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Response Due Date: 08/19/98

Correspondence Description

Addressed to: <i>Mr. Kenneth King</i>	Correspondence Date: 08/12/98
Date Received: 08/13/98	Organization: UNDP
From: Eduardo Fuentes	

Assigned To: M. Ramos

Status: Open

Type: Fax
 Topic: PDF A: COLOMBIA: Biodiversity Conservation in the Paramo and Montane Forest Ecosystems of the Colombian Massif

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

Information Copies Sent To:

K. Kumari, H. Acquay, W. Lusigi, M. Cruz, J. Taylor

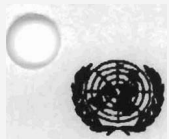
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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Kenneth King
Assistant Chief Executive Officer
GEF Secretariat

Date: 12 August 1998

Mr. Lars Vidaeus, Chief
Global Environment Div.
World Bank

Mr. Ahmed Djoghla
GEF Executive Coordinator
UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya

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Pages: (11 including this sheet)

From: Eduardo Fuentes
Officer-in-Charge

Subject: PDF A Funding - Biodiversity Conservation in the Paramo and Montane Forest Ecosystems of the Colombian Massif

Please find attached for your review two PDF Block A requests for funding entitled ***Biodiversity Conservation in the Paramo and Montane Forest Ecosystems of the Colombian Massif.***

We would appreciate receiving your comments no later than c.o.b. Wednesday 19 August 1998.

Thank you.

PM

REQUEST FOR PDF BLOCK A FUNDING

1. Project name: Biodiversity Conservation in the Paramo and Montane Forest Ecosystems of the Colombian Massif	2. GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP
3. Country in which the project will be implemented: Colombia	4. Country eligibility: Colombia ratified the Convention of Biological Diversity on August 30th, 1994 in Law 165/1994
5. GEF focal area and cross-cutting issue: Biodiversity and land-degradation	6. Operational Programme This proposal falls within Operational Programme 4, <i>Mountain Ecosystems</i> as it seeks to establish a network of protected areas in globally outstanding paramo and montane forest biodiversity. It will also have links to the forest Operational Programme and, in view of the fragility and severe land degradation of mountain areas, it will address the cross-cutting issue of land degradation. Additionally, it will directly address several issues raised in the CBD particularly those related to <i>Article 8 (a), (b), (d), (i) Article 7 (a), Article 10 (d)</i>
7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programmes: The Colombian Massif is placed as a high priority for biodiversity conservation both regionally and nationally. In 1980 a large part of the region was declared an UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (1980) ¹ and, more recently, the two main ecoregions characterizing the Massif, <i>the Northern Andean Paramo</i> and <i>North Western Andean Montane Forest Ecoregions</i> , were classified as globally outstanding and the highest priority at the regional scale ² . At the national level the Massif has been given high priority not only for its strategic position at the confluence of three major bio-geographical regions providing widely diverse biological resources, but also as the major catchment area of the county's four main rivers Cauca, Patia, Caqueta and Magdalena rivers that supply 70% of Colombians with water. In 1960, the Colombian Government (GoC) declared the <i>Cueva de los Guacharos</i> in the Massif as the country's first National Park. Subsequently, three other National Parks (<i>Puracé, Las Hermosas and Nevado del Huila</i>) and the <i>Galeras Fauna and Flora Sanctuary</i> were declared totaling 302,615 hectares under the System of National Natural Parks (SNP) or 9.25% of the Massif. This rises to 10.4% when the 44 municipal and private protected areas, that cover a further 37,367 hectares, are included. More recently a " <i>Strategic Ecosystem Programme</i> " was developed in the 1994-98 National Development Plan to determine key ecosystems for "protection of environmental goods and services essential for the country's human sustainable development; for prevention of catastrophes and for conservation of biological and cultural diversity". The Colombian	

¹ This reserve, known as the Andean Belt, includes the National Parks Purace, Nevado del Huila and the Cueva de los Guacharos.

²² Dinerstein, E. *et al.*, 1995 "A Conservation Assessment of the Terrestrial Ecoregions of Latin America and the Caribbean". WWF, World Bank. Additionally the WWF Global 200 programme

Massif has been given high priority within this programme and work has recently started to survey, zone and valorize the region's natural resources in order to develop an appropriate land-use plan. The development of a protected area network for the Massif, incorporating a variety of different management categories from strict protection reserves through various forms of multiple use regimes, will be directly in-line with national priorities and form an integral part of the land-use plan.

8. GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement:

Ministry of the Environment - endorsement letter dated March 10, 1998.

9. Project rationale and objectives:

The High Andean Colombian Massif covers an area of 3,268,237 hectares in the south of the country and lies at the confluence of the Andean, Amazon and the Pacific biogeographical regions. This location, and its climate, topography and geology have given rise to extraordinarily rich environmental assets both in terms of biodiversity and in water and climate regulation. At the macro-level, two globally significant ecosystems characterize the Massif, the North Andean Paramo and the NorthWestern Andean Montane Forest. The former is a highly vulnerable system found between 3,000 and 4,000 m.a.s.l. that has significant local endemisms and is characterized by biota well adapted to the harsh climate and high elevations.

Over half of the world's Northern Andean Paramo is found in Colombia and 22.2% of this is in the Massif with thirteen separate Paramo areas, covering a total of 256,658 hectares. The second major ecoregion, the NorthWest Andean montane forest, occurs between 2,000 and 3,000 m.a.s.l in the Massif and covers an area of 1,371,613 hectares. Whilst the percentage of this ecoregion is lower (5% of the national total) it is considered to be the most threatened ecosystem in Colombia, and is characterized by high beta diversity and regional and local endemisms.

These ecoregions with a variety of life-zones³ across the wide altitudinal range of the Massif (2,000-4,380 m.a.s.l) support an exceptional diversity of habitats and species. Over 10% of Colombian flora are found in the Massif and a transect between 530 and 4,380 m.a.s.l on the eastern slopes of the region has been estimated at supporting 1,200 higher plant and fern species from 164 families and 414 genera. In terms of fauna 52 species of amphibians, 62 reptiles and 56 birds have been registered and in the higher areas between 2,000 to 3,100m endemic species, including the red breasted parrot *Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons*, are common, as well as many species with restricted distribution. In addition to this, the Massif is well known for its cultural heritage with seven indigenous groups in the region - the Paeces, Yanaconas, Guambianos, Coconucos, Totoroes, Inga and Kamentza.

Population growth in these groups, coupled with significant increases in agricultural colonists settling in the region, are increasing pressures on the natural resources of the Massif. Habitat loss is increasing as areas of native forest are replaced for cultivated areas, concentrated mainly in the 17 colonization fronts recently identified in the region. Agricultural practices in these areas are unsustainable and inappropriate for the fragile mountain soils, causing increasing land degradation, soil erosion, further biodiversity loss and productivity failures. This has accentuated the already extreme conditions of poverty in the region and food security problems are causing increasing encroachment on

³ A finer classification identifies eight different systems in the Massif: Above the snow line (4,342 hectares); Paramo (256,658 Hectares); High Andean Forest (1,351,126 Hectares). Low Andean Forest 20,483 Hectares; Andean agro-ecosystems (1,525,123 hectares); Inter-andean agro-ecosystems 17,190 hectares; Semi-arid, xerofitic scrub 92,432 hectares and human settlements 856 hectares.

remaining tracts of natural vegetation for food and wood for energy.

Further pressure comes from unsustainable and inadequate economic practices, such as cattle ranching of private enterprises and large-scale landowners which degrade forested areas including protected areas.

The GoC has undertaken a series of actions to address these threats. Under the Alternative Development Plan -PLANTE-, investment has focused on education, health, rural electrification, road and housing projects, land acquisition schemes and productive projects geared at improving living conditions and alleviating poverty in the region. A further project, to start up this year, will provide alternative energy for rural inhabitants. In terms of direct conservation measures the GoC has taken significant action, declaring approximately 10% of the Massif as protected areas under the National Natural Parks System⁴.

Management activities in these areas have included planning programmes, environmental education, research, control and fiscalisation and local co-ordination. However, despite these advances, staff and equipment shortages have undermined their role in protecting biodiversity and many areas have growing numbers of colonists settling within park boundaries and resource depletion from hunting and firewood collection is increasing. This is exacerbated by the fact that, while the National Natural Parks fall under the direct mandate of the Ministry of the Environment, areas around them fall under the jurisdiction of Regional Environmental Authorities.

Furthermore, although an additional 44 municipal and private protected areas exist in the Massif these have different systems of management categories that are not always compatible or comparable, thereby weakening co-ordinated conservation practices. In addition, other areas with great strategic biodiversity value are under no form of protection at all. Whilst an Action Plan for the Environmental Land-Zoning of the Colombian Massif is presently under development with agreements signed between the five regional environmental agencies with jurisdiction in the area and IDEAM, this does not fully address deficiencies in the protected areas system, nor does it adequately incorporate biodiversity management principles in the region's sectoral development planning.

The proposed full-scale project – to be developed with PDF A and B financing – will aim at establishing a network of national, regional, municipal and private protected areas in the Massif. The project will also implement a capacity-building programme aimed at regional and local governments and private institutions so as to enable the incorporation of biodiversity management principles in the land-use plan and sectoral development process of the region.

10. Expected outcomes:

The full scale project – to be developed with PDF A and B financing - will promote *in situ* conservation by strengthening the management of existing protected areas; establishing new ones in strategic positions; and linking these through corridors to permit increased gene flow and long term viability of biodiversity. The project will also aim at reducing present threats on biodiversity from increased colonization and inappropriate land-use practices by strengthening buffer zone management, working with communities to identify alternative forms of livelihood and agricultural practices more apt for the

⁴ National Natural Park (NPP) Cueva de los Guácharos 9.000 ha, NNP Puracé with 83,000 ha, NNP Las Hermosas with 125,000 ha, NNP Nevado del Huila with 158,000 ha and the Galeras Fauna and Flora Sanctuary with 7.615 ha

fragile soils of the mountain areas, and reducing encroachment of protected areas.

Additionally, it will strengthen the capacity of local and regional planners to incorporate conservation activities within the framework of the region's sectoral development. Whilst concentrating specifically on globally significant Northern Andean paramo and North Western Andean montane forest ecoregions, the proposed project will indirectly effect the quality and quantity of the water of rivers flowing from this region and thus have indirect effects on biodiversity in all those river basins. Finally, by implementing measures to conserve outstanding endangered biodiversity the proposed project will provide direct global benefits and models that can be replicated to other areas of paramo and montane forest throughout the whole Andean system.

11. Planned activities to achieve outcomes:

PDF Block A activities will finance consultations and a preliminary assessment of baseline programming and related gaps, initial threat identification, as well as the potential activities and alternative options required to fully address them. Block A activities will also detail, in a forthcoming Block B, additional preparatory work and related financing needs to develop the proposed full-scale project. The full-scale project, will be designed to complement existing and planned baseline initiatives and is expected to take action at three different but complementary levels.

The first will focus on: (i) strengthening existing protected areas and establishing a network of national, regional, municipal and private protected areas in the Massif, along with clearly defined and compatible management categories and strategies to ensure mechanisms for guarantying their future management. This will include improvement of basic protected area infrastructure, demarcation, enhancing control and regulatory frameworks and strengthening information systems with the necessary data for ecosystems monitoring and the planning of effective conservation mechanisms. Participatory management plans will also be reviewed for these areas, and capacities of local communities, regional and national governmental agencies assessed for future strengthening as part of the full-scale project.

In view of the above, PDF A activities will be designed to undertake the necessary needs assessments related to existing and potential areas, including operational, administrative, managerial, and technical capacities and deficiencies, as well as review of protected area criteria to ensure compatibility and common approaches at each level (national, municipal etc.). Block A resources will also detail any subsequent work required at a PDF Block B stage.

The second level aims at reducing the threat of increased colonization to high mountain biodiversity by strengthening buffer-zone management and promoting more sustainable land-use practices in these areas. This will include a programme designed to demonstrate alternative uses of biodiversity and less environmentally detrimental productive practices, thus promoting the recovery and sustainable management of natural resources in the region. In this regard, PDF Block A activities will undertake initial preparatory work to define a viable programme of alternative uses, identify biodiversity-friendly productive practices, and realize the required stakeholder consultations to identify and corroborate the most viable options. Block A resources will also detail any subsequent work required at a PDF Block B stage.

The third level is intended to focus on increasing the capacity of regional and local governmental and private institutions for protected area management, and incorporating biodiversity conservation principles and the use of different protected area management

categories, in the region's on-going land-use planning process. It is envisaged that this will guarantee an appropriate environmental zoning regarded as a fundamental step in the conservation of the region's cultural and biological diversity. For this capacity building assessment, PDF Block A activities will initiate consultations and needs assessment with communities and government representatives, as well as detail any additional work to be conducted through PDF Block B funding.

12. Stakeholders involved in project:

There will be a wide range of stakeholders involved with the project. At the national level, the Ministry of the Environment, through its Special Administrative Unit for the National Natural Parks System (SAUNNP), will play a leading role together with the Instituto Von Humboldt and IDEAM. At the regional level, departmental government representatives and the five Regional Environment Authorities will be major stakeholders (see item III 17).

At the municipal level, representatives from local government planning departments and environmental units charged with the administration of municipal protected areas will be the main stakeholders along with representatives from academia and research institutions. In addition to these governmental stakeholders a wide range of civil society will form part of the project including members from the seven indigenous groups in the Massif, park and buffer zone inhabitants, environmentally-related non-governmental organizations, and private sector representatives.

13. Activities to be financed by the PDF Block A:

Block A resources will be used to undertake consultations with key stakeholders in the region to determine: consensus over existing threats, potential activities required to address them, support and viability in relation to proposed options, explanations of GEF eligibility and programming requirements (financing of incremental costs only), as well as the definition of more detailed preparatory work required as part of PDF Block B activities.

In view of the wide variety of stakeholders, and complex array of environmental authorities with mandates in the region, several levels of consultations will be required to establish the necessary political, technical and financial commitments for project development.

The first phase of consultation will center on a high-level, one-day meeting in Santa Fe de Bogota, with leaders of the regional authorities and communities. The meeting aims at obtaining agreements and commitments regarding proposed PDF A activities, including: the definition of a *Technical Committee* responsible for providing required data and technical expertise; outlining of an information dissemination strategy and overall agendas for consultative meetings; and a schedule of consultations and workshops to ensure full stakeholder participation in project development. The Santa Fe de Bogota meeting will also define a detailed agenda for the second round of consultations, including identification of participants to fully reflect the range of stakeholders in the region.

The second phase of consultations will focus on the analysis, at the regional level, of existing biodiversity information in order to further detail existing threats, evaluate their magnitude and geographical extension, identify existing and planned actions to redress them and determine possible alternative courses of action for their mitigation. It will include the initial identification of the most bio-diverse areas using the existing

cartography at the 1:100,000 scale provided by IDEAM. Some ground-proofing of this information may be required at this stage to determine additional assessments needed at either the Block B stage or as part of the full-scale project, as well as to locate zones for more intensive project intervention. If this is deemed necessary, additional support would be provided by staff members of the SAUNNP/MMA in conjunction with local biodiversity experts. This phase of consultation will include a three-day workshop, to be held in Popayan, with the participants identified in the first round of consultations and the *Technical Committee* nominated in that phase.

The third round of consultations will aim at attaining consensus on the overall activities and potential alternative course of action to be developed – for the full-scale project – through PDF B financing. These consultations will discuss potential project components, monitoring mechanisms and implementing arrangements, as well as the additional preparatory work required to define them in full detail. These consultations will take place during the course of a three-day workshop to be held in Neiva with delegates of the technical committee and key participants from the second phase workshop. The result of this workshop would be a preliminary version of a *Project Planning Matrix (PPM)* to be used as a working document for on-going consultations and stakeholder feedback.

Block A resources will also be used to hire a local consultant to head this preparatory Block A phase. The consultant will work in close collaboration with staff members of the MMA, the Research Institutes and the CARs to collect information on the area, prepare the different consultations and bring together the findings of these in a report to be used as documented feedback in the formulation of the PDF Block B and the ensuing full-scale proposal.

14. Expected outputs and completion dates:

The expected outputs of the Block A project will include:

- a) Identification of on-going and planned activities addressing existing threats (baseline activities);
- b) A detailed analysis to identify gaps in the baseline which will need to be covered if globally outstanding biodiversity is to be conserved;
- c) Consultations and negotiations with regional stakeholders to agree on measures and potential alternatives to cover identified gaps, including actions to consolidate and improve the management of existing protected areas, as well as identification of new areas to provide links between these;
- d) Preliminary evaluations of baseline and incremental financing requirements and identification and mobilization of possible co-funding sources;
- e) Formulation of a PDF Block B, detailing additional preparatory work and resource requirements for the formulation of a full-scale proposal.

This last output (e) would be completed approximately four months after receipt of the Block A resources.

15. Other possible contributors/donors and amounts:

Possible contributors to the forthcoming PDF Block B and/or full-scale project include the World Food Programme (c.a.US\$1 million) through the "Ecoandean Sustainable Development" programme; the UNCDP (US\$ 300,000), and National funds including MMA c.a. US\$ 600,000 and "Fondo de Regalias" US\$ 600,000.

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

The estimated GEF budget for the full-scale project is approximately US\$ 7.5 million over five years. Of this amount, approximately 2.5 million is expected to be mobilized from co-funding sources. The Block A phase will cost c.a. US\$ 51,000. For the PDF

Block A, SAUNNP/MMA will provide support resources for communication, administration etc. in the amount of US\$ 5,000. Resources in the amount of US\$ 21,000 are being sought from the Colombian Institute for the Development of Science and Technology "Francisco José de Caldas" – COLCIENCIAS under the National Planning Department through its project formulation fund. To complement the above, US\$ 25,000 are being request from GEF. **Block A resources will be used as follows: (in US\$)**

National Consultants: US\$18.500 (GEF:10,000; COLCIENCIAS: 8,500)

Workshops: US\$ 21,000 (GEF 10,000; COLCIENCIAS: 11.000)

Travel and per diems: US\$ 6.500 (GEF: 5,000; COLCIENCIAS: 1,500)

Administrative support: US\$ 5.000 (GoC)

17. Name:

Biodiversity conservation in Colombia falls under two different levels of governmental authorities: the MMA at the central level and the Independent Regional Corporations (CAR) at the regional level. With a territory extending over five departments (Cauca, Narino, Tolima, Huila and Putumayo) and 53 municipalities, the Colombian Massif falls under the jurisdiction of five CAR:

- High Magdalena Regional Corporation - CAM- based in Neiva covering the department of Huila;
- Cauca Regional Corporation -CRC- in Popayan covering Cauca;
- Tolima Regional Corporation - CORTOLIMA covering Tolima, in Ibague
- Narino Regional Corporation - CORPONARINO - in Pasto covering the department of Narino;
- Corporation for the Development of the South of Amazonia-CORPOAMAZONIA-covering Caqueta Amazonas, Putumayo and based in Mocoa

The present proposal is submitted by the MMA with support from these CARs. In view of the fact that the Block A and full-scale project will count on the active participation of these CAR, information on them has been included in this section

18. Date of establishment, membership, and leadership:

The Ministry of the Environment, created in 1993, has two vice-ministries and the Special Administrative Unit for the National Natural Parks System (SAUNNP). The latter is a technical, executive and operational dependency of the Ministry charged with the management and administration of the areas in the National Parks System. The Minister of the Environment is Mr. Juan Mayr. The Director of the Special Unit of Administration of National Natural Parks System is Carlos Castaño Uribe.

The Governing Councils of the CARs are chaired by the Governor or governors of the departments in which territory the CAR has jurisdiction or their delegate or delegates and have representatives from the Presidency of the Republic, the Ministry of the Environment, up to four mayors from the respective CAR municipalities. They also include two private sector representatives, one elected representative of indigenous communities or ethnic groups traditionally settled in the jurisdiction and two elected representatives from environmentally oriented non-profit making organizations from the region. The Directors of the CARs are Eduardo Patarroyo (CAM); Ever Antonio Navarro (CORTOLIMA); Emiro Pedro Cabezas (CORPONARIÑO); Luis Edmundo Maya (CORPOAMAZONIA) Larry Guerrero Martinez (CRC);

19. Mandate/terms of reference:

The MMA is the maximum authority for environment management in the country. It is charged with the definition of environmental policies and norms for the

20. Sources of revenue:

The MMA has a total budget of approximately US\$ 374 million divided into three major expenditure areas; operations, debt services and investment.

restoration conservation, protection, zoning, management, use and exploration of the county's natural renewable resources and environment in order to ensure the nation's sustainable development. Within the MMA the SAUNNP operates at three levels. The Director General at the central level is responsible for defining the Master Plan for the National Natural Parks Systems (NNPS) providing planning, technical, operational, and administration support to the regional levels and monitoring and evaluating the Units overall performance. At the regional level seven directorates undertake the financial planning of the protected areas in their zone and authorize expenses and payments for their functioning. There are two regional directorates in the Massif located in Cali and Popayan. The first has jurisdiction over NNP Las Hermosas and the second over the other four areas in the region. Finally, at the operational level, a Programme Manager is situated in each NNP and has the responsibility administrating the area within the guidelines of the central unit and local conditions of action and co-ordination

The CAR are administratively and financially independent and are charged with the administration of the environment and natural renewable resources within their jurisdiction in conformity with the legal dispositions and policies of the MMA. They have jurisdiction over areas surrounding *national* parks but not over the areas themselves.

The SAUNNP has a total budget of approximately US\$ 11 million of which 5.35 million is for operations, 4.1 million for investment, and 1.5 million from the National Environment Fund.

The CARs have a budget for 1998 of approximately:

- CAM - US\$ 5 million;
- CORPOAMAZONIA US\$3.9 million;
- CORPONARIÑO-US\$ 3.4 million;
- CORTOLIMA US \$7 million
- CRC US \$7.2 million.

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

The Ministry of the Environment is currently defining the overall framework for the conservation of the country's natural and cultural heritage through planning and management of the SNNP to (i) protect genetic wealth and the multiple environmental goods and services that these offer; (ii) to maintain their role in recreation, culture, research, and spiritual development; (iii) to clearly delimit buffer-zones in conjunction with CARs and other local and regional authorities and (iv) to develop appropriate programmes, projects and activities within these buffer areas to alleviate pressures on core zones and improve the living conditions of their inhabitants.

The Ministry of the Environment is currently executing a range of programmes including: the recovery and management of the River Magdalena Estuary- IDB Loan; the conservation of natural resources in the NNP Los Nevados - IDB loan; the micro waterbasin management component of the Natural Resources Management Programme-IDB and World Bank loan; the research component of the Natural Resources Programme-World Bank Loan; national environmental zoning - diagnosis, studies and proposals;

implementation of forestry reforms through the CARs; research for the knowledge, conservation, use and sustainable management of biodiversity in Colombia through the Instituto Von Humboldt, implementation of a forestry incentive certificate system; and technical advice system on commitments within the framework of international conventions.

22. Project identification number:

23. Implementing Agency contact person:

Lita Paparoni, Regional GEF Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean

24. Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s): None at this stage.

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COOPERACION TECNICA INTERNACIONAL

Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., marzo 10 de 1.998

MINISTERIO DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE

S:1991 Fecha: 13/03/98 06:07 PM No. Radicacion: 98-2-6709

Trámite: PROPUESTAS

Actividad: PRESENTACION, Folios: 1, Anexos: 1

Destino: LITA PAPANONI

Señora
Lita Papanoni
 Coordinadora
 Bureau Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
 Global Environment Facility
 Nueva York

**Referencia : Propuestas en materia de biodiversidad para el Global
 Environment Facility (GEF).**

Apreciada señora Papanoni :

Me permito presentarle las propuestas denominadas "Conservación de la Biodiversidad en los Ecosistemas de Páramo y Bosque Andino del Macizo Colombiano" y "Conservación de la Biodiversidad en el Área de Manejo Especial de La Macarena", con el fin de que sean puestas a la consideración del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo y del Global Environment Facility, para su posible financiación con recursos PDF, Bloques A y B respectivamente.

Cabe señalar que las propuestas mencionadas, las cuales son avaladas por el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente de Colombia, en calidad de punto focal operacional del GEF, han sido objeto de un cuidadoso proceso de identificación y elaboración, y están orientadas a la formulación de proyectos estratégicos en dos zonas de especial importancia en términos de conservación de la biodiversidad, tanto a nivel nacional como global.

Cordial saludo,


Yolanda Ramírez Prado
 Coordinadora

Ancxo : Lo anunciado.

Copia : Archivo GEF - Biodiversidad General.