

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Dry Forest Conservation**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4720 |
| GEF ID | 4772 |
| Title | Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in dry ecosystems to guarantee the flow of ecosystem services and to mitigate the processes of deforestation and desertification. |
| Country(ies) | Colombia, Colombia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | COL10 (Colombia) |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| This project will contribute to reducing the processes of deforestation and desertification in the Colombian dry forest ecosystem, and will promote the flow of multiple global ecosystem services. The dry forest ecosystem is considered a high conservation priority for the country, and through this project activities will be implemented that will drive the establishment of protected areas (PAs), the implementation of Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) pilot projects, and sustainable land management (SLM). These and other activities will contribute to the removal of critical political/legal, capacity, and financial barriers that have prevented the effective conservation and sustainable use of this globally important ecosystem.  The objective of the project is framed within the GEF-5 Biodiversity (BD) and Land Degradation (LD) focal areas. |

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| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

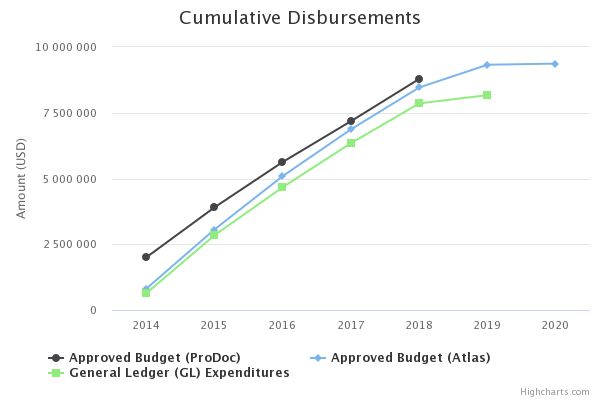
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To reduce the current trend of dry forest deforestation and desertification processes and ensure the flow of multiple global ecosystem services through biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and carbon storage.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Coverage (in hectares) of dry forest and other dry ecosystems in protected areas and/or under conservation agreements. | 1,370,496 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1,388,496 ha | The project has managed to preserve 31,537.6 hectares (ha) of dry forest through regional protected areas/conservation agreements. The areas of progress are as follows:  - 1,387.5 ha under conservation agreements entered into through Natural Reserves of the Civil Society and with an administrative procedure (11 property lots) in the municipality of Aipe, Huila.  - 157.8 ha are undergoing administrative proceeding to be built in the municipality of Aipe, Huila, through Natural Reserves of Civil Society.  - The process of biophysical and socio-economic characterization of 500 ha has been conducted to turn these areas into a Natural Reserve of Civil Society in the municipality of Dibulla, La Guajira.  - 16,008 ha of dry forest conservation corridors were formally given to CVC and Cardique corporations for their inclusion as environmental determinant in land use planning: a) One conservation corridor in the Dagua river basin (7,880 ha), municipality of Dagua, Valle del Cauca. b) One conservation corridor in the Arroyo Grande basin (8,128 ha) in the municipalities of San Juan Nepomuceno and San Jacinto, Bolívar.    -13,484 ha were delimited as regional protected areas for dry forest conservation: a) two Land Conservation Districts (DCS, acronym in Spanish); one in the Yaví Basin (3,979.8 ha) in Natagaima, Tolima and the other one in the Garupal Basin (7,431.6 Ha) in Valledupar, Cesar. b) One Integrated Management District (DMI, acronym in Spanish) in the Ancho-Cañas Basin (2,072.8 ha) in Dibulla, La Guajira. The Ministry of the Interior certified the need of carrying out prior consultation for the aforementioned areas due to the presence of indigenous groups. This proceeding must be carried for each area by the Regional Autonomous Corporations: Corpoguajira, Corpocesar and Cortolima.    Declaration of regional protected areas managed and delimited by the project are not only a responsibility of the Steering Committees of Regional Autonomous Corporations, but also require a prior consultation process. As stated in the midterm evaluation, these actions are outside the management scope of the project. In this sense, new options are sought to ensure the conservation of dry forests in these areas, including the possibility of declaring them as RNCS, voluntary agreements of property conservation or conservation corridors incorporated as environmental determinants for land use. | The project identified, delimited and characterized 31,973 hectares (ha.) for the conservation of dry forest and other dry ecosystems through Natural Reserves of the Civil Society (RNSC, acronym in Spanish), Complementary Conservation Strategies (ECC, acronym in Spanish), Conservation Corridors and Regional Protected Areas (APR, acronym in Spanish), as follows:  - 1,563 ha. registered as RNSC in the municipality of Aipe    - 456.5 ha. are undergoing the process to be established as RNSC (one in Valledupar, two in Dibulla). These three RNSC are expected to be registered by National Natural Parks in December 2019.    - 4,441 ha. were characterized as a Complementary Strategy for Dry Forest Conservation in the Yaví Basin, municipality of Natagaima, Tolima, adopted through Resolution 4454 of December 27, 2018 by the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Tolima (CORTOLIMA)    - 7,880 ha. were established as a Dry Forest Conservation Corridor in the municipality of Dagua. 1,381 ha. out of the 7,880 ha. were established as a buffer zone of El Chilcal Integrated Management District (DMI, acronym in Spanish) in this municipality.      - 8,128 ha. established as a Dry Forest Conservation Corridor in the municipalities of San Juan Nepomuceno-San Jacinto. 4,993 out of the 8,128 ha. were protected as a Complementary Strategy for Dry Forest Conservation, adopted through Resolution 782 of May 23, 2019 by the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Canal del Dique (CARDIQUE)    - 9,504.4 ha. were delimited and characterized as regional protected areas for the conservation of dry forest, as follows: a) a Soil Conservation District (DCS, acronym in Spanish) made up of 7,431.6 ha. located in the Garupal Basin, municipality of Valledupar, Cesar; and, b) an Integrated Management District (DMI, acronym in Spanish) made up of 2,072.8 ha., located in the Ancho-Cañas Basin, municipality of Dibulla, La Guajira.  The official gazette of areas identified, delimited and characterized by the project as protected areas (DCS and DMI) is a responsibility of the Steering Committees of the Regional Autonomous Corporations and it requires a prior consultation process. As stated in the Mid-Term Review (MTR), these actions are not within the scope of the project's responsibilities. Instead, the Autonomous Regional Corporations (CORPOGUAJIRA and CORPOCESAR) are the entities entrusted to hold prior consultations. |
| Number of key species per biological group (birds, plants and ants) in permanent observation plots in prioritized areas. | Caribbean region:    - Birds: 6    - Flora: 8 (trees)    - Ants: 2    - Region of the Inter-Andean Valley of the Magdalena River:    - Birds: 3    - Flora: 5 (trees)    - Ants: 2.    The species will be selected based on species' lists included in Table 12 of this project document. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Caribbean region:    - Birds: 6    - Flora: 8 (trees)    - Ants: 2    - Region of the Inter-Andean Valley of the Magdalena River:    - Birds: 3    - Flora: 5 (trees)    - Ants: 2 | Monitoring of biological groups of birds, plants, ants and mammals was carried out in two phases; during the first phase, between 2016 and 2017, 52 monitoring platforms were installed: 25 in the Caribbean region and 27 in the Andean/Pacific region in order to conduct the first species census for these groups. The second phase was carried out between 2017 and 2018 and this time another species census was conducted in the six project areas. The following results were obtained:    a) The following are the results of the species monitoring in the basins of the Andean/Pacific region:    Aipe river Basin:  - Birds: 120 species, 3 migratory species, two endemic species and three near-endemic species. 31 more species are reported with respect to the first census.    - Plants: 112 species, 38 families, 80 genera. 2 more species are reported with respect to the first census.    - Ants: 30 morphospecies grouped into 14 genera. 8 more species are reported with respect to the first census.    - Mammals: 13 species registered with the use of camera traps  Yaví river Basin:  - Birds: 148 species, 3 endemic species and 5 dry forest indicator species. 8 more species are reported with respect to the first census.    - Plants: 153 species, 45 families and 116 genera.- 5 species correspond to new records for the department of Tolima. 87 more species are reported with respect to the first census.    - Ants: 47 species grouped into 6 sub-families and 22 genera.  - Mammals: 11 species registered with the use of camera traps  Dagua River Basin:  - Birds: 125 species, 3 species of conservation interest.  - Plants: 67 species grouped into 52 genera and 27 families. 13 species to some extent threatened.  - Ants: 62 species grouped into 5 sub-families and 35 genera  - Plants: 10 species registered with the use of camera traps    c) Basins in the Caribbean region:  Cañas river Basin:  - Birds: 138 species, 1 endemic species, 4 quasi-endemic species, 32 unique species in the basin, 13 migratory boreal species, 2 tropical dry forest indicator species and 6 important species for avitourism.  - Plants: 139 species grouped into 104 genera. 21 species to some extent threatened  - Ants: 117 species grouped into 48 genera  - Mammals: 19 species registered with the use of camera traps, and 2 species by direct registry: Alouatta seniculus (Howler) and Saguinus oedipus (Cotton-top tamarin)    Arroyo Grande Basin:    - Birds: 135 species, 5 migratory boreal species, 4 near-endemic species, 2 endemic species and 4 dry forest indicator species.  - Plants: 183 species grouped into 127 genera. 23 species species to some extent threatened.  -- Ants: 111 species grouped into 33 genera and 6 sub-families  - Mammals: 17 species registered with the use of camera traps and two species by direct registry: Alouatta seniculus (Howler) and Saguinus oedipus (Cotton-top tamarin)    Garupal river Basin:  - Birds: 155 species, 12 are migratory boreal species, 7 quasi-endemic species, 1 endemic species and 3 dry forest indicator species  - Plants: 154 species grouped into 113 genera. 19 species threatened to some degree  - Ants: 69 species  - Mammals: 10 species registered with the use of camera traps and one direct registry: Alouatta seniculus (Howler).  The community biodiversity monitoring program has been designed and launched as a strategy to recognize the importance of dry forests and the sustainability of the project actions. Within the framework of the program, methods were developed, the species to be monitored were selected, a monitoring group composed by people from three priority basins was organized, and support material and supplies for monitoring were created. The plan throughout the rest of the project is to monitor the implementation of the community biodiversity monitoring program and provide assistance to the community to use and analyze data so that it can serve its purpose – decision making. Four (4) guides were published, one for each biological group (birds, plants, ants and mammals) and 1 guide on the participatory monitoring program. | Following the implementation of 52 platforms to monitor 6 basins and from the results of laboratory analysis, 617 species of plants, 39 species of mammals, 443 species of birds and 278 species of ants were identified and registered as part of the final results of the monitoring process. The most common species of the four biological groups were prioritized in the six basins and the most common species in the dry forest were included in the Guide for Dry Forest Species. This guide will help spread the information on the biodiversity of this ecosystem.    The species registered in the Caribbean Region and classified by biological group are as follows:  - Plants: 373 species grouped in 210 genera and 62 families. 37 out of the 80 species included in the Guide for Dry Forest Species were registered in this region alone; 10 of them are listed in one of the categories for threatened species, namely: Parinari Pachyphylla (endangered) Cryosophila Kalbreyeri (vulnerable) and Cavanillesia Platanifolia (near threatened), amongst others. Platymiscium Hebestachyum and Trichilia Carinata are endemic species.  - Mammals: 23 species grouped in 18 genera and 16 families. 8 out of the 26 species included in the Guide for Dry Forest Species were registered in this region alone. 6 of them are listed in one of the categories for threatened species, such as the Cerdocyon Thous, categorized as a least concern (LC) specie.  - Birds: 226 species grouped into 172 genera and 41 families. 38 out of the 173 species included in the Guide for Dry Forest Species were registered in this region alone. 2 of them are categorized as vulnerable, the Cardinalis Phoeniceus and the Setophaga Cerule, 3 as migratory species and 5 as endemic species.  - Ants: 124 species grouped in 41 genera. 9 out of the 21 species included in the Guide for Dry Forest Species were recorded in this region alone. 3 of them are categorized as rare species, Centromyrmex Brachycola, Mycocepurus Curvispinosus and Neocerapachys Neotropicus; 8 native species and 1, the Nylanderia fulva, is reported as a specie that may displace other species.    The following are the species registered in the Andean Region and classified by biological group:  -Plants: 244 species were grouped into 139 genera and 48 families. 30 out of the 80 species included in the Guide for Dry Forest Species were recorded in this region alone. 4 of them are listed in one of the categories for threatened species, such as the Banara Ibaguensis, categorized as endangered; and the Oreopanax Acerifolius Zanthoxylum Lenticulare and Banara Ibaguensis as endemic.    Mammals: 16 species grouped into 15 genera and 14 families. 5 out of the 26 species included in the Guide for Dry Forest Species were registered in this region alone. 3 of them are listed in one of the categories for threatened species, such as the Aotus Griseimembra, categorized as a vulnerable specie.    - Birds: 217 species of birds were grouped into 147 genera and 38 families. 26 out of the 173 species included in the Guide for Dry Forest Species were registered in this region alone. 1 of them is categorized as a vulnerable specie, the Setophaga Cerulea, 3 as migratory species, and 8 as endemic species.    - Ants: 154 species were grouped into 53 genera. 2 out of the 21 species included in the Guide for Dry Forest Species were registered in this region alone, namely, Acromyrmex Octospinosus and Atta Cephalotes.    One of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommendations was to engage the community in the monitoring of the biological species. Three basins of the project located in dry forest fragments were selected: Aipe River (Huila), Cañas-Ancho River (Guajira) and Arroyo Grande (Bolívar). Research and restoration activities as well as actions for the sustainable use of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity of the dry forest have been carried out in these three basins. A large number of peasant communities whose livelihoods depend on the forest have shown special interest in further understanding and studying their forests in a participatory manner.    As a result of this activity, a participatory monitoring guide for each of the following basins was published: Aipe Basin in the municipality of Aipe, Arroyo Grande in the municipalities of San Juan Nepomuceno and San Jacinto, and Ancho-Cañas in the municipality of Dibulla. The species of interest to the local communities are being monitored to generate state-response indicators for the different transformation drivers in the dry forest.    The communities decided to monitor the following species:  - Mammals: Deer (Aipe River) and Cotton-Top Tamarin (Arroyo Grande River)  - Birds: Green Macaw (Rios Cañas-Ancho)  - Plants: Caracolí (Anacardium Excelsu) and Iguá (Pseudosamanea Guachapele) in the Aipe River, Trementino Meander in the Cañas-Ancho River, Ceiba Bruja and Ceiba Leche in the Arroyo Grande River.    The results of the participatory monitoring are as follows:    - 50 families became involved in the participatory monitoring, including children and youngsters.  - 257 plant specimens were monitored. The species with the largest number of specimens were Ceiba Bruja (Hura Crepitans) in the Arroyo Grande Basin, Iguá (Pseudosamanea Guachapele) in the Aipe River, and Caracolí (Anacardium Excelsu) in the Ancho- Cañas River.  - 65 human-made trails to monitor mammals and birds. |
| Carbon units not released (as a global benefit) by the end of the project. | New baseline:  2,883,094.41 tCO2  8,936.36 ha      Previous Baseline:  5,617.05 tCO2 (Above ground biomass)  1,348.31 tCO2 (Below ground biomass)  Total: 6,966.27 tCO2 for an area of 3,545 ha. | *(not set or not applicable)* | New target:  2,838,588.27 tCO2  8.798,38 ha        Previous Target: 6,966.27 tCO2 | Note: Regarding this indicator and its goal, the project will again calculate total emissions of underground biomass at the end of the project. | The measurements made in 2019 of the Carbon units not released at the end of the project indicate that 4,247,588.49 tC02 were not released as a global benefit, this due to the regeneration (gain) of 4,229.15 hectares of Dry Forest, which added at 8,936.36 hectares of the baseline, they give a total of 13,165.36 hectares |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strengthened implementation of the regulatory and land use planning framework facilitates the reduction of dry ecosystem deforestation and desertification processes.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of local plans that incorporate strategies of conservation of biodiversity, sustainable forest management and sustainable land management. | Regional planning tools (land use plan and/or municipal development plan and/or four-year action plans of the Autonomous Regional Corporations (CARs) and/or the environmental determinants of the CARs: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Planning tools (land use plan and/or municipal development plan and/or CAR four-year action plans and/or CAR environmental determinants: 12 | Thirteen (13) planning instruments (CARs action plans, environmental determinants, plans for municipal development and a land use plan) incorporated the efforts aimed at biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and sustainable forest management.  Taking into consideration the recommendation from the MTR, six (6) protocols, one for each area of the project, are being developed and recommendations were given for the municipalities and Regional Autonomous Corporations to incorporate into the new municipal POT (Land Use Organization) and other long-term planning instruments the project activities, which will contribute to dry forest conservation.  Additionally and in a coordinated manner with the Ministry of Environment, the post-conflict environmental zoning of 202 municipalities was carried out, of which 55 have dry forest in their jurisdiction. This task is carried out as a contribution to point 1.1.10 of the Final Peace Agreement, on closing the agricultural frontier and protecting areas of special environmental importance.  In order to have a nationwide impact on the conservation of dry forests, the project in conjuction with the Ministry of the Environment and the Humboldt Institute are working on the development of the National Program for the Conservation of Dry Forests.  Accomplished goal. | The target set for this indicator was surpassed in the project by developing 14 planning instruments which integrate dry forest conservation strategies as follows:  • Six (6) four-year action plans of the Regional Autonomous Corporations.  • Three (3) Municipal Development Plans (Valledupar, Dibulla and Natagaima)  • One (1) Land Management Plan (municipality of Valledupar).  • Four (4) Resolutions integrating the dry forest as an environmental determinant of land use (CARDIQUE, CORTOLIMA, CORPOGUAJIRA and CORPOCESAR)  Additionally, the project is working alongside with the Ministry of Environment and the Alexander von Humboldt Institute on the participatory formulation of the National Program for Comprehensive Management of Dry Forests and their Ecosystem Services – PNGIBST (acronym in Spanish), which is expected to be adopted by the Ministry of Environment in November, 2019. |
| Number of professionals and technical staff from the CARs, MADS, IDEAM, and land use agencies designing and implementing SLM, REDD+, and BD conservation strategies | IDEAM: 5    MADS (Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development): 3    CARs: 37    Municipal mayor's offices: 6    Departmental governments: 13 | *(not set or not applicable)* | IDEAM: 10    MADS: 10    CARs: 87    Municipal mayor's offices: 18    Departmental governments: 20 | During the implementation of the project, the National Environment System officials strengthened their capacity for planning and implementating dry forest conservation actions. For the 2017-2018 term, over 169 officials improved their CB, MSS and MSB skills for a total of 533 officials. The capacity building activities carried out are stated in the present report:  - 118 officials completed the “Biodiversity conservation in rural landscapes– Dry Ecosystems virtual course”: 82 officials from the CARs; 22 officials from municipalities; 11 officials from the Ministry of Environment and 3 from governor’s offices.  - 51 officials from the Regional Autonomous Corporations strengthened their capacities in SIG and planning for CB, MSB, MSS and other environmental areas. | During the 2018-2019 period, SINA officials continued strengthening their capacities on environmental land planning, sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. As a result, 170 officials received training in Territorial Environmental Management, Integral Risk Management, Adaptation to Climate Change and Planning for Comprehensive Water Resource Management, adding up to 703 officials whose capacities were strengthened.  The activities carried out are detailed below:  - 75 SINA officials were trained through the virtual course Integrated Water Resource Management (POMCAS), Water Conflict Management and Aquifer Management Plans (2018).  - 95 SINA officials were trained through the virtual course Territorial Environmental Management, Comprehensive Risk Management and Climate Change for Environmental Authorities in Colombia (2018). |
| Change in the institutional capacity of the CARs according to the UNDP’s Capacity Development Scorecard:  a. Capacities for engagement  b. Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge  c. Capacities for policy and legislation development  d. Capacities for management and implementation  e. Capacities to monitor and evaluate | Corpoguajira / Corpocesar / Cortolima / CAM / CVC    a. 2.0 / 1.0 / 2.6 / 2.3 / 2.0    b. 1.8 /1.2 / 1.6 / 1.6 / 1.2    c. 2.6 / 1.3 / 2.0 / 2.6 / 2.0    d. 1.5 / 0.0 / 2.0 / 2.0 / 2.0    e. 3.0 / 0.0 / 0.5 / 2.5 / 2.5 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Corpoguajira / Corpocesar / Cortolima / CAM / CVC    a. 2.6 / 1.6 / 3.0 / 2.9 / 2.6    b. 2.4 / 1.8 / 2.2 / 2.2 / 1.8    c. 3.0 / 1.9 / 2.6 / 3.0 / 2.6    d. 2.1 / 0.6 / 2.6 / 2.6 / 2.6    e. 3.0 / 0.6 / 1.1 / 3.0 / 3.0      Increase of 20% or 0.6 points (3.0 being the top score) | The EMT was put into place in the second half of 2017, at a time when data related to the CAR’s capacity in terms of the project baseline was uptaded and the following results were produced:  CORPOGUAJIRA/CORPOCESAR/CORTOLIMA/CAM/CVC/CARDIQUE  a. 2.7/1.3/2.3/2.3/2.0/2.3  b.2.4/1.0/2.8/3.0/2.2/2.2  c. 2.3/0.7/2.3/2.3/2.0/1.3  d. 2.0/0.0/3.0/2.0/2.0/2.5  e. 2.5/0.0/3.0/1.0/2.5/2.0  The analysis of these results show that the CAR’s capacities changed in the following manner:  a) (0.2) Capacities to participate, which reflects an increase of 6,7%  b) (0.8) Capacities of information and knowledge management, reflecting an increase of 26,67%  c) (-0.2) Capacities for policy making, due to the fact that the CAR is not responsible for making policies, instead, its functions are to implement them.  d) (0.3) Capacities for management and implementation, which reflects a 10% increase.  e) (0.0) Monitoring capacities. The CAR has not made any progress in terms of its capacities to monitor their projects. Recommendations have been put forward from the project at the Steering committee meetings.  The average results showed that the capacities have increased in 7.34%.  The increase in some of the CAR’s capacity was achieved due to the 57 training sessions on the use of Geographical Information Systems and planning for sustainable development carried out by the project. These training sessions contributed to strengthening the capacity of generating, accessing and managing information, as well as the participation and implementation capacities, which according to the assessment carried out in 2015, were some of the weak areas.  Over the past year, 11 SIG training session were held, as follows:  CARDIQUE: 2  CORPOGUAJIRA: 4  CAM: 2  CORTOLIMA: 2  CVC: 1 | The measurement in the Change of the Capacities of the Regional Autonomous Corporations was measured in 2019 giving the following results    CORPOGUAJIRA/CORPOCESAR/CORTOLIMA/CAM/CVC/CARDIQUE  a) 2.67/2.67/3.0/2.67/2.33  /3.0  b) 2.6/2.2/3.0/2.4/2.8/2.0  c) 3.0/3.0/2.0/3.0/2.0/2.0  d) 2.0/3.0/2.0/3.0/2.5/2.5  e) 3.0/3.0/3.0/3.0/2.5/2.5    a) (1.2) Capacities to participate, which reflects an increase of 43%  b) (1.0) Capacities of information and knowledge management, reflecting an increase of 33%  c) (0.61) Capacities for policy making, reflecting an increase of 20%  d) (1.0) Capacities for management and implementation, which reflects a 33% increase.  e) (2.8) Monitoring capacities. implementation, which reflects a 69% increase.    The Project managed to increase the capacities of the Corporations by 1.2 points corresponding to 39%, exceeding the established goal that was 0.6 points corresponding to 20%    During the 2018-2019 period, the project continued to strengthened the capabilities of the Corporations through 13 training sessions on the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Sustainable Development Planning. In total, 70 sessions were held. These training sessions strengthened the capacity to generate, access and manage information; as well as the capacities for participating in and implementing strategies, which, according to the 2015 assessment, were some of the weakest capacities.  The 13 GIS training sessions were conducted as follows:  CARDIQUE: 3  CORPOGUAJIRA: 3  CAM: 1  CORTOLIMA: 2  CVC: 2  CORPOCESAR: 2 |
| *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Delivery of multiple global environmental benefits through the declaration of PAs and/or conservation agreements, REDD+ practices, and SLM activities that strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of dry ecosystems.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of PAs and/or conservation agreements that include dry ecosystems nation wide | PAs: 25    Conservation agreements: 0\*    \* It will be confirmed during the project's first year of implementation. | *(not set or not applicable)* | PAs: Up to 37    Conservation agreements: up to 12 | The five (5) existing agreements entered into by the Yavi, Dagua, San Juan Nepomuceno, Cañas and Garupal communities for dry forest conservation are still in place.  Additionally, the following agreements were entered into:  a) 11 agreements were entered into thorough an administrative act issued by the PNN, constituting the 11 Natural Reserves of Civil Society (RNSC, by its acronym in Spanish) in the municipality of Aipe, which became now part of the National Sole Registry of Protected Areas (RUNAP, by its acronym in Spanish).    b) 61 voluntary agreements for dry forest conservation were entered into at a property level in the six areas of the project, within the framework of the implementation of Landscape Management Tools.    c) 3 agreements entered into with Asomudepas and Asobrasilar (San Jacinto, Bolívar) and Asoagro (San Juan Nepomuceno, Bolívar), gathered 37 families that implement dry forest conservation and sustainable use actions in their plots.    These agreements are important both for the declarations of the regional protected areas and for the conservation of dry forests by means of conservation corridors and other complementary strategies, due to the fact that grass-roots communities and organizations are considered key allies for the protection and sustainable use of these forests and their ecosystem services. | A total of 15 PAs were created (the project target was surpassed by 3).    The project also exceeded the target for this indicator. 15 agreements for Dry Forest Conservation have been signed as follows:  - One (1) agreement for Dry Forest Conservation was signed on June 17, 2019 in the basin of the Ancho-Cañas Rivers, municipality of Dibulla, within the framework of the World Day to Combat Desertification  - Two (2) agreements were signed to adopt the Complementary Strategies for Dry Forest Conservation; one in the Yaví basin (Natagaima) in December, 2018, and the other one in the Arroyo Grande basin (San Juan Nepomuceno and San Jacinto) in May, 2019.  - Twelve (12) agreements for dry forest conservation were signed in the Aipe River basin, municipality of Aipe, Huila, and implemented through Natural Reserves of the Civil Society, which are part of the Sole Registry of Protected Areas of Colombia (RUNAP - acronym in Spanish). The Resolutions set out for these Reserves are as follows:  1) Resolution No. 200 of December 27, 2017  2) Resolution No.199 of December 27, 2017  3) Resolution No.197 of December 27, 2017  4) Resolution No. 201 of December 27, 2017  5) Resolution No. 002 of January 18, 2018  6) Resolution No. 021 of March 2, 2018  7) Resolution No. 022 of March 2, 2018  8) Resolution No. 024 of March 6, 2018  9) Resolution No. 026 of March 6, 2018  10) Resolution No. 025 of March 6, 2018  11) Resolution No. 040 of April 10, 2018  12) Resolution No. 008 of January 31, 2019    The project is making progress in creating three (3) new RNSC to preserve 456.5 hectares of dry forest in the Caribbean region; one in Valledupar and the other two in Dibulla. These three RNSC are expected to be implemented through Resolutions of by National Natural Parks in December, 2019. |
| Management effectiveness of two protected areas with dry forest measured through the METT score sheet based on the effectiveness analysis used at the national level. | New baseline:  Integrated Management District (DMI) of Atuncela: 68%  Land Conservation District (DCS) of Río Grande\*: 67%    Previous baseline:  Integrated Management District (DMI) of Atuncela: 49.02%  Land Conservation District (DCS) of Río Grande\*: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | New target:  Integrated Management District of Atuncela: 78%  Land Conservation District (DCS) of Río Grande\*: 77%    Previous Target:  Integrated Management District of Atuncela: 59.02%  Land Conservation District (DCS) of Río Grande\*: 10% | Background: in 2015, the baseline of the METT score sheet was updated to analyze the effectiveness of the management of the Integrated Management District (DMI) of Atuncela, based on 24 questions out of the 30 contained in the METT score sheet, due that there 6 questions do not apply to this DMI: presence of indigenous communities, have infrastructure, maintain this infrastructure, have facilities for visitors, have tour operators, entrance to this area  In 2017, METT score sheet were measured for the same 24 questions evaluated in 2015, giving the following results:  Integrated Management District (DMI) of Atuncela: from 68% measured in 2015, it went to 75%, with an increase in the effectiveness of the management of this area of 7%, this as a result of the improvement in the handling of the DMI in aspects such as : Closing of the protected area, preparation of an investment plan for the area, implementation of some systems to control access and use of resources, implementation of research programs in partnership with universities in the region.  Background: In 2015, the baseline for the effective management of the Soil Conservation District of the Rio Grande was updated, based on 22 questions from the 30 that the METT score sheet, this because there are 8 questions that do not apply for this DCS: presence of indigenous communities, have infrastructure, maintain the infrastructure, have facilities for visitors, have tour operators, charge the entrance to the areas, distribution of economic resources and implementation of the monitoring plan.  In 2017, MEET score sheet were measured for the same 22 questions evaluated in 2015, giving the following results:  - Land Conservation District (DCS) of Rio Grande: from 67% measured in 2015, it went to 74%, with an increase of 7 %, this as a result of the improvement in the management of the DCS in aspects such as: Closing of the protected area, preparation of an investment plan for the area, start in the implementation of the DCS Management Plan, implementation of some systems to control access and use of resources. | In 2019, METT score sheet were measured for the same 24 questions evaluated in 2015, giving the following results:    Integrated Management District (DMI) of Atuncela: from 68% measured in 2015, it went to 94%, with an increase in the effectiveness of the management of this area of 26%, this as a result of the improvement in the handling of the DMI in aspects such as: improved the implementation of the AP management plan; more information on ecological processes, habitats and species; improved access control to the AP; the research program was strengthened; improved awareness and ownership of the area by communities.    Land Conservation District (DCS) of Rio Grande: from 67% measured in 2015, it went to 78%, with an increase of 11 %, this as a result of the improvement in the management of the DCS in aspects such as: development of a research program for the PA; adequate management of resources; increased investment resources for the AP; increased ability to work with communities |
| Change in the financial capacity for the management of the protected areas with dry forest as stated through the total average score obtained in the Financial Sustainability Sheet (tracking tool). | New Baseline:  Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks: 5.26%  Business planning and tools for cost-effective management: 0%  Income generation tools for protected areas: 7%  Total: 4.08%      Previous Baseline:  Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks: 26.32%  Business planning and cost-effective management tools: 36%  Income generation tools for protected areas: 25%  Total: 28.44%    Note: the baseline and the goal will be confirmed during the project's first year of implementation. | *(not set or not applicable)* | New target:  Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks: 15.26%  Business planning and tools for cost-effective management: 10%  Income generation tools for protected areas: 17%  Total: 14,08%    \*Increases by 10% according to baseline.    Previous Target:  Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks: 36.32%  Business planning and tools for cost-effective management: 46%  Income generation tools for protected areas: 35%    Total: 38.44% | Background: During the PPG formulation stage, the financial sustainability sheet was made for the National System of Protected Areas. In 2017, the evaluation, the project and the CVC again identified the aspects of the financial sustainability sheet that do not apply to the APR, which is why it was determined to make the measurement for the Departmental System of Protected Areas of the Valley of the Cauca (SIDAP) and not for SINAP. These data were obtained as a baseline in the 2017 PIR. The measure to determine the change in the financial capacity for the management of SIDAP PAs with dry forest in Valle del Cauca was carried out at the end of the project. | In 2019, was measured the change in the financial capacity for the management of the protected areas with dry forest as stated through the total average score obtained in the Financial Sustainability Sheet (tracking tool) with the following results:  The Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks went from 5.26% to 28.42% exceeding 10% of the established goal  Business planning and tools for cost-effective management went from 0% to 47%.  Income generation tools for protected areas went from 7% to 17%  Total: 30.81%  Increasesed by 26.8% according to baseline  This is because the CVC created the fund for protected areas and increased resources for its management. |
| Area (in hectares) of dry forest under implementation of REDD+ activities, by the end of the project. (This indicator was eliminated as requested by the MidTerm Revision and the Ministry for the Environment) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | New target:  8,939 ha      Previous Target:  21.447,4 ha | Background: During the Mid-Term Evaluation the Ministry of Environment requested to eliminate this indicator and use the resources initially allocated to it for national priorities associated to the implementation of the “Comprehensive Strategy for the control of Deforestation and Management of Forests”, due to the increased deforestation in the national territory. In response to this request, the MTR recommended a revision, first, to clarify how the project contributes to meet the national target to reduce deforestation, and second, to consider the possibility of reviewing and modifying the products associated to this indicator, including financial re-direction for component 2 in the activities related to dry forest conservation and sustainable use.  Regarding this recommendation, the project has adapted to focus on promoting and developing strategies for conservation, productivity and land use planning aimed at preventing dry forest deforestation and reducing CO2 emissions.The following are some of the strategies implemented:    a) Dry forests recovery through (HMP by its Spanish acronym) for the maintenance of associated ecosystem services.  b) Adaptive property planning for the conservation of dry forests and other dry ecosytems.  c) Technical bases for post-conflict Environmental Zoning, developed from the methodology "identification of areas with conservation value and recovery of ecosystem services" that was made in the framework of the dry ecosystems project.  d) Value chains from sustainable use of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity of dry forests, environmentally friendly agricultural production and strengthening of grass-roots organizations this sensec  e) Campaigns for “Peace Products” and “Responsible and Sustainable Provisions Program”, as well as the “Peace is cooked in cities and it is harvested in the dry forest” initiative, through which the products of the agrobiodiversity of the dry forest have been connected with those that value these products and the cultural heritage of the communities that inhabit them, as well as rescue and protect the species of the dry forest  f) Community strengthening of knowledge, sustainable use and conservation of dry forests and their ecosystem services.  g) Conservation agreements for property lots and with base organizations, management of regional protected areas and conservation corridor  delimitation.  h) Implementation of the BanCO2 strategy community environmental services for the conservation of the dry forest | Background: During the MTR, the Ministry of Environment requested not to include in the project anything related to the voluntary carbon market, but to include this indicator and its target into the national priorities related to the implementation of the “Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation control and Forest Management” due to the increasing deforestation in the national territory. Therefore this indicator was not measured by the project. Instead, the MTR recommended estimating the project´s contribution to the national goal of reducing deforestation. This recommendation was adopted in the project's management response and the project estimated that 4,247,588.49 tons of carbon were not released into the atmosphere due to the project's activities.    In addition, as a result of the MTR recommendations, the project adopted two new indicators to measure the number of families that participate in the conservation and sustainable use of the dry forest and the number of value chains of biodiversity products strengthened. |
| Reduction of net emissions (tCO2-e) (aerial biomass) due to avoided deforestation, by the end of the project. | New baseline: 1,464,571.10 tCO2 aerial biomass    Basin of Aipe 288,510.20 tCO2;  Basin of Yavi 144,641.88 tCO2;  Basin of Dagua: 193,061.24 tCO2;  Basin of Arroyo Grande 209,007.64 tCO2;  Basin of Cañas 336,873.84 tCO2;  Basin of Garupal: 292,476.31 tCO2.      Note: The new baseline information was obtained from data that was measured in prioritized micro-basins for the implementation of the project in 2015      Previous Baseline:  0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | New target:  1,441,962.89 tCO2 aerial biomass    Basin of Aipe 286,001.46 tCO2;  Basin of Yavi 143,485.49 tCO2;  Basin of Dagua: 192,595.06 tCO2;  Basin of Arroyo Grande 199,156.19 tCO2;  Basin of Cañas 331,462.29 tCO2;  Basin of Garupal: 289,262.40 tCO2.    Note: The new baseline information was obtained from data that was measured in prioritized micro-basins for the implementation of the project in 2015      Previous Target:  - Garupal River Basin: 50,587 tCO2-e\*  - Dagua River Basin: 43,113 tCO2-e\*  \* These figures will be verified during the first year of the project. | Note: Regarding this indicator and its goal, the project will again calculate total emissions of underground biomass at the end of the project. | The measurements made in 2019 indicate that the reduction in net emissions of aerial biomass was 2,157,681.91, this due to the regeneration (gain) of 4,229.15 hectares of Dry Forest, which added to the 8,936.36 hectares of the baseline, give a total of 13,165.36 hectares    Aipe 685,447.75  tCO2;  Yavi 209,586.29 tCO2;  Dagua: 202,097.1 tCO2;  Arroyo Grande  290,815.08  tCO2;  Cañas 338,999.96 tCO2;  Garupal: 430,735.72 tCO2. |
| Reduction of net emissions (tCO2-e) (underground biomass) due to avoided deforestation, by the end of the project. | New baseline:  402.757,05 tCO2 underground biomass:  Basin of Aipe 79,340.30 tCO2;  Basin of Yavi 39,776.52 tCO2;  Basin of Dagua: 53,091.84 tCO2;  Basin of Arroyo Grande 57,477.10 tCO2;  Basin of Cañas 92,640.31 tCO2;  Basin of Garupal: 80,430.99 tCO2.    In addition, Soil biomass was included because the dry forest loses its leaves in summer, which serves to protect the soil and avoid CO2 emissions obtaining the following results, for the six basins:  Total: 1,015,766.25 tCO2 soil biomass    Basin of Aipe: 200,098.80 tCO2;  Basin of Yavi: 100,317.65 tCO2;  Basin of Dagua: 133,899.33 tCO2;  Basin of Arroyo Grande: 144,959.10 tCO2;  Basin of Cañas: 233,641.83 tCO2;  Basin of Garupal: 202,849.53 tCO2.  Note: The new baseline information was obtained from data that was measured in prioritized micro-basins for the implementation of the project in 2015        Previous Baseline:  0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | New target:  396.539,80 tCO2 underground biomass:  Basin of Aipe 78,650.40 tCO2;  Basin of Yavi 39,458.51 tCO2;  Basin of Dagua: 52,963.64 tCO2;  Basin of Arroyo Grande: 54,767.95 tCO2;  Basin of Cañas 91,152.13 tCO2;  Basin of Garupal: 79,547.16 tCO2.    In addition, Soil biomass was included because the dry forest loses its leaves in summer, which serves to protect the soil and avoid CO2 emissions obtaining the following results, for the six basins:  Total: 1.000.086,13 tCO2 soil biomass    Basin of Aipe: 198,358.85 tCO2;  Basin of Yavi: 99,515.63 tCO2;  Basin of Dagua: 133,576.01 tCO2;  Basin of Arroyo Grande: 138,126.54 tCO2;  Basin of Cañas: 229,888.61 tCO2;  Basin of Garupal: 200,620.50 tCO2.        Previous Target:  Garupal River Basin: X\* tCO2-e -  Dagua River Basin: X\* tCO2-e  \* It will be estimated during the project's first year of implementation | Note: Regarding this indicator and its goal, the project will again calculate total emissions of underground biomass at the end of the project. | The measurements made in 2019 indicate that the reduction in net emissions of underground biomass was 593,427.2, this due to the regeneration (gain) of 4,229.15 hectares of Dry Forest, which added to the 8,936.36 hectares of the baseline, give a total of 13,165.36 hectares    Aipe 188,498.13  tCO2;  Yavi 57,636.23 tCO2;  Dagua: 55,576.70;  Arroyo Grande  79,974.15 tCO2;  Cañas 93,289.67  tCO2;  Garupal: 118,452.32  tCO2.    In addition, Soil biomass was included because the dry forest loses its leaves in summer, which serves to protect the soil and avoid CO2 emissions obtaining the following results, for the six basins:  Total: 1,496,479.38 tCO2 soil biomass    Aipe:  475,398.36  tCO2;  Yavi:  145,360.43  tCO2;  Dagua:  140,166.24 tCO2;  Arroyo Grande:  201,697.37  tCO2;  Cañas:  235,116.42  tCO2;  Garupal 298,740.57  tCO2. |
| Avoided deforestation in hectares, by the end of the project. | New baseline:  8,936.36 ha    Previous Baseline:  0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | New target:  8,798.38    Previous Target:  - Garupal River Basin: 522.65 ha  - Dagua River Basin: 445.42 ha | Note: Regarding this indicator and its goal, the project will calculate total emissions of underground biomass at the end of the project. | The goal achieved at the end of the project was 13,165.51 ha of dry forest, due to the different conservation actions carried out in the project areas. |
| Water flow (m3/sec) by the Hydrological Response Units (HRU) in each prioritized basin. | New baseline:  Cañas River - Rincon mosquito micro-basin 0.23 m3/s in dry season  Garupal River - Diluvio River and Villa Aleja gorge 0 m3/s dry season  Arroyo Grande River - Arroyo el Medio, Arroyo Algodon 0 m3/s dry season  Aipe River - Bambuca gorge 0.173 m3/s dry season  Yavi River - Las Señorias and La Española gorges 0.028 m3/s dry season  Dagua River 0.239 m3/s dry season    \* It will be estimated during the first year of the project's implementation  Note: The new baseline information was obtained from data that was measured in prioritized micro-basins for the implementation of landscape management tools in 2016        Previous Baseline:  - Cañas River: 12 m3/sec (dry season)  - Garupal River: 0.53 m3/sec (dry season)  - Arroyo Grande River: Without information\*  - Aipe River: 3.1 m3/sec (dry season)  - Yaví River: 2.42 m3/sec (dry season).  Dagua River: 12.9 m3/seg (upper waters, dry season)    \* It will be estimated during the first year of the project's implementation  - Note: Sources of information are included as a footnote on page 35. | *(not set or not applicable)* | New target:  Cañas River - Rincon mosquito micro-basin 0.23 m3/s in dry season  Garupal River - Diluvio River and Villa Aleja gorge 0 m3/s dry season  Arroyo Grande River - Arroyo el Medio, Arroyo Algodon 0 m3/s dry season  Aipe River - Bambuca gorge 0.173 m3/s dry season  Yavi River - Las Señorias and La Española gorges 0.028 m3/s dry season  Dagua River 0.239 m3/s dry season  \* It will be estimated during the first year of the project's implementation      Previous Target:  Cañas River: 12 m3/sec (dry season)  - Garupal River: 0.53 m3/sec (dry season)  - Arroyo Grande River: Without information\*  - Aipe River: 3.1 m3/sec (dry season)  - Yaví River: 2.42 m3/sec (dry season).  Dagua River: 12.9 m3/seg (upper waters, dry season)    \* It will be estimated during the first year of the project's implementation | Annually, the project has been carrying out flow rate measurements provided (m3/seg) by the HRU.  Measurement of HRU data was conducted in the first semester of 2018. The following results were obtained:  Cañas River: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 5,684 m3/seg  Garupal River: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 1,477 m3/seg  Arroyo Grande: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 1,4 m3/seg  Aipe River: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 9,9 m3/seg  Yaví Gorge: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 0,78 m3/seg  Dagua River: No measurement was conducted  Data obtained in the year 2018 show an improvement in flow rates provided by the basins versus measurements conducted in 2016-2017. This is the result of the restoration measures and the conservation actions carried out in such territories. | Data obtained in the second half of 2018 show improvement in flow rates provided by the micro-basins compared to the baseline. This result may be related to the restoration measures and the conservation actions carried out in such territories.  The following results were obtained for this period:  - Cañas River: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 3.9 m3/seg  - Garupal River: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 2,355 m3/seg  - Arroyo Grande: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 1.75 m3/seg  - Aipe River: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 9.85 m3/seg  - Yaví River: Flow rate measurement through gaging = 2.37 m3/seg  - Dagua River: Flow rate measurement through gaging =1.4 m3/seg  In general the project estimated that water flow has had marginal but not significant improvements. The project carries out annual flow rate measurements (m3 / seg) provided by Hydrological Response Units (HRU).  . |
| Soil loss: Sediment (Total suspended solids – TSS) provided by the Hydrological Response Units in each prioritized basin. | New basesline:    Rincon mosquito: 0.1 mg/l (Ancho-Cañas Basin)  Diluvio River and Villa Aleja Gorge: 0.1 mg/l (Garupal Basin)  Arroyo el medio, Arroyo algodón Arroyo grande: 0.0 mg/l (Arroyo Grande Basin)  Bambuca Gorge: 0.1 mg/l (Aipe Basin)  Las Señorias Gorge: 0.1 mg/l (Yavi Basin)  La Española Gorge: 0.1 mg/l (Yavi Basin)    \*It will be estimated during the project's first year of implementation    - Note: The new baseline information was obtained from data that was measured in prioritized micro-basins for the implementation of landscape management tools in 2016      Previous Baselilne  Cañas River: 222 t/ha/year  - Garupal River: Without information\*  - Arroyo Grande River: Without information\*  - Aipe River: 10.5 t/ha/year  - Yaví River: 100 t/ha/year  - Dagua River: 220 t/ha/year    \*It will be estimated during the project's first year of implementation    - Note: The baseline information was obtained from the National Water Study (ENA, in its Spanish acronym) (IDEAM, 2010). | *(not set or not applicable)* | New Target:  Rincon mosquito: 0.1 mg/l (Ancho-Cañas Basin)  Diluvio River and Villa Aleja Gorge: 0.1 mg/l (Garupal Basin)  Arroyo el medio, Arroyo algodón Arroyo grande: 0.0 mg/l (Arroyo Grande Basin)  Bambuca Gorge: 0.1 mg/l (Aipe Basin)  Las Señorias Gorge: 0.1 mg/l (Yavi Basin)  La Española Gorge: 0.1 mg/l (Yavi Basin)    \* It will be estimated during the project's first year of implementation    Previous Target:  Cañas River: 176.6 t/ha/year  - Garupal River: Without information\*  - Arroyo Grande River: Without information\*  - Aipe River: 8.4 t/ha/year - Yaví River: 80 t/ha/year  - Dagua River: 160 t/ha/year.    \* It will be estimated during the project's first year of implementation | The project has been performing annual measurements of suspended solids per hydrological unit. These measurements yielded the following results in the second half of 2017:  Cañas River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the rainy season = 1.278 m3/sec.  Garupal River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the rainy season = 1,140 m3/sec.  Arroyo Grande: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the rainy season = 1.49 m3/sec and Arroyo El Loro: 0.042 m3/sec  Aipe River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the rainy season = 8.57 m3/sec and Quebrada Bambuca: 0.68 m3/sec  Yaví River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the rainy season = 1.17 m3/sec.  Dagua River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the rainy season = 0.886 m3/sec. | The project estimated that soil loss has decreased in the surveyed sites. Data obtained in 2018 show an improvement in the reduction of sediments compared to the data obtained in the baseline. This result may be related to the restoration measures and the conservation actions carried out in such micro-basins. The project has been carrying out annual measurements of suspended solids per hydrological unit. For this purpose, analysis models were applied through SWAT (Soil and Water Assessment Tool). This tool makes it possible to compare the estimate of the sediment entrainment in a basin.  These measurements yielded the following results in 2018:  Cañas River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the dry season = 0.006 mg/l  Garupal River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the dry season = 0.0095 mg/l.  Arroyo Grande: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the dry season = 0.084 mg/l  Aipe River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the dry season = 0.162 mg/l  Yaví River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the dry season = 0.057 mg/l.  Dagua River: Flow rate obtained through gaging during the dry season = 0.0026 mg/l. |
| Area (in hectares) of rehabilitated dry forest. | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1000 ha | 1,534 ha established and maintained for the conservation and recovery of the Dry Forest (860 ha in the Caribbean and 674 ha in the Andean region) with the design of landscape management tools, as follows:    - 1,147 ha using Dry Forest Fragments Enrichment.  - 38 ha using Spring and Wetland Enrichment.  - 279 ha using Riparian Buffer Enrichment.  - 16 ha using Intensive Restoration Cores in Springs and Wetlands.  - 45 ha using Restoration Cores in Riparian Buffers.  - 9 ha in the Agroforestry System.  Seeding, reseeding, enclosures and maintenance of the 1,534 ha were performed during 2017 and 2018; the following actions have been developed for this purpose:  SEEDING (Phase 2): 6,141 seedlings sown in 372 hectares subject to seeding in phase 2  Caribbean Region: 332 hectares (105 ha in Arroyo Grande and 227 ha in Ancho-Cañas) planting a total of 2,106 (1666 seedlings in Arroyo Grande and 440 seedlings in Ancho-Cañas)  Andean-Pacific Region: 40 hectares, 4,035 seedlings (Dagua: 915 seedlings - 9 ha, Yavi 2,003 seedlings, 20 ha, Aipe 1,117 seedlings, 11 ha)  Reseeding: It was possible to replant a total of 3,159 seedlings in 37.5 Ha  Caribbean Region: 517 seedlings were resown in two (2) properties in the Garupal-Diluvio area, 11 Ha. Andean Pacific Region: 2,642 seedlings were resown, namely, 650 plants in Yavi (1 property) and 1,992 in Aipe (5 properties), 26.5 ha.  ENCLOSURES: 43,297 meters were fenced.  Caribbean Region: Progress was made with the enclosure of 12,797 meters by planting living fence and installing barbed wire (4,680 mts in Arroyo Grande, 3,250 mts in Ancho-Cañas and 4,867 in Garupal-Diluvio)  Andean-Pacific Region: 30,500 linear meters: MAINTENANCE: 100% of the area set to this date with HMP (1,534 ha) has been maintained as required to encourage the development and growth of sown species  There is an ongoing production of seedlings of native species in 14 nurseries: ten (10) in the Caribbean region and four (4) in the Andean-Pacific region (AIPE, Yavi and Dagua); this has allowed producing approximately 240,000 individuals and 126 species of the Dry Forest are in production for reseeding and seeding. | The project exceeded the target of this indicator by placing 3,176.6 ha. under dry forest restoration processes, as follows:  1,547.6 ha. were established and maintained using landscape management tools (831 ha. in the Caribbean region, and 716.6 ha. in the Andean region) as follows:  - 1096.8 ha. using Dry Forest Fragments Enrichment.  - 27.8 ha. using Spring and Wetland Enrichment.  - 269.2 ha. using Riparian Buffer Enrichment.  - 14.8 ha. using Intensive Restoration Cores in Springs.  - 49 ha. using Intensive Restoration Cores in Riparian Buffers.  - 8.7 ha. using Agroforestry Systems.  - 78.1 ha. using Regenerating Areas.  307,457 seedlings were sown in three (3) main nurseries: one in Palomino (Dibulla), one in Los Colorados Flora and Fauna Sanctuary (San Juan Nepomuceno), and one in Aipe, as well as in 14 auxiliary nurseries for reseeding, 2 and 3 years of seeding, located in properties where the restorations were carried out.  Prioritized restoration areas are as follows:  - Spring Protection Areas  - Areas for Riparian and Gallery Forests  - Riparian Buffer Protection Areas  - Potential areas for water recharge and regulation  - Connectivity of areas with conservation value  - Agriculture and livestock production areas  1,629 ha. under active and passive restoration processes, which are carried out in properties of families that wanted to increase conservation areas, as follows:  - 223 ha. in the Arroyo Grande Basin (San Juan and San Jacinto)  - 492 ha. in the Cañas-Ancho Basins (Dibulla)  - 160 ha. in the Garupal-Diluvio Basin (Valledupar)  In the Andean region:  - 230 ha. in the Yaví Basin (Natagaima)  - 279 ha. in the Aipe Basin (Aipe)  - 245 ha. in La Española Basin (Dagua) |
| Number of families that participate in the sustainable use and conservation of the dry forest.  \*Note: This new indicator is added based on the 2017 MTR recommendations | 0 | n/a | 400 families | The EMT highlighted the project achievements in the social sphere that strengthen community participation in dry forest conservation through new developments derived from biodiversity, food safety, environmental education, training sessions on forest fire prevention and risk management. Along these lines, the MTR recommended to make this job visible by creating an indicator with goals and products    This report shows the progress made in achieving the goal of this new indicator:    a) 290 families in the Andean region have been strengthened and now develop actions for the dry forest conservation:  - 20 families with home gardens with seed support to strengthen actions for food security.  - 50 families with eco-efficient stoves installed on their premises, achieved with the support of the CAM in the Aipe municipality, Huila.  - 4 families with silvopastoral systems and solar fences, established in the RNSC and managed with the CAM, in Aipe, Huila.  - 70 families trained and increasingly aware have formed groups of children with little rangers.  - 90 families trained as forest rangers to prevent forest fire, manage risk and first aid.  - 56 families from 3 groups of women are increasingly aware and permanently trained in self-management processes and empowerment.    b) 205 families in the Caribbean region have been strengthened and now develop actions for the dry forest conservation:    - 12 families are training in ecotourism and linked to a community organization created to develop ecotourism activities.  - 88 families strengthened with home gardens as a contribution to food safety.  - 40 families trained in environmentally-sustainable production in partnership with the Colombian Learning Service (SENA).  - 20 families with ecological stoves to reduce the consumption of firewood.  - 25 families establishing agroforestry activities.  - 20 families trained as forest rangers to prevent forest fire, manage risk and first aid.    Moreover, a payment was given to 17 families until December 2017 to improve the livelihoods of communities, through the community environmental services BanCO2 strategy for the protection of 467 hectares of dry ecosystems, with additional resources obtained.    The works carried out with the communities and the invested resources are part of the annual operating plans (AOP by its acronym in Spanish) approved by the project’s Steering Committees, and the 2018 and 2019 AOPs were developed and approved with resources, given the project scope. | The project has incorporated and strengthened 495 families regarding the sustainable use and conservation of dry forest; thus, exceeding the target of this indicator. The results are as follows:  The following actions were implemented by 205 families in the Caribbean region:  - 60 families established fruit gardens.  - 30 families established cocoa arrangements.  - 100 families established home gardens to recover native seeds (healthy yards), as a contribution to food security.  - 110 families installed eco-efficient stoves to reduce wood consumption.  - 1 family implemented a silvopastoral system.  - 30 families were trained to prevent forest fires.  - 8 families were strengthened by the establishment of 10 hives (beekeeping).  - 12 families are participating in the exchange of community experience.  - 12 families formed an association to develop community tourism (bird tourism, hiking, environmental interpretation, nursery practices, traditional cuisine). It is led by women.  - 6 families formed an association to process tomato. It is led by women.  - 205 families were supported in their production units by developing good practices. They are part of the following organizations: ASOREAGRO, APOMD, RED ECOAGRO, Miramar Environmental Foundation (Dibulla), and Asobrasilar, Asomudepas, Asoagro (San Juan Nepomuceno and San Jacinto).  290 families in the Andean region have been strengthened and are now developing actions for the sustainable use and conservation of dry forests, as follows:  • 50 families established home gardens (healthy yards) to strength actions for food security.  • 50 families installed eco-efficient stoves to reduce wood consumption.  • 8 families implemented silvopastoral systems and solar fences.  • 150 children are little forest rangers.  • 230 individuals are Guardians of the Dry Forest.  • 23 families formed an association for sustainable community tourism, a group led by women.  • 17 families were organized as a group of craftswomen. It is led by women.  • 12 families were grouped through the production and sale of organic products and seeds from the dry forest, a group led by women.  • 16 families were strengthened by means of an organic community garden, a group led by women.  • 6 families were grouped for the production and sale of organic fertilizers and products, a group led by women.  • 2 families were trained in the design and orientation of a nature tourism trail.  • 3 families were supported with the establishment of a tank to harvest water.  In order to prevent forest fires in dry forests, 14 community brigades were trained to reduce the incidence of forest fires in the areas of the project. In the Garupal Basin, where forest fires have historically occurred, there was an 84% reduction, that is, 950 ha. burned in 2015 and the figure decreased to 160 ha. in 2018. |
| Number of strengthened value chains of biodiversity and strengthened environmentally sustainable production initiatives  \*Note: This new indicator is added based on the 2017 MTR recommendations | 0 | n/a | 8 strengthened value chains of biodiversity and strengthened environmentally sustainable production initiatives | The EMT highlighted the project achievements in strengthening grassroot organizations for dry forest conservation by strengthening the value chains of biodiversity and environmentally-sustainable production initiatives, as well as, the importance of publishing these achievements. The recommendation was to create an indicator with goals and products that makes visible the work done.    This report shows the progress made in achieving the goal of this new indicator for the Caribbean region:  - 6 environmentally-sustainable production initiatives strengthened for products from the dry forest agrobiodiversity: organic cocoa, organic panela, yam, bijao (Calathea lutea), corn, vegetables and beans.  - 6 strengthening plans drafted for the identified production initiatives and implementation of prioritized actions.  - Design and development of the Peace Products (Productos de la Paz) campaign and the Program for Responsible and Sustainable Grocery.  - Tours in Bolivar and La Guajira in the framework of the "Peace is cooked in the cities and harvested in the dry forest” initiative in which the niche of Gourmet Restaurants in Cartagena approached the productive systems and the dry forest agrobiodiversity of the three Bolivar organizations.  - Establishment of 5 ha in crops associated with native species of agrobiodiversity that were rescued.  - Development of the first commercial sales of the products from dry forest agrobiodiversity.  - Apiculture is supported in Aipe and Dibulla  Andean Region:  - 3 plans drafted for 3 value chains of biodiversity identified: totumo (Crescentia cujete) handicrafts, sustainable apiculture and tourism, and support in the implementation of the prioritized actions.  - Support in the creation of the Totumo Artisan Women Association (AsoArte) in the Yaví basin, Natagaima municipality, training sessions on handicrafts and strengthening of organizational issues.  - Support in the creation of the Tropical, Paleontological and Archeological Dry Forest Association (AsoBosT-PA), in the Aipe municipality, Huila; they develop ecotourism activities in the dry forest of the Aipe River basin.  - Support in apiculture development in the Aipe and Dibulla municipalities.    The activities of biodiversity value chains, product integration and invested resources are part of the annual operation plans (AOP) approved by the project’s Steering Committees and the 2018 and 2019 AOPs were developed and approved with resources, given the project scope. | The project has strengthened ten (10) biodiversity value chains and environmentally-sustainable production initiatives; seven (7) of them in the Caribbean region (Bolívar and La Guajira) and the other three (3) in the Andean region (Huila and Tolima), exceeding the goal established for this indicator.  The following are the biodiversity value chains and environmentally-sustainable production initiatives strengthened in the Caribbean Region:   Native beans, native processed yams and vegetables in San Juan Nepomuceno and San Jacinto (Bolívar);   Nature tourism, native cocoa, panela (unrefined sugarcane) and vegetables (tomato) in Dibulla (Guajira)  Andean Region:   Apiculture and nature tourism in Aipe (Huila)   Calabash (Crescentia Cujete) tree in Natagaima (Tolima)  Ten (10) organizations were strengthened:  Caribbean Region:  - ASOREAGRO, APOMD, RED ECOAGRO, Miramar Foundation (Dibulla).  - ASOBRASILAR, ASOMUDEPAS, ASOAGRO (San Juan Nepomuceno and San Jacinto).  Andean Region:  - ASOBOSTPA and AsoSanDiego (Aipe)  - ASOARTE (Natagaima)  The strengthening of biodiversity value chains and environmentally-sustainable production initiatives was done according to the particularities and capacities of each region. In cases of greater development, it was achieved through the connection with the markets; while in the cases of less development, entrepreneurial work was done. In all cases, strengthening plans were designed with a value chain approach and some actions were implemented.  Description of the prioritized chains by region and the strengthening activities carried out in the Caribbean Region are as follows:  - Five (5) community plots of land with an integrated irrigation system for the production of native beans and vegetables as well as colored yams  -Three (3) commercialization funds in operation  -Two (2) processed, formulated and standardized products (Vacuum packed yam and yam flour).  -One (1) production plant was designed and equipped with the basic machinery to process vacuum-packed yam.  -Open market channels at the regional level with the gourmet restaurant sector in Cartagena for primary products; and in the case of processed products, channels were opened with the chain of Megastores  -At the national level, negotiations are in place with the Éxito Department Stores to purchase products and also with 27 restaurants of the Takami group.  - There has been work with Agrosavia on the characterization of the germplasm material of native species of legumes (beans, pigeon peas and caraotas)  - three (3) seed-capital agreements were signed with 6 organizations, 3 from Bolívar and 3 from Guajira, the latter in partnership with the Inclusive Rural Development program for poverty alleviation  -The Cacaoteros Association of Guajira received support in the strengthening tour to the Agrosavia farm in San Vicente de Chucuri in Santander.  In the case of the Andean region, the prioritized chains and the strengthening activities carried out are as follows:  - One (1) tourism product and interpretative scripts designed for the Chicalá trail "Exploring of secrets in the tropical dry forest".  - Four (4) tourism experiences in coordination with the municipality of Aipe, within the framework of the tourism development plan of Huila department.  - Quick market survey (tourist profile) - Trail signposting  - One (1) business plan for a tourism trail supported by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.  - Thirteen (13) apiaries were installed and the capacity was transferred to the community for the establishment and management of the honey harvest and post-harvest in San Diego and Santa Bárabra (Aipe). 25 species of dry forest were characterized. The project made an investment in infrastructure and a quick market survey.  - Market survey and cost schedule for the production of calabash-made packaging for Asoarte, in Natagaima, Tolima. There were training sessions on silage made with calabash pulp. There was also training on the creation of calabash crafts. A rapid characterization of the supply chain was conducted; and investment was made in craft-production machinery.  The Project has also designed and implemented a commercial strategy called Peace Products of the Dry Forest (Productos de la Paz de el Bosque Seco) and the Responsible Supply Chain program to promote such products and establish connections between farmers and the private sector.  Furthermore, the project helped create the corporate image of the associations supported in the value chain component.  These initiatives have been articulated and strengthened with the support of local institutions such as Agrosavia, SENA, Universities of Cartagena, Sucre, Artesanias de Colombia, Fenalco, Chambers of Commerce, among others. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 92.97% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 92.97% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 8,169,704 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 8,787,819 |
| Co-financing | 39,460,200 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Mar 22, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Nov 21, 2013 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 13, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Mar 19, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 18, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 18, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Oct 13, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 13, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Feb 13, 2020 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-09-12 |
| 2018-11-28 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| N/A | N/A |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| NA |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| NA |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has made significant progress to reach the established indicators and goals. Accordingly, 14 planning instruments (four environmental determinants, three municipal development plans, six four-year CAR action plans, and one land use plan) incorporate BD conservation, Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Sustainable Soil Management (SSM) for the dry forest and other environmental issues. Additionally, the project is working along with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Alexander von Humboldt Institute on developing the National Program for Comprehensive Management of Dry Forests and their Ecosystem Services. The lessons learned from the project are used as the basis for a national policy instrument, which makes the conservation strategies of the dry forest visible, relevant and sustainable.  As far as strengthening the capacities of the National Environmental Planning System is concerned, the project trained 703 officials in BD conservation, SSM and SFM. 170 officials out of the 703 received training to strengthen their capacities on Environmental Land Use Planning, Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), Comprehensive Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change during the second semester of 2018.  Regarding the capacities of the project partner corporations (Cardique, Corpoguajira, Corpocesar, Cortolima, CAM and CVC) their capabilities were improved during the 2018-2019 period. Thirteen (13) officials received training on Geographic Information Systems (GIS), for a total of 70 officials trained to this date, thus, contributing to the improvement of the systems for environmental land use planning and monitoring in these entities. Additionally, collaborative work has been carried out with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Humboldt Institute to incorporate the results of the project into national platforms such as the Environmental Information System for Colombia (SIAC) and the Colombian Biodiversity Information System (SIB) to make data available to different users.  In terms of protected areas and /or conservation agreements, 31,973 hectares have been identified, delimited and characterized by the project for the conservation of the dry forest and other dry ecosystems. 15 conservation agreements have been signed; 12 were entered into for the adoption of Natural Reserves of Civil Society in Aipe, two (2) within the framework of Complementary Strategies for Dry Forest Conservation, one in Arroyo Grande (San Juan and San Jacinto) and another one in Yavi (Natagaima). Also, an agreement was signed by the communities of the Ancho-Cañas Basin in Dibulla, on June 17, 2019 on the occasion of the World Day to Combat Desertification.  3,176.6 ha. have landscape management tools for the restoration of the dry forest, exceeding the 1,000 ha. the project had set as a goal. More areas available for restoration have provided the community with improved ecosystem services such as water supply and soils.  The program Participatory Monitoring of the State of Biodiversity continued being implemented to monitor biological species. Local people assisted with the systematic and periodic recording of information on the biodiversity of the dry forest; therefore, these communities were able to strengthen their territorial governance. The following is the data reported from the biodiversity monitoring in the 6 basins: 617 plant species, 39 mammal species, 443 bird species and 278 ant species. This information was published in the Guide to Dry Forest Species, whose purpose is to reveal the variety of species in the dry forest and provide information on the biodiversity of this ecosystem through the Biodiversity Information System.  South-South Cooperation is another major achievement of the project. Thanks to this interaction, the communities of the Caribbean Region and the Andean Region had the opportunity of sharing experiences and lessons learned about the conservation and sustainable use of the dry forest. To this end, inhabitants of the municipality of Dibulla, in the Caribbean Region, visited the municipality of Aipe to learn about community tourism, beekeeping, conservation corridors, community nursery practices, and exchange knowledge on biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products, thereby strengthening actions undertaken by communities from different cultural areas. Within the framework of cooperative work among entities and communities, Agrosavia instructed farmers on how to manage a native cocoa plantation.  The gender strategy developed in 2016 has contributed to better participatory dynamics in the territories. Rural women continue strengthening their productive businesses and improving their capacities to adopt best practices for the conservation and sustainable use of the dry forest. Thus, one of the associations created during the project won second place at the 2018 Caracol Environmental Protection Award under the category of small associations working to protect biodiversity through environmental education and nature tourism.  Constant work is carried out with the Ministry of Environment, Regional Autonomous Corporations, municipal administrations and local communities towards the project closure and its sustainability.  Two new indicators and their corresponding social goals were included in the project to implement the recommendation of the MTR such as indicating the project social impact. One of the goals was to engage 400 families in the conservation of the dry forest. This goal was successfully achieved with the participation of 495 families in activities for the protection of the dry forest and sustainable development such as forest rangers and little forest rangers, community guardians for forest fire prevention, nature tourism, hiking, handicrafts, environmentally-sustainable production, and home gardens. In addition to the above, ten (10) value chains of biodiversity products, and initiatives of agrobiodiversity and environmentally-sustainable production were strengthened through networking actions achieved between producers, regional markets and large retailers. One of the value chains strengthened in the project was the bean value chain of Montes de María. This region received the project support so that through Colciencias’ program A Ciencia Cierta and Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones (Small Grants Program), it could be benefited with economic and human resources to incorporate technical and technological innovations in the production of beans.  The Peace Products of the Dry Forest campaign and the Responsible and Sustainable Supply Chain Program was designed and developed as a strategy to promote and consolidate value chains. Within the framework of the initiative “La paz se cocina en las ciudades y se cosecha en el bosque seco” (Peace is Cooked in the Cities and Harvested in the Dry Forest), gourmet restaurants in Cartagena are offering agrobiodiversity products in their menus, including 17 species of native beans, yams and vegetables. Organic cocoa is being exported, honey from the dry forest is locally and regionally traded, and bird watching has become a central component of nature tourism in Aipe and Dibulla. All of the above activities have contributed to livelihood diversification and the preservation of the dry forest in these communities.  The methodology used to identify conservation and restoration priority areas of the dry forest allowed the project to enter into agreements with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to establish the technical basis for environmental zoning. 202 municipalities were zoned, 55 of these with dry forest areas under their jurisdiction. This methodology is currently implemented in 89 municipalities of the Macizo Colombiano (Colombian Massif), known as the "Star of Rivers" because very important rivers of Colombia are originated in this region.  The project has successfully delivered technical, financial and administrative outcomes. The achievements include reaching the desired annual objectives and budget execution, which, as of December, 2018, was 95.4%; For its part, the POA of the year 2019, approved by the Steering Committee held on November 28, 2018, to date (June 30, 2019) has an execution of 42%, and commitments by 40%, represented in professionals, letters agreement, end-of-term evaluation, independent consultancies, for to cumulative total (executed and Fcommitted) of 82%, and a remaining 18%, for to publications and local and national events closing for the project. It is important to mention that the project is in its closing phase, therefore the resources in 2019 have been executed proportionally to what was programmed in the POA, so that the professionals and responsible parties are available until the end of the project, to comply with the planned goals. Likewise, it is highlighted that the project in its historical execution has had the appropriate levels, that is how the 2018 POA was executed in 96%.  In terms of monitoring, the project has employed a continuous monitoring and follow-up scheme through quarterly and annual reports on the technical implementation of the project. Financial monitoring has been ensured through an international audit. The reports were presented in August, 2018 and are proof of adequate financial management in accordance with the UNDP policies and procedures. All the aforementioned instruments have allowed the project to receive and handle alerts in a timely manner, which has been made evident in the good levels of execution. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Highly Satisfactory | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project made highly satisfactory progress and achieved its objectives and targets. The main aspects include the fulfillment of indicators and the overcoming of the targets established in the following aspects:  1) On of the highlights is the consolidation of 31,973 ha. of protected areas and conservation agreements through Complementary Strategies for Dry Forest Conservation, Natural Reserves of the Civil Society, conservation corridors, regional protected areas and buffer areas, which become environmental determinants in land use planning, in addition to work with communities and community conservation agreements, that give the actions more changes of sustainability.  2) Sustainable forest and land management through different management and territorial/local planning tools impacted 14 instruments (environmental determinants, municipal development plans, CARs’ four-year action plans, land use plans). Furthermore, the project works jointly with the Ministry of Environment and the Alexander Von Humboldt Institute in the participatory development of the “National Program for Comprehensive Management of Dry Forests and their Ecosystem Services”, which will contribute to the sustainability of the project actions and will resume the learned lessons thereof.  3) Given the enhanced capacities of professionals and specialists of the SINA institutions in the planning and implementation of dry forest conservation actions, 170 officials improved their capacities in the environmental land use planning, Integral Risk Management and adaptation to climate change, as well as in the planning for integrated water resource management during the 2018-2019 period. 75 of those officials were trained through the “Virtual Course on Integrated Water Resource Management POMCAS, Disputes and Aquifers”, and 95 officials were trained through the “Virtual Course on Environmental Land Use Planning, Integral Risk Management and Climate Change for environmental authorities in Colombia”. A total of 703 officials of SINA have been trained, contributing to strengthen their capacities in environmental management.  4) 3,176.6 ha. are under dry forest restoration processes through landscape management tools aimed not only at recovering this forest and its adjacent areas but also at promoting the involvement of the community to improve the sustainability of the conservation actions.  5) The capacities of 495 families have been strengthened in the sustainable use and conservation of the dry forest through knowledge management, environmental education, adaptive management to face climate change, nature tourism, development of agricultural activities and food security with environmental sustainability, integral risk management, forest fire prevention, biodiversity value chains and environmentally-sustainable production. The work carried out with children at rural schools, forming groups of little forest rangers, sows seeds for the project’s sustainability. Likewise, the achievements regarding the reduction of forest fires highlight the successful work experience with rural communities.  6) A strategy aimed at linking small producers who live in the dry forest to entrepreneurs who value biodiversity, agrobiodiversity and cultural heritage of communities affected by the armed conflict was developed under a value chain approach. In this sense, ten (10) value chains of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity products of dry forest and environmentally-sustainable production initiatives have been supported and strengthened through the management of networks with regional markets. Another highlight is the development of the "Peace Products of the Dry Forest" campaign and the "Responsible and Sustainable Provisions" Program, which have moved from being initiatives of a project to being a strategy of the Sustainable Development department of UNDP Colombia.  7) The project has made progress in the implementation of a scientific and participatory monitoring system for 4 biological groups: birds, plants, ants and mammals, which have shown the large number of species that live in the dry forest. 617 plant species, 39 mammalian species, 443 bird species and 278 ant species have been identified. Such species were included in the “Guide to Dry Forest Species,” which will help disclose the biodiversity of this ecosystem. Furthermore, the project has facilitated the involvement of the community in monitoring processes through the participatory monitoring program "State of Biodiversity". Three guides on participatory monitoring were published as a result of the implementation of such program for the following basins: a) Aipe Basin (municipality of Aipe), b) Arroyo Grande Basin (municipalities of San Juan Nepomuceno and San Jacinto) and c) Ancho-Cañas Basin (municipality of Dibulla), where the following species are monitored: a) Mammals such as the Deer (Aipe River) and the Cotton-top tamarin (Arroyo Grande River); b) Birds such as the Military Macaw (Cañas-Ancho Rivers) and Plants such as the Wild cashew and Pseudosamanea guachapele (Aipe River); c) Trementino and Wild cashew (Cañas-Ancho Rivers), and, d) the Kapok Tree and Milk Kapok Tree (Arroyo Grande River). Monitoring these species has not only highlighted the strategic importance of the Dry Forest as an ecosystem but it has also made progress regarding the roles of rural communities. Such communities have shifted from being mere logistical support to being strategic partners of the species-monitoring process.    The above actions have allowed for the integration of new partners who contribute financially to carry out activities that make it not only possible to improve the expected objective of the project (particularly, the landscape management tools) but also to include new issues related to integral risk management and climate change, as well as the environmental determinants in dry forests. Furthermore, the methodology designed by the project to identify areas for biodiversity conservation and recovery of ecosystem services made it possible to enter into an agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development for the preparation of the technical bases for post-conflict environmental zoning in 202 municipalities (55 of them have dry forest). The expectation for 2019 is to carry out the environmental zoning in 89 municipalities of the Colombian Massif: the hydrographic star of great importance for Colombia.  The project has been adequately managed not only from a technical perspective but also from a financial and operational perspective. The achievements have included reaching the annual expected objectives and implementing the budget. Project implementation was at 95.4% in December, 2018 and total 93% by June, 2019 as scheduled in the AOP (Annual Operating Plan) of the Project. For its part, the POA of the year 2019, approved by the Steering Committee held on November 28, 2018, to date (June 30, 2019) has an execution of 42%, and commitments by 40%, represented in professionals, letters agreement, end-of-term evaluation, independent consultancies, for to cumulative total (executed and Fcommitted) of 82%, and a remaining 18%, for to publications and local and national events closing for the project. It is important to mention that the project is in its closing phase, therefore the resources in 2019 have been executed proportionally to what was programmed in the POA, so that the professionals and responsible parties are available until the end of the project, to comply with the planned goals. Likewise, it is highlighted that the project in its historical execution has had the appropriate levels, that is how the 2018 POA was executed in 96%.  In terms of monitoring, the project has kept a permanent follow-up and monitoring scheme throughout the submission of quarterly and annual reports regarding the technical implementation of the project. As a result, the project has been able to receive alerts and provide timely responses, as evidenced by its good implementation levels. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Highly Satisfactory | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the last PIR of this project which will close financially in February 2020. The project is granted a rating of Highly Satisfactory (HS) as it exceeded its end-of-project targets and already achieved transformational change in selected sites of the dry forest ecosystem. The project can be presented as an “outstanding practice”.    Before the project started, the dry forest in the project sites was severely threatened. Today, about 31,973 ha of dry forest are under conservation by protected areas and conservation agreements with local communities. Deforestation rates have decreased significantly, and the project supported the development of a program for the conservation of dry forest nationwide that will ensure long-term investments of the government in this ecosystem after project closure. This is the exit strategy.    The project engaged 495 families that are actively working on sustainable biodiversity-friendly practices in the dry forest of the Caribbean and Andean region. These practices include fruit gardens, cocoa arrangements, nurseries with native seeds of local varieties of grains, eco-efficient stoves to reduce wood consumption, silvopastoral systems, beekeeping and community tourism. The impact of the project has indeed been transformational.    The project’s positive impact is also the result of a strong project manager and team that have championed the importance of the dry forest amongst local communities, regional and national organizations. Consequently, several of the project targets have been surpassed already. For example, the project already surpassed the project’s target of 18,000 ha of coverage of dry forest in protected areas and/or under conservation agreements by about 44%. The biological species (617 species of plants, 39 species of mammals, 443 species of birds and 278 species of ants) monitored by scientists and local communities in the 31,973 ha protected by the project are still present in these areas to date.    The project has strengthened the foundations for the long-term conservation of the dry forest in Colombia and delivering early impacts at a local and regional level until December 2019 when it will close field operations. Key achievements reached to date under the following two outcomes include:    Under Outcome 1 (Strengthened implementation of the regulatory and land use planning framework facilitates the reduction of dry ecosystem deforestation and desertification processes) the project surpassed a project target by working on 14 action and development plans (project target was 12) of Regional Autonomous Corporations and towns to ensure that they include biodiversity, sustainable forest management and land degradation principles. For example the municipality of Valledupar accepted the project’s recommendations to mainstream land management principles and the protection of dry forest into its land use plan. The plan is already under implementation and in early June 2015 the municipality of Valledupar enacted a municipal council agreement to ensure the protection of primary forests which includes dry forest. These efforts were strengthened at a regional level by two CARs (Cortolima and Corpocesar) that issued resolutions to ensure that dry forests are protected in land use planning processes. In addition, project staff is working on environmental assessments and recommendation documents for the protection of dry forests in the municipalities of Natagaima, Aipe, Dagua (Andean region) and Dibulla, San Juan Nepomuceno and Valledupar (Caribbean region). These landscape planning and policy-making activities are supported by training of staff members of CARs, MADS, IDEAM and local and regional authorities particularly focused on building capacity for using geographical information systems, including methodologies for the declaration of protected areas, negotiation of conservation agreements and the implementation of landscape management tools.    While the target for this indicator was surpassed already as noted above, the project considers important to influence the new generation of Land Use Plans (POTs), Departmental Land Use Plans (PODs) and the Basin Use Plans (POMCAs) and make sure they include SLM, SFM and biodiversity conservation principles. Therefore, the project developed six protocols for six municipalities to contribute to dry forest conservation. These recommendations have been accepted by the Regional Autonomous Corporations to be incorporated into the POTs. Additionally and in a coordinated manner with the Ministry of Environment, the post-conflict environmental zoning of 202 municipalities was carried out, of which 55 have dry forest in their jurisdiction. This task is carried out as a contribution to article 1.1.10 of the Final Peace Agreement of Colombia with the FARC guerrila, on closing the agricultural frontier and protecting areas of special environmental importance.    Capacity-building activities to ensure that local environmental organizations and municipalities protect the dry forest and its ecosystem services continue delivering positive results. The project has already trained 703 people from the CARs, MADS, IDEAM, and land use agencies to increase their capacities on SLM, REDD+, and BD conservation strategies. To date, 533 staff from these organizations have been trained and their skills have been strengthened in terms of GIS and planning for conservation of biodiversity, sustainable forest management and sustainable soil management, among other Environmental issues.    The project also applied the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard to measure gains in capacity of the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs) and found out that these organizations had a 7.34% gain in the capacities for using and generating information, amongst others. About 60 training sessions on Geographical Information Systems and planning for sustainable development contributed to increase the capacity of the staff of the CARs. The UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard will be applied again for the Terminal Evaluation in August 2019.    The project, under Outcome 2 (Delivery of multiple global environmental benefits through the declaration of PAs and/or conservation agreements, REDD+ practices, and SLM activities that strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of dry ecosystems) continues working hard to ensure the conservation of over 26,000 ha by supporting the declaration of 15 protected areas in the Yavi, Dagua, San Juan Nepomucenos, Canas and Garupal regions. Communities from these 5 areas signed statements of intent for the conservation of this area of dry forest ecosystem. These statements are essential for the declaration process of the protected areas by local environmental agencies and municipalities. Additionally, the project entered into the following agreements to conserve the dry forest: a) 11 agreements issued by the National Park Service to constitute the 11 Natural Reserves of Civil Society in the municipality of Aipe, which are part of the National Registry of Protected Areas; b) 61 voluntary agreements with land owners for dry forest conservation in the six areas of the project and within the framework of the implementation of Landscape Management Tools; and c) 3 agreements with Asomudepas and Asobrasilar (San Jacinto, Bolívar) and Asoagro (San Juan Nepomuceno, Bolívar) which gathered 37 families to implement dry forest conservation and sustainable use actions in their plots.    The project has also managed to increase the management effectiveness of the Integrated Management District (DMI) of Atuncela as measured by the METT scores. Specifically, the management effectiveness was increased in terms of preparation of an investment plan for the area, implementation of some systems to control access and use of resources and implementation of research programs in partnership with universities in the region. Similarly, the management effectiveness of the Soil Conservation District of the Rio Grande (DCS) was improved in terms of skills to prepare an investment plan for the area, implementation of the DCS Management Plan, and implementation of some systems to control access and use of resources. The project, however, still needs to measure prior to the Terminal Evaluation if there was a change in the financial capacity of DMI and DCS. The METTs will also be applied again for the Terminal Evaluation in August 2019.    The project already surpassed the target (i.e., 1,000 ha) for the area of rehabilitated dry forest by implementing landscape management tools such as forest enrichment, micro-conservation corridors and agroforestry systems in 3,176 ha of dry forest ecosystem in the Caribbean and Andean region which are delivering multiple global environmental benefits to local communities. Key activities contributing to the rehabilitation process of this ecosystems include: a) design of a network of conservation corridors and process of socioeconomic characterization of land use with local actors; b) development of monitoring protocols for indicators of ecosystem functions (water and soil) in 6 basins prioritized for the implementation of landscape management tools; c) development of a methodology for the design and negotiation a community based participatory model for the landscape management tools; d) 6,481 linear meters of fencing to enhance and protect the recovery and conservation of landscape elements associated with the provision of water (springs and riparian zones), and for dry forest protection; e) Six production nurseries; and f) Ninety property maps with landscape management tool design for the six project areas in the Andean region.    The project indicator related to REDD+ practices was eliminated following a recommendation of the Mid-Term Evaluation and the Ministry of Environment. They requested to eliminate this indicator and to use the resources initially allocated to it for implementation of the “Comprehensive Strategy for the control of Deforestation and Management of Forests”, due to the increased deforestation in the national territory. In response to this request, the project has adapted to focus on promoting and developing strategies for conservation, productivity and land use planning aimed at preventing dry forest deforestation and reducing CO2 emissions. The following are some of the strategies implemented that will deliver global environmental benefits: a) dry forests recovery through landscape management tools for the maintenance of associated ecosystem services; b) adaptive property planning for the conservation of dry forests and other dry ecosystems; c) technical bases for post-conflict Environmental Zoning, developed from the methodology "identification of areas with conservation value and recovery of ecosystem services" that was made in the framework of the dry ecosystems project; d) value chains from sustainable use of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity of dry forests, environmentally friendly agricultural production and strengthening of grass-roots organizations; e) campaigns for “Peace Products” and “Responsible and Sustainable Provisions Program”, as well as the “Peace is cooked in cities and it is harvested in the dry forest” initiative, through which the products of the agrobiodiversity of the dry forest have been connected with those that value these products and the cultural heritage of the communities that inhabit them, as well as rescue and protect the species of the dry forest; f) Community strengthening of knowledge, sustainable use and conservation of dry forests and their ecosystem services; g) conservation agreements for property lots and with base organizations, management of regional protected areas and conservation corridor delimitation; and h) implementation of the BanCO2 strategy community environmental services for the conservation of the dry forest.  These activities will support other project indicators such as “Reduction of net emissions (tCO2-e) (aerial biomass) due to avoided deforestation” and “Reduction of net emissions (tCO2-e) (underground biomass) due to avoided deforestation” which will be measured by project end.    The project is also contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss).    The project is rated Highly Satisfactory (HS) in terms of implementation during this PIR period. The cumulative financial delivery changed from 79.71% (previous PIR) to 92.97% (this PIR). The annual work plan was fully implemented. The project will close in February 2020 and should have no difficulties to disburse the remaining $600,000. The HS rating is supported by the fact that implementation exceeded expectations during this PIR period. The project was managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The project outputs were delivered promptly and timely.    The HS rating for project implementation is also supported by key project achievements described above which were reached in spite of the operational, technical and organizational challenges of this project which operates at a local, regional and national level. A solid technical and operational team operating at all three levels is already well positioned in the Caribbean and Andean regions amongst selected municipalities and regional environmental agencies (CARs). The project structure is supported by an inter-institutional coordination scheme at the national level (steering committee) and quarterly follow-up meetings. At the regional and local level, the project continues having regular meetings with regional teams and local/regional authorities, not just to submit and obtain feedback on results but for the follow-up of activity implementation in the field and development/consolidation of strategic alliances and partnerships.    The project reported no critical risks and adaptive management practices contributed to the accommodation and support for new voluntary agreements to protect dry forests in Yavi, Dagua, San Juan Nepomuceno, Canas and Garupal. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [PIMD 4720 Colombia Dry Forest Gender Analysis Spanish.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4720/213517/1728254/1742729/PIMD%204720%20Colombia%20Dry%20Forest%20Gender%20Analysis%20Spanish.pdf) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [Enfoque de Género Ecosistemas Secos.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4720/213517/1727902/1742079/Enfoque%20de%20G%C3%A9nero%20Ecosistemas%20Secos.pdf) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| NA |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project, in all its components, continues implementing the principle of gender equity and equality. Accordingly, a participatory intervention model was developed under a gender perspective (Document “Dry Ecosystems with a Gender Perspective”). This model has made possible to link both men and women to the activities carried out by the project.  As mentioned in the previous report, both men and women from the rural areas have an important role in the household. However, it has been highlighted that women not only have to take care of home but also carry out productive activities by taking advantage of the environmental conditions, demanding equal opportunities that allow them to participate in the training and decision-making processes, understanding and respecting the cultural dynamics, and avoiding the social fragmentation within a community.  The project has continued strengthening the productive undertakings led by women, working jointly with organizations led by men, understanding that the gender equality allows a society stigmatized by the pre-established roles to grow.  As the activities make progress, more scenarios and/or spaces have been created, making possible to link the household. The women’s active involvement has been consolidated so they became part of the decision-making processes of the actions developed to achieve the objectives set out in the project and their own livelihoods.  Currently, women are part of the board of directors of the new organizations and the one that existed before the beginning of the project. Such women have been linked to productive undertakings, training processes, without neglecting their role within the household and understanding that men and women have the same duties and responsibilities in the construction of their home.    Now both women and men are part and lead organizations of producers, organizations that work in the conservation of the dry forest have been born and make visible its importance in the maintenance of the ecosystem services that it offers, this through nature tourism and in the production of native species of these Ecosystems. In turn, women and men have transmitted the knowledge of the Project activities to their children, making them part of groups of rangers, in such a way that sustainability is carried out to the conservation activities currently carried out. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The results can be seen in the number of families (495) that have been strengthened with land adaptive plans and participate in the sustainable use and conservation of the dry forest. Such families have achieved the environmental improvement and resilience of their territory through restorations and improving dry forest coverings, protecting water resources and the biodiversity associated to this ecosystem. They have participated in all the project’s activities and have strengthened it with their knowledge and learned lessons. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| NA |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| NA |

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| **SESP:** [PIMD 4720 Colombia Dry Forest SESP.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4720/213517/1717939/1724712/PIMD%204720%20Colombia%20Dry%20Forest%20SESP.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| NA |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| NA |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Forest Rangers: Women Take the Lead in Nature Conservation Efforts In Colombia  Home to 10% of all terrestrial species and with 50% of its land area covered by forests, Colombia is considered one of the most biodiverse countries in the planet. But, like in other parts of the world, Colombia’s biodiversity is under threat as a result of climate change, the armed conflict and the overexploitation of soil for agricultural activities.  The return of peace to Colombia has brought opportunities for the development and prosperity of the forest. Women who have traditionally been in charge of providing food, water, and energy for their households are well-aware of these opportunities and have in-depth knowledge of the conservation of the forest and the careful management of their resources.  As an inhabitant of Montes de María, a northern Colombian region, Leila Vega faces serious challenges. 90% of the dry forest in Montes de María has been destroyed, thus, it is one of the most threatened ecosystems in the country. Leila leads a project for the conservation of the forest and the recovery of traditional seeds. She has learned that seeds used by her forefathers are more resilient to the increasingly frequent extreme weather events such as droughts; and she has relied on this technique to adapt to climate change impacts.  Leila is working with 42 families in the region on projects for water protection and the recovery of traditional crops such as beans, black beans, native guandules, and purple yams.  “We are pioneers in conserving the dry forest, and protecting the region sub-basins as well as its fauna and flora. We are now working to rescue traditional seeds such as bean seeds. These seeds only grow in this region and depend on the forest to survive,” explains Leila.  With the support of UNDP and GEF, 495 families participate as forest rangers in the Caribbean and the Andean regions of Colombia. They have been able to recover more than 3,000 ha., being women the active leaders in this process. By monitoring the forest, taking care of plant nurseries, planting, recovering seeds and investigating their history, forest rangers like Leila, who work in rural areas, try to show the world that their hands and smiles are building a brighter future for all.  Native Seeds Return to Montes de María  Leila Vega studied philosophy and left her village in Montes de María to live out her dream of freedom. Raised in a small village, this rural woman, philosopher and poet, currently leads one of the projects to recover traditional seeds. The purpose of the project is to show the world the products of her region and its traditional cuisine while conserving the dry forest, one of the most threatened ecosystems in Colombia. “Due to the violence caused by the armed conflict, people were very afraid and were forced to flee their homes. We left our lands, but we have slowly come back. First, we stayed during the day and went back to town at night. Two years ago, we moved back,” states Leila.  Leila and 42 families, members of three organizations of San Jacinto and San Juan Nepomuceno in Montes de María, are working on the conservation of the dry forest that provides water for their crops and the recovery of agrobiodiversity products only found in traditional vegetable gardens.  “We are pioneers in conserving the dry forest, protecting the region sub-basins as well as its fauna and flora. We are now working to rescue traditional seeds such as bean seeds. These seeds only grow in this region and depend on the forest to survive. I live with my mother, my husband, and my 10-year-old son. My son is studying, but whenever possible, he comes with me to the farm and meetings. Although I want him to study whatever he likes, getting involved in these activities helps him to see that the countryside also provides opportunities. This is the reason why I came back to my village; because here I can just be myself, and sometimes life takes you where you are supposed to be.”  During 2018, the associations that participate in the Dry Forest Conservation and Sustainable Use Project, implemented by UNDP and financed by the GEF, established 5.5 ha. of native species crops while incorporating climate change adaptation measures. They are innovating through some products such as yam flour and vacuum-packed yam, and have also improved the conditions of a laboratory for in vitro germination of yam seeds. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Execution of the conservation agreement in Dibulla: https://twitter.com/CORPOGUAJIRA/status/1144334294145544193  Dry Forest Conservation: https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1140656521904369664  Peace Products of the Dry Forest: : https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1138618386387279873  Dry Forest Agrobiodiversity: https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1135285171568164866    Little Forest Rangers’ Voices: https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1131929179774169090  Fauna released in the dry forest: https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1131637313975529472  https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1131299607072391168  https://twitter.com/JimenaPuyana/status/1034393842823380992  https://twitter.com/JimenaPuyana/status/1034394205538398209  https://twitter.com/ONU\_es/status/1029836377800597505  https://twitter.com/RichardBarathe/status/1026497257745592321    Execution of the voluntary agreement in San Juan and San Jacinto, Bolívar: https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1126927017876905985  https://twitter.com/ZoritaFARO/status/1126934732611248130    Global Big Day in the Dry Forest: https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1124791492835409920    Publication of Guide to Dry Forest Species:  https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1123951472176193536  https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1124726166252916739 , https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1124723341825384448 https://twitter.com/JimenaPuyana/status/1124720983410081792  https://twitter.com/inst\_humboldt/status/1126514987017613312    Publication of Guide to Dry Forest Community Monitoring: https://twitter.com/inst\_humboldt/status/1124710577711005697  Intercambio de experiencias comunitarias: https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1116381593105510401  https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1013107471232262144  https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1053269704134025217    Female rangers: https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1109121145628971008  https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1108743796634742790  https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1105583196983517184    Complementary Conservation Strategy - Bolívar:  https://twitter.com/cardique/status/1133039126561853440  https://twitter.com/JimenaPuyana/status/1131968563546329089  https://twitter.com/cardique/status/1088900578678358016    Complementary Conservation Strategy - Natagaima:  https://twitter.com/ZoritaFARO/status/1063382752681238528    FridaysForFuture: https://twitter.com/ZoritaFARO/status/1131982437418979329    GlobalBigDay2019 Dry Forest’s Birds:  https://twitter.com/ZoritaFARO/status/1124821944661151744  Programa Nacional para la Conservación del Bosque Seco: https://twitter.com/Corporinoquia/status/1111279344515731462  https://twitter.com/ZoritaFARO/status/1103660537232134144  https://twitter.com/ZoritaFARO/status/1100408287818801152  https://twitter.com/ZoritaFARO/status/1096072809774792704    Community meetings for dry forest conservation: : https://twitter.com/ZoritaFARO/status/1105868519596535809  https://twitter.com/JimenaPuyana/status/1072626547788537858    www.elespectador.com/colombia2020/territorio/indigenas-pijaos-curan-el-bosque-seco-tropical-articulo-857570https://www.elespectador.com/colombia2020/territorio/indigenas-pijaos-curan-el-bosque-seco-tropical-articulo-857570    Craftswomen of the dry forest: https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1072876358160703488  Women preserving the dry forest: : https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1064676988659609601    Biodiversity fair in Cortolima: https://twitter.com/JorgeECardosoR/status/1045743775417597955      https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1126216075614597121  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1119996655389085697  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1118529575477227521  https://twitter.com/inst\_humboldt/status/1113483807951343616  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1109452906955182081  https://www.elespectador.com/colombia2020/territorio/indigenas-pijaos-curan-el-bosque-seco-tropical-articulo-857570    Restoring the dry forest:  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1140989662401650688  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1139543961725485056  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1131207745250713600  https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1130935417266745344  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1128071903489536002  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1126865329492197376  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1077173940265590786  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1076130440820547590  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1075509566673248256  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1073569818798903296  https://twitter.com/JimenaPuyana/status/1072853391401984000  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1072127074800934914  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1069999164086476801  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1067899839751618560  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1065691252149104640  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1063464504992940033  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1062716876009029633  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1061585639928406016    Dry Forest Sustainable Strategy:  https://twitter.com/CORPOGUAJIRA/status/1062719071114776576    https://twitter.com/MinAmbienteCo/status/1060722105770299392  https://twitter.com/PnudColombia/status/1052949860830326790  https://twitter.com/ClaraSolano6/status/1045097015988932608  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1040271406368546817 https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1039484500294737926  https://twitter.com/ZoritaFARO/status/1035524256858361857  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1033455954870689792  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1030098279571378176  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1027213458213928960  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1026692633459150848  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1019185287761711104  https://twitter.com/PaisajeRurales/status/1015652247991136256 |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4720 CEO Endorsement GEF MULTIFOCAL Dry Forest Colombia\_11Oct13.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4720/213517/1669871/1670152/PIMS%204720%20CEO%20Endorsement%20GEF%20MULTIFOCAL%20Dry%20Forest%20Colombia_11Oct13.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Component 1 of the project has worked since the beginning with environmental authorities (Cardique, Corpoguajira, Corpocesar, Cortolima, CAM, CVC) in decision making for the achievement of project goals and objectives such as the adoption of planning instruments that incorporate dry forest conservation, as well as, the follow-up and monitoring through management strengthening and organization of spatial information. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has participated in decision making and provided guidelines to produce the National Program for Comprehensive Management of Dry Forests and their Ecosystem Services; this ensures the sustainability of actions as this program is within a public policy guideline on environmental matters. Contributions were provided along with IDEAM in relation to the creation of the &quot;Protocol to Measure and Monitor Biomass-Carbon Contained in Dry Forests&quot;. Humboldt Institute became a responsible party of the project in the &quot;Monitoring of Biological Groups of Birds, Plants, Ants and Mammals&quot;; the incorporation of the community into monitoring of these biological groups was another achievement. Information about dry forest species was uploaded to the BIS (Biodiversity Information System) and also published in the &quot;Guide to Dry Forest Species&quot;. The municipalities, in turn, incorporated measures for dry forest conservation in their 2015-2019 government plans and participated in the activities implemented in their territories; they were trained and strengthened in land planning and GIS, and they took part in the Complementary Strategies for Dry Forest Conservation by signing conservation agreements with CARs and communities.    Local communities have participated in Component 2 as strategic partners in the conservation and sustainable use of the dry forest. They have joined every project activity since the beginning and they have strengthened governance of their territory by means of land adaptive planning, the creation of volunteer brigades to prevent forest fires, landscape management tools for dry forest restoration, nurseries for conservation, dry forest guardians, children that protect the forest &quot;Little Rangers&quot;, technical training sessions on conservation and sustainable use of natural goods and services. 10 base organizations were strengthened, six of them are part of the campaign and strategy called Peace Products of the Dry Forest. Women have played an essential role in the implementation of conservation actions; they have created organizations with objectives focused on incorporating the gender approach in their sustainable use and conservation activities for the Dry Forest. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.