

**GEFSEC Project Tracking System**

***Response Due Date: 04/29/98***

**Correspondence Description**

Addressed to: <i>Mr. Kenneth King</i>	Correspondence Date: 04/22/98
Date Received: 04/22/98	Organization: WB
From: Lars Vidaeus	

<b><i>Assigned To: M. Ramos</i></b>
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<b><i>Status: Open</i></b>
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Type: Fax
Topic: PDF A: COLOMBIA: Community-Based Management for the Naya Conservation Corridor

**Action Instructions**

- For Bilateral meeting
- For information only. No action needed.
- Please handle/respond on behalf of Mr. Kenneth King and provide a copy.
- Please handle/respond on behalf of Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry and provide a copy.
- Please prepare a draft response and return to Program Coordinator
- Please reply directly and provide a copy.
- Please review and/or technical comments

**Special Instructions**

Response requested by April 29.

**Information Copies Sent To:**

K. Kumari, W. Lusigi, H. Mishra

<b><i>Projects File Room Location:</i></b>
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***Note: A copy/original of the document is being sent directly to your attention.***

**Please return this page with a copy of the incoming correspondence and the reply/action taken to Program File Manager (GEFSEC Project File Room) before or by due date with the original copy of the correspondence and the reply/action.**

APR 23 1998 3:56PM

WORLD BANK - ENVGC 202-522-3256

NO. 7912 P. 1/12

TO: GEF SECRETARIAT  
THE WORLD BANK/IFC/M.I.G.A.

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 22, 1998

TO: See Distribution Below

FROM: Lars Vidaeus, GEF Executive Coordinator 

EXTENSION: 34188

SUBJECT: **PDF Block A Request - Colombia: Community-Based Management for the Naya Conservation Corridor**

Please find attached a PDF Block A Request for **Colombia: Community-based Management for the Naya Conservation Corridor**. We would appreciate your comments by April 29, 1998. Thank you.

**Distribution:**

R. Asenjo, UNDP (New York) (Fax: 212-906-6998)  
A. Djoghlaif, UNEP (Nairobi) (Fax: 9-011-254-2-520-825)  
R. Khanna, UNEP (Washington) (Fax: 202-331-9333)

cc: Messrs./Mmes

Ken King, GEF Secretariat (fax 23240)  
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Parker, Niforos (LCC4)  
Kimes, Castro, Elliott, Nikolov (ENVGC)

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Maria Nikolov  
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April 22, 1998 4:47 PM

## BLOCK A PDF

<b>1. Project name:</b> <i>Community-Based Management for the Naya Conservation Corridor</i>	<b>2. GEF Implementing Agency:</b> <i>The World Bank</i>
<b>3. Country or countries in which the project is being implemented:</b> <i>Colombia</i>	<b>4. Country eligibility:</b> <i>Convention on Biological Diversity ratification: November 28, 1994</i>
<b>5. GEF focal area(s), and/or cross-cutting issues:</b> <i>Biodiversity</i>	<b>6. Operational program/Short-term measure:</b> <i>This proposal falls within the Forest and Mountains Operational Programs (OP 3 &amp; 4).</i>
<b>7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs:</b>  <p><i>The proposed Naya corridor includes the University of Cauca land concession (located in the Naya river watershed) and will cover over 210,000 hectares of native forests. The proposed corridor will unite three existing protected areas, the Munchique National Park, Farallones de Cali National Park and the Tambito Private Reserve, which would bring the protected land total to 420,000 hectares. The University of Cauca land concession extends attitudinally from the peaks of Colombia's Andean western cordillera westward to the Pacific Ocean and encompasses the full range of Chocoan and Andean ecosystems. These ecosystems are home to almost one third of all bird species found in Colombia, 165 reptile species and 143 mammal species. The proposed Naya Conservation Corridor is also home to more than 27,000 Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples. The corridor's inhabitants are representative of the region's ethnic diversity and includes former African slaves, the Paeces, Eperaras-Siapidasas indigenous groups and Mestizos of Spanish decent.</i></p> <p><i>Corridors have traditionally been used by conservation planners as a strategy to conserve fragmented habitats. Corridors protect key riparian habitats, rare and endangered species, wide ranging species, and dispersal routes for recolonization of species. The proposed Naya conservation corridor would not only provide a safe passage for the horizontal and vertical migration of species in the Choco but also would contribute to enhancing the community and cultural cohesion of indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups. This proposed corridor could also minimize the negative impacts of development and improve the quality of life of indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.</i></p> <p><i>International priorities: The proposed Naya Conservation Corridor is located in the biogeographic region of Choco, which has been identified as one of the world's most important zones for the conservation of biological and cultural diversity by the national and international conservation community. The project's executing organizations (Fundación Pro-Selva, the Cauca University, Conservation International, and the Ministry of the Environment) are currently in the process of ensuring that the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor is recognized by UNESCO as a Biosphere Reserve. The forms required by UNESCO to designate the corridor as a biosphere reserve are currently being reviewed by the Ministry of the Environment. Furthermore, the Colombian government endorsed the 1997 declaration of the Latin American Parks Congress that stresses the importance of conservation corridors in facilitating the horizontal and vertical migration of species between protected areas. This declaration was co-drafted and published by the Colombian National Parks Unit.</i></p> <p><i>National priorities: The government of Colombia considers the proposed Naya Corridor a high priority region, as stated in the section titled "Protection of Strategic Ecosystems" (Chapter 3, page 15) of the current National Environmental Policy. The proposed Naya Corridor is also being considered by the government of Colombia as a pilot project site that will facilitate the implementation of Law 70 - where Afro-Colombian communities located in the Choco will be granted property rights over their traditionally-held lands. The Cauca University is promoting the land titling initiative under the mandate of Law 70 and is also willing to give the concession land back to local communities. This process is being supported by the National Land Institute (INCORA) and the Environment Ministry. Law 70 also mandates the development of a management plan for the Afro-Colombian communities covered by the law. The implementation of this law will have major implications for land use in the biogeographic region of the Choco and is one of the main reasons to formulate</i></p>	

*a management and monitoring plan in the region at this time.*

**ProSelva Foundation and the Biopacifico project:** In 1989, scientists from ProSelva foundation developed the concept of a Conservation Corridor for the Naya region. Two years later, ProSelva received a US\$20,000 grant from the Biodiversity Support Program that was invested in a biological inventory carried out in the Tambito Private Reserve (i.e., one of the protected areas that the proposed Naya Corridor will connect to the National Parks). In 1993, ProSelva submitted the Naya Conservation Proposal to the GEF-funded project, Biopacifico, and obtained \$14,000 for the development of a pre-feasibility plan for the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor. This was the only contribution that the Biopacifico project made to promote the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor project. The feasibility project, conducted by Pro-Selva, was completed in 1996 and the main outcomes included: (i) increased knowledge about the biological and cultural diversity; (ii) increased knowledge about the history of colonization patterns and resource use trends; (iii) preliminary zoning system for the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor and; (iv) increased knowledge about strategies and mechanisms to empower African-Colombian and indigenous communities from the proposed Naya region. The study concluded that taking into account the high amount of biological species discovered by the project scientists in the proposed Naya region, and the unsound development trends promoted by some settlers, establishing the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor was an important and viable alternative to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the region. The study's main recommendation was to develop a participatory community-based plan for the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor. It is important to note that the Biopacifico project will no longer carry out activities in the Naya region. The first phase of the Biopacifico project has been concluded, and GEF funding of its second phase is not contemplated at this time.

**Pacific Parks Sub-Program:** This sub-program is one of the components of the Natural Resources Management Program that is being financed by the Dutch government through the World Bank and will be implemented by the Colombian National Parks Unit. The 1998 Annual Operating Plan developed by the Parks Unit will focus on working with communities to develop detailed management plans for each of the nine parks found in the Pacific region. Two of these parks, Farallones and Munchique National Parks, will be connected by the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor. It is important to note that community management planning will be implemented in all three areas, lending further strength to the corridor concept in the proposed Naya region. Furthermore, if communities in Naya, Farallones, and Munchique adhere to similar guidelines for land use, zoning, and sustainable economic activities, the two projects will be even more compatible.

Other projects planned by Conservation International in the region are worth mentioning as being complementary to the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor Project:

**Ecological Coffee project in the buffer area of the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor:** Conservation International and the Colombian Coffee Federation are in the beginning stages of implementing an ecological coffee project in the tentative buffer area of the Corridor. Last December, a proposal was submitted to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and it is currently being reviewed by this organization.

**Participatory Assessment in San Francisco del Naya:** In early May, the Cauca University, Pro-Selva, and Conservation International will launch a three-month project in San Francisco del Naya to produce a preliminary participatory assessment of the quality of life and resource use patterns of the Afro-Colombian community found in this town. This assessment will be the first effort in the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor region to identify the needs and aspirations of the community; their current resource use motives; and the potential challenges and benefits for a community from a conservation program such as the proposed Naya Corridor. This village is important because it is found in an area that not only has significant conservation value, but also is the market place for black and indigenous people that live in neighboring communities. San Francisco del Naya is also the first village founded in the lower part of the Naya River more than 200 years ago and it has a rich historical archive that needs to be rescued.

At this time, additional GEF funding through the medium-sized grant window is of critical importance for the proposed Naya Corridor area. The Choco as a biogeographic region is in incredible peril due to population pressure, natural resource extraction, and unplanned development. With the advent of pilot projects for Law

70 and the continuation of community management planning through the Dutch project, there is a significant need to provide a site model that incorporates the full range of the activities that are addressed within each of these initiatives. The proposed Naya Conservation Corridor will encompass community management and monitoring of their lands, sustainable economic use, strong biological and social data gathering, and land-use zoning. It is critical to show that these activities can be harmonious with the long-term protection of neighboring national parks and the overall preservation of the biogeographic region of the Choco. GEF funding of the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor will be complementary to national, international, and local objectives, as well as these ongoing initiatives.

8. **GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement:**  
Ministry of the Environment – August 11, 1997

9. **Project rationale and objectives:**

The proposed Naya Conservation Corridor has rich historical roots. More than 150 years ago, the land where the proposed corridor will be established was deeded by Colombia's President Francisco de Paula Santander to the Cauca University. Mining was a popular activity in the Naya region and the University was supposed to monitor the extraction process. Fortunately, due to the difficult geographical conditions of the area, mining never reached industrial levels and had a minor impact in the region. Today, the University is no longer interested in mining and wants to normalize tenancy issues with local communities and consolidate a conservation corridor in their concession.

The proposed Naya Conservation Corridor is a great opportunity for conserving the cultural and biological values of a representative cross-section of the Colombian Choco and Tropical Andes ecosystems. This region, where unmanaged colonization and severe poverty conditions have accelerated the rate of natural resource extraction, has suffered from deforestation, over-fishing and cultivation of coca and opium poppy as communities try to utilize the few development options that they have. Furthermore, the region's inhabitants suffer from poor levels of nutrition, widespread malaria, intestinal maladies, and the associated high rates of infant mortality.

These factors have already made an impact on the long-term survival of the ecosystems and local communities of the region. At this time, Fundación Pro-Selva, in conjunction with Conservation International and other key stakeholders, proposes to take serious measures to reverse these trends. Based on the pre-feasibility study developed in 1996 by Fundación ProSelva, this organization has formulated a four-year proposal that focuses on the needs and goals of the local communities, the Cauca University, and conservation groups that are interested in protecting the proposed Naya Corridor.

The long-term objectives for the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor are the following:

- i) provide safe passage for the migration of species and genes between the Tambito Private Reserve, the Farallones and Munchique National parks,
- ii) enhance the community and cultural cohesion of indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups inhabiting the Naya river watershed,
- iii) provide environmentally sound development opportunities for local communities, and
- iv) provide global significant benefits from the sequestration of carbon dioxide and the preservation of species with pharmacological and industrial properties.

The goal of this medium-sized project is to develop and implement a community-based management and monitoring plan, endorsed by local communities and government, to be the long-term guide for future development in the region.

The first phase of the project will be implemented in one year and will have the following specific objectives:

- i) develop baseline data from existing and new sources on biological and socio-economic factors,
- ii) launch a participatory process with the major Naya stakeholders and create a consensus around the long-term project activities,

- iii) produce a management and monitoring plan that incorporates a detailed zoning system and facilitates the implementation of Law 70,
- iv) create a project portfolio to implement the management and monitoring plan, document the results of the above findings, and extend these results to participating local communities, NGOs, government, and private organizations.

**10. Expected outcomes:**

The main outcome of this project will be a management and monitoring plan and the implementation of an initial phase of the plan. Developing and implementing the plan will increase dialogue between the Naya stakeholders and increase understanding of the environmentally-sound development alternatives and conservation strategies. This process will lay the foundation for the conservation and sustainable use of the Naya's existing biological and cultural resources.

Concrete products that will be developed during this project are: (i) a series of position papers targeting biological, social, political, economic, and cultural issues found in the proposed Naya that will provide the basis for the management and monitoring plan, (ii) community members that are trained in survey methods, (iii) data analysis and a report on the social, economic, and political situation of local communities that participate in the 4-day workshop, (iv) draft map that illustrates the zoning system that is consistent with the input from local communities and the conservation corridor philosophy, (v) a participatory land titling strategy, (vi) a management and monitoring plan with concrete project proposals for the implementation stage, and (vii) a functioning oversight committee for the project.

Other important products include: (i) communities will be more effective in voicing their concerns to other communities and the government; (ii) communities will be better organized to manage natural resources in a sustainable way; (iii) increased understanding of the social, economic and biological characteristics of the region; (iii) increased knowledge about potential economic benefits derived from the sustainable use of biological resources; and (iv) increased knowledge about basic conservation concepts and strategies.

**11. Planned activities to achieve outcomes:**

Local community representatives, together with a multidisciplinary team of professionals, will promote a process through which local stakeholders will develop a management and monitoring plan for the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor. Because the local communities and individual landowners will be the primary caretakers of the land once Law 70 is implemented, the Naya Conservation Corridor proposal will be implemented most effectively with their cooperation. Only through the active participation of local communities in all stages of planning and management can these critical stakeholders gain power and articulate a shared vision. To be truly effective, these groups must be involved in the earliest stages of problem definition, data gathering, and data analysis so that they can utilize the process for their own development. Fundación Proselva has already performed an outreach program to identify and involve local communities in a regional participatory planning process which contributed to the elaboration of a pre-feasibility study for the proposed Naya conservation corridor. Through this effort, several communities are already aware of this initiative and support the overall conservation mission. However, many local communities, whose participation will be critical to the planning process, are still unaware of the conservation corridor initiative. Local community representatives should play an important role in the implementation of the following activities:

(i) *Collect and compile existing information:* There is an existing base of information for the biological, social, and economic characteristics of Naya. An example of this is the pre-feasibility study developed by Fundación Pro-Selva. This work will be compiled, summarized, and augmented where necessary to produce a series of position papers targeting biological, social, political, economic and cultural issues found in Naya that will be used for the development of the management and monitoring plan. This papers will also be distributed to local communities to create awareness about important issues that need immediate attention.

(ii) *Assess and document the social, economic, and political characteristics of stakeholders in greater detail than the pre-feasibility study:* The pre-feasibility study did not collect the information stated below. Local participation must start from a realistic and detailed assessment of biodiversity stakeholders found in Naya. These include indigenous, black and mestizo communities, NGOs, private sector representatives and

government organizations. The following actions promote a process where biodiversity stakeholders are encouraged to look at themselves and their relation with their surroundings: (a) identify and contact the major interests groups found in the communities; (b) design and implement survey by community representatives previously trained by the implementing agencies. This survey will focus on the following issues: current resource use trends and possible conflict with other groups; economic alternatives to ecologically destructive land use practices; local community's behaviors and its effects on resource use; health status, needs and aspirations of community members; the potential winners and losers as a result of a conservation program in the proposed Naya Corridor; internal political and economic organization; influence on the market; external development trends; and definition of rights over natural resources; (c) distribute simple 35 mm cameras and film to community representatives in order to obtain photographs that portrait their natural resource use and problems that they commonly face; (d) carry out workshops and public meetings to discuss the survey findings and analyze resource use trends and problems illustrated by the photographs taken by community representatives; (e) produce data analysis and a report on the social, economic and political situation of local communities that were interviewed and participated in the workshop and; (f) elaborate and distribute simple bilingual educational materials that integrate findings of the survey. These materials should include basic conservation themes, such as the biodiversity concept, species extinction, biosphere reserve zoning philosophy, and the role of conservation corridors.

(iii) *Conduct a Rapid Assessment Program (RAP):* The RAP will be used to assess and document the biological, water and soil characteristics in greater detail than the pre-feasibility study: The pre-feasibility study collected biological information mainly along the margins of the Naya river. There is still a vacuum of information in selected sites of the municipalities of Buenaventura, Lopez de Micay and Tambo (lower part). A comprehensive assessment of biological diversity, water quality and soils found in Naya will fill gaps in scientific knowledge and provide valuable information for integrating conservation, economics and development through novel productive alternatives. The purpose of Conservation International's RAP, is to quickly collect, analyze, and disseminate information on poorly known areas that are potentially important biodiversity conservation sites. RAP works by assembling teams of leading tropical biologists, including host country scientists, to generate first-cut, on-the-ground assessments of the biological value of different sites. Team members examine an area's biological diversity, its degree of endemism, the uniqueness of an ecosystem, and the degree of risk of extinction on a regional and national scale; reporting this information to decision-makers in a timely fashion. brings together national and international experts who can quickly survey an area's biological diversity. This program also provides valuable information for integrating conservation, economics and development through productive alternatives

(iv) *Develop a community-based zoning system for the proposed Naya Corridor:* developing a zoning system for the proposed Naya Corridor will require the participation not only of geographers but also local communities in order to implement the following activities: (a) workshops to discuss with local communities the concept and implications of a biological and cultural corridor for the Naya region; (b) workshops to develop mapping activities where community representatives identify natural resource use areas, expectations for natural resource use and areas where there is competition for resources; (c) development of a zoning system that is consistent with the input provided by local communities and the conservation corridor philosophy and; (d) elaboration and distribution of a draft map that illustrates the zoning system.

(v) *Conduct an inventory of potential Afro-Colombian landholders, zoning rules, natural resource concessions (if any), government land, land tenure, current large-scale land use, existing commercial enterprises and their land use, and development of a participatory land titling strategy:* Implementing Law 70 should be a participatory planning process. Once a comprehensive inventory has been produced, a forum or workshop that includes the participation of landholder representatives should be organized. The main objective of this gathering will be to design a land titling strategy.

(vi) *Develop a management and monitoring plan:* A five-day workshop will be organized to develop a management and monitoring plan. In this workshop, participants will be encouraged to consider the following systematic planning approach composed of six activities: (a) clarify the workshop participant's mission; (b) design a threat assessment diagram based on local site conditions; (c) develop the main elements of the

management plan; (d) develop a monitoring plan; (e) work with workshop participants in the design of project proposals that implement the management and monitoring plan; (f) produce a final draft of the management and monitoring plan and project proposals; (g) distribute the management and monitoring plan and project proposals to participating communities, NGOs, the private sector and government organizations and; (h) organize a post-workshop meeting to discuss the management plan and project portfolio with the Naya stakeholders.

(vii) Design a trust fund for the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor: GEF project funds will not capitalize the trust fund, but will support the institutional design process (management structure, operating rules, and fundraising activities) and the capitalization will come from other sources.

The Executing Agency for the project implementation phase and proposed recipient for the GEF medium size grant will be decided during the PDF Block A preparation phase, building on consultations with stakeholders and advice from an oversight committee (see below).

#### 12. Stakeholders involved in project:

Implementing this project will require the cooperation of all people who utilize resources in and around the biodiversity corridor. As pointed out by the project endorsement letter signed by the Environment vice-minister, this project will have the advice of an oversight committee composed by the following organizations:

1. Fundación Pro-Selva, 2. Cauca University, 3. Grupo Ley 70 (local Afro-Colombian organization), 4. Local Indigenous Council, 5. Valle University, 6. National Parks Institute, 7. Farallones and Munchique National Parks, 8. Biopacifico, 9. Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca, 10. Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle, 11. Conservation International/Programa Colombia.

Representatives from these organizations will provide technical and logistic support for the design and implementation of the management and monitoring plan.

#### 13. Objective

- To complete the design of a project plan (i.e., project brief) for the development and initial implementation of a management and monitoring plan for the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor.

#### 14. Activities

A truly participatory community-based project requires the input of local communities in all stages of the project. Therefore, communities will participate in the completion of the project brief through the implementation of the following activities:

- Activity 1. Performing a preliminary stakeholder analysis survey: Successful projects are often able to overcome the initial opposition of stakeholders by utilizing participatory practices to include those stakeholders' concerns in their project plan. This preliminary stakeholder analysis survey will provide those elements for the preparation of the project plan (i.e., project brief). An in-depth stakeholder analysis will be completed during implementation of the project brief (see Section 11, Paragraph ii).

This preliminary survey will be carried out by trained community members and independent researchers who will select a representative sample of the Naya population. The interviewers will inquire about the following issues:

- Resource use and management in the region.
- Goods and services that are obtained from the resources.
- Restrictions that constrain the use of the resources.
- Number of stakeholders that use the resource.
- Interviewees' views on other stockholder's use of resources and how he/she interacts with other stakeholders.

Once the process has been completed, interviewees will receive a draft of the project brief and be asked to



participate in three public meetings (required to cover the whole area) where their views about the project will be discussed.

- Activity 2. Vetting of project plan in three public meetings: once community members have understood the project, three public meetings (required to cover the whole area) will be held to recollect the views and perceptions of participants about the project. Following the meetings one workshop will be organized to develop the project brief.
- Activity 3. Developing a final draft of the project plan (i.e., project brief) through a four-day workshop: community members and project researchers will discuss the outcomes of the public meetings and develop the project plan.
- Activity 4. Establishing an executive oversight committee and analysing/defining appropriate institutional responsibilities for the implementation phase.

**15. Activities to be financed by the PDF:**

The PDF Block A grant funding will be used to supplement human/financial resources available from the University, Proselva, and Conservation International. The principal cost will be the implementation of the public meetings and workshop. The public meetings and workshop will be coordinated by facilitators with community workshop experience.

A local consultant charged with day-to-day implementation will be responsible for the preparation of the final project brief. The consultant will work with the oversight of Conservation International. The PDF will cover the costs of collecting information and site visits, including short consultancies by local experts in specific fields. Emphasis will be placed on public participation. PDF funds will also finance the translation of the project plan into local languages, where appropriate, and the preparation of final drafts that will be distributed to facilitate discussion (please see budget).

**16. Expected outputs and completion dates:**

The main two outputs of this initiative will be: (i) preliminary stakeholder analysis (completed four months after receipt of funds) and; (ii) project brief (completed six months after receipt of funds) that will be submitted to the Medium-Sized grant window. Other outputs include:

- Increased knowledge about the Naya stakeholders, local resource use patterns and conflicts.
- Increased awareness and consensus of the Naya Conservation Corridor.
- Improved methods of ensuring full participation of civil society in this initiative.
- Executive oversight committee and agreement on project implementation responsibilities.

**17. Other possible contributors/donors and amounts:**

ProSelva Foundation, the University of Cauca, and the Colombia program of Conservation International will contribute staff time, use of materials, equipment and supplementary information. Conservation International will provide US\$10,000 to finance the survey which will be carefully designed by an expert and implemented by trained project assistants and community members.

**18. Total budget and information on how costs will be met (including the Block A grant):**

Description	Block A	Conservation International	Total (\$US)
<b>Personnel</b>			
Project Coordinator 4 months @ 1,500	6,000		6,000
Public Meetings and Workshop Coordinator 3 months @ 1,000	3,000		3,000

<i>Description</i>	<i>Block A</i>	<i>Conservation International</i>	<i>Total (\$US)</i>
<b>Personnel (cont.)</b>			
<i>4 Public Meetings and Workshop assistants 3 months @ 500</i>	6,000		6,000
<i>Survey Coordinator 3 months @ 1,000</i>		3,000	3,000
<i>4 Survey assistants 3 months @ 500</i>	5,000	1,000	6,000
<i>Questionnaire expert</i>		1,000	1,000
<b>Public Meetings and Workshop</b>			
<i>Public Meeting Facilities</i>	1,000	1,000	2,000
<i>Workshop Facilities</i>	500		500
<b>Additional Support</b>			
<i>Travel, housing and food</i>	500	4,000	4,500
<i>Materials, telephone, fax, mail</i>	1,000		1,000
<i>Final report preparation, translation and distribution</i>	2,000	2,000	
<b>Total (\$US)</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>
<b>19. Name:</b> <i>Pro-Selva</i>			
<b>20. Date of establishment, membership, and leadership:</b> <i>July 8, 1992; Director: Alvaro Jose Negret; 8 employees.</i>			
<b>21. Mandate/terms of reference:</b> <i>ProSelva Foundation is a local NGO constituted as a private non-profit organization, without share capital and registered on 8/7/92 in Popayan (Colombia). The mission of ProSelva is to promote the conservation of ecosystems in the forests of the Biogeographic Province of Choco.</i>			
<b>22. Sources of revenue:</b> <i>The annual budget is US\$15,000. The income comes from a range of sources including members of the Board of Directors, private donations, international conservation organizations and publications.</i>			
<i>ProSelva is governed by a Board of Directors. The Executive Director and President of the Board is Alvaro Jose Negret and he is responsible to the board for management issues. The members of the Board of Directors are Jose Ricardo Martinez, Gustavo Wilches, Ignacio Castro and Victor Orozco. Representation includes government, the NGO community and the academic sector. There is a permanent staff of 3 in Popayan and a biological</i>			

station (i.e., Tambito) in the Naya region. Professors and students from local and international universities implement research projects in the station.

### 23. Publications of ProSelva

- ProSelva (1996). *Estudio de Prefactibilidad para el Corredor de Conservación del Naya. ProSelva & BIOPACIFICO.*
- *Técnicas de Proselva (1996). Estudio sobre los amphibios de Tambito y Areas circunvecinas.*
- Ruiz P. & Ardila M. C. (1995). *Fauna Amphibia del dpto del Cauca. Novedades colombianas No.6, Museo Historia Natural, Universidad del Cauca.*
- Negret, A. (1996). *Lista aves registradas en el Parque Nacional Munchique. Cauca (Incuye aves de Tambito). Novedades Colombianas No.6. Museo Historia Natural UNICAUCA,*
- Cortes A. (1996). *Estructura y composición botánica de un palmón de Welfia regia en Tambito, Cauca. Tesis de grado.*
- Fernandez A. & Chilito W. (1996). *Distribución altitudinal de mariposas en Tambito, Cauca. Tesis de grado.*
- Fernandez, A. (1991). *Orquideas nuevas y criticas del departamento del Cauca (1991). Estudio y Descripcion de una nueva especie de orquidea de Tambito (Ornithocephalus biscaccoglossus) Rev. Novedades Colombianas. No.3.*
- Video "Mariposas del Pacifico" (1993). *Documental sobre Lepidopteras de las selvas del Chocó Biogeográfico. 17 minutos- Alvaro Negret. 1993.*
- Video "Tambito" (1993). *Documental sobre la Biodiversidad de Tambito. 12 minutos, Alvaro Negret.*

### 24. Recent activities/programs, in particular those relevant to the GEF:

Recent projects of already implemented by ProSelva in the Naya region include:

- *Inventory of butterflies found in Tambito.*
- *Study of the hidrological balance of tropical forests in Tambito.*
- *Ecological cartography of Tambito.*
- *Study of the polen distribution along an altitudinal gradient (280 -1000m).*
- *Pre-feasibility study for the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor.*
- *Analysis of the Hidrological balance of tropical forests.*
- *Analysis of the dissemination pattern of plants by birds.*
- *Inventory and analysis of the insect population found in the Tambito region.*
- *Population dynamics of the birds from Munchique National Park.*

It is also important to note that ProSelva and CI are engaged in a long-term partnership to facilitate the implementation of the GEF-funded proposal for the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor. CI understands the strategic importance of the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor as an innovative conservation model and will focus its activities on the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor for at least the next five years. This focus will be reinforced by key partnerships established with the Cauca University, the Environment Ministry and the Colombian Coffee Federation. CI is pursuing several broad strategies to achieve this goal. The first involves working with communities in the highlands of the tentative buffer areas of the proposed Naya Conservation Corridor to identify economic alternatives to land use practices that have a negative impact on the environment. So far Ecological coffee has been identified as one of the alternatives that provides a sustained income to local communities and habitat for important species such as small mammals and migratory birds. This initiative is being supported by the Colombian Coffee Federation. In the near future, CI will carry out a participatory assessment and conservation-based community development activities in the proposed multiple use areas (i.e., San Francisco del Naya community) found in the lowlands of the corridor. Efforts in the multiple use areas are intended to reduce the potential land use pressure exerted upon the core area of the

*Corridor. The second strategy is to work in the core area of the proposed conservation corridor to protect these areas of biological importance. These activities are implemented in coordination with the Cauca University, Proselva, and the Environment Ministry.*

~~24. Project identification number:~~

**25. Project identification number:**

**26. Implementing Agency contact person:**

Christine Kimes, Global Environment Coordinator

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**27. 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. Within this broad objective, the program emphasizes the forestry sub-sector and has a regional focus in the Choco Region (Pacific Coast) due to the importance of its primary moist forests, biodiversity, and predominance of ethnic minorities. The NRMP includes a broad range of activities at the national level (forestry policy development, university education and research in forestry and natural resources, protection and rehabilitation of micro-watersheds) and regional level (ecological zoning, community titling of lands for indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, strengthening of regional corporations responsible for environmental matters, and a national parks component financed by a Dutch grant). The Government has requested Bank support for a follow-up NRMP operation in the year 2000. The proposed MSP is consistent with the broad CAS objectives enumerated above, and would complement the NRMP's activities in the Pacific Region as it will establish a biodiversity corridor between two of the national parks in the Choco Region which are part of the Parks component. The NRMP is not currently financing activities in the proposed corridor area, so there will be no duplication of funding between the proposed GEF MSP and the on-going NRMP.*



Santafé de Bogotá D.C, 11 de agosto de 1997

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Doctora  
**CHRISTINA KIMES**  
Coordinadora del GEF para América Latina y el Caribe  
Banco Mundial  
Washington D.C.

Apreciada doctora Kimes:

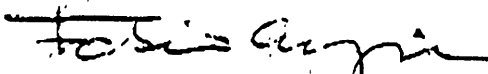
El Ministerio del Medio Ambiente de Colombia a solicitud de las entidades ejecutoras, ha analizado el Proyecto titulado "Diseño y Ejecución de un Plan de Manejo y Monitoreo Comunitario y Participativo para el Corredor de Conservación del Naya".

En la medida en que su objetivo principal es la protección de la diversidad biológica de una amplia zona de nuestro territorio nacional, consideramos que la actividad propuesta es prioritaria de acuerdo con nuestro Plan Nacional Ambiental además de ser consistente con la Política Nacional de Biodiversidad.

Los fondos serían administrados por la Organización ProSelva, representada legalmente por Alvaro José Negret y con sede en Popayán, ciudad más cercana al corredor del Naya, con el seguimiento de un comité directivo en el cual participará el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente.

Teniendo en cuenta lo anterior y en nuestra calidad de punto focal de Colombia para el Fondo Mundial para el Medio Ambiente (GEF), este Ministerio avala la propuesta y espera que este organismo apruebe el otorgamiento de los recursos solicitados a través de la ventana mediana y del Bloque A.

Cordialmente,

  
**FABIO ARJONA HINCAPIÉ**  
Viceministro

Oficina Asuntos Internacionales: firma/c-kines