

# **COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

## **Additional Financing**

Report No.: PIDISDSA20015

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 11-May-2017

### **I. BASIC INFORMATION**

#### **A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Colombia	<b>Project ID:</b>	P158003
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P144271
<b>Project Name:</b>	Additional Financing Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon Project (P158003)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (P144271)		
<b>Region:</b>	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	17-May-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	12-Oct-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Environment & Natural Resources	<b>Financing Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>GEF Focal Area</b>	Biodiversity		
<b>Borrower(s)</b>			
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Parques Nacionales Naturales, IDEAM		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
Borrower			0.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			12.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			12.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B-Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

### **B. Introduction and Context**

## Country Context

1. Over the last decade, Colombia has experienced strong economic performance, which has been accompanied by poverty reduction and shared prosperity. Using the World Bank's "one dollar twenty-five a day" poverty line, the incidence of extreme poverty declined from 8.8 to 5.5 percent of the population between 2008 and 2011. Poverty reduction has been accompanied by progress in shared prosperity, with the income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population reaching 7.9 percent over the period 2008-2012 as compared to 5.2 percent for the total population. More than 60 percent of the poverty reduction over the last decade is explained by income growth and labor market participation. The unemployment rate followed a downward path (from 15.6 percent in 2002 to 9.6 percent in 2013) and the overall participation rate increased (from 62.3 to 64.2 percent in the same period), but Colombia's labor market outcomes are still much worse than the average for Latin American countries (6.5 percent unemployment and 71 percent participation rate).

2. Colombia is one of the five mega-diverse nations in the world. It ranks third in terms of biodiversity and is home to almost 15 percent of all known terrestrial species, including the largest number of species of birds and amphibians in the world. PAs and indigenous reserves (resguardos) represent 34 percent of the national territory. The Colombian Amazon represents 6.5 percent of the biome's rainforest and 42 percent of the country's land mass. Over 1.2 million people live in this region; 12.4 percent are indigenous peoples and 2 percent are Afro descendants. The consolidation of Colombia's PAs is considered a priority in a number of environmental policies in Colombia. For several decades, Colombia developed an extensive system of 59 National Parks, 15 of which are in the Amazon encompassing 9.3 million hectares, and 189 indigenous reserves covering 25.6 million hectares. The passage of Forest Law Number 2 in 1959, declared the vast majority of the Colombian Amazon forest an "Amazon Forest Reserve Area," which covers 37.8 million hectares of territory in ten departments. This, in turn, granted a general degree of protection for this biodiversity-rich area of global importance. At the United Nations Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen in 2009 and in Cancun, in 2010, Colombia indicated its commitment to curb deforestation in the Amazon to net zero by 2020, provided that international financing and support are available. In addition, the updated National Development Plan 2014-2018 seeks to integrate environmental sustainability as a key aspect of the country's development strategy.

3. In October 2013, the Government of Colombia (GoC), through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), presented its "Low Deforestation Development Vision for the Colombia Amazon" (Visión Amazonía), ratifying its commitment to build "a desired partnership model between Colombia and international parties, addressing Colombia's overall vision for the establishment and scaling up of low-carbon development models in all of its forested areas." The starting point for this venture was the enlargement of the largest PA in southern Colombia, spanning over 2.7 million hectares and known as Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de Chiribiquete (PNNSCH). Altogether, the Bank Project area encompasses a little over nine million hectares. 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". Vision Amazonía, as a multidonor strategy with over US\$100 million in commitments, establishes a results-based payment mechanism to which international and domestic partners contribute by rewarding the protection of the climate change mitigation (CCM) services provided by the Colombian Amazon forests. Through the implementation of this Project and the Additional Financing (AF), with support from the GEF and other international donors, Colombia is positioning itself to fulfill that vision and its international commitments.

## Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. The significance of Amazon forests has been widely documented in the literature. It is the largest

carbon stock in the world and acts as a powerful climate regulator; it is the Earth's greatest biological reservoir, home to millions of endemic species, an irreplaceable provider of ecological services, and an ancestral home for indigenous peoples. Its preservation is of utmost importance. In the Amazon, poverty rates tend to be higher and social development indicators are often lower than in the rest of the country. The multidimensional poverty index is 92.89 percent in rural areas and 72.75 percent in urban areas, significantly higher than department-wide rates and almost twice as high as the average national index. Despite representing over 40 percent of the national territory, the Colombia Amazon today contributes only 1 percent to national GDP. Between 1990 and 2010, Colombia lost 6.2 million hectares of forest, equivalent to a deforestation rate of 310,349 hectares/year or about 0.5 percent annually. Preliminary projections by the Colombian Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) indicate that, if current trends continue, by 2030 an additional 13,000 km<sup>2</sup> of rainforest will be lost in the Colombian Amazon. If left unchecked, current deforestation rates could lead to losing the ecological connectivity between the Andean and Amazonian forests, which is crucial for hydrological regulation, climate stability and species exchange.

5. Deforestation in Colombia has several key drivers: extensive cattle ranching, peasant colonization and the displacement of people fleeing conflict-ridden areas. Deforestation "hotspots", like those found in Guaviare and Caquetá, are places where the government has historically lacked an adequate presence. This situation has limited the opportunity to promote sustainable land use practices. Other causes of deforestation include clearing of forests for growing illicit crops, mining, timber extraction and wildfires. In addition, the potential expansion of oil and mineral exploitation and construction of road infrastructure in the Amazon could lead to rapid population growth and increasing pressures on the forest. The situation is complicated by lack of land use planning and low land tenure security in the Amazon Forest Reserve. In the coming years, Colombia has the challenge to ensure proper land use and zoning and restore degraded areas by adopting an integrated landscape management approach that harmonizes sustainable development plans with conservation goals.

## **C. Proposed Global Environment Objective(s)**

### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The project's global environmental objective (GEO) is the same as the project's development objective (PDO), namely, to improve governance and promote sustainable land use activities in order to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the Project area.

### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

The project's global environmental objective (GEO) is the same as the project's development objective (PDO), namely, to improve governance and promote sustainable land use activities in order to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the Project area.

### **Key Results**

Global biodiversity benefits include conservation of the diverse species of the Colombian Amazon and more specifically in the project areas.

Global climate change benefits, include under Program 4 to promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture. Within the GEF Climate Change Mitigation Strategy, this project will draw direct linkages with programs under biodiversity and sustainable land management benefits. Improved effective management across the protected area system, at the national and local scale, will promote provision of forest ecosystem services, such as carbon storage, watershed protection, soil protection, and non-timber forest products for local livelihoods.

Sustainable forest management benefits will also be generated. Project outcomes include addition of forest to the national protected areas system. Through the project activities, it will be formally zoned as protected area and be more effectively protected from deforestation.

#### **D. Project Description**

6. The proposed additional financing will strengthen and scale-up activities under each of the original parent Project's four components, and bring an additional 6.3 million hectares under sustainable management, increasing the area covered by the original parent project from 9.9 million hectares to 15.4 million hectares. This AF is proposed in the context of the GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (ASL) Program, which was approved by the GEF Council in October 2015. The ASL Program comprises four national "child" projects executed by three countries - Brazil, Colombia and Peru - and a fifth "child" project, supporting regional coordination with financing provided by Bank-executed Technical Assistance (P159233). The ASL Program aims to protect globally significant biodiversity and implement policies to foster the sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover in the Amazon. Total GEF financing for the Program amounts to US\$113.6 million. The ASL Program will enable Colombia to exchange and learn from experiences gained in other Program-supported countries (Brazil and Peru) as well as serve as a platform to build capacity to address regional issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of resources in the Amazon.

**Component Name:**

Protected Areas Management and Financial Sustainability

**Comments ( optional)**

**Component Name:**

Forest Governance, Management and Monitoring

**Comments ( optional)**

**Component Name:**

Sectoral Programs for Sustainable Landscape Management

**Comments ( optional)**

**Component Name:**

Project Coordination, Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

**Comments ( optional)**

#### **E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

7. This is an Additional Financing to the Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon project (P144271). The parent project triggered OP 4.01, OP 4.04, OP 4.36, OP 4.09, OP 4.10, OP 4.11, and OP 4.12. No new safeguard is triggered for the Additional Financing, which expanded the target area and originally planned activities. The client's existing policies and procedures for the protection of the environment and indigenous peoples comply with most safeguards requirements, and gaps were addressed in safeguard documents. Protected area actions followed to-date by PNN have been shown to be effective in conserving forest and watershed resources, and existing procedures and regulations for protected area creation or expansion include ecological and social studies, as well as prior informed consultations with local communities and indigenous peoples,

among other procedures. Environmental and social performance under the parent project has been consistently rated satisfactory in ISRs. The Indigenous People's Plans (IPPs) are under implementation. During the March 2017 mission, the Bank team noted timely progress has been made in complying with the established actions of the project's IPPs. The team was also pleased to see that the execution of these actions and activities has been fully carried out with the authorization of and in coordination with the Authorities of seven Indigenous Areas (Resguardos). Only two areas have not made significant progress (the Indigenous Areas of Mesai and Yaguara II), as they are located in conflict areas (FARC's presence) with very limited accessibility. The Project Coordination Unit is diligently addressing and monitoring IPP-related issues and providing regular updates on the implementation status of the IPPs and the agreed action plan. With the expansion of target area and additional activities, the Additional Financing will strengthen the safeguard teams at implementing agencies PNN, SINCHI and FPN to support compliance.

8. The Project seeks to address the conservation of an area of over nine million hectares in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon, which is a vast area of humid tropical forest that spans the neighboring provinces of Amazonia and Guyana. The Project aims to avoid million tons of CO2 emissions per year, while helping promote peace and sustainable development in that region in southern Colombia.

9. The Project Direct Intervention Area (PDIA) spans the departments of Caquetá, Meta, Guaviare and Amazonas and is in the jurisdiction of the following municipalities: San Vicente del Caguán, Cartagena del Chairá and Solano (in Caquetá Department); San José del Guaviare y Calamar (in Guaviare Department); La Macarena (in Meta Department); and in Mirití-Paraná, an area that is not yet within a municipality (in Amazonas Department). Legally speaking, these territories encompass the following areas: (a) The Natural Chiribiquete Mountain Ridge National Park (PNNSCH), a Protected Area, which occupies 2,782,353 hectares. The area was created in 1989 by Resolution 120 of the Ministry of Agriculture and expanded in 2013 through Resolution 1038 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS). (b) An area known as the Ariari-Guayabero District of Integrated Management of Natural Renewable Resources (also known as "Restoration Zone for Southern Production"), located in San José del Guaviare and Calamar (Guaviare Department). (c) Seven indigenous peoples reserves (resguardos). Six of the reserves occupy an area of 2,387,939 hectares, and are located along the Caquetá river between the departments of Caquetá and Amazonas. They are: (i) Puerto Zábalo-Los Monos, (ii) Monochoa, (iii) Aduche, (iv) Nonuya de Villazul, (v) Mesay and (vi) Miriti-Paraná. The seventh reserve, Yaguará II, occupies 146,500 hectares and is spread over three municipalities in two departments, namely La Macarena, San Vicente del Caguán and San José del Guaviare. (d) Areas located inside the Amazon Forest Reserve in the Caquetá and Guaviare Departments. (e) Areas removed ("áreas sustraídas") from the Amazon Forest Reserve in Cartagena del Chairá and Calamar municipalities (in Caquetá Department) and San José del Guaviare municipality (Guaviare Department).

10. The PNNSC represents the core of the Project area and features extensive tepuis (towering rock formations) belonging to the Guyana biogeographic province, surrounded by undisturbed rainforest of highly difficult access due to the lack of roads and presence of rapids that impede navigation. The park includes the upper reaches of the Apaporis and Yari rivers, major tributaries of the Caquetá River, which empties into the Amazon River. The Apaporis River is the second longest river entirely within Colombia and is of enormous cultural significance for indigenous peoples in the Amazon. The park is also known for its abundant rock paintings in 32 archaeological sites. Colombia is considering nominating the area as a World Heritage site. PNNSC will conserve 41 different ecosystems, including várzea forests and savannahs, terra firme forests, and savannahs and shrublands associated with tepuis. Eight of these ecosystems are not represented in existing protected areas. The area is an important center of endemism, and while its fauna and flora are still far from having been studied extensively,

300 species of birds have been reported, as well as 72 species of beetles, 313 species of butterflies, 261 species of ants, seven species of primates, three species of otters, four species of felines, 48 species of bats, two species of dolphins and 133 species of fish. There are 43 threatened species including the Harpy Eagle *Harpia harpyia* and the only bird species endemic to the Colombian Amazon, the hummingbird *Chlorostilbon olivaresi* (PNNC, 2012).

11. The grant recipient has strong capacities to monitor and report Safeguards compliance according to the instrument developed under the parent project that has been under satisfactory implementation.

12. The proposed AF includes a new extension area but will not trigger additional safeguard policies. The AF remains a Category B project. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Process Framework (PF) prepared under the parent project were updated for the proposed AF, and a new IPPF was prepared based on stakeholder consultations. The safeguard instruments will be shared with local stakeholders and disclosed on the Bank's website, as well as in country on the websites of PNF, PNN and SINCHI before the Decision Meeting. The ISDS (appraisal stage) of the parent project has been updated to reflect its environmental performance and the adjustments related to the AF.

13. The social assessment was updated and indicates that under Component 1 there will not be any negative environmental or social impacts, but on the contrary, positive benefits will be obtained such as strengthening monitoring procedures, implementing management plans and strengthening indigenous land management. There will be no involuntary restrictions to constitute protected areas type A, in which there are no human settlements and whose polygons may be adjacent or close to indigenous territories or reserves. Under Component 2, activities are associated with the generation and interpretation of information on the state of forests or the construction of protocols for the interoperability of different sources of information. As such, it is a component with positive effects in the planning and management by authorities responsible for forest administration. There are no risks involved under Component 3; the component has also positive effects in the planning and management carried out by authorities responsible for forest administration.

14. The IPPF establishes the actions and strategies to prevent and mitigate possible adverse impacts to the indigenous population and recognizes their collective rights through: i) design and execute the prior consultation process and the implementation of agreements with the communities and in the indigenous territories certified by the Interior Ministry as part of the process for the declaration of Protected Areas and Ramsar Site; ii) provide guidelines and clear and flexible procedures for the development and/or updating of Plans for Indigenous Peoples (IPP). The IPPF was prepared based on consultations with potential beneficiaries and stakeholders as well as the project's Social Assessment, and took into account the existing "road map" for the creation of new protected areas, which is a detailed process including both social and environmental guidelines for decision making.

15. The parent project included seven IPPs. These seven IPPs will continue under their established work plan, and will be updated according to IPPF criteria if found necessary or if the design of the project so requires.

16. For the AF, for the indigenous reserves already fully identified, four new IPPs were prepared:

17. Three new IPPs were prepared for resguardos next to the Area of the Paya of the SPNNN. The IPP preparation process for these three instruments included Prior Consultation carried out by PNN. The IPP preparation also took into account previous agreements signed between the Area of the Paya of the SPNNN and the indigenous authorities. Preparation of these new IPPs included the

participation of traditional representatives and local leaders of the indigenous groups as follows: Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales y cabildos indígenas (ACILAPP); Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Pueblo Siona; Asociación de Autoridades del Pueblo Kichwa de la Amazonia Colombiana (APKAC). One single IPP for the seven resguardos neighboring the Ramsar site “Estrella Fluvial of Inirida” has also been prepared. In this site, the project has been socialized and a Ramsar Working group was created with representatives of local farmers and peasant organizations and environmental authorities, indigenous people and the NGO WWF.

18. In addition, two new IPPs are in the process of being prepared for the i) Indigenous resguardo neighboring the wetland “Lago Tarapoto”, located in Puerto Nariño and, ii) Indigenous resguardo next to two of the new protected areas, in Bajo Caguán (Caqueta) and the proposed expansion of Chiribiquete. The project team is working with the Ministry of the Interior in the prior Consultation process for the preparation of these IPPs.

19. For the cases where the Indigenous resguardos were not yet identified in the area of influence of the Colombia Heritage Programme (Programa de Herencia Colombiana) and other cases, should they occur during project implementation, the IPPs will be prepared according to the criteria established in the IPPF for new IPPs.

20. The Process Framework (PF) was updated with the new intervention areas of the additional finance project. The PF looks at extension of new protected areas (regional or national). The PF establishes the process by which community members participate in i) development of the paths defined in the project design and planning of protected areas (national and regional), including delimitation and zoning; ii) the social identification and evaluation of the impacts that the mentioned activities can generate, including the definition of the inhabitants that could be affected; and (iii) the definition of recommendations on assistance measures that could be proposed to the competent authorities (included the traditional leaders of Indigenous Reserves) to improve livelihoods and enhance the environmental sustainability of the territory. Under the methodology "Road map to create new protected areas" used by the client for the Declaration phase of a protected area, an Action Plan will establish the recommended strategies and mechanisms for the application of the mitigation measures or compensation of the impacts eventually identified by involuntary restrictions in the access to natural resources. Once the areas are declared and progress in the consolidation is reached, the Road Map establishes that a Management Plan of protected area will be prepared. The IPPs or PF will be the instruments that will allow a planning process adapted to the particularities of each Indigenous Reserve and implementation of the project. However, any modification or re-planning of IPP activities should be agreed with the traditional leaders of each indigenous reservation.

## **F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Agnes Velloso, Social Safeguards Specialist

Arelia Jative Lopez Castaneda, Social Safeguards Specialist

Marcelo Hector Acerbi, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

## **II. IMPLEMENTATION**

21. Proposed activities include : (i) creation of additional protected areas, (ii) implementation of protected area management plans (covering governance actions and coordination with indigenous and farmer communities), (iii) preparation of conservation strategies for specific target areas, including two RAMSAR sites, (iv) implementation and operation of a network to generate environmental scientific and technical information on the functioning of natural forests, (v) analysis of ecological connectivity, (vi) identification and prioritization of areas for

restoration in accordance with the Colombia National Restoration Plan, (vii) evaluation of land degradation and design and implementation of restoration protocols in priority areas, and (viii) strengthening capacity of local actors through participatory exercises and technology transfer. The AF will also seek to enhance current implementation arrangements by strengthening the participation of the sub-national level of government.

22. PNF, which has an established Project Coordination Unit (PCU), will continue to be the grant recipient. PNF will continue to administer Project funds, supervise compliance with safeguard policies and carry out procurement and financial management (FM), as well as have oversight of all Project activities through the PCU. PNF will also maintain a Sub-grant Agreement with SINCHI. The Inter-institutional Agreement will be amended to include the "Corporaciones de Desarrollo Sostenible": CORPOAMAZONIA and CDA in addition to the original entities: PNF, MADS, PNN, IDEAM and SINCHI, for the execution of specific AF activities, according to their technical area of expertise. In addition, the Advisory Committee will continue to be comprised of the same entities, and will continue to provide strategic guidance and facilitate Project mainstreaming into key productive sectors. UNDP, as implementer of the complementary Project to support sustainable production activities component in the Amazon, will be invited to participate in the Project Advisory and Executive Committees.

### III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>This is a category B project. The proposed investments seek to protect critical natural habitat through the creation of new protected areas (PAs) and consolidating the expansion of an existing protected area (Chiribiquete National Park), support to reforestation and adoption of agroforestry systems, as well as by supporting governance (institutions, zoning, action plans, carbon monitoring, dialogue and policies) for the entire area in order to reduce and avoid deforestation. While no significant negative impact is expected from the Project, some of the activities related to protected areas management, land use planning and forest management could have social and environmental implications.</p> <p>The Project is designed to generate positive environmental impacts. Nevertheless, some activities in the buffer zone of PAs through improved enforcement, changes in land-use provisions, and promotion of financial mechanisms linked to emissions reductions could be sensitive from a social standpoint. Under the parent project, the client prepared and consulted an Environmental and Social</p>

		<p>Management Framework (ESMF) and a Process Framework, and has been demonstrating satisfactory performance in their application. With the expansion of target area and additional activities, the Additional Financing will strengthen the safeguard teams at implementing agencies PNN, SINCHI and FPN to support compliance. The ESMF prepared by the Recipient and co-executants for the parent project, was updated to include assessment of the extended focal area and objectives under the project's additional financing.</p> <p>The ESMF describes the process and criteria to create new PAs and consolidate the expanded PA; prepare and implement land-use plans in the buffer zone, including pest management and physical cultural resources provisions; and for the development of enforcement capacity, as well as guidance for other activities to be financed by the Project. Guidance is also provided for the limited infrastructure investments foreseen under the project, which involve the construction of a small field research base and vigilance and control base and towers, all to be located in remote forested sites far from local communities and settlements. Works are expected to be of short duration and require small construction teams, and existing rules for building inside PAs will be followed. The ESMF analyzes gaps in existing systems, best practices in different sectors and how can sustainability practices be improved, establishing complementary procedures and tools to be applied in addition to these systems and practices in the design, delimitation and management of new PAs to fully comply with Bank safeguards.</p> <p>The client also updated the Process Framework prepared for the parent project to ensure the prevention of damage to livelihoods, particularly in the process of creating or expanding PAs.</p> <p>The ESMF incorporates consultation processes with private sector, ranchers, and indigenous communities among other stakeholders. The ESMF has sought consistency with the activities surrounding the FCPF/REDD+ process in Colombia presently</p>
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		supported by the Bank. Please see section B of this ISDS for the specific dates of disclosure of the ESMF.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Although project activities will significant contribute to the protection of critical natural habitats, decisions made in terms of land management planning may affect natural habitats. Policy, land-use and enforcement activities might accelerate deforestation processes if not approached correctly with proper social engagement and consultation. The updated ESMF includes a description of the process to engage with the different stakeholders during implementation to avoid or minimize any conversion or degradation that may result from human activity induced by the Project. The ESMF also establishes the criteria to develop vigilance and control activities to prevent new occupations or new transformation of critical natural habitat areas.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Under Component 1, the project will protect ecologically important areas of forest and improve habitat connectivity through the creation and expansion of protected areas; preparation and implementation of management plans for existing and new protected areas; and sustainable use agreements with surrounding indigenous communities. Under Components 2 and 3, the project will strengthen Borrower capacity for forest governance and management, and support sustainable landscapes management through reforestation of degraded lands, no-deforestation agreements, and support for the adoption of agroforestry systems. Although management plans agreed with local producers may involve the use of forest products to support forest-dependent livelihoods, no commercial timber extraction activities are foreseen under the project. The ESMF includes guidance on the selection of priority areas for promotion of forest connectivity, and on sustainable forest management, as well as vigilance and control actions to improve protected area management. The ESMF also reviews the regulations in light of the Bank policy requirements for sustainable forest management.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Sustainable landscapes management activities

		<p>foreseen under the project include reforestation of degraded lands and support to the adoption of agroforestry systems in buffer zones and priority areas for the establishment of ecological corridors, which may require pest management. The use of agrochemicals is currently not the common practice among producers located in the target areas, which agrees with the project strategy of supporting forest-friendly productive systems.</p> <p>As stated in the ESMF, agroforestry and reforestation promoted under the project will not involve the use of chemicals, but rather promote and build capacity for the adoption of biological or environmental control methods for pest management and organic fertilization. The project will also provide technical assistance to producers and seek means to ensure continued provision of technical assistance to these remote rural sites.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>Although no negative impact is expected on physical cultural resources, sacred and culturally important sites exist in the region within which protected areas will be created, and within indigenous lands (resguardos) where project activities will be implemented. The principles of this policy have been integrated into the planning processes described in the ESMF for the delimitation and designation of new protected areas (PAs) or expansion of existing PAs. Actions affecting resguardos or indigenous peoples will be carried out according to specific Indigenous Peoples Plans (see OP 4.10) and land management agreements prepared through participatory methodologies and with proper consultation. The presence of sacred sites will be explicitly recorded in IPPs.</p>
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	<p>This policy is triggered as there are indigenous peoples living in the Project area. During preparation of the Additional Financing the Social Assessment (SA) was updated, and concluded that new activities proposed under the project will not have negative social impacts. The project will have positive social benefits through the strengthening of monitoring procedures, implementation of management plans and strengthening of indigenous lands management.</p>

		<p>The new activities involving protected areas include the consolidation of a Ramsar Site, the design and planning of new protected areas, and strengthening of national and regional policies, including land use delimitation and zoning. In the SA and the process of implementation of the “road map to create new protected areas” identified the existence of Indigenous Reserves (resguardos) in the new project implementation areas. The borrower prepared an adequate Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The IPPF establishes actions and strategies that will prevent and mitigate possible adverse impacts to the indigenous population and recognize their collective rights through: i) The design and execution of prior consultation processes and the implementation of agreements with the communities and with the indigenous territories certified by the of the Ministry Interior as subject to prior consultation for the declaration of Protected Areas and Ramsar Site; and ii) Provides guidelines and clear and flexible procedures for the development and/or updating of Plans for Indigenous Peoples (IPP).</p> <p>The IPPF includes as annexes i) seven IPPs elaborated in the parent project; ii) one new IPP for the seven resguardos neighboring the Ramsar “Estrella Fluvial of Inirida”; and iii) three new IPPs prepared for resguardos neighboring the Area of the Paya of the SPNNN. Two new IPPs are being elaborated for the Indigenous Reserves neighboring the wetland “Lago Tarapoto” and four IPPs will be prepared for resguardos neighboring the four new regional area to be protected in the Bajo Caguán region and the proposed expansion of the Chiribiquete. The project team is currently working with the Ministry of the Interior to design and implement the prior consultation process for these new IPPs. The IPPF establishes criteria to develop new IPPs for the cases where Indigenous Reserves have not been identified in the preparation phase or if their participation is not yet well determined in the area of influence for the project.</p> <p>The IPPs were prepared with the full collaboration of the Indigenous Leaders and</p>
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		<p>Traditional Authorities of the Indigenous Resguardos involved in project activities. The process of free, prior and informed consultation was carried out by the National Parks Agency (PNN) and de Ministry of the Interior. If necessary, any future modification or re-planning of IPP activities should be agreed with the traditional leaders of each indigenous reservation, and be carried out according to the IPPF.</p> <p>An Institutional Guide for Avoiding Contact and Managing Negative Impacts on Indigenous Peoples Living in Voluntary Isolation was already prepared under the first phase of the project, based on international best practice and was peer reviewed by the Amazon Conservation Team. The final versions of the IPPF and IPP will be disclosed on the websites of the PNF, PNN and the Bank's Infoshop prior to the Decision Meeting. Please see section B of this ISDS for the specific dates of disclosure.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>Physical relocation or land acquisition will not be required for project activities but a Process Framework (PF) has been updated in order to screen for and manage any involuntary restrictions on access to natural resources in the forest buffer zone during the process of identifying and declaring new regional protected areas.</p> <p>The Process Framework establishes the circumstances, place and time to make a social diagnosis of the territory through participatory methodologies and identify the vulnerability of affected communities regarding involuntary restrictions on access to natural resources. This methodology also defines the necessary preventive and mitigation actions that will be implemented by the project. The FP takes into consideration the existing governmental instrument "Road map to create new protected areas" and existing Management Plans of the different protected areas. The "road map" includes the preparatory steps for the identification and declaration of protected areas, including delimitation and zoning; social participation in the identification and assessment of affected population and possible social impacts from proposed activities; and the definition of recommendations for</p>

		mitigation or assistance measures to be implemented by competent authorities to improve livelihoods and enhance the environmental sustainability of the territory.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This project will not finance any dams nor will rely on the operations of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This project will not finance activities that impact any international waterways as defined by the policy.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This project will not finance activities in disputed areas as defined by the policy.

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### *A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues*

<b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b>
<p>No potential large scale, significant or irreversible negative impact is expected from the project. This is essentially an environmental conservation project, expected to generate significant benefits to biodiversity and forest-based livelihoods</p> <p>It is expected that the implementation of this project will contribute to multiple benefits, such as: (i) protection of the tropical rainforest and with it, regional climate regulation; (ii) maintaining ecosystem capacity to generate the natural supply demanded by local communities and by indigenous peoples settled within and outside the protected areas and related ancestrally thereto; (iii) protection of the territories of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation; and (iv) better governance and greater legitimacy of the State and social institutions in the area of reference.</p> <p>The ESMF analyzes gaps in existing systems and best practices in different sectors, establishing complementary procedures and tools to be applied in the design, delimitation and management of new PAs to fully comply with Bank safeguards. Indigenous peoples are present in the project area and the safeguard documents prepared by the client – ESMF, IPPF, IPPs and Process Framework – ensure that no significant negative impact will come to indigenous peoples and secure their access to and integrity of their sacred sites.</p>
<b>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</b>
Long term impacts expected are the protection of ecologically important forests and the dissemination of sustainable, forest-friendly production systems.
<b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</b>
N/A
<b>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</b>
The client prepared a satisfactory ESMF, IPPFs, IPPs and Process Framework, which adopt

and complement the gaps of existing systems, policies and best practices to ensure that project-supported activities will fully comply with Bank safeguard policies. The Borrower and the World Bank have a longstanding and deep engagement on biodiversity and forests, and the parent project (Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon - P144271) is being satisfactorily implemented.

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

Several indigenous groups are present (approximately 29) in the project area, living in indigenous territories (resguardos). Based on the results of the Socio-environmental diagnosis, the instruments: ESFM, Process Framework (PF), Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPP) were prepared in accordance with the Operational Policies triggered for the project. A consultation process was organized by PNN, MADS, CDA and CORPOAMAZONIA. The process comprised the following consultations: (i) two events in Bogota with the participation of national entities and non-governmental organizations (March and May 2016); (ii) two events in Puerto Leguizamo, with the participation of delegates from the associations of traditional authorities of the Siona; (iii) an event in the Murui and Kichwa (October 13-15, 2016, March 9, 2017); (iv) an event in Inirida (October 24-26, 2016), with the Ramsar Table of Indigenous Peoples; (v) an event in Puerto Nariño (December 15, 2016), with the authorities of the indigenous reservation Ticoya; (vi) an event in Bogotá with the Indigenous Bureau for Environment and Climate Change, MIACC; and (vii); three events in Orito, Mocoa and San José de Fragua, convened by the heads of the NPOs Orito Indi Ange, Serania de Churumbelos Aukawasi and Alto Fragua Indiwasi (February 13 to 17, 2017), with social and indigenous organizations. The preparation of the IPPs for the indigenous reservations is preceded by prior consultation with the indigenous communities and territories certified by the Ministry of the Interior, in accordance with the constitutional and legal framework of the country and through consultations with communities and indigenous territories that have signed agreements with PNN. The IPPF guidelines establish that an IPP must be elaborated according to the legal norms of the country and through the consultation procedure defined by the Ministry of Interior for any new Indigenous Reserve officially declared in the area of influence of the new protected area to be declared during project implementation.

The ESMF, PF and IPPF elaborated were disclosed on the website ONN, MADS, CDA and CORPOAMAZONIA and a consultation workshop for the ESMF was held on March 2017 which included the participation of key stakeholders.

***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	17-Apr-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	01-May-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	

Colombia	13-Mar-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-Apr-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	01-May-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Colombia	13-Mar-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Mar-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	01-May-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Colombia	13-Mar-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	NA
Date of receipt by the Bank	NA
Date of submission to InfoShop	NA
"In country" Disclosure	
Colombia	13-Mar-2017
<i>Comments:</i> Pest Management and Physical Cultural Resources issues are addressed as part of the ESMF.	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::</b>	

### C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?						
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>						
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples</b>						
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

been prepared?						
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.36 - Forests</b>						
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

## V. Contact point

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### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name:Adriana Goncalves Moreira,Claudia Sobrevila	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Noreen Beg (SA)	Date: 16-May-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Paul Jonathan Martin (PMGR)	Date: 17-May-2017
Country Director:	Name:Gerardo M. Corrochano (CD)	Date:14-Aug-2017