



EnCorr

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR GEFSEC

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Due Date: 06/30/99

FOR ACTION: Mario A. Ramos

STATUS: Open

Project Name: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Marine Resources of the Archipelago (San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina) through the Establishment of a Regional System of Multiple Use Marine Reserves

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Date Logged: 06/24/99 09:15:21 AM
Logged By: Ramon Prudencio C. De Mesa (GEF)

CORRESPONDENCE DESCRIPTION:

From: Lars Vidaeus
Organization: WB
Reference #:
To: Mr. Keneth King
Dated: 06/15/99
Type: OP2
Subject: **PDF A: Colombia: Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Archipelago (San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina) through the Establishment of a Regional System of Multiple use Marine Reserves**

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

Please reply directly and provide a copy

Note: As Kanta is away, this is being assigned to Mario as back up.

INFORMATION COPIES:

Andrea Merla/Person/World Bank, Alfred M. Duda/Person/World Bank, Colin P. Rees/Person/World Bank, Jocelyn M. Taylor/Person/World Bank, Ramon Prudencio C. De Mesa/Person/World Bank

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 15, 1999

TO: See Distribution Below

FROM: *OK for*
Lars Vidaeus, GEF Executive Coordinator

EXTENSION: 34188

SUBJECT: **Colombia : PDF Block A Request for GEF Medium Size Project
Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Archipelago (San Andres, Old Providence,
and Santa Catalina) Project**

Please find attached a PDF Block A Request for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Archipelago Project. We would appreciate your comments by June 22, 1999. Thank you.

Distribution:

R. Asenjo, UNDP (New York) (Fax: 212-906-6998)
A. Djoghla, UNEP (Nairobi) (Fax: 9-011-254-2-520-825)
R. Khanna, UNEP (Washington) (Fax: 202-331-4225)

cc: Messrs./Mmes

Redwood, Lovejoy, Abedin, Kimes (LCSES)
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Castro, Mikitin, Bossard (ENV)

ENVGC ISC files
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misaac

BLOCK A PDF

PART I - ELIGIBILITY	
1. Project Name	Conservation and sustainable use of the marine resources of the Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina through the establishment of a regional system of multiple-use marine reserves
2. GEF Implementing Agency	World Bank
3. Country in which the Project is Being Implemented	Colombia
4. Country Eligibility	CBD ratification, 24 November 1994 : National Law 165 of 1994
5. GEF Focal Area	Biodiversity
6. Operational Program/ Short-term Measure	This proposal falls within the coastal and marine ecosystems operational program (OP # 2)
7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs	<p>The Colombian National Policy for Biodiversity (1996) focuses on conservation, knowledge, and sustainable use. National guidelines and strategies include sustainable renewable resource management plans, assessments of economic potential to insure equitable use, protected areas, legislative and institutional strengthening, technology transfer, biodiversity information systems, and community training and participation. National action plans call for coastal and marine-use planning within the framework of ICM at regional and local levels. The law 99 of 1993 established the need for a regional environmental policy in the Archipelago (article 37) and created the decentralized national environment system to ensure that sustainable development programs are designed and realized at the regional level. This law also declared the Archipelago a Biosphere Reserve, empowering CORALINA to carry out the national and international level actions necessary to realize this status. Colombian law 136 gives protected status to mangroves of the Archipelago and the resolution 1426 of 1996 from the Ministry of the Environment defines the corals of the Archipelago as special environmental management areas; consequently regional management planning for these ecosystems is a priority. Policies set forth in <i>The Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development of the Archipelago: 1998-2010</i> (approved, 1998) include protective management strategies for the cays and banks, definition of significant marine areas to protect biodiversity, special measures to protect endangered species, and realignment and demarcation of coastal and marine reserve areas to protect essential fish habitat. The national law 47 of 1993 calls for the creation of exclusive artisanal fishing areas. Executive Resolution 023 of 1971 established a National Reserve Zone in San Andres Bay from Johnny Cay to Haines Cay which is presently included in the IUCN/OAS/NPS list of reserves requiring management support. A national priority as stipulated by the National Constitution of 1991 is the development of programs to insure local community involvement in environmental protection, resource-use management planning, and decision-making processes. Additionally, the National Constitution gives the native residents of the Archipelago special status as an ethnic minority group with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society which requires that special regional programs be developed to protect their environment and traditional culture.</p>
8. GEF National Operational Focal Point and Date of Country Endorsement	Ministry of the Environment, GEF National Focal Point 18 March 1999

9. Project Rationale and Objectives

Given that the Archipelago comprises more than 10% of the Caribbean Sea, conservation of these unique and vulnerable ecosystems is vital to close the gap in global biodiversity protection and management that exists between the southeastern Caribbean islands and Belize as well as in the southern section of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. Although little studied, this area is defined as a secondary Endemic Bird Area and classified as a center of high or very high marine endemism; additionally, the western Caribbean has been identified as a major site of coral diversity. The oceanic reefs of the Archipelago make up one of the most extensive reef systems in the western hemisphere and include two barrier reefs surrounding the main islands of San Andres and Old Providence, five large atolls, and other less well defined coral banks which extend for over 500 km on the Lower Nicaraguan rise. The reef formations are particularly complex as a result of the open oceanic location and resulting heavy wave action and turbulence to which they have adapted. The well-developed barrier reefs to the windward sides of the inhabited islands enclose extensive lagoons rich in seagrass beds as do the atolls to the south and north. The coastal areas have the mangrove swamps necessary to complete highly intact associated reef ecosystems which can be characterized as productive in San Andres and very productive in Old Providence.

The proposed MPAs are planned to be a comprehensive system that includes representative strategic marine and coastal ecosystems of the region: a variety of coral formations, seagrass beds, mangroves, beaches and deep water areas. In this way, the widest goals of biodiversity conservation and recovery can be met as habitats that support both coastal and marine plants (mangroves, ferns, epiphytes, seagrass, seaweed, algae) and endemic, resident and migrant animals (fishes, reptiles, birds, invertebrates, fungi, micro-organisms) are included in the protected areas. Primary project objectives include conservation of these critical habitats to protect and restore species diversity, sustainable marine and coastal resource use, and equitable benefit distribution. These objectives are vital to the survival of the native culture, both socially and economically, so community involvement and both formal and informal training in multiple-use MPA management will be given particular attention.

10. Expected Outcomes

The development of a functioning MPA system in this region of the Caribbean would provide important global benefits including:

- Protection of significant sites of tropical coastal and marine biodiversity including one of the most extensive reef systems in the western hemisphere which has been categorized as an endemic "hot spot"
- Recovery of endangered species reproductive and feeding habitats; particularly sea turtles, endemic birds, and commercially threatened species of lobster, conch, and grouper
- Conservation of essential fish, reptile, bird and invertebrate species habitat including corals, seagrass beds, mangroves, and beaches
- Improved marine resource and biodiversity management achieved through multiple-use zoning and regulation of strategic marine and coastal areas
- Increased knowledge about tropical coastal and marine ecosystems, biodiversity, endemism, and use patterns
- Enhanced research opportunities

Additional direct benefits to the local community would result in positive effects on the sustainability of regional marine resource use and biodiversity conservation including:

- Community and stakeholder involvement in the demarcation and management planning of reserve areas
- Increased local knowledge about biodiversity and sustainable methods of marine and coastal resource use and conservation
- Formal training program in coastal and marine resource management
- Creation of jobs in reserve areas for technically trained native islander resource management personnel
- Artisanal fishing support
- Improved recreational and tourism opportunities

11. Planned Activities to Achieve Outcomes

- Establishment of regional marine reserve system including 4 separate MPAs : 1) San Andres barrier reef and coastal waters (incorporating existing regional marine reserve and mangrove park), 2) Old Providence and Santa Catalina barrier reef and coastal waters (cooperative planning with existing national park), 3) Southern Archipelago off-shore cays and marine area, and 4) Northern Archipelago off-shore banks and marine area
- Final mapping and demarcation of management areas: no-entry and no-take zones (habitat conservation and recovery), limited use zones (marine life management), special use zones (research, control, monitoring), traditional use zones (artisanal fishing), recreational zones (dive sites, water sports trails)
- Design of integrated MPA system management plan (administration, boundaries and zoning, education and outreach, research, recovery and restoration, monitoring, economics and self-sustainability, employment and job training, volunteer opportunities) including policies and strategies for habitat protection and restoration as well as sustainable fishing and recreational uses
- Information management systems design including data collection, staff training, and environmental database set-up
- Development and implementation of coastal and marine resource management training program in partnership with a local institution of higher learning
- Community outreach activities: planning and zoning meetings, establishment of user priorities and stakeholder conflict resolution, and recovery of traditional ecosystem knowledge
- Media programs and publicity campaigns
- Development of appropriate legal and policy frameworks, economic structure, and enforcement and monitoring systems

12. Stakeholders Involved in Project

- Overall community involvement and awareness will be encouraged at all levels of island life. Special emphasis will be put on conflict resolution and active planning participation of marine resource-user groups including artisanal fishermen, the commercial fishing sector, recreational and water sports groups, the tourist and diving industries, government agencies with relevant jurisdictions, environmental NGOs, native rights organizations, community action groups and cooperatives.
- Four working subcommittees composed of members from the primary resource-user groups have been set up to begin examining use priorities and conflicts: artisanal fishermen (16 representatives from 3 cooperatives and independents), water sports and tourism (1 representative from each of 10 enterprises including dive shops, launch cooperatives, marine equipment rentals), environmental NGOs (1 representative from each of 5 community organizations), and native rights NGOs (1 representative from each of 8 grassroots groups).
- Subcontracts to organize workshops and meetings, provide refreshments, and assist with field work will be given to strengthen legally established local environmental and native rights non-profit NGOs.
- Cooperative planning activities must involve local and national government offices with relevant jurisdictions - Old Providence McBean Lagoon National Park; departmental secretaries of agriculture (fisheries), tourism, and planning; INPA (Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura); DIMAR (Direccion Maritima y Portuaria) - and research institutions - INVEMAR (Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Marinas), Institute of Caribbean Studies (local branch of the National University).
- In order to have locally trained native personnel to assume responsibility for the management, monitoring, and enforcement of the system of MPAs at the conclusion of the 3-year project, a simultaneous formal training program in tropical small island coastal and resource management will be established in partnership with a local institution of higher learning (Christian University).
- Active technical and co-funding partners include Island Resources Foundation of USVI, the Center for Marine Conservation of Washington, DC, and the Christian University of San Andres Island.

13. Activities to be Financed by the PDF

- Review and compilation of existing international, regional, national, and local action plans, conventions, and initiatives in regard to establishing MPAs in the wider context of ICM planning
- Meetings to introduce project concept to existing stakeholder community organizations, special interest groups, and appropriate governmental offices for discussion and input into development of project brief
- Preliminary curriculum planning of 3-year training course for islanders in coastal and marine resource management with emphasis on protected areas in partnership with a local accredited institution of higher learning that focuses on education of the native population (Christian University, San Andres)
- Partnership training workshop centering around development of and threats to MPAs (with Island Resources Foundation and Center for Marine Conservation) to review existing research, identify gaps, prioritize needs and evaluate institutional capacities as well as assemble representatives of local, national, and international institutions for training in aspects of MPA establishment and management (scheduled for August 1999)
- Western Caribbean regional workshop in San Andres (with the University for International Cooperation, San Pedro, Costa Rica) on protected areas as a coastal and marine management tool and techniques of integrating the community into planning, management, and monitoring (pending funding acceptance - tentatively scheduled for September 1999)
- Preliminary financial evaluation of MPA system viability and self-sustainability including preliminary analysis of costs and benefits, job creation and employment opportunities, and techniques of cost recovery such as user fees and permits, tourist tax percentage, special education activities, and sale of informational materials and souvenirs
- Consultants to assist in development of preliminary reports, terms of reference, and the mid-size project brief with emphasis on economic aspects and incremental cost analysis
- Final development of mid-size project brief

14. Expected Outputs and Completion Dates

- Compilation and bibliography of research, existing legal norms, and appropriate action plans and instruments (bibliographic document and file copies, 30 Sep 99)
- Terms of reference for local technical program to train native islanders to manage the proposed system of MPAs (15 Oct 99)
- Partnership workshop reports to assist in project brief development: 1) environmental characterization - summary of research, gaps, and priorities; 2) assessment of broader research needs to support the planning, establishment, and management of the MPA system; 3) analysis of resource use and issues; 4) gaps in legal and institutional frameworks; 5) assessment of management needs covering aspects such as personnel, facilities, enforcement, monitoring, and financing; 6) preliminary zoning plan; 7) opportunities for stakeholder involvement and consultation; 8) steps needed to plan, design and implement the system of MPAs (30 Sept 99)
- Preliminary economic feasibility analysis with incremental cost assessment (15 Oct 99)
- Final medium-sized project brief (15 Nov 99)

15. Other Possible Contributors/Donors and Amounts

Center for Marine Conservation - \$58,700 workshop funding and technical support

Island Resources Foundation - \$15,000 workshop funding and technical support

University of International Cooperation - \$10,000 workshop funding (pending)

Christian University - \$3,300 technical support, facilities, and other in-kind

CORALINA - \$19,100 personnel, office and field equipment, facilities, materials, and other in-kind

16. Total Budget and Information on how Costs will be Met (including the Block A grant)							
ACTIVITY	PDF	Coralina	CMC	IRF	UIC	CU	TOTAL
Compilation of information	2,000	2,000	5,000	2,000			11,000
Community stakeholder meetings	400	2,500					2,900
Preliminary curriculum planning	7,600	3,000				3,300	13,900
Partnership training workshop		3,000	47,200	10,000			60,200
W. Caribbean regional workshop		2,500			10,000		12,500
Economic feasibility analysis	7,500	4,500		1,000			13,000
Mid-size project brief development	7,500	6,000	6,500	2,000			22,000
TOTAL	25,000	23,500	58,700	15,000	10,000	3,300	135,500

PART III - INFORMATION ON THE APPLICANT INSTITUTION

17. Name

The Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina – CORALINA

18. Date of Establishment and Leadership

CORALINA is a public corporative body created by article 37 of the Colombian law 99 which was passed in December 1993. Institutional functioning began in the Archipelago on 30 June 1995. Directive bodies are the Corporate Assembly which is made up of legal representatives from territorial organizations and the Directive Board (members include the governor of the department, a representative of the president of the republic, the environment minister or delegate, the director of INVEMAR, the mayor of Old Providence and Santa Catalina, the departmental secretaries of agriculture and planning, a representative of the economic unions, a representative of the fishing and farming unions, the director of DIMAR, a representative of the environmental NGO's, two representatives of the native community of San Andres, and a representative of the native community of Old Providence and Santa Catalina). The operative general direction is composed of the general director who is the legal representative and first executive authority, the general secretary, and the subdirectors of environmental management and planning.

19. Mandate/Terms of Reference

CORALINA is in charge of administrating the environment and natural resources in order to promote sustainable development within the area of its jurisdiction in accord with legal norms and policies of the Ministry of the Environment. As defined by the law 99, the jurisdiction of CORALINA includes the insular area of the Archipelago (approximately 57 km²) as well as the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone of the islands (approximately 350,000 km²). The mission is to administrate, protect, and restore the environment of the Archipelago by using appropriate technologies to regulate the supply and demand of renewable resources and by promoting sustainable human development, consulting with the community in order to better quality of life in the region through participation and agreement. Functions include determining and specifying conservation and sustainable resource use, directing environmental land and marine-use planning and zoning, enforcing environmental norms, involving the native community in sustainable management of renewable natural resources, promoting equitable resource benefit, enacting legal measures to protect flora and fauna, and developing projects of research, environmental protection, recovery, and sustainable use in conjunction with the state, NGO's, and the private sector.

20. Sources of Revenue

Initially 95% of the annual budget was funded by the central government. The percent of government funding has been reduced annually until presently it is less than 50%. The 34 Colombian regional autonomous environmental corporations, of which CORALINA is one, are charged by law to raise their own funds. The remaining monies have come from local government funding, grants, and special project funds from the Ministry of the

Environment, the Ministry of Education, UNESCO, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Darwin Foundation, the Embassy of the Netherlands, the European Union, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

21. Recent Activities/Programs, in particular those relevant to the GEF

Current or completed projects include reforestation degraded farmlands and mangrove areas, recovering gullies and quarries, significant species inventory and management (sea turtles, lobster, conch, land crabs), introduction of GIS, establishing a regional mangrove park and strengthening the pre-existing marine reserve, realizing the land-use plan for Old Providence and Santa Catalina and the environmental management plan for the Archipelago, beach profiling and monitoring, aquifer management plan, application to the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves, solid waste management training, pilot septic systems, and grass-roots organizing of environmental NGOs. On-going activities include environmental research and monitoring, issuing environmental licenses, water quality testing, community clean-ups, education and outreach programs, and enacting protective legislation and law enforcement. New projects include sustainable tourism and industry greening programs, marine habitat mapping, coastal and marine resource-user conflict resolution, as well as the establishment of the multiple-use marine reserve system.

PART IV - INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

22. Project identification number: CO-GM-66646

23. Implementing Agency contact person

Christine Kimes, Global Environment Coordinator, Washington, DC
tel: (202) 473-3689 fax: (202) 614-0087 email: ckimes@worldbank.org

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24. Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s)

The WB CAS identifies sustainable development including natural resource management and environmental protection as a strategic priority for assistance; stakeholder participation at the local level and involvement of civil society in the definition of development plans are also priorities for WB country support. In keeping with these priorities, the WB is currently supporting the Natural Resource Management Program whose key objective is to develop the policy, institutional and technical base for sustainable natural resource management within the context of the decentralized framework for environmental management introduced by Law 99 in late 1993. WB/GEF projects under preparation include two MS projects focussed on biologically unique areas within the Pacific Choco Ecoregion (Serrania del Baudo and Naya Corridor), and two full size projects focussed on landscape approaches to biodiversity conservation (Sierra nevada de Sta Marta and High Andes).

The proposed MSP is consistent with the broad CAS objectives enumerated above, and would complement the WB/GEF initiatives currently under preparation by focussing on marine, wetland, and coral ecosystems, which have not received WB/GEF support to date in Colombia.



MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT - COLOMBIA

2001-2-208

March 1999

Christina Kimes
ESSDN
WORLD BANK
GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Fax. (202) 6140087
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

The Ministry of the Environment of Colombia, having revised the project "Conservation and sustainable use of the marine resources of the Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina through the establishment of a regional system of multiple-use marine reserves", certifies that the project is consistent with the national programs and priorities specified in the national policy regarding biodiversity conservation, knowledge and sustainable use. In addition, the national action plans and the Management Plan for the Department Archipelago call upon the protection and sustainable management strategies with respect to the coastal and marine ecosystems stated in the project. Finally, according to the National Constitution of 1991, the native residents of the islands are considered as an ethnic minority that requires special programs and projects to protect their environment and traditional culture, as the one presented by the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina - CORALINA.

The Ministry of the Environment of Colombia approves the project and presents it formally to be considered for endorsement by the World Bank, as the GEF Implementing Agency.

Sincerely,

Luis Fernando Gaviria
Minister (in charge)