



Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Cienaga Grande de Santa Marta

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10567

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Cienaga Grande de Santa Marta

Countries

Colombia

Agency(ies)

IADB

Other Executing Partner(s)

Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras - INVEMAR; in coordination with The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Fisheries, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approach, Private Sector,

SMEs, Communications, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Education, Strategic Communications, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Seminar, Training, Workshop, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, Conference, Field Visit, Innovation

Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

10/27/2021

Expected Implementation Start

4/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

3/31/2027

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

780,822.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	GET	GET	4,019,178.00	20,425,822.00
BD-2-6	GET	GET	4,200,000.00	21,151,670.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			8,219,178.00	41,577,492.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

The general objective of the project is to improve the CGSM ecosystem's health to foster biodiversity conservation. The specific objectives are the following: (i) Strengthening the environmental governance of the ecoregion in a participatory manner; (ii) Promoting the adoption of tools for biodiversity conservation, improving strategic ecosystems connectivity and water use efficiency; and (iii) Increasing the area under sustainable production practices in the Aracataca and Fundaci?n watersheds.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Strengthening the environmental governance of the CGSM	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1: Strengthening the environmental governance of the CGSM.</p> <p><i>Main indicators:</i></p> <p>The CGSM's Governance Model has mechanisms in place to establish agreements with parties and its monitoring.</p> <p># of companies and institutions participating in the CGSM financial sustainability portfolio.</p> <p># of community-based, indigenous, fishers, and farmers organizations participating in the Governance model.</p>	<p>O1. Environmental Governance Model for the CGSM ecoregion designed and implemented</p> <p>O2. Financial sustainability strategy for the Governance Model designed and implemented.</p> <p>O3: Awareness and communication campaign to enhance the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services implemented through a differential approach.</p> <p>O4: Artisanal fishery co-management pilot project implemented, based on an ecosystem approach.</p>	GET	850,000.00	13,092,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Protected areas, ecological connectivity, and efficient water management	Investment	<p>Outcome 2: Promoting the adoption of tools for biodiversity conservation, improving strategic ecosystems connectivity and water use efficiency.</p> <p><i>Main indicators:</i></p> <p>Area under environmental management and conservation to improve ecosystems connectivity (470,640 ha).</p> <p>Management effectiveness increased in the Isla de Salamanca Parkway (in 12%) and in the Flora and Fauna Sanctuary of the CGSM (in 15%).</p> <p># of irrigation districts that decrease their annual water use by at least</p>	<p>O5: Decision-support Information System (DSS) for the environmental management of the CGSM developed, considering climate change scenarios.</p> <p>O6: Monitoring program for the CGSM strengthened, focusing on biodiversity, water quality, and socioeconomic variables, linked to the DSS and the governance model, and implemented with community participation.</p> <p>O7: Water Resource Management Plan (PORH, by its Spanish acronym) formulated considering climate change scenarios for the Aracataca watershed in a</p>	GET	3,049,000.00	17,211,750.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Sustainable land use and forest conservation	Investment	<p>Outcome 3: Increasing the area under sustainable production practices in the Aracataca and Fundación watersheds</p> <p><i>Main indicators:</i></p> <p>Producers (720) adopting new sustainable production practices for conserving biodiversity and improving water use efficiency</p> <p>Additional area under conservation and sustainable production (16,345 ha).</p> <p>Area under conservation and restoration processes within beneficiary farms (4,485</p>	<p>O12: A training program for key stakeholders on agroecological practices, participatory farm planning, and climate change implemented, considering gender and culturally sensitive approaches.</p> <p>O13: Sustainable farming plans developed (500), focusing on practices to improve ecological connectivity, biodiversity conservation, and water management.</p> <p>O14: Agroecological vouchers for the implementation of sustainable farming plans provided to 500 farmers.</p> <p>O15:</p>	GET	3,650,178.00	7,171,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance		Impact assessment developed. Mid-term and terminal evaluation of the project completed.	GET	300,000.00	1,280,250.00
Sub Total (\$)					7,849,178.00	38,755,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	370,000.00	2,822,492.00
Sub Total(\$)					370,000.00	2,822,492.00
Total Project Cost(\$)					8,219,178.00	41,577,492.00

Please provide justification

The PMC budget represents 4.5% of the GEF financing.

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	MADS	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	623,746.00
Recipient Country Government	CORPMAG	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	21,859,224.00
Recipient Country Government	INVEMAR	In-kind	Investment mobilized	3,578,084.00
Recipient Country Government	Natural National Parks ? PNN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	215,532.00
Private Sector	FEDEPALMA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	64,044.00
Recipient Country Government	Natural National Parks ? PNN	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,258,882.00
Private Sector	CENIPALMA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	103,459.00
Private Sector	ASOBUFALOS	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	6,667.00
Recipient Country Government	IAvH	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	524,605.00
GEF Agency	IADB	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,500,000.00
Donor Agency	Kingdom of the Netherlands	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,204,368.00
Recipient Country Government	The University of Magdalena	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,217,000.00
Donor Agency	WWF/GCF	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	IDEAM	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,421,881.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Total Co-Financing(\$)				41,577,492.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

From January to August 2021, three virtual missions were carried out with representatives of the national, regional, and local governments, the private sector, the academia, and the leading project beneficiary organizations, to develop and validate the project proposal. These missions also helped identify the project's co-financing, including recurrent expenses and current and future investments, which the project will build upon, supplement, and channel to multiply its benefits. The investment mobilized has been identified primarily with bilateral sources, executed through the government institutions that have ongoing and potential interventions and with whom collaboration has been established. For instance, the following investment mobilized were identified as crucial to coordinate and catalyze sustainable development and conservation in the CGSM: (i) Colombia Heritage Program: Land Governance in a Sustainable, Productive and Resilient Landscape Project, US\$ 9 million, financed by the European Union (EU) and executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and INVEMAR prioritized the connectivity between SNSM and CSGM through the Fundaci?n and Aracataca watersheds, with emphasis on the upper and lower watershed. Also, this project will support local governance schemes and environmental decision-making tools for CGSM; (ii) Colombia Heritage Program: Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainable Landscapes Managed in Colombia for the achievement of its Climate Objectives Initiative, US\$ 50 million, whose conceptual note was approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is being designed by the World Wildlife Fund - WWF Colombia - and is expected to be submitted to and approved by the GCF in 2022. One of the five landscapes prioritized for this initiative is the CGSM and the SNMS. It will seek to reduce carbon emissions by reducing deforestation drivers, while adaptation benefits will derive from the water regulation generated by current or new protected areas in this landscape; and (iii) Adding Value to Mangroves Conservation in Coastal-City Systems Project, \$2.5 million, financed by the IADB/UK, will seek to develop a plan for the environmental recovery of the Mallorquin Ci?naga (which is part of the SDER-CGSM). It will pilot nature-based solutions and strengthen the city's governance schemes for its conservation. (iv) The Kingdom of Netherlands will have interventions from 2022 to 2026 to improve water management through fostering participatory governance mechanisms and monitoring water quality in Rio Frio and Aracataca watersheds. Additionally, they will continue to work closely with the Palm Oil and Banana crops to improve yield productivity, reduce the ecological footprint, and groundwater recharge. These actions will be critical to achieving the project's outcomes related to the second and third components. The GEF will provide incremental value to this project across various interventions to increase the areas under effective management and protection, restoration, and sustainable agricultural production, promoting sustainable and ecologically connected landscapes. Even with the economic crisis product of the COVID19 pandemic, governments, NGOs, and the donor community has committed substantial co-financing for the project.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
IADB	GET	Colombia	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	8,219,178	780,822	9,000,000.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					8,219,178.00	780,822.00	9,000,000.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

Agenc y	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
Total Project Costs(\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
83,613.00	83,613.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
83,613.00	83,613.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Cienaga Grand e De Santa Marta	125 689	SelectHa bitat/Species Managem ent Area	27,020 .00	27,020.0 0			45.00		

Name of the Protected Area	WD PA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125 689	SelectNational Park	56,593.00	56,593.00			55.00		
The Park Way									
Isla de Salamanca									

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
509135.00	387026.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
95,497.00	66,747.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
413,638.00	320,279.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Submitted

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	480	720		
Male	720	3,720		
Total	1200	4440	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes, and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description):

The studies^[1] conducted during the project design phase confirmed that the main barriers identified during the PIF remain, and identified a new barrier related to overfishing to be addressed as part of the project. Hereby, follows a summary of the main barriers identified:

Lack of governance. Land-use planning in the CGSM is complex due to the convergence of different instruments and actors with inadequate articulation. This leads to duplicated efforts in the identification of solutions to the different challenges and, in some cases, to public policy gaps. Currently, there is no Integrated Management Plan for the SDER-CGSM approved and agreed upon by the involved parties. Hence, investments cannot be prioritized, and responsibilities cannot be allocated for the implementation of ecosystem restoration and sustainability actions (General Accounting Office of the Republic, 2021). The Interinstitutional Coordination Committee for the Integrated Management of the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta (ICC-CGSM) is the main collective coordination and management mechanism, but it has been unsuccessful in its attempts to actively involve the municipalities, the private sector, and other non-governmental local stakeholders. Moreover, decision-making regarding investment planning and execution is not based on scientific information. Finally, there is a lack of (i) mechanisms that facilitate communication between the parties involved in environmental governance; (ii) strategies for community education to disseminate information on the environmental, social, and economic importance of the CGSM; (iii) socialization spaces to foster active community participation; (iv) processes and/or platforms for sharing and/or discussing environmental, climate, and socioeconomic information; and (v) protocols to solve conflicts that have frequently arisen among the CGSM actors regarding access to resources (Ramsar, 2017).

Disruption of the hydrological dynamics and loss of natural covers. The building of the Barranquilla-Santa Marta Road in 1956-1960 reduced the exchange between the lagoon system and the sea (Salzwedel et al., 2016). Afterward, the situation continued to deteriorate due to the building of levees and embankments to prevent the overflow of the Magdalena River, and the cumulative effects of a lack of sediment management and removal, as well as the deviation of the rivers coming down Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (SNSM) in order to supply water to the irrigation districts for agriculture and livestock farming (General Accounting Office of the Republic, 2021). Also, the analysis of water demand for the Aracataca and Fundación watersheds showed that 88% of the water collected from hydrological sources is used for agricultural, livestock, and industrial activities in this department (CORPAMAG, 2012). Consequently, the aforesaid factors lead to a water imbalance that results in the gradual death of mangroves, the destruction of limnophytes and floodable forests, and the massive death of freshwater fish (Ramsar, 2017). In addition, the hydrodynamics of the Fundación and

Aratacata watersheds is seriously disrupted, partly due to deforestation in the watersheds caused by the expansion in the agricultural frontier for pastures and crops, with direct effects on the destruction of the native flora and fauna (Ange, 2021). Based on reports of the Comprehensive Deforestation Control Strategy of IDEAM (2016), the Caribbean region is the area with the smallest forest cover in the country, and it concentrated 14% of the deforested area in 2016. Also, the SNSM National Park is the eighth area of the SINAP with the highest percentage of deforestation in the country (4.3%) and, most notably, the middle and lower watersheds have 50% of their territory fragmented with isolated forest patches (CIT & Fundaherencia, 2016; Ange, 2021).

Unsustainable farming and livestock practices Agricultural production in the CGSM is characterized by low adoption of sustainable farming practices. Indeed, forest clearing for crops or pastures, the excessive use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, and the inefficient use of water resources characterize the current production systems in the CGSM (Ange, 2021). Although some forest patches do remain in the Fundación and Aratacata watersheds, the prevailing cover is pastures and cattle ranching lands (59%), with large monoculture areas (12%) that take most of the farming land. The main driver of forest loss is the agricultural frontier expansion; ecosystem connectivity has been lost especially in the lower watershed. The accelerated forest loss has led to land degradation, generating desertification processes above 70% (Ramsar, 2017; MADS, 2015). In addition, pollution with organic and agrochemical waste (nutrients, pesticides) used by the agricultural industry located in the vicinity of the SNSM rivers generates land degradation and intensifies water connectivity problems and environmental degradation (CORPAMAG, 2009, in Aguilera, 2011; Salzwedel et al., 2016, Ramsar 2017). Furthermore, these agricultural and livestock practices generate high levels of water use inefficiency. Indeed, a study conducted for palm oil crops in the project's intervention area evidenced that 65% of irrigation water is lost in conveyance and 34% in the application (Cenipalma, 2007).

Overfishing. Fish catches in the CGSM fell from 27,000 tons in 1967 to 1,785 tons in 1987, that is, a 93% reduction in twenty years (Aguilar, 2011). Prior to the hydraulic works of 1996, the mangrove oyster (*Crassostrea rhizophorae*) accounted for the highest percentage of total catches, but it then fell considerably until it disappeared (Invemar, 2018). From 2007 to 2018, the total number of captured species (considering marine, estuarine and freshwater species) continued to fall - most notably in 2010 and 2015-2017, when salinity reached its highest records in the last decades. The decline in fishery resources is due to overfishing, climate variability, and the improper use of water resources. Overfishing is the result of improper use of the fish stocks, which has led to excessive catches and scarcely selective techniques resulting in the catch of incidental species and/or juvenile individuals, which leads to biodiversity loss. This has a negative impact on the communities that make a living from artisanal fisheries in the CGSM given that fisheries generate food (fish landings ranged between 4,178 and 9,269 tons from 1994 to 2020), income (more than \$2.6 million a year), and jobs (about 3,000 fishermen) (INVEMAR, 2021).

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects;

The baseline conditions for the barriers identified in the PIF remain the same, but some socioeconomic problems have worsened due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

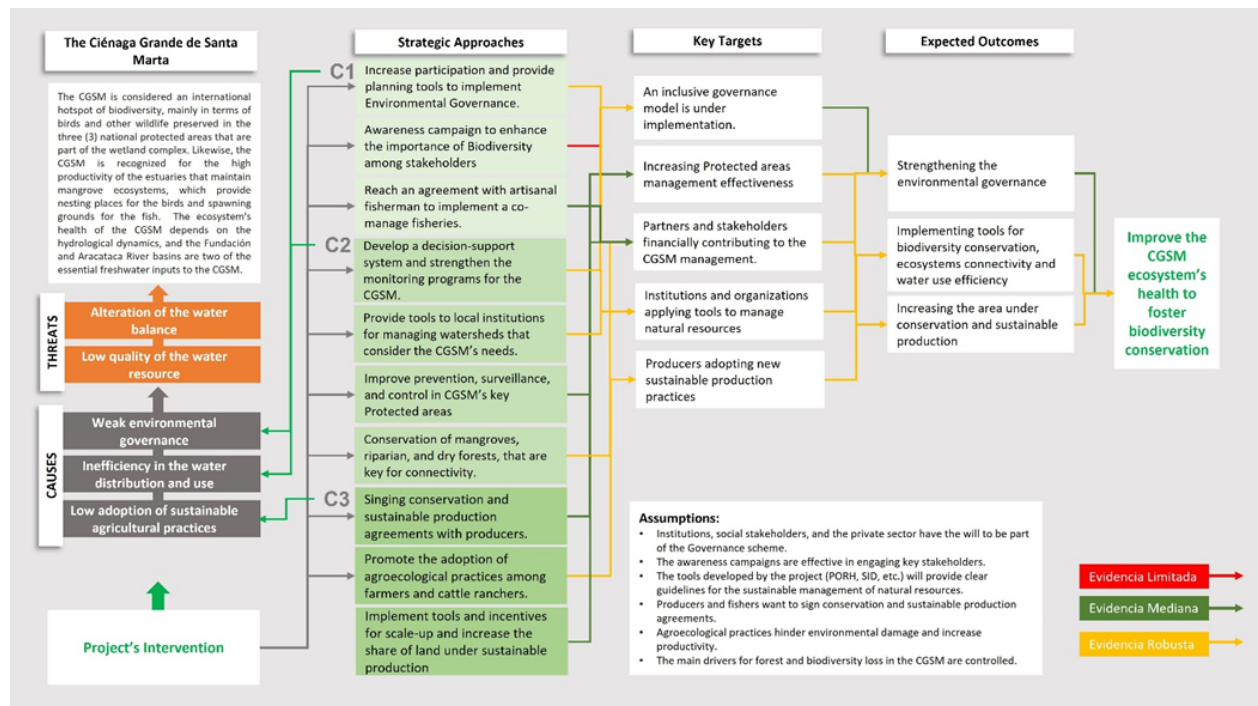
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

The project proposal is consistent with that presented in the PIF phase. However, based on the technical studies conducted during the design, the Project Team addressed in more detail the scope of the outputs and the technical details for their execution. This resulted in the disaggregation of some outputs and the identification of indicators to measure the expected outcomes.

Theory of Change. The Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta (CGSM) is considered an international hotspot of biodiversity, mainly in terms of birds and other wildlife preserved in the three (3) national protected areas that are part of the wetland complex. Likewise, the CGSM is recognized for the high productivity of the estuaries that maintain mangrove ecosystems, which provide nesting places for the birds and spawning grounds for the fish. The ecosystem's health of the CGSM depends on the hydrological dynamics, and the Fundación and Aracataca River basins are two of the essential freshwater inputs to the CGSM. Two hydrological factors threaten this biodiversity: 1) the alteration of the water balance (water being captured by farmers and agri-business before it reaches the Ciénaga), and 2) the low quality of the water. These threats originate from the following factors: 1) the weak environmental governance of the Ciénaga's natural resources, 2) the inefficiency of the current system for water distribution and use, and 3) the low adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.

This project aims to improve the conservation of biodiversity in the CGSM, with emphasis on the estuaries and the basins of the Fundación and Aracataca rivers, by protecting natural vegetation and guaranteeing adequate land use and water flow. This will be achieved through the following measures needed to reduce the main threats to the GEBs: (i) strengthening the environmental governance of public and private institutions, (ii) providing the technical tools for the management and monitoring of key biodiversity and water resources, (iii) conserving the forests and improving their connectivity between the upper and lower parts (estuaries), and (iv) promoting the adoption of sustainable practices in agricultural systems focusing on forest conservation/restoration, and the efficient use of water. Empiric and international evidence were reviewed to establish the project's strategic approaches (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Project's Theory of Change



- **Governance and ecological restoration.** The empirical evidence suggests that the effective management, conservation, and restoration of strategic ecosystems requires the implementation of a holistic approach that promotes participatory governance, rehabilitation of ecological conditions, and measures to control the drivers of ecosystem loss (Miller, 2005, Zaradic et al., 2009; UICN, 2018; UICN, 2016). For instance, ecological restoration activities in multi-functional conservation mosaics improve the supply of ecosystem services by an average of 73% and biodiversity health (Barral, Paula et al. 2015). Likewise, the ecological restoration that focuses on the riparian forest is at least 50% more effective in restoring water quantity and quality (Broadmeadow, S., Nisbet, T.R., 2004).
- **Agroecological practices.** Scientific evidence suggests that agroecological practices: (i) increase biodiversity; (ii) increase agricultural productivity; (iii) improve the climate resilience of production; (iv) mitigate climate change by sequestering carbon in biomass and soils; (v) increase the crops resilience to pests and diseases; and (vi) provide a wide range of ecosystem services (Dainese et al., 2019; De Stefano & Jacobson, 2017; Leippert et al., 2020; Nicholls et al., 2017; Sinclair et al., 2019; Snapp et al., 2021; Tamburini et al., 2020). The Environmental Risk Management Program of Disasters and Climate Change - PAGRICC (2415/BL-NI) and the Socio-environmental Program for Forest Development II - POSAF II (1084/SF-NI) showed that the adoption of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems increases agricultural production, tree cover, and water catchment, as is the case of (De Los Santos-Montero & Bravo-Ureta, 2017). Likewise, the Paisaje Palmero Sostenible project, financed by the GEF and implemented in Colombia, promoted sustainable agricultural practices in palm production systems. The impact evaluation found that beneficiary producers increased their production per hectare (36%), natural cover (18%), implementation of environmental management plans (19%), registration of agrochemicals (27%), and environmental certifications (18%). In addition, very similar spillover effects are found in producers who do not benefit from the program (Salazar, Avila, Fahsbender, 2018). The general objective of the project is to improve the CGSM ecosystem's health to foster biodiversity conservation. The specific objectives are the following: (i) Strengthening the environmental governance of the ecoregion in a participatory manner; (ii) Promoting the adoption of tools for biodiversity conservation, improving strategic ecosystems connectivity and water use efficiency; and (iii) Increasing the area under sustainable production practices in the Aracataca and Fundaci?n watersheds. To meet these objectives, the project was structured in three components.

Component I. Strengthening the environmental governance of the CGSM (\$850,000). This component seeks to strengthen the environmental governance of the ecoregion in a participatory manner, actively involving all the CGSM stakeholders, particularly women, the indigenous communities, and the Afro-Colombian populations. This will be achieved by financing the following activities: (i) design and implementation of an environmental governance model in the SDERM-CGSM that guides the coordination among institutions, the private sector, and social actors, the consolidation of schemes for participation, and the implementation of decision-making mechanisms. To achieve this, operational rules will be developed along with an organizational structure, work plans articulated among actors, among others; (ii) design and implementation of a financial strategy to guarantee the sustainability of the governance model, which contemplates the creation of public-private partnerships (e.g. blue mangrove carbon, participation of carbon markets, etc.); (iii) development of an awareness

and communication strategy regarding the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the CGSM, implemented through a differential approach that considers gender, youth, ethnicity, and listening impairment. In addition, this strategy will include concrete activities (key messages, audiences, communication media, etc.) to ensure knowledge is appropriately shared and the expected impact is achieved; and (iv) an Artisanal Fishery Co-Management Plan will be formulated identifying key actions for the sustainable management of fishery resources, and the execution of agreements between 3,000 fishermen and the Fishery Authority (AUNAP) will be promoted. Based on this, a pilot project will be implemented to monitor the progress of these agreements and evaluate trends in the indicators of the condition of fish stocks. Also, behavior nudges will be identified and evaluated to find those incentives with the strongest effects on the adoption of responsible fishing practices by fishermen.

Component II. Protected areas, ecological connectivity, and efficient water management (\$2,933,000). This component seeks to foster mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and advance efficient water management, promoting conservation activities that contribute to ecological connectivity. This will be achieved by financing the following activities: (i) development of a decision-support information system (DSS) for environmental decision-making in the CGSM that considers climate change scenarios. The DSS will operate through an interactive platform that enables modeling environmental indicators and promotes the exchange of information among the different governmental, academic, private sector, and civil society stakeholders, with the aim of prioritizing and evaluating main investments with an impact on the CGSM; (ii) strengthening the environmental monitoring program focusing on variables related to biodiversity and water resource quality linked to the DSS, through activities such as the implementation of hydrological stations, the updating and monitoring of bio-indicators of the CGSM ecoregion's health, and the implementation of a community-based natural resources monitoring program; (iii) developing a Water Resource Management Plan (PORH, by its Spanish acronym) for the Aracataca watershed jointly with the communities and other social stakeholders, in order to provide planning, administration, control and surveillance guidelines for the water resource. The PORH will broadly define water allocation to different uses for the 10 years following its approval, which will be crucial to secure the water flow to the CGSM; (iv) a pilot project promoting efficient water management implemented with an irrigation district^[2] in the Aracataca river watershed by providing technical support and equipment, and developing supplementary studies; (v) strengthening prevention, surveillance, and control programs in the VIPIS and the SFF CGSM, through the provision of equipment - drones, GPS, boats, etc. -, and by hiring and training staff. Furthermore, the project will support activities to monitor the main drivers of biodiversity loss to propose management actions and environmental education activities with local communities; (vi) formulating an action plan to improve hydrological, socio-ecosystemic, and cultural connectivity in the CGSM focusing on indigenous territories and agricultural and livestock production areas. The action plan will be based on a study aimed at identifying and prioritizing ecological corridors that enable hydrological, socio-ecosystemic, and cultural connectivity in the CGSM considering the main ecological structure; and (vii) implementing activities for the conservation or restoration of 22,000

hectares of mangrove and riparian and tropical dry forest that are critical for the ecological connectivity of the CGSM.

Component III. Sustainable land use and forest conservation (\$3,534,000). This component seeks to foster the adoption of agroecological practices by agricultural and livestock producers in the Aracataca and Fundaci?n watersheds, to promote efficient water use, as well as conservation and restoration activities on farms. The prioritized crops are those that cover most of the agricultural area: oil palm tree (17,939 has and 647 farms), banana and plantain (1,025 has and 136 farms), coffee (8,048 has and 3,649 farms), rice (1,297 has and 75 farms), and cattle (104,166 has and 814 farms). To achieve this, funds will be provided for the development of Farming Plans that propose actions that advance connectivity, biodiversity conservation and water management on the beneficiary agricultural and livestock production farms.[3]³ To this end, participation and commitment agreements need to be executed with the different productive guilds of the prioritized industries and with the participant farmers. The main requirements to be met by farmers to obtain the farm plan benefit are: (i) the farm should be located in the connectivity corridors prioritized in Component II; (ii) farms growing crops prioritized by the project; (iii) having executed an agreement committing their active participation in the project and the contribution of \$1,000 as counterpart contribution (in-kind, or materialized as purchases of additional technologies and/or supplies for the development of the agreed-upon farm plan); (iv) having a valid identification document; (v) showing proof of legal land tenure (i.e. ownership: certificate of tradition and freedom issued no more than 30 days in advance or certificate of good faith - written proof of peaceful non-illegal possession signed by two neighbors in a witness capacity); and (vi) declaring that they do not engage in illegal activities and that there is no legal dispute or claim over the farm.

The project will partly finance the implementation of the farm plans through Agroecological Vouchers for Agricultural and Livestock Producers. These vouchers will be exchangeable for agroecological technologies seeking to (i) *improve water use efficiency*, such as water harvesting through reservoirs, cattle aqueducts, multiple-window irrigation systems, irrigation sensors, biodigesters, canals with water plants for wastewater decontamination, and/or ecological benefit for coffee; and/or (ii) *biodiversity conservation and protect water sources*, such as ecological corridors with natural regeneration of native species, hedgerows, multi-purpose forage hedges, and/or solar-powered electric fences. The vouchers will be issued in the name of the male and female heads of household, and 20% of the vouchers must be issued to female heads of household and 20% to indigenous or Afro-Colombian farmers. In addition, 80% of the vouchers must be given to small or medium-sized farms.[4]⁴ Such vouchers will be for a maximum amount of \$2,500 and can only be exchanged for supplies and/or technologies stipulated in a pre-defined menu and agreed upon between the producer and the technical expert, based on the farm plan. The beneficiary producers must have: (i) completed the farm plan; (ii) signed the 5-year conservation and sustainable production agreement, and (iii) undertaken to contribute at least \$1,000 as counterpart contribution (in cash or in-kind).

The project will finance a network of 21 demonstration farms to promote knowledge dissemination to other non-beneficiary producers, demonstrate the effectiveness of the technologies (for biodiversity conservation and sustainable water management on the agricultural and livestock production farms), and as a scaling-up strategy. Such farms must be located in the prioritized ecological corridors for connectivity under Component II, at least 15% must be led by female heads of household, and 20% must be located in indigenous communities. In total, financing will be provided to 21 demonstration farms engaged in the following crops: palm tree (5), coffee (5), banana and plantain (3), and rice (2), bovine cattle ranching (4), and buffalo cattle ranching (1).

In addition, technical assistance considering gender and culturally sensitive approaches will be provided to agricultural and livestock technical staff and producers, and other key stakeholders. Topics will cover agroecological principles and practices, participatory farm planning, and climate change adaptation. The technical assistance must consider the indigenous communities' language, women's time schedules, access to child and elderly care services, and cultural/social norms of indigenous communities.

In addition, supplementary financing strategies to foster the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices will be identified; they must benefit at least 120 farmers in addition to beneficiaries from the vouchers. This activity will aim at identifying opportunities, creating partnerships, and implementing programs and agreements to effectively scale up supplementary financing flows that support the implementation of agroecological practices (i.e., credit lines, carbon markets, etc.).

Finally, a pilot project related to behavioral economics will be developed with 500 non-beneficiary producers to foster the adoption of water-saving and ecosystem connectivity agroecological practices through an economic experiment that will implement 'nudges' - behavioral incentives. This will include a sample of producers that are not direct beneficiaries of the vouchers.

Monitoring and Evaluation. The objective of this component is: (i) to estimate results and impacts using methodologies to measure causal effects; (ii) evaluate and systematize lessons learned, and (iii) facilitate the necessary inputs to disclose the project findings to the stakeholders. The project monitoring will be done through mid-term and terminal evaluations with an in-depth analysis of gender, youth, and stakeholders' participation, among other topics. An impact assessment will be done to measure the causal effects of the intervention through baseline and final surveys to the treatment group (beneficiaries) and a control group (non-beneficiaries). The findings of the impact assessment will reduce the knowledge gap in relation to the effectiveness in the development of the project interventions and will identify the main scaling up potentials.

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

There have been no changes.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTE, LDCE, SCCF, and co-financing;

If the current trends of ecosystem transformation in the CGSM continue: i) any implemented investments will be non-coordinated and ineffective, will have little impact on the conservation objectives, and will threaten biodiversity in the CGSM; ii) local entities, the productive sector and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) will not fully participate in conservation activities; iii) scientifically-based information considering wetland health will not be effectively included in land planning and water management in the critical watersheds; and iv) isolated efforts to promote sustainable practices will not reach a "critical mass" of producers to reverse the current trends of biodiversity loss, hydrological alteration, and ecosystem degradation.

The GEF contributions will play a key role and will be highly valuable in terms of:

- (i) Fostering an inclusive environmental governance scheme that helps establish a shared vision for the CGSM among environmental authorities, research institutes, local entities, productive sectors, communities, academia, and CSOs.
- (ii) Providing the tools to effectively coordinate resources and investments through an agreed-upon and highly participatory governance model that considers science-based information (DSS, PORH, etc.) in the territorial stakeholders' planning cycle.
- (iii) Elevating the conservation goals of the protected areas (PA) of the CGSM to the regional agenda, and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the management of the Aracataca and Fundación watersheds, land use planning, activities conducted by agricultural guilds, and farm management plans.
- (iv) Working closely with the private sector, local communities, and institutions, and providing tools (such as demonstration farms, technical assistance considering gender and culturally sensitive approaches, supplementary financing strategies, and behavioral economics pilot initiative) to facilitate long-term and comprehensive changes in the production systems of the ecoregion in order to foster the conservation of strategic ecosystems and sustainable production.

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

The global environmental benefits delivered by the project have decreased from the PIF stage to CEO endorsement due to a reduction in the number of hectares intervened in Core Indicator 4. Specifically, hectares from Core indicator 4 have dropped from 509,135 Has to 387,026 Has. This is because due to the complex environmental issues faced in the Fundación and Aracataca watersheds, the country beneficiary (Ministry of Environment) decided to focalize investments in these regions, which will complement current efforts conducted by other donors. This focalized approach in Aracataca and Fundación will create synergies that potentialize environmental benefits rather than an disperse intervention. Hence, although this is a decrease in the number of Has, the studies conducted during the design stage suggest that this geographic focalization will be able to result on greater environmental benefits in the short/medium run.

7) innovativeness, sustainability, and potential for scaling up. ?

In addition to the innovations reported in the PIF, pilot projects based on behavioral economics will be conducted to promote sustainable fishing and the adoption of agroecological practices that involve efficient water use and/or biodiversity conservation actions. Behavioral science is an economic analysis method that applies psychological knowledge of human behavior to explain economic decision-making. Its application entails (i) identifying behavioral biases in the population which prevent a policy/project/regulation from being effective in attaining its objective (i.e. informational bias,

confirmation bias, status quo bias, etc.); and (ii) implementing 'nudges' or behavioral incentives (e.g. positive reinforcement, indirect suggestions, social recognition, etc.) to positively influence the behavior and decision-making of groups or individuals (e.g. water saving, implementation of agroecological practices, responsible fisheries). With such 'nudges', individuals are expected to switch from a sub-optimal position to an optimal position, from a social and environmental perspective. To measure the effectiveness of the 'nudges' on the behavioral change, a randomized control trial (i.e., experiment) will be conducted where farmers/fishermen will be randomly assigned to the treatment group (i.e., those receiving the incentives), or to the control group (i.e., those not receiving incentives).

There have been no changes in terms of sustainability and scaling-up potential.

[1] For the project design, a number of studies were commissioned to complete the initial diagnosis and develop the project intervention proposal for the following themes: 1) Governance, 2) Sustainable Production, 3) Water Management, 4) Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance, and 5) Strategic Ecosystems Conservation Strategies.

[2] 80% of the streamflow under concession in the Aracataca river watershed goes to the irrigation districts (Medina, 2021).

[3] A total of 500 farm plans will undergo an environmental planning process, including farms from the following agricultural sectors: palm oil tree (175), banana and plantain (75), rice (25), coffee (125), and cattle (100).

[4] Small or medium-sized producers are those with up to 100 has of palm trees, 50 has of banana and/or plantain, 10 has of coffee, 10 has of rice, and 100 bovines for livestock production.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The project's intervention area comprises 685,026 hectares under improved management, focusing on 470,640 ha at the protected areas, Fundaci?n and Aracataca, and watersheds that connect the SNSM to the CGSM. The geographic boundaries of the project area are between longitudes 74o51'42.07" W and 73o31'21.31" W, and latitudes 11o6'18.52" and 10o14'13.36" N.

relation to the future Project activities. For the project design, several virtual meetings were held to gather information and define the intervention proposal with representatives of the local and national governments, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and civil society organizations. Afterward, virtual missions were held for: i) identification (February 24 to March 4), ii) guidance (April 11 to 14), and iii) analysis (August 3 to 11), to hold discussions in a plenary meeting and reach a consensus with all stakeholders about the development of the project. These missions gathered more than 70 people representing 15 institutions and organizations related to the conservation and sustainable development of the CGSM.

As of October 2021, five public consultations have been held with key stakeholders such as NGOs, Academia, agricultural producer guilds, small agricultural producers, and representatives from indigenous groups. Around four to five more consultations remain pending before November 2021 to complete the Consultation Plan. Also, a video was created to share on social media platforms to reach broader audiences while the travel and meeting restrictions are in place.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed as part of the project design and built on the lessons learned from previous GEF and IADB projects in the country and the long-standing relationships between environmental institutions and local stakeholders. The main objectives of this Plan are: (i) establish a systematic approach for stakeholder participation to build constructive and sustainable relationships with key stakeholders throughout the project cycle; (ii) ensure stakeholder opinions are considered in project implementation; (iii) promote inclusive and effective participation of the affected parties concerning issues; (iv) ensure that adequate information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to interested parties in an accessible, timely, understandable, and appropriate way; and (v) provide inclusive mechanisms for the parties involved in the project to raise problems and complaints and respond to those claims and their management.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan identified the following key categories of stakeholders that might be affected by the project: (i) local community beneficiaries in the project intervention area, including farmers, Afro Colombian, and indigenous people, which are considered vulnerable and disadvantaged groups; (ii) project partners including the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente), Magdalena Regional autonomous Corporation (CORPAMAG), the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), the Natural National Parks Unit (PNN), and the Biological Resources Research Institute 'Alexander von Humboldt' (IAVH). In addition, the plan identifies a broad range of interested parties: (i) Agricultural Guilds including FEDEPALMA, AUGURA, ASBAMA, FEDEGAN, COGAMAG, (ii) other public entities, ranging from subnational territorial entities (departments and municipalities) to various ministries; (iii) NGOs and international cooperation agencies, including Fundaci?n Herencia, FAO, WWF-Colombia, TNC Colombia, indigenous organizations (CIT, Gonawindua-Tairona, etc), among others; and (iv) initiatives and programs developed in the region including 'Maximizing the Contributions of Sustainable Landscapes Managed in Colombia for the achievement of its Climate Objectives Initiative' and 'Land Governance in a Sustainable, Productive and Resilient Landscape Project,' implemented by the Natural Heritage Fund (FPN), among others.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Engagement strategy. It is worth mentioning that the project's first component is entirely dedicated to promoting participation and establishing long-term relationships among all parties for the CGSM's Governance Model. Furthermore, the project will develop a communication strategy in this component as part of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement plan that will be adapted to the project implementation needs given the diversity of the project stakeholders. The communications strategy will be developed considering gender and culturally sensitive approaches to contribute to stakeholders' greatest understanding and appropriation of the project and the CGSM's environmental goals. This will

be especially important for the indigenous peoples that should be provided with interpreters if needed. Also, consultation with this stakeholder will continue during project implementation. Their effective participation will be ensured through workshops, talks with experts, field visits, interviews, project governance bodies reunions, and experience-sharing, among others. In addition, the project includes a grievance mechanism to address and resolve complaints or grievances that arise during the project implementation phase. Stakeholders will be informed about its existence and may use it as needed; INVEMAR will register and manage grievances.

Other essential mechanisms for involving stakeholders include the Social Management Plan (ESMP) that comprises Gender Action Plan, the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), and Health and Safety Plan, among others, which will be implemented by the Project Management Unit (PMU). The Project Manager will receive feedback from the Project Steering Committee to promote the participation of stakeholders and mediate conflicts that may arise between them. Furthermore, engagement will not be done through traditional means, and flexibility will be necessary. For instance, the COVID19 pandemic, with the restrictions imposed, and the social and cultural impact, demands adaptation in the implementation of the current project, the preparation and socialization of the new additional financing, and future performance.

Finally, when the pandemic situation is manageable, face-to-face workshops will be held with local communities to consult the project, including the safeguard instruments and action plans with the indigenous communities. The consultation process followed the IADB's Operational Policy on Environment and Safeguards Compliance (OP-703).

Stakeholder	Role in the Project
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MinAmbiente	MinAmbiente is responsible for the environmental policy and technical and regulatory instrumentation. It will be part of the project Steering and Technical Committees and will play a critical role in providing strategical guidelines and linkage with public policy, supervising the project implementation, and the articulation of the different parties.
INVEMAR	INVEMAR will be the Project Executing Agency responsible for administering resources, creating strategic partnerships with local partners, securing the materialization of co-financing and delivering the expected project outputs.
CORPAMAG	It will be part of the Steering and Technical Committees and will lead the development of the PORH (O7), the pilot project for efficient water use (O8), and, in coordination with other partners, the implementation of the conservation and restoration portfolios in the prioritized watersheds (O11).
IDEAM	It will be part of the Steering and Technical Committees and will be a key partner to coordinate and provide technical advice for the development of the DSS (O5), CGSM Monitoring Program (O6), and formulation of the PORH (O7).
Alexander von Humboldt Institute (IAVH)	It will be part of the Steering and Technical Committee and will lead the development of the Action Plan to improve hydrological, socio-ecosystemic, and cultural connectivity for the CGSM ecoregion and its implementation (O10 and O11), as well as the Community-based monitoring Program (O6).
National Natural Parks of Colombia	I will be part of the Steering and Technical Committee and will technically lead the implementation of the Prevention, Surveillance, and Control (PSC) Program for the Isla de Salamanca Parkway and the Flora and Fauna Sanctuary of the CGSM protected areas (O9).

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	As the executing agency of the 'Colombia Heritage: Territorial Governance in a sustainable, productive and resilient landscape?', the coordination of activities to maximize the impact of the project will be critical, especially as regards the support to local governance programs, sustainable agricultural and livestock production, and environmental decision-making tools for the CGSM.
Indigenous Organizations	The Confederation of the Tayrona Indigenous People - CIT, by its Spanish acronym - and the Indigenous Territorial Council - CTC, by its Spanish acronym - Organization represents the Arahua and Kogui indigenous peoples of the SNSM, will participate in all the activities in the middle and upper watershed, governance model, and in the overall implementation of the project to ensure that the activities are within the management guidelines for the ancestral territory.
Guilds of prioritized productive sectors	A guild representative will be part of the Steering Committee to ensure private sector engagement and resource leverage. The guild organizations are the Association of Banana Growers (BANASAN and others), the Committee of Coffee Growers of Magdalena, the National Federation of Cattle Ranchers (FEDEGAN), and the National Federation of Oil Palm Producers (FEDEPALMA), among others. They will have a critical role in supporting and scaling up the implementation of sustainable farming practices with producers.
University of Magdalena	The University of Magdalena will be an important source of knowledge and technical advice for the different project committees, especially in relation to governance issues and the conservation strategy for strategic ecosystems.
World Wildlife Fund - WWF - Colombia and the National Planning Department	It will be key to the project implementation, especially to scale up the tools, pilot projects, and initiatives of the project to other areas of the CGSM ecoregion through the initiative <i>Colombia Heritage: Maximizing the contributions of sustainable landscapes managed in Colombia for the achievement of climate objectives</i> .
Municipality of Barranquilla and Puerto de Oro	They will be critical in coordinating governance issues and the environmental recovery of Ciénaga de Mallorquin (which is part of the SDER-CGSM). These actions will be key to ensuring the ecosystem health, including the city in the governance model of the CGSM ecoregion, and restoring the wetland.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

One of the main barriers that the project will face is the limited participation of women, especially in the decision-making, local governance bodies, and the management of production systems. The project proposes the following approaches to overcome the identified barriers:

1. **Strengthening the executing agency and the coordinating unit.** The project team and key partners for the execution will be trained in developing, implementing, and monitoring gender equality strategies throughout the project. In addition, as part of the monitoring activities, the indicators of the gender action plan and other data will be collected and analyzed to adapt the project activities and increase the participation of women.
2. Providing **tools and strengthening capacities to guarantee the inclusion of women and young people** in leadership positions in the CGSM governance model. Steps will be taken for women to have a right to speak, vote, and take decisions through i) showing the significant contributions of women to conservation and sustainable development, ii) implementing training activities that are culturally sensitive to increase gender awareness and build essential capacities related to gender equality, and iii) incorporate gender equality to the by-laws and constitution of the CGSM governance model.
3. Promoting a **family approach for decision-making at farms** and providing culturally appropriate technical assistance considering a gender-sensitive approach. The project will implement a "family approach" so that the whole family unit - rather than the productive system owner or manager alone, who is usually a man - receives the benefits and participates in decision-making at the farm. In addition, women will jointly sign the conservation and sustainable production agreements, receive agroecological vouchers and participate in decision-making related to the farm plan development. The project will implement technical assistance considering a gender-sensitive approach, women's availability of time, and child care needs, including female technical assistants, among other things.

The Gender Action Plan was carried on as part of the design following IDBG's and GEF policies. Hence, it is part of the Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) Social and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) attached as a supporting document.

Gender Action Plan

Activity considering a Gender-Sensitive Approach	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Schedule	Person in charge
Technical advice and training for the executing agency to develop, implement and monitor gender equality strategies.	Advisory services hired	1	0	15,000	Year 1	INVEMAR and the Project Team
	Workshops	5	0		Throughout the project	INVEMAR and the Project Team

Hiring a social specialist to incorporate gender, ethnicity, youth, and vulnerable groups as cross-cutting themes.	Hiring process completed	1	0	Included in component III.	Year 2 to 5	INVEMAR and the Project Team
Ensure the equitable participation of women in the SC and TC of the project.	% of women in the SC and TC	50	0	No cost.	Throughout the project	INVEMAR and the Project Team
Monitoring of the participation of women in the project activities.	Monitoring system implemented	1	0	Including monitoring and evaluation budget.	Throughout the project	INVEMAR and the Project Team
Designing and implementing a communication strategy regarding the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the CGSM, developed with a differential approach.	# of communication products considering gender, youth, ethnicity, and hearing impairment aspects	5	0	\$113,184 (included in O3)	Throughout the project	INVEMAR and the Project Team
Implementing a strategy to increase women's participation in the CGSM governance model	% of women participating in the CGSM Governance Committee(s)	30	0	Included in O1	Throughout the project.	INVEMAR and the Project Team
Implementing a strategy to secure the inclusion of gender considerations in component 3.	# of workshops to provide technical assistance training considering gender and culturally sensitive approaches	275	0	Included in O12	Year 2 to 5	INVEMAR and the Project Team
	% of farm plans that include gender considerations	100	0	Included in O13	Year 2 and 3	INVEMAR and the Project Team

	% of agroecological vouchers given to the family (man and woman)	80	0	Included in O14	Year 2 to 5	INVEMAR and the Project Team
	% of agroecological vouchers given to female heads of household	20	0	Included in O14	Year 2 to 5	INVEMAR and the Project Team
	% of demonstration farms led by female heads of household	15%	0	Included in O15	Year 4 and 5	INVEMAR and the Project Team

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

There have been no changes.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

According to the IADB's Operational Policy on Environment and Safeguards Compliance (OP-703), the project has been classified as category B because the works contemplated under Components 2 and 3 can generate moderate environmental and social risks and impacts, especially related to potential effects on critical natural habitats and cultural sites, and difficulties for the indigenous peoples and women to access the project benefits. No impacts are expected in terms of physical relocation or economic displacement. The Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) of the project identifies these risks and impacts, and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) defines measures to manage them through a Biodiversity Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Gender Equality Plan, and Health and Safety Plan, among

others. The ESA/ESMP meets the requirements of the safeguard policies of both the IADB and the GEF. The project has a Substantial environmental and social risk due to the complex sociopolitical and environmental context of the CGSM. 2021 will see the completion of the process for significant and culturally appropriate consultations with the different project stakeholders, including the agricultural, livestock, and fisheries sector, the institutions, the academia, civil society and indigenous authorities and organizations, and Afro-Colombian populations. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the consultations will be conducted combining virtual and partially in-person methodologies depending on the context and profile of the consulted stakeholders. The publishable version of the [ESA/ESMP](#) is available on the IADB's website. The final version, along with the consultations report, will be published on the same site before the Operations Policy Committee (OPC) is held.

Climate Risks. Colombia has policies requiring the integration of climate actions in all the economic sectors and planning documents and establishing climate change scenarios for 10, 30, and 50 years. There has been an Interinstitutional Climate Change Committee in the department of Magdalena in operation since 2016. The climate change risk identified for the project evaluation considered the Comprehensive Climate Change Territorial Management Plan of the Department of Magdalena 2040 (PIGCCT; MADS, 2015). According to this Plan, the temperature in this department will increase by 2.4°C on average by the year 2100; however, the municipalities located in the intervention area will see the lowest temperature rises due to being close to the SNSM. For this same period, precipitations will decline by up to 23% on average. The PIGCCT considers that the threats to biodiversity and its sensitivity to climate change are very low. However, extreme weather events, like floods and droughts, will accelerate the degradation of the wetland complex, especially due to the decline in the freshwater inflows as a result of the 'El Niño' phenomenon. Based on the preceding analysis, the overall risk is rated as 'moderate.' The PIGCCT recommends the following measures to protect biodiversity from the effects of climate change, which have been included as part of this GEF proposal: i) an information system for decision-making that includes a climate information module, ii) technical assistance to agricultural and livestock producers considering a climate change approach, iii) implementation of incentives for the conservation of private lands, iv) fighting deforestation and land degradation, v) implementation of measures for efficient use of water resources, vi) restoration of the upper watersheds of SNSM, and vii) water governance agreements.

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Measure
<p>Social. Little participation of key vulnerable groups like community leaders, women, young people, and ethnic groups.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>As a mitigation activity, it is planned to undertake communication and awareness-raising activities in connection with the project, specifically to promote the participation of these groups and technical assistance considering gender and culturally sensitive approaches.</p>

<p>Governance. Lack of engagement of the institutions that are part of the CGSM governance to generate cooperation, communication, and information sharing schemes.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>To mitigate this risk, specific agreements/arrangements will be implemented with all key stakeholders, specifying the responsibilities of each party in the project implementation process, particularly with regards to control measures and in the operation, maintenance, and monitoring of investments and strategies.</p>
<p>Sustainability. The lack of resources for the operation and maintenance of the investments made by the project in the long term may threaten the sustainability of such investments.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>To mitigate this risk, the project contemplates the execution of engagement agreements that identify and estimate the responsibilities and costs that will be assumed by the institutions that will remain responsible for the operation of the investments, as well as the design of a financing strategy that enables guaranteeing the implementation of environmental governance actions in the long term and a parallel financing strategy that enables identifying supplementary financing lines to promote and maintain farm investments by producers.</p>
<p>Institutional. In relation to potential public order disruptions and lack of safety in the area that could threaten the implementation of the project activities.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>To mitigate this risk, the strategies regularly applied by PNN for the protection of its park rangers in the PAs will be considered, open communication will be maintained with the community to be truly aware of public order conditions and report them to the competent authorities, as necessary, and an anonymous reporting mechanism specific for the project will be contemplated.</p>
<p>Climate. Climate risks to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The following measures to protect biodiversity from the effects of climate change were included as part of the project: i) the DSS and PORH will include a climate information module, ii) technical assistance to agricultural and livestock producers considering a climate change approach, iii) implementation of incentives for the conservation of private lands, iv) fighting deforestation and land degradation, v) implementation of measures for efficient use of water resources, vi) restoration of the upper watersheds of SNSM, and vii) water governance agreements.</p>

<p>COVID-19. The current pandemic might threaten the execution of field activities in the project area, and therefore, the achievement of project's objectives.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The following measures will be included as part of the project: (i) to establish strict biosafety protocols for field visits including staff, consultants, and contractors; (ii) provide trainings on COVID-19 biosecurity protocols to project actors (i.e. staff, consultants, contractors); and (iii) monitor of the COVID-19 prevalence in the project area in order to adjust biosafety protocols in a rapid manner.</p>
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6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The executing agency for the project will be the ?Jose Benito Vives de Andreis? Marine Research Institute (INVEMAR). The Project Team will be exclusively dedicated to the implementation of the operation, and it will work directly with the Coordination of Research and Information for Marine and Coastal Management (GEZ) from INVEMAR, and in coordination with the different scientific, administrative, and supporting bodies for the technical and fiduciary execution of the project. The Project Team will have members with the following full-time key roles: i) Project Director; ii) Planning and Monitoring Specialist; iii) Procurement Specialist; and iv) Financial Specialist. These roles must meet the profiles defined in the terms of reference previously agreed upon with the IADB.

For the project execution, the following will be created: (i) a Project Steering Committee (SC) formed by the legal representatives appointed by INVEMAR, MinAmbiente, CORPAMAG, IAvH, IDEAM, and PNN, and a representative of a guild that is a beneficiary of the project; the SC will be the main decision-making body; and (ii) a Project Technical/Scientific Committee (TC) formed by delegates of the same institutions that comprise the SC, which will be entrusted with the monitoring of the project execution and will perform the validation of the technical and operational management. The SC and TC will ensure the equitable participation of women and men.

The Project Steering Committee (SC) will meet at least twice a year, and its duties will include: (i) lay down strategic guidelines on relevant aspects related to the Project that enables its budget and physical execution to meet the objectives and goals set for the Project; (ii) provide articulation and coordination at the highest interinstitutional level to create enabling conditions for the execution of the Project; (iii) define high-level actions and decisions; (iv) ensure the effective implementation of the strategic guidelines to enable the fulfillment of the Project objectives; (v) solve highly complex conflicts or issues; (vi) monitor the fulfillment of the project schedule; and (vii) monitor and guarantee parallel financing items required by GEF, among others. The SC will be integrated by high-level staff with decision-making power from MinAmbiente, CORPAMAG, IAvH, IDEAM, and PNN.

The Project Technical/Scientific Committee (SC) will meet at least four times a year, and its duties will include: (i) validate and review terms of reference for hiring specific consulting services and companies

when required in the POM; (ii) provide technical/scientific recommendations for the successful development of the project outputs; (iii) validate technical requirements for the procurement of goods and services and their transfer to other project beneficiary institutions; (iv) check that consultancy outputs meet the technical/scientific specifications initially required; (v) analyze and validate the menu of technologies of Component III on a yearly basis; (vi) validate and review the project AWP, among other duties. The TC will be formed by the technical staff of MinAmbiente, CORPAMAG, IAvH, IDEAM, and PNN. The technical staff of the partner institutions allocated to the TC will refrain from providing recommendations, reviewing outputs, validating terms of reference, and/or evaluating the performance of activities carried out by their institutions. The TC may invite people from the private sector, social actors, and universities to participate as advisors when it deems it appropriate.

The first disbursement of project resources will be subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions, to the IADB's satisfaction: (i) interagency agreements must have been executed between INVEMAR and: MinAmbiente, CORPAMAG, IAvH, PNN, and IDEAM. Such agreements must define the responsibilities of each entity in the project execution, which includes undertaking to provide technical specs prior to the procurement of goods and/or services that may benefit the participating institutions, and of parallel financing, and allocating the specific staff of these institutions that will participate in the Steering Committee and Technical Committee, ensuring the provision of supplementary financing for the project; (ii) the project team must have been created and staffed, and its key members must have been designated according to the provisions of the Project Operational Rules (POR); and (iii) the POR must have been approved and be in effect according to the terms previously agreed upon with the IADB. Once the conditions precedent related to the legal report, designation of an authorized signer, and opening of a designated account to receive the loan resources have been met, INVEMAR may request and receive the first disbursement of up to \$250,000 to cover the costs of hiring the key staff of the Project Team.

The **Project Operational Manual (POM)** detail all the aspects of the project execution, including, among others: (i) the organizational scheme, including the details of the roles of the SC and TC, (ii) the technical and operational arrangements for the execution of the project outputs; (iii) the environmental and social agreements detailed in Annex B of the Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR); (iv) the scheme for the programming, monitoring and evaluation of results; and (v) the guidelines for procurement and financial management and audits. The POM will define the structure, members, competencies, and powers of the project team, as well as the project operation model for interaction with the partner institutions and other entities that will participate in the execution, the main rules and procedures in terms of programming, financial and accounting management, procurements, audits, and monitoring and evaluation of the program. In addition, it will establish the dynamics for the responsibilities of the parties, communications, coordination, among other aspects. Given the diversity of actors involved in the project implementation, the POM will also include a mechanism to define the agreements that must be considered prior to the procurement of goods and/or services that will benefit any of the participant institutions. This mechanism will consider the responsibilities in the definition of technical specs, design of terms of reference, fulfillment of specific requirements, technical supervision for the acceptance of goods and services, use control and accountability, maintenance, operation, and/or sustainability plans, among other key aspects to ensure proper use of the investments.

There will be specific coordination with the operations financed by the Global Environment Facility in Colombia: The *Consolidation of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) at National and Regional Levels* (GEF ID: 5680) and the *Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Magdalena River Basin* (GEF ID: 4849) projects will generate key inputs to improve the management effectiveness in protected areas and the eco-hydrological modeling of watershed systems. The IADB is the implementing agency for these projects. There will also be coordination with the *Paramos for Life* project (GEF ID: 10361), especially to share lessons learned and knowledge generated for the governance tools, landscape-scale planning, and sustainable production systems, and with the *Paramos for Life* (GEF ID: 10300) project, to share knowledge to establish connectivity strategies for the protected areas and incentives for sustainable production with indigenous groups.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

There have been no changes.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The knowledge management activities will seek to document and summarize the lessons learned throughout project implementation, ensuring they get properly documented in the half-yearly and annual reports. The foregoing seeks to ensure there is detailed information on the process that leads to the success or failure of the actions implemented by the project. In addition, the project impact assessment will evaluate the effectiveness of the activities stipulated under Component III and will provide strategic guidelines to scale up the mechanism to support agricultural and livestock producers in their shift to sustainable production systems in other areas of the CGSM. Furthermore, through the capacities built with local institutions and agricultural guilds, as well as the demonstration farms, it is expected to disseminate the expected results and encourage other producers to adopt agroecological practices. Finally, the awareness-raising and communications strategy (O3) will include internal and external communication activities (project governance) to disseminate the generated knowledge. The strategy will include concrete activities (key messages, audiences, required communication copies, types of media - print, social media, etc.) to ensure knowledge is properly shared, generating the expected impact.

The budget and concrete activities are the following:

ID	Activity	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
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1	Design and implement the communication and awareness-raising strategy in social communications.	\$141,000 (included in O3)	X	X	X	X	X
2	Project's publications on systematization of lessons learned for the scaling up of results and measurement of impacts.			X	X	X	X
3	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. Support the systematization of lessons learned, regularly produce analytical reports including learning and other knowledge management outputs.	\$120,000 (included in costs of component 3)	X	X	X	X	X
4	Establishment of demonstration farms. Main knowledge transfer tool related to the adoption of agroecological practices implemented by the project.	\$359,326 (included in O17)				X	X
5	Perform an impact evaluation for the interventions under component III.	\$200,000 (included in monitoring and evaluation)	X				X
6	Training program to technical staff and key stakeholders done. Training to local stakeholders to build capacities and enable scaling up to other areas within the CGSM.	\$200,000 (included in O12)	X	X	X		

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The Project has a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that specifies the measurement of indicators, the monitoring methodology, data requirements, responsible parties, and the estimated budget for the implementation of activities. INVEMAR, as the Executing Agency, will lead and implement the project monitoring and tracking activities on the field and will submit a report on the progress of the activities under each component to the IADB, every year within 60 days of the end of each half of the year during the execution. Such progress reports must meet the IADB and GEF policy requirements and include the following information: (i) fulfillment of the established technical and financial targets, explanation of deviations and corrective measures; (ii) fulfillment by producers, technology suppliers, guilds, beneficiary institutions, and partner institutions of the terms established in agreements/contracts signed with the project; and (iii) progress in the outcomes. In addition, every year INVEMAR will provide the technical inputs necessary for the IADB to prepare the PIR to be submitted to the GEF in a timely manner. The reports for the second half of the year will include the Annual Work Plans (AWP) for the following

calendar year, with updated Disbursement, Procurement, and Risk Management Plans. The project progress will be examined at least once a year by the Steering Committee.

INVEMAR will submit a mid-term evaluation report to the IADB within 90 days from the date on which 50% of the loan resources have been committed or 50% of the execution period has elapsed, whichever occurs first. In addition, within 90 days from the date on which 90% of the operation resources have been disbursed, INVEMAR will submit a terminal evaluation report to the IADB. This report will include the results of the program impact evaluation. Based on the IADB and GEF policies and regulations, an independent third party will conduct the terminal evaluation in coordination with INVEMAR, the Steering Committee, and IADB.

#	GEF/IADB Requirements	Indicative Budget	Date
1	Kick-off Workshop	2,000 (included in the PMC)	Year 1
2	Project Inception Report	No cost	Year 1
3	Technical studies to advance the contribution to the Global Environment=Benefits.	(Included in O10 and O6)	Year 1 and 5
5	Monitoring of the gender plan, knowledge management, and stakeholder involvement.	(included in the PMC costs and implementing agency fee)	Twice a year
6	GEF Project Implementation Report - PIR	No cost	Yearly
7	Project technical supervision missions	(included in the implementing agency fee)	At least twice a year
8	Mid-term and Terminal Evaluation	\$80,000	Year 3 and 5
	Total	\$82,000	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The *Ex-ante* Economic Evaluation **concluded that the project is feasible from a socio-economic viewpoint**, with a 29.78% yearly return on the initial investment (IRR) and a net present value of \$5.1 million. This quotient represents the Project's degree of coverage of costs flows to remain feasible from a socio-economic viewpoint, considering a 12% yearly opportunity cost and a timeframe of 15 years. The main socio-economic benefits considered and reported in this evaluation include:

1. Increase in the project beneficiaries' income due to a rise in agricultural and livestock production and fisheries, and a decline in food insecurity. The improved food security will also bring benefits in terms of nutrition and health.
2. Increased climate change resiliency and securing of production, which favors the stability of producers' income and food availability in the medium and long term.
3. Improved conditions of access to the markets, avoiding losses in the planting, harvest, and post-harvest phases.

In addition, the actions to improve the health of the CGSM ecosystem will have a significant impact on the supply and support ecosystem services, which are key to the well-being of the people living in this region. For example, restoring the mangrove and promoting sustainable artisanal fisheries will have an impact in terms of an increase in fisheries. Likewise, forest conservation and restoration actions will impact the quality and amount of water, which in turn has global co-benefits in the reduction of deforestation and CO2 emissions. In addition, the activities of Component III in the production systems will have further effects on other ecosystem services that are key to the socio-economic well-being in the CGSM ecoregion, including, most notably: storm protection, firewood, water regulation, reduced soil erosion, and loss, food supply service, pollination, among others. Finally, the comprehensive approach of the project will enable directly addressing the main drivers of loss and transformation of the Global Environmental Benefits (GEB) of the CGSM. Therefore, the materialization of the aforesaid socio-economic benefits is essential to ensure the sustainability of the intervention and to effectively manage the existing socio-economic conflicts.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approva I	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

According to the IADB's Operational Policy on Environment and Safeguards Compliance (OP-703), the project has been classified as category B because the works contemplated under Components 2 and 3 can generate moderate environmental and social risks and impacts, especially related to potential effects on critical natural habitats and cultural sites, and difficulties for the indigenous peoples and women to access the project benefits. No impacts are expected in terms of physical relocation or

economic displacement. The Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) of the project identifies these risks and impacts, and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) defines measures to manage them through a Biodiversity Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Gender Equality Plan, and Health and Safety Plan, among others. The ESA/ESMP meets the requirements of the safeguard policies of both the IADB and the GEF. The Project has a Substantial environmental and social risk due to the complex sociopolitical and environmental context of the CGSM. 2021 will see the completion of the process for significant and culturally appropriate consultations with the different project stakeholders, including the agricultural, livestock, and fisheries sector, the institutions, the academia, civil society, and indigenous authorities and organizations, and Afro-Colombian populations. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the consultations will be conducted combining virtual and partially in-person methodologies depending on the context and profile of the consulted stakeholders. The publishable version of the ESA/ESMP is available on the IADB's website and attached to the project documents. The final version, along with the consultations report, will be published on the same site before the Operations Policy Committee (OPC) is held.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
The Environmental and Social Analysis and Plan (ESA)	CEO Endorsement ESS	
CO-G1014_SSF_20200211_1453	Project PIF ESS	
CO-G1014_SPF_20200211_1453	Project PIF ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Results Framework

Project Objective	The general objective of the project is to improve the CGSM ecosystem's health to foster biodiversity conservation. The specific objectives are the following: (i) Strengthening the environmental governance of the ecoregion in a participatory manner; (ii) Promoting the adoption of tools for biodiversity conservation, improving strategic ecosystems connectivity and water use efficiency; and (iii) Increasing the area under sustainable production practices in the Aracataca and Fundación watersheds.
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IMPACT

Purpose/Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Final Target	Means of Verification	Comments/Assumptions
Impact: Improve the CGSM ecosystem's health to foster biodiversity conservation.						
Mangrove's index of biological integrity (IBIM)	IBIM average	2,27 (Fair condition)	2019	3 (Good condition)	IDEAM and INVEMAR technical reports	Baseline source (LB): INVEMAR (2019) (average of the IBIM in the 7 annual stations).
Fish catches at CGSM	Ton/year	4.226	Average 2017-2019	4.648	INVEMAR technical reports	BL: INVEMAR (2019) Target: 10% (Economic Evaluation)
Economic value of mangroves ecosystem services	US\$	CO2 sequestered 97 million Fisheries: 3,4 million	2021	CO2 sequestered: 97,55 million Fisheries: 7,4 million	Project final and midterm evaluations reports	15-year goal values. Source: Economic evaluation (Component 2) Carbon capture : De la Peña, A., C. A. Rojas & M. De la Peña. (2010). Carbon capture: 96.7 tons x Ha of mangrove Carbon prices (US \$ 28.5 / ton: Reuters (2021) Ecosystem services supporting fisheries: CONTRERAS, A. (2016).
Value of the ecosystem services from agricultural production, water-saving, and carbon sequestration	US\$	Food Production 17,8 million Water saving: 0 Carbon Capture: 0 17,8 million	2021	Food Production: 23,14 million Water saving: 1 million Carbon Capture: 1 million 25,8 million		15-year goal values for the adoption of agricultural technologies. Target source: Economic analysis Agricultural Production: a 30% increase is expected based on impact studies of similar projects: -PAGRICC Nicaragua: 31% (González Flores M & M Le Pommellec, 2019) -GEF Palmero: 45% (Salazar, Avila and Fahsbender, 2017) -Water savings: UNESCO (2021); Fedearroz (2021); Cenicafé (2021) -Carbon Capture: IDEAM (2011) -Carbon prices: Ember-climate y Reuters

OUTCOMES

Purpose/Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Y1* 2022	Y2 2023	Y3 2024	Y4 2025	Y5 2026	Y6* 2027	End Of Project	Means of Verification	Comments/Assumptions
Outcome 1: Strengthening the environmental governance of the GGSM												
The CGSM's Governance Model has mechanisms in place to establish agreements with parties and its monitoring	agreements	0	2021	-	-	-	3	-	2	5	- Aide memoire or meeting minutes.	
Number of companies and institutions participating in the CGSM financial sustainability portfolio.	Companies and institutions	0	2021	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	- Projects execution reports.	
Number of community-based, indigenous, fishermen and farmers organizations participating in the Governance model.	Organizations	0	2021	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	- Governance committee's Aide memoire. - Governance committees participant's registration list	
Women participating in the project's Governance Committee	%	0	2021	-	30	30	30	30	30%	30%		

Purpose/Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Y1* 2022	Y2 2023	Y3 2024	Y4 2025	Y5 2026	Y6* 2027	End Of Project	Means of Verification	Comments/Assumptions
Outcome 2: Protected areas, ecological connectivity, and efficient water management												
Number of irrigation districts that decrease their annual water use by at least 10%.	irrigation districts	0	2021	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	- Water efficiency pilot project final report.	The PORH will establish the water consumption baseline and inventory of water users.
Management effectiveness of the Isla de Salamanca Parkway and in the Flora and Fauna Sanctuary of the CGSM. Core indicator 1	Average increased % (according to METT scores)	0	2021	-	-	8	-	-	12-15	12-15	- METT scores report at baseline, midterm, and final times.	Target: 12% for VIPIS; 15% for SFF. The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) methodology scores the efficient management of protected areas.

Purpose/Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Y1* 2022	Y2 2023	Y3 2024	Y4 2025	Y5 2026	Y6* 2027	End Of Project	Means of Verification	Comments/Assumptions
Habitats under sustainable management based on ecosystem-based approach. Core indicators 1, 4.1 and 4.3.	Hectares	0	2021	-	-	169.430	136.486	164.724	-	470.640	The area was estimated considering: (i) implementation of the Ramsar management plan and governance model -CGSM complex, 66,747 ha-, (ii) actions to improve management effectiveness implemented in Protected Areas - VIPIS 56,593 ha and SFF 27,020 ha-; and (iii) Aracataca watershed management plan, socio-ecosystemic plan for the ecoregion, and implementation of agroecological practices -Aracataca basin 83,117 ha, Foundation basin 237,162, both without SNSM PNN-.	This area corresponds to the area under environmental management, conservation, and restoration to improve the connectivity of strategic ecosystems. <i>CRF Flag</i>
Number of institutions and organizations of the governance model which regularly use the DSS.	Institutions and organizations	0	2021	-	-	4	8	10	12	12	-DSS progress reports	

Purpose/Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	Y1* 2022	Y2 2023	Y3 2024	Y4 2025	Y5 2026	Y6* 2027	End Of Project	Means of Verification	Comments/Assumptions	
Outcome 3: Sustainable land use and forest conservation													
Additional area under conservation and sustainable production Core indicator 4.3	Hectares	0	2021	-	-	-	-	-	11.862	11.862	-Farming plans progress reports	Goal: Econ. Eval. Spillover: Santos-Montero y Bravo-Ureta et al., (2017)	
Producers adopting new sustainable production practices for improving water use efficiency Core indicator 11	Producers	0	2021	-	-	-	100	200	288	288			
Producers adopting new sustainable production practices for conserving biodiversity Core indicator 11	Producers	0	2021	-	-	-	200	200	432	432			
Producers adopting new sustainable production practices for improving water use efficiency and conserving biodiversity (spillover) Core indicator 11	Producers	0	2021	-	-	-	-	-	185	185			
Area under conservation and restoration processes within beneficiary farms Core indicator 4.3	Hectares	0	2021	-	-	-	-	-	4.485	4.485			
Producers with improved access to investment and/or agricultural services. Core indicator 11	Producers	0	2021	-	50	100	300	500	720	720			CRF Flag
Women beneficiaries of economic empowerment initiatives Core indicator 11	Women	0	2021	-	-	-	-	-	100	100			CRF Flag Gender Flag
Beneficiaries of increased resilience to disasters and effects of climate change Core indicator 11	Beneficiaries	0	2021	-	-	-	-	-	500	500			CRF Flag

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comments	Answers
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Comment by Jennifer Novotney, U.S. Department of State (DOS), Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES), Office of Environmental Quality (ENV), Council, United States made on 1/11/2021

Comment:

? We recommend greater clarity on how the technical study identifying forest corridors will be essential to this project.

The alteration of the hydrodynamics of the CGSM is one of the main problems of the wetland and affects the mangroves of this ecosystem. Both salinity and precipitation are the most important factors in regulating the state of these mangroves. The role of the rivers contributing to the CGSM becomes vital under this scenario. The five main tributaries to the CGSM (Frio, Sevilla, Fundacion, Aracataca and Tucurinca rivers) form in the SNSM. As these tributaries descend into the Cienaga, they leave the protected area and continue through indigenous territories, where the natural resources are mostly well conserved. Under the 2000 mosl, the rivers enter areas under the process of colonization with intense logging, and once they reach the lowlands, they pass through areas of intense agriculture associated with the banana and the palm industries, as well as urban centers. In fact, sedimentation from deforestation in these watersheds has a direct impact on the mangrove ecosystems that are part of the wetland. Riparian forests play an important role in water storage and trapping sediments, two aspects directly affecting the wetland ecosystems downstream.

The technical study to identify forest corridors will deliver an action plan for the CGSM ecoregion's connectivity (Output 10) to identify areas and activities needed to improve ecosystem connectivity. Hence, this study and action plan will identify and finance the implementation of conservation and restoration activities in mangrove areas (through output 11); tropical dry forest and riparian forests forest within intense agricultural and livestock activities (through outputs 13 and 15); and in indigenous territories (through output 11). Although these areas under conservation and restoration may be spread out through the Fundaci?n and Aracataca watersheds, they must be located within the prioritized corridors to contribute to the final connectivity goals. In conclusion, the technical study to identify the corridors is essential to prioritize sites for implementing conservation and restoration actions of the GEF project.

Comment by Kordula Mehlhart, GEF Council Member, Head of Division on Climate Finance, BMZ, Council, Germany made on 1/7/2021

Comment:

Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal:

? The incentive scheme which will be created and reach most of the livestock and agricultural farms in prioritized watersheds to foster forest conservation and improve land management focusing on water use efficiency should favor ecosystem adaptation measures. The program should develop these adaptation measures and promote those with the private sector and indigenous communities.

? Inefficient and illegal use of water resources is widespread in the ecoregion, resulting in the water from the rivers not reaching the wetland complex during the dry season. Disruption of the hydrological dynamic affects the conservation status of threatened species. Control measures should thus be developed by the stakeholders themselves and implemented by the government agencies. This should be reflected in the risk management section of the document.

? With the establishment of the Interinstitutional Coordination Committee (ICC) for the Integral Management of the CGSM, the project aims for strong participation of the Tayrona Indigenous Confederation (CIT) and the Territorial Council of the Indigenous Governors of the SNSM (CTC). However, in order to develop and implement the innovative governance model, it would be important to ensure the participation of all stakeholders - especially farmers and agri-businesses who are capturing an excessive amount of water before it reaches the Ciénaga and thus contributes to the alteration of the water balance. Germany would thus like to request that broad stakeholder engagement from the start is ensured.

Agree. The project will support the farm planning to improve land management through agroecological practices, conservation of riparian forests, and other natural land covers remaining in private lands. The conservation of these areas is a key ecosystem adaptation measure financed by the project. Other possible measures will be identified during the farm planning process of the project.

Agree. The project identifies actions to address inefficient water use, and the risk is found on the risk assessment table. Furthermore, the role of stakeholder coordination is critical in this project. For that reason, component 1 of the project is geared towards strengthening the environmental governance of the CGSM. Also, a participatory approach has been included in the project activities related to control and to monitor.

Agree. The project stresses the particular emphasis on the indigenous organizations due to their lack of participation in similar platforms in the region. However, the project aims to increase the involvement of all kinds of stakeholders in the ICC to achieve a sustainable and working governance model. For instance, the project's expected outcomes include at least ten stakeholders (public, private, community, and ethnic organizations) directly and actively participating in the CGSM Ecoregion Governance Model. Also, the agricultural guilds will be part of the project's governance bodies. Additionally, Component 3 of the project is geared towards implementing conservation and sustainable production practices in coordination with the productive sectors currently impacting water resources that reach the Ciénaga.

Comments by STAP:

STAP member screener:

Rosie Cooney

STAP secretariat screener:

Virginia Gorsevski

Date: Nov 29, 2020

Comment:

Minor

STAP welcomes this proposal from IADB to improve production practices, hydrological functioning, and conservation management in the Cienaga Grande de Santa Marta, a very important biodiversity hotspot.

This is in generally a clear, well-written proposal integrating work from the governance to the practical on-ground level and from within National Parks to agricultural production areas. The activities and outputs target the problem and appear well-designed to achieve the desired impact, although there is considerable reliance on identification of effective incentives measures at a later stage that will be capable of shifting producers' practices.

The problem statement would benefit from considerably more detail, and the project would benefit from a clear explicit theory of change and more detailed plans for knowledge management. There is very little evidence of learning explicit lessons from previous projects (GEF/non-GEF, within Colombia or elsewhere).

The project offers several potential new innovations that could shift the basic dynamics within this social-ecological system, at least if maintained over sufficient time. The new governance regime and the approach of shifting the incentives facing primary producers represent policy and economic innovations in the system. Technological innovation will be used to facilitate and improve monitoring.

Part II, 1.a, Figure 1 presents the theory of change. Also, in the same section the project team presents the empirical evidence that supports the effectiveness of the different interventions financed by this grant including: governance, ecological restoration and agroecological practices.

Also, detailed knowledge management plan has been included in Part II, #8.

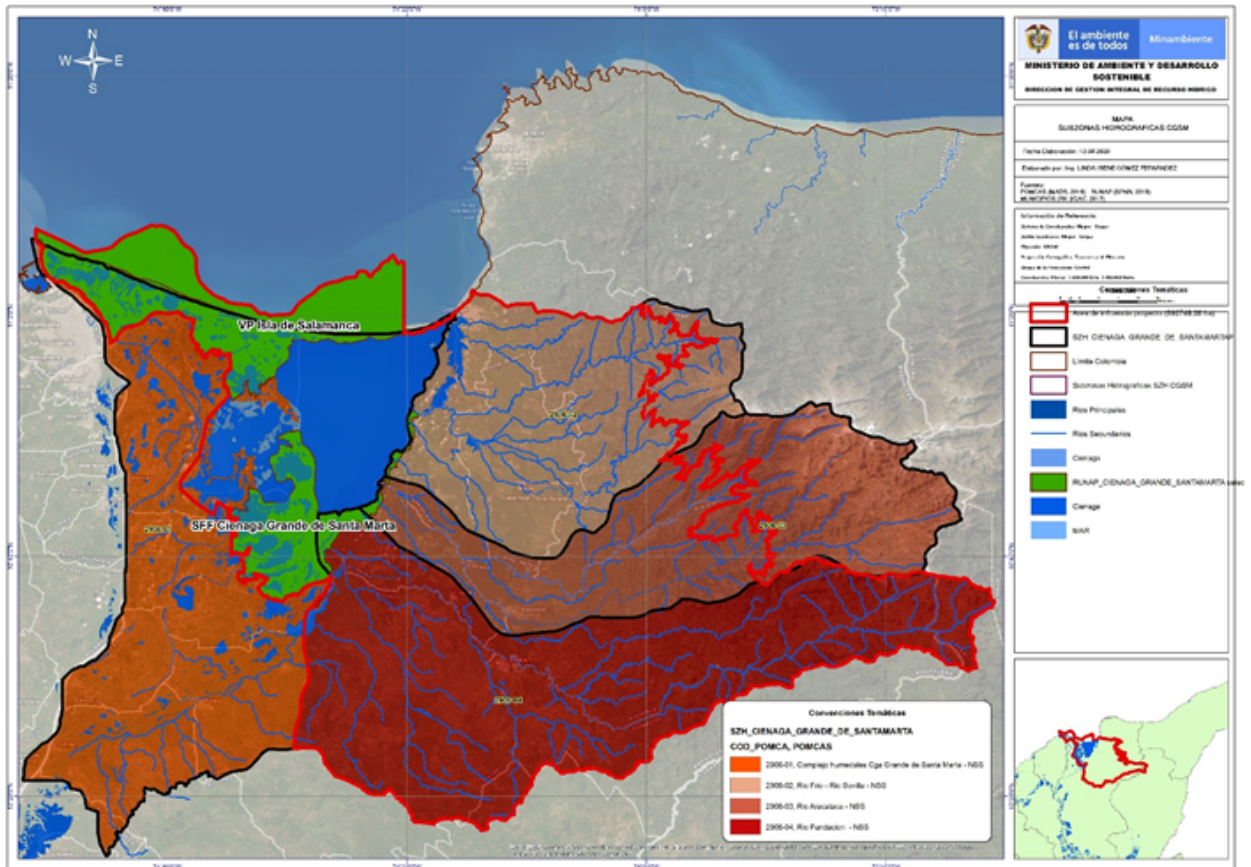
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:

N/A.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

The project's intervention area comprises 685,026 hectares under improved management, focusing on 470,640 ha at the Fundaci3n and Aracataca, watersheds that connect the SNSM to the CGSM. The geographic boundaries of the project area are between longitudes 74o51'42.07" W and 73o31'21.31" W, and latitudes 11o6'18.52" and 10o14'13.36" N.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

The budget table is also attached as a supporting document.

Project Scope Management			
#	Component/ Output / Activity	Type of Cost	TOTAL USD
Project: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta			8,219,178
1	Component 1: Strengthening the environmental governance of the CGSM		850,000
1.1	Output 1: Environmental Governance Model for the CGSM ecoregion designed and implemented.		329,000
1.1.1	Recruitment of a professional specialized in facilitation and participatory planning with institutions and communities	Individual Consulting	140,000
1.1.2	Recruitment of a professional facilitator in economic games	Individual Consulting	30,000
1.1.3	Recruitment of an ethnic minority law specialist	Individual Consulting	50,000
1.1.4	Recruitment of logistics operators (preferably local and community) for the development of workshops and meetings (food and location)	Workshops	3,800
1.1.5	Staff travel expenses	Travels	3,900
1.1.6	Document with design of Strategy of the Model of Environmental Governance of the ecoregion of the CGSM in the long term formulated and concerted	Individual Consulting	6,700
1.1.7	Implementation and monitoring of the Strategy of the Governance Model of the ecoregion of the CGSM		81,800
1.1.7.1	<i>Conduct facilitation workshops and follow-up to the Governance Model Strategy, including accompaniment of multi-stakeholder agreements</i>	Workshops	1,120
1.1.7.2	<i>Implementation of priority tasks of the Strategy of the Governance Model of the CGSM aimed at strengthening communities in terms of sustainable local development and environmental management (according to prioritization defined in year 1))</i>	Individual Consulting	20,680
1.1.7.3	<i>Development of an exchange of experiences and integration of the governance model in international networks of Ramsar Sites and Biosphere Reserves</i>	Individual Consulting	10,000
1.1.7.4	<i>Concertation with indigenous and prioritized community groups of the Roadmap for the incorporation of Black Line and Sacred Sites in the governance scheme of the CGSM (co-management and decision-making schemes). Coordination with C2 and C3 for possible implementation of prioritized actions</i>	Individual Consulting	50,000
1.1.8	Planning, ordering, environmental and territorial management instruments harmonized and approved with the Ecoregion approach of the CGSM		12,800
1.1.8.2	<i>Incidence workshops and follow-up to planning instruments for the incorporation of the sustainability approach of the CGSM ecoregion</i>	Workshops	2,800
1.1.8.3	<i>Strengthening of capabilities to implement the CGSM Ecoregion approach</i>	Individual Consulting	10,000
1.2	Output 2: Financial sustainability strategy of the Governance Model designed and implemented.		180,000
1.2.1	Portfolio (strategy) of mandatory and voluntary investments of public and private resources, compensation, volunteers, financial instruments, among others, designed and validated by the project partners, for the sustainability of the CGSM ecoregion		100,000
1.2.1.1	<i>Recruitment of a professional specialized in environmental economics</i>	Individual Consulting	30,000
1.2.1.2	<i>Conduct a feasibility study of financing opportunities and portfolio of mandatory and voluntary investments for the conservation of the CGSM ecoregion, based on its ecosystem services</i>	Consulting Firm	70,000
1.2.2	Pilot of financial sustainability based on biodiversity, prioritized from the investment portfolio, implemented as a sustainability mechanism for the management and conservation of the CGSM ecoregion		80,000
1.2.2.1	<i>Recruitment of a professional specialized in environmental economics</i>	Individual Consulting	30,000
1.2.2.2	<i>Implementation of pilot according to prioritization, for the incorporation of SE into the economy and the generation of public-private partnerships, e.g.: blue carbon in mangroves, innovations for the conservation of amphibious culture in the CGSM (gastronomy, terrestrial and coastal marine productive practices, conservation practices)</i>	Consulting Firm	50,000
1.3	Output 3: Awareness and communication campaign to enhance the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services implemented with a differential approach. (gender, ethnicity, intergenerational and disability status)		241,000
1.3.1	Coordinator for Component 1	Individual Consulting	100,000
1.3.2	Communication and awareness strategy designed with a differential approach (gender, ethnicity, age)		15,816
1.3.2.1	<i>Professional in social communication for the development of the communication and awareness strategy</i>	Individual Consulting	15,816
1.3.3	Communication and awareness strategy implemented that allows to establish strategic messages with a differential approach of the CGSM at the local, regional and national levels		113,184
1.3.3.1	<i>Professional in social communication for the implementation and monitoring of the communication and awareness strategy</i>	Individual Consulting	47,448
1.3.3.2	<i>Campaigns, participation in media, civic code, free press, among others, to make the project and the management of its partners visible</i>	Non-consulting Services	65,736
1.3.3.3	<i>National campaign on the strategic importance of the CGSM ecoregion</i>		
1.3.4	Publication plan and systematization of lessons learned for scaling results and measuring impacts		12,000
1.3.4.1	<i>Editing, designing and publishing policy report, infographic and lessons learned video</i>	Non-consulting Services	12,000
1.4	Output 4: Artisanal fishery co-management pilot project implemented, based on an ecosystem approach.		100,000
1.4.1	Expert in artisanal fishing (Fisheries Engineer)	Individual Consulting	47,376
1.4.2	Professional of biological, social or economic sciences (Professional in community work)	Individual Consulting	13,896
1.4.3	Assistant Field Technician	Individual Consulting	6,240
1.4.4	Consumable material (stationery and workshop materials. Auxiliary field materials)	Office Supplies	1,020
1.4.5	Flight tickets	Travels	884
1.4.6	DSA: Travel expenses	Travels	4,752
1.4.7	Field trips: Use of INVEMAR boats and cars	Logistics	6,380
1.4.8	Workshops with fishermen and other actors	Workshops	19,452

2	Component 2: Protected areas, ecological connectivity and efficient water management.		3,049,000
2.1	Output 5: Decision-support Information System(DSS) for the environmental management of the CGSM developed, considering climate change scenarios.		895,000
2.1.1	Facilitated process of dialogue between authorities, institutes, companies and communities carried out to generate agreements on scope, priorities and responsibilities		25,000
2.1.1.1	<i>Meetings and workshops, with professional facilitation, arranged through component 1 or coordinated by MADS</i>	Individual Consulting	15,000
2.1.1.2	<i>Meetings and workshops for the evaluation of the SISD by the actors of the governance system</i>	Workshops	10,000
2.1.2	Advice, technical assistance and training to INVEMAR and partners throughout the process of design, planning, development, implementation, refinement and training of SISD users, carried out.	Consulting Firm	115,000
2.1.3	Software development for the SISD and support for the debugging, collection of metadata, compatibility and inter-operability of existing databases, relevant to the SISD.	Consulting Firm	130,000
2.1.4	Strengthen CORPAMAG's capacity to organize, type, upload to the DGIRH platform, analyze and communicate its data related to the water resource and other key issues identified, in collaboration with MADS (DGIRH)	Consulting Firm	40,000
2.1.6	Equipment and software acquired for the operation of the SISD with a cloud platform		179,274
2.1.6.1	<i>Acquisition of equipment and software for the main operators and users of the system (CORPAMAG, PNN, institutes, water district, community users) according to the priorities identified during the design of the SISD</i>	Goods	70,000
2.1.6.2	<i>Cloud platform leasing for SISD</i>	Non-consulting Services	70,000
2.1.6.3	<i>Installation of the SISD integrated into the INVEMAR data management center (includes internet and installation of workstations)</i>	Non-consulting Services	39,274
2.1.7	Training in the use of SISD for technicians from institutions and stakeholders of the ecoregion	Workshops	34,936
2.1.8	IT technicians to support the development and implementation of SISD	Individual Consulting	45,000
2.1.9	Coordinator of component 2	Individual Consulting	130,550
2.1.10	Leader of the information system decision support	Individual Consulting	60,440
2.1.11	Computer equipment for the project team	Goods	18,800
2.1.15	Acquisitions Specialist	Individual Consulting	116,000
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2.2	Output 6: Monitoring program for the CGSM strengthened, focusing on biodiversity, water quality, and socioeconomic variables, linked to the DSS and the governance model, and implemented with community participation.		563,000
2.2.1	Acquisition and installation of 3 automatic hydrological stations for Rio Aracataca and Cienaga	Goods	135,000
2.2.2	Support for the activation of 3 automatic hydrological stations (already purchased) of the Government in Rio Foundation and make improvements to 12 manual stations in the Swamp and the rivers (IDEAM).	Non-consulting Services	24,000
2.2.3	Identification and implementation of opportunities for the use of remote sensors in the monitoring system		95,000
2.2.3.1	<i>Evaluation of opportunities to achieve more cost-effective monitoring of the swamp, rivers, rounds and watersheds (soils, vegetation, etc.), using remote sensors (satellites, drones)</i>	Individual Consulting	15,000
2.2.3.2	<i>Acquisition of equipment and software, including user training</i>	Goods	80,000
2.2.4	Strengthen the monitoring of biodiversity in aspects considered priorities by the Ramsar Committee, mainly conservation values (VOC), key bio-indicators of the health of the Swamp and rivers, and updating of baselines.		103,000
2.2.4.1	<i>In coordination with the team developing the SISD, evaluate the available data on biodiversity of the CGSM and the rivers and recommend to the Ramsar Committee the priority studies, based on their importance for the SISD and management decisions.</i>	Individual Consulting	7,000
2.2.4.2	<i>Implement the priority studies identified, which could include clams and other bio-indicators, environmental DNA, birds, the crocodile, among others.</i>	Consulting Firm	96,000
2.2.5	Carry out studies of vegetation, soils, land use, status of rivers and rounds, water quality (incl. agrochemicals) etc., which are priority gaps for the SISD and the areas of intervention of the project.	Consulting Firm	72,000
2.2.6	Update the socio-economic data of communities surrounding the Sanctuary of Fauna and Flora of the CGSM	Consulting Firm	22,000
2.2.7	Community monitoring subprogram for the collection of information on natural resources to contribute to the governance system, through the SISD where appropriate		112,000
2.2.7.1	<i>Facilitation of a participatory process with communities and other stakeholders in two important areas for the project, to develop participatory monitoring variables and methodologies</i>		
2.2.7.2	<i>Development of training workshops for participants in monitoring and support the initial implementation phase of participatory monitoring</i>	Consulting Firm	90,000
2.2.7.3	<i>Acquisition of equipment for participatory monitoring</i>	Goods	22,000
2.3	Output 7: Water Resource Management Plan (PORH, by its Spanish acronym) formulated considering climate change scenarios for the Aracataca watershed in a participatory manner.		257,000
2.3.1	Development of the PORH for the Aracataca basin, including prior community consultation	Consulting Firm	257,000
2.4	Output 8: Pilot project for efficient water management based on the PORH results implemented.		100,000
2.4.1	Design and implementation of Pilot in efficient use of water management	Consulting Firm	100,000

2.5	Output 9: Prevention, Surveillance, and Control (PSC) programs for the Isla de Salamanca Parkway and the Flora and Fauna Sanctuary CGSM protected areas strengthened.		324,000
2.5.1	Training of personnel from the SFF, VIPIS, AUNAP, municipalities, CORPAMAG, Ministry of Agriculture and community members in key sites, in identified priority skills, including collaborative surveillance	Workshops	60,000
2.5.2	Support for environmental education in neighboring communities of SFF and VIPIS and the collaboration of different institutions and community groups in the PSC.	Workshops	20,000
2.5.3	Design and implement a procedure for the preventive maintenance of vehicles, boats, engines and equipment, and provide supplies for PSC of the SFF and VIPIS		77,000
2.5.3.1	<i>Evaluation of current systems and design of a preventive maintenance program for both areas, production of manuals for each area, and training of relevant personnel.</i>	Individual Consulting	6,000
2.5.3.2	<i>VIPIS: Maintenance of vehicles, boats, equipment, facilities etc.</i>	Non-consulting Services	18,000
2.5.3.3	<i>SFF: Maintenance of vehicles, boats, equipment, facilities etc.</i>	Non-consulting Services	17,000
2.5.3.4	<i>VIPIS: Fuel and field rations for patrols, in addition to the budget.</i>	Logistics	26,000
2.5.3.5	<i>SFF: Fuel and field rations for patrols, in addition to the budget.</i>	Logistics	10,000
2.5.4	VIPIS: Expand collaborative program of monitoring, control and surveillance at sea with fishermen.	Travels	10,800
2.5.5	SFF and VIPIS: Acquire/replace means of transport necessary for PSC	Goods	99,300
2.5.7	Purchase of equipment to improve the effectiveness and safety of patrols and monitoring trips in SFF and VIPIS	Goods	27,900
2.5.8	Purchase of equipment to strengthen information management capabilities, including access to SISD and online databases, in SFF and VIPIS	Goods	4,000
2.5.9	Contracting of a technical assistance specialized in gender perspective in projects and organizations, to technically support the social consultant of the project to develop and implement measures n°2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Gender Equality Plan of the project	Individual Consulting	15,000
2.5.10	Installation and operation of mailboxes and other elements of the Project Grievance and Grievance Mechanism.	Office Supplies	3,000
2.5.11	Other PGAS-related measures identified during implementation	Logistics	7,000
2.6	Output 10: Action Plan to improve hydrological, socio-ecosystemic, and cultural connectivity in the CGSM ecoregion developed, emphasizing indigenous territories and agricultural and livestock production areas		150,000
2.6.1	Study and action plan of water, socio-ecosystem and cultural connectivity for the ecoregion and definition of the ecological structure for the areas of work with indigenous people and specific productive sectors	Consulting Firm	150,000
2.7	Output 11: Areas of mangrove, riparian and tropical dry forest critical for ecological connectivity under conservation or restoration process with community participation		760,000
2.7.1	Investment portfolio for mangrove restoration, implemented		395,366
2.7.1.1	Model for the identification of priority mangrove areas for restoration, adjusted.		49,907
2.7.1.1.1	<i>Consulting Supervisor</i>	Individual Consulting	9,286
2.7.1.1.2	<i>Consultancy for the construction of the model</i>	Consulting Firm	40,000
2.7.1.1.3	<i>Travel expenses</i>	Travels	64
2.7.1.1.4	<i>Transport</i>	Travels	557
2.7.1.2	Design of restoration actions in prioritized areas, community strategy and monitoring		73,236
2.7.1.2.1	<i>Topography study and drone flyby</i>	Non-consulting Services	32,000
2.7.1.2.2	<i>Purchase of baseline satellite images (prior to implementation).</i>	Non-consulting Services	2,022
2.7.1.2.3	<i>Professional of design P3</i>	Individual Consulting	12,000
2.7.1.2.4	<i>Professional of design P2</i>	Individual Consulting	9,429
2.7.1.2.5	<i>Professional of flows P2</i>	Individual Consulting	4,714
2.7.1.2.6	<i>Professional SIG P2</i>	Individual Consulting	2,571
2.7.1.2.7	<i>Professional of social P2</i>	Individual Consulting	7,071
2.7.1.2.8	<i>Field verification visit and information taking</i>	Travels	3,429
2.7.1.3	Implementation of mangrove restoration actions with community participation		246,286
2.7.1.3.1	<i>Supervision 1 (professional)</i>	Individual Consulting	12,857
2.7.1.3.2	<i>Field verification visit</i>	Travels	3,429
2.7.1.3.3	<i>Services for the implementation of restoration measures</i>	Non-consulting Services	230,000
2.7.1.4	Monitoring of restoration actions		25,937
2.7.1.4.1	<i>Purchase of closing satellite images (after implementation).</i>	Non-consulting Services	2,022
2.7.1.4.2	<i>Professional SIG P3 (interpretation of the year before and after implementation)</i>	Individual Consulting	10,579
2.7.1.4.3	<i>Professional P2 (restoration indicators for 2 years)</i>	Individual Consulting	6,480
2.7.1.4.4	<i>Field visits to measure indicators in situ (for 2 years)</i>	Travels	6,856
2.7.2	Portfolio of investments for the areas of work with indigenous people and productive sectors, formulated		14,634
2.7.2.1	<i>Location of farms and identification of actions to be implemented with the productive sectors, with resources and time available</i>	Individual Consulting	4,288
2.7.2.2	<i>Prioritization of actions to be implemented in the area of work with indigenous people, with resources and time available</i>	Logistics	10,346
2.7.3	Portfolio of investments for the conservation and restoration of tropical dry forest and riparian forests, in areas of work with indigenous people, implemented	Consulting Firm	350,000
3	Component 3: Sustainable land use and forest conservation.		3,650,178
3.1	Output 12: Training program for key stakeholders on agroecological practices, participatory farm planning, and climate change implemented, considering gender and culturally sensitive approaches.		200,545
3.1.2	Face-to-face workshop for coordinator and key actors (for 3 days on year 2)		23,922
3.1.3	Face-to-face workshop for coordinator and key actors (for 2 days on year 3)		18,837
3.1.4	Virtual workshop for coordinator and key actors (for 1 day on years 2 and 3)		1,980
3.1.5	Face-to-face workshop for technicians (for 3 days on year 2)	Consulting Firm	43,074

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

N/A.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

n/a

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

n/a