REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Implementing the Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity Approach to Conserve and Sustainable Use Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia			
Country(ies):	Colombia	GEF Project ID:	5288
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	621536
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	Submission Date:	20 February, 2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): ➢ For SFM/REDD+ ☒ ➢ For SGP ☐		Agency Fee ($):	**574,951**

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Cofinancing ($)
BD-1	1.1. Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas.	1.1. New protected areas (6) and coverage of unprotected ecosystems.	GEFTF	3,140,247	26,492,481
BD-2	2.1 Increased in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation.	2.2. National and sub-national land-use plans (17) that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem valuation services.	GEFTF	1,769,959	14,932,133
BD-2	2.2. Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks.	2.1. Policy and regulatory frameworks (4) for production sectors.	GEFTF	799,336	6,743,547
		Sub-Total		5,709,542	48,168,161
		Project management cost		342,572	2,899,821
		Total project costs		**6,052,114**	**51,067,982**

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the Caribbean Region of Colombia by implementing a strategy of socio-ecosystem connectivities that include inter-institutional articulation, territorial planning, social participation with an intercultural vision, effective management of existing protected areas (PAs), creation of new PAs and the promotion of sustainable production models.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Cofinancing ($)
1. Strengthening institutional coordination and mainstreaming the socio-ecosystem	TA	**Outcome 1.1:** The Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity approach (SEC) has been incorporated into	**Output 1.1.1:** A study of multi-criteria valuation of socio-ecosystem services and a proposal of application of incentive	GEFTF	1,798,450	13,176,246

approach in land-use planning, to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the Caribbean Region of Colombia (CRC).		public policy instruments (land use plans and regional planning) to improve the management and conservation of biodiversity in five departments (Bolívar, Sucre, Córdoba, Antioquia and Chocó) located in the western area of the CRC. *Targets: Indicator BD 2.1: a) 1,023,519 ha of terrestrial ecosystems and 181,918ha of marine ecosystems have contributed to increase the area of socio-ecosystem connectivity in the West CRC by direct effects of the project;* *b) Additional 1,694,563 ha of land/seascape have effectively contributed to the socio-ecosystem connectivity as indirect effect (replication) of the project* Indicator BD-2: *Policy and Regulatory frameworks: a) Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation*: agriculture : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1; b) *Regulations are in place to implement the legislation:* agriculture : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1; c) *The regulations are under implementation:* agriculture : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1	schemes for conservation and sustainable production. *Target: One (1) study, and one (1) proposal of application of incentive schemes.* **Output 1.1.2:** Regional Strategy for Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity for reintegrating fragmented ecosystems in CRC, designed with participatory and gender approaches, implemented and monitored. *Target: Indicator BD 2.2: a) 1 Regional Strategy for Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity designed, implemented and monitored.* *b) 1 monitoring program for flagship species of biodiversity, inter-institutional and with community participation designed and implemented.* **Output 1.1.3:** Planning instruments at regional, departmental and municipal levels incorporate the Socio-ecosystem Connectivity Strategy, implemented and monitored *Target: Indicator BD 2.2: 17 Planning instruments at regional, departmental and municipal levels, implemented and monitored (5 Departmental Development Plans 5 Municipal Land Use Plans 5 Action Plans of Environmental Authorities, the PNN Action Plan and the SIRAP Caribbean Action Plan)* **Output 1.1.4:** Platform for Information, Monitoring and Inter-sectorial Evaluation of the SEC Strategy, interoperable with the information systems of the participating entities and providing strategic guidance			

			for decision-making, designed and functioning *Target: One Platform designed and functioning* **Output 1.1.5:** One training program for capacity building for the management and implementation of the SEC Regional Strategy and the AEPMAPPS tool designed, implemented and monitored *Target: 160 officers (PNN, SIRAP, Departmental governments, CAR, Municipalities) trained for the management and implementation of SEC Regional Strategy and the AEPMAPPS tool.* **Output 1.2.1:** Communication strategy for positioning and dissemination SEC Strategy among different actors, designed in a participatory manner, implemented and monitored. *Target: One Communication strategy, designed, implemented and monitored* **Output 1.2.2:** SIRAP Caribbean Environmental Education Strategy adapted to different levels implemented in educational institutions and monitored. *Target: 1 SIRAP Caribbean Environmental Education Strategy adapted, implemented and monitored.*			

		Outcome 1.2: The population and the different stakeholders of connectivity corridors have increased awareness of the importance of biodiversity and socio-ecosystem connectivity. *Targets: a) 70% of the population has improved its perception of biodiversity and socio-ecosystem connectivities measured through surveys that include gender disaggregation. b) 50% of key stakeholders (producers, community leaders, entrepreneurs, political class, indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders, among others) have improved their knowledge, attitudes and practices for the management and conservation of biodiversity, measured by KAP surveys that include gender disaggregation.*				
2. Creating new protected areas (PAs) and improving the effectiveness of existing PAs in the CRC.	INV	**Outcome 2.1:** Marine and coastal ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs), forests, wetlands and swamp complexes have improved their management and conservation status. *Targets: a) 725,418 ha of existing and new Protected Areas (PAs) have improved their management and conservation status improving connectivity in forest, marshy and coastal and marine*	**Output 2.1.1:** Six (6) new PAs created and their management plans prepared (3Pas and 3 Civil Society Nature Reserves - CSNR) *Target: Six (6) new PAs created and their management plans prepared (3 PAs and 3 Civil Society Nature Reserves – CSNR covering at least 10.000 ha)* **Output 2.1.2:** Improved management effectiveness of 7 existing protected areas (5 national PAs and 2 regional PAs) *Target: Indicator BD 1.1:*	GEFTF	1,993,750	6,814,538

		ecosystems (at least 10,000 hectares of new APs and 715,417 ha of existing APs) *b) 3,000 hectares of AP used by indigenous and Afro-descendants under agreements of use and management of resources incorporating SEC approach* *c) 2,500 ha in buffer zones covered by plans for sustainable production incorporating the SEC approach.*	*Improvement in scores obtained in the implementation of the GEF tracking tool for management effectiveness in 7 existing AP:* • *NNP Katíos: 80* • *NNP Paramillo: 75* • *SFF Corchal "El Mono Hernández": 85* • *SFF Los Colorados: 90* • *NNP Los Corales del Rosario y de San Bernardo: 80* • *IMD Ensenada de Río Negro: 80* • *IMD Cispatá: 78* **Output 2.1.3:** Sustainable production plans incorporated into the management plans of Regional PAs, with socio-ecosystem approach, implemented and monitored. *Target: 3 sustainable production plans (agrosilvopastoral, responsible fisheries and organic beekeeping) incorporated in management plans of at least 2 Regional PAs, with SEC approach, implemented and monitored*			
3. Alternative models of sustainable production and strategies to ensure the supply of local and global ecosystem services	INV	**Outcome 3.1:** The development of four (4) mosaics for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources has contributed effectively to the socio-ecosystem connectivity in the CRC. *Target: Indicator BD 2.1: 2.429 ha of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources have contributed effectively to the socio-ecosystem connectivities in the CRC*	**Output 3.1.1:** 4 agreements for the creation of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use involving key local actors (municipalities, environmental authorities, landowners and producer organizations) *Target: 4 agreements for the creation of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use involving key local actors (municipalities, environmental authorities, landowners and producer organizations)* **Output 3.1.2:** Riparian forests in buffer zones and protected streams	GEFTF	1,796,888	28,043,189

			and canals connected with the mosaics in the basins of the Sinu and Leon rivers restored. *Target: 100 linear km of riparian forests in buffer zones and protected streams and canals connected with the mosaics in the basins of the Sinu and Leon rivers restored* **Output 3.1.3:** Sustainable production plans (SPP) in private, communal or public land, designed, implemented and monitored. *Target: 3.200 ha under sustainable production plans with existing or new certification schemes in private, community or public land, designed, implemented and monitored (300 producers – 30% women and 30% members of ethnic groups)* **Output 3.1.4:** Program for the extension and transfer of the sustainable intensification approach in priority corridors designed, implemented and monitored *Target: One Program designed, implemented and monitored*			
4. Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of project information	TA	**Outcome 4.1:** Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated *Target: Project implementation based on RBM and demonstrating sustainability*	**Output 4.1.1** Monitoring system project operating and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets *Target: Project results matrix with outcomes and outputs indicators, baseline and targets* **Output 4.1.2** Midterm and final evaluations; implementation and sustainability strategy adjusted to recommendations. *Target: 1 mid-term evaluation and 1 final evaluation*	GEFTF	120,454	134,188

Subtotal		5,709,542	48,168,161
Project management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	342,572	2,899,821
Total project costs		**6,052,114**	**51,067,982**

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME ($)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount ($)
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	In-kind	773,058
National Government	Natural National Parks / Caribbean Territorial Directorate (PNN-DTCA)	Grant	819,210
		In-kind	2,726,637
National Government	Natural National Parks / Pacific Territorial Directorate (PNN-DTPA)	Grant	123,335
		In-kind	245,806
National Government	Caribbean Regional Protected Areas System (SIRAP Caribe)	In-kind	64,134
National Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)	In-kind	740,010
Local Government	Departmental Government of Antioquia	Grant	2,073,642
Local Government	Departmental Government of Bolivar	Grant	5,405,675
		In-kind	3,238,108
Local Government	Departmental Government of Chocó	In-kind	452,977
Local Government	Departmental Government of Cordoba	Grant	10,218,122
Local Government	Departmental Government of Sucre	In-kind	11,430,960
Local Government	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Urabá (CORPOURABA)	Grant	3,034,040
		In-kind	863,344
Local Government	Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Valles del Sinu and San Jorge (CVS)	In-kind	202,070
Local Government	Autonomous Corporation of Canal del Dique (CARDIQUE)	Grant	1,258,017
		In-kind	1,117,415
Local Government	Regional Autonomous Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Chocó (CODECHOCO)	Grant	260,000
		In-kind	500,000
Local Government	Regional Autonomous Corporation of	Grant	4,549,415

	Sucre (CARSUCRE)	In-kind	592,007
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	380,000
Total Co-financing			**51,067,982**

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
FAO	GEFTF	Biodiversity	Colombia	6,052,114	574,951	6,627,065
Total Grant Resources				**6,052,114**	**574,951**	**6,627,065**

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

[2] Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount ($)	Cofinancing ($)	Project Total ($)
International Consultants	80,000	0	80,000
National/Local Consultants	2,474,865	0	2,474,865

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. N NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

No changes from PIF. The project is consistent with the current policy framework in Colombia in relation to biodiversity sustainable use and conservation, protected areas, natural resources management and sustainable agriculture and fisheries.

A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

The project is consistent with the following strategic objectives of the Biodiversity Focal Area: BD-1 Increase sustainability of protected area systems, and BD-2 Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and productive sectors.

Component 1 aims at achieving the expected outcome BD-2.2 *Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory framework.* Component 1 will support the mainstreaming of the concept of *Socio-*

Ecosystem Connectivity (SEC)[1] into policy instruments (land use plans and regional planning), reducing the fragmentation and improving the management and conservation of globally significant biodiversity in buffer zones between protected areas (defined as *mosaics*) located in six departments of the Western Caribbean Region of Colombia (CRC). Component 1 will also address the development of 3 decision-making tools for orientating the SEC Regional Strategy towards the recovery of ecological structure. These 3 tools will be: a) one Platform, articulated with the information systems of the local/national environmental agencies (see output 1.1.4, Table B above); b) one training program for public officers for managing and operating the SEC Regional Strategy (see output 1.1.5, Table B); and c) one monitoring program for three flagship species, as indicators of the state of the connectivities (see output 1.1.2, Table B). This component will promote socio-ecosystem connectivity corridors, covering 1,023,519 hectares in terrestrial ecosystems and 181,918 hectares in marine ecosystems.

Component 2 will focus on the expected outcome BD-1.1 *Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas*. Component 2 will support the achievement of improved status and conservation management for key coastal-marine ecosystems, rainforests, wetlands, and swamp complexes. In this line, Component 2 will promote the creation of 6 new PAs (that were identified as conversation gaps) and the design of their management plans, increasing the surface of connectivity corridors of at least 10,000 hectares. The component will also support improvement in the management of seven (7) existing PAs under the sub system of protected areas at national and regional levels, covering a total of 715,418 ha; and will work with local communities through agreements for use and management of resources in 3,000 ha and the promotion of plans for sustainable production in 2,500 ha in buffer zones of PAs, reducing pressure and thus consolidating the conservation status of biodiversity in these PAs.

Component 3 will be in line with the expected outcome BD-2.1 *Increased in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation.* The component will support the implementation of alternative models of sustainable production and strategies to ensure the supply of global ecosystem services in the CRC. This includes 2.429 ha of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources that will contribute to strengthen the socio-ecosystem connectivity under the biodiversity conservation approach in production landscapes and seascapes. Participatory agreements for the creation of mosaics will be signed, and plans for sustainable production will be designed and implemented in 3.200 ha benefiting 300 families, including new and/or existing certification schemes. The project will restore 100 linear km of riparian forest in the basin of the Sinú and Leon Rivers in buffer zones as a strategy for sustainable landscape management and will promote a program of technology extension and transfer of the sustainable crop production intensification approach to promote the replication of experiences and lessons learned from this component in other geographic areas of the CRC. The component is also in line with outcome BD-1.1 since the implementation of sustainable production plans will help improve the management of Civil Society Nature Reserves (SCNR), which are protected areas in a broad sense.

Project contribution to Aichi Targets

The project will contribute to the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets: **Target** 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably; **Target** 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced; **Target** 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity; and **Target** 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:

No changes from PIF.

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

[1] For details on the SEC concept, see Section 2.1 of the FAO GEF Project Document.

The baseline project and barriers that the project seeks to address have been further analyzed and detailed during the full project preparation. Please see the FAO-GEF Project Document section 1.1.1 a) *Baseline projects and investments for the next 3-5 years* and b) *Remaining barriers to address threats on GEB.*

A. 5. **Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:**

The project aims at reducing the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the Caribbean Region of Colombia (CRC) by implementing a Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity (SEC) approach[2] that includes inter-institutional articulation, territorial planning, social participation with an intercultural vision, effective management of existing protected areas (PA), creation of new PAs and the promotion of sustainable production models.

The GEF incremental financing for Component 1 will address the strengthening of the institutional framework and capacity development through: 1) specialized technical assistance for the participatory design of a Regional SEC Strategy; 2) undertaking a study on supply and demand of socio-ecosystem services and the feasibility of implementing incentive schemes in the region; 3) mainstreaming of the SEC approach in regional, departmental and municipal planning instruments; 4) design of a communication strategy and adapting the SIRAP's environmental education strategy, incorporating in both cases the SEC vision; 5) design of a training program targeting stakeholders and the implementation of training activities (courses and workshops); 6) conducting participatory workshops to design and validate the Regional SEC strategy and mainstreaming the SEC approach in planning tools; 7) design and implementation of an information management platform, 8) implementation of communication and environmental education activities aimed at increasing the awareness of stakeholders and the population of the CRC in general on the SEC approach and biodiversity conservation; and 9) design and implementation of a biodiversity monitoring program.

The incremental resources will, in Component 2, finance the establishment of new PAs and improving the management effectiveness of existing PAs through: 1) technical assistance for studies and undertaking consultations for the creation of new regional protected areas, and participatory formulation of their management plans; 2) supporting the improvement of administration and management effectiveness of existing PAs through delimitation, and development of agreed proposals for buffer zone use, design and implementation of resource use and management agreements with ethnic communities; workshops for socialization of management plans, procurement of equipment (computer, signaling, monitoring, outboard motors, boats for river and marine areas, telecommunications, motorcycles, trucks); and improvement of PA infrastructure; 3) feasibility studies of value chains and incentives for sustainable production in buffer zones, and 4) design and implementation sustainable production plans and training for producers in buffer zones.

In Component 3 the incremental resources will be used to develop alternative models for sustainable production to ensure the supply of local and global ecosystem services through: 1) technical assistance for participatory design and agreement for the development of mosaics for conservation and sustainable use[3]; and developing GIS mapping for the implementation of SEC approach at community-level; 2) restoration of riparian forests, including training in restoration techniques (analogue forestry, productive restoration) and establishing tree nurseries; and 3) promoting sustainable production through the development of plans for sustainable production and implementation of the Farmer Field Schools methodology, including the procurement of tools and agricultural inputs, conducting field days and training for farmers; and extension activities to promote the adoption of sustainable production practices.

Changes in the results framework compared to the PIF

[2] SEC is defined as the "*collective construction of mosaics of conservation and the use of spaces of socio-cultural integration to promote recovery of degraded ecosystems through the Environmental and Land Use Planning and the use of participatory management tools among institutions, communities and the productive sectors*". This approach promotes integrated conservation, restoration and sustainable use practices at the landscape level and is suitable for the local population that supports ecological viability of the PA, as well as the provision of goods and ecosystem services to surrounding communities.

[3] Mosaic is defined as "*the overlapping and coordination of different conservation categories in the same territory*". The mosaic is built with a bottom-up approach, prioritizing needs, opportunities and proposals responding to local interests, perspectives and initiatives, without excluding the national and global relevance of the PA.

The objective, components and outputs of the project remain largely unchanged and are described in detail in the FAO-GEF Project Document (section 2). There are some minor adjustments described below:

Component 1: Outcome 1.1 remains unchanged and now groups all the component outputs related to capacity development of institutions and key stakeholders in the Caribbean Region of Colombia (CRC). Outcome 1.2 now targets awareness raising of the population of the CRC so as to ensure a widespread dissemination of the SEC approach at all levels.

- Output 1.1.1 has been merged into Output 1.1.4 given that the strategic environmental assessment is an activity that is part of the process of mainstreaming the Socio-ecosystem Connectivity approach in the planning instruments of national and sub-national institutions.
- Output 1.1.5 has been moved to Outcome 1.2 and has been divided into two outputs; one output addressing the development of a communication strategy that will pursue awareness raising within the general population of the CRC, and another output addressing the development of an environmental education strategy targeting schools within the intervention areas.
- Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 have been moved to Outcome 1.1
- Output 1.2.3 has been merged into Output 1.1.3.

Component 2: Outcome 2.1 remains the same. Outcome 2.2 is now an output that groups Outputs 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4. Output 2.2.1 is now part of the intersectorial information and M&E system under Outcome 1.1. Output 3.1.5 has been moved to this component given its direct relationship with PAs.

Component 3: Outcome 3.1 remains the same with a slight change in wording. Output 3.1.1 now foresees for agreements instead of three. Output 3.1.3 now addresses the elaboration of sustainable development plans without certification schemes given that during project preparation an analysis of the level of application of certification schemes in the CRC was undertaken, concluding that certification is very incipient in the region due mainly to: i) high costs, ii) low level of knowledge and access to information on certification; and ii) low stakeholder capacity for implementation of certification schemes. Due to these reasons the project now proposes to undertake an analysis of the feasibility of implementing existing certification schemes (Ecological Food Label, Agricultural and Livestock Production Best Practices) and based on the results, disseminate information and raise awareness on these schemes to producers to encourage their application. Output 3.1.4 has been merged into Output 3.1.3. Output 3.1.5 has been moved to Component 2.

The table below summarizes the new numbering of Outputs as a result of the above-mentioned changes:

PIF	CEO Endorsement
• Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.4	• Output 1.1.3
• Output 1.1.2	• Output 1.1.1
• Outputs 1.1.3 and 1.2.3	• Output 1.1.2
• Output 1.1.5	• Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2
• Output 1.2.1 and 2.2.1	• Output 1.1.4
• Output 1.2.2	• Output 1.1.5
• Outputs 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4	• Output 2.1.2
• Outputs 3.1.3 and 3.1.4	• Output 3.1.3
• Output 3.1.5	• Output 2.1.3

Please refer to Sections 2.2 *Project Objectives*, 2.3 *Expected Project Outcomes* and 2.4 *Project Components and Outputs* of the FAO-GEF Project Document for a detailed description. Please refer to Section 2.5 *Global Environmental Benefits* of the Project Document for a full description of GEBs. The Project Results Framework in Annex A includes GEB indicators and targets at outcome level.

As a consequence of the regrouping of some Outputs and more detailed development of the project interventions there has also been some changes in the resources distribution between the PIF and CEO endorsement stages. Please refer to the Results Budget in Appendix 3 of the FAO-GEF Project Document for further details.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

The risks identified in the PIF remain. The mitigation measures have been further assessed and described. Please refer to Appendix 4 "Risk Matrix" of the Project Document for the full risk assessment.

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

FAO, MADS and executing partners will collaborate with the executing agencies of other GEF-supported programs and projects to identify and facilitate synergies, as well as with other donor-supported projects. Collaboration will be undertaken through: (i) informal communications; and (ii) exchange of information. The project will coordinate actions mainly through periodic communication between these initiatives and the Project Implementation Unit to be established.

The project will coordinate actions with the following GEF projects:

- Project GEF-UNDP # 4772: "*Sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in dry ecosystems to ensure the flow of ecosystem services and mitigate deforestation and desertification,*" which seeks to reduce deforestation and desertification processes in dry forest ecosystems of Colombia, strengthening the institutional framework and policy management. Indirectly, these actions will enable the development of connectivity with other types of ecosystems in the region, especially coastal marine and humid ecosystems located upstream, which will be covered by the FAO-GEF project.
- Project GEF-IADB # 4849 "*Sustainable Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Magdalena River Basin*", which purpose is the restoration of the Magdalena basin. The department of Antioquia is covered by this project, although the implementation of field actions in this area is not planned. This confluence territory within the Magdalena River Basin represents 14% of the area to be covered by the project of socio-ecosystem connectivity (FAO).
- Project GEF-UNDP #4916 "*Biodiversity Conservation in Landscape Impacted by Mining in the Chocó Biogeographic Region*", which aims to safeguard the biodiversity of this biogeographic region from the direct and indirect impacts of mining gold, silver, and platinum. The FAO project proposal will work in the Chocó Department, only covering the National Natural Park Katios (Component 2), to ensure the mainstreaming of the SEC concept into the Land Use Plans and other policy tools, in coordination with the departmental government (Component 1).

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

B.1.1 Project implementation and management arrangements

The project management structure will ensure the participation of key stakeholders during project planning, implementation and M&E through its decision-making structures: Project Steering Committee, Project Management Committee and Local Technical Committees.

The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will provide oversight and will coordinate the planning of project implementation; it will comprise the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN), the Regional System of Protected Areas (SIRAP) Caribbean, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), the Departmental Governments of Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó, Córdoba and Sucre, the Autonomous Regional Corporation of Sucre (CARSUCRE), the Autonomous Regional Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Chocó (CODECHOCO), the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Urabá

(CORPOURABA), the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Canal del Dique (CARDIQUE) and the Regional Autonomous Corporation Sinu and San Jorge Valleys (CVS) and FAO. The PSC will have the following responsibilities: 1) Approve the project's Annual Workplan and Budget (AWP/B); 2) Approve the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs); 3) Approve the project's final report; 4) Approve rephasings of the total amounts of the budget lines; 5) Review and approve changes to the goals and outcomes of the project; 6) Propose and agree any amendments to the FAO Agreement; 7) Invite relevant people according to the subject of each meeting.

The **Project Management Committee (PMC)** will be comprised by representatives of MADS, Caribbean Territorial Directorate of PNN (PNN-DTCA), Pacific Territorial Directorate of PNN (PNN-DTPA), SIRAP Caribe, MADR, the participating departmental governments, FAO an at least one representative of the civil society. The PMC will be responsible for decision-making, providing guidance and overseeing the Project Implementation Unit and will have the following responsibilities: 1) Follow up on the progress of activities in the four components of the project, analyzing targets achieved and difficulties; 2) Review and propose to the PSC budget transfers from different budget lines; 3) Follow up on Project indicators; 4) Follow up on the obligations of the material execution of the project and its implementation rate; 5) Review the new TORs for different charges to existing ones; 6) Invite people per competence, according to the subject of the meeting.

One **Local Technical Committee (LTC)** will be established in each connectivity corridor, with the following responsibilities: 1) Follow up on the progress of activities in the respective areas of intervention; 2) Support the planning of project activities at the level of each specific area of intervention; 3) Promote the participation of local stakeholders in project activities; 4) Promote the dissemination of sustainable production practices, taking into account the experience and local knowledge. The composition of the LTC will include - among others - representatives from municipalities, organizations and local communities, women's organizations, productive organizations.

B.1.2 Stakeholder involvement plan

The stakeholder mapping carried out during project preparation is presented in the table below, including their roles and participation in project implementation.

Stakeholders	Interests/Roles/Responsibilities in the project
Government	
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	National Environmental Authority and Operational Focal Point to GEF. Co-financier. Overall coordination between project objective, outcomes and institutional agreements, and policies and plans of the Government of Colombia, with regard to environmental issues. Executing partner of the project.
National Natural Parks of Colombia (PNN)	Entity responsible for the administration and management of the National Natural Parks system and the coordination of the National System of Protected Areas. Co-financier. Component 1: Mainstreaming the SEC criteria in public policy; technical support in the construction of the SEC Regional Strategy, technical assistance for the setup of the Biodiversity information and M&S platform, support to the environmental education strategy Component 2: Studies on conservation priorities (related to protected areas), implementing the agreements of sustainable use of biodiversity with ethnic communities, development of control and surveillance strategies; Component 3: Studies in conservation and sustainability in the use of necessary corridors in CRC, technical support in the definition of the corridors and mosaics (GIS) and support the construction of conservation mosaics.
Regional System of the Protected Areas of the Colombian Caribbean (SIRAP Caribbean)	Alliance of 16 authorities of the CRC promoting the conservation of representative and strategic ecosystems in the region. Co-financier. Component 1: Coordination and support in the construction of the SEC Regional Strategy and related control system. Defining priority areas according to the SIRAP Caribbean portfolio. Lead the implementation of environmental education and communication strategies; Component 2: Support the creation of new regional protected areas under the jurisdiction of SIRAP-Caribbean; Component 4: Monitoring of project progress.
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development (MADR) and ascribed units: UPRA, INCODER, AUNAP	MADR formulates policies for the development of the Agricultural, Livestock and Fisheries Sectors and for Rural Development. Co-financier. Strategic partner for the implementation of Component 3 (development of sustainable production initiatives, certification, incentives for production, technical assistance).

Stakeholders	Interests/Roles/Responsibilities in the project
Ministry of National Education (MEN)	MEN formulates policy guidelines on education and environmental education, among other sectors. Strategic role in the implementation of the environmental education strategy.
National Training Service (SENA)	It offers free training through technical, technological and complementary programs focused on economic, technological and social development. Important role in the implementation of component 3 (training and technology transfer).
Governments of Antioquia, Bolívar, Chocó, Córdoba and Sucre	Departmental Governments. Project partners supporting the implementation at local level. Co-financiers. Regional coordination among project objectives, outcomes and institutional arrangements and policies and plans at the departmental level, considering the Departmental Development Plans 2012-2015.
Autonomous Regional Corporations: Codechocó, Corpourabá, CVS, Carsucre, Cardique.	Local environmental authorities. Project partners supporting the implementation at local level. Co-financiers. Component 1: Coordination of land use plans and incorporation of SEC criteria. Component 2: Biodiversity Studies. Component 3: Development of production initiatives for local social ecosystem
Municipalities	Local Governments. Project partners supporting the implementation at local level.
Inter-Institutional Committees for Environmental Education (ICEE)	Responsible for design, advice, guide, follow up and evaluate the Environmental Education Plan. They will support the implementation and dissemination of environmental education strategy taking over the training of teachers.
Research Institutes: • Institute of Marine and Coastal Research • Humboldt Institute • Agustín Codazzi Geographical Institute	Research institutes linked to government agencies. They provide information and data for the formulation of the baseline and the monitoring of SEC strategy.
International Cooperation	
FAO	GEF Implementing Agency. Provision of technical assistance on land use planning, sustainable management of natural resources, rural development, biodiversity preservation, land degradation, sustainable livestock and fishery production. Support of methodologies according to international standards. Support and monitoring project implementation.
Private sector	
Guilds (Fedegan, Asohofrucol, Fishermen and fish farmers guilds, Fedetabaco, Fedepalma, Fedemaderas, Augura, Fedearroz, Fenalce, Federalgodon, Conalgodon)	They represent at the national level producers (mainly medium and large scale producers, in some cases include small-scale) and the most significant productive sectors of the CRC. They will participate in the process of building the SEC Strategy. They will support the dissemination of information on the strategy among their members at both regional and national level. Dissemination of information on sustainable production among their members.
URRÁ S.A. ESP Company	Manages the URRÁ I Hydroelectric Plant, located in the south of Tierralta municipality in the department of Córdoba and has a program of social and environmental responsibility.
Grassroots / civil society organizations	
Indigenous Organization of Antioquia (OIA)	Political representation of indigenous communities in Antioquia. Participation in the construction of the SEC strategy. Technical and operational support in characterization activities and organizational strengthening. Support the implementation of all project components. Fundamental role in the proposed Abibe Mountains mosaic of the Paramillo-Katios corridor. (Component 3).
National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC)	Participation in the construction of the SEC strategy, to represent the point of view of indigenous communities. Coordinating role among different communities. Social audit of project implementation.
National Conference of Afro-Colombian Organizations (CNOA)	Participation in the construction of the SEC strategy, to represent the point of view of african-colombian communities. Coordinating role among the different communities. Social audit of project implementation.
Indigenous organizations: • Indigenous Major Council of San Andrés de Sotavento • Indigenous Major Councils of the Upper Sinú Reserve: 21 Minor Councils and 80 Local Councils • Indigenous Major Council of	Represent indigenous people in the region. Component 1: Participation in the construction of the SEC strategy. Component 2: Social Participation in APs protection. Component 3: Sustainable production models.

Stakeholders	Interests/Roles/Responsibilities in the project
the Quebrada Cañaveral del San Jorge Reserve • Indigenous Major Council of Chigorodó	
NGO	
Omacha Foundation	Dedicated to the study, research and conservation of fauna and aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in Colombia. Experience in conservation and sustainable production projects in the Colombian Caribbean, it executes an agreement with CVS. It will participate in the construction of the SEC Strategy and bring lessons learned in the development of the project components in the field.
Caribbean Environmental Heritage Foundation	It manages programs of conservation of natural and cultural heritage, conservation of felines in the Colombian Caribbean, and participation and environmental education. It will participate in the construction of the SEC Strategy. Support to all Project components with information exchange and research.
Conservation International	Programs of conservation of natural and cultural heritage, conservation of felines in the Colombian Caribbean, and participation and environmental education. It will participate in the construction of the SEC Strategy.
Development and Peace Network of Montes de Maria Foundation	Support to the coordination of initiatives in the Mosaic of Montes de Maria, it can also provide lessons learned in the implementation of field activities (component 3)
Corporation for Community Social Development (CORSOC-ASVIDAS)	Dedicated to awareness raising processes, organization and participation for community self-management, based in Monteria, Cordoba. Technical support and provision of lessons learned on organizational strengthening and production processes (component 3). Coordination of smallholder organizations.
Women's Network of the Colombian Caribbean and REMA- Afro-Caribbean Women's Network	Women Organizations. Participation in the construction of the SEC Strategy, in order to provide a gender perspective. Social audit of project implementation.
Colombian Network of Natural Reserves of Civil Society Association (RESNATUR)	Support and coordination in the creation of new Civil Society Nature Reserves (Component 2)
Observatory of the Caribbean	Research Center for the Colombian Caribbean. It will participate in the construction of the SEC Strategy. Strategic ally for the quantity and quality of the studies conducted on the CRC.
PBA Corporation	PBA works on participatory innovation processes with small farmers in the departments of Córdoba, Sucre and Bolivar. Technical support and contribution of lessons learned in the development of the field components of the project (Component 3).
Natural Heritage, Biodiversity and Protected Areas Fund	Its purpose is the development of strategies to allow the financial sustainability of the national protected area system - SINAP. Technical support in the implementation of conservation mosaics and lessons learned from the processes already developed in this area and in creation of incentives for conservation (Component 3)

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

To confront the challenges posed by biodiversity loss in the CRC, the project's strategy envisages three types of interventions. First, strengthening inter-institutional coordination and incorporation of socio-ecosystem connectivity approach in territorial planning in order to reduce degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems of the Caribbean Region (Component 1). Second, the creation of new protected areas and the improvement of management effectiveness of existing protected areas in the region (Component 2). Finally, the development of alternative models of sustainable production and strategies to ensure the supply of local and global ecosystem services (Component 3).

By mainstreaming the SEC approach through developing actions at the institutional level and catalyzing the participation of civil society to the socio-ecosystem governance, the project will generate socio-economic benefits at two levels: 1) at the regional level through the promotion and strengthening of coordination and consultation processes and the collective creation of the SEC Regional Strategy and incorporating the SEC concept in policy planning tools

and land use plans, and 2) locally or at pilot level, through the implementation of the SEC Regional Strategy in selected intervention areas (corridors and mosaics).

In this sense, the direct beneficiaries of Component 1 will be the inhabitants of 2 municipalities of Bolivar, 6 of Sucre, 15 of Cordoba, 2 of Choco, 8 of Antioquia, with a total population of approximately 1.8 million people, of which 1 million live in urban areas, and 800,000 in rural areas[4]. The indirect beneficiaries of the project will be 3 million inhabitants (30% of the CRC population[5]), who will be recipients of outreach activities. Component 2 will promote the adoption of resources use and management agreements with indigenous peoples and afro-descendant communities in buffer zones of protected areas covering 3,000 hectares of protected areas used by these beneficiaries. Additionally, 2,500 hectares with models of sustainable production and use of natural resources incorporating the SEC approach in buffer zones to reduce the impact of economic activities on terrestrial and coastal and marine protected ecosystems. Resource use agreements, sustainable production, as well as the inclusion of community participation in the management of protected areas will help reduce conflicts related to the use and access to natural resources by local communities. Component 3 will directly benefit 300 farmers and their families through sustainable agricultural and livestock production practices, covering 3,200 hectares. The project will promote proven and cost-effective production practices in the context of the Caribbean Region and that are financially and economically viable for farmers and their families, organized communities, producer organizations and institutional partners. These practices include agroforestry, silvopastoral and agrosilvopastoral systems, aquaculture, ecological restoration and reforestation with native species and sustainable intensification of production. Sustainable production will improve the sustainable use of natural resources related to local cultural values. Furthermore, the adoption of sustainable tools and technologies will increase the efficiency of production systems in a sustainable manner, as well as foster the incorporation of rural families in the restoration processes of degraded areas. Alternative production models will increase food security and generate surpluses for the beneficiary families as well as reduce the pressure on natural resources.

The project will focus on promoting participation of women, empowering them to foster their participation in planning and decision-making and to improve their productivity, income and living conditions. Participation will be promoted through multi-sectorial workshops, consultation and validation processes to be applied to the development of the SEC Regional Strategy and updating departmental and municipal planning instruments (Component 1); the relationship on the field with the administrations of protected areas, the development and / or updating of management plans of protected areas and the development of community agreements for resources use and management (Component 2) and the development of sustainable production plans (Components 2 and 3). The project will also facilitate access of women to training and technical assistance and incentives for sustainable production (Components 2 and 3). At least 30% of beneficiaries of Component 3 will be female (women's networks, women heads of household). The data will be disaggregated by gender for monitoring differential impacts of the project, and women farmers will be particularly involved and represented in all project activities.

Likewise, ethno-cultural characteristics of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants communities living in prioritized connectivity corridors will be taken into account at all levels, promoting dialogue and exchange between technical expertise and traditional and ancestral knowledge, promoting full and effective participation of different communities in project validation, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and respecting their expressions, values and socio-cultural traditions. Participation will be promoted in the design of the Regional SEC Strategy, mainstreaming of the SEC approach in planning instruments, and planning, developing and implementing the biodiversity monitoring plan (Component 1); in the establishment of new protected areas and elaboration of their management plans, management of protected areas, resource use agreements in protected areas, and sustainable development plans in buffer zones (Component 2).

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The proposed project has the primary objective of ensuring long-term sustainability of ecosystem and globally relevant biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia. To achieve this goal, the project has identified three main types of interventions (see above) that are a cost/effective way of removing the barriers and addressing the threats to global environmental benefits identified during full project preparation. The project is cost-effective because it complements the baseline initiatives, skills and infrastructure, national and local policies. The project have identified a number of

[4] DANE, Population estimate for 1985-2005 and population projections for 2005–2020
[5] National Administrative Department of Statistics of Colombia (DANE, by its initials in Spanish), 2011

strategies and methodologies that are complementary and synergic among them. Please see Section 2.6 of the FAO GEF Project Document for a full description of those.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

Monitoring and evaluation activities will follow FAO and GEF monitoring and evaluation policies and guidelines. The table below summarizes the project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. For further details please see the FAO-GEF Project Document, sections 4.5 and 4.6.

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget
Inception Workshop	RCS, FAO (supported by LTO, BH, and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit)	Within two months of project start up	USD 14,250
Project Inception Report	RCS and FAOCO, cleared by LTO, BH, and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit	Immediately after the workshop	-
Field-based impact monitoring	RCS, project partners and local communities	Continually	USD 10,800 (9% of project coordination time, technical workshops for identification of indicators, M&E workshops)
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	RCS, FAO (FAOCO, LTO and FAO GEF Coordination Unit)	Annual or as required	FAO visits will be financed through GEF agency fee. Project coordination visits will be financed by the project travel budget
Project Progress Reports (PPR)	RCS, with contributions of project partners and other participating institutions	Six-monthly	USD 4,200 (3,5% of project coordination time)
Project Implementation Review report (PIR)	FAO (LTO and FAOCO) supported by the RCS. PIRs cleared and submitted by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit to the GEF Secretariat	Annual	Financed through GEF agency fee
Co-financing Reports	RCS with inputs from other co-financiers	Annual	USD 1,200 (1% of project coordination time)
Technical reports	RCS and FAO (LTO, FAOCO)	As appropriate	
Mid-term Evaluation	External Consultants, FAO Office for Evaluation in consultation with the project team including the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and other partners	At mid-point of project implementation	USD 40,000 for external, consultancy
Final evaluation	External Consultants, FAO Office for Evaluation in consultation with the project team including the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and other partners	At the end of project implementation	USD 40,000 for external, consultants and associated costs. In addition the agency fee will pay for expenditures of FAO staff time and travel
Terminal Report	RCS, FAO (FAOCO, LTO, the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and TSCR report Unit)	Two months before the end date of the Executing Agreement	
Total Budget			**USD 110,450**

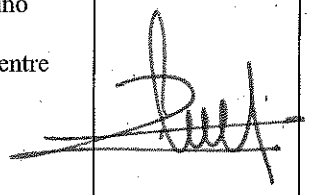
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this form. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Alejandra Torres Dromgold	Head Office of International Affairs	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	9 NOVEMBER 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Gustavo Merino Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		February 20, 2015	Ivan Leon and Benjamin Kiersch	+57 (1) 3465101 ext. 131 +56-2 9232129	Ivan.leon@fao.org Benjamin.Kiersch@fao.org
Jeffrey Griffin Senior Coordinator, FAO GEF Coordination Unit. Investment Centre Division. FAO				+3906 57055680	GEF-Coordination-Unit@fao.org

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 outcomes and impacts:

Objective/Impact	Baseline	Outcome indicators	Assumptions
Global Environmental Objective: To reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the Caribbean Region of Colombia. Project Development Objective:[6] To implement a strategy of socio-ecosystem connectivities that includes inter-institutional articulation, territorial planning, social participation with an intercultural vision, effective management of existing protected areas (PAs), creation of new PAs and the promotion of sustainable production models.	Component 1: Outcome 1.1 • The SIRAP Steering Committee is a regional body for inter-institutional and inter-sectorial coordination composed of environmental and administrative authorities, but it does not include other actors such as authorities of indigenous and Afro-descendant territories, rural communities and producers, and requires support for its consolidation as a setting of consultation and articulation • There are no inter-institutional programs for monitoring species associated with socio-ecosystem corridors. Baseline to be defined in PY 1. Outcome 1.2 • to be defined at inception /Project Year 1	Component 1: Outcome 1.1 • 1,023,519 ha of terrestrial ecosystems and 181,918 ha of marine ecosystems have contributed to increase the area of socio-ecosystem connectivity in the West RCC by direct effects of the project[7]. • Additional 1,694,563 ha of land / seascape have effectively contributed to the socio-ecosystem connectivity as indirect effect (replication) of the project.[8] • One (1) monitoring program of flagship species of biodiversity for each socio-ecosystem corridor, inter-institutional and with community participation designed and implemented. • The SEC regulations are under implementation in the CRC. Outcome 1.2 • 70% of the population has improved its perception of biodiversity and socio-ecosystem connectivities measured through KAP surveys[9] that include gender disaggregation. • 50% of key stakeholders (producers, community leaders) have improved their	Component 1: The political will to incorporate the Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity approach in strategic and policy instruments is maintained. The institutions allocate financial resources to implement the Socio-ecosystem Connectivity approach in the western area of the CRC

[6] In line with FAO SOs

[7] Surfaces of selected connectivity corridors (see details in Table 4)

[8] The intervention area comprises a polygon of 2,900,000 hectares, made up of a highly degraded array consisting of rainforests, dry forests, wetlands, marshes and coastal marine ecosystems. Within this area are located the selected connectivity corridors, with a total area of 1,205,437 ha. The remaining area comprises indirect project intervention area (1,694,563 ha).

[9] The KAP survey measures changes in Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of a community. The first KAP survey will be conducted in PY 1, when key local stakeholders have been identified and will be repeated in PY 4 to measure change as result of project interventions.

		knowledge, attitudes and practices for the management and conservation of biodiversity, measured by surveys that include gender disaggregation.	
	Component 2: Outcome 2.1 • 72,000 ha PAs • 3,000 ha under use and management agreements • 2,500 ha covered by plans for sustainable production	Component 2: Outcome 2.1 • 725,418 ha of existing and new Protected Areas (PAs) have improved their management and conservation status improving connectivity in forest, marshy and coastal and marine ecosystems (at least 10,000 hectares of new APs and 715,418 ha of existing APs). • 3,000 hectares of AP used by indigenous and Afro-descendants under agreements of use and management of resources incorporating SEC approach • 2,500 ha in buffer zones covered by plans for sustainable production incorporating the SEC approach.	Component 2: Institutions have the political will and technical capacity to promote the improvement of conservation status and management of protected areas and allocate resources to do so. Local stakeholders (producers, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants) support and participate in activities to improve the state of management and conservation of protected areas.
	Component 3: Outcome 3.1 • There are two mosaics: Morrosquillo Gulf with 167,826 ha and The Peak with 1122.78 ha	Component 3: Outcome 3.1 • 4,858 ha of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources have contributed effectively to the socio-ecosystem connectivities in the CRC	Component 3: Local stakeholders (local governments, farmers, local communities, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants) are actively involved in the implementation of the mosaics and promote best practices for sustainable production.
		Component 4: Outcome 3.1 • Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability	Component 4: Project M&E system designed, including monitoring activities, mechanisms for verifying fulfillment of outcome and output indicators and M&E responsibilities, deadlines and budgets.

Project outputs and outcomes:[10]

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Component 1: Strengthening institutional coordination and mainstreaming the socio-ecosystem approach in land-use planning, to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the Caribbean Region of Colombia.								
Outcome 1.1: The Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity approach (SEC) has been incorporated into public policy instruments (land use plans and regional planning) to improve the management and conservation of biodiversity in five departments (Bolívar, Sucre, Córdoba, Antioquia and Chocó) located in the western area of the CRC.	Indicator BD 2.1: Landscapes and seascapes certified by internationally or nationally recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (e.g. FSC, MSC) measured in hectares and recorded by GEF tracking tool. The SIRAP Steering Committee is a regional body for inter-institutional and inter-sectorial coordination composed of environmental and administrative authorities, but it does not include other actors such as authorities of indigenous and Afro-descendant territories, rural communities and producers, and requires support for its consolidation as a setting of consultation and articulation	Indicator BD 2.1: Landscapes and seascapes certified by internationally or nationally recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (e.g. FSC, MSC) measured in hectares and recorded by GEF tracking tool. 1,023,519 ha of terrestrial ecosystems and 181,918ha of marine ecosystems have contributed to increase the area of socio-ecosystem connectivity in the West RCC by direct effects of the project. Additional 1,694,563 ha of land/seascape have effectively contributed to the socio-ecosystem connectivity as indirect effect (replication) of the project				1,023,519 ha of terrestrial ecosystems and 181,918ha of marine ecosystems have contributed to increase the area of socio-ecosystem connectivity in the West RCC by direct effects of the project. Additional 1,694,563 ha of land/seascape have effectively contributed to the socio-ecosystem connectivity as indirect effect (replication) of the project	Ecosystem monitoring Reports Satellite images Midterm and final Evaluation reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Policy and Advocacy Regional Coordinator Ecology/Biology Regional Coordinator MADS PNN SIRAP

[10] Please insert/delete columns for project years and rows for outputs and outcomes as needed.

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
	Indicator BD-2: *Policy and Regulatory frameworks* • *Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy:* agriculture : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1[11] • *Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation*: 0 • *Regulations are in place to implement the legislation: 0* • *The regulations are under implementation: 0*	Indicator BD-2: *Policy and Regulatory frameworks* • *Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation:* agriculture : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1 • *Regulations are in place to implement the legislation:* agriculture : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1 • *The regulations are under implementation:* agriculture : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1		*Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation:* agriculture : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1		*Regulations are in place to implement the legislation: agriculture* : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1 *The regulations are under implementation:* agriculture : 1; forestry: 1; fisheries: 1		

[11] 1 = yes; 0 = no (see GEF BD Tracking Tool, Objective 2, *Part V. Policy and Regulatory frameworks*)

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 1.1.1: A study of multi-criteria valuation of socio-ecosystem services and a proposal of application of incentive schemes for conservation and sustainable production.	Existing studies: i) Valuation of water resources in protected Areas; ii) Valuation of carbon al national and local level; iii) Municipal agreements for tax exemption for land owners and Civil Society Nature Reserves (CSNR) that dedicate part or all of the land to conservation; iv) Social Cartography; v) Identification of corridors and productive alternatives; vi) hydrogeological and environmental models; vii) Studies on conflicts of land use; viii) Study on Jaguar corridors.	One (1) study of multi-criteria valuation of socio-ecosystem services and one (1) proposal of application of incentive schemes for conservation and sustainable production.	One (1) study of multi-criteria valuation of socio-ecosystem services and one (1) proposal of application of incentive schemes for conservation and sustainable production.				Valuation study Feasibility study on implementation of incentive schemes Institutional reports (PNN, SIRAP, MADS, Departmental Governments) Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Policy and Advocacy Regional Coordinator Ecology/Biology Regional Coordinator Environmental economics Specialist PNN, SIRAP

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 1.1.2: Regional Strategy for Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity for reintegrating fragmented ecosystems in CRC, designed with participatory and gender approaches, implemented and monitored.	Indicator BD 2.2: Polices and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate biodiversity conservation as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score. There are several levels of planning with local scope (local development agendas, regional planning councils, municipal development councils, dialogue tables). No initiatives related with regional corridors or ecological structuring in the region have been developed. Inter-institutional programs for monitoring species associated with socio-ecosystem corridors are non-existent.	Indicator BD 2.2: Polices and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate biodiversity conservation as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score. 1 Regional Strategy for Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity for reintegrating fragmented ecosystems in CRC, designed with participatory and gender approaches, implemented and monitored. 1 monitoring program for flagship species of biodiversity, inter-institutional and with community participation, designed and implemented.	Regional Strategy for Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity for reintegrating fragmented ecosystems in CRC, designed with participatory and gender approaches 1 monitoring program for flagship species for each socio-ecosystem corridor designed	1 Regional Strategy for Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity for reintegrating fragmented ecosystems in CRC implemented and monitored. 1 monitoring program for flagship species for each socio-ecosystem corridor implemented	1 Regional Strategy for Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity for reintegrating fragmented ecosystems in CRC implemented and monitored. 1 monitoring program for flagship species for each socio-ecosystem corridor implemented	1 Regional Strategy for Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity for reintegrating fragmented ecosystems in CRC implemented and monitored. 1 monitoring program for flagship species for each socio-ecosystem corridor implemented	Strategy document Official acknowledgment from Departmental governments, CAR, PNN, SIRAP, Municipalities Monitoring program for flagship species Institutional reports (PNN, SIRAP, MADS, Departmental Governments) Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Policy and Advocacy Regional Coordinator Departmental facilitators Socio-cultural Communication Specialist Ecosystem monitoring specialist PNN, SIRAP, Departmental governments

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 1.1.3: Planning instruments at regional, departmental and municipal levels incorporate the Socio-ecosystem Connectivity Strategy, implemented and monitored	Indicator BD 2.2: Polices and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate biodiversity conservation as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score. There are departmental plans, municipal land use plan, watershed management and use plan and regional plans but in general they do not incorporate the ecological structure or corridor management. The Sinu corridor has a study of ecological structure. The Land use plans of the central area of Urabá area were updated in 2013 and include environmental determinants. Existing sectorial studies with regional analysis: mining, oil, oil palm, cotton, rice, livestock).	Indicator BD 2.2: Polices and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate biodiversity conservation as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score. 17 Planning instruments at regional, departmental and municipal levels incorporate the Socio-ecosystem Connectivity Strategy, implemented and monitored (5 Departmental Development Plans 5 Municipal Land Use Plans 5 Action Plans of Environmental Authorities, the PNN Action Plan and the SIRAP Caribbean Action Plan)	Strategic Environmental Assessment of rural development Plans, Programs and projects in CRC carried out.	17 Planning instruments incorporate the Socio-ecosystem Connectivity Strategy.	17 Planning instruments implemented and monitored	17 Planning instruments implemented and monitored	Departmental Development Plans Municipal Land Use Plans Action Plans Institutional reports (PNN, SIRAP, MADS, Departmental Governments, Municipalities) Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Policy and Advocacy Regional Coordinator Departmental facilitators GIS specialist Socio-cultural Communication Specialist PNN, SIRAP, Departmental governments, Municipalities

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 1.1.4: Platform for Information, Monitoring and Inter-sectorial Evaluation of the SEC Strategy, interoperable with the information systems of the participating entities and providing strategic guidance for decision-making, designed and functioning	Indicator BD 2.2: Polices and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate biodiversity conservation as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score. PNN has a GIS platform. CARs have GIS. There are Departmental planning systems. The IDEAM Forestry Information System is being implemented, with adjustments al local level. Existing GIS and other systems are not integrated or interoperables. There is neither consolidated information on the species of flora and fauna in the Western Caribbean nor GIS information on VOC (Value Object of Conservation).	Indicator BD 2.2: Polices and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate biodiversity conservation as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score. 1 Platform for Information, Monitoring and Inter-sectorial Evaluation of the SEC Strategy, interoperable with the information systems of the participating entities and providing strategic guidance for decision-making, designed and functioning	1 Platform for Information, Monitoring and Inter-sectorial Evaluation of the SEC Strategy designed	1 Platform for Information, Monitoring and Inter-sectorial Evaluation of the SEC Strategy functioning	1 Platform for Information, Monitoring and Inter-sectorial Evaluation of the SEC Strategy functioning	1 Platform for Information, Monitoring and Inter-sectorial Evaluation of the SEC Strategy functioning	Agreements betwin participant institutions Design of the platform Reports generated by the platform Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Policy and Advocacy Regional Coordinator Departmental facilitators GIS specialist Information System Specialist

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 1.1.5: One training program for capacity building for the management and implementation of the SEC Regional Strategy and the AEPMAPPS tool designed, implemented and monitored	A training program for the implementation of socio-ecosystem corridors connectivity is not available.	160 officers (PNN, SIRAP, Departmental governments, CAR, Municipalities) trained for the management and implementation of SEC Regional Strategy and the AEPMAPPS tool.	Training program in local environmental governance (course) designed	60 officers directly trained through the course	100 additional officers trained through replicas.	160 officers (PNN, SIRAP, Departmental governments, CAR, Municipalities) trained for the management and implementation of SEC Regional Strategy and the AEPMAPPS tool.	Document containing the training program Lists of participants in training events Training materials Training assessment sheets (disaggregated by gender)	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Policy and Advocacy Regional Coordinator Socio-cultural Communication Specialist

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Outcome 1.2: The population and the different stakeholders of connectivity corridors have increased awareness of the importance of biodiversity and socio-ecosystem connectivity.	To be defined at inception /Project Year 1	70% of the population has improved its perception of biodiversity and socio-ecosystem connectivities measured through surveys that include gender disaggregation. 50% of key stakeholders (producers, community leaders, entrepreneurs, political class, indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders, among others) have improved their knowledge, attitudes and practices for the management and conservation of biodiversity, measured by KAP surveys that include gender disaggregation.	Baseline information produced (perception surveys and KAP surveys - knowledge, attitudes and practices)			70% of the population has improved its perception of biodiversity and socio-ecosystem connectivities. 50% of key stakeholders (producers, community leaders) have improved their knowledge, attitudes and practices for the management and conservation of biodiversity.	Sampling design and survey Reports of survey results Midterm and final evaluation reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Policy and Advocacy Regional Coordinator Socio-cultural Communication Specialist Departmental facilitators SIRAP

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for Data Collection
Output 1.2.1: Communication strategy for positioning and dissemination SEC Strategy among different actors, designed in a participatory manner, implemented and monitored.	Actions of environmental awareness raising exist in the contents of CIDEAs. PNN , SIARP and CARs implement communication strategies and specific actions (ex: radio and TV programs, printed material)	1 Communication strategy for positioning and dissemination SEC Strategy among different actors, designed, implemented and monitored	1 Communication strategy for positioning and dissemination SEC Strategy among different actors designed	1 Communication strategy for positioning and dissemination SEC Strategy among different actors implemented and monitored	1 Communication strategy for positioning and dissemination SEC Strategy among different actors implemented and monitored	1 Communication strategy for positioning and dissemination SEC Strategy among different actors implemented and monitored	Strategy document Institutional reports (PNN, SIRAP, others) Project reports Information and communication materials and contents	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Policy and Advocacy Regional Coordinator Socio-cultural Communication Specialist Departmental facilitators SIRAP
Output 1.2.2: SIRAP Caribbean Environmental Education Strategy adapted to different levels implemented in educational institutions and monitored.	PNN has environmental education programs (ie. SINY- Paramillo Park, Los Katios Park). ESPs implemented in several schools. Environmental trainings at local and organization level (ie. Zenú Major Council trains environmental graduates; trainings for environmental lleaders in the Urabá region). Several studies and research by academic institutions can serve as a basis to develop environmental education programs.	1 SIRAP Caribbean Environmental Education Strategy adapted to different levels implemented in educational institutions and monitored.	1 SIRAP Caribbean Environmental Education Strategy adapted to different levels	1 SIRAP Caribbean Environmental Education Strategy implemented in educational institutions and monitored.	1 SIRAP Caribbean Environmental Education Strategy implemented in educational institutions and monitored.	1 SIRAP Caribbean Environmental Education Strategy implemented in educational institutions and monitored.	Environmental education strategy document Institutional reports (SIRAP) Project reports Enviroment al education materials and contents	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Policy and Advocacy Regional Coordinator Socio-cultural Communication Specialist Departmental facilitators SIRAP

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Componente 2: Creating new protected areas (PAs) and improving the effectiveness of existing PAs in the CRC.								
Outcome 2.1: Marine and coastal ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs), forests, wetlands and swamp complexes have improved their management and conservation status.	72.000 ha PA 3.000 ha under use and management agreements 2.500 ha covered by sustainable production plans	725,418 ha of existing and new Protected Areas (PAs) have improved their management and conservation status improving connectivity in forest, marshy and coastal and marine ecosystems (at least 10,000 hectares of new APs and 715,417 ha of existing APs) 3,000 hectares of AP used by indigenous and Afro-descendants under agreements of use and management of resources incorporating SEC approach 2,500 ha in buffer zones covered by plans for sustainable production incorporating the SEC approach.				725,418 ha of existing and new Protected Areas (PAs) have improved their management and conservation status improving connectivity in forest, marshy and coastal and marine ecosystems (at least 10,000 hectares of new APs and 715,417 ha of existing APs) 3,000 hectares of AP used by indigenous and Afro-descendants under agreements of use and management of resources incorporating SEC approach 2,500 ha in buffer zones covered by plans for sustainable production incorporating the SEC approach.	Institutional reports (PNN, SIRAP, MADS, NGO) Midterm and final evaluation reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Biology/Ecology Regional Coordinator Sustainable Production Regional Coordinator PNN, SIRAP, SILAP

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.1: Six (6) new PAs created and their management plans prepared (3Pas and 3 Civil Society Nature Reserves - CSNR)	Existing information on information representativeness and conservation priorities at national, regional and local levels. One study of biological corridor model in ecological structure. PNN has a methodology that allows modeling corridors and conservation areas in the Caribbean Region (SIG DTCA).	Six (6) new PAs created and their management plans prepared (3Pas and 3 Civil Society Nature Reserves – CSNR covering at list 10.000 ha)	Technical studies for selection and declaration of new PAs			Six (6) new PAs created and their management plans prepared (3Pas and 3 Civil Society Nature Reserves - CSNR)	Documents declaring PAs Management plans Institutional reports (PNN, SIRAP) Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Biology/Ecology Regional coordinator PNN, SIRAP, SILAP
Output 2.1.2: Improved management effectiveness of 7 existing protected areas (5 national PAs and 2 regional PAs)	Indicator 1.1: Protected area management effectiveness score as recorded by Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Scores obtained in the implementation of the GEF tracking tool for management effectiveness in 7 existing AP: • NNP Katíos: 62 • NNP Paramillo: 58 • SFF Corchal "El Mono Hernández": 46 • SFF Los Colorados: 57 • NNP Los Corales del Rosario y de San Bernardo: 68 • IMD Ensenada de Río Negro: 44 • IMD Cispatá: 69	Indicator 1.1: Protected area management effectiveness score as recorded by Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Improvement in scores obtained in the implementation of the GEF tracking tool for management effectiveness in 7 existing AP: • NNP Katíos: 80 • NNP Paramillo: 75 • SFF Corchal "El Mono Hernández": 85 • SFF Los Colorados: 90 • NNP Los Corales del Rosario y de San Bernardo: 80 • IMD Ensenada de Río Negro: 80 • IMD Cispatá: 78		• NNP Katíos: 72 • NNP Paramillo: 65 • SFF Corchal "El Mono Hernández": 65 • SFF Los Colorados: 75 • NNP Los Corales del Rosario y de San Bernardo: 75 • IMD Ensenada de Río Negro: 62 • IMD Cispatá: 74		• NNP Katíos: 80 • NNP Paramillo: 75 • SFF Corchal "El Mono Hernández": 85 • SFF Los Colorados: 90 • NNP Los Corales del Rosario y de San Bernardo: 80 • IMD Ensenada de Río Negro: 80 • IMD Cispatá: 78	GEF tracking tool applied at mid-term and end of project Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Biology/Ecology Regional coordinator PNN, SIRAP

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones towards achieving output and outcome targets				Data collection and Reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.3: Sustainable production plans incorporated into the management plans of at least 2 Regional PAs, with socio-ecosystem approach, implemented and monitored.	Pas promote ecotourism. Existing initiatives for sustainable production: commercialization of *juagua* in indigenous reserves, heterotrophic projects shrimp and shad; sustainable mangrove management. Management plans cover 2.500 ha.	3 sustainable production plans (agrosilvopastoral, responsible fisheries and organic beekeeping) incorporated in management plans of at least 2 Regional PAs, with SEC approach, implemented and monitored	3 sustainable production plans (agrosilvopastoral, responsible fisheries and organic beekeeping) designed and incorporated in management plans	3 sustainable production plans (agrosilvopastoral, responsible fisheries and organic beekeeping) implemented and monitored	3 sustainable production plans (agrosilvopastoral, responsible fisheries and organic beekeeping) implemented and monitored	3 sustainable production plans (agrosilvopastoral, responsible fisheries and organic beekeeping) implemented and monitored	Management plans of Regional PAs Sustainable production plans Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Biology/Ecology Regional coordinator Sustainable Production Regional Coordinator SIRAP

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones toward achieving output and outcome targets				Data collection and reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Component 3: Alternative models of sustainable production and strategies to ensure the supply of local and global ecosystem services.								
Outcome 3.1: The development of four (4) mosaics for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources has contributed effectively to the socio-ecosystem connectivity in the CRC.	Indicator 2.1: Landscapes and seascapes certified by internationally or nationally recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (e.g. FSC, MSC) measured in hectares and recorded by GEF tracking tool. Two existing mosaics: Morrosquillo Gulf with 167.826 ha and The Peak with 1.122,78 ha	Indicator 2.1: Landscapes and seascapes certified by internationally or nationally recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (e.g. FSC, MSC) measured in hectares and recorded by GEF tracking tool. 2.429 ha of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources have contributed effectively to the socio-ecosystem connectivities in the CRC				2.429 of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources have contributed effectively to the socio-ecosystem connectivities in the CRC		Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Biology/Ecology Regional coordinator Sustainable Production Regional Coordinator PNN
Output 3.1.1: 4 agreements for the creation of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use involving key local actors (municipalities, environmental authorities, landowners and producer organizations)	Agreements related to the 2 existenting mosaics (Morrosquillo Gulf and The Peak)	4 agreements for the creation of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use involving key local actors (municipalities, environmental authorities, landowners and producer organizations)	4 agreements for the creation of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use involving key local actors (municipalities, environmental authorities, landowners and producer organizations)			4 agreements for the creation of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use involving key local actors (municipalities, environmental authorities, landowners and producer organizations)	Agreements for the creation of mosaics Institutional reports (PNN, MADS, NGOs, others) Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Biology/Ecology Regional coordinator Sustainable Production Regional Coordinator

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones toward achieving output and outcome targets				Data collection and reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.1.2: Riparian forests in buffer zones and protected streams and canals connected with the mosaics in the basins of the Sinu and Leon rivers restored.	Existing specific initiative for reforestation and forest restoration: 10 km gallery forest in Sinú; 400 ha reforestation and recovery of 16 ha of cativales (*Prioria copaifera*) in Urabá; purchase of 220 ha for watershed protection in Chigorodó; Recovery of 618 ha of retract areas in various locations.	100 linear km of riparian forests in buffer zones and protected streams and canals connected with the mosaics in the basins of the Sinu and Leon rivers restored.		50 linear km of riparian forests in buffer zones and protected streams and canals connected with the mosaics in the basins of the Sinu and Leon rivers restored.		100 linear km of riparian forests in buffer zones and protected streams and canals connected with the mosaics in the basins of the Sinu and Leon rivers restored.	Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Biology/Ecology Regional coordinator Sustainable Production Regional Coordinator
Output 3.1.3: Sustainable production plans (SPP) in private, communal or public land, designed, implemented and monitored.	Existing initiatives promoting sustainable production implemented by producers associations; demonstrative farms; Sustainable development plans for farmers reserve areas; experiences of wildlife conservation with sustainable use models; organic cotton projects. The CSNR process in an artisanal way promissory products and non-timber forest products and are engaged in agro-ecotourism activities. Cocoa under agroforestry systems. There are 41 properties (3,977 ha) with GAP certification in the 5 departments; GLP eight farms with certification in Cordoba. 329 ha with ecological certification.	3.200 ha under sustainable production plans with existing or new certification schemes in private, community or public land, designed, implemented and monitored. (300 producers – 30% women and 30% members of ethnic groups)	Sustainable production plans designed	Sustainable production plans implemented and monitored.	Sustainable production plans implemented and monitored.	3.200 ha under sustainable production plans (300 producers – 30% women and 30% members of ethnic groups)	Sustainable production plans Institutional reports (MADR, PNN)	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Sustainable Production Regional Coordinator Local facilitators

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones toward achieving output and outcome targets				Data collection and reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.1.4: Program for the extension and transfer of the sustainable intensification approach in priority corridors designed, implemented and monitored	Strategic alliances of the Ministry of Agriculture. INCODER sustainable production project.	1 Program for the extension and transfer of the sustainable intensification approach in priority corridors designed, implemented and monitored	1 Program for the extension and transfer of the sustainable intensification approach in priority corridors designed	1 Program for the extension and transfer of the sustainable intensification approach in priority corridors implemented and monitored	1 Program for the extension and transfer of the sustainable intensification approach in priority corridors implemented and monitored	1 Program for the extension and transfer of the sustainable intensification approach in priority corridors implemented and monitored	Document containing Program for the extension and transfer Institutional reports (MADR) Project reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy Sustainable Production Regional Coordinator

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones toward achieving output and outcome targets				Data collection and reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of project information								
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on RBM and lessons learned/good practices documented and disseminated		Project implementation based on RBM and demonstrating sustainability	36% progress in achievement of outcomes	70% progress in achievement of outcomes	88% progress in achievement of outcomes	Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability	PIR PPRs Mid-term and final evaluations	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy FAO MADS, PNN, SIRAP
Output 4.1.1 Monitoring system project operating and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets		Project results matrix with outcomes and outputs indicators, baseline and targets	2 six-monthly reports (1 PPR y 1 PIR)	2 six-monthly reports (1 PPR y 1 PIR)	2 six-monthly reports (1 PPR y 1 PIR)	2 six-monthly reports (1 PPR y 1 PIR)	PPR PIR	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy FAO MADS, PNN, SIRAP

Indicators	Baseline (2014)	Target	Milestones toward achieving output and outcome targets				Data collection and reporting	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Output 4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluations; implementation and sustainability strategy adjusted to recommendations.		1 mid-term evaluation and 1 final evaluation		Mid-term evaluation report		Final evaluation report	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	Coordinator of the SEC Regional Strategy FAO MADS, PNN, SIRAP

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).

Responses to Council comments:

Council Comments	Responses
Canadá: In general, project proposals in the biodiversity focal area should clearly describe how they specifically relate to relevant CBD Aichi Targets. The table on pages 20-22 of the proposal is therefore helpful in tracking the relation between the project and Colombia's efforts in meeting the 2020 Aichi Targets. This could be enhanced by relating the project to Colombia's domestic 2020 Aichi Targets, and by adding more targets/goals associated with the "SMART" indicators.	The table relating the Project results and the Aichi Targets has been updated in accordance with the final Project design and includes the SMART indicators, as per the project's Results Framework (see section 2.5 on global environmental benefits of the FAO-GEF Project Document). The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development kindly informs that Colombia has not established domestic Aichi Targets, and is committed to the achievement of the global targets as agreed by the CBD parties. In this sense, Colombia has reported significant progress within three of the targets, related to reduction of deforestation, restoration and establishment of continental protected areas (more details may be found in Colombia's National Report to the CBD). The GEF Project will contribute to continuing this progress as well as with other targets as specified in the Project Document.
We agree with the STAP's call for consistency in project terminology, and highlight that terms such as "socio-ecosystem connectivity" and "mosaics" in between protected areas are not necessarily universal, nor have they been discussed and elaborated within the context of the CBD. Given the use of such terminology, Colombia and FAO should endeavor to share their ideas, experiences and results with these approaches with the broader biodiversity community in the future.	The Project Conceptual Framework is widely described in Section 2.1 (Project Strategy). The Project design includes actions aimed at sharing experiences and lessons learned within the scope of the proposed approach. In this sense, it foresees the systematization of activities to be implemented within the framework of the socio-ecosystem connectivity (SEC) approach, namely the development of a regional SEC strategy, mainstreaming of the SEC approach in planning instruments (land use plans, action plans and departmental development plans); work to be developed in protected areas and buffer zones; and sustainable production; as well as the results and lessons learned. The Project will prepare publications on such experiences and lessons learned. It will also ensure the mechanisms to achieve maximum dissemination of the documents produced, particularly the Final Report, technical reports and the mid-term and final evaluations. The FAO Representation in Colombia will disseminate information on the results and lessons learned with other FAO projects in the country and, through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, with other countries in the region. Please see also sections 2.4 (components and products), 4.7 (communication and visibility) and 5.6 (replication) of the FAO-GEF Project Document.
Germany: *Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but asks that the following comments are taken into account:* Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal: The proposal as such is well-articulated and	FAO thanks Germany for its useful comments and recommendations.

reasonable. In line with the Aichi target thinking of trans-sectorial approaches and landscape-level resource management, it promotes the very innovative concept of socio-ecosystem connectivity (as compared to□" classical" biodiversity corridors, based solely on biophysical criteria, and sectorial approaches). In times of climate change and globalization impacts, this kind of project and its aspired impacts (less vulnerability, more resilience) are much sought after by political leaders and in integrated territorial planning strategies. However, Germany requests the following requirements be taken into account:	
Planning: Due to the pilot character of the initiative, the planning should allow for thorough analysis of lessons learnt, and discussions / communication / transfer on a regional scale.	The project's design takes into account lessons learned from several initiatives, including GEF funded projects, namely: 1) UNDP/GEF "Conservation Mosaics Project" (2006-2011); 2) "Ecoandean Sustainable Development Project" implemented by PNN and the World Food Programme (2000-2004); 3) GEO Youth Programme - United Nations Environment Programme (1999); 4) "Río Las Ceibas Basin" UTF/COL/030/COL implemented by FAO (2007-2013); 5) "Integrated silvopastoral approaches to ecosystem management" (2005-2009) implemented by the World Bank and FAO; and 6) World Bank/GEF "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Colombian Andes: Rural Landscapes Strategy " (2001-2005). Lessons learned from these projects are in general related to promotion of stakeholder participation, capacity development, landscape management and sustainable production practices. Please see sub-section 1.1.4 on lessons learned of the FAO –GEF Project Document for further details. The project includes a specific output (Output 1.2.1) aimed at information and communication, which has the objective of developing a communication strategy to promote the SEC concept in the region, raising awareness of the key stakeholders and the population in general on the key elements of the approach, such as biodiversity, conservation, corridors, conservation mosaics and sustainable production. The strategy will make use of communication tools such as Internet, bulletins, media (press, radio and TV) and social networks to disseminate its key messages (see detailed description in section 2.4 of the FAO-GEF Project Document). Additionally, the project will prepare and share publications on the experiences and lessons learned. Replication of Project results is another aspect included in the design. The Project will develop a Regional SEC Strategy, which will be the reference framework for implementation of the SEC approach throughout the Western Caribbean Region (CRC) (Output 1.1.2); it will promote mainstreaming of the approach in regional action plans, departmental development plans and land use plans, thus generating experiences and lessons that will allow to replicate the process to other departments and municipalities in the CRC and other regions of the country (Output 1.1.3). The interventions aimed at protected areas in the selected intervention areas will also generate experiences and lessons to support replication to other protected areas under the National Protected Areas System (Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3). The good practices and appropriate technologies to be promoted by the Project will be replicable to the whole of the CRC context (Output 3.1.3), for which the Project will develop an extension program that will enable their dissemination throughout the region (Output 3.1.4). Please see section 2.4 of the FAO-GEF Project Document for a detailed description of the outputs.

Financial flows & administration: with regard to implementation, the planning seems very ambitious for a 4-year time frame.	FAO and the project proponents have acknowledged the comments made by the STAP, GEFSEC and German council member when the PIF was submitted in 2013. The STAP commented "it is likely doubtful that the proposed outcomes and outputs of component 3 can be effectively achieved within this time period". For this reason, during full project preparation the scope of Component 3 was reformulated to be consistent with the outputs 3.1.3 and 3.1.4. of the PIF, corresponding to a reduction from 200,000 terrestrial hectares and 100,000 marine hectares (see PIF, Table B, outcome 3.1) to 2.429 ha of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources have contributed effectively to the socio-ecosystem connectivities in the CRC, plus 3.200 ha under sustainable production plans with existing or new certification schemes (see Table B, CEO Endorsement request, outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.3). These figures are coherent with the original targets presented in the PIF (output 3.1.3: at least 1200 ha with sustainable production plans and output 3.1.4: at least 1000 ha with the SEC approach incorporated in local production schemes) The new project scope is considered to be coherent with and achievable in a 4-years timeframe. Regarding the allocation of funds, GEF funding for Component 3 has been reduced accordingly. Co-financing has increased demonstrating the real interest of departmental governments and Autonomous Regional Corporations (CARs) of the CRC in the Project. The challenge of more money, more delays is already being addressed within the project design. Component 1 will specifically address the inter-institutional coordination among project partners. In addition, project institutional arrangements and governance structure will guarantee participation and voice for all co-financing institution s in the Project Steering Committee (see Section 4.1, page 88 of the Project Document). The AWP/B will be approved yearly by the Project Steering Committee, in coordination with the ongoing co-financing initiatives. Co-financing is expected to be in line with the adjusted timeframe.
Integration of plans & coherence: We ask to look in more depth into how integration of the project into national / regional development plans is possible.	The Project will develop a Regional SEC Strategy that will serve as a reference framework for implementing the SEC approach in the CRC (Output 1.1.2). Likewise, it will promote mainstreaming of the approach in the action plans of PNN, SIRAP Caribe and five Regional Autonomous Corporations; in the development plans of five departmental governments and land use plans of five municipalities (Output 1.1.3). Please see section 2.4 of the FAO-GEF Project Document for a detailed description of the outputs.
Social integration: By definition, the concept of "socio-ecosystem connectivity" includes human interventions in the landscape. Please line out more comprehensively the participation of civil society and indigenous communities on the ground	The Project design foresees mechanisms to promote ownership by the key stakeholders in the region, through mainstreaming of the SEC approach in policies and planning and spreading the concept to all stakeholders of the CRC. Participation will be mainly achieved through multi-sector workshops, consultations and validation processes. During preparation of the full size project, a stakeholder mapping was undertaken. These will be invited to participate in Project implementation (planning, execution and monitoring). The stakeholder mapping identifies a number of Civil Society organizations (NGO, producer associations, women's networks, organizations of indigenous peoples and afro-descendants, as well as their potential roles in the Project (see sub-section 1.1.3 of the FAO-GEF Project Document). This diversity of organizations (as well as others that may be identified after Project start-up) will be invited to participate in the design of the Regional SEC Strategy and in the process of mainstreaming the SEC approach in regional, departmental and municipal plans (Component 1). The project will emphasize participation of women by promoting their empowerment for improving their participation in planning and decision-making, as well as their productivity, incomes and livelihoods. Participation will include the

	development of the Regional SEC Strategy and updating of planning instruments (Component 1); the relationship on the field with the administrations of protected areas, the development and/or updating of management plans of protected areas and the development of community agreements for resources use and management (Component 2); as well as the development of sustainable production plans (Components 2 and 3). The project will also facilitate access of women to training and technical assistance and incentives for sustainable production (Components 2 and 3). At least 30% of beneficiaries of Component 3 will be female (women's networks, women heads of household). The data will be disaggregated by gender in order to monitor differential impacts of the project, and women farmers will be particularly involved and represented in all project activities. Likewise, ethno-cultural characteristics of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants communities living in prioritized connectivity corridors will be taken into account at all levels, promoting dialogue and exchange between technical expertise and traditional and ancestral knowledge, promoting full and effective participation of different communities in project validation, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and respecting their expressions, values and socio-cultural traditions. Participation will be promoted in the design of the Regional SEC Strategy, mainstreaming of the SEC approach in planning instruments, and planning, developing and implementing the biodiversity monitoring plan (Component 1); in the establishment of new protected areas and elaboration of their management plans, management of protected areas, resource use agreements in protected areas, and sustainable development plans in buffer zones (Component 2). Under Component 3, the Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology will empower farmers in two ways. One will be training through the "learning by doing" approach and the other will be that the farmers themselves, after receiving the training, will act as promoters of the production practices, thus generating a multiplier effect. Training events (courses, workshops, field days) will be planned with anticipation to ensure the participation of the beneficiaries, especially women. Additionally, the project's communication strategy (Output 1.1.2) will disseminate information among key stakeholders and the population in general, hence contributing to stimulate participation.
Sustainability & replication: Please clarify the project's sustainability strategy and the role of the Regional Corporations in facilitating scaling up results of the project.	The Project has developed a sustainability strategy that takes into account the social, environmental, economic, financial and capacity development dimensions (see section 5 of the FAO-GEF Project Document). The Project will promote capacity development, one of its components being the strengthening of the managerial and technical skills of the partner institutions (PNN, SIRAB Carribbean, departmental and municipal governments and CAR). These partners will participate in the design of the Regional SEC Strategy, which, as afore-mentioned, will serve as a reference framework for action within the CRC; and in the mainstreaming of the SEC approach in regional, departmental and municipal action plans (including action plans of the CARs). Through these actions the partners will have institutional instruments to apply the SEC approach beyond the project's lifetime. The experiences and lessons learned at protected area level will serve to strengthen the management of the institutions responsible for the protected area system, including CARs, and will replicable to other protected areas within the intervention areas and other areas of the region.

Responses to GEFSEC comments

Review Criteria	Questions	GEFSEC comments	Responses

Project Design	Is the **project consistent and properly coordinated** with other related initiatives in the country or in the region?	February 25, 2013 All relevant activity in the project area is listed and plans for coordination identified. Please ensure that by the time of CEO endorsement robust plans and adequate budget are allocated to ensure coordination takes place.	FAO and executing partners will collaborate with the GEF implementing agencies of other GEF-supported programs and projects to identify and facilitate synergies, as well as with other agencies that support projects financed by other donors. Collaboration will be undertaken through: (i) informal communications among GEF agencies and implementing partners of other programs and projects; and (ii) exchange of information and dissemination materials between projects. In order to guarantee an effective coordination and collaboration between different initiatives, specific coordination responsibilities have been assigned to the Project Implementation Unit and the Project Management Committee, which results shall be explicitly reflected in the Project Progress Reports (PPRs) (see Section 4 of the FAO-GEF Project Document for further details on coordination with specific projects).

Responses to STAP comments

STAP Comment	Response
1. STAP welcomes this proposal for addressing biodiversity conservation and mainstreaming challenges in the Caribbean region of Colombia. The approach presented, through (1) developing new protected areas and improving management effectiveness of these and existing protected areas; (2) development of land and resource management plans which fully integrate social, economic, and ecosystem connectivity concerns; and (3) creating and improving the necessary policy frameworks to support (2) above represents a logical approach that has a reasonably high likelihood of success. The project clearly addresses national priorities, and is supportive of both the GEF BD Strategy and CBD Aichi Targets. The only major potential constraint STAP wishes to underscore is the project timeframe. While components 1, 2, and 4 appear achievable within the 48 month project timeframe proposed, it is likely doubtful that the proposed outcomes and outputs of component 3 can be effectively achieved within this time period.	FAO and the project proponents have acknowledged the comments made by the STAP, GEFSEC and German council member when the PIF was submitted in 2013. The STAP commented "it is likely doubtful that the proposed outcomes and outputs of component 3 can be effectively achieved within this time period". For this reason, during full project preparation the scope of Component 3 was reformulated to be consistent with the outputs 3.1.3 and 3.1.4. of the PIF, corresponding to a reduction from 200,000 terrestrial hectares and 100,000 marine hectares (see PIF, Table B, outcome 3.1) to 2.429 ha of mosaics of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources have contributed effectively to the socio-ecosystem connectivities in the CRC, plus 3.200 ha under sustainable production plans with existing or new certification schemes (see Table B, CEO Endorsement request, outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.3). These figures are coherent with the original targets presented in the PIF (output 3.1.3: at least 1200 ha with sustainable production plans and output 3.1.4: at least 1000 ha with the SEC approach incorporated in local production schemes) The new project scope is considered to be coherent with and achievable in a 4-years timeframe. The project will support the establishment of mosaics for conservation and sustainable use (Output 3.1.1), more specifically, the participation processes for agreement and consensus between stakeholders pursuing the signing of agreements to establish the mosaics, as well as implementing a process of collective construction of the mosaics, which will be a continuous exercise not only throughout the project's timeframe but also beyond it. The project will seek to consolidate the process enabling the stakeholders to continue on their own in the long term. PNN has already gained previous experience in establishing mosaics (two have been established in the intervention area).

STAP Comment	Response
	The restoration of riparian forests (Output 3.1.2) is an activity included in plans and programs by the project partners. Restoration of 100 km of riparian forests in the basins of the Sinu and Leon Rivers has the purpose of making available to the stakeholders information, mechanisms and practical alternatives for restoration to facilitate the implementation of the actions foreseen in their plans. With regard to sustainable production plans (Output 3.1.3) the project will make available sustainable production experiences through the start-up of Technology Transfer Units (UTT) and Farmer Field Schools (FFS), which are already proven methodologies. A key approach of the methodology will be to train farmers, who will in turn be promoters thus contributing to disseminate knowledge to other farmers, thus reaching an important number of beneficiaries. Six UTT and 18 FFSs will be established (each FFS will work with 10-20 families). These numbers are considered feasible to achieve within the project timeframe. The project will undertake a feasibility assessment for the implementation of existing incentives within the sustainable production plans with the purpose of contributing to disseminate such incentives throughout the intervention area and consolidating the project activities. Finally, the project will prepare an extension and transfer program (Output 3.1.4) that will incorporate the processes, experiences and lessons learned, pursuing the development of a mechanism to support the consolidation of the actions initiated, as well as to promote replication.
2. STAP notes the reference to information gaps (pages 13/14) and how these gaps affect management outcomes. It would be useful to note how the project intends to help address these gaps (notwithstanding item 1.2.3 in the project framework), as well as to access existing data and information assets which the authors note. It is commendable that the project will contribute to data collection and monitoring of a number of keystone species, however changes in species population and distribution may not be attributable (or only partially attributable) to project interventions, and results tend to require a longer timeframe than the 48 months of this intervention. Collection and monitoring of spatial data, such as change in land use, may be a more appropriate monitoring approach for this project. Please note the STAP advisory document on experimental design for additional guidance regarding the development of monitoring protocols which are able to generate empirical data http://stapgef.org/experimental-project-designs	The Project strategy envisages actions that will contribute to fill in gaps both directly and indirectly. Specific actions in this sense include: • The participative process to develop the Regional SEC Strategy will identify information gaps and mechanisms to fill in such gaps as well as the responsible parties. • Improving information and knowledge management through the Inter-sectorial Platform for Information, Monitoring and Evaluation. There are currently numerous institutions in the region that generate information (e.g. PNN, SIRAP, CAR, departmental governments, government environmental institutions, NGOs). The platform will be interoperable with the existing information systems within the participating institutions and as more environmental information is further generated, it will reinforce the platform, making it accessible and enabling its management. • Training of institutional staff will enable them to improve their capacity to manage the existing information, identify gaps and actions to fill in such gaps within the framework of the activities undertaken by their respective institutions. • A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will be undertaken as part of the process of mainstreaming the SEC approach in planning instruments. The SEA is an exercise consisting in the review of agricultural development plans, programs and projects from a SEC perspective, with the purpose of identifying the actions or projects that the departments and municipalities must implement to overcome land use planning challenges and constraints. This exercise will help to identify gaps and the results will serve as inputs for the process of mainstreaming the SEC approach in the said plans. • Monitoring of key flagship species of biodiversity will contribute to fill in knowledge gaps for the selected species. The project will design and pilot this monitoring system during project

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	implementation (including selection of flagship species, identifying the baseline for each species, and design of the monitoring protocols, measurement and collection of data, consolidation and data analysis and elaboration of reports, alerts, documents or publications).
3. The entire project is premised on the notion of "socio-ecosystem connectivity" and the creation of "mosaics" in areas between protected areas. With regard to the latter, presumably these mosaics already exist as outlined in the brief on fragmentation of pg. 11 (the effects of which have been well documented in the literature). However, the notion of socio-ecosystem connectivity is a term which is not well reflected in the literature (the definition on pg 17 is noted) nor is it well defined in The National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity â€" although the term "socio-ecosystem" (or socio-ecosistema in Spanish) is used extensively and defined. We therefore interpret this as an approach which explicitly addresses the sustainable management of integrated socio-ecological systems in a spatial context â€" in effect the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation concerns in within boarder sustainable land management goals, or the ecosystem approach as defined by the CBD. While it is perhaps a minor point in the context of an otherwise well conceptualized project, STAP urges consistency wherever possible in the use of terminology which is well reflected in the literature and CBD	The concept of socio-ecosystems is included in Colombia´s National Biodiversity Policy. A socio-ecosystem is defined as a system that includes among its components, elements pertaining to natural and social systems as an integrated whole. This comprehensive concept helps to understand and manage the biosphere´s systemic unit. From the perspective of a resilience oriented management model, humans and nature are not independent entities but constitute a system designated as socio-ecological systems or socio-ecosystems, for which reason they must managed as a whole, as an integrated and single unit. Socio-ecosystems are ecosystems that in a complex manner are interlinked and interact in a dynamic and inter-dependent manner with one or more social systems[12]. According to the National Biodiversity Policy, the concept of socio-ecosystem is based initially on the ecosystem approach officially adopted through the CBD´s COP5 Decision V6 (2000) and is developed in the specific context of Colombia as a response to the specificities of country´s territory and population[13], therefore the regional or international literature on the subject is scarce. Nevertheless the study of this concept has begun to acquire relevance outside Colombia (Maass y Cotler, 2007; Berraquero, 2010). The concept of socio-ecosystem approach, although based on the CBD´s ecosystem approach, gives greater emphasis in the centrality of human beings and its social, cultural, economic and spiritual expressions. It represents an agreed vision that integrates ecological, economic, social, cultural and spiritual factors equally establishing a balance between conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The challenge of the socio-ecosystem vision is to generate links between ecosystems and human wellness through elaborating strategies and methodological tools that promote the sustainable use of natural resources, thus attaining greater social and economic benefits and a fair and equitable sharing of the currently unsustainable environmental services.
4. Much emphasis is placed on use and management of ecosystem services in this project. STAP urges that the proponents consult the STAP advisory document on Payments for Ecosystem Services in the development of the full project brief. http://stapgef.org/payments-for-environmental-services-and-gef	The project will not implement Payment for Environmental Services (PES). During the project preparation phase the existing experiences in Colombia and the Caribbean Region with different types of incentive schemes was assessed (PES, credit, technical assistance, certification). It was concluded that experience in the region is still scarce for several reasons, mainly: i) insufficient knowledge on the demand and offer of ecosystem services; ii) lack of access to information on existing incentives; iii) high certification costs; and iv) insufficient institutional resources to promote the existing incentive schemes. Based on these findings the project proposes assessing the feasibility of applying the existing incentives in the intervention areas and generating proposals to this purpose (Output 1.1.1) with the objective of promoting their uptake in support of the sustainable production practices that the project will foster (Outputs 2.1.3, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4). Please see sub-section 1.1.1 a) baseline projects and investments, and section 2.4 components and outputs of the FAO-GEF Project Document for further information.

[12] SIRAP – FAO, 2011. Propuesta preliminar Conectividades Socioecosistémicas para el Caribe Colombiano.

[13] Pontificia Universidad Javeriana – MADS, 2009. Revisión de las bases conceptuales de la Política Nacional de Biodiversidad (PNB).

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS[14]

A. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

NA

B. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 100,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
5011 Salaries Professional (Parent)	0		
5012 Salaries General Service (Parent)			
5013 Consultants (Parent)	78,587	79,106	486
5020 Locally Contracted Labour			
5014 Contracts (Parent)			
5021 Travel (Parent)	12,417	10,505	
5023 Training (Parent)	8,588	9,280	
5024 EXPENDABLE PROCUREMENT			
5028 General Operating Expenses (Parent)	408	623	
Total	**100,000**	**99,514**	**486**

[14] If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

NA