maintaining the hydrological cycle.*

*A short summary of each project under the ASL Program is provided in the next pages.*



Image by Marizilda Cruppe/ www.funbio.org.br

### OVERVIEW

**Project Sites:** 60.8 million ha of PAs supported 117 areas in 9 Amazonian States, Integrated Landscapes Management actions in the states of Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, and Acre.

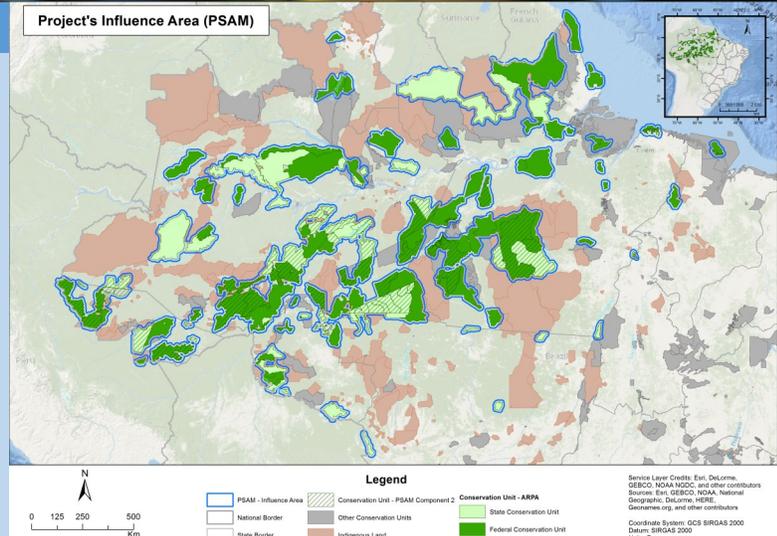
**GEF grant:** \$60.33 M, **Cofinancing:** US\$373.8 M

**Executing Partners:** Ministry of Environment (MMA), Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO), Conservation International (CI-Brazil).

**Contacts:** Rodrigo Vieira, rodrigo.vieira@mma.gov.br;  
Moara Giasson, moara.giasson@mma.gov.br

**GEF Implementing Agency:** WB

**Contact:** Adriana Moreira, amoreira@worldbank.org



### CONTEXT

The Amazon biome ranges over 9 countries, with 60 percent of the rain forest located in northern Brazil, constituting the largest continuous tropical rain forest, and, possibly, harboring the world's greatest biological diversity. The forests of the Brazilian Amazon significantly influence the regional and global climates and contain approximately 70 billion tons of carbon stocks. Although sparsely populated, the region is inhabited by about 22 million people, including at least 200,000 indigenous peoples from more than 200 ethnic groups. Such communities are strongly dependent on natural resources, both economically and culturally. The conservation of this region and its vast cultural and biological diversity, as well as the ecological balance that underpins its crucial role in climate regulation is of extreme importance for Brazil and the entire human population.

Over the past two decades, the GOB has established several policies to promote a new vision for the Amazon. Positive results in terms of reduced deforestation have been achieved through expanding the protected area (PA) system, improving PAs management, strengthening local community participation, and engaging with state governments. Despite the achievements, the region's integrity continues to be threatened by deforestation and degradation. Building on over a decade of work in the region, the project will address these threats by supporting the policy and legislative framework and objectives towards maintaining and further expanding efforts to protect and restore the forest, its associated biodiversity and ecosystem services, and to promote the adoption of sustainable production and extractive management approaches.

### PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Brazilian Amazon project aims to expand the area under legal protection and improve management of Protected Areas, and increase the area under restoration and sustainable management in the Brazilian Amazon.

The project components are:

1. Amazon Protected Areas System
2. Integrated Landscape Management
3. Policies for Protection and Recovery of Native Vegetation
4. Capacity Building, Cooperation and Project Coordination



Image by Rodrigo Durán/www.patrimoniounatural.org.co

## OVERVIEW

**Project Sites:** Caqueta: Guayas-Caguán Corridor, axis of connectivity Chiribiquete NP: San Vicente del Caguán; Guaviare: Integrated Management District (IMD) – Guayabero Sector, axis of connectivity Macarena NP – AMEM: San Jose del Guaviare; Putumayo: Caqueta River and Putumayo river Corridor, axis of connectivity La Paya NP: Puerto Leguizamo

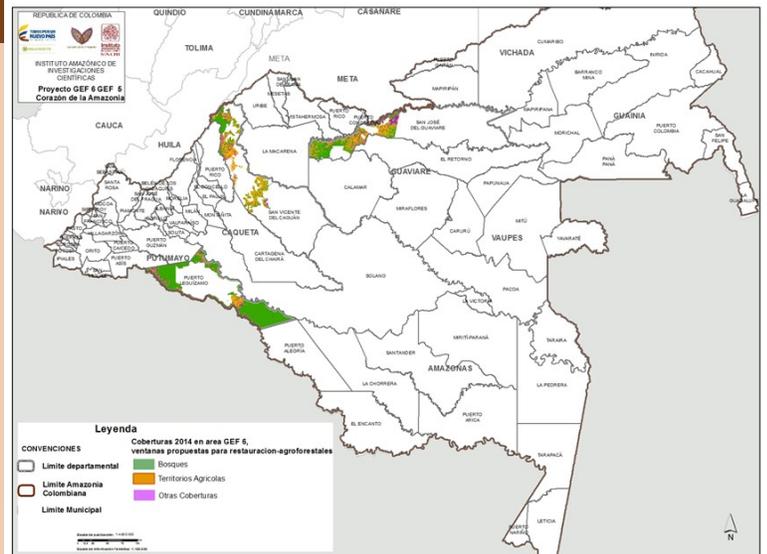
**GEF grant:** US\$9 million; **Cofinancing:** US\$46 million

**Executing Partners:** Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Heritage Natural Fund for Biodiversity and Protected Areas.

**Contact:** Laura Bermudez, lbermudez@minambiente.gov.co

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Contact:** Jimena Puyana, jimena.puyana@undp.org



## CONTEXT

The Colombian Amazonian forest represents 6.5 percent of the biome's rainforest and 42 percent of the country's land mass. Deforestation (at an annual rate of 82,883 ha/year) is threatening the region's biodiversity, its capacity to act as storage of biomass and organic carbon in soil, helping to mitigate the emissions of GHG, and the provision of environmental services for the 1.2 million people living in this region. With the current rates of deforestation, complete ecosystem connectivity between the Andes and the Amazon forests will be lost by 2030.

In 2013, the GoC presented its *Visión Amazonía*, promoting a low-carbon development model and the goal of net-zero deforestation by the year 2020. In its vision, the GoC recognizes that the Amazon "cannot simply be a large protected area, but ought also to provide additional alternatives for development and integration into the global economy for its population, as well as wealth and prosperity for the country at large." The Colombian Amazon project that is part of the Amazon Sustainable Landscape Program consists of two interrelated components: 1) Forest conservation and sustainability in the heart of the Colombian Amazon (implemented by the WB); 2) Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon (implemented by the UNDP).

## PROJECT COMPONENTS AND GOALS

The Colombian Amazon project implemented by the UNDP aims to improve the connectivity and conserve biodiversity through the strengthening of institutions and local organizations to ensure integral low-carbon-emission management and peace building

The project components are:

1. Rural development with a low-carbon-emission approach and capacity-building for mainstreaming environmental management and peacebuilding
2. Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation



Image by Alvaro Gaviria / storagegoogle

## OVERVIEW

**Project Sites:** Serranía de Chiribiquete NP (PNN SCH); Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NP (PNN AFIW); Paya NP; Serranía de Churumbelos Auka Wasi NP (PNN SCHAW); Medicinal Plants Orito Ingi-Ande Flora Sanctuary; Corridor Paramos Miraflores/Picachos, Bajo Caguan and Serranía La Lindosa, Capricho, Cerritos and Mirolindo; 22 indigenous reserves.

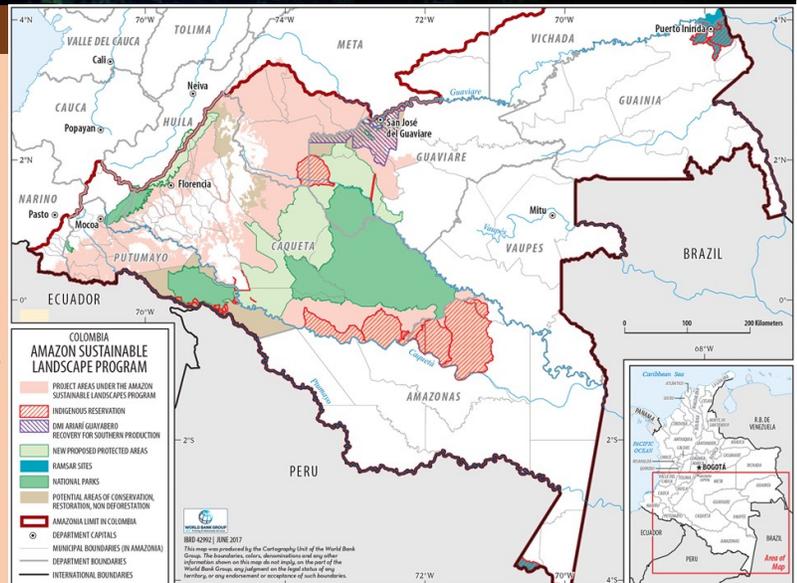
**GEF grant:** US\$12 million; **Cofinancing:** US\$60 million

**Executing Partners:** Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Heritage Natural Fund for Biodiversity and Protected Areas

**Contact:** Laura Bermudez, lbermudez@minambiente.gov.co

**GEF Implementing Agency:** WB

**Contact:** Claudia Sobrevila, csobrevila@worldbank.org



## CONTEXT

The Colombian Amazonian forest represents 6.5 percent of the biome’s rainforest and 42 percent of the country’s land mass. Deforestation (at an annual rate of 82,883 ha/year) is threatening the region’s biodiversity, its capacity to act as storage of biomass and organic carbon in soil, helping to mitigate the emissions of GHG, and the provision of environmental services for the 1.2 million people living in this region. With the current rates of deforestation, complete ecosystem connectivity between the Andes and the Amazon forests will be lost by 2030.

In 2013, the GoC presented its *Visión Amazonía*, promoting a low-carbon development model and the goal of net-zero deforestation in the Amazon by the year 2020. In its vision, the GoC recognizes that the Amazon “cannot simply be a large protected area, but ought also to provide additional alternatives for development and integration into the global economy for its population, as well as wealth and prosperity for the country at large.” The Colombian Amazon project that is part of the Amazon Sustainable Landscape Program consists of two interrelated components: 1) Forest conservation and sustainability in the heart of the Colombian Amazon (implemented by the WB); 2) Connectivity and Biodiversity Conservation in the Colombian Amazon (implemented by the UNDP) (implemented by the UNDP).

## PROJECT COMPONENTS AND GOALS

The Amazon Colombian project implemented by the WB aims to improve governance and promote sustainable land-use activities in order to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the Project area.

The project components are:

1. Protected Areas Management and Financial Sustainability
2. Forest Governance, Management and Monitoring
3. Sectoral Programs for Sustainable Landscape Management
4. Coordination, Management, and M&E

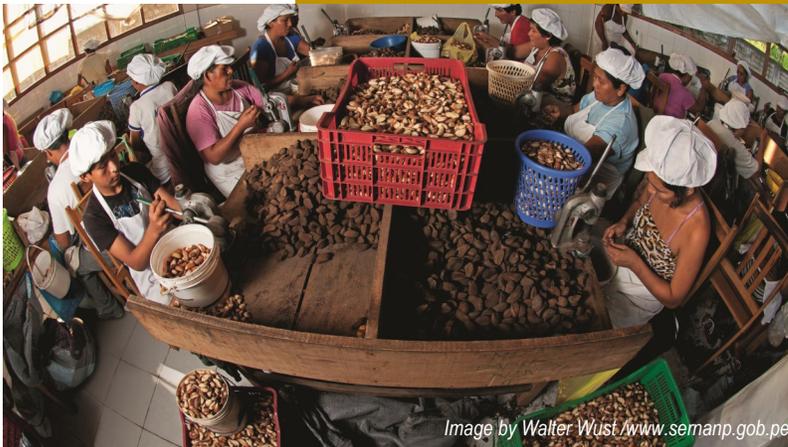


Image by Walter Wust / www.semanp.gob.pe

## OVERVIEW

**Project Sites:** 8 districts located in the regions of Ucayali and Huanuco.

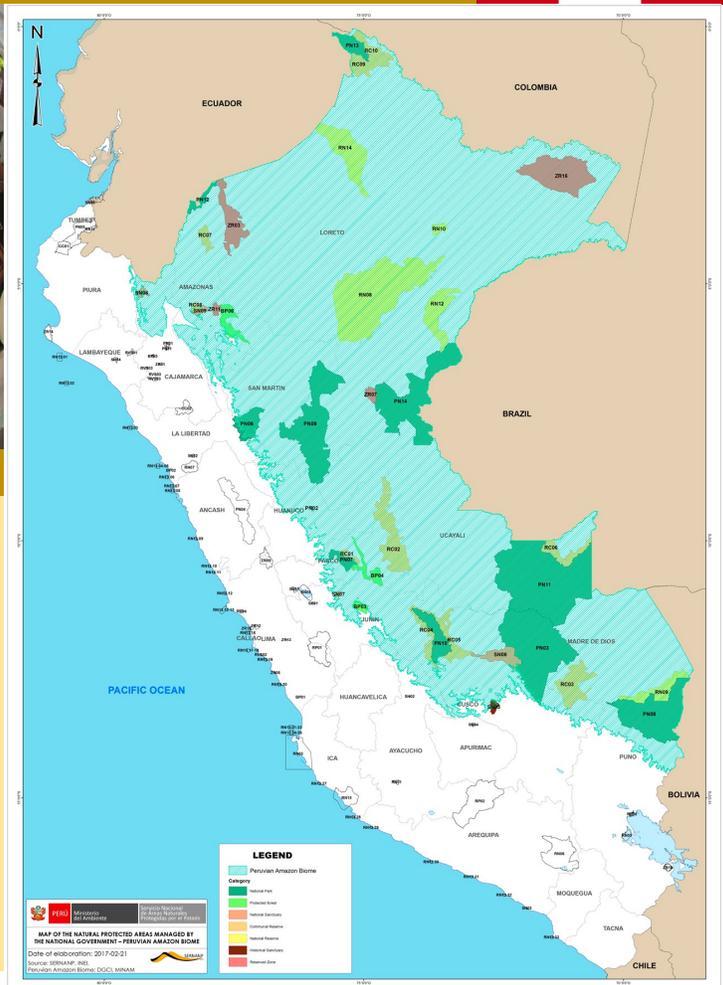
**GEF grant:** US\$ 18.3 million; **Cofinancing:** US\$ 129 million

**Executing Partner:** Ministry of Environment (MINAM)

**Contacts:** Elizabeth Merino, [emerino@minam.gob.pe](mailto:emerino@minam.gob.pe), Daniel Anavitarte ([danavitarte@minam.gob.pe](mailto:danavitarte@minam.gob.pe))

**GEF Implementing Agency:** UNDP

**Contacts:** Lyes Ferroukhi, [lyes.ferroukhi@undp.org](mailto:lyes.ferroukhi@undp.org); James Leslie, [james.leslie@undp.org](mailto:james.leslie@undp.org), Mariana Blondet, [mariana.blondet@undp.org](mailto:mariana.blondet@undp.org)



## CONTEXT

Nearly 60% of Peru's national territory, corresponding to almost 70 million ha, is considered part of the Amazon region. Despite the relatively large area, the Amazon region of Peru is markedly different and isolated from the rest of the country. The region of Ucayali, for instance, remains one of the poorest areas of the country. In addition, the region is losing its ecosystem services mainly due to loss of forest cover. While in 2001 the average annual deforestation rate was estimated at almost 84 thousand hectares per year, by 2013 the rate was 113 thousand. This deforestation is mainly due to illegal logging and conversion of forest to agriculture.

The project will support the implementation of Peru's National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change (ENBCC), contributing to the reduction of deforestation and forest recovery in production landscapes in targeted deforestation and forest degradation hotspots. This will be achieved by supporting natural resource management and production systems that incorporate considerations of environmental sustainability and through an integrated and comprehensive territorial approach that recognizes the complexity of local livelihoods and the landscape-wide scale of the drivers of deforestation.

## PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project aims to generate multiple global environmental benefits through the application of an integrated approach to the management of Amazonian landscapes.

The project components are:

1. Improved policy planning and governance to reduce deforestation and enhance sustainable production.
2. Market and incentive mechanisms promote sustainable production practices.
3. Technical capacity installed to restore and sustain ecosystem services in target landscape.



## OVERVIEW

**Project Sites:** 38 Amazon Protected Areas in general. 4-6 preselected PA will take part in pilots.

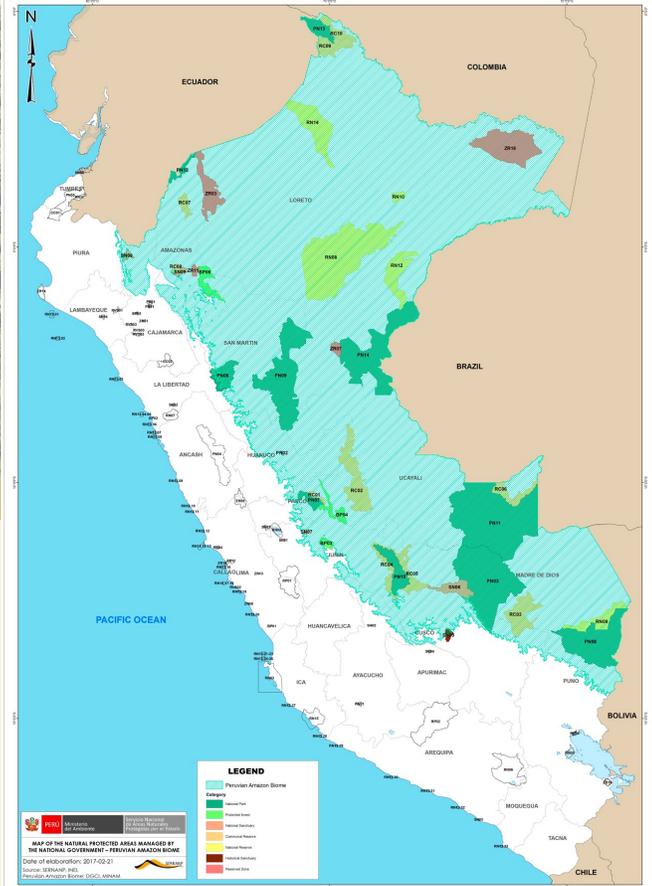
**GEF grant:** \$ 9.01million; **Cofinancing:** \$54.5 million

**Executing Partner:** National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP) and Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE).

**Contact:** Rodolfo Valcarcel, rvalcarcel@sernanp.gob.pe

**GEF Implementing Agency:** WWF

**Contact:** Isabel Fliberto, Isabel.Filiberto@wwfus.org



## CONTEXT

Peru hosts the second-largest portion of the Amazon biome, accounting for over 11% of the biome and over 60% of Peru's territory. It is characterized by rich biodiversity, extensive forest ecosystems and land cover which provides critical environmental global and national benefits. In recent years, accelerated development in Peru has translated into unprecedented new infrastructure, which has opened up this globally significant region to multiple activities, such as shifting small and medium scale agriculture, cattle grazing, illegal gold mining, and illegal crops.

A key strategy of the Peruvian Government to safeguard its portion of the Amazon biome has been the expansion of the national protected area system and improving its management. However, the system still faces important challenges in order to guarantee the long-term conservation and effective management of the protected areas.

This project is designed to develop and implement a financial sustainability strategy that will not only help close the funding gap for improved management by bringing in supplementary resources, but also help build institutional capacity, bring together key governmental stakeholders, catalyze long-term strategic planning, coordinate different funding institutions, and by the mechanisms that will be explore, a landscape vision which has NPA as keystones for sustainability will be developed.

## PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project aims to promote long-term financial sustainability for the effective management of the National System of Protected Natural Areas of Peru (SINANPE) for the protection of globally important biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Amazon Biome

The project components are:

1. Development of a multi-partner, public, private initiative for long-term financial sustainability of the Natural Protected Areas in the Peruvian Amazon.
2. Diversification of sources to increase NPA financing.
3. Implementation of "Peru's Natural Legacy" (PdP) Action Plan Measures to consolidate and improve the effective management of Amazon NPAs