



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) ¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND:SCCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Adaptation to Climate Impacts in Water Regulation and Supply for the Area of Chingaza - Sumapaz - Guerrero		
Country(ies):	Colombia	GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	IADB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	2011-09-26
GEF Focal Area (s):	(select)	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	421,575

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.1 Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output 1.1.1 Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks	SCCF	300,000	500,000
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.2 Reduced vulnerability in development sectors	Output 1.2.1 Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	SCCF	300,000	500,000
CCA-2 (select)	Outcome 2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output 2.1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	SCCF	550,000	400,000
CCA-2 (select)	Outcome 2.2 Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses	Output 2.2.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction measures	SCCF	350,000	500,000
CCA-3 (select)	Outcome 3.1 Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas	Output 3.1.1 Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups	(select)	2,515,000	20,000,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

	Sub-Total		4,015,000	21,900,000
	Project Management Cost ⁴	SCCF	200,750	1,400,000
	Total Project Cost		4,215,750	23,300,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Strengthen the hydrological buffering and regulation capacity of the upper watershed of Chingaza-Sumapaz-Guerrero that supplies drinking water to the Bogota metropolitan area and the adjoining rural municipalities						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Knowledge management Transfer of information and knowledge on climate impacts on water regulation in the Corridor to local communities and other stakeholders as a basis for a more effective hydrological management	Inv	1.1 Detailed information available on the vulnerability of high Andean forests and mountain wetlands (páramos) to climate variability and change in their ability to supply water to Bogotá and surrounding regions 1.2 Adaptive structure of the respective ecosystems defined	1.1 Climate change scenarios downscaled to reflect changes in high mountain ecosystems and páramos 1.2 Vulnerability of the high Andean ecosystems (above 2600 meters asl) to climate variability and change analyzed on a scale 1/25,000 with respect to their capacity to supply and regulate water focusing on the priority areas defined by the evaluation of hydrological risk 1.3 Monitoring system developed and available to track the impact of the adaptation measures aiming to reduce the vulnerability of the region to climate variability and to changes in the water cycle 1.4 Workshops and training sessions of successful adaptive management experiences to the baseline programs	SCCF	550,000	1,400,000
2. Adoption of adaptation measures to address impacts of climate variability and change on the hydrological balance of prioritized areas	Inv	2.1 Land use and watershed management in prioritized areas at sub-national and local levels apply climate adaptation measures which better match supply and demand of water between cultivated and (eco-) systems 2.2 Strengthened	2.1 Areas for water regulation, recharge and supply restored and consolidated in regions which are highly strategic for reducing the vulnerability to inundation or under-supply of water, exacerbated by climate variability and change 2.2 Three gender-sensitive	SCCF	3,465,000	20,500,000

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

		institutional capacity to facilitate the design and implementation of adaptation measures and their proper incorporation into land use and watershed management plans, at subnational and local levels	<p>pilot projects designed and developed to increase water regulation capacity through re-vegetation, improved engineering in critical water supply areas</p> <p>2.3 Climate resilient management practices and adaptation measures in local production systems adopted by farmers resulting in sustainable water use in agro systems as well as in the improvement of food security and quality of life</p> <p>2.4 Land use planning tools have incorporated specific adaptation actions to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in priority areas to guarantee ecosystem services including water supply and regulation</p> <p>2.5 Municipal organizations and regional environment agencies (CARs) trained in climate change risk management and adaptive measures</p>			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total					4,015,000	21,900,000
Project Management Cost ⁵				SCCF	200,750	1,400,000
Total Project Costs					4,215,750	23,300,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	IADB	Hard Loan	11,400,000
Others	Empresa de Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Bogota, EAAB, Bogota water utility	Grant	10,000,000

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	IADB	Grant	900,000
National Government	Japan (JAXA)	In-kind	500,000
Local Government	Regional Environmental Agency CAR	Grant	500,000
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			23,300,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 The GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

The proposed project will support the implementation of adaptation measures designed to address the consequences of climate change in the water supply and hydrological regulation functions provided by high-mountain wetlands and ecosystems of the *Chingaza-Sumapaz-Guerrero* corridor. These ecosystems and wetlands are the main drinking water source to the Bogota metropolitan area and its adjoining rural communities. The natural water regulation function of these ecosystems is expected to be seriously affected by changes in the intensification of the water cycle (higher indices of rainfall concentration and lengthening of drought periods), reduced wetness in upper layer of soil, higher evaporation rates, higher soil and lower troposphere temperatures, and shifting of altitudinal dew points. All of these physical changes are reducing the capacity of the ecosystems to maintain a regulated water cycle and water storage capacity.

The project is consistent with the three (3) objectives of the Focal Area Strategic Framework of the SCCF, namely, (CCA-1) Reducing vulnerability to climate variability and change at local, national and regional level, (CCA-2) Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change and (CCA-3) Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology associated to these high-mountain ecosystems and wetlands. In particular, the project will help to increase the understanding of climate change impacts on the water supply and regulation capacity of these ecosystems and to disseminate key climate-related information to all relevant stakeholders for its incorporation in local sustainable resources management plans. Moreover, it will strengthen the capacity of local communities and ecosystems in the area to cope with observed and anticipated effects of climate change through the deployment of specific adaptation measures. The proposed program will contribute to mainstream adaptation in relevant land-use and watershed management plans and strengthen the adaptive capacity particularly of the agro-forest sector to maintain water supply in the region despite the impacts of climate change and variability. The high vulnerability of the Bogotá and Corridor ecosystems and water supply has been documented “inter alia” through Colombia’s Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)⁶.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

As a member of the UNFCCC, Colombia is eligible for receiving financial support for interventions in climate change adaptation that are integrated into development activities. In addition, the adaptation measures to be implemented through the project are in line with priority adaptation activities identified in Colombia’s Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (see A.2), as well as with national and regional programs in rural development, poverty reduction, food security, climate change and risk reduction. This project will contribute to the objectives of the

⁶ Second National Communication of Colombia to the UNFCCC, 2010

National Development Plan (2010-2014) which includes the implementation of the national policy on climate change and the recently approved *Institutional Strategy for the articulation of climate change policy and actions in Colombia*. The proposed activities therefore fully comply with the SCCF eligibility criteria.

- A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

The Second National Communication submitted by Colombia to the UNFCCC indicates that between 2011- 2040 70% of the High Mountain area in the territory of Colombia will be affected by potential high or very high impacts of climate change, especially increases in temperature and consequently a retreat of existing glaciers and a loss in the net storage of water both in glaciers and mountain wetlands. It classifies high mountain ecosystems and wetlands as extremely vulnerable and therefore calls for urgent action specifically related to: (i) increased research, (ii) improved land use planning, (iii) reduction of the vulnerability of water resources, (iv) increased adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and (v) inter-institutional coordination of policies and programs. The National Development Plan 2010-2014, in its revised version of 2011, specifically addresses the importance of conserving water resources, adequate land use planning as well as adaptation to climate variability. It especially mentions the *Páramos* (*high-mountain wetlands*) and upper watersheds as territorial regions which need to receive particular attention. In general, the Plan underlines the great importance to develop the institutional capacity capable of managing a regionally and sectorally integrated territorial planning to conserve ecosystems that provide services indispensable for societal well-being, such as water supply.

The project is also in line with policies related to the conservation of biodiversity which are being formulated for the Bogota and the *Chingaza-Sumapaz-Guerrero Corridor Area*. Strategy 5 specifically refers to activities that need to be implemented in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change in the context of biodiversity conservation to ensure long-term productivity. In general, the experiences gained from the proposed project will contribute to the development of the National Adaptation Plan identified in the Climate Change CONPES⁷ (*Concejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social*), which will direct the formulation of current and future projects and programs to better deal with climate extremes and enhance long-term climate resilience.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

- B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The baseline for the proposed project is built by two complementary programs. The first is Bogota Water Utility Company's (EAAB, for its Spanish acronym) participatory *Program for the conservation and restoration of mountain wetlands in the area of Chingaza and Sumapaz*; and the second is IDB's program *Water Supply and Sanitation Services for Rural and Semi-Urban Areas*, with the Ministry of

⁷ CONPES: National Council of Economic and Social Policies

Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (MAVDT), currently under preparation.

1) Program for the conservation and restoration of mountain wetlands in the area of Chingaza and Sumapaz: This US\$60 million baseline activity, out of which US\$10 million are directly linked as baseline activity, targets conservation from a biodiversity and environmental services perspective but does not address or include the climate change perspective. The program aims to promote integrated conservation and restoration processes of wetlands near Bogota, through inter alia, physical, biotic, social, cultural, hydraulic, and urban interventions to provide environmental services to the city and its inhabitants, as well as prevent the deterioration and degradation of these natural areas for the urban environment in which they are. Some of the activities included in the project are: (i) environmental and social management education, (ii) sustainable production systems, (iii) research, ecological restoration and farm management, (iv) basic sanitation in the municipalities of this region. The SCCF funded activity will enable the baseline project to incorporate the climate dimension during its implementation.

2) Water Supply and Sanitation Services for Rural and Semi-Urban Areas Program: This program will invest US\$60 million to reduce existing gaps in water and sanitation supply coverage in rural and peri-urban areas identified in the National Development Plan (2010-2014) as well as in the strategy of the Departmental Water Plans. It gives priority to communities living in areas with high levels of poverty, where the demand for the supply of basic needs such as water and sanitation is increasing but currently not met. About \$11.4 million are linked to the SCCF project as a baseline activity. The program will be implemented in five (5) states, namely Bolivar, Cordoba, Antioquia, Nariño and Cauca. Two of these provinces include piedmont areas that are representative of the water regulation problems to be addressed under the SCCF-funded activity.

IDB Water supply and sanitation program aims at improving the living conditions of about 300,000 inhabitants in 300 rural localities and approximately 9,000 households in semi-urban areas that currently lack functional water supply and sanitation systems. It is estimated that about 40% of total project cost will be located in piedmont areas and subject to the same dynamic change in the ecosystem induced by the consequences of climate change. The lessons learned, activities on capacity building, knowledge obtained and investments made with SCCF funding with respect to anticipated changes in the water regulation cycle will be used to support the inclusion of adaptation concerns in the design and implementation of activities to be funded under the loan. The loan and the SCCF-funded activities will thus be closely coordinated.

The loan program will consist of the following components: (i) Investment in infrastructure construction and/or expansion of water supply projects and sanitation in rural communities, and household interlinkages in urban areas of extreme poverty, and advocacy and community education, if required (\$ 44 million); (ii) Community development and preparation of integrated projects of rural water and sanitation as well as household interlinkages in urban areas (\$ 6 million); (iii) Institutional

strengthening of national, municipal and regional entities and review of the regulatory framework (\$ 2 million); and (iv) The design and installation of sustainable service delivery schemes (\$ 3 million). The project has committed to incorporate climate issues in the design of delivery systems. It is anticipated that the lessons and experiences gained under the SCCF-funded activity will be disseminated to influence the design of delivery systems in piedmont areas. This dissemination will result in the design of climate resilient delivery systems in particular as to the impacts of climate in the regulation of the hydrology of water supply areas. The Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (MAVDT), will serve as executing agency of the overall program, while each integrated project will be executed through the municipalities in their respective communities, in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to align the program with the rural housing policy, and with other areas of interest to the MAVDT.

Climate variability and change will be one major factor to influence the ability to guarantee the long-term balance between supply and demand of water in the region of the program. Studies conducted by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) recorded a net temperature increase of 0.2 to 0.3 ° C per decade during the 1961-1990 period and a decrease in monthly rainfall of 2 to 3 mm per decade for some of the high mountain areas in Colombia (IDEAM 2001). A variation of this type is likely to generate significant changes in the structure and hence ecological functionality of about 70% of these ecosystems. With the help of JAXA and the MRI of Japan, an analysis was conducted of the probable intensification of rainfall periods (R5XD) and the extension of drought periods (CDD) in the country. Significant increase in both indices has been projected during the current century, likely to result in a reduction in the water regulation function of water storage systems in mountains.

Furthermore, climate change scenarios suggest a positive trend in the noted records for the Bogota region and the conservation corridor. These scenarios predict increasing minimum temperatures in large parts of the country and especially in the *Sabana de Bogotá*. With respect to precipitation, the scenarios predict that high intensity rainfall (thunderstorms or other types of precipitation extremes) will increase in most of the Andean region. Reduction of high intensity rainfall will only occur in isolated areas of the *Sabana de Bogotá*. The predicted changes put the population of around 10 million inhabitants, located in the *Sabana de Bogotá* and the conservation corridor linking the *Páramo de Guerrero*, and the National Parks of *Chingaza* and *Sumapaz*, under conditions of high vulnerability, since its sustainability depends largely on the water of the surrounding mountains not only as a means to provide drinking water but also for hydroelectric, agricultural and industrial purposes.

Thus, it will be indispensable to adequately take these changes into account when designing the planned infrastructure and water supply schemes within the baseline project. However, although the program is planned to be related to the Integrated Water Resources Management and Climate Change program of the MAVDT, no specific adaptation measures have been included in the project so far. The reason for this is the limited available information on how exactly climate variability and change will impact water supply and regulation resources in the country.

- B. 2. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The proposed SCCF intervention will support adaptation measures which will be key for the establishment of sustainable water and sanitation systems in the long-term. The SCCF project will finance activities that complement the actions undertaken by the EAAB in the conservation of wetlands by adding the overlay of addressing the consequences of climate change. This additional consideration will result in a modification and addition of areas of conservation and management from the viewpoint of anticipated loss of regulation as well as areas that are subject to hydrological risks induced by the intensification of extreme events. The SCCF will provide investments and resources to address these additional considerations, originally not included under the baseline activities. The result will be a a more resilient set of conservation management and adaptation measures that together will contribute to ameliorate the impacts of climate in the water supply system in the area.

In addition, the experiences gained in the area of the SCCF project and the EAAB baseline activity will be deployed to influence the design of delivery systems in rural areas located in the area of influence of mountain wetlands and paramos, under the IDB funded activity (hard loan). Through the use of information gained and lessons learned, the proposed SCCF program will put the stakeholders of the second baseline activity in the position to include the dimension of climate change in the design of new water supply systems in rural, peri-urban and urban areas around the Chingaza-Sumapaz-Guerrero region. The proposed project will also cover the additional investment costs when adjusting or designing water storage and supply systems in response to the observed and projected changes in weather extremes, more frequent heavy precipitations, longer drought periods, and increased likelihood of fire events, in the entire project area.

As the proposed intervention is designed to reduce the net impact of climate consequences on the water supply, it includes an important component of knowledge generation on how current land use activities influence the vulnerability of the water cycle to climate variability. The project will also help prioritize areas where adaptive measures should be implemented within land use and watershed management plans.

The project includes an integrated approach that includes restoration and protection of critical areas from a climate perspective, combined with more traditional adaptation efforts. These measures are considered additional in the context of existing practices and regulations that center conservation and restoration concerns exclusively on the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem assets. The overlay of climate concerns in the protection and restoration of mountain ecosystems would not be undertaken in the absence of this SCCF-funded intervention. Experiences in the deployment of specific adaptation measures to address observed and anticipated impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle at the local scale will be used by the baseline project to inform the design of its activities at the national scale (IDB hard loan).

Specifically, the SCCF funds will be invested in the following components:

Component 1: Knowledge management: This component will include the transfer of information and knowledge on climate impacts on water regulation in the Corridor to local communities and other stakeholders as a basis for a more effective hydrological management. It will address the following activities:

- a) Downscaling of climate change scenarios in order to reflect changes in high mountain ecosystems including wetlands and *páramos*
- b) Analysis of the high Andean ecosystems´ (above 2,600 meters above sea level) vulnerability to climate variability and change on a scale of 1:25.000 especially investigating the capacity of these ecosystems to supply and regulate water and focusing on the priority areas defined by the evaluation of hydrological risk
- c) Development and installation of a monitoring system in order to track the impact of the adaptation measures aiming at reducing vulnerability of the region to climate variability and to changes in the water cycle

Component 2: Adoption of adaptation measures to address impacts of climate variability and change on the hydrological balance of prioritized: Under this component strategic adaptation measures that will directly address the net effect of climate variability and change in water regulation and storage will be financed in three prioritized areas. For instance, by increasing the buffering capacity of mountain wetlands and restoration, the net effects of flood events and drought periods will be ameliorated. Maintaining water retention in the wetlands and upper watersheds will in turn contribute to maintain soil moisture, and reduce the likelihood of fire events. Said adaptation measures will benefit approximately 350 households or 1,750 individuals and will contribute towards the conservation of areas already identified as critical from a hydrological risk perspective. Specifically, they will be instrumental for: (1) the hydrologic attenuation of peak flows, (2) the reduction on surface run-offs, (3) the avoidance of gully erosions as they serve as a hydrological control, (4) an infiltration increment, (5) the reduction of nutrient removal and transport to water courses.

Concrete activities will be deployed in three (3) prioritized areas and shall include: (i) Development of restoration activities and establishment of connectivity of natural ecosystems, (ii) adoption of climate resilient land-use management practices in local production systems by farmers, aimed at reducing vulnerability posed by climate change on local hydrological conditions, (iii) design and implementation of restoration activities and/or improved engineering to increase the water regulation capacity, (iv) redesign and modification of hydraulic works in critical water supply areas to increase water storage capacity. These activities altogether will contribute towards a sustainable water use in agro systems as well as in the improvement of food security and quality of life.

In addition, this component will also strengthen the institutional capacity of the region to design, implement and manage adaptation measures especially with regard to incorporating those into land- use and watershed management plans at sub-national and local levels. This will be implemented using the Adaptive Territorial Ecological Structure or "EETA" introduced by INAP for municipal land use and watershed

management plans. The EETA has been defined as a geographical network of spaces that support essential ecological processes necessary to guide adaptation beyond mere biodiversity conservation and towards the maintenance of ecosystem structure and functioning. The main EETA objective is to maintain ecological and ecosystem integrity on the long run. It includes all relevant structural elements of the landscape to ensure the conservation and recovery of high mountain ecosystems and *Páramos*, which are highly vulnerable to Climate change, such as water cycle regulation, water quantity and quality maintenance, groundwater recharge, reduction of risks and natural hazards and erosion control and also the adaptation actions required to maintain water regulation. Specific activities include workshops and training of municipal organizations in climate change risk management and adaptive measures.

The transfer of technology for the activities described above will include the following mechanisms: (i) the establishment of collaborative partnerships between key stakeholders with the common purpose of enhancing technology transfer, (ii) design of technology transfer plans, (iii) dissemination of technology information through targeted workshops and/or discussion groups. The involvement of the local governments and the incorporation of these actions in the EETA will ensure long-term sustainability.

The design and implementation of adaptation measures will include the following activities to make sure gender issues are properly address in the project:

- (i) *Gender-Sensitive Vulnerability Analysis*: Vulnerability assessments – with a particular focus on gender – will be carried out at the regional, community and household levels. This analysis will identify gender differences and gaps, as well as point to causal drivers. This process will generate actionable findings be useful for project staff, local partners and government counterparts engaged in data collection, project design and policymaking.
- (ii) *Gender Sensitive Project Design*: Gender disaggregated data on risk and vulnerability will be utilized in the project design. Participatory methods and gender-sensitive sampling strategies will be used to elicit input from community members (women and men) in pilot project design. Men and women will be consulted separately. Field assessment and planning teams will include female interviewers. Pilot projects will include gender-sensitive objectives, targeting strategies, outputs and indicators. Project assumptions will be gender differentiated.
- (iii) *Building Capacity to understand and respond to the unique needs of women and men*: The project team will identify practical organizational measures to support integration of gender into analysis, pilot program design, evaluation research, and post-project use of project results.
- (iv) *Gender-Responsive Monitoring and Evaluation Systems and Instruments*: To ensure that lessons learned are internalized by partners and disseminated, a robust M&E system will be implemented. The system will employ a mixed-method approach utilizing both quantitative indicators and participatory methods to capture gender differences in exposure to hazards and resilience. The M&E system will assess how the pilot projects will impact men and women differently, as well as household and community gender relations.

- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read "Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.":

The specific benefits of the project will include an improvement in the reliability of water supply which will directly impact food security and quality of life of the communities in the area of influence of the project. Furthermore, the activities of the project will result in improved adaptive capacity of the communities directly affected as the planning and investment activities will be undertaken with their full participation. More widely, improved water regulation capacity in the surrounding wetlands and high Andean forests, surrounding the metropolitan area of Bogota, are expected to result in better supply conditions, reducing the long-term marginal costs of investments to maintain and secure a stable water supply for the region. The region includes 11 rural municipalities as well as peri-urban and urban areas in the metro area of Bogota. The direct beneficiaries are the inhabitants (landowners or farmers), communities, and institutions of the region, who will participate in the corridor development. Indirect beneficiaries are the people of Bogota and other neighboring municipalities. Most beneficiaries will be located downstream as they will reap the benefits from a better regulation system once the adaptation measures are implemented. Some beneficiaries are in the same area of the intervention and are part of the communities in the area of the project that will benefit in the longer term from improved water supply.

- B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

1) Lack of commitment by the Regional Environment agency (CAR), Ministry of Environment (MAVDT) and local communities to contribute to the program. This risk will be mitigated by ensuring in the design phase of the project that local institutions such as the CAR, the Bogota's Water Utility (EAAB) and other strategic actors are consulted and participate in all stages of project design and implementation. Existing capacities of strategic local actors to contribute to project objectives will be assessed during project design. Activities to ensure their active participation will be structured according to the level of capacity required to guarantee project's sustainability.

2) Local communities do not adopt the sustainable management schemes or do not support them. To mitigate this risk, during project preparation actions will be undertaken for strengthening capacity of local actors, including the execution of consultative workshops and environmental education and awareness sessions, so that technology transfer and strengthening of local processes are facilitated. Likewise, progress is expected in the generation of local agreements between the environmental authorities, local communities, institutions and sectors regarding the implementation of adaptation measures.

- B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The main institutional stakeholders are the Environmental Authorities (Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, National Parks, Autonomous Regional Corporations: CAR, Corpoguvio, Corporinoquia, Cormacarena, District Department of Environment), research institutes (IDEAM, *Instituto* Alexander von Humboldt) and the Governorate of Cundinamarca and Meta. The MAVDT is expected to coordinate the actions of the baseline project with the proposed SCCF-funded intervention. Other key stakeholders at the local level will include grassroot communities, community action boards and those responsible for land use planning instruments. In addition, municipalities and their planning agencies (mayors, municipal councils, etc), joint committees for the management of watersheds and shared ecosystems are considered relevant. These CSOs will actively participate in the design, validation and implementation of the specific interventions through workshops and public consultations as required.

- B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

The project will be related to other regional initiatives, including: 1) the "Regional Comprehensive Plan on Climate Change of the Capital Region Bogotá-Cundinamarca - PRICC", which has been developed within the framework of a partnership between the Government of Cundinamarca, Bogotá's municipal government and the District Department of Environment; 2) the initiative "We are Water" promoted by TNC, the regional Water Utility, and National Parks; 3) the biodiversity policy for the District and the lines of connectivity adopted by the District Department of Environment; and 4) hydrologic modeling studies in the conservation corridor led by Conservation International. These ongoing studies and processes will generate important information as input to the present project. In the case of PRICC, an institutional framework for joint action on mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the capital region is being defined and will be used by the SCCF-funded project.

The project provides an additional insight into baseline activities by bringing in the climate overlay, which would not be considered in the absence of the SCCF resources.

In addition, the proposed project will benefit significantly from experiences gained from the Integrated National Adaptation to Climate Change Program, INAP which has been carried out by the Government of Colombia through IDEAM and Conservation International-Colombia, and with the participation of other government institutions, during the years 2006 to 2010. The proposed project will help scale-up the successful adaptation actions of INAP in a larger area.

Valuable information to the proposed project will also be provided by a project carried out by Conservation International-Colombia, in partnership with the Water and Sewerage Company of Bogotá, between 2008 and 2010. Within this project a planning

process was prepared in which biophysical and socio-economic information of the *Chingaza-Sumapaz-Guerrero Corridor* area was consolidated and updated in order to derive a comprehensive proposal for improved land management with regard to water and biodiversity protection.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The IDB is currently implementing a comprehensive and ambitious climate agenda with emphasis on adaptation measures. This effort is being supported by the recent capital increase which has established the goal of allocating 25% of all new resources to the different aspects surrounding climate change, and more broadly sustainability. The agenda includes the development of adaptation activities targeting some of the most pressing consequences of climate change in the region, such as impacts on water regulation and supply, impacts on fisheries, on ecosystem integrity and biodiversity, impacts on coastal settlements and infrastructure and others.

Within the country, the IDB has a solid presence in the area of water and sanitation. The SCCF resources will be complemented with IDB financing through the Water Supply and Sanitation Services for Rural and Semi-Urban Areas project in the amount of US\$60 million. Of these funds, US\$20 million will contribute directly to the objectives of the proposed SCCF project. The Water Supply and Sanitation Services for Rural and Semi-Urban Areas project has been designed to address water access gaps for rural and urban populations. The proposed GEF funding will nicely fit into this baseline intervention by adding adaptation considerations to the issue of water supply. In addition, the IDB is bringing an MOU with JAXA to bear on the access to remote sensing information to the area.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

The proposed project fits into the Climate Change Strategy, recently adopted by the IDB and responds to the priorities established as part of its Ninth Capital Replenishment, which call for a significant increase in the deployment of financial and technical resources in the field of climate change. Specifically, the proposed project fits within IDB Integrated Climate Change Strategy (ICCS) approved by the Board of Directors on March 2011. The project is consistent with the strategic lines for Bank intervention 1) *Strengthen the knowledge base on climate change*, 2) *Strengthen institutions and private and public sector capacity to address climate change*, 3) *Scaled-up investments, addressing financial gaps and leveraging private sector investments*.

Furthermore, the project is also consistent with IDB Country Strategy for Colombia, in which adaptation to climate change has been identified as an overriding issue following priorities set in the national Development Plan (2010-2014) and recently approved *Institutional Strategy for the articulation of policy and climate change actions in Colombia*. **Specific competitive advantages of IDB in the LAC region** are: i) Strong presence in the LAC region with over **50 years** of sector experience and a large

portfolio of investments >US\$ 10 billion disbursed per year ([IDB Annual Report, 2010](#)), ii) Commitment to finance Climate Change, Sustainable Energy and Environmental Sustainability projects as a significant part of its portfolio: **25% target of all operations by 2015**; iii) A very active and long-dated engagement on the climate change issue in the region; and iv) a strong presence of management and technical staff working in country offices and strongly engaged with public and private sector clients from early programming to project execution.

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Carlos Castaño Uribe	Viceminister of Environment	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, HOUSING AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT	09/01/2010

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Michael Collins, IDB-GEF Executive Coordinator		(09/26/2011)	Walter Vergara/ Alfred Grunwaldt	202-6231895	vvergara@iadb.org alfredg@iadb.org