

COLOMBIA - NATIONAL PROJECTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE GEF

The Project Identification Forms (PIFs) for the following national projects will be presented to the GEF on August 15, so that they can be evaluated at the next GEF Council meeting:

1. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PCBs IN COLOMBIA.

Project Objective: Increase the national capacity to identify, manage, and eliminate the PCB stocks in Colombia in an environmentally sound manner in order to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention and minimize the population and the environment's risk of PCB exposure.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Implementing Agency: UNDP

Resources needed:

- Total value of the project: US\$10,600,000.00
- Amount requested of the GEF: US\$3,280,000.00
- National co-financing amount: US\$7,320,000.00 (US\$1,140,000 national government and US\$6,180,000 private sector)

Components:

1. Strengthening of the legal, administrative, and policy framework for environmentally sound management of PCBs;
2. Implementation of the Action Plan for the environmentally sound elimination of PCBs, Phase I: Development of national capacities for the environmentally sound management of PCBs; and
3. Implementation of the Action Plan for the environmentally sound elimination of PCBs, Phase II: Environmentally sound elimination of PCBs through demonstration projects.

Comments

The PIF for this project was prepared by the Directorate of the Sustainable Development Sector (DDSS) in September 2009, with support from the UNDP, and was submitted during the last phase of the GEF-4, with a view to exploring the possibility of accessing remaining GEF-4 resources. The PIF was evaluated and received technical approval.

On December 27, 2009, the management of the GEF asked for the co-financing to be revised in order to increase the co-financing ratio (up until that time it had been 1:1.95, which means that for every dollar requested of the GEF, the country provided \$1.95), seeking to reach a ratio of 1:4. The Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (MAVDT) was informed of this situation by the UNDP on February 2, 2010.

At this time, the Government of Colombia, in collaboration with the UNDP, is securing additional counterpart funding from various private sector entities, through investments to be implemented in the near future, for the integrated environmental management of PCBs (identification, transportation, storage, and elimination), in order to achieve a co-financing ratio of 1:4, that is, US\$11.9 million in counterpart funds.

2. NATIONAL CLEAN AND EFFICIENT LOGISTICS INITIATIVE

Objectives: The project is consistent with two objectives of the Climate Change Focal Area of the GEF: (i) promote the demonstration, use, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies; and (ii) promote energy-efficient, low-emission transport systems.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Transportation

Implementing Agency: Inter-American Development Bank

Resources needed: The estimated cost of the project's fees, execution, and supervision is US\$3 million. This sum does not include possible counterpart resources, which will essentially be the credit operation managed by the Ministry of Transport and the IDB for US\$15 million, which is intended to finance the development of technical assistance products, the conducting of studies, and the design and promotion of programs and actions geared toward the development of a National Logistics System, which optimizes the costs of the physical distribution of goods and contributes to the country's competitiveness.

Activities: The project focuses on mitigating the effects of climate change by introducing new vehicle technologies, driving practices, and improvements in cargo transport logistics. The clean and efficient logistics initiative seeks to develop a suitable regulatory framework and secure the commitment of the main transport actors (public sector, cargo generators/transporters) to strategic agreements that will help improve energy efficiency in their processes and reduce GHG emissions.

Components:

1. *Diagnostic analysis of the cargo transport sector:* The predominant elements of the cargo transport system in Colombia will be examined: legal and institutional framework, principal actors, service supply and demand balance, vehicles and fuels, and business practices. The aim of the analysis is to obtain the information needed to develop sectoral measures that will help make the sector more efficient and reduce GHG emissions from transport;
2. *Planning and design of the clean and efficient logistics program:* The logistics program will be developed in collaboration with cargo generating and transporting companies. Their participation in the program will be supported because of the possibility of reducing their operating costs and having greater visibility at the national level as clean operators. The design of this program will incorporate the lessons learned from cargo transport initiatives in China and Brazil;
3. *Implementation and operation of the efficient logistics program:* An implementation coordination unit will be established, either within the Implementing Agency or through a non-governmental organization. The implementation objective is to have 200 members in the program, who will obtain financial benefits and co-benefits, in terms of better organizational management and greater access to financial products;

4. *Development of national policies, regulatory frameworks, and institutional designs:* The policy and organizational elements needed for the implementation of policies designed to improve the efficiency of the cargo transport system will be developed. This component will be developed in parallel with components 1-3, and will include a large group of organizational, environmental, and logistics consulting firms; and
5. *Evaluation and dissemination of results and lessons learned:* A monitoring program will be designed and implemented to measure the environmental and operational impact of the logistics program. A robust set of indicators and a monitoring methodology will be developed, to keep the implementing agencies, the Ministry of Environment, and the GEF abreast of the progress made. The lessons learned will also be documented for subsequent phases of the program or for replication in other countries.

Outputs:

1. Reports on the diagnostic analysis: improvement in the transport sector's data collection methodologies; capacity building through events and seminars.
2. Reports with the program design and implementation plan; design of the program financing mechanisms and business plan for each of its agents; program's marketing and communications plan; program positioning seminar with the sharing of international experiences; visits and interviews with sectoral experts; training and capacity building of local actors.
3. Establishment of the program's regulatory and policy framework; establishment of the implementation team, operational guidelines, and work program; program launch event; development of a website for the program; participation of cargo generating and transporting companies.
4. Identification of policies and measures to reduce GHG emissions; events for consultations with generators, transporters, and other sectors to discuss the outcomes of the program; institutional and regulatory framework needed for the development of the program.

3. THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Lead Entity: Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute (IDEAM)
Implementing Agency: UNDP

Resources required: US\$1.5 million

Components:

1. National Circumstances
 - Report on the national circumstances.
 - Description of the institutional arrangement required in order to advance the project.
 - Description of the country's institutional arrangements for combating climate change.
 - Analysis of regional circumstances and priorities in relation to climate change.
 - Summary of the measures adopted or planned for the application of the Convention.
 - Summary of the framework and progress of technology innovation policies in the country that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.

2. National GHG Inventory of Sources and Sinks

- Calculation of the national GHG inventory, improved and expanded for the years 2005, 2008, and 2010.
- Greater level of information and description of sectoral behavior in relation to GHG emissions.
- Establishment of a national entity to estimate greenhouse gas emissions.
- Input of the data resulting from the GHG inventory into the IDEAM information system.

3. Mitigation

- Description of national and sectoral policies and actions for the reduction of GHG emissions.
- Analysis of the national and sectoral policies and actions framework that promotes mitigation actions in the country.
- Identification of national and international barriers to possible mitigation options.
- Description of common sectoral practices that provide input for the market mechanisms baseline.
- Progress report on the implementation of the Low Carbon Development Strategy.

4. Vulnerability and Adaptation

- Analysis of vulnerability to climate change in Colombia and presentation of the adaptation actions proposed.
- Analysis of the political, institutional, and policy framework that promotes adaptation actions in the country.
- Comparison of the regional climate modeling exercises and climate change scenarios with other global models from international climate centers.
- Description of the methodology and approach of the regional vulnerability and adaptation analysis.
- Regional vulnerability assessment of the territory.
- Vulnerability assessment of relevant aspects for the country, such as water resources, biodiversity, and coastal zones.
- Outcomes of the analyses of the economic and social costs of the impacts of change on the country.
- Outcomes of the cost-benefit analysis of the adaptation measures.
- Report on progress or outcomes of national and sectoral initiatives and actions for the analysis of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the country for the period 2007-2013.
- Description of possible synergies between adaptation and mitigation actions in the country.
- Progress report and recommendations for the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.

5. Other relevant information for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention.

- Progress report on the public education and awareness-raising strategy for climate change.
- Systematic Observation Work Program under the UNFCCC that is aligned with the policy.

- Progress report on the technology needs assessment (TNA) for mitigation and adaptation.
- Analysis of the progress made in the exchange of regional information on climate change.
- Analysis of the country's situation in view of the actions taken by other countries in their mitigation measures - "response measures."
- Summary of the Third National Communication for the general public. Summary of the Third National Communication for decision makers.
- Publication of the Third National Communication document, in printed format and alternative media.

Outputs:

1. Document on National Circumstances for the period 2008–2012, with the description of ecosystem, social, and economic aspects, from a national perspective and with a regional focus, which places special emphasis on the analysis of coastal and marine zones, high mountain ecosystems, and extreme weather events.
2. Report on national and regional development priorities, in response to the stipulations of the National Development Plan (PND) 2010-2014.
3. List of climate change-related measures developed, directly or indirectly, (mitigation, adaptation, etc.), in view of the national circumstances.
4. Progress report on the country's technology innovation policies that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.
5. Report on the national GHG inventory of "sources" for the years 2005, 2008, and 2010, for Energy, Industrial Processes, Waste, Agriculture, and Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).
6. Report on the national GHG inventory of "sinks" for the years 2005, 2008, and 2010, and for LULUCF.
7. Document with the analysis of carbon intensity indicators for decision making (ton CO₂/capita, ton CO₂/kWh, ton CO₂/GDP, among others).
8. Establishment of quality control and assurance, and uncertainty analysis procedures.
9. Database for Activity Data and Emission Factors.
10. IDEAM Information System with updated GHG inventory data.
11. Detailed document on national and sectoral mitigation policies and actions developed for the period 2007-2013.
12. Document with new climate change scenarios and statistical analysis of scenarios in the country.
13. Document with the regional vulnerability assessment, using the various scenarios available for this national communication.
14. Document with the regional vulnerability assessment of water resources.
15. Document with the national vulnerability assessment of biodiversity, including modelings and analysis of the impacts of climate change on this aspect in the country.
16. Document with detailed national vulnerability assessment of coastal and marine zones.
17. Document with outcomes and progress of national and sectoral vulnerability analysis and adaptation initiatives.
18. Document with outcomes of the analysis of the economic and social costs of the impacts of climate change.

19. Document with outcomes of the cost-benefit analysis of the most relevant adaptation initiatives.
20. Document with the analysis of the most relevant synergies of mitigation and adaptation actions in the country.
21. Document on the status of the National Adaptation Plan and recommendations.
22. Progress report on the public education, participation, and awareness-raising strategy.
23. Strategy Document for the systematic observation program under the UNFCCC.
24. Summary of the technology needs assessment and description of the progress and implementation of the projects and/or programs included in the TNA.
25. Document with the analysis of the exchange of regional information on climate change.
26. Document with the analysis of the impact of possible response measures in view of global mitigation actions.
27. Summary of the Third National Communication for the general public, in Spanish.
28. Summary of the Third National Communication for decision makers, in Spanish and English.
29. Third National Communication, printed and in alternative media (CD or USB).

The new initiatives being prepared for inclusion in the PIFs, which will be presented to the GEF at end-2011, are described below:

1. REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM AND SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIVITY STRATEGY TO RESTORE THE CARIBBEAN REGION'S ECOLOGICAL SUPPORT STRUCTURE AS A CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURE

General objective: Design, agree on, and implement an ecosystem and social and cultural connectivity strategy in order to restore the Caribbean Region's ecological support structure as a climate change adaptation measure.

Specific objectives:

- Expand the knowledge base on ecosystem fragmentation and connectivity needs in the Caribbean to facilitate decision making with respect to the restoration of the region's ecological support structure.
- Design proposals that will reduce the impact of economic activities on ecosystems, promoting connections among them.
- Design and implement an awareness-raising strategy to highlight the issue of fragmentation and promote connectivity.
- Promote the incorporation of the connectivity component into the Land Management and Regional Planning instruments.

Lead Entity: *Unidad de Parques Naturales Nacionales* (National Natural Parks Unit)
 Implementing Agency: FAO

Components, Activities, and Methodology

To execute the project, general consideration was given to the methodological references in the SIRAP CARIBE Strategy, (Calero 2005), the Conservation Plan for Felids in the Colombian Caribbean Region, (2008), the SIRAP Caribe Action Plan (Calero 2010), the Portfolio of Priority Areas for the Conservation of the Colombian Caribbean Region (Calero et al 2010), and Colombia's Coastal, Marine, and Continental Ecosystems.

The main activities to be conducted for each of the project's components are as follows:

Component 1: Better understanding of ecosystem fragmentation and connectivity needs in the Caribbean Region

This will be achieved through specialized consultations that will be held during the first six months of the project and efforts will be made to work with interdisciplinary teams or organizations that have experience in this area. The activities to be conducted are as follows:

- a) Establish the baseline for ecosystem fragmentation in the Caribbean and connectivity needs;
- b) Establish a baseline for selected land and coastal and marine umbrella species and the accompanying monitoring program for implementation of connectivity proposals.
- c) Identify ecosystem goods and services with respect to connectivity related to climate change adaptation, identifying feasible initiatives for conservation and/or avoided deforestation payment programs.
- d) Design a proposal for the connectivity of strategic ecosystems that focuses on the Caribbean's national and regional protected areas and incorporates the initiatives under way in the region.
- e) Standardize and analyze the process with recommendations for the future and lessons learned.

Component 2: Design of proposals that will reduce the impact of economic activities on ecosystems and promote connections among them

This component covers the agreement on and execution of specific actions that promote connections among ecosystems, which have been approved in accordance with conservation priorities set forth in the conservation areas portfolio. The activities to be conducted are as follows:

- a) Establish the baseline with detailed socioeconomic and production information that illustrates the current production activities in the region.
- b) Identify production alternatives that are compatible with the establishment of connectivity corridors in the preselected areas.
- c) Implement restoration and production alternative pilot experiments that are compatible with the establishment of connectivity corridors for land and marine and coastal ecosystems.
- d) Establish an offset plan or an "ecological trade-off" that facilitates agreement with large, medium, and small landowners-producers on preliminary natural resource conservation commitments that guarantee compliance with the connectivity component.

Consistent with previous experiments promoted in the region, these activities will primarily be conducted as pilot projects in the following preselected corridors or mosaics, with a view to identifying the investment sites for the pilot projects for restoration and production systems that are compatible with the establishment of connectivity.

1. The Corales-Corchal-Colorados (CCC) corridor between the **Corales del Rosario and San Bernardo National Natural Parks, and the Corchal Mono Hernández and Colorados Fauna and Flora Sanctuaries**, in the Bolívar and Sucre departments.
2. Corridors between the **Sierra Nevada National Natural Park** with the **Tayrona National Natural Park**, the **Ciénaga Grande Fauna and Flora Sanctuary**, the **Flamencos Fauna and Flora Sanctuary** and **Serranía del Perijá**, in the Magdalena, Cesar, and Guajira departments.
3. The **Makuira - Bahía Portete National Natural Park Corridor**, in La Guajira department.
4. The corridor between the **Katios, Orquídeas, and Paramillo National Natural Parks**, in the Córdoba, Antioquia, and Uraba departments.
5. The corridor between **the Paramillo National Natural Park and Serranía de San Lucas**, in the Antioquia, Córdoba, Sucre, and Bolívar departments.
6. Swamp and wetlands corridor from the Momposina Depression, stretching along the southern section of the Caribbean departments from the west up to the **Ciénaga Grande** de Santa Marta lagoon complex in the east.
7. Corridors in marine ecosystems for the **Tayrona, Salamanca, Corales, and Providencia Parks** - including Sea Flower.

Component 3: Social awareness raising that highlights the issue of fragmentation and promotes social and cultural connectivity

The activities to be conducted are as follows:

- a) Design and execute a large-scale awareness-raising campaign at the regional level and in areas in which pilot actions are being conducted.
- b) Incorporate the contribution from ethnic communities (their traditional knowledge) into efforts to strengthen the connectivity strategy.
- c) Create spaces, on an ongoing basis, for intercultural dialogue with participating communities, especially indigenous communities. Awareness-raising and consensus-building events will be organized at different levels: in regions, departments, and municipalities, with a view to promoting social connections that establish biological connections and result in the ongoing publication of the outcomes of the process.
- d) Organize social, environmental, and cultural workshops to shed light on the fragmentation status of ecosystems and their corresponding sociocultural processes, in order to identify the problems arising from the use of natural resources and propose activities to reduce their effects.

Component 4: Promote the incorporation of the connectivity component into the Land Management and Regional Planning instruments

One element that is fundamental to the success of this proposal is the coordinated interinstitutional action for the incorporation of the connectivity component into the Land Management and Regional Planning instruments, which has been aligned with the prioritization of the region's protected areas presented in the Portfolio of Priority Areas for the Conservation of the Colombian Caribbean Region. The agencies comprising the Regional System of Protected Areas (SIRAP) Caribe will play a strategic

role in this component through the establishment of department-level committees, Department-Level Systems of Protected Areas (SIDAP), and Local Systems of Protected Areas (SILAP), as well as through the implementation of the SIRAP Caribe Action Plan, where the Regional Autonomous Corporations, the Regional and Local Entities (ETIS), and the *Fondo de Áreas Protegidas Patrimonio Natural* also play a key role. The activities to be conducted are as follows:

- a) Agreement by the SIRAP Caribe Technical Committee of the work agenda, including the road map for the declaration of new public and private protected areas, and the different conservation and/or sustainable development strategies.
- b) Incorporation of the connectivity theme into a minimum of four Land Management Plans and two Development Plans and initiation of its implementation.
- c) Incorporation of the proposals for connectivity among ecosystems into at least three regional plans (POMCAs – Basin Environmental Management Plans).

Outputs

The table below presents the project matrix, outlining the specific objectives and outputs.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE	GENERAL OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS
<p>Agree on and implement an Ecosystem and Cultural Connectivity Strategy in order to restore the Caribbean Region's ecological support structure as a Climate Change Adaptation measure</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem and social and cultural connectivity strategy for the Colombian Caribbean Region formulated 2. Connectivity corridors for land and marine and coastal ecosystems with compatible restoration and production alternative pilot experiments implemented 3. Proposals for the management and conservation of globally significant biodiversity operational 4. Awareness-raising strategy to highlight the issue of fragmentation and promote connectivity designed and being implemented 5. Environmental institutions in the Colombian Caribbean Region strengthened through the incorporation of the connectivity component into the Land Management and Regional Planning instruments

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	INTERMEDIATE OUTPUTS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand the <u>knowledge</u> base on ecosystem fragmentation and connectivity needs in the Region to facilitate decision making regarding the restoration of the Region's ecological support structure 	<p>Baseline document on the fragmentation status of ecosystems in the Caribbean, and connectivity needs for land and marine and coastal ecosystems, which have been aligned with the vision for the continent and the Greater Caribbean area</p> <p>Baseline document on land and marine and coastal species and the accompanying monitoring program for implementation of the connectivity proposals (symbolic species)</p> <p>Technical Document on ecosystem goods and services with respect to connectivity related to Climate Change adaptation</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	INTERMEDIATE OUTPUTS
	(REDD project feasibility proposals)
	Proposal document on the connectivity of strategic ecosystems, which focuses on the Caribbean's protected areas
	Document on standardization of the process, with recommendations for the future and lessons learned
2. Design proposals that will reduce the impact of economic activities on ecosystems, promoting connections among them	Document containing detailed socioeconomic and production information that reflects current production activities
	Portfolio of production alternatives that are compatible with the establishment of connectivity corridors
	Restoration and production alternative pilot experiments that are compatible with the establishment of connectivity corridors for land and marine and coastal ecosystems
	Document containing an offset plan or "ecological trade-off" to facilitate agreement with large, medium, and small landowners-producers on preliminary natural resource conservation commitments that guarantee compliance with the connectivity component
3. Design and implement an awareness-raising strategy that highlights the issue of fragmentation and promotes connectivity	Awareness-building and education campaign that promotes the establishment of connectivity
	Proposals approved for the promotion of connectivity
	Publication of the outcomes and lessons learned from the process
4. Promote the incorporation of the connectivity component into the Land Management and Regional Planning instruments	Proposals approved at the SIRAP Caribe working meeting, including the road map for the declaration of new public and private protected areas
	At least four Land Management Plans and two Development Plans incorporate the connectivity theme and initiate its implementation
	At least three regional plans (POMCAs) incorporate the proposals for connectivity among ecosystems

Resources required

The cost of the project is US\$10,000,000, of which US\$5,000,000 would be requested from the GEF and US\$5,000,000 provided in counterpart funding.

COMPONENT	Estimated Resources (Col \$)	Estimated Resources (US\$)
1. Better understanding of ecosystem fragmentation and connectivity needs in the Caribbean Region	1,347,000,000	763,173
2. Design of proposals that will reduce the impact of economic activities on ecosystems, promoting connections among them	15,014,000,000	8,506,516
3. Social awareness raising that highlights the issue of fragmentation and promotes social and cultural connectivity	884,000,000	500,850

4. Promotion of the incorporation of the connectivity component into the Land Management and Regional Planning instruments	405,000,000	229,000
TOTAL	17,650,000,000	10,000,000

2. CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USES OF BIODIVERSITY IN DRY FORESTS THROUGH PROTECTED AREAS, SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT/REDD+ AND SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Objective: Promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in dry forests with a view to ensuring the flow of myriad ecosystem services such as the reduction in emissions caused by deforestation, the decline in desertification processes, and conservation of the associated water resource.

Resources needed: US\$5 million from the biodiversity window; US\$2 million from the land degradation window; and US\$3 million from SFM/REDD. The latter will be possible only if our baseline successfully demonstrates that the project will result in significant CO₂ reductions.

Counterpart funding: while the exact amounts have yet to be determined, these amounts should total a minimum of 1:1, ideally 1:2 or 1:3. Based on discussions with the MAVDT, our primary partners are corporations, municipal authorities, and provincial governments, as well as environmental funds that play a role in the declaration of local protected areas.

Lead Entity: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Implementing Agency: UNDP

Observations

To support the project, UNDP will contract the services of an expert who will review the baseline themes and thus complete the PIF modification process. The TOR have already been finalized with the General Department of Ecosystems in the MAVDT and will be published shortly on the website. We hope to complete the PIF by mid-October.

The table below outlines the progress to date achieved by the MAVDT and UNDP, and the work to be carried out by the consultant:

Project Component	Grant type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
1. The institutional and regulatory framework facilitates the declaration of new protected areas, the implementation of the principles of sustainable forest management, and integrated land management	TA	<p>Outcome 1.1. Institutional and policy environment to facilitate integration of the principles of sustainable forest management/REDD+ and land management into territorial planning in order to ensure the flow of myriad ecosystem services for SFM/REDD+, land degradation, and biodiversity</p> <p>Outcome 1.2. X% improvement in the capacity of technical staff at the Ministry of Environment (5 officials) and IDEAM (5 officials) trained in sustainable forest management/REDD+ techniques, comprehensive soil management practices, and biodiversity conservation practices</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1 Incorporation of environmental criteria into the land management plans</p> <p>Output 1.2.1. Capacity building of government officials in LULUCF management practices, SFM/REDD+ methodologies, carbon flow assessments, monitoring, and biodiversity conservation strategies</p> <p>Output 1.2.2. A mapping tool that allows municipalities to identify benefits derived from sustainable forest management, integrated soil</p>

		<p>Outcome 2.3. XX number of hectares of dry forests in private areas conserved through the Forest Incentive Certificate (CIF) for Conservation</p>	<p>management, and biodiversity guides the design and implementation of land management plans and municipal development plans</p> <p>Output 1.2.3. National protocol for monitoring carbon flows developed and aligned with the land management plans and municipal development plans</p> <p>Output 2.3.1. Satellite account in the National Environment Fund (FONAM) supports dry forest conservation</p> <p>Output 2.3.2. US\$100,000 in seed funds deposited at FONAM and allocated for dry forest conservation</p>
<p>2. Demonstration projects facilitate the conservation and sustainable uses of dry ecosystems through the declaration of protected areas, SFM/REDD+ pilot projects, and integrated soil management</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>Demonstration project no. 1: Declaration of protected areas, SFM/REDD pilot projects and integrated soil management in the Caribbean Region</p> <p>Outcome 2.1. XX hectares of protected dry forest by X number of new protected areas keeps XX indicator species population numbers constant (baselines for species will be established during the PPG phase)</p> <p>Outcome 2.2. Emissions avoided owing to deforestation of the dry forest</p> <p>Outcome 2.3. XX reforested hectares create biological corridors and facilitate connectivity and the flow of genetic material between dry forest patches</p> <p>Outcome 2.4. Integrated landscape management practices facilitate ongoing water flows between three watersheds (which?)</p> <p>Outcome 2.5. X% improvement in the capacity of municipal staff and community members assessed on the basis of capacity-building indicators on UNDP's scorecards (baseline will be established during the PPG phase): 60 representatives from the municipality, 450 community members, and 20 individuals from the Regional</p>	<p>Demonstration project no.1: Protected areas, pilot projects for SFM/REDD and integrated soil management in the Caribbean Region (specify departments)</p> <p>Output 2.1.1. XX number of regional and local protected areas declared</p> <p>Output 2.1.2. XX management plans and financial strategies for the sustainability of protected areas.</p> <p>Output 2.2.1. REDD+ pilot project protects XX hectares of dry forest in private areas</p> <p>Output 2.2.2. Methodology for the REDD+ pilot project in dry forests (the methodology's general components are described in the text)</p> <p>Output 2.2.3. Municipal monitoring systems to identify overall environmental benefits derived from biodiversity practices, SFM/REDD+, and integrated soil management</p> <p>Output 2.3.1. Reforestation plan with native species between dry forest patches</p> <p>Output 2.3.2. Agreements with landowners for the establishment of biological corridors</p> <p>Output 2.3.3. Seedbeds/seedling nurseries for reforestation</p> <p>Output 2.3.4. Protocol for the restoration of species in dry forests</p> <p>Output 2.4.1. Sustainable forest management plan and soil management plan in upper and lower</p>

	<p>Autonomous Corporations are implementing sustainable forest management, integrated soil management, and REDD+ practices</p> <p><i>Demonstration project no. 2: Declaration of protected areas, SFM/REDD pilot projects, and integrated soil management in the inter-Andean valleys in el Tolima and el Huila departments.</i></p> <p>Outcome 2.6. XX hectares of dry forest protected by X number of new protected areas keeps XX indicator species population numbers constant (baselines for species will be established during the PPG phase)</p> <p>Outcome 2.7. Emissions avoided owing to the deforestation of the dry forest</p> <p>Outcome 2.8. XX reforested hectares create biological corridors and facilitate connectivity and the flow of genetic material between dry forest patches</p> <p>Outcome 2.9. Integrated landscape management practices help maintain water flows in three watersheds</p> <p>Outcome 2.10. X% improvement in the capacity of municipal staff and community members assessed on the basis of the capacity-building indicators on UNDP's scorecard (baseline will be established during the PPG phase): 60 municipal representatives, 450 community members, 20 individuals from the Regional Autonomous Corporations are implementing sustainable forest management, integrated soil management, and REDD+ practices</p>	<p>basins include planning firewood use for cooking, the establishment of riparian forest areas, and the use of hedgerows</p> <p>Output 2.4.2. The ecological stove program reduces firewood consumption and greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Output 2.5.1. Strengthened municipal capacity to facilitate inclusion of biodiversity, sustainable forest management/REDD+, and integrated land management into municipal development plans</p> <p>Output 2.5.2. Municipal development plans for XX municipalities and plans for regional environmental agencies (CARs) include biodiversity, sustainable forest management/REDD+, and integrated land management, with a view to ensuring the institutional sustainability of the project's outcomes</p> <p><i>Demo 2: Declaration of protected areas, SFM/REDD pilot project and integrated soil management in the inter-Andean valleys in el Tolima and el Huila departments</i></p> <p>Output 2.6.1. XX number of regional and local protected areas declared</p> <p>Output 2.6.2. XX management plans and financial strategies for the sustainability of protected areas</p> <p>Output 2.7.1. REDD+ pilot project protects XX hectares of dry forest in private areas</p> <p>Output 2.7.2. Methodology for the REDD+ pilot project in dry forests (methodology's general components are described in the text)</p> <p>Output 2.7.3 Municipal monitoring systems to identify the overall environmental benefits of biodiversity, SFM/REDD+, and integrated soil management practices</p> <p>Output 2.8.1. Reforestation plan with native species between dry forest patches</p> <p>Output 2.8.2. Agreements with</p>
--	---	--

			<p>landowners for the establishment of biological corridors</p> <p>Output 2.8.3. Seedbeds/seedling nurseries for reforestation</p> <p>Output 2.8.4. Protocol for restoring species in dry forests</p> <p>Output 2.9.1 Sustainable forest management plan and soil management plan in the upper and lower basins include planning firewood use for cooking, the establishment of riparian forest areas, and the use of hedgerows</p> <p>Output 2.9.2 Ecological stove program reduces firewood consumption and greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Output 2.10.1. Strengthened municipal capacity to facilitate inclusion of biodiversity, sustainable forest management/REDD+, and integrated land management in municipal development plans</p> <p>Output 2.10.2 Municipal development plans for XX municipalities and plans for regional environmental agencies (CARs) include biodiversity, sustainable forest management/REDD+, and integrated land management in order to ensure the institutional sustainability of the project's outcomes</p>
Sub-total			

3. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION OF THE MAGDALENA RIVER BASIN

Objective: Design and implement priority actions that ensure the conservation of land and aquatic biodiversity in the Magdalena River Basin, through the preservation of its main ecological structure and environmental services on which local livelihoods depend.

Objectives: The program is consistent with four objectives relating to three GEF focal areas:

- Enhance the sustainability of the protected areas systems;
- Integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into productive sectors, landscapes, and seascapes;
- Reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, including variability at the local, national, regional, and global levels; and
- Maintain or improve the flow of agro-ecosystem services that support the livelihoods of local communities in agricultural and pastoral systems.

Resources

Estimated GEF resources required will total US\$7 million.

Counterpart funding sources have not yet been identified; however, current investment in repairing the damage caused by the heavy rains suggests that there will be no problems proving this need. A number of potential sources under consideration are:

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, budget for fisheries management in swamps.
- CORMAGDALEN (Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Great Magdalena River), US\$500,000 annually for the Colombian Massif project.
- Alexander Von Humboldt Institute, research to be conducted in the basin in the years ahead.
- IDEAM, adaptation projects.
- Adaptation Fund, resources for the rehabilitation of degraded areas.
- Provincial governments and municipal authorities in the Basin; it is hoped that the *Ley de Garantías* will be enacted to facilitate conclusion of an agreement.
- TNC (Nature Conservancy), counterpart funding to be determined, possibly over one million dollars.

Activities

The project seeks to provide environmental and subnational authorities with information and tools for the adaptive management of the Magdalena River Basin, resulting in the conservation of its ecological structure and guarantee of its ecosystem services.

The program is still at the internal discussion stage. In preliminary versions, it was organized into the following components:

1. *Biodiversity conservation and the restoration of ecosystem services in the priority areas of the Magdalena River Basin.* This component focuses on the establishment and management of new areas of conservation, the preservation of biological connectivity between fragments of priority freshwater ecosystems, the restoration

of the ecological integrity of fragile aquatic ecosystems, and enhanced management of existing conservation areas using innovative management systems and participatory plans, including plans proposed by the *Conserva Colombia* project.

2. *Integrated water resources management and protection of the main ecological structure of the Magdalena River Basin.* This component includes the use of tools to evaluate the hydrologic alterations in the rivers' regime and their impact on the integrity of the aquatic ecosystems (ELOHA – Ecological Limits of Hydrologic Alteration). These tools will also measure the effects of changes in land use on water resources (INVEST, WEAP). This component will develop guidelines and criteria that must be taken into account for the establishment of environmental flows, monitoring of hydrologic regimes, and formulation of policies for improving land use planning and land management, the granting of licenses for development projects, and the awarding of water concessions in the main sub-basins.
3. *Development of adaptive management tools for water use management and the reduction of their impact on biodiversity.* The project will develop the tools and databases needed to model the effects of the rates and kinds of water uses through the simulation of acceptable limits of hydrologic alterations in the basin, especially in a context of climate change.
4. *Local and regional capacity building to administer and manage biodiversity resources in the Magdalena Basin.* The activities in this component are designed to improve institutional capacity to supervise and manage local and regional water and biotic resources.

Outputs

Outputs may change during project execution. At the current stage of execution, the expected outputs are as follows:

- New conservation areas for the protection of important ecosystems in terms of biodiversity and water regulation, selected from a portfolio of priority ecosystems prepared by TNC for *Conserva Colombia*.
- Design of an Integrated Management District and implementation of a management and financial sustainability plan.
- Sizeable section of flooded areas recovered through the reconstruction of and increase in ecosystem connectivity.
- Zoning plans as well as plans for the management of fishery resources in water bodies in the lower Magdalena Basin.
- Maps to scale of the Basin showing the risks of flooding and soil use conflicts.
- Protocol for environmental monitoring of the Basin based on ecological and water criteria.
- Development of models, guides, and criteria to establish environmental flows that support the regulation process, licensing, and concessions in critical sub-basins.

4. HYDROBIOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITH CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL AND MARVIVA

Lead Entity: Conservation International (CI) and MarViva

Implementing agency: UNDP

Resources: Initial plans envisaged GEF financing to the tune of US\$5 million

Observations

- The project is being implemented by UNDP, as it addresses hydrobiological resources in general.
- The project's first component could cover policy, legal, and institutional reform (i.e., land management, the declaration of important conservation areas, national capacity building), while the second component would focus on demonstration projects (e.g., management and business plans for these important areas with respect to research, value chains, local capacity building, certification).
- It is hoped that organizations will confirm their desire to continue the process with UNDP.
- In the event of confirmation, it has been agreed that CI and MarViva will work on the PIF and submit it to UNDP for review and modifications tailored to the GEF context.

5. UPDATING OF THE NATIONAL POP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This is an enabling activity. We are currently preparing the special form in order to use resources through UNDP.

Objective: Identify the uses and stocks of substances, materials, products, and waste that comprise, contain, or are contaminated with the new POPs in Colombia, and proceed with the implementation of the corresponding action plan that seeks to reduce and gradually eliminate the effects of their inadequate management, and fulfill the obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

Activities and Outputs

i. Project Component	ii. Expected Outcomes	iii. Expected Outputs
1. Identification and quantification of uses and stocks of substances, materials, products, and waste	<p>A. Information on national statistics on the production, importation, use, recycling, and final disposal, among other things, of the new POPs is collected and analyzed</p> <p>B. Identification and</p>	<p>A.1 Products containing new POPs, which are produced and/or used in the country, are identified</p> <p>A.2. Companies that import, sell, and/or use the new POPs in the country are identified</p> <p>A.3. Companies that recycle or recover waste from products containing new POPs are identified</p> <p>B. 1. Quantities of products containing new POPs, which are used and sold in the country, are</p>

	<p>quantification of stocks of products and waste that contain new POPs</p> <p>C. Preliminary identification of sites potentially contaminated with the new POPs</p> <p>D. Definition of appropriate methodologies for the development and ongoing updating of inventories of new POPs</p> <p>E. Assessment of national technical and institutional capacity to monitor the new POPs</p>	<p>determined</p> <p>B.2. Quantities of waste from products containing new POPs generated are estimated</p> <p>B.3. Stocks of new POPs, products and waste are identified</p> <p>C.1. Report with sites identified is prepared (sites for recycling products that contain new POPs, sites for final disposal, manufacturing, among others)</p> <p>C.2. Registry system for the identified sites is developed</p> <p>D.1. Methodology for the development and ongoing updating of inventories is designed</p> <p>E.1. Products containing new POPs are identified</p> <p>E.2. Established capacity and strengthening needs for purposes of monitoring the new POPs are identified</p>
<p>2. Evaluation of the policy framework and institutional capacity for the identification and environmentally sound management of the new POPs</p>	<p>F. Evaluation of current policy framework and identification of needs (and gaps) with respect to control of the new POPs</p> <p>G. Identification of national capacity building</p>	<p>F.1. Policy framework is evaluated and the necessary supplementary standards are developed and approved</p> <p>G.1. Document assessing needs pertaining to</p>

	<p>needs for the prevention of the health and environmental effects of the new POPs, their control and monitoring, and the preparation of reports.</p> <p>H. Assessment of national technical capacity for environmentally sound management of the new POPs</p>	<p>monitoring and control of the new POPs is prepared</p> <p>H.1. Strengths and weaknesses, as well as needs with respect to national technical capacity for environmental management of the new POPs, are identified</p>
<p>3. Evaluation of the economic and social ramifications of the use and substitution of the new POPs</p>	<p>I. Description of the current technical situation in the country with regard to substitutes for the new POPs</p> <p>J. Determination of the technical, economic, and environmental viability of substituting the use of new POPs</p> <p>K. Modification to the action plan for the new POPs</p>	<p>I.1. Available substitutes for the new POPs are identified in the country</p> <p>I.2. The economic and social ramifications of substituting the new POPs are evaluated</p> <p>J.1. Use needs and possible waiver requests are identified</p> <p>J.2. Report on the technical feasibility of substitutes is prepared</p> <p>J.3. Substitution plan is prepared and approved</p> <p>K.1. Action plan for the new POPs is updated and modified</p>
<p>4. Institutional capacity building to implement the action plan for the new POPs</p>	<p>L. Evaluation and identification of strategies to communicate and publicize the risk associated with the new POPs</p>	<p>L.1. Strategy is formulated</p>

	<p>M. Establishment and strengthening of the system for registering, inspecting, and monitoring chemical substances for industrial use</p> <p>N. Development of policies for environmentally sound management of stocks of waste and products that contain or are contaminated with the new POPs</p> <p>O. Development of guidelines to ensure the environmentally sound management of the new POPs</p>	<p>M.1. System for registering chemical substances for industrial use is designed</p> <p>N.1. Policy documents are prepared and published</p> <p>O. Guideline documents are prepared and published</p>
--	---	--