



**USAID**  
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# Net Zero Deforestation Zones

## Work Plan FY 2013 & 2014



**CONDESAN**  
Consejo para el Desarrollo Sostenible  
de la Ecorregión Andina



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# Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)

## Workplan

OCTOBER 2012 – SEPTEMBER 2014

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAMAFRUT	Asociación de Cacaoteros del Caquetá (Cocoa Association of Caquetá)
ACCA	Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica
AFIMAD	Asociación Forestal Indígena de Madre de Dios
AIDER	Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral
ASOHECA	Asociación de Reforestadores y Cultivadores de Caucho del Caquetá (Growers and Rubber Reforestadores Association Caqueta)
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAF	Andean Development Corporation
CONDESAN	Consortio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina
CorpoAmazonia	Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Sur de la Amazonía (Sustainable Development Corporation for the Southern Amazon)
DGFFS	Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre, Ministry of Agriculture, Peru
ECDBC	Estrategia Colombiana de Desarrollo Bajo en Carbono
ECOLEX	Corporación Gestión y Derecho Ambiental
FENAMAD	Federación Nativa del Rio Madre de Dios y Afluentes
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FN	Fundación Natura
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GADs	Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (Decentralized Autonomous Governments)
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRRNN	Gerente Regional de Recursos Naturales y Gestión del Medio Ambiente
IADB	Inter American Development Bank
ICAA	Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
IDEAM	Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute Colombia)

IFC	International Finance Corporation
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LOP	Life of Project
MADS	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
MAE	Ministerio de Ambiente (Environmental Government Ecuador)
MDD	Madre de Dios
MINAM	Ministry of Environment, Peru
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
MSAR	Madre de Dios Environmental Services and REDD+ Roundtable
NZDZ	Net Zero Deforestation Zones
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
RA	Rainforest Alliance
ReLEAF	Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SENA	Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (National Apprenticeship Service Colombia)
SINCHI	Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas (Amazon Institute of Scientific Research Colombia)
SPDA	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

# 1 SUMMARY – STRATEGY OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Vision, Goals and Objectives

The Rainforest Alliance in partnership with Fundación Natura in Colombia, Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina (CONDESAN), Corporación Gestión y Derecho Ambiental (ECOLEX) in Ecuador, and the Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER) in Peru are pleased to present our updated work plan for the period of October 1st, 2012 – September 30, 2014, for implementation of our Net Zero Deforestation Zones project, “Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)”.

Our vision is that as a result of ReLEAF, *hundreds of farmers and members of indigenous forest communities will significantly contribute to region-wide efforts in the Andean Amazon to achieve net zero deforestation* through sustainably managing their agriculture and forest lands and benefitting from emerging government programs and private-sector finance that rewards these actors for the climate services their sustainably-managed lands provide.

ReLEAF aims to achieve the goal of *reducing deforestation, forest degradation and GHG emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks in pilot sites within Peru, Ecuador and Colombia* through enabling farming and forest-depending communities to benefit from and contribute to actions that conserve forests, revert degradation processes and enhance carbon stocks.

Project activities are aligned under three interrelated objectives:

1. Farmers, foresters, local and regional land managers and government agencies reduce deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management.
2. A community-based forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
3. Stakeholder and institutional capacity is built for regional and national REDD+ systems that reward sustainable land management as a scalable platform to combat deforestation and climate change.

These objectives are closely interrelated by design, to maximize impact and sustainability through working in priority landscapes to demonstrate best practices on the ground (Obj 1), quantify the climate impacts of those practices (Obj 2), and engage policymakers and the private sector to recognize and include these accomplishments in emerging REDD+ roundtables, other government incentive programs, and zero-deforestation value chains (Obj 3).

## 1.2 Guiding Principles

ReLEAF strategies and activities are implemented under guiding principles that reflect the spirit of the Amazonas Andinas program and position the project for lasting success. These

principles are listed below, and examples of their application in practice are found in other sections of this work plan.

1. Collaborate with USAID partners and other key stakeholders working on REDD+ to avoid duplication and collectively maximize impact;
2. Engage with local beneficiaries and stakeholder groups to ensure buy-in;
3. Share lessons learned to advance regional knowledge and understanding of REDD+;
4. Transfer project results and lessons learned into regional and national policy;
5. Base field-interventions on supporting sustainable livelihoods and improving the farm/forest economy; and not only potential REDD+ payments;
6. Unify and align project interventions across the three countries, through tri-national planning and transfer of experiences;
7. Adaptively manage to respond to challenges and capitalize on opportunities.

### **1.3 Operating Context**

In this section, we identify the primary challenges faced and opportunities presented over this past fiscal year, as well as those which we anticipate may continue to impact implementation over the life of the project. We also summarize steps to adaptively manage the project in life of this context that we have taken and/or envision taking.

#### **1.3.1 Challenges and Adaptive Management**

1. Security concerns are an ongoing challenge in Caquetá, Colombia: the region has the highest presence of FARC guerrillas in Colombia and they have an active presence within the project landscape. While local partner FN has a strong presence in the region and a history of successful work in Caquetá, we are closely monitoring security issues and taking adaptive management measures as necessary. We have relocated approximately 12 pilot farm sites from a higher-risk area of the project landscape in Caquetá to lower-risk and more promising locations in the Piedemonte. (Since late August there has been an agrarian strike in Caquetá. Many of our project beneficiaries are participating in the strike, which has impeded us from executing field activities with these producers.) In the municipality of Paujil we have been able to continue to execute some training and technical assistance work; however we have had to put on hold fieldwork in El Doncello and Florencia, which is causing delays in completion of certain project activities. As the agrarian strike continues, we are prioritizing advancing in work under project goals 2 and 3 that do not require field-based activities. Moreover, we are identifying alternative strategies to execute activities in the field if the strike does not conclude.
2. Current departmental and municipal plans favor incentivizing and up-scaling sustainable ranching activities, however these plans will expire in the next 1-2 years and there is a risk that the incoming administration charged with designing the next phase of plans will not prioritize sustainable cattle ranching. The most viable means to reduce the risk of a shift in government planning priorities of the incoming Alcaldias is to: a) capitalize on the existing opportunities to demonstrate how to apply current incentive models; b) achieve successful pilot implementation, thus proving the value of the model to support forest conservation, avoid degradation and enhance producer livelihoods; and c) build

collaboration agendas with civil society and existing administrations to advance the model – including through engagement in regional and national REDD+ planning efforts. We are tailoring objective 3 activities to execute these strategies, and in so doing aim to respond to this challenge and capitalize on opportunities.

3. Among the most important challenges we are facing in Ecuador is the adaptation of the NZDZ project to the Napo landscape's socio-environmental dynamics (e.g. language, indigenous peoples). This change is in response to the recent increase in civil unrest in the Sucumbíos area, which increased the risk of danger to project staff, and reduced the probability of the project conceptual model functioning as designed. Our strategy to advance and recuperate from delays in project implementation is to complement ongoing initiatives promoted by different institutions at the provincial and national level, in Hatun Sumaco Parish and communities. For instance, align activities with GIZ and FARO group to improve the functionality of the Napo forest roundtable, and collaborate with the MAGAP's and SocioBosque's new and existing incentives programs.
4. In Ecuador we will help catalyze the design and implementation of agroforestry and timber systems, however due to the establishment period required by tree-based systems their impact cannot be quantified immediately. Therefore values attributable to Indicator 1 will be projections that presuppose numerous, typically unpredictable, variables. Nonetheless the team has generated relatively conservative projections of the 20-year impact of these systems in terms of their carbon sequestration potential.
5. Defining collaboration with the Ecuadorian government to support their REDD+ preparation has been challenging due to changes in the MAE administration and delays in establishing the Ecuador REDD+ roundtable. Our strategy to advance coordination with MAE and the PNC UN REDD in defining our collaborative framework in terms of policy incidence has been to be proactive and align our program to support their needs. Our participation in the Ecuador REDD+ roundtable as technical advisors was recently accepted, allowing us to define the scope of our technical assistance to the PNC-ONU-REDD in regard to the safeguard information system. Currently we are part of two technical commissions and since July we have advised the Sub-secretariat of Climate Change and UN-REDD Program to inform the design of the REDD+ Registry and Safeguards Information Systems.
6. In November 2014 Madre de Dios will hold regional elections, which could interfere with the planned initiatives by MSAR for REDD+. To minimize impacts of GOREMAD's staff turnover due to the 2014 electoral process, we have identified the following strategies for the short and medium term: a) identify key officials with little chance of rotation and strengthen their capabilities in climate change, REDD+, and safeguards; b) ensure that the safeguards commission has a solid plan and a roadmap to define its work in 2014-2015 c) capitalize on existing opportunities of joint coordination between the MSAR and the MINAM and promote the hiring of the staff that link regional activities with the national strategy for REDD+ similar to the situation in San Martín.
7. Currently, there is a disarticulation between the various initiatives that promote the strengthening of REDD+ capacities in the region, including the Madre de Dios Regional Government, indigenous organizations (FENAMAD) and its REDD+ Indígena Amazónica (RIA) proposal and NGOs. To address this, given the lack of a common agenda and joint interests and strategies among different sectors in the region it is necessary to promote the following at the level of the MSAR and safeguards commission: a) a mapping of the actors involved in REDD+; b) identify training needs of the various stakeholders, c) promote joint efforts of NGOs with MINAM for capacity

building for REDD+ in the region, d) homogenization of discourse on REDD+ among institutions that are implementing REDD + activities (e.g. pilots and project developers).

### 1.3.2 Opportunities

1. Regional and national priorities to advance REDD+ in Caquetá are becoming clearer; the Nodo de Cambio Climático in the region is being established and the mapping of stakeholders and REDD+ diagnostics are being conducted in Caquetá principally oriented to Indigenous people, as part of national-scale planning. This offers the first true window of opportunity to align our project model and lessons learned with broader regional and national REDD+ planning efforts. We aim to capitalize on this through maintaining a consistent presence in the regional Nodo, and highlighting project accomplishments through the National REDD+ Roundtable and in the context of discussions for the opportunities, challenges and strategies to plan for and deliver REDD+ in Caquetá.
2. Cattle ranching is the primary economic engine in Caquetá, and the existing model of unsustainable, extensive cattle ranching is a primary cause of forest conversion in the region. Currently there is great interest from local governments, MADS, and civil society to implement an improved model of intensified, sustainable cattle ranching systems, but few examples exist in practice. Through successful implementation in our pilots, we aim to demonstrate a practical means to implement a viable sustainable ranching model in accordance with local producer needs, and work with these actors to replicate the model at a larger scale.
3. At the municipal and departmental level in Caquetá there are multiple conservation and production incentives that are feasible and appropriate for our producers to access; the primary gaps to doing so lie in documenting producer compliance with these incentives and in facilitating the local governments' implementation of the incentive schemes. Examples include application of a local tax reduction for reforestation/forest conservation in cattle ranching systems and application of a price premium for milk quality. Both incentives are aligned with our intervention model. By facilitating producer access to these, we aim to bundle local economic incentives to ensure tangible improvements in local livelihoods, while incentivizing the adoption of sustainable production practices.
4. Since August we have advised the Secretaria de Cambio Climático and the Programa Nacional Conjunto- PNC UN REDD+ Ecuador to inform the design of the REDD+ Registry and Safeguards Information Systems. As part of our support to UN REDD+ on these issues, we were invited to be part of two technical commissions the first one to inform about benefits distribution and the second one about Safeguards Information System. The NZDZ's political incidence strategy will be focus on these spaces to support the process of building a safeguards information system for the MAE through the UN-REDD program.
5. We see the MAGAP incentive program as an opportunity to assist local farmers in the design, implementation, and monitoring of agroforestry and forestry systems. The strategy is provide technical assistance for the implementation of these systems in order to successfully meet the requirements established by MAGAP while also establishing forestry systems that could deliver important livelihood benefits.
6. The regional government of Madre de Dios put in place the indigenous REDD + table ( RIA ) by means of a regional ordinance with the aim of promoting an indigenous vision of REDD + in the region . We held technical meetings with FENAMAD and the ECA- AmaraKaeri to reinforce concepts on climate change, REDD+, safeguards, and REDD+ SES standards. Based on this, we see an opportunity to continue providing technical

assistance and help FENAMAD ground RIA and link this process to other processes such as FIP. For this, we developed a work plan together with the aim of linking RIA with the safeguards discussion and other processes such as FIP in the region.

7. There is an opportunity to develop a technical workshop for exchange experience and lessons learned in the development of an MRV system. For this, we will use the technical exchange platform GEO led by SilvaCarbon in coordination with the governments of Peru, Colombia and Ecuador and with the support of FCMC. The objectives would be: i Share conceptual approaches and tools used for the design, evaluation and implementation of MRV systems ii. Analyze approaches and perspectives on monitoring for its report to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, iii. Identify synergies among the countries of the region to strengthen national positions before the negotiations of the Convention in respect of the nested approach to MRV, in preparation for the Conference of the Parties 20 (COP20), and iv. Link data generated at sub-national and national level.
8. We seek to establish a pilot of environmental remediation in soils affected by gold mining in the community of Tres Islas. Since this community has areas where mining is conducted, the project will establish a first remediation plot in close coordination with the MINAM and GIZ, as part of the adaptation of the closure plan for mining activities in key community locations; it is expected by August next year we will have data on the evolution of reforestation for the scaling up the initiative in the community.
9. To work toward overcoming the policy obstacle of not being able to legally extract unguahui in its fruit from, together with PALSAMAD and the community of Tres Islas, the Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre, a proposal with palm tree management guidelines was sent to the Dirección Regional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre – DRFFS in Madre de Dios. This opens up an opportunity to promote discussion on these guidelines, provide technical assistance for their implementation, and carry out policy incidence with the Gerencia of Recursos naturales in Madre de Dios.

## 1.4 Project Goals

Over the life of the project, NZDZ will achieve the following general results:

- Demonstration sites established in Caquetá, Colombia, Napo, Ecuador; and Madre de Dios, Peru, that offer locally appropriate and scalable models for net-zero deforestation in each geography;
- Community-based monitoring systems developed and applied in all three countries, and harmonization of these into a proposed MRV system for applicable for the Andean Amazon;
- Improved land management and transitions towards sustainable livelihoods achieved in each zone;
- Improved capacity of local landowners and technical institutions to engage in and/or contribute to REDD+ and PES policies and programs.
- REDD+ frameworks, PES and other incentive models at the sub-national or national level informed and advanced, based on project accomplishments.

Specific life of project targets include:

- **Up to 18 REDD+ tools developed**, including participatory methodologies; training guides on climate-friendly farming practices, and policy analyses on safeguards, MRV or nested REDD+ that advance work agendas in REDD+ policy fora.
- **Up to 49,000 hectares** of indigenous forest land, mosaic smallholder properties, and cattle ranching operations under improved natural resource management;
- **Over 1,300 community members with increased economic** benefits through increases in productivity and yields, harvesting of non-timber forest products and improved forest management, price premium and preferential contracts received, and benefits from REDD+, PES and other governmental programs that reward sustainable land management.
- **Up to 30 products** – including awareness-raising brochures, guidance documents, and policy briefs – developed and disseminated to **local landowners, government stakeholders, CSO representatives and other key stakeholders.**
- **Over 6,000 participants**, from local land managers to government officials, receiving training on implementation on best management practices, principles of REDD+, and targeted guidance on REDD+ policy and MRV issues.
- **Up to 10 PLARs designed and proposed**, creating enabling conditions to replicate and scale project activities.
- Through completion of the above activities, NZDZ will achieve **reductions of tCO<sub>2</sub>e in the project areas in all three geographies**; precise figures for reductions achieved through life of project and a 20-year projection are being established.

## 1.5 Cross-cutting themes

### 1.5.1 Collaboration

NZDZ will continue to prioritize establishment of joint-work streams and co-implement activities with other projects, stakeholders and government agencies wherever feasible. Illustrative examples of such collaboration include:

- We are coordinating with a host of key actors including WWF, MADS, and others, in Caquetá through engagement and participation in the nascent Nodo de Cambio Climatico. Through our participation we aim to set a common work agenda for the Nodo and capitalize on collaboration opportunities.
- We are pursuing an agreement with CORPOAMAZONIA that would enable our producers to receive trees and energy-efficient stoves, both important contributions to enable them to implement low-emissions cattle management systems and contribute to net-zero deforestation.
- We are pursuing an agreement with ICA that would enable our producers to receive technical assistance and facilitate certification against the Colombian BPM Ganaderas scheme, which would automatically qualify them for a price premium of 15 pesos per liter of milk sold.
- At national level in Ecuador we were accepted to be part of the Mesa Técnica REDD+. In the scope of this the Secretariat for Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and the National Joint Programme UN-REDD requested our

participation in the generation of pilots for safeguards monitoring to support the work that is taking place in PNC identifying safeguards for REDD +.

- We convened coordination meetings with TNC to explore how to coordinate efforts to replicate our cattle ranching models with a set of producers they are also working with, and develop unified positions to engage in the Nodo de Cambio Climatico. We will share our respective project work plans to identify further synergies, and design activities to reinforce these.
- We are coordinating with TNC to hold an experience interchange workshop among the different landscapes in which NZDZ operates in the three countries.
- In the Madre de Dios region, we will continue coordination with Gerencia de Desarrollo Social, Gerencia de Recursos Naturales, FENAMAD, WWF, DAR, SPDA among other relevant actors in the forestry sector for implementing activities based on MSAR safeguards committee's capacity building work plan.

It is important to underscore that all field activities in Napo, Ecuador and Madre de Dios, Peru are being delivered in alignment with the Rainforest Alliance's ICAA2 project. The complementary strategies in NZDZ and ICAA2, and sharing of beneficiaries, geographies and local partners across both projects is a significant source of collaboration and resource-sharing across the two projects to maximize efficiency and impact.

### **1.5.2 MRV Standardization**

We will continue promoting coordination to ensure that country teams in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru actively collaborate to harmonize their respective approaches to community-scale MRV. To systematize lessons learned from monitoring systems, we are developing an analytical document that compiles the tri-national approach for community MRV, the productive strategies in each landscape, an analysis of the MRV as a tool for land management decisions, and present the cases of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

### **1.5.3 Gender**

The NZDZ will assume a gender mainstreaming approach to ensure that gender and equity perspectives are central to all project activities. We will incorporate a gender focus in those activities with the greatest promise for generating positive impacts in the target groups identified in the project. The goal of the gender strategy is to achieve a balance of opportunities for both sexes principally in terms of access to information, capacity building, access to natural resources, and participation in planning activities and decision making related with the sustainable use of natural resources. The underlying principles of this approach include recognition of women as change agents, importance of full participation of women, recognition of women's multifaceted roles and hardships, and the role of men in gender issues (and their need to be engaged in the gender mainstreaming process).

During the first half of this work plan period, we increased our capacity and knowledge of gender and climate change, and how to develop a gender analysis of project activities and a gender strategy. We achieved this through eight workshops with project staff and beneficiaries. The exercise enabled us to both identify existing activities supporting gender equality and others with potential for doing so. Some examples of what we accomplished over the past year are summarized below.

- In May and August in the municipality of Florencia, we worked with 30 producers to identify opportunities to support gender mainstreaming in local cattle management systems. We identified tree nursery management and milking as two potential

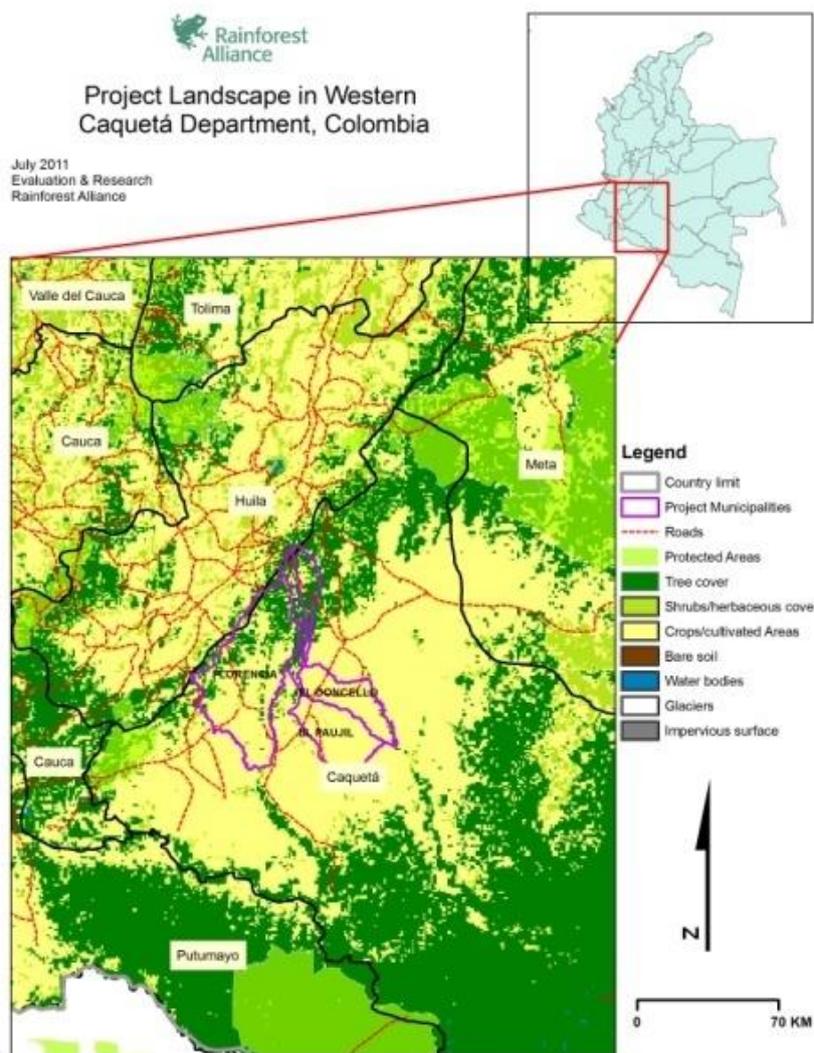
opportunities to align women's labor priorities with farm management needs. We are evaluating other opportunities and aim to align farm implementation plans and subsequent training with results, to facilitate adoption of recommendations to improve gender mainstreaming.

- In Ecuador, we had 38 participants in our gender training events and had high level of women participation in the validation of training necessities workshops, where their participation reached 50%. We are prioritizing activities with the group of women leading the naranjilla business in Wuamaní.
- In Peru, we trained 24 participants among RA technical staff and producers from the community of Infierno and Tres Islas. From this training, we identified that there is an important role that women can play in the timber committee of Infierno. And in the community of Tres Islas, Brazil nut processing training in ASCART had an average participation of 76% females. Additionally, our support of the commercial agreement between CANDOR and ASCART increased the economic benefits received by the female Brazil nut peelers by providing three months of additional work. Finally, the loan we helped ASCART obtain will help improve the working conditions of the female peelers by for example constructing appropriate washroom facilities.

## 2 MAPS

### 2.1 Colombia Caquetá

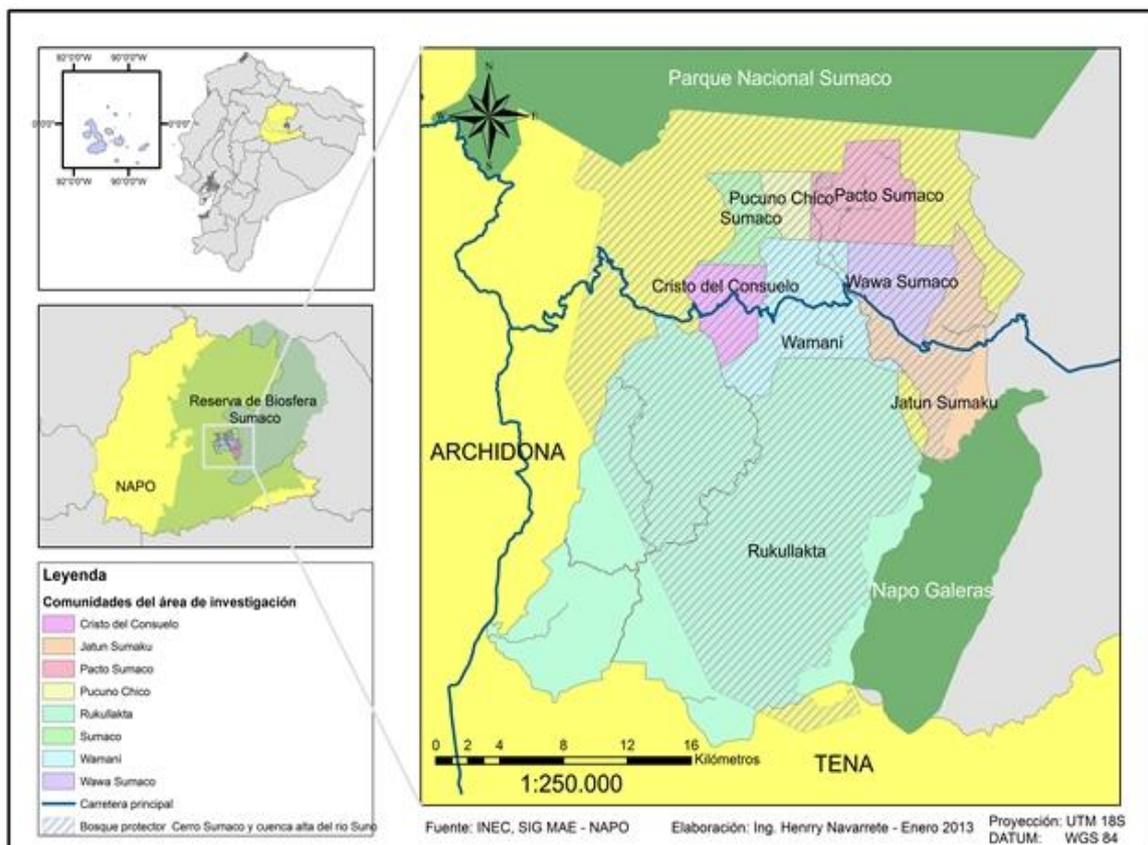
Project activities in the Department of Caquetá focus on the western region, including the rural zones of the municipalities of Florencia, El Doncello and El Paujil and bounded by the municipalities of Morelia, Puerto Rico and Montañita. Deforestation is driven primarily by expansion of the agricultural frontier due to poorly managed conventional production systems, principally extensive cattle ranching that degrade soil and forage resources from year to year. Project interventions in Caquetá prioritize restoration and reforestation of lower-altitude regions of a broad “degradation belt” that transects Caquetá. These areas have already suffered extensive deforestation and have largely been converted to unsustainable ranching activities. Thus by reverting degradation processes, we hope to impact broader degradation and deforestation dynamics in this landscape.



## 2.2 Ecuador Napo

The NZDZ project is implementing activities in the community of Wuamaní located in the newly established parish of Hatun Sumaco, in the Canton of Archidona in the Napo Province. The parish is located in the Sumaco Napo-Galeras National Park buffer zones, the Sumaco Protected Forest, and the Sumaco Biosphere Reserve.

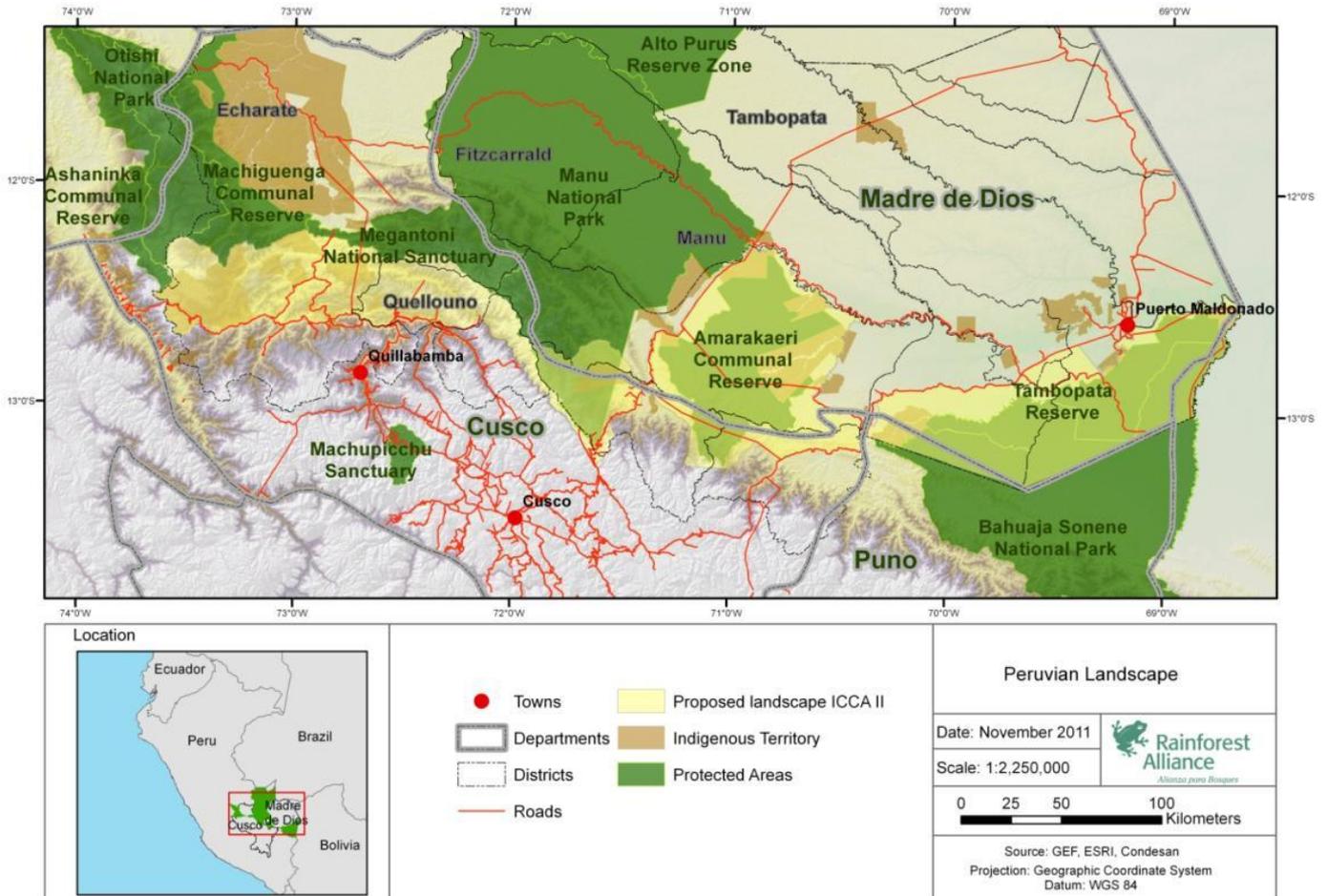
In this landscape, deforestation and degradation processes are driven by a range of factors including agricultural frontier expansion, primarily related to Naranjilla (*Solanum* sp.) production, lack of capacity or market opportunities to implement sustainable management practices for forest and non-timber forest products, and illegal logging. Project interventions are designed to address these threats through interrelated activities that will improve forest management and pursue income-enhancing opportunities through access to the Socio Bosque and MAGAP reforestation incentives programs and sustainable private sector value chains.



## 2.3 Peru Madre de Dios

The Tambopata province in the Madre de Dios region includes several indigenous communities located along the Tambopata River and its tributaries. The two communities we are working with are Tres Islas and Infierno, Tres Islas with 217 habitants and 32,000 ha, and Infierno with 9,500 ha and approximately 600 habitants. Deforestation and degradation in the two communities are driven by expansion of the agricultural frontier and illegal encroachment for artisanal mining practices. Project interventions address these threats through introducing improved timber and non-timber forest management practices and

delivering dedicated technical assistance, training and other capacity building to implement such practices, as well as – in alignment with ICAA II - working at the community-level to enhance communal management and land use planning.



### 3 WORK PLAN ACTIVITY TABLE AND DESCRIPTIONS

#### 3.1 Table 1: Targets and Achievements

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3/ Life of Project
			Target	Target	Target
<b>Indicator 1</b> Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance*	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) avoided or sequestered	Caquetá	0	0	347
		Napo	0	0	42
		Madre de Dios	0	22.114	47.548
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22.114</b>	<b>47.937</b>
<b>Indicator 2</b> Number of climate mitigation and/or REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG	# materials developed, tested, and/or adopted	Caquetá	3	4	5
		Napo	2	4	7
		Madre de Dios	3	4	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Indicator 3</b> Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural recourses under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	# hectares	Caquetá	7.500	16.000	16.000
		Napo	100	750	750
		Madre de Dios	250	32.449	32.449
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7.850</b>	<b>49.199</b>	<b>49.199</b>
<b>Indicator 4</b> Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	# individuals	Caquetá	0	0	1.080
		Napo	0	0	100
		Madre de Dios	0	0	146
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.326</b>
<b>Indicator 5</b> Number of products related to the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased	# products	Caquetá	10	15	20
		Napo	1	3	8
		Madre de Dios	3	5	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3/ Life of Project
			Target	Target	Target
<b>Indicator 6</b> Number of disseminated copies of product related with the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased	# copies	Caquetá	2.000	3.000	4.000
		Napo	100	300	530
		Madre de Dios	225	550	1.050
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2.325</b>	<b>3.850</b>	<b>5.580</b>
<b>Indicator 7</b> Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	# hours	Caquetá	2.054	7.655	11.276
		Napo	1.304	2.836	4.116
		Madre de Dios	1.552	2.822	3.798
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4.910</b>	<b>13.313</b>	<b>19.190</b>
<b>Indicator 8</b> Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	# individuals	Caquetá	1.036	2.139	4.116
		Napo	84	221	301
		Madre de Dios	540	1.033	1.428
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1.660</b>	<b>3.393</b>	<b>5.845</b>
<b>Indicator 9</b> Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	# laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented	Caquetá	0	1	3
		Napo	0	1	4
		Madre de Dios	0	1	3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

\*

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	20 year projection
<b>Indicator 1</b> Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e) avoided or sequestered	Caquetá	19.283
		Napo	3.900
		Madre de Dios	1.153.949
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1.177.132</b>

### 3.2 Table 2A (Summary): Activity Status Summary

<b>TABLE 2: Activity Status Summary</b>		
<b>Activity Information</b>	<b>Number of Activities</b>	<b>Percentage of Total</b>
<b>Total number of activities in Work Plan</b>	36	100%
<b>Activities not started yet</b>	3	8%
<b>Activities completed</b>	3	8%
<b>Activities on schedule</b>	28	78%
<b>Activities delayed</b>	1	3%
<b>Activities canceled</b>	1	3%

There was one canceled activity in FY 13:

Peru:

1. Activity P3.4 Strengthen the capacities of public and private stakeholders to develop project initiatives for the conservation of forests under public financing (e.g. SNIP - Sistema Nacional de Inversion Publica) within the framework of the national climate change strategy in the Madre de Dios; resulting in the development of investment proposals. Other organizations are already implementing this activity in the region, and thus our resources are better served strengthening other planned activities.

### 3.3 Table 2B: Activity Status with Narrative

#### 3.3.1 Tri-national level

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
TRI2.1	Produce a comprehensive 'lessons learned' publication on development and harmonization of community-based monitoring protocols for the Andean Amazon, which analyzes project experience on issues such as: establishment of minimum criteria for harmonization; common methodological development processes, alignment with government programs, and challenges in implementation, amongst others.	RA	Aider, Condesan, FN	FY 14 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		40%		
TRI3.1	Produce periodic policy briefs to support regional policy interventions, resulting in publication of summary "lessons learned on incorporating and up-scaling sustainable land management in REDD+ policy" report	RA	Aider, Condesan, FN	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		50%		

#### Narrative: Tri-national activities: Anticipated outcomes

Over the final 12 months, we will implement two region-wide MRV and policy activities which will systematize project accomplishments and share NZDZ lessons learned to key local, CSO and government actors across the Andean Amazon. These integrated regional activities also

enable harmonization of project activities across Colombian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian landscapes and delivery of NZDZ as a unified regional project.

Regarding MRV, we will coordinate actively across project landscapes to support harmonized delivery of MRV work products, conduct joint-analysis of results of monitoring events, and systematize lessons learned across the three countries. Once systematized, we will apply this data to produce a comprehensive analysis of NZDZ efforts to develop harmonized, participatory MRV tools. The resulting publication will be utilized to raise region-wide awareness of the challenges and opportunities in harmonizing MRV approaches across different countries and contexts, and disseminated in the policymaking fora where NZDZ is active. To our knowledge, this is the only regional initiative designed to explore how different countries can implement a common approach for conducting community-based monitoring, thus we see a real opportunity to add value to regional dialogues on the subject.

Regarding policy, we will coordinate with staff and partners in all project countries to document challenges, successes, and lessons learned on informing REDD+ policy on key themes including: contribution of the FSC standards to the REDD+ national information system in Ecuador, challenges and opportunities to establish integrated, holistic pasture management systems in Caquetá and the Colombian Amazon, nesting and others. As key project milestones are reached in given landscapes, we will translate these into concise and relevant policy briefs or white papers and utilize these as support tools for engagement in REDD+ policymaking fora in all project countries. We will then build upon prior policy analysis to systematize NZDZ project accomplishments and policy interventions into a publication on lessons learned on incorporating and up scaling sustainable land management in REDD+ policy. The publication aims to enhance awareness and buy-in amongst policymakers of our project's approach to delivering net zero deforestation, supporting replication and up scaling of the project model throughout the Andean Amazon.

Anticipated accomplishments of these tri-national activities include:

- 2 comprehensive analyses on REDD+ policy and regional approaches to MRV (Indicator 2)
- Up to 5 individual white papers produced, on topics such as safeguards, jurisdictional and nested REDD+, stakeholder engagement, the role of sustainable land management in REDD+ programs, and others (Indicator 5), and at least 100 copies disseminated (Indicator 6)

### 3.3.2 Colombia – Caquetá Landscape

#### 3.3.2.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Completion Date
C.1.1	Conduct feasibility analyses to identify priority sites for net zero deforestation pilots, resulting in recommended sustainable management systems that will maximize carbon stocks and reduce deforestation/degradation for each	FN	Nestle, CorpoAmazonia, Lacteos del Hogar, Alcaldias, Municipales ASOHECA ACAMAFRUT	FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 1
C1.2	Develop and adjust guidance on sustainable land management including selection of tree species for reforestation, BMP's for cattle grazing lands and quantification of carbon storage potential from pilot activities in participatory fashion.	FN	CorpoAmazonia, SENA, Universidad de la Amazonía	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 3
C1.3	<b>Generate and install local and regional capacity in the concepts of best management practices in agricultural production systems that allow scale up and replicate methodologies to increase zero deforestation areas</b>	FN	SENA, SINCHI, CorpoAmazonia	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Completion Date
C1.4	Support the design of conservation strategies and production incentives that promote the implementation of best practices.	FN	Nestle, ASOHECA ACAMAFRUT, RA, CorpoAmazonia	FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4

### **Narrative: Goal 1: Anticipated outcomes**

In the Caquetá landscape in Colombia, over the final 12 months of the project we will work with ranchers to develop management plans for implementation of sustainable and climate-friendly agriculture and cattle ranching, primarily through establishment of silvopastoral systems, reforestation, and implementation of improved management practices for cattle. We will develop implementation guides for these management systems and provide training to all producers on these, prioritizing technical assistance and capacity building on a subset of the 30 most promising farms, to establish these as model pilots for NZDZ activities and serve as examples for other producers in the project and region. We will enhance local capacity to implement these management systems beyond life of project through contributing to establishment and/or improved management of local nurseries and training of government technical extensionists, and foster replication of project activities amongst the broader network of local ranchers through creating and facilitating experience exchanges and public fora to communicate project progress and share lessons learned. Last, we will create market linkages amongst producers and build their business competencies, with an aim to secure differentiated contracts with buyers for climate-friendly agricultural and dairy products (this last activity is linked to Objective 3).

Under goal 1 in Colombia, anticipated accomplishments include:

- Up to 16,000 hectares of mosaic agricultural-cattle-forest landscapes under improved management (Indicator 3)
- Over 200 producers and 60 technical assistance providers/extension agents trained to implement and/or conduct training on climate-friendly agricultural and ranching practices (Indicator 8)
- Up to 3 comprehensive implementation guidelines for sustainable agricultural practices developed (Indicator 2)

**3.3.2.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals**

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Completion Date
C2.1	Develop and implement tools for community and land-owner carbon stock assessment and monitoring of C storage and GHG emission reductions as result of implementing sustainable land management and reducing deforestation	FN	IDEAM, MADS, SINCHI	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4
C2.2	Estimate carbon sequestration potential in 3000 ha of silvopastoral and agricultural systems where BMPs will be implemented. These estimates will be utilized to monitor changes in carbon stocks over the life of project.	FN	IDEAM	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4
C2.3	Monitor flora and fauna to analyze the impact of BMP implementation and the reduction of deforestation on biodiversity	FN		FY 13 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4

**Narrative: Goal 2: Anticipated outcomes**

Based on the nationally accepted methodological guidelines put forth by IDEAM, and in alignment with NZDZ monitoring work at a regional level, over the final 12 months of the project we will monitor carbon stock changes in aboveground biomass and soils, and develop and pilot data collection for biodiversity indicators in coordination with field sampling for carbon stock data. As carbon stock enhancements in Colombia will not be noticeable until tree planting and growth, the project baseline scenario will be established via remote sensing imagery and desk-based analysis. The proposed monitoring methodology will be calibrated based on trial field events in FY14. Concurrently, local technicians will be

trained on application of the methods. Prior to project conclusion, a final monitoring event will occur and form the basis for evaluating project success in enhancing carbon stocks in this mosaic landscape.

Under goal 2 in Colombia, anticipated accomplishments include:

- Up to 45 technicians and local stakeholders trained on implementing the MRV methodology (Indicator 8)
- Establishment of 1 MRV system appropriate for use on mosaic agricultural-ranching-remnant forest landscapes (Indicator 2)

**3.3.2.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development**

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date
C3.1	Build capacities at regional and local level in a model of sustainable livestock as a measure of adaptation and mitigation to climate change	FN	MADS, TNC	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4
C3.2	Support the development of REDD+ strategy within government by participating in discussions on policies, laws and regulatory framework necessary for effective REDD+.	FN	MADS, TNC	FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4
C3.3	Identification and design of economic incentives models as strategy to promote local government, communities and farmers in applying sustainable land management.	FN		FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4

**Narrative: Goal 3: Anticipated outcomes**

In Caquetá and at the national level, over the next 12 months we will engage with MADS and the Nodo de Cambio Climático to align our project model and lessons learned with broader regional and national REDD+ planning efforts, and highlight project accomplishments through the National REDD+ Roundtable and in the context of discussions for the opportunities, challenges and strategies to plan for and deliver REDD+ in Caquetá.

At the municipal and departmental level in Caquetá we will facilitate producer access to multiple conservation and production incentives that are feasible and appropriate for our producers to access; for this we will help document producer compliance with these incentives and facilitate the local governments' implementation of the incentive schemes.

Under goal 3 in Colombia anticipated accomplishments include:

- Up to two REDD+ training guides and/or technical publications developed to enhance government and local capacities to develop REDD+ frameworks or participate in these (Indicator 2)
- At least 1 preferential contract and/or market linkages established to incentivize continued implementation of sustainable management systems (Indicator 9)
- Up to two incentive models from public programs (e.g. tax reductions) approved (Indicator 9).

### 3.3.3 Ecuador – Napo Landscape

#### 3.3.3.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Completion Date
E1.1	Train community in best management practices for agriculture and forestry with focus on REDD +	RA	-	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 3
E1.2	Improve capacity for adequate territory planning orientated to reduce deforestation and emissions	RA	-	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 3

E1.3	Design and implement a model of forestry incentives under government programs in order to promote the adoption of best management practices focused on carbon sequestration, reducing emissions from deforestation and improving livelihoods	RA / Ecolex	-	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4
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**Narrative: Goal 1: Anticipated outcomes**

In the Napo landscape in Ecuador, over the final 12 months of the project we will assist land managers in the implementation of best management practices for timber, naranjilla and cacao by providing theoretical and practical training to the project actors based on reduced impact logging practices, and the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) and Climate Module standard. Parallel to this we will update the Wuamaní community management plan to incorporate best management practices, and provide assistance for their use as a sustainable forest and land management tool to limit the agriculture expansion. To promote the use of techniques for emissions reductions, we will support the development of forest management plans that both comply with legal and national environmental criteria, and FSC principals. Finally, to incentivize the continued implementation of sustainable forest and land management, we will design and implement a model of forestry incentives utilizing government incentive programs.

In Ecuador, important anticipated accomplishments for this work plan period include:

- An updated community natural resource management plan better reflecting the environmental and social context and needs.
- 4,941 hectares under improved management.
- 100 people with increased economic benefits from derived from the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.

**3.3.3.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals**

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Completion Date
E2.1	Develop and test a methodology for the measurement of carbon in aboveground biomass in agroforestry, silvopastoral, agriculture and forestry systems, integrating scientific and participatory methods. The methodology will enable spatial mapping of carbon stocks in biomass. Workshop held to develop the MRV tool with Colombia and Peru partners	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 2	FY 13 Q 1
E2.2	Identification of minimum harmonization requirements for the quantification of carbon in aboveground biomass, in the 3 intervened landscapes (Ecuador, Perú, Colombia).	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 2	FY 12 Q 3
E2.3	Develop and carry out capacity building activities that involves at least 20 local people in the proposed monitoring activities	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 4	FY 13 Q 2
E2.4	Establish a baseline of carbon stocks in aboveground biomass in 10 pilot farms for each productivity systems at the beginning of the project.	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 1

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Completion Date
E2.5	Monitor LUCC activities and their links to forest governance	Condesan	-	FY 14 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4

### **Narrative: Goal 2: Anticipated outcomes**

In Ecuador’s Napo landscape, over the final 12 months of the project we will develop a protocol to monitor commercial forest plantations in Wuamaní and link it to ongoing processes of forest governance. We will also present the methods implemented and the mapping results of the map changes in land use and cover change in Wuamaní by the end of NZDZ. Moreover, we will establish a baseline of carbon stocks in aboveground biomass in pilot farms for each productivity system, and subsequently monitor changes in aboveground biomass related to sustainable practices in agriculture, agroforestry and forestry systems. To ensure that farmers can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, we will develop MRV capacity building tools and materials, utilizing minimum protocols concurring with the Peru and Colombia Landscapes.

In Ecuador, important anticipated accomplishments for this work plan period include:

- Five REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed.
- Establishment of carbon stock baselines in pilot farms, and monitoring – including through utilization of participatory methods – changes in carbon stocks.
- Community members are trained and capable of collecting information for monitoring carbon stocks changes over time.
- Quality controls established to ensure participatory MRV system is working adequately.

**3.3.3.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development**

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Completion Date
E3.1	Build capacity of local actors through the establishment of dialogue spaces to strengthen governance on climate change and REDD +	RA	-	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4
E3.2	Develop guidelines for low impact forestry to support the forest law of Ecuador, considering the context of REDD +	RA / Ecolex	MAE	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 2
E3.3	Analyze contribution of production systems to environmental safeguards system according to government plans, focusing on its applicability and operability	Ecolex / RA	MAE	FY 13 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4
E3.4	Systematize lessons learned from NZDZ implementation process	RA / Ecolex		FY 14 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4

**Narrative: Goal 3: Anticipated outcomes**

In Ecuador's Napo landscape, over the final 12 months of the project, we will develop guidelines for low impact forestry to support forest law of Ecuador, considering the context of REDD+. To promote sustainable forest management as a REDD+ tool, we will develop guidelines based on forest management best practices and considering REDD+ frameworks to support forest legislation in Ecuador. To work building on this we will do a diagnosis of the current situation related to forest management FSC principles and criteria, generate guidelines in coordination with the forestry authority for low-impact forest management to support forest law of Ecuador. We will also participate in the National REDD+, Forestry Bureau and in other relevant fora to raise awareness of project accomplishments and contribute to shaping REDD+ frameworks.

In terms of the Ecuadorian National REDD+ strategy, we will contribute to the Monitoring Information System of Environmental and Social Safeguards according to government plans, focusing on its applicability and operability, specifically in the development of tools for data collection and the piloting of the Safeguards Information System. To achieve this we will pilot the applicability of at least two safeguards in the work area in coordination with the Environmental Authority.

In Ecuador, important anticipated accomplishments for this work plan period include:

- Strengthening of Napo forestry Roundtable capacities to understand and promote sustainable forest management as a REDD+ tool
- Guidelines for sustainable forestry use based on forest management best practices and considering REDD+ frameworks considering REDD+ frameworks to support forest legislation in Ecuador.
- A report analyzing methodologies and tools for the implementation of Safeguards Information System, and a report of the piloting of the safeguards in the field.

### 3.3.4 Peru – Madre de Dios Landscape

#### 3.3.4.1 Goal 1: *Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management*

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date
P1.1	Technical assistance and capacity building provided to native communities on best management practice to optimize their forest uses	AIDER	AFIMAD, CANDELA, ACCA	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date
P1.2	Implement strategy to raise local community awareness of key aspects of REDD+, and gender issues in REDD+ and forest management by executing the following steps: i) adapt existing curriculum on forests, climate change and REDD+ for Made de Dios context; ii) once adapted, deliver pilot trainings and identify local leaders; train local leaders to deliver curriculum in their communities.	RA	WWF, AFIMAD, AIDER-CPF, MSAR, FENAMAD	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4

### **Narrative: Objective 1: Anticipated outcomes**

In the Madre de Dios landscape in Peru, over the final 12 months of the project we will continue assisting land managers in the indigenous communities of Infierno and Tres Islas in the implementation of best management practices for productive activities by providing theoretical and practical training to the project actors based on the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standard. In addition, we will establish a pilot of environmental remediation in soils affected by gold mining in the community of Tres Islas. In line with this, we will develop a cost-benefit analysis for the scaling up in the community and will continue providing technical assistance in the implementation of management plans for timber, aguaje and ungurahui in the two communities. Finally, we will promote market linkages for timber and non-timber products (castaña, aguaje and ungurahui).

Under goal 1 in Peru, anticipated accomplishments include:

- Up to 1,050 copies about disseminated (Indicator 6)
- Up to 32,449 hectares of forest systems under improved management (Indicator 3)
- Over 3,798 hours of training in best management practices, climate change and REDD+(Indicator 7) and 1,428 community members/community leaders trained and interchange experiences in climate change and REDD+ (Indicator 8)

**3.3.4.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals**

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date
P2.1	Conduct an analysis to adapt or co-develop a MRV system that community producers can implement to monitor GHG emissions changes related to adoption of climate friendly farming practices. The methodology tested in the pilots will demonstrate to regional REDD+ stakeholders a participatory process	AIDER / RA		FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 1
P2.2	Facilitate and support the implementation of vigilance committees and monitoring in local communities with needs for improved local forest protection	AIDER	SPDA	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4
P2.3	Review existing deforestation baselines for MDD, to better understand if primary threat in pilot zones is from degradation or deforestation, what the re-growth rate is versus the commercial extraction rate, and know clearly what benefit improved management would have in decreasing deforestation threat or enhancing carbon stocks	AIDER		FY 13 Q1	FY 14 Q 4

**Narrative: Goal 2: Anticipated outcomes**

In Madre de Dios, over the final 12 months of the project with the establishment of the deforestation baseline for the Infierno and Tres Islas indigenous communities, we will have a participatory based MRV system for application in these. Key attributes of the system may include alignment with forest inventory protocols, inclusion of other data to support community members making land-management decisions (e.g. presence of illegal encroachment events), and establishment of simplified standard operating procedures and capacity building of monitoring technicians. The MRV system will be applied at the conclusion of the project to measure the impact of project activities on avoiding

deforestation in these two indigenous communities. Post-monitoring, we will analyze costs and benefits of implementation of the participatory system, as a means to systematize lessons learned and inform MRV policy dialogues.

Under goal 2 in Peru, anticipated accomplishments include:

- Establishment of 1 MRV system appropriate for use in indigenous communities (Indicator 2), and
- Up to 3 MRV-related products developed including summary reports, cost-benefit analyses, and standard operating procedures, and disseminated to at least 50 stakeholders (Indicator 5, Indicator 6).

**3.3.4.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development**

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple- menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date
P3.1	Facilitate the inclusion of management plans of producers as part of REDD+ strategies and environmental services (agricultural, livestock, forest concessionaires, licensees from ecotourism) and native communities, located within the Madre de Dios region.	AIDER	WWF.	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4
P3.2	Strengthen the organizational structure of producer organizations and native communities for the election of their representatives, development of assemblies, accountability, and control and monitoring of forest.	RA	AFIMAD	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4
P3.3	Present the economic and climate mitigation benefits of best management practices systems (e.g. RAC, FSC) and propose inclusion of these systems under emerging PES/REDD+; 2 analyses/case studies developed and presented. The Rainforest Alliance will actively and consistently engage in the Mesa National REDD+, and in the MDD Mesa REDD, and present this case in those sessions using lessons learned from pilot projects as examples.	AIDER / RA	Peru Bosques	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation	
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date
P3.4	Strengthen local and regional government and civil society capacities to understand and support REDD+ activities, with particular emphasis on fostering understanding of new Peruvian forest law and relationship to REDD.	AIDER / RA	GRRNN Madre de Dios; Programa Regional Forestal; DGFFS	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4
P3.5	Technical analysis conducted to facilitate nesting of MDD technical MRV products within subnational and national framework; 1 analysis with recommendations/tools will be developed and presented in REDD+ roundtable meetings.	AIDER	MINAM, GRRNN;MESA REDD NACIONAL	FY 14 Q 1	FY 14 Q 2
P3.6	Trainings on establishment of social and environmental safeguards systems in the MDD subnational jurisdiction. Work will be conducted in close coordination with the REDD+ SES; local government agencies responsible for REDD+ implementation, will be the target audiences for these trainings.	RA	MINAM, GRRNN;MESA REDD NACIONAL	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 2

### **Narrative: Goal 3: Anticipated outcomes**

In the Madre de Dios Landscape in Peru, we will continue building capacity and raise awareness on REDD+ issues among key regional government, indigenous communities and civil society actors. To facilitate improved effectiveness of the Madre de Dios Environmental Services and REDD+ Roundtable (MSAR), we will continue implementing the work plan for the MSAR-Safeguards Commission-Madre de Dios. We will also use the MRV commission platform to provide technical guidance on MRV nested approaches and facilitate the inclusion of project participant forest management plans as part of REDD+ and environmental services strategies in the Madre de Dios region. Along with this, we will strengthen the understanding of the social and environmental safeguards system and subsequent sub-national scale design in MDD by designing and implementing a capacity building plan for the Madre de Dios Indigenous Association (FENAMAD), and promoting active and informed participation of the leaders of these groups in the Indigenous roundtable RIA.

Under goal 3 in Peru, anticipated accomplishments include:

- Up to six REDD training guides and or technical publications developed to enhance capacity building needs or promote REDD+ regional strategies (Indicator 2)
- Up to six plans for the design of safeguards on REDD+ or studies that promote REDD+ regional strategies (Indicator 5)

### 3.4 Table 3: Budget

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>ECUADOR</b>	<b>COLOMBIA</b>	<b>PERU</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
PERSONNEL	68.585,00	68.585,00	68.585,00	205.755,00
FRINGE BENEFITS	28.531,36	28.531,36	28.531,36	85.594,08
TRAVEL	36.978,25	26.000,00	38.208,37	101.186,62
EQUIPMENT	15.250,00	0,00	0,00	15.250,00
SUPPLIES	3.490,00	6.000,00	3.400,00	12.890,00
GRANTS & AGREEMENTS	121.188,14	234.271,88	153.064,32	508.524,34
CONSULTANTS	37.725,00	0,00	12.275,51	50.000,51
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	54.609,00		53.683,68	108.292,68
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	366.356,75	363.388,24	357.748,24	1.087.493,23
INDIRECT COSTS	52.628,56	27.478,95	40.952,64	121.060,15
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	418.985,31	390.867,19	398.700,88	1.208.553,38

**3.5 Table 4: Other Funding Source Table**

Project name	Project leverage	Funding Source	Funding Source type	Funding			Project Purpose(s): Stress how they match NZDZ efforts (25 words or less)
	(1 or 2)	(Name)		Duration	Total Multiyear (US\$)	Estimated US\$ in current reporting period (01/2013 -09/2014)	
NZDZ	1	ZZurich	Foundation	4 years	64.000,00	21.333,33	Support to implementation of climate-friendly farming practices in Ecuador and Colombia, as well as development of forest carbon monitoring, methodological and training tools in all three project landscapes.
NZDZ	1	ECOLEX	In kind	21 months	10.000,00	4.500,00	Cartographic information from the catchment area for the project (maps)
Bosques para el futuro	1	Corpoamazonia	Government	1 year	100.000,00	100.000,00	The Project seeks to expand forest cover areas by installing silvopastoral systems in cattle farms in Caquetá, so it will support our achievement of Goal 1 and serve as an input for monitoring in Goal 2.

Project name	Project leverage	Funding Source	Funding Source type	Funding			Project Purpose(s): Stress how they match NZDZ efforts (25 words or less)
	(1 or 2)	(Name)		Duration	Total Multiyear (US\$)	Estimated US\$ in current reporting period (01/2013 -09/2014)	
Amazonia Esencia de Vida	2	Corpoamazonia	Government	1 year	25.000,00	25.000,00	The project will strengthen Goal 1 by providing resources for socialization and training in BMPs for reducing deforestation.
Gestión forestal sostenible y aprovechamiento de los servicios ecosistémicos en los bosques administrados por la comunidad nativa Ese'ejá de Infierno, Perú	1	ITTO		3 years		55.000,00	Development of payment for environmental services projects in Infierno and its ecotourism concession; will provide support for developing the regional baseline, provide training in environmental services, and support physical and legal organization of the community.
Preparing Peru's Madre de Dios Region for REDD+	1	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)		17 months		23.000,00	Work in the regional government of MDD and REDD+ and environmental services roundtable in baseline committee for REDD projects.

Project name	Project leverage	Funding Source	Funding Source type	Funding			Project Purpose(s): Stress how they match NZDZ efforts (25 words or less)
	(1 or 2)	(Name)		Duration	Total Multiyear (US\$)	Estimated US\$ in current reporting period (01/2013 -09/2014)	
Modelo Sostenible para la restauracion de áreas degradadas en la Comunidad Nativa Eje Eja Infierno en la Región Madre de Dios	1	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA). Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores de Finlandia		19 months		100.000,00	Restoration model for degraded areas within Infierno through the incorporation of forest and leguminous species

### 3.6 Table 5: Proposed International Travel Plan

N° of trip	FY	Quarter	Destination country	N° of individuals per trip	Purpose of the trip
1	FY14	1	US-Ecuador&Peru&Colombi a	1	Technical support and monitoring of the project
1	FY14	1	Peru-Colombia	1	Policy Dialogue
1	FY14	1	Peru-Ecuador	1	Policy Dialogue
1	FY14	1	Peru-Colombia	1	Monitoring of the project
1	FY14	2	Peru-Ecuador	1	MRV monitoring
1	FY14	2	US-Ecuador&Peru&Colombi a	1	Technical Support and project management
1	FY14	2	Ecuador-Peru&Colombia	1	Monitor and evaluate progress of field activities
1	FY14	2	US-Ecuador&Peru&Colombi a	1	Educational Trainings
1	FY14	2	US-Ecuador&Peru&Colombi a	2	Technical Support and project management
1	FY14	2	Guatemala-Peru&Ecuador&Colombia	1	Technical support
1	FY14	2	Costa Rica-Ecuador&Peru&Colombi a	1	Training development and project management
1	FY14	2	Ecuador-Peru&Colombia	2	Monitor and evaluate progress of field activities
1	FY14	2	Peru-Colombia	1	Policy Dialogue
1	FY14	2	Peru-Ecuador	1	Policy Dialogue
1	FY14	2	Ecuador-Peru	4	Regional meeting
1	FY14	2	Colombia-Peru	2	Regional meeting
1	FY14	2	Peru	1	Exchange visit to learn about NZDZ agriculture&forestry experiences in Peru
1	FY14	3	Guatemala-Peru&Ecuador&Colombia	1	Technical support
1	FY14	3	Peru-Mexico	1	Sharing experiences
1	FY14	3	Peru-Latin American Region	5	Traineeships
1	FY14	3	Peru-Colombia	1	Policy Dialogue
1	FY14	3	Peru-Ecuador	1	Policy Dialogue
1	FY14	3	Peru-Ecuador	2	Monitoring of the project / MRV monitoring

N° of trip	FY	Quarter	Destination country	N° of individuals per trip	Purpose of the trip
1	FY14	3	US-Ecuador&Peru&Colombia	3	Technical support and project management
1	FY14	3	Ecuador-Peru	5	Sharing experiences between Quichua communities
1	FY14	4	Ecuador-Peru&Colombia	1	Monitor and evaluate progress of field activities
1	FY14	4	Costa Rica-Peru&Ecuador&Colombia	1	Training development and project management
1	FY14	4	Ecuador-Peru&Colombia	1	Monitor and evaluate progress of field activities
1	FY14	4	Colombia-Ecuador	2	Regional meeting
1	FY14	4	Peru-Ecuador	7	Regional meeting
1	FY14	4	Peru-Colombia	1	Policy Dialogue
1	FY14	4	Peru-Ecuador	1	Policy Dialogue
1	FY14	4	US-Ecuador&Peru&Colombia	1	Educational Trainings
1	FY14	4	US-Ecuador&Peru&Colombia	3	Technical support and project management
1	FY14	4	Guatemala-Peru&Ecuador&Colombia	1	Technical support

### 3.7 Table 6: Proposed Training Plan

Event number	Training Title	Intended Participants	Location (Country)	Planned Timing	
				Qtr	FY
1	Training in best management practices standards for cattle production systems	Farmers	Colombia, Caquetá	1, 2, 3, 4	14
2	Implementation of silvopastoral and agroforestry systems	Farmers	Colombia, Caquetá	1, 2, 3, 4	14
3	Adapting sustainable production practices to achieve changes in income generation and quality of life	Farmers	Colombia, Caquetá	1, 2, 3, 4	14
4	Training of Trainers on Sustainable Agricultural and cattle production systems	Technicians	Colombia, Caquetá	1, 2, 3, 4	14

Event number	Training Title	Intended Participants	Location (Country)	Planned Timing	
				Qtr	FY
5	Train farmers on market mechanisms	Farmers	Colombia, Caquetá	1, 2, 3, 4	14
6	Importance of Gender in productive activities for institutions	Government officials	Colombia, Caquetá	2, 3, 4	14
7	Importance of Gender in productive activities for institutions for producers	Farmers and Families	Colombia, Caquetá	1, 2, 3, 4	14
8	Participatory carbon monitoring	Technicians and Farmers	Colombia, Caquetá	1, 2	14
9	Climate Change, Deforestation, REDD +	Farmers, Government officials, Students	Colombia, Caquetá	1, 2, 3, 4	14
10	Train producers to access specialized markets	Farmers	Colombia, Caquetá	4	14
11	Train in best management practices: 1) sustainable agriculture standard RAS, 2) climate module, through workshops that include practical component field	Technicians, Farmers	Ecuador, Napo	4	14
12	Train in FSC principles and criteria	Technicians, Farmers	Ecuador, Napo	4	14
13	Workshops to inform, discuss and analyze the conceptual and methodological aspects of the REDD + program established by the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador	Government officials	Ecuador, Napo	3	14
14	Socialization of metodological proposal for safeguards piloting in REDD+	Government officials	Ecuador, Pichincha	2	14
15	Workshop to validate working model with the community and government institutions	Indigenous people, farmers	Ecuador, Napo	3	14
16	Introduction to palm forest management	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	1, 2	14
17	Training in best management practices for forestry	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	2, 4	14

Event number	Training Title	Intended Participants	Location (Country)	Planned Timing	
				Qtr	FY
18	Training in sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber products	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	2, 3	14
19	Training in best management practices for palm trees	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	2, 3	14
20	Training community leaders in process facilitation and leadership	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	1	14
21	Training to communities on forests, climate change and REDD+	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	1	14
22	Identification of territory stratum for their community	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	2	14
23	Strengthening training in handling equipment (GPS, compass, distance meter, scale)	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	1, 2, 3	14
24	Validation of deforestation	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	3	14
25	Degradation assessment	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	3	14
26	Measurement of carbon stocks increase	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	3	14
27	Training to analysis monitoring results	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	1, 4	14
28	Strengthening AFIMAD in technical and administrative capacity	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	1, 3	14
29	Participation of community representatives at the round table for environmental services and REDD+ in Madre de Dios	Indigenous peoples	Peru, Madre de Dios	1, 2	14
30	Support the formation of concepts and criteria for the establishment of safeguards	Indigenous peoples	TBD	1	14