

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
PROPOSAL FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FUNDS
BLOCK B GRANT**

Country: Colombia
Eligibility: Ratified Biodiversity Convention on November, 28, 1994
Project Name: Conservation of Biodiversity in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Requesting Agency: World Bank
Executing Agency: Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Estimated Cost: About US\$16 million
Financing Plan (tentative): World Bank (LIL): \$5 million
GON: NLG 3.8 million (\$2.1 million equivalent)
GOC: \$1 million
Foundation: \$1 million
GEF: \$7 million
Project Duration: Five years
PDF Block B Funds Requested: US\$350,000
PDF Co-Financing: US\$297,000
GOC, Foundation, Netherlands
Country endorsement: Letter from Colombian GEF Focal Point, Ministry of the Environment, dated March 10, 1998
Block A Awarded: Yes

Background

1. The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, a UNESCO-declared Biosphere Reserve, is an isolated mountain that is set apart from the Andes chain that runs through Colombia. Reaching an altitude of 5,775 meters (18,942 feet) above sea level just 42 kilometers (26 miles) from the Caribbean coast, the Sierra Nevada is the world's highest coastal peak, and it encompasses about 17,000 square kilometers (2 million hectares). Because of its altitudinal variation as well as its location at 11 degrees north latitude, the Sierra Nevada contains a mosaic of globally and internationally significant biomes (nearly all the climatic zones that can be found in tropical America). The Sierra is the source of 35 watersheds, which makes it the "water factory" that supplies 1.5 million inhabitants of the region as well as vast farming areas on the surrounding plains.

2. **Global Importance of Biodiversity in the Sierra Nevada.** As a Pleistocene refuge, the Sierra was a propitious habitat for thousands of species, many of which evolved in isolation within the Sierra and hence account for the rich biodiversity and high level of

endemism, especially over 1,000 meters (3,280 feet). Therefore, the Sierra is one of the areas with the highest degree of endemism in the country. There are at least 600 botanical genera and over 3,000 species of superior plants. It is known that 16 of the 514 species of birds registered for the Sierra are endemic. Among the 46 species of amphibians and reptiles, there are 12 which are endemic, and a 100% degree of endemism can be found above the 3,000 meter level (9,840 feet). From 31 snail species collected in a study, 19 were found to be exclusive to the area. Finally from 120 species of mammals, one has been reported to be endemic.

3. Since the Sierra Nevada is located in the North of the Colombian territory, it is an important habitat for migratory birds coming to and from the US and Canada; 93 bird migrants species have been reported in the Sierra. In addition, because of its watersheds, the Sierra Nevada is a significant source of fresh water for the nearby Ciénaga Grande (a complex mangrove system which is a unique habitat for birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians).

4. **Environmental and Cultural Context.** During the past 500 years, the Sierra has been subject to serious degradation due to various waves of colonization, extensive exploitation of its natural resources, invasion of indigenous territories, and looting of its archaeological settlements. In the 1950s during the civil strife of the *violencia*, the influx of peasants from the Andean regions of Colombia resulted in the introduction and expansion of agricultural practices which were inappropriate for the special conditions of the Sierra (very steep slopes, fragile soils and heavy rain). During the seventies, the boom of international marihuana markets led to approximately 100,000 hectares of forests being cut down to prepare land for the new crop. The Government, in an effort to eradicate the marihuana, sprayed the fields with paraquat and glyphosate, both powerful herbicides. Consequently, during the eighties, the Sierra exhibited vast environmental damage: abandoned lands and soil erosion. These negative environmental circumstances have been exacerbated by the lack of inter-institutional coordination which has hindered the implementation of management policies to guarantee the availability and conservation of the Sierra's valuable natural resources.

5. As a result of its geographic and historical characteristics, the Sierra Nevada is shared today by a diverse set of ethnic and cultural groups, each with its own set of interests and values. The Sierra's population, includes 32,000 members of the indigenous cultures of the Kogi, Arhuaco, and Wiwa groups, who are direct descendants of the Tayronas, some of whom still keep their ancient traditions. There are also approximately 150,000 peasants, and 1.5 million city dwellers in the lowlands. The region is also a zone of armed conflict with the presence of three guerrilla movements, several paramilitary factions, drugtraffickers and the Armed Forces. The eco-region of the Sierra is composed of 13 municipalities (the lowest political-administrative unit in Colombia) located in 3 departments (intermediate level of government equivalent to a state), and includes two national parks, two major and five minor indigenous reserves (*resguardos*).

6. **Private-Public Response.** In 1986, a group of citizens worried by the process described above established the Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (FPSN), with the basic goal of conserving the natural and cultural heritage of the Sierra Nevada, as an eco-region, through improvement of the living conditions of the local population. In 1987, FPSN constituted an interdisciplinary team which began a comprehensive study of the social, political, economic, institutional and environmental conditions of the region, with the assistance of the Foundation's Scientific Committee. One of the main recommendations of this integrated diagnostic study was the need to disseminate information and raise public awareness in order to modify the attitudes and the behavior of the region's inhabitants, as well as those of the institutions working there. Based on this work, in 1988 the Colombian Government declared the Sierra Nevada the first Special Rehabilitation District in the context of the National Rehabilitation Program launched in 1986 in the most conflictive areas of the country. This was the first time that the Colombian Government had considered the Sierra as a territorial unit in the formulation of its social programs.

7. Around the same time, the FPSN focused its effort on opening three permanent field stations to provide basic medical services to the local communities, to demonstrate new technologies for natural resource management and sustainable production systems, to undertake research, and to learn about the situation, processes and trends in these communities. FPSN established three Regional Boards (one in each department), with the participation of communities, business people, governmental and non governmental institutions which have been meeting on a quarterly basis since their creation, and have served as a permanent fora for discussing and formulating possible solutions to the region's problems. These actions were complemented by a sustained effort to disseminate information to national and international audiences on the value of the ecological and cultural resources of the Sierra, and on the processes that threaten them. In addition, the FPSN developed a Geographic Information System (GIS) to record, analyze and produce graphic and statistical information from many disciplines which is vital for regional planning. It also established a documentation center which collects documents and bibliographies related to the Sierra Nevada and its area of influence including the materials produced by the Foundation.

8. In 1991, FPSN initiated preparation of Conservation Strategy for the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta inspired by the 1990 World Conservation Strategy (Caring for the Earth) with support from the National Planning Department, financing from the GTZ as well as technical and financial support from The Nature Conservancy for development of a Rapid Ecological Assessment. The development of the strategy was conceived as a participatory process which would increase the capability of stakeholders to stop the prevailing trend of environmental and social degradation. The Foundation worked with both indigenous and peasant communities, government and non-government agencies, the academic sector and representatives of private industry to identify and analyze the causes and effects of environmental degradation in the Sierra Nevada and to develop solutions.

9. As a result of this process, the FPSN produced a **Sustainable Development Plan for the Sierra Nevada (SDP)** which was published in February 1997 with the endorsement of the National Planning Department, Ministry of Environment, Presidential Advisor for the Atlantic Coast, and three Governors of the region. The document presents a description of the physical and social characteristics and history of the region, the methodology used to prepare the strategy, the diagnosis carried out by stakeholders, and finally the plan itself. Five programmatic areas of priority action are recommended to conserve, protect and recover the Sierra Nevada's natural base, in order to guarantee the cultural survival and the water sources for the region's sustainable development. The Plan includes a preliminary estimate of the costs for implementing each initiative/activity, totaling roughly 94 million Colombian pesos (US\$72 million) for the Plan as a whole.

Institutional and Financial Framework for Implementation of the Plan

10. In order to contribute to the institutionalization of the Sustainable Development Plan, two mechanisms have been adopted and formally put in place through Law 344 passed by the Congress in December 1996: the Regional Environmental Council (as an institutional tool) and the Environmental Fund (as a financial tool). The Regional Environmental Council which is presided by the Minister of Environment includes representatives of all stakeholders (with a predominance of representatives from the public sector) and is responsible for studying and recommending policies, actions, and priorities which will ensure that the programs and projects contained in the Plan are implemented in a coordinated manner. The Council will be supported by a technical secretariat which should ensure that all Council members have access to the same technical, socio-economic, and environmental information prior to meetings; provide constant updates on developments; and provide technical support for regional planning.

11. The Environmental Fund for the Sustainable Development of the Sierra (the Public Fund) has been created as a sub-account in the budget of the Ministry of the Environment, without an administrative structure and without separate legal status. It is managed by a Board of Governors composed of public sector representatives. As part of the Ministry's budget, the Public Fund will be subject to the vicissitudes of the overall government budgetary and fiscal situation, hindering stability of funding through this financial instrument. The experiences of both FONAM and FAMAZÓNICO (two public environmental funds) suggest that, on average, the annual allocation to the Public Fund for the Sierra will not exceed US\$ 2.0 million during the next ten years. Therefore, it is expected that this Fund will have limitations in terms of its capacity and agility in financing the SDP. The completely public nature of this Fund may also leave it open to political influences and decisions which may distort the distribution of resources.

12. Given these limitations and the need to implement a participatory financial mechanism, during the consultations to prepare the Plan it was suggested that a non-governmental environmental fund for the Sierra be created in order to raise funding from national and international sources which would otherwise not be channeled through the Public Fund and which could serve as matching funds to ensure that the Plan's activities get under way. This Fund is envisaged as a contribution from civil society and the business community to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan, thus complementing the resources of the Public Fund. To explore the feasibility of this concept, the Foundation undertook a diagnostic study for the creation of a non-governmental environmental fund (NGF) for the Sierra with financial support from a GEF PDF Block A Grant.

13. **Results and Recommendations from PDF Block A Grant.** During the feasibility study financed by the grant, a series of consultations were carried out at the national and regional level aiming at analyzing the potential for creating a non-governmental environmental fund for the Sierra Nevada, given the existence of the Public Fund mentioned above, a national environmental fund (FONAM), and a non-governmental fund with national scope (ECOFONDO). The general conclusions of the study were that: (i) current and projected public national funds are insufficient for the implementation of the Plan; (ii) the Public Fund has limited scope for ensuring continuity, coherence and institutional stability; (iii) municipal (local government) finances are variable and fragile but there is some margin for redefining and reallocating part of these resources to finance some components of the Plan; and (iv) given the limitations of the Public Fund, a NGF represents an appropriate financial alternative which could play an important complementary role within the current institutional framework emerging for management of the Sierra Nevada eco-region.

14. In broad terms, the feasibility study's authors concluded that the niche which the proposed NGF could fill would be that of regional coordinator for projects and actions to be implemented in the Sierra, taking a leading role in the execution of the Plan to guarantee its stability and continuity. Such a role would involve: (i) supporting the building of local and regional community organizations' capacity to formulate, undertake and monitor projects, (ii) channeling funds from international and national private sources to identified Plan priorities, and (iii) ensuring monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and effectiveness of the Plan. The NGF could specialize in some action lines which fall outside public spending, thereby ensuring complementarity between the Public Fund and the proposed NGF. The NGF should comprise various financial schemes (such as sinking funds, endowment funds, loans and revolving funds), in order to enhance its flexibility and ability to mobilize funds from a broad range of financiers. The feasibility study also recommended that the actions contained in the Plan be prioritized in order to focus the use of NGF resources through the preparation of an Action Plan.

15. **Forum for the Sustainable Development of the Sierra Nevada.** Building on the 1997 version of the SDP and the results of the Block A feasibility study, FPSN organized a

Forum in March 1998 which included 500 participants from all sectors to review and analyze the Plan and define priority actions within its five programmatic areas defined in the Plan; this was viewed as an initial step in developing an Action Plan. The Forum also included a meeting of interested donors including the World Wildlife Fund, World Bank, European Union, United Nations Development Program, Corporación Andina de Fomento, and the French Embassy.

16. The Forum was followed by the first meeting of the Regional Environmental Council which decided that it was imperative to incorporate the results of the Forum into municipal and departmental Zoning Plans (legally mandated for completion by the end of 1998) as well as in the Caribbean 21st Century Plan--a regional planning document which includes priority areas for development in the Caribbean region of Colombia.

Program for Sustainable Development of the Sierra Nevada Eco-Region

17. The Program's objective, as defined in the SDP, is to conserve, protect and recover the natural resource base of the Sierra Nevada in order to guarantee the survival of its cultural heritage, ecosystems and water resources while contributing to the sustainable development of the region. The Program's guiding principles are equity, respect, cultural diversity and participation. It consists of five programmatic areas, an educational component which covers all the areas, and a program management component.

- **Conservation of Ecosystems** addresses the problem of the deteriorating natural resource base and includes four subprograms: research on ecosystems, watershed management in order to ensure sustainability of water resources, improved management of national parks and protected areas including resolution of conflicts with indigenous reserves; and conservation *ex-situ*.
- **Strengthening of Indigenous Cultural Identity** addresses the problem of disrespect for indigenous communities, their way of life and territories; it includes sub-programs to help the indigenous groups recover sacred sites, strengthen their cultural traditions and forms of governance, recover areas currently occupied by colonists, and carry out studies related to the possible creation of new reserves and expansion of existing ones.
- **Stabilization of the Peasant Population** addresses the problem of the poor quality of life of these persons and their presence in critical areas of the Sierra such as the indigenous reserves and national parks; it includes sub-programs to relocate peasants/colonists from the parks and reserves to alternative areas, secure their land rights (peasant reserves is one option), introduce sustainable production strategies such as organic coffee, and improve basic infrastructure and services.

- **Strengthening of Fundamental Rights** addresses issues of increasing human rights violations and violence in the region, and includes establishment of mechanisms for monitoring the human rights situation and for peaceful resolution of conflict.
- **Modernization of Institutions** deals with the absence of the State and the ineffectiveness of its institutions in the region, and includes sub-programs to strengthen organizations responsible for environmental management in the eco-region, strengthen community level organizations, improve the functioning of local and municipal institutions, strengthen inter-institutional coordination through establishment of the Regional Environmental Council, promote sustainable water management through adequate management of watersheds which are critical for supplying water for human consumption and irrigation, improve the management of solid and liquid waste in towns with populations of 2,000 or more, and introduce tax incentives for conservation.
- **Formal and Non-formal Education** would be used to support all program areas.
- **Program management** would support the overall institutional and financing framework for the SDP, including the program's **Monitoring and Evaluation system**.

A priority activity over the next few months is further consultations with stakeholders to transform the more than 480 specific initiatives (which are grouped into a hierarchy of the 5 programs and sub-programs mentioned above) in the SDP into an Action Plan which establishes priorities and elaborates priority project proposals in greater detail.

18. An iterative approach to the financing and implementation of the Program has been adopted, rather than establishing an overall financing blueprint as a condition for start-up. This seems appropriate since new financial instruments like the NGF are being tried. The evolving financing plan will depend on the interest of various donors and success of the instruments being tried, as well as the fiscal situation of the Government which will affect its ability to contribute to the Public Fund. So far, most funding has been channeled through the Foundation. About a year ago, the Government of the Netherlands awarded the Foundation funding for a four year project entitled *The Project for Consolidation and Institutionalization of the Conservation Strategy for the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta: Pilot Projects*. Additional funding is likely from the European Union, UNDP, and the French Government, as well as continued support by The Nature Conservancy.

19. World Bank loans will support elements of the Program which are outside the mandate of the GEF. A phased approach is envisioned with the PDF grant initiating preparation of the GEF project, while in parallel a World Bank financed project under the learning and innovation modality is prepared and put in place around March 1999. The two to three year LIL would support the putting in place and effective operation of the institutional and financial mechanisms for carrying out the Program. In particular, it would

support the creation of the NGF (based on the design developed under the PDF), the testing and refinement of its operating mechanisms, and the initiation of pilot projects from which valuable lessons could be drawn on how to implement the Program in the complex socio-political context in which it is being carried out. It is envisioned that the GEF project would start up during the course of the LIL and would be complemented by a follow-up World Bank financed investment project which might take the form of a regular investment or adaptable program loan.

Project Objectives and Description

20. Within the framework of the Program, the specific goal of the project is to support conservation of the globally significant biological diversity of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. As part of this support, it would promote the implementation of a bioregional management and conservation approach to environmental decision-making.

21. The project will support three components of the Program as follows:

A. Sustainable Financing Strategy: Non-Governmental Fund: The NGF is expected to play a central role in the financing of the Plan's activities and will be a key vehicle for continued involvement of civil society in the SDP's implementation. The project will support the start-up and initial operations of the NGF--the detailed design and creation will be established as a result of preparation activity described below--through an initial capital contribution, financing of eligible projects, and support for NGF operating costs during the start-up period.

B. Investments in the Conservation and Recuperation of the Ecosystems of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta: The project will finance investments (in part through the NGF) in the SDP's programmatic area with the same name which is primarily composed of activities eligible for GEF financing. This includes activities in the following thematic areas: (i) development and dissemination of new knowledge about the ecological and social components of the ecosystems; (ii) recuperation, regeneration and eventual reforestation with native species of degraded watersheds; (iii) harmonization of the existence of indigenous territories, their sacred sites and respect for their rights with the management of the protected areas and national parks; (iv) identification and promotion of sustainable production systems both for indigenous and colonist, peasants as an instrument for stabilizing the Sierra's ecology; (v) environmental education and exchange of experience among diverse ethnic groups about conservation and the sustainable use of the biodiversity found in the Sierra; (vi) stabilization of the peasant sector and reduction of pressures on strategic ecosystems by, if necessary, relocation into areas better suited for agricultural and livestock activities; (vii) strengthen the capacity of community organizations, civil society and local and regional

governments to preparing zoning plans (*ordenamiento ambiental de territorio*) within a framework of peaceful resolution of conflict.

C. Monitoring, Evaluation and Research: The project will support research and the elements of the program's monitoring and evaluation system related to increasing knowledge and the ability to monitor progress and assess the impact of the Program's efforts to conserve the Sierra's biodiversity.

Description of PDF Activities

22. A PDF Block B grant is requested to support preparation of activities which are expected to have global benefits in the area of biodiversity, as follows:

A. Formulation of GEF Project: In order to prepare the project document and implementation plan, the grant would support the following activities:

(i) identification of sub-programs and initiatives of the Program eligible for GEF financing in line with para 21 above, and preparation, through a participatory process, of a detailed action plan including priority projects which could be supported by the NGF; as part of this process, Rapid Ecological Assessment and Geographic Information System methodologies and tools would be used to identify priority areas for conservation activities; support would also be provided to communities for preparation of projects which could eventually be financed by the NGF during its first year of operation.

(ii) identification of the incremental costs of the eligible sub-programs, initiatives and projects identified under (i) and preparation of a financing plan for the GEF project.

(iii) design of the monitoring and evaluation system, including the definition of specific indicators and establishment of the baseline, for monitoring the impact of the Program and, more specifically, the GEF project on the conservation of biodiversity in the Sierra Nevada.

B. Design and Creation of a Non Governmental Fund (NGF): Using the recommendations of the feasibility study as a starting point, the following activities will be carried out:

(i) definition of terms of reference and establishment of a Design Team which would carry out activities (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) below, as well as the terms of reference and appointment of a Consultative Committee to provide support to the Design Team;

(ii) consultations with regional stakeholders to determine their key concerns and ideas about the design of the NGF particularly its governance structure;

- (iii) preparation of the first proposal concerning the mandate, structure and operating procedures of the NGF for discussion with stakeholders which would lead to its refinement;
- (iv) closely related to (iii) above, development of a financing strategy for the Fund;
- (v) preparation of the Fund's statutes; and
- (vi) constitution of the Fund and selection of an Asset Manager.

23. As mentioned above, it is expected that the project supported by the World Bank Learning and Innovation Loan would overlap with the final stages of grant supported preparation activities, and would support the creation and initial operations of the NGF.

Eligibility and Country Commitment

24. Colombia ratified the Convention on Biodiversity on November 28, 1994. The proposed project is consistent with Colombian National Environmental Plan. The Colombian Government considers the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta a Strategic Ecosystem, due to its special characteristics in terms of biological diversity and water sources. Strategic ecosystems are considered a priority for protection and conservation, because they provide environmental goods and services needed to support human development.

25. The proposed project will promote sustainable use of resources thereby conserving the Sierra Nevada's ecosystems and biodiversity, which have been recognized to be globally and regionally important. It will promote a collaborative model of ecosystem management, in which different sectors of society take part in the decision-making process regarding the implementation of projects included in the Plan, which is consistent with Agenda 21 and COP guidelines.

26. The project is consistent with conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use in forest, freshwater and mountain ecosystems in line with GEF Operational Programs 2, 3 and 4. The threats that are exerted on the biodiversity of the Sierra Nevada justify the involvement of the GEF in this biologically and culturally diverse region.

27. In October 1997, during a World Bank Mission to Colombia, the Ministry of Finance indicated that the Sierra Nevada is a priority area for multilateral lending, and requested World Bank support for implementing the Sustainable Development Plan. The GEF Colombian focal point has endorsed this project as a national priority (see annex 1).

National Level Support (key stakeholders, level and nature of consultations)

28. The regional stakeholders including local indigenous and peasant communities, government institutions, universities, business people and non-governmental organizations have participated in the six year process of developing the SDP. In September, 1997, the Sustainable Development Plan for the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta was officially launched by the Ministry of the Environment, the National Planning Department, the Presidential Council for the Atlantic Region and the 3 Departmental Governors, and it has been presented at a series of meetings with local and regional stakeholders. Regional and national consultations took place in order to evaluate the feasibility of creating a NGF. The high level of interest and participation in the Forum for the Sustainable Development of the Sierra in March 1998 is an indication of strong support and ownership of the Plan at the national, regional and local levels. The first meeting of the Regional Environmental Council in March 1998 resulted in the formal commitment of its members to see the Plan implemented. Further consultations are being carried out with the three indigenous groups of the Sierra Nevada and with other stakeholders who participated in the Forum.

Justification for PDF Block B Grant

29. The proposed project will contribute significantly to the conservation, protection and recovery of the unique and threatened biological diversity of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta by increasing the capability of stakeholders to stop current trends of environmental degradation.

30. The project incorporates the recommendations of the study completed under the Block A Grant and it is formulated based on the consultative process that took place.

31. The Sustainable Development Plan and recently completed PDF Block A provide a framework for action. However, some additional technical and institutional preparation and prioritization of activities is required before implementation can start. The Forum for the Sustainable Development of the Sierra Nevada which took place last March has produced valuable inputs for Program design.

33. The Government requested in late 1997 that the SDP/Program be supported by the World Bank through A Learning and Innovation Loan (LIL) thus World Bank is expected to complement the GEF project and contribute to the Program both financially and technically.

Items to be Financed

34. The PDF B grant will finance technical assistance, national consultants, stakeholder consultations, cartographic and GIS produced materials, documents, travel, and institutional strengthening.

ACTIVITIES	PDF B	FPSN	GOC	GON	TOTAL
Formulation of GEF Project	149,000	57,000	101,000	104,000	411,000

Design and Creation of NGF	176,000	35,000			211,000
Project Coordination	25,000				25,000
TOTAL	350,000	92,000	101,000	104,000	647,000

FPSN = Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada. GOC = Government of Colombia.
GON = Government of the Netherlands

Outputs

35. The expected outputs from this PDF Block B grant will be: (i) GEF Project Document including a financing plan and agreed protocol for monitoring and evaluation;. and (ii) Non-Governmental Fund established, including a strategy for management of the fund that clearly delineates all financial and institutional responsibilities; first round of fundraising completed (including identification of potential contributors and establishment of fundraising goals).

Expected Date of Preparation Completion: December, 1999



COOPERACION TECNICA INTERNACIONAL.

Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., **10 MAR 1998**

Doctora
Christine Kimes
East Asia, Latin America and Caribbean Regional Coordinator
Global Environment Coordination Division
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1750 Pennsylvania Ave
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**Referencia : Proyecto Manejo Bioregional para la
Conservación de la Biodiversidad.**

Apreciada doctora:

Sírvase recibir adjunto el documento relativo al proyecto en referencia, el cual constituye una solicitud bajo la modalidad de fondos de preparación Bloque B (PDF-B).

La presente iniciativa es continuación del proceso de diseño y creación de un fondo ambiental no-gubernamental para la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, cuyo estudio de factibilidad fue financiado a través de un PDF A por ese fondo.

Sobre el asunto, este Ministerio como punto focal del GEF en Colombia, se permite manifestar su conformidad con la propuesta y con la actuación de la Fundación PROSIERRA como ente ejecutor de la misma.

Cordial Saludo,


Yolanda Ramírez Prado
Coordinadora

Anexo: Documento Proyecto Manejo Bioregional para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad.
Copias: Folder GEF General.