

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Mining Choco Landscapes - Colombia**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5035 |
| GEF ID | 4916 |
| Title | Official Title: Conservation of biodiversity in landscapes impacted by mining in the Choco Biogeographic Region |
| Country(ies) | Colombia, Colombia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | WWF |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The project has been designed to address these barriers, through two complementary components addressing the direct impacts of mining, and the larger indirect development impacts on biodiversity:  Component 1. The Policy, legal and planning framework in the mining sector addresses the direct threats to biodiversity from mining operations: This component will incorporate biodiversity management objectives and safeguards into mining operations nationwide by strengthening the policy, legal and planning framework governing the sector. This is geared to ensuring that mining development does not occur at the expense of biodiversity. The project will revise the Mining Code (Law 165 of 2001) in order to prevent mining from occurring in critical biodiversity areas of top global importance. In addition the project will revise the Code to incorporate specific criteria to prevent, mitigate and offset the impact of mining activities on biodiversity; further it will ensure that these criteria are taken into account when setting conditions precedent to the issuance of Environmental Licenses. This is an opportune moment to undertake this work, as the Mining Code is being redrafted to take into account the concerns raised by ethnic communities on the current iteration. The project will finance a Strategic Environmental Analysis (SEA) of the direct impacts of mining on biodiversity to inform the National Mining Land Use Planning process. Policy reforms will ensure that SEA recommendations are taken into account in the Environmental Impact Assessments submitted by mining companies as part of their application for an Environmental License. The ability of regulatory bodies to assess tradeoffs and set biodiversity management conditions in the License will be enhanced through the creation of an information system on environmental management conditions, licensing and mining titles. This system will facilitate the listing of companies (seeking new licenses and titles) that have not complied with previous environmental mitigation/protection/rehabilitation obligations and thus increase the risk to companies practicing malfeasance. The Land and Rural Development Law will also be amended to incorporate biodiversity criteria (such as the need to exclude key biodiversity areas from mining) in the land titling process (governing the allocation of land to mining). This work will piggy back on the scheduled review of this LawÔÇömaking this an opportune time for intervention. Finally, the project will develop a protocol for the rehabilitation of mine site following mine decommissioningÔÇöto ensure that biodiversity needs are addressed (planting of native trees and other safeguards).  The revised legal, policy and planning framework reached by this component will be institutionalized through a training program that will train over 300 people. This program will target representatives of the National Environmental Licensing Agency and Regional Autonomous Corporations, municipalitiesÔÇÖ community councils and indigenous resguardos working in the Choc├│. This training program will strengthen the capacity of national, regional and local officials to operationalize the offsets policy that should be in place by the time this project begins as the offsets policy proposal has just been completed and an implementation manual should be ready by July 2012.  Component 2. Protection of biodiversity in areas highly vulnerable to the indirect effects of mining:  The aim of this component is to manage indirect mining threats in the Choc├│ region through a two-pronged approach consisting of: 1) Strengthening the conservation of biodiversity through improved management of existing protected areas and the establishment of two new multiple-use PAs and 2) mainstreaming biodiversity principles through effective territorial planning, enforcement, and actions on the ground in production sectors likely to grow as a result of mining.  As part of the first approach the project will focus on ensuring that selected existing PAs (National Parks Orquideas - 37,491.19 ha, Tatama - 22,507.7 ha, and Corredor Farallones/Munchique - 75,000 ha) and the new multiple-use PAs (covering 70,000 ha) are appropriately managed, in accordance with their objectives, biophysical characteristics and social and economic contexts, and the biological requirements of the ecosystems and species that they seek to protect. To this end, five participatory management plans will be strengthened/operationalised taking into account other planning instruments such as the Territorial Land Use Plan (POT) and the Strategic Environmental Analysis (SEA) of the National Mining Land Use Plan (see Component 1). These plans will make provisions for stakeholder participation of indigenous and Afro-Colombian representatives. The project will ensure that the two new multiple-use protected areas (70,000 ha) are declared in an objective manner, based on reliable information regarding the relative conservation priorities of the ecosystems and taxa in question, the nature and magnitude of the threats affecting them and their social, economic and cultural dynamics. The project will also support the development of monitoring systems, databases and information management systems to guide management planning and decision making, in accordance with principles of adaptive management. Effective monitoring and control systems will be institutionalized to ensure the sustainability of natural resource use in the PAs given that the areas in question will be subject to continued, controlled use by local communities. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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| Project Implementing Partner | Sandra Valenzuela (svalenzuela@wwf.org) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

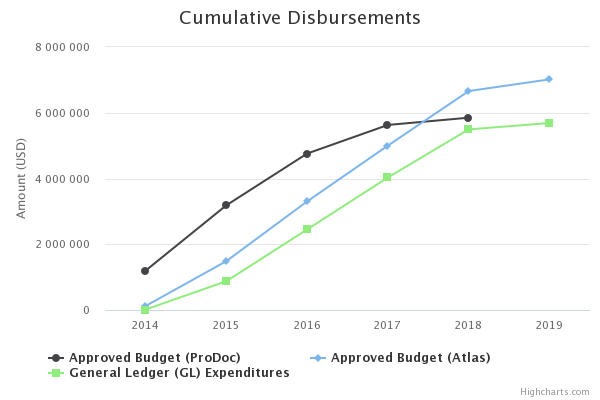
# Overall Ratings

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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 safeguard biodiversity in the Chocó biogeographic region from the direct impacts of gold, silver and platinum mining and indirect impacts of mining [population growth and development of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other sectors]** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Area (ha) of four (4) existing protected areas (PAs) under sustainable management protects local ecosystems | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 334,671 hectáreas | 334.671 hectares, which correspond to national natural parks: Farallones, Tatamá, Munchique and Las Orquídeas.    As of December 31, 2017 the goal of 334,671 hectares under sustainable management had been fulfilled. To this date, the main achievements have been:    • Diagnostics on impact by mining for the 4 protected areas were updated, both inside the park and in its area of influence. In addition, there are adjusted versions of the prevention, monitoring and control plans of the 4 areas. With these results, there has been an update of the prevention, monitoring and control programs of each park.  • In partnership with the national army, a mining control in protected areas workshop was developed, and the whole context of mining activity in the four areas has been mapped.  • There are monitoring reports of the conservation objects and pressures, which have been prioritized for each of the 4 parks, which have been uploaded to the official platform of National Natural Parks (NNP). Water quality analysis for detecting mercury was updated at Farallones de Cali.  • Complementary actions are still being implemented in all areas, such as, for example, management with municipalities (in the case of Farallones de Cali for mining control), with Asocasan and other ethnic groups (in the case of Tatamá, on territorial planning issues) in their areas, corresponding to Biogeographic Chocó, for pressures management with an emphasis on mining.    In 2018, there is work in the construction of the sustainability of actions and results obtained in the project proposal, through the identification of projects in policy formulation and implementation in the area, the analysis of strategic documents (POA and the management plan for the areas) and the specific strengthening of some areas.    Because of all the support work of support for NNP, knowledge of the existing biodiversity in them has widened, highlighting the following results:    1. Las Orquídeas NNP  a. In invertebrates: 44 were specimens of dragonflies of the Odonata order were collected, corresponding to 10 species in 6 families, of which one is a new species for science.  b. In plants:  i. An individual of a species yet to be identified of the Magnoliaceae family was found. It is a tree of an approximate height of 14 meters and a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 65.25 cm.  ii. 25 species of the Cyclanthaceae were registered, of which 5 can be considered as unseen for science.  2. Tatamá NNP  a. In plants (orchids)  i. Five new species of orchids were found (two of them currently in description process. The other three will be published during the year 2018)  ii. Counting of more than 300 species in Montebello rural area - A significant number of new records for NNP Tatamá, increasing the known biodiversity of orchids  iii. New records of some species of orchids for Colombia, which were previously known only from Ecuador  iv. Records that allow expanding the known distribution area for several species of orchids  b. In amphibians  i. 80 species of reported amphibians based on secondary information were found (SIB, literature and museum records) for PNN Tatamá, of which 20 are in some category of threat according to IUCN (2017), and seven species are endemic to the protected area.  ii. A total of 94 were reported among anurans and salamander species for this National Park (of which 26.3% are in some category of threat;    3. NNP Farallones de Cali  a. In plants:  i. 3 new species of the Pristimantis genus were found, which are in the description process and subsequent publication  ii. There are other 6 species to confirm  4. NNP Munchique  a. In plants:  i. 56 species of plants at some threat level were found, 24 more species were reported for Cauca, and 3 new species were discovered to science.  b. In Birds:  i. 156 species of birds were monitored, 6 of them with different risk levels    Fulfilled achievement. | 334.671 hectares, which corresponds to the national natural parks: Farallones, Tatamá, Munchique and Las Orquídeas.    During 2018, work was carried out on the construction of the sustainability proposal on the actions and results obtained in the project, through the identification of projects in policy formulation and implementation in the area, strategic documents analysis (Environmental Management Plan, POA in Spanish, and areas management plan) and specific strengthening on some areas.    Finally, the last two activities with PNN Farallones and PNN Munchique were completed during the first half of 2019:  • Log sheets for monitoring water quality were printed and delivered to officers of the PNNs Munchique and Farallones, as a complement to the multiparameter probes. The log sheets have the explanation on how to interpret water quality parameters in the field (pH, dissolved oxygen, suspended solids and oxide reduction potential, among others). These log sheets allow them to more easily assess the results provided by the probe, and to make the periodical monitoring established in the water quality monitoring program.    In addition to the delivery of the log sheets, officers and staff of both parks were trained in the use of the probe and on parameters interpretation with the log sheets, as well as on establishing the points where monitoring programs measurements would take place.    • The beta version of the technological platform of reservations and online payments for ecotourism activities was featured.    Of the 56 PNN existing in Colombia, 33 have considered areas open to the public to develop ecotourism activities on their management plans; which today have different degrees of progress and barriers as for the implementation of management plans components, institutional promotion, steady flow of visitors, etc. One of these parks is PNN Farallones, which, at present, has problems in the offer and organization of its ecotourism activities. That is why, from the GEF project, support was given to the coordination group between promoters and institutions (tourism police, Tourism Department of the Mayor's Office of Cali, the PNN, the army, universities, etc.), created by PNN Farallones, whose purpose is to manage and implement the ecotourism plan as part of the strategy for improving area management effectiveness, respecting the legal framework for ecotourism, in compliance with the provisions of the management plan. To do this:    - Exchanges of experiences were carried out between PNN Farallones and PNN Chingaza and Tatamá, for knowing the progress, strategies and challenges in relation to the implementation of ecotourism plans within protected areas.  - Community tourism promoters, that offer ecotourism packages in PNN FARALLONES were supported in improving the assigning of spots process for the visits, according to the carrying capacity of each trail, in compliance with industry standards (national tourism registry, insurance, etc.).  - The main problems in the ecotourism services offered by PNN Farallones were identified:  • Visitors are unaware of the totality of the park's offer  • Information of routes/trails/options is scattered  • Visitors do not have access to information of the spots available per trail for each day (according to their carrying capacity), which means that many of them arrive and are not able to have access, generating unease, discomfort and bad reputation for the PNN as environmental authority.    - From the problems described above, this GEF Project led the development of a technology platform (www.passeo.com.co) with the following purposes:  • To make the consolidated offer on destinations that PNN Farallones offers to be know  • To facilitate the booking and purchase of the tourist packages for national and international tourists  • To ensure the access spot to the trail for the tourist (avoiding unnecessary displacements when the daily carrying capacity is exceeded)  • To promote the services of community tourism promoters, which are part of the community strengthening processes being carried out by the park with the aim to reduce pressures on the protected area.    - One of the strategies of PNN Farallones is to consolidate ecotourism as an alternative to mining for communities adjacent to the protected area. In particular, the project supported the strengthening of the Peñas Blancas group, improving the promotion of its tourism offer. As a result, PNN Farallones has shown a reduction in pressures in the high area of PNN Farallones; dialogue and relationships have been strengthened, and the involvement of former miners from Peñas Blancas in the tourism initiative remains.      Among the main achievements of the project it is highlighted:    • Update of mining impact diagnoses for the 4 protected areas, both inside the park and in its area of influence; in addition, there are adjusted versions of the prevention, monitoring and control plans of the 4 areas. With these results, there is progress on the updating of the prevention, monitoring and control programs of each park.  • The workshop for mining control in protected areas was carried out in partnership with the national army, and the whole context of mining activity in the four areas has been mapped.  • There are monitoring reports of the conservation targets and pressures, which have been prioritized for each of the 4 parks, which have been uploaded to the official platform of the NNP. Water quality analysis to detect mercury was updated at Farallones de Cali.  • Complementary actions in all areas are still being implemented, such as, for example, management with mayor's offices (in the case of mining control for Farallones de Cali), with Asocasán and other ethnic groups (in the case of Tatamá, on territorial planning matters) in their areas corresponding to the Biogeographic Chocó region, for the management of pressures with an emphasis on mining.      In addition, as a result of all the support work to PNN, from the beginning to date, knowledge of the biodiversity existing in them has expanded, highlighting the following results:      1. PNN Las Orquídeas  a. In invertebrates: 44 were dragonfly specimens of the Odonata order were collected, corresponding to 10 species in 6 families, of which one is a new species for science  b. In plants:  i. An individual of a species yet to be identified of the Magnoliaceae family was found. It is a tree of an approximate height of 14 meters, and a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 65.25 cm.  ii. 25 species in the Cyclanthaceae family were registered, of which 5 can be considered unknown for science.  c. In vertebrates, critically endangered Ateles fusciceps primate was registered during the first half of 2019. An article in this regard was published in Caldasia magazine.      2. Tatamá National Natural Park  a. In plants (orchids)  i. Five new species of orchids were found (two of them are currently in the description process. The other three will be published during the year 2018)  ii. Count of more than 300 species in the zone of Montebello rural area - A significant number of new records for PNN Tatamá, increasing the known biodiversity of orchids  iii. New records of some species of orchids for Colombia, which were previously known only from Ecuador  iv. Records that allow expanding the known distribution area for several species of orchids  b. In amphibians  i. 80 species of amphibians were found, reported on the basis of secondary information (SIB, literature and museum records) for PNN Tatamá, of which 20 are in some category of threat according to IUCN (2017), and seven species are endemic to the protected area.  ii. A total of 94 were reported, among anurans and salamander species for this National Park (of which 26.3% are in some category of threat);    3. PNN Farallones de Cali  a. In plants:  i. 3 new species of the Pristimantis genus were found, which are in the description process and subsequent publication  ii. There are other 6 species to confirm    4. Munchique National Natural Park  a. In plants:  i. 56 species of plants at some level of threat were found, 24 more species were reported for Cauca, and 3 new species to science were discovered.  b. In birds:  i. 156 species of birds were monitored, 6 of them with different risk levels |
| Total area of protected forests (ha) by new multiple use protected areas (MUPA,) created to reduce the impacts of mining | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 70,000 ha | 522,780 ha. As of June 30, 2018, 3 new protected areas with a total extension of 523.498 hectares have been declared, a 750% higher amount than the goal set in PRODOC (70,000 ha):    High Atrato Integrated Management District – 17.936 ha  • Declared on December 22, 2016  • Formulation of the diagnose, planning and formulation of project components for the Management Plan was concluded during the second half of 2017 and first half of 2018. The proposed document of the management plan for the High Atrato Integrated Management District was shared and adjusted with the competent authority: Codechocó.    Low Baudó Integrated Management District – 314.562 ha  • The resolution of the new protected area was published on September 22, 2017.    Cabo Manglares, Bajo Mira and Frontera Integrated Management National – 190.282 has  • Declaration of the area by means of resolution 2299 of November 3, 2017  • A diagnose consolidation is taking place with the working alliance (Codechocó-WWF-MarViva-WCS-Corparien-NCI), and progress is being made in zoning and the strategic component of the management plan.    Fulfilled achievement. | 547.058 hectares 4 new protected areas had been declared on June 30, 2019, with a total extension of 547.058 hectares:    Río Bravo Regional Protective Forest Reserve – 24,278 hectares.  • Was declared on November 27, 2018.  • Environmental Authority: CVC  • Located in the Municipality of Calima-Darién, Department of Valle del Cauca  • WWF worked articulately with CVC and Fundación Trópico to "advance in the journey of the declaration for a protected area in the Río Grande (Valle del Cauca) zone, with its technical, social, political and participation components". This journey included an entire process of social dialogue with ethnic groups to achieve the conservation of one of the areas with the best-preserved ecosystems of Valle del Cauca Department.    Cabo Manglares, Bajo Mira and Frontera National District of Integrated Management – 190,282 hectares    Bajo Baudó Integrated Management District - 314,562 hectares    Alto Atrato Integrated Management District – 17,936 hectares |
| Change in the management effectiveness of four (4) PAs according to the management effectiveness scorecard (METT) |  Orquídeas NNP 67     Tatamá NNP 43     Farallones NNP 53     Munchique NNP 70 | *(not set or not applicable)* | - Las Orquídeas NNP : 87    - Tatamá NNP: 63    - Farallones de Cali NNP: 73    - Munchique NNP: 80 | Management effectiveness in the 4 National Natural Parks (NNPs) was measured again between May and June 2018, using the AEMAPPS methodology of NNP. The obtained results were homologated to the METT (effectiveness management tool from GEF):    The following METT results were obtained in June 2018:  Baseline  Project goal (20% increase) Results for 2018 Achievement reached  Las Orquídeas 67 80 84 25%  Tatamá 43 52 66 53%  Farallones de Cali 53 64 78 47%  Munchique 67 80 80 20%    For a project goal of 20% management effectiveness increase (in relation to strengthened direct indicators by project implementations), it was found that one of the NNPs (Munchique) reached it, and the other three (Orquídeas, Tatamá and Farallones) surpassed it.    Within the elements of evaluation, the following continued being strengthened, primarily through the implementation of the project:  - Response in the capacity of protected areas to manage pressure.  - Operational capabilities to respond to factors that affect the values that are the object of Conservation.  - Availability of physical resources.  - Implementation of the environmental authority within the protected area. | Management effectiveness in the 4 NNPs was measured for the last time between May and June 2018, using AEMAPPS methodology from NNPs, and ratifying the METT (GEF’s management effectiveness tool).    Those were the final data of change in management effectiveness with the support of the project:    - Baseline  Las Orquídeas: 67  Tatamá: 43  Farallones de Cali: 53  Munchique: 67    - Project goal (20% increase)  Las Orquídeas: 80  Tatamá: 52  Farallones de Cali: 64  Munchique: 80    - Results for 2018  Las Orquídeas: 84  Tatamá: 66  Farallones de Cali: 78  Munchique: 80    - Achievement reached  Las Orquídeas: 25%  Tatamá: 53%  Farallones de Cali: 47%  Munchique: 20%      For a project goal of increasing management effectiveness by 20%, (in relation to the direct indicators strengthened by the implementations of the project), it was found that one of the NNPs (Munchique) reached it, and the other three, (Orquídeas, Tatamá and Farallones) exceeded it (Las Orquídeas reached 25%, Farallones de Cali improved its management effectiveness by 47% and, finally, Tatamá reached 53%). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **The Policy, legal and planning framework in the mining sector addresses the direct threats to biodiversity from mining operations.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| National-level legal, policy, and planning instruments incorporate environmental and social criteria to prevent, mitigate, and offset the direct impact of mining activity on BD and ecosystem services | Legal, political and planning existing tools:a) Mining code, b) Required environmental license for the exploitation phase c) Frame for environmental impact assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | Updated tools (legal, political and planning) with recommendations to include environmental and social criteria to prevent/mitigate, offset and restore the impacts of mining on biodiversity and ecosystem services; a) Mining code, b) Environmental licensing process, c) Guidelines for designating areas in the mining reserve. | Until June 30, 2018, the project has been supporting 12 incidence processes in policy instruments at the national level, having managed to surpass the goal of 4 established by the project:    1. National Development Plan 2014-2018 (Law 1753 of 2015): incorporated some of the recommendations generated from the project around the exclusion of mining and other high-impact activities in páramos, the need for regulation of payment for environmental services (PSA in Spanish), and the need for management and regulation of environmental liabilities in Colombia (such as mining areas in state of abandonment and other liabilities). Fulfilled achievement.    2. Minamata Convention Bill: Ratification of the Convention by the National Government. Support to this process, since the bill, has been occurring since 2015 through the generation of technical inputs for the knowledge of health and environment problems related to mercury, benefits of the ratification of the Convention, funding possibilities for mercury removal in productive activities, among others. In March of this year, the plenary session of the House of Representatives approved the accession of Colombia to the Minamata Convention. The Bill has already been signed in Presidency and its analysis is pending at the Constitutional Court. Fulfilled achievement.    3. Páramos Bill: On June 27, the Páramos Law was approved during an extra session at the Senate, which refers to páramos as strategic ecosystems, as well as setting guidelines aimed at their integrality, preservation and restoration. This regulatory framework is of great relevance in the framework of the project, given that mining affects many páramos in the country, some of which are found at the Biogeographic Chocó. Fulfilled achievement.    4. Payment for Environmental Services (PSA): An analysis document of the bill was made from the project. Decree Law 870 of 2017 was issued, as well as CONPES 3886 of 2017, and the National Planning Department started a regulatory process by forming a working group of which the project is member. Development of the regulation is being supported. This decree law allows incorporating economic alternatives to Biogeographic Chocó, a region with a high potential for the implementation of these instruments, given its forest cover. Fulfilled achievement.    5. Regulation of Law 70 of 1993: a proposal for a regulation of chapter IV of Law 70 of 1993: "Land use and the protection of natural resources and the environment” was protocolized on June 5, 2018 between the National Space for Consultation and the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, which is being reviewed by the Legal Office of the Presidency of the Republic for its signature. This decree sets out the rules for land use and protection of natural resources and the environment, in the collective territories of black, Afro-Colombian, raizal and palenquero communities. Discussion spaces, workshops with communities and specialists and technical inputs were promoted from the project. Fulfilled achievement.    6. Support to Pacific Vision (VP) territory planning: Pacific Vision panning process was supported. The launch event took place on February 27, 2018. The process resulted in an action plan which is being implemented and is intended to serve as a planning instrument of the territory in the long term, and to influence in the National Development Plan for 2018 – 2022 and its corresponding law. Fulfilled achievement.    7. Mining Code: Meetings with focus groups in Bogotá, Quibdó, Medellín, Manizales and Remedios, composed of experts from civil society organizations and environmental associations, large and small-scale mining trade unions, miners, affected communities, environmental mining and social experts, national and regional government, control agencies, among others, were held form the project, in which nine documents with proposals for adjustments to the mining policy were analyzed, and whose result was a technical report that collected more than 400 recommendations. In addition, discussion spaces with technical inputs to the Accidental Commissions for the Mining Code of the Fifth Commission of the House of Representatives and its Plenary were promoted. Congress members of the Commissions that supported this process, filed the bill that collects these recommendations with the Ministry of the Interior, for this entity to determine whether the bill law requires prior consultation or not.    Fulfilled achievement.    In addition to the incidence in the previous policy and regulatory instruments at the national level, the following instruments of the regional level were supported to incorporate recommendations related to ecosystems conservation, intercultural dialog and a development vision with an ethnic and territorial approach, among others, in the following regional and local level instruments:    - Departmental Development Plan for 2016-2019 of Chocó  - PAI of Codechocó for 2016-2019  - Strategic Plan for 2017-2027 of Cocomacia  - 8 documents for 8 territorial management plans of 8 municipalities in Biogeographic Chocó  - 1 document for 1 Departmental Territorial Management Plan (PDD Chocó) | Fourteen (14) legislative or regulatory instruments of the national order, and 8 at the regional level were supported throughout the GEF project. These instruments aimed at: a) protecting ecosystems from high impact activities; b) reducing pollution associated with mining; c) promoting productive alternatives related to biodiversity use; d) improving mining management and e) minimizing the social and environmental conflicts that mining has generated. In addition these instruments improved governance in mining and high biodiversity territories to eliminate inadequate tax benefits and support the implementation of planning or regulatory instruments of local and regional order. For example, the project supported the Rivers with Rights regulation and the regulation on the sustainable use of Non-Timber Forest Products.    During the reporting period (2018-2019), the project focused on supporting the development or continuity of the following eight (8) initiatives of national order:    • Bill To Amend the Code of Mines (PL295-2018): The bill for amendment of the Code of Mines, PL295-2018, was submitted on December 12, 2018, and was signed by 12 members of Congress from 4 political parties. The bill contains 51 articles, of which 27 are modifications, 15 additions, 16 are repeals in 8 articles, and one substitution that partially reform Law 685 of 2001. The process was supported by UNDP, WWF and Foro Nacional por Colombia, within the framework of the GEF project. Central thematic aspects were institutional strengthening, environmental management, citizen participation and governance of non-renewable natural resources and economic aspects. Due to the lack of a proper policy environment, and given that there wasn’t a working document at the appropriate time, the bill proposal was withdrawn at the end of May 2019, and will be submitted again in the legislature that starts in the next July 20. Meetings are underway with the proponent Congressmen to analyze the bill, to check which aspects require prior consultation, which will be the most appropriate procedure and in which Congressional committees should that be done.  • Minamata Convention Law (Law 1892/18): The law which had been issued in May 2018, whose approval process was accompanied by the GEF project throughout the legislative process, with an assessment on the status of mercury in Colombia, summary documents and scope of the Convention and of the Law on Mercury, needed to be ratified by the Constitutional Court. In this period, the GEF project submitted an Amicus Curiae before the Court, presenting inputs for it to be ratified by this entity in the shortest possible time; it promoted communication actions on the topic in social networks and the media. Finally, on June 20, 2019, the Court upheld the constitutionality of the Law, from which Colombia is part of the Minamata Convention.  • National Development Plan 2018-2022 (Law 1955/19 and bases of the National Development Plan, PND in Spanish): A working group of national and international environmental and social NGOs was established to provide technical inputs to the national government in the process of building the foundations of the PND and the Law of the Plan. For the Law of the Plan, inputs were given with respect to environmental authorizations for mercury mobile processing plants (art. 12), a temporary environmental license for mining formalization (art. 22), the strengthening of the audit, monitoring and control of mining activities (art. 30) and articles 325 to 327, related to traditional and subsistence mining, among other contributions; inputs were also provided in the legislative process to the proponent congressmen of the Law to support their made proposals. Input was given on the basis of the Plan, among other aspects, regarding the exclusion of mining in strategic ecosystems, the regulation of the Paramo Law, regulation of non-timber forest products and environmental liabilities, among other topics. Technical working groups were also supported in Tumaco, Buenaventura, Popayán, Cali and Bogota, managed by RAP Pacífico, an entity that led the process, for the structuring of the Pacific Region Covenant: Diversity for equity, peaceful coexistence and sustainable development, which is part of the foundations of the Development Plan; support to the implementation of the defined actions is being given.  • The Paramo Law (Law 1930/18): After the approval of the Paramo Law in June 2018, which was supported by the GEF project, outreach and media debate actions were taken in respect to its scope. In addition, in this period support was given to the national government in technical sessions for the regulation of some articles with National Natural Parks, Asocars and several Autonomous Regional Corporations (CARs in Spanish) with the proper faculties; given the change of government, regulation stayed as a pending commitment in the PND of the new government.  • Bill for Environmental Liabilities Management (PL 056/18): Technical inputs were given for the preparation of the bill on environmental liabilities; mining areas with environmental liabilities were visited in Quibdó and Río Quito (Chocó), El Bagre (Antioquia) and Tasco (Boyacá); meetings were held with the MADS and with proponent members of Congress and their legislative technical teams to agree on the articles. The bill was approved in first debate of the Fifth Committee of the House of Representatives on June 19, 2019 and will continue the legislative process in the second legislature that starts next July 20. It establishes a definition for environmental liabilities, sets out actions to their classification, responsibilities for prevention and management, as well as financial mechanisms for its management.  • Bill on Mining Closures (PL 053/18): Technical inputs were given to the proponent congressmen in the preparation of the bill on mining closures. Similarly, the bill was approved in first debate of the Fifth Committee of the House on June 19, 2019 and will continue the legislative process in the second legislature. Given the importance of this topic, WWF will continue supporting members of congress in this process.  • Draft Decree for Regulation of Non-Timber Forest Products Technical inputs were provided on non-timber forest products (NTFPS) derived from a work hired with the Universidad Distrital, and from working groups with Codechocó, IIAP, MADS and other CARs, Universidad Distrital and WWF. It turned out into a draft decree that was developed with the MADS, and which is under review by this entity, which aims to facilitate access to authorizations for the use of NTFPS, giving technical and administrative elements to CARs that grant the permissions which are deemed feasible. This instrument is of special importance in the forested regions of the country, for regulating the use of those sustainable productive ventures that take advantage of biodiversity with products such as bark, vines, buds, exudates, fibers, flowers, leaves, latex, liana, seeds and roots.  • Judgment T-445 of 2016: The judgment established for the national government the need to carry out an investigation on the impacts of mining, for which a group of experts was made, and who drafted a document on scientific and sociological research with respect to the impacts of mining activity and of illegal exploitation of minerals in ecosystems of the Colombian territory. This document provided technical inputs related to policy and mining governance instruments in Colombia. Mauricio Cabrera, coordinator of the project was among the selected group of experts, and the UNDP was guarantor of the process.    In addition, in previous years, support or influence was provided in the following six (6) instruments of the national order:    - Decree Law of Payment for Environmental Services (Decree 1007/18): Analysis was made of the bill, meetings were held with MADS, providing technical and legal inputs for the issuance.  - CONPES Document 3886/17 on Payment for Environmental Services: Inputs provided to Decree Law 1007 of the PSA also served the issuance of CONPES 3886/17 by the NPD and, in addition, this entity formed a working group to which this project was part.  - Proposal for a Regulation of Law 70/93: Work meetings were held with the government and Afro Colombian organizations; papers were prepared with the observations and recommendations made for discussion and for regulatory proposals. Inputs for the regulation of chapters IV, V, VI and VII were provided.  - Tax Reform Law (Law 1819/16): Refund of the VAT was processed and approved in the tax reform of 2016, only to those gold miners whose production came from exploitation under a mining title, i.e. with mining and environmental authorizations (Article 267 of Law 1819/16 ). The request for the inclusion of this article and the exposed arguments were based on some inputs provided by the GEF project, such as the quantification of areas degraded by mining in areas of high biodiversity, and also of the awareness and in situ knowledge of the mining problems made to the proponent Senator of this article in a visit to Quibdó and to the mining areas of river Quito between October 27 to 29 of 2016. It was estimated that in the 10 years prior to the issuance of this article, two (2) trillion Colombian pesos in VAT had been refunded to illegal exploiters.  - National Development Plan 2014 – 2018 (Law 1753 of 2015 and bases of the NDP): Technical inputs for the inclusion of environmental aspects were provided in the Development Plan and in the Law of the Plan during the aforementioned period.  - Compensations in Collective Territories: In order to facilitate the development of compensation processes in the collective territories, a study was carried out to identify areas susceptible to compensation for biodiversity loss in the Department of Chocó, which established what to compensate, how much and where to compensate. The proposal resulted from the work between the MADS, Codechocó, WCS and the GEF project; this would make it possible to adjust compensations of the MADS and, in turn, the possibility to compensate in areas degraded by mining. It was developed from regional analyzes, establishing basic guidelines for the implementation of compensations through a pilot exercise in the territory of Asocasán.      At the regional level, support was given for the generation of inputs for the development and implementation of eight (8) planning or regulatory instruments of the regional level, seeking to articulate, to the extent possible, between the different levels. Instruments supported in the last period were the six (6) following ones:      - Judgment of Atrato River T-622/16: 800 mercury measurements were taken from the people, fish, soil and air in Quibdó, Paimadó and in the Atrato river, whose results provided inputs to the Constitutional Court for the declaration of the Atrato river as a subject of rights, set forth in Judgment T-622. Additionally, the Court requested the project to support the implementation of the acquired obligations, which has been carried out, giving support to the guardians of the river, the National Government, that must comply with the obligations of the Judgement, and the control bodies that must ensure its compliance.  - The Pacific Administrative Planning Region (RAP): As noted, generated and compiled information was delivered to RAP Pacific, and these actors were given all the visibility in the forums carried out on the Pacific (two previously held with Foros Semana in 2016 and 2018, and one with the Foro Nacional Ambiental and Fescol in November 2018). Likewise, the project has actively participated in the working groups at RAP, especially in environmental and developmental aspects).  - Departmental Management Plan of Chocó and in the Modern POTs of Quibdó and Buenaventura: Information generated or compiled by the GEF project was made available to the NPD and Esquiaga company, who has used it in the preparation of the POD for Chocó and in the modern POTs of Buenaventura and Quibdó.  - Regional Regulation of Non-wood Forest Products in the Jurisdiction of Codechocó (Resolution 1569/18): As a result of the contribution of technical inputs on non-wood forest products generated by the GEF with Universidad Distrital and the working groups with Codechocó, IIAP, MADS and other CARs, Universidad Distrital and WWF, Codechocó issued Resolution 1569 of 2018, by which it updated the regulations for the use and exploitation of wild flora and/or non-wood forest products of the natural forest of the Department, unifying the criteria, requirements and procedures which ensure the sustainable use of wildlife products and those coming from forest plantations, their conservation and proper administration in the territory. This regulation will allow the development of productive activities associated with NTFPS, that benefit the population, improve employment and the living conditions of the inhabitants of the department, taking advantage of biodiversity in a sustainable manner; as the first beneficiaries, there are some of the ventures supported by the GEF project.    Two (2) of these instruments of the regional level had been supported in prior periods:    - Visión Pacífico. The project made territorial-ethnic workshops since its start, and sought to feature this perspective along with the perspective of regional development, by performing two (2) national forums (Foros Semana in 2016 and 2018) discussing the vision of development for this ecoregion, in which entities at the national, regional and local levels, of the top level government officials (ministers and vice ministers), donors, community leaders and businessmen, among others, will be involved, looking for rapprochement and dialogue for the constructive process of the region. These inputs contributed to the construction of the Plan of Action of RAP Pacífico, in whose workshops and forums there has been an active participation. Some of the recommendations arising from these contributions today are part of the National Development Plan and have been incorporated by the governors that comprise the RAP.  - Four-year Action Plan of Codechocó 2016-2019: The project provided all the information compiled or generated in early years for the structuring of the Plan of the entity, and included some of the topics that had been developed in the project, such as those related to territorial planning, ethno-development plans in collective territories, recovery of mining degraded areas, and the promotion of projects associated with bio-trade, among other aspects. In addition, some of the actions set out in this plan have been supported. |
| Adjusted Indicator June 2016  Number of entities in the environmental sector at the regional level with an information system that improves the decision-making process for reducing mining impacts on biodiversity.        Original Indicator  # of entities of the mining and environmental sector integrated to a main information platform for decision taking. | Adjusted Baseline June 2017  The IIAP has an information system that does not allow monitoring the mining impact on biodiversity.    Original Baseline  0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Adjusted Target June 2017  The IAAP has an information system that allows monitoring mining impact on biodiversity.      Original Target  Environmental sector: 5 (Parques Nacionales, IIAP, ANLA, Codechoco, Corpourabá )      Mining sector: 1 (ANM) | This indicator was amended in March 2018, welcoming the recommendation of the Mid-term assessment. The approved version of it is:    Number of entities in the environmental sector at the regional level with an information system that improves the decision-making process for reducing mining impacts on biodiversity.    Baseline: The IIAP has an information system that does not allow monitoring the mining impact on biodiversity.    Goal at the end of the project: The IAAP has an information system that allows monitoring mining impact on biodiversity.    Advances are reported in relation to this amendment:    In August 2017, an advisory to the IIAP was made for identifying needs in SIG topics form this institution. Once completed, a prioritization was made along with the entity, according to its needs and project budget. Equipment purchase and delivery was made.    Fulfilled achievement.    Likewise, the SIGs of Asocasán and Cocomacia ethnic associations are being strengthened. They were given a diagnosis, and purchase of priority equipment is in process. | This indicator was modified in March 2018, accepting the recommendation of the Mid-Term Evaluation. The approved version of it is:    3 entities were strengthened, 1 from the environmental sector, IIAP, and two community organizations, Asocasán and Cocomacia, with information systems that improve and facilitate the decision-making process to reduce the impacts of mining on biodiversity.    The strengthening of the SIGs of the IIAP and of Asocasán and Cocomacia ethnic organizations was completed. An IIAP advisory was performed in 2017 to identify the needs in SIG topics for this institution. Once completed, a prioritization was carried out together with the entity, according to its needs and project budget. The purchase and delivery of the equipment was made.    Regarding Asocasán and Cocomacia, they were diagnosed in 2018; the equipment they required was prioritized and the purchase, delivery and training process in the use of the new software and hardware was carried out, thus ending the corresponding activities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Protection of biodiversity in areas highly vulnerable to the indirect effects of mining.** | | | | | | |
| **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 municipal planning instruments (POTs) that incorporate conservation priority areas and zoning to address the direct and indirect impacts of mining on BD and ecosystem services | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 | This indicator was amended in March 2018, welcoming the recommendation of the Mid-term assessment. The approved version of it is:    "Number of documents to mainstream biodiversity into territorial planning that contribute to the new "modern POTs" (Baseline: 0 - Target: 8 documents for 8 modern POTs)    Advances are reported in relation to this amendment:    8 technical documents for 8 municipalities recognize the types and impacts of mining in their territories and incorporate and develop (both conceptually and methodologically) the main ecological structure, ecosystem services and environmental determinants from the ethnic approach for the rural area, as a strategy for biodiversity conservation in these territories.    This information was contained in the general and rural component, and in the execution program for the adjustment of the Territorial Management Plans (POTs in Spanish) within the framework of modern POTs\*, and given to the mayoralties of ave the mayoralties of Tadó, Murindó, Vigía del Fuerte, Bojayá, Frontino, Medio Atrato, Quibdó y Buenaventura, Autonomous Corporations (Codechocó and Corpourabá and CVC), the Governor’s Office of Chocó and to Ezquiaga, a private company, hired as operator of the modern POTs For Buenaventura, Quibdó, and the POT of the department of Chocó.    Fulfilled achievement.    \* Modern POTs correspond to the guidelines and the new approach for the adjustment or formulation of second generation POTs, according to CONPES 3870 (national program for the formulation and update of territorial management plans: Modern POTs) | This indicator was amended in March 2018, accepting the recommendation of the Mid-term Evaluation. The approved version of it is:    "Number of documents to mainstream biodiversity into territorial planning that contribute to the new "modern POTs" (Baseline: 0 - Target: 8 documents for 8 modern POTs)    8 documents with recommendations for incorporating biodiversity in territorial planning were developed and delivered to the following 8 municipalities: Bojayá, Medio Atrato, Vigía del Fuerte, Quibdó, Buenaventura, Tadó, Murindó and Frontino.  Two adjustment processes of the modern POTs for Buenaventura and Quibdó were supported within the framework of the Modern POTs/PODs program of the National Planning Department (DNP in Spanish)      Inputs provided for adjusting the 8 POTs of the 8 municipalities of the biogeographic Chocó region were characterized by:  • Given the area of the collective territories in these municipalities (80.8%), it was necessary to make this construction from the ethnic differential approach .  • Among the information provided, information related to mining, ecological structure, ecosystem services and environmental determinants is highlighted, as a support for the design of a biodiversity conservation strategy in these territories.    One of the greatest achievements of this last period, is that, while, in the framework of the project, the goal of the indicator was to build the inputs for a potential incidence in the settings of the POTs of municipalities, during the first half of 2019, it was achieved for 3 of them to be part of the documentation used for the process of adjustment of the POTs of Tadó, Bojayá and Medio Atrato, currently in progress .    On the other hand, as a result of the learnings from the GEF project, a draft was on made on the document called "Considerations to include elements of the ethnic differential approach to the rural component in the territorial management in the Colombian Pacific". This document, which was made with Cocomacia, Asocasán and OIA, will serve community councils, indigenous councils, mayors’ offices, governors’ offices, national institutions, as well as the Territorial Planning Commission (COT in Spanish) and Regional and Municipal of Territorial Planning, as well as work and technical cooperation teams, with roles or engaged in the formulation and/or update of territorial management plans in the Pacific, so planning instruments incorporate the ethnic differential approach in an appropriate manner, in the technical document of support and its general and rural components, the implementation program, the territorial planning model, and the articles of the administrative of adoption by territorial entities. |
| Change in capacity to generate, use and share geographic, socioeconomic, and biophysical information needed for spatial planning and management purposes that take into consideration the indirect impacts of mining according to the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard (200 people trained: CARs, national-level PA managers, municipalities, and community level organizations)  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 | Local Level    Capacity / Espavé / Asocasan / Cocomacia    a 2.00 / 1.83 / 1.33    b 1.33 / 1.75 / 0.83    c 0.75 / 1.38 / 0.75    d 1.00 / 1.00 / 1.00    e 1.00 / 1.33 / 1.33      Regional Level    Capacity IIAP / Codechocó / PNN Munchique / PNN Farallones / PNN Orquideas / PNN Tatamá    a 2.00 / 1.67 / 2.33 / 2.67 / 2.00 / 1.33    b 1.50 / 2.17 / 0.83 / 0.83 / 1.33 / 0.67    c 1.75 / 1.00 / 0.75 / 1.00 / 1.50 / 0.75    d 1.33 / 1.33 / 0.67 / 0.67 / 1.33 / 1.00    e 1.67 / 2.00 / 1.00 / 1.67 / 2.00 / 1.67    National Level    Capacity / ANLA / ANM / MME /MADS    a 1.67 / 1.33 / 2.00 / 3.00    b 1.00 / 1.67 / 2.00 / 1.50    c 1.25 / 1.50 / 1.75 / 0.75    d 0.67 / 0.67 / 2.00 / 1.00    e 0.67 / 1.33 / 2.00 / 1.67 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Total people trained: 200      Local level    Capacity / Espavé / Asocasan / Cocomacia    a 2.40 / 2.20 / 1.60    b 1.60 / 2.10 / 1.00    c 0.90 / 1.65 / 0.90    d 1.20 / 1.20 / 1.20    e 1.20 / 1.60 / 1.60      Regional level    Capacity / IIAP / Codechocó / PNN Munchique / PNN Farallones / PNN Orquideas    A 2.40 / 2.00 / 2.80 / 3.20 / 2.40    B 1.80 / 2.60 / 1.00 / 1.00 / 1.60    C 2.10 / 1.20 / 0.90 / 1.20 / 1.80    D 1.60 / 1.60 / 0.80 / 0.80 / 1.60    E 2.00 / 2.40 /1.20 / 2.00 / 2.40      National level    Capacity / ANLA / ANM / MME / MADS    A 2.00 / 1.60 / 2.40 / 3.00    B 1.20 / 2.00 / 2.40 / 1.80    C 1.50 / 1.80 / 2.10 / 0.90    D 0.80 / 0.80 / 2.40 / 1.20    E 0.80 / 1.60 / 2.40 / 2.00    Goal: 20% increased based on the current capacity | 3270 individuals trained since the beginning of the project (1600% against the goal established in the project).  66 entities have participated in various formal and non-formal training events.    According to the evaluation of capabilities carried out in the middle of the project, the 13 national, regional and local level entities that should have been strengthened by the project (ANLA, ANM, MME, MADS, WWF, IIAP, Codechocó, NNP Farallones de Cali, NNP Tatamá, NNP Munchique, NNP Las Orquídeas, Asocasán and Cocomacia), began with an average score of 1.43 as a baseline, reached in 1.55 in 2014, and 1.70 in 2016. This means that the aggregate improvement of capabilities in 2016 was of 18% compared to the baseline, and 9% compared to the evaluation carried out in 2014, being the projected target of 20%.    It is expected that the last assessment of capabilities, using the capabilities card of UNDP shows an even greater increase, both aggregate as disaggregate, a measurement which will take place in January and February of 2019.    87 non-formal training events have been carried out since the start of the project (13 in 2015, 27 in 2016, 27 in 2017 and 20 until June 30, 2018), aimed at strengthening the 6 skills established in the capabilities card of UNDP. A total of 3170 people has been involved (32% women).    In the period that is being reported, there have been 38 non-formal events of capabilities strengthening. The main addressed topics have been: the impacts of mining and prospects in collective territories of indigenous and black communities, territorial planning, and socialization of results, exchange of experiences, development vision of the Pacific region, TICCA and mercury, among others.    On the other hand, from August 2017 to May 2018, a diploma course called: "Territory, biodiversity and development challenges of the Pacific", given by Universidad Javeriana from Cali was developed, having 2 versions, one which was held in Bogotá for national and regional level institutions, which had 3 thematic dimensions (sociopolitical, socioeconomic and environmental), and the other in Quibdó, for local and regional institutions and ethnic communities with 4 thematic dimensions (the above plus an applied project).    The Territory, biodiversity and challenges for sustainable development in the Pacific diploma course, implemented by the GEF project: Conservation of biodiversity in landscapes impacted by mining in Biogeographic Chocó, in partnership with the Institute for Intercultural Studies of Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Cali Campus, took place between August 2017 and ended in May 2018. With a duration of 112 hours, the capabilities of the delegates of ethnic organizations of black communities and indigenous peoples and delegates from twenty governmental institutions at the local, regional and national levels were strengthened on issues related to the integral management of biodiversity, mining typologies, intervention strategies for mitigating mining, intercultural dialog and territorial conflicts and territorial peace among others.    This Diploma course allowed decision makers of different groups of actors related to biodiversity management at the Biogeographic Chocó region to find a space for academic discussion on current issues faced by ethnic territories in relation to mining. The exchange of experiences among the delegates of community and social organizations and delegates of the civil servants in the central and regional levels, should be noted from this space for academic training.    A total of fifty-four people from 6 ethnic organizations and non-governmental organizations and 20 institutions of the State graduated, highlighting the participation of 3 defenders of the Atrato River.    Throughout the project, 100 people were certified in the two diploma courses designed to meet the posed objectives.    Given that there is no more up-to-date data, the main conclusions of the results obtained per entity at the end of 2016 in the evaluation of capabilities to the partner institutions of the project were recalled:  • In general terms, the capabilities of the assessed entities had improved in 2016 with regard to the base line and compared with 2014 as for the support and strengthening the project has provided.  • Out of the 13 assessed entities, 10 had improved their results regarding the evaluation carried out in 2014. As for the objectives at the end of the project (a 20% increase on the capacity taken as baseline), 7 entities had already exceeded them in 2016 (1 at the local level, 3 regional and 2 at the national), and 2 had already increased their capability by 15%. | In total, 4,914 people (43% women) attended different formal and non-formal training events since the beginning of the project (2400% with respect to the established goal), belonging to 154 entities.    118 non-formal training events have been carried out since the beginning of the project, (13 in 2015, 27 in 2016, 28 in 2017, 48 in 2018 and 2 in the first semester of 2019), aimed at strengthening the 6 capacities established in the UNDP capabilities card.    In the period that is being reported, 790 people attended the 38 non-formal capacity building events that took place. The main topics addressed were: forums on impacts from mining and perspectives on collective territories of indigenous and black communities, training for park officials, territorial planning, formalization of mining and environmental liabilities, dissemination of results, TICCA, gender equity and new masculinities, discussions about the National Development Plan 2018-2022, among others.    On the other hand, the project enabled a constant dialogue with the Colombian Congress: Since 2015, the GEF project has been associated with a process of training and education on environmental mining issues with congressmen, which was being promoted by Fundación Foro Nacional por Colombia and, together with UNDP , they have been providing technical elements for the legislative work, which include field visits to certain ecosystems, such as rough moorlands or mining areas with problems of illegal extraction of minerals, environmental liabilities, pollution, among other issues, thus contributing to the understanding of the problem and the search for solutions. Inputs for the approval of the Minamata Law, the Rough Moorlands Law and other bills, such as the modification of the mining code, environmental liabilities and mining closures have come out from these contributions.    According to the evaluation of capacities carried out in 3 moments of the project (startup, mid and final), the 13 entities of the national, regional and local level that should have been strengthened by the project (ANLA, ANM, MME, MADS, WWF, IIAP, Codechocó , PNN Farallones de Cali, PNN Tatamá, PNN Munchique, PNN Las Orquídeas, Asocasán and Cocomacia) started with an average score of 1.41 as baseline; achieved 1.46 in 2014, 1.75 in 2016 and 2.06 in 2019. This means that the aggregate improvement of capacities to date is 46% with respect to the baseline, and 41% with respect to the evaluation carried out in 2014, with 20% being the objective of the project.    The last evaluation, carried out in the month of June 2019, achieved the participation of 8 entities (with respect to the 13 that appear in the Prodoc): MADS, WWF, Asocasán, Cocomacia, PNN Munchique, PNN Farallones, PNN Orquídeas and PNN Tatamá. Entities that, at the date of submission of this PIR had not sent their answers were: ANLA, ANM, MME, IIAO and Codechocó. However, two of them (MADS and ANM) had already managed to surpass the objective in the mid-term measurement.    The most relevant data contributed by this last measurement were:  - The 8 entities that responded to the evaluation survey in 2019 exceeded the goal of 20% capacity improvement.  - The entities that most strengthened their capacities were: Cocomacia, PNN Tatamá and ANLA  - In aggregate, the capacity that was the most strengthened was A. Involvement capabilities (2.41), followed by B. Capacities for generating, managing and using information and knowledge (1.96), and E. Monitoring and assessment capabilities (1.86)  - The entities that achieved the best results in relation to strengthening their capacities were:  Cocomacia: 75%;  PNN Tatamá: 74%;  ANLA: 72%;  PNN Farallones: 64%;  ANM: 56%;  PNN Munchique: 55%;  Asocasán: 34%;  PNN Orquídeas: 30%;  MADS 26%;  WWF 26%;    - It is expected to receive the 2019 survey from MME, IIAP and Codechocó in the coming weeks |
| Area (ha) of degraded mining lands under restoration processes in areas key for biodiversity | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100 ha | 118 hectares in active restoration process  As of June 30, 2018, in the basin of Cabi River, territory of Cocomacia (4 local community councils), there is a polygon of 209 hectares as restoration area, of which 118 hectares are in the active restoration process in type 2 and 3 areas (lands between 1 and 5 years of abandonment of the mining activity), and the remaining 91 hectares are for taking seeds and seedlings for restoration, thus overcoming by 18% the goal of 100 has established by the project.  Ethnic-territorial Cocomacia organization is leading the process, in which the following partner institutions of this GEF are also formally involved and committed: USAID Legal Gold Program, Codechocó, plus the Technological University of Chocó (UTCH in Spanish).  This process is being systematized for enabling sustainability and replicability of restoration in other areas that require so from Cocomacia.  To provide recommendations to the restoration protocol of IIAP in mercury decontamination, Geopatrimonio Foundation conducted an assessment of the geochemical and environmental processes that control the mobility and environmental dynamics of mercury in areas affected by gold mining in the basins of Quito and San Juan Alto rivers (Chocó) during the reported period. The above-mentioned study showed a high soil toxicity for some species in areas degraded by mining in the basin of the Quito and San Juan rivers; this is probably due to mixtures of heavy metals present in the subsurface, and the metals added during gold extraction. Although mercury concentration found in suspended solids was relatively low, the toxicity of sediments showed high results that can affect the entire food chain. It is recommended to carry out studies and deep assessments of the different schemes of remediation that are being carried out in the area, and soils toxicity analysis, especially if they are going to be used for planting edible and cosmetic products. Additionally, it is important to analyze by measurements, the toxicity of the plant species that are used in current remediation processes, this should be included in a methodological way of in the Restoration Protocol of IIAP.    Fulfilled achievement. | 118 hectares in assisted restoration process.  There is, since 2018, in the basin of River Cabí, territory of Cocomacia (3 local community councils), a polygon of 209 hectares as restoration area, of which 118 hectares are in the active restoration process of type 2 and 3 areas (lands between 1 and 5 years of ceasing of the mining activity) are in the assisted restoration process, and the remaining 91 hectares are for taking seeds and seedlings for restoration.  This process was and will continue to be led by the territorial ethnic organization of Cocomacia, also formally involving Codechocó. The IIAP, the Technological University of Chocó (UTCH) and the legal Gold program from USAID, made methodological contributions and recommendations in the initial phase of the process.  The main achieved impacts were:  1. The experience of the community process of restoration has allowed progress to be made in the construction of the document called "Leaving a territory to our reborn. Lessons learned and recommendations for processes of recovery of areas degraded by mining in the collective territory of COCOMACIA", which is making progress in the enrichment of family plots of areas that have been degraded by forest harvesting in seven local community councils of the municipality of Vigía del Fuerte (150 hectares).  2. Maintenance and monitoring of the restoration process in the basin of river Cabí for the second half of 2019, is ensured through contract 031 of 2019, signed between Cocomacia and Corporación Bienestar Verde, with funds from Codechocó.  3. The restoration work, carried out in the basin of the river Cabí, enabled spaces within Cocomacia for this organization to understand and improve the technical elements for the implementation of other projects such as, FONAM 2017 and FCA 2017, in which progress was made in the restoration of 100 additional hectares, with native forest species, in family plots of five local community councils in the municipality of Murindó, and it also started a new process with IIAP (agreement 160 of 2018) to include other areas of communities and to give continuity to the restoration process of other 175 hectares. For a total of 393 hectares in the restoration process.  4. According to deforestation alerts in the last quarter of 2018, Corpourabá, in articulation with Cocomacia, submitted to the Environmental Compensation Fund (Fondo de Compensación Ambiental -FCA) the project called: "Conservation and restoration of the forest, under the PSA scheme Stage 2-Ethnic Groups", which was approved for the 2020 period, which will have community monitoring processes, identification of degraded areas and new restoration processes in three local community councils of Cocomacia in the municipalities of Vigía del Fuerte and Murindó. |
| Number of new multiple-use PAs (MUPAs) created | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2 | Number of new areas created to date:    3 new declared areas that cover 523.498 hectares, exceeding the goal of the project by an extra 50% (2 new created APs).    Fulfilled achievement.    High Atrato Integrated Management District – 17.936 ha  • Declared on December 22, 2016    Low Baudó Integrated Management District – 314.562 ha  • The resolution of the new protected area was published on September 22, 2017.    Cabo Manglares, Bajo Mira and Frontera Integrated Management National – 190.282 has  • Declaration of the area by means of resolution 2299 of November 3, 2017 | Number of new created areas to date:    4 new declared areas that cover 547.058 hectares.    Río Bravo Regional Protective Forest Reserve – 24,278.5 hectares.  • Environmental Authority: CVC  • Was declared on November 27, 2018. Located in the Municipality of Calima-Darién, Department of Valle del Cauca  • WWF worked articulately with CVC and Fundación Trópico to "advance in the journey of the declaration for a protected area in the Río Grande (Valle del Cauca) zone, with its technical, social, political and participation components". This journey included an entire process of social dialogue with ethnic groups to achieve the conservation of one of the areas with the best-preserved ecosystems of Valle del Cauca Department.    Alto Atrato Integrated Management District – 17,936 hectares  • Declared on December 22, 2016  • During the second half of 2017 and first half of 2018, formulation of the diagnosis, planning and formulation components of projects for the Management Plan was concluded. The proposed document of a management plan for the Alto Atrato DMI was shared and adjusted with the competent authority: Codechocó.    Cabo Manglares, Bajo Mira and Frontera National District of Integrated Management – 190,282 hectares  • Declaration of the area by means of resolution 2299 of November 3, 2017  • With the working alliance (Codechocó-WWF-MarViva-WCS-Corparien-NCI) diagnosis is being consolidated, and progress is being made in the zoning and strategic component of the management plan.    Bajo Baudó Integrated Management District - 314,562 hectares  • The resolution of the new protected area was published on September 22, 2017. |
| Four (4) PAs with improved monitoring and surveillance in controlling access/resource use as measured by the METT | PNN Las Orquídeas: 2 - Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling the use of access / resource    PNN Tatamá: 1 - Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access using / resource    PNN Farallones de Cali: 1 - Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access using / resource    PNN Munchique: 2 - Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling the use of access / resource | *(not set or not applicable)* | PNN Las Orquídeas: 3 - Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling the use of access / resource    PNN Tatamá: 3 - Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling the use of access / resource    PNN Farallones de Cali: 3 - Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling the use of access / resource    PNN Munchique: 3 - Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling the use of access / resource | Management effectiveness in the 4 National Natural Parks (NNPs) was measured again between May and June 2018, using the AEMAPPS methodology of NNP. The obtained results were homologated to the METT (effectiveness management tool from GEF), having as a result:    Baseline  Project goal (20% increase) Results for 2018 Achievement reached  Las Orquídeas 67 80 84 25%  Tatamá 43 52 66 53%  Farallones de Cali 53 64 78 47%  Munchique 67 80 80 20%    For a project goal of 20% management effectiveness increase (in relation to strengthened direct indicators by project implementations), it was found that one of the NNPs (Munchique) reached it, and the other three (Orquídeas, Tatamá and Farallones) surpassed it.    All agreements established with different entities to carry out the support to NNP ended in December 2017, having fulfilled all the projected goals.    There has been a closure of activities with NNP during the first half of the year 2018, the dissemination of results, in addition to an event for the exchange of experiences.    Strengthening of the following aspects for each one of the parks was worked from the project:    - Response in the capacity of protected areas to manage pressure, through the updating of the characterization of threats and the conservation status of biodiversity, so they include the impacts of mining, cartography, thematic maps updating, etc.  - Operational capabilities to respond to factors that affect the values that are the object of Conservation, thanks to the definition of the conservation objectives (VOC) of the NNP, the procurement of primary information and search of secondary information in priority sites, identifying points of characterization of fauna and flora, species in danger of extinction and endemism and, the preliminary diagnosis of prioritized elements in the management plan and the making of a monitoring program, among others.  - Availability of physical resources, such as monitoring equipment, binoculars, tents, GPS, multi-measurement server probes, etc.  - Implementation of the environmental authority within the protected area, through the improvement of capacities and infrastructure for prevention, surveillance and control, and information gathering on the incidence of mining activity in the area or its area of influence. | All agreements established with different entities to carry out support to PNN ended in December 2017, having fulfilled all its projected goals.    Management effectiveness in the 4 NNPs was measured for the last time, within the framework of the project, between May and June 2018, using the AEMAPPS methodology of PNN. The results obtained were approved as of METT (effectiveness management tool of GEF), resulting in:    - Las Orquídeas NNP: 87  - Tatamá NNP: 63  - Farallones de Cali NNP: 73  - Munchique NNP: 80    It was found that all parks have reached the objective with regard to the direct indicators strengthened by the implementations of the project.    Detail on the achievements of the work with PNN is reported in Target Indicator 1. |
| Avoided emissions (tCO2-e) due to tropical rainforest deforestation at the end of the project | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 610,649 tCO2-e | 1.4 Million tons of sequestered carbon.    An analysis of change in the coverage of the forest in the region of Ocaido river for the period of 2014 (second semester) and 2018 (first semester), shows the decline in the extension of areas with secondary vegetation, grasslands and exposed areas without vegetation and an increase in forest cover. These differences show that, for an area of 14,251 hectares, there are currently 1.4 million tons of carbon dioxide stored in the three different types of forests which, according to Ideam, are found in this region (tropical moist forest, very moist tropical forest and pre-montane rain forest). This achievement surpasses the goal established by the project by more than a 200%.    Differences with the 2014 period indicate that there was a sequestration of 83,808 tons of CO2-e.    Fulfilled achievement. | 1,442,519 tCO2-e stored.    Analysis of change in the coverage of the forest in the Arquía river were made, in the local community council –CCL of Punta de Ocaidó, during the second half of 2014, the first half of 2018 and the first half of 2019.    This analysis shows that, for 2019, permanence of sustainable traditional systems of production related to agriculture in the CCL has been guaranteed. As a result, 1,442,519 tCO2e-q have been accumulated. The goal was to prevent the emission of 610,649 t CO2e. In nearly five years, 85,413 tCO2-e were added in the territory of Punta de Ocaidó.    Notwithstanding the foregoing, differences between tCO2-e, between 2018 and 2019, show the need to implement PES mechanisms such as REDD+, since it requires that the community of Punta de Ocaidó to have better alternatives in revenue generation.    In addition, Cocomacia has signed a collaboration agreement for the purpose of making a characterization at the level of all its territory to identify the amount of CO2 it could capture. The collaboration agreement is explained after indicator 7 since it applies to these two indicators. |
| Avoided deforestation (ha) at the end of the project | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2,034.80 ha | The project contributed to the conservation of 14,251 hectares of forest, thus exceeding by 700% the goal set in the Prodoc (2,034.8 hectares). In addition, analysis showed 200 more hectares of forest from 2014 to 2018.    A multi-temporary analysis was carried out from August 2014 and February 2018 with Landsat 8 images in a polygon of 14,251 hectares in the upper part of the confluence of Arquia and Ocaido rivers, located according to the zoning of the POTA, in community forests in the territory of Cocomacia, municipality of Vigía del Fuerte.    Main results were:  - The project contributed to the conservation of 14.251 hectares  - There was an increase of 213 hectares of forest  - Degraded areas were reduced from 312 hectares to 119    Classes 2014 area (hectares) 2018 area (hectares)  Polygon Area 14251 14251  Forest 13256 13469  Areas of pastures, shrublands or in transition to forests 478 457  Bodies of water 206 206  Degraded areas 312 119      In the framework of the GEF project the following actions and strategies contributed to the conservation of this zone:  • Territorial planning proposal for the municipality of Vigía del Fuerte, were mining types and impacts in the territory are acknowledged, and they are conceptually and methodologically incorporated and developed from the ethnic focus, the main ecological structure, ecosystemic services and environmental determinants, as a strategy for biodiversity conservation.  • Development of productive alternatives related to Naidí and strengthening rice activity in the areas of the community council of Cocomacia in the municipality of Vigía del Fuerte  • Support to the TICCA process in the local community council of Punta de Ocaidó  • Monitoring, Review and Verification Process (MVR in Spanish) carried out with the community council of Cocomacia, Ideam, Winrock and Corpourabá in the basin of the river Arquia    Fulfilled achievement. | The project contributed to the conservation of the forest, of 13,433.23 hectares of a polygon of 14,251 hectares between the years 2014 and 2018, thereby exceeding the target set in the Prodoc (2,034.8 hectares) by 660%. Also, analysis showed a 240.64 hectares forest increase from 2014 to 2019.    A multitemporal analysis was carried out in August 2018 and February 2019, with Landsat 8 images in a polygon of 14,251 hectares in the upper part of the confluence of the rivers Arquía- confluence with Ocaidó river, located according to the zoning of the POTA, in community forests in the territory of Cocomacia, municipality of Vigía del Fuerte.    The main results were:  - The project contributed to the conservation of 14.251 has  - There was an increase of 200.9 ha of forest    The table with the full analysis of change in forest area, 2014 - 2019 for the polygon of Arquía and Ocaidó rivers has been uploaded into the library.    In the framework of the GEF project, the following actions and strategies for the achievement of conservation of this area were implemented:  • Territorial Planning proposal for the municipality of Vigía del Fuerte, where the types and impacts of mining in the territory are acknowledged and conceptually and methodologically incorporated and developed, from the ethnic approach, the main ecological structure, ecosystem services and environmental determinants, as a strategy for biodiversity conservation  • Development of productive alternatives related to the Naidí, and strengthening of rice activity in areas of the community council of Cocomacia, in the municipality of Vigía del Fuerte  • Support for the TICCA process in the local community council of Punta de Ocaidó  • Process of community Monitoring, Review and Verification (MVR), carried out with the community council of Cocomacia, Ideam, Winrock and Corpourabá in Arquía river basin.    One of the greatest achievements of the project, in relation to the sustainability of the supported social processes, was to serve as a platform for the generation of agreements and funds management for Cocomacia. Among them, the collaboration agreement between COCOMACIA and Terra Global Investment Management to work in avoiding deforestation in the territory, which allowed the Main Board of Cocomacia to understand the importance of incorporating, in its organizational dynamics, the REDD+ mechanisms for forest conservation and sustainability of the territory.    The fund that manages Terra Bella Colombia, is a private equity fund that makes non-refundable investments in forestry, agricultural and reduction of emissions programs in Colombia, with a high impact on small landowners and community-based organizations. Under this agreement, Cocomacia and Terra Bella Colombia will advance in strengthening processes to prevent or stop the degradation of forests in relation to:  • Strengthening production and marketing to ensure the improvement of management practices in rice harvest and post-harvest of agro-ecological rice, optimizing quality in its transformation and its implementation in national or international markets, maximizing income for local producers.  • Formulation of REDD+ projects and implementation of actions of self-government instruments in relation to strengthening forest governance, community-based monitoring of forests, etc.    In total, within the framework of the project, support was given to the management of two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four million eight hundred and seventy three thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight Colombian pesos (COP 2,764,873,878,oo), through the adoption of 10 projects in favor of contributing to sustainability in the implementation of the POTA, restoration, community-based monitoring and conservation of biodiversity in Atrato Medio. These projects are being funded by: World Food Program (WFP), Secretariado Nacional de Pastoral Social, MISEREOR, DIAKONIA, Desarrollo y Paz, FAO, UNODC, UN Women and Small Grants Program. |
| Number of initiatives for the sustainable use of biodiversity in the marketing stage | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Two (2) non-timber products, Naidi (Euterpe oleracea) and Jagua (American Genipa) | 11 productive initiatives have market access, out of the 15 that are being supported by the project, through:    analysis of the chains, identification of trade, legal and technical barriers, and the development of work plans, business plans, investment plans and market access strategies.  • Supported companies work in the following three productive sectors: sustainable agricultural systems, utilization of non-timber forest products and ecotourism. In particular these are: Nathivos (fruit ice cream), Vida Salvaje (birdwatching), Ríos y Paisajes (whale sighting) and Selvacéutica (biocosmetics), these 4 with project’s resources; and Arte y Joya (accessories with fibers), Asocasán (Achiote), Asprodema (Rice), Barule (Borojó derivatives),Caguama (turtle sighting), Caleta (ecotourism), Cocomasur (turtle sighting), Cooprojosefa (Borojó), Oquegua (wood crafts), Planeta (heart of palm) and Vamos Mujeres (platain flour) with resources from PDP. Of these, 11 are in the trading stage (compared to 10 in the previous year), and 4 continue in the business idea development phase. That is to say, there has been a 13.6% increase compared to the previous year (10).  • During 2017, entrepreneurships generated 37 new direct jobs, being Arte y Joya company the one that more jobs created (17), followed by Nathivos (4) and Selvacéutica (4). Of total jobs created, 19 are full-time (14 women and 5 men, meaning a 58% increase compared to the previous year (12). The remaining 18 jobs (7 women and 11 men) are half-time, which represents a 28% increase versus the year 2016 (14)  • The project promoted the constitution and boosting of the technical working group non-timber forest products, whose purpose was to review and agree upon a path for the issuance of permits for the exploitation of non-timber forest products, the main bottleneck for the promotion of sustainable use of biodiversity products. Because of this process, legal feasibility of the draft decree amending the 1076 of 2015 one, in relation to the use of non-timber forest products was achieved, thus issued by the legal area of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development. This gave the green light for the presentation of the amending decree, which was reviewed and adjusted this past June by four subdivisions of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and research institutes. It is currently under review by the legal affairs area of the Ministry, for making a public consultation and going for signature, an event that is expected to happen in the month of July.  • In addition, support was given on the development of the management plans of 3 species of non-timber forest products (Damagua, Cabeza de Negro and Naidí). The management plan and the request for utilization of Damagua, was filed with Codechocó by local communities. It is pending on response for scheduling the field verification inspection for issuing the use permit, which would ensure the conservation of the species.    Fulfilled achievement. | On June 30, 2019, 13 productive initiatives have access to the market, out of the 15 that have been supported by the project (87%). Of all of them, only 2 remain in the development phase of the business idea (Cocomasur) and investments execution (Caleta).  Companies had a total income of 788 million Colombian pesos on year 1 of the project, 960 million pesos on year 2, and 1,960 million pesos in year 3. This means, in total, the operating income of the 13 companies that already have access to the market, throughout the project (2016 – 2018) amounts to 3,655 million Colombian pesos, of which 72% are sales revenues. The total investment made by the project and its partners has been of 3,165 million. This is, it could be claimed that investment had been recovered in the third year of the project and has exceeded it by 15%.  Another aspect to highlight is that 3 of the supported companies are going to be financed by international investment funds, which will finance their scaling phase.      A two axes strategy that were developed in a coordinated and parallel way was designed to achieve the revitalization of the supported sustainable uses of biodiversity (NWFP, ecotourism, agro-forestry systems) On the one hand, it was necessary to extend knowledge in policies and barriers to entrepreneurship (enabling or disabling environment) for the development of biodiversity companies and, on the other hand, a strategy was structured between the GEF project and GEF-UNDP Small Grants Program, for follow-up "Biodiversity Businesses Initiative" as a tool for strengthening sustainable businesses and the generation of success cases, demonstrating that it is possible to develop business models as alternatives to mining activities.      Policy and barriers to entrepreneurship axis:  • Study of characterization of value chains in Biogeographic Chocó, with the purpose of identifying the NWPFS in the region, collecting their ancestral uses and potential harnesses and their possible access routes to the market. A publication called "Characterization of NWFP chains in Biogeographic Chocó" was made, whose digital version can be downloaded at the following link: http://www.wwf.org.co/sala\_redaccion/?uNewsID=333770  • Study of the legal and regulatory framework towards the use of NWFPS, both at the national level (MADS) as for the departmental level (CAR), to know the enabling/disabling environment or enabling conditions towards the sustainable use of those resources.  o At the national level, a lack of regulation for the issuance of use permits for NWFPS was noted, so working together with the Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Area of MADS was carried out in the formulation of an amending decree to include the regulation of use of NWFPS in Sole Regulatory Decree 1076 of 2015, which is responsible for regulating the forestry industry in Colombia. To carry out this process, the NWFPS working group was created, around which five regional workshops were made, involving CARs, civil society, NGOs, academia and companies, for structuring and reviewing the proposal for the amending decree. Today, the decree is in revision of the legal area, pending its signature by the Minister of the Environment.  o At the regional level, technical support to Codechocó was carried out for reviewing and adjusting the resolution for the issuance of exploitation permits for NWFPS, a decision that was signed by said CAR, and entered into force in December 2018.  • Analysis of the institutional offer (public, private, and cooperation) for the strengthening of biodiversity companies, which allowed to find out the opportunities for articulation between actors. As a result of this work, articulation with the Small Grants Program (SGP) of GEF – UNDP was achieved, which allowed to design and co-finance, for three years (2016-2019) the "Biodiversity Businesses Initiative", which structured the entire next stage of selection, strengthening and investment in productive initiatives. In the year 2017, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, through the Program of Attention for Vulnerable Population, co-financed five of the previous ventures supported by the project, supporting the purchase of several of the productive assets that are a priority for the investment plans. Subsequently, in October 2018, Dutch NGO Cooperación ICCO got involved, co-financing, until October 2019, 11 of the 15 ventures, with a focus on youth and generational replacement.  • Strengthening local capacities as a strategy of sustainability to business incubation processes of biodiversity companies. The strategy for follow-up of a company included having a local technical partner, with presence in the territory beyond the time of the projects, and with a commitment to business development in the region, ensuring that the generated incubation capabilities generated from the project would be installed in the territory. This way, a project was linked with the National Center for Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Productive Development of Biodiversity, BioInnova, entity responsible for making on the field technical support to 15 companies.    Biodiversity Businesses Initiatives Axis  The Biodiversity Businesses Initiatives began with a public call for the Department of Chocó, through which 120 company profiles or business ideas were received. 53 visits were made for assessment, and 15 ventures were selected in the following three productive industries: sustainable agricultural systems, NWFPS use and Ecotourism. In particular these are: Nathivos (fruit ice cream), Vida Salvaje (birdwatching), Ríos y Paisajes (whale watching) and Selvacéutica (biocosmetics), Arte y Joya (accessories with fibers), Asocasán (Annatto), Asprodema (Rice), Barule (Borojó derivatives), Caguama (turtle watching), Caleta (ecotourism), Cocomasur (turtle watching), Cooprojosefa (Borojó), Oquegua (wood crafts), Planet (palm hearts) and Vamos Mujeres (banana flour).    With a total investment of 3,165 million Colombian pesos (46% funded by the GEF project, 41% by PDP, 11% by ICCO and 1% by the Ministry of Trade), the strengthening process of the selected companies contemplated:  1. Development and/or adjustment of business plans    2. Elaboration of investment plans    3. Prioritization of investments    4. Support in the implementation of the business plan and the implementation of the investment plan    5. Organizational strengthening in administrative, legal, accounting, financial and processes matters. At this stage, it is considered that putting the historical accounting (since 2016) and keep it up to date is one of the greatest achievements, fulfilling the Colombian law and serving cost analysis and decision-making.    6. Improvement of the productive process, processing and transformation plants and generation of added value. In total, the redesign, set up and supply of five processing plants was made (Asprodema, Barule, Vamos Mujeres, Nathivos and Planeta), with a total investment of 1,350 million Colombian pesos; 2 collection centers (Asocasan and Cooprojoseja), which required an investment of 260 million Colombian pesos; 1 cabin for ecotourism (Caleta) at a cost of $97 million. The rest of companies received equipment for operation (speed boat, machines, binoculars, uniforms, tools, etc.) with a total value of 426 million Colombian pesos.    7. Management plans and request for exploitation permits with Codechocó and Corpourabá. Support was given on the development of management plans of 3 species of NWFPS (Damagua, Cabeza de negro and Naidí), an essential requirement for the operation of Arte y Joya and Planeta to continue.    8. Market access: As part of the connection to markets process, we identified various exhibitions and events that are important for market exposure for companies supported by the project. As a result, companies such as Nathivos, Barule, Planeta, Arte y Joya and Selvacéutica attended BioExpo 2016 fair in Barranquilla; Vida Salvaje y Ríos y Paisajes participated in ExpoChocó 2018; Arte y Joya and Oquegua did so in the Business Roundtable of the International Furniture Fair 2018 in Bogotá; finally, Oquegua became part of the route of Crafts Fairs of Colombia 2018. All of them, had good sales results and acquired new business contacts. In a parallel manner, identification and prioritization of customers, product presentation and store supply were carried out. In addition, support was given to the launch of three brands together with customers (Crepes and Waffles with Planeta, Hoteles Estelar with Selvacéutica and Verde Rosales with Vamos Mujeres).    In June 2019, there are as main results of the process: the opening to the domestic market (in Bogotá and Medellín) for 8 companies (Planeta, Arte y Joya, Vamos Mujeres, Selvacéutica, Oquegua, Vida Salvaje, Ríos y Paisajes and Asocasán), and expansion of the local market share for 5 of them (Nathivos, Barule, Caguama, Cooprojosefa and Asprodema).    9. Access to other sources of financing for scaling processes. The achieved level of strengthening by the project and the progress generated as companies, have made it possible for 3 of the supported companies to have called the attention of two international investment funds (Acumen and Partnerships For Forests -P4F-), which will finance the escalation phases of: Planeta (P4F), with an investment of 609,000 pounds sterling, and Selvacéutica and Asprodema (Acumen), with a minimum investment of US$250,000 for each one. |
| Adjusted Indicator June 2017  Change in income on average annual sales from direct project support from the project (4 initiatives) from the sale of PFNM and biodiversity services (total sales income baseline in 2016 from 4 initiatives: COP 210,950,051)    Change in the average annual income of people from the community related to the same initiatives and/or (disaggregated between men and women) from the sale of PFNM and biodiversity services (the baseline will correspond to the data obtained in December 2017.      Change in average annual income of members of local communities (including women and men) as a result of the sale of assai palm (Euterpe oleracea) and jagua (American Genipa) | total sales income baseline in 2016 from 4 initiatives: COP 210,950,051 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Adjusted target to indicator June 2017  Increase in income goal from initiatives supported at the end of the project: 10%    Income increase goal by men at the end of the project: 7%  Income increase goal by women at the end of the project: 7% | Increase of 75% for 15 companies supported by the project total sales.  Increase of 6% for men from 2017 to 2018.  Increase of 6% for women from 2017 to 2018.      The 4 directly supported companies, from Nathivos project (fruit ice cream), Vida Salvaje (bird watching), Ríos y Paisajes (whale sighting) and Selvacéutica (biocosmetics), achieved sales in 2017 of USD 99,382, compared to USD 71,658.57 reported in 2016, which represents a 39% increase in sales.    On the other hand, of the 15 companies supported by the project (in partnership with PPD), 11 reported sales revenues in 2017 for an amount of USD 301,623, compared with USD 177,546 reported in 2016. This represents a total sales increase of 75%.    Regarding the increase of income broken down by sex, final data of revenues increase over the lifespan of the project will be obtained in January 2019. Today we know the increase in revenues from 2017 to 2018 by salary/fees of workers of the supported companies, which was of 6% for both men and women. Given that the goal of the project is 7%, we can say that it will be surpassed by the end of the project. | The aggregate income increase for both men and women, employees and/or suppliers of supported companies was of 184% between 2016 and 2018. In a disaggregated way, increase for women was 95% and of 309% for men. That is to say, in 2016 a total of COP 349,281,295 was paid (21 women and 13 men), while, in 2018, these were COP 992,733,791 (32 women and 51 men).    In addition to the above, in 2016, there were 33 jobs (68% women and 38% men), considering direct full-time, part-time and indirect jobs (equivalent in jobs). In 2017 these were 54 jobs (54% female and 46% men). And on the other hand, in 2018, these were a total of 82 jobs (38% women and 62% women). This is, the project contributed to the generation of 49 jobs (between full time, part-time and indirect employment).    The table with the calculation memory used for both income and created jobs has been uploaded into the library. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 97.22% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 97.22% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 5,687,353 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,850,000 |
| Co-financing | 41,456,524 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | May 7, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jan 8, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | May 7, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Sep 17, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 16, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 16, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Feb 7, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | May 7, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-10-04 |
| 2018-12-20 |
| 2019-07-03 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| N/A | *(not set or not applicable)* |

# 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.** |
| Two of the project's key milestone of the reported period were delayed. On the one hand, the terminal evaluation, due to the hiring process, which was delayed for being void in one ocassion on the call for a national evaluator, having to repeat it. This terminal evaluation started at the beginning of July, and will end in October 2019. On the other hand, the project closure was also delayed until October 2019. This in order to be able to complete 3 key project activities: project publications and learning systematization, the closing event and the final evaluation. |

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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.** |
| Taking into account the dates of the key milestones of the project established in the prodoc, the final evaluation should have been completed on February 7, 2019. However, due to difficulties in the contracting process, specifically for the hiring of the national consultant, the evaluators subscribed their contracts on July 3 of this year with a duration of 3 months. It is important to mention that for the hiring of the national evaluator it was necessary to go through 3 processes with the procurement office: public call (declared void), invitation through short list (declared void) and finally direct contracting, which affected the delays to start the evaluation.  The operational closure of the project was due the May 7th, 2019, however, in the steering committee No. 8, held in December 2018, WWF who implemented the project, requested an extension of the project taking into account the following arguments:  • Complete the systematization of project learning.  • Be able to finish 15 publications (to be distributed on digital and on paper format) as a result of the systematization processes.  • Comply with the strategy of socialization and delivery of results and formal closure of the project at the national and local level of the project.  • Strengthen the sustainability of the productive initiatives supported and the commercial links built.  • Impact with the incorporation of topics related to the project in the new National Development Plan 2018 – 2022.    Once the subject was analyzed and discussed, the Project Steering Committee approved the extension of the project until June 30, 2019. The country office processed this extension internally, bearing in mind that this extension would not have additional resources. However, taking into account the delays in the hiring process of the final evaluation (which is explained in another section), in the process of printing final documents and the processes of arranging agendas with key national actors for closing events, these activities will be extended until October 31, 2019. It is important to mention that only payments of closing activities (publications, closing event and final evaluation) will be processed after July 31st. |

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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.** |
| There was a delay to contract the Terminal Evaluation but the team is already in place and the evaluation should be completed in October which is acceptable within the time frame of the project and giving the difficulties to find suitable consultants for the evaluation. |

# 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 | In my opinion, the result of the project is highly satisfactory. All indicators have reached the set-out targets, and 12 out of 15 have considerably exceeded them.    In addition, the project has reached additional important achievements as an added value, highlighting results in incidence in policies, new protected areas and productive alternatives.    Improved Management in Farallones, Las Orquídeas, Munchique and Tatamá PNNs.  Management effectiveness increase objectives were fulfilled in the 4 PNNs. In monitoring and control aspects, it is noted that the 4 PNNs improved their biodiversity knowledge, being able to identify new species of invertebrates and plants in 3 of them (Las Orquídeas, Tatamá and Farallones de Cali), as well as evidence of the return of some species of vertebrates (Las Orquídeas NNP).    New declared protected areas.  The result in this indicator (547,058 hectares) is 782% higher than the target set in hectares, and 200% higher in the number of new declared protected areas. The impact of these new declared areas is enormous, not only from an ecological and environmental point of view, since they will protect, among others, the mangrove ecosystems, the cultural, tourism and ecological heritage; but also from a social point of view, because, thanks to its designation as Integrated Management Districts and Regional Forest Reserve, communities living in them (more than 30,000 people) will be able to make a sustainable use of their resources.    Policy impact at national and regional levels.  Goals were largely met. It was possible to influence in 13 tools at the national level, compared to the 4 that the project required:  1. Bill to Amend the Code of Mines (PL295-2018)  2. Minamata Convention Law (Law 1892/18)  3. National Development Plan 2018-2022 (Law 1955/19 and bases of the National Development Plan, PND in Spanish)  4. National Development Plan 2014 - 2018 (Law 1753 of 2015 and bases of the PND)  5. Bills for Environmental Liabilities Management (PL 056/18) and Mining Closures  6. (PL 053/18)  7. Proposal for collective territories compensations regulation  8. Draft Decree for regulation of non-timber forest products  9. Judgment T-445 of 2016  10. Decree Law of Payment for Environmental Services (Decree 1007/18)  11. CONPES document 3886/17 on Payment for Environmental Services  12. Proposal for a Regulation of Law 70/93  13. Tax Reform Law (Law 1819/16)    Of all of them, the main impacts, which are essential for the country, on topics that favor biodiversity conservation in landscapes impacted by mining, were:  - 4 approved laws (Minamata, Rough Moorlands, PSA and Tax Reform)  - 3 Bills (Amend of the Code of Mines, Environmental Liabilities and Mine Closures)  - 2 Judgments of the Constitutional Court (T-622/16, that declares Atrato River is the subject of rights at the regional level, in which the project provided input for the judgment, and is now part of the group for the fulfillment of the obligations, and T-445/16 on scientific and sociological research with respect to the impacts of mining activity in the ecosystems of the Colombian territory).  - 1 NWFP Resolution  - 2 Draft Decrees (NWFPS amend and Regulation of Law 70)    Territorial planning.  As discussed in last year's report, the territorial planning perspective was constructed from an advocacy strategy from 4 axes, which gave significant results at the community level. The strategy was designed with and for the black and indigenous communities in the area.    Zoning considerations, which were developed in accordance with the posed methodology, were already delivered to 8 municipalities (Tadó, Murindó, Vigía del Fuerte, Bojayá, Frontino, Medio Atrato, Quibdó, and Buenaventura), 3 Autonomous Corporations (Codechocó, Corpourabá and CVC), The Governor's Office of Chocó, and to Ezquiaga, a private company, hired as operator of the modern Territorial Management Plans (POTs) For Buenaventura, Quibdó, and the Departmental Management Plan (POD in Spanish) for the department of Chocó.    Information delivered to the corresponding authorities, is part of two adjustment processes of the POTs, as follows:  • Buenaventura and Quibdó POTs adjustments, within the framework of the Modern POTs/PODs program of the National Planning Department (DNP)  • Territorial Planning Schemes (EOTs in Spanish) adjustments for Tadó, Bojayá and Medio Atrato, in the framework of the general review and adjustment of the territorial planning schemes project for 18 municipalities in the department of Chocó – bpin 201700003018, which is carried out with funds of the General System of Royalties (SGR in Spanish) through the Regional Compensation Fund (FCR in Spanish), and approved by Act No. 053, and Agreement No. 064 of April 2018 of the Collegiate Administrative and Decision Bodies (OCAD Iin Spanish) for the Pacific Region.    Capacity Building.  In total, the project facilitated the attendance of more than 5,000 people (44% women) and 161 institutions to 118 non-formal training events and 2 diploma courses; the capacity training and strengthening strategy, designed by the project, exceeded the planned objectives in a 1000% in relation to trainees (300 people trained for product 1.2.2, and 200 people trained for product 2.4.3.); and in a 1200% increase in the number of entities and/or community organizations strengthened (13 according to Prodoc).    Above all, it highlights the impact generated by the two diploma courses and the two Semana magazine forums designed with and for the project.    Restoration, Emission Prevention and Avoided Deforestation.  Results in relation to restoration processes, measurement of emissions and avoided deforestation are very positive, and exceeded the goals of the project. In this way,  - 118 hectares are in an active restoration process, 18% more than what the project established.  - The project contributed to the conservation of the forest, of 13,433.23 hectares of a polygon of 14,251 hectares between the years 2014 and 2018, thereby exceeding the target set in the Prodoc (2,034.8 hectares) by 660%. In addition, the analysis showed a 240.64 hectares forest increase, in areas the areas monitored in the territory of Cocomacia from 2014 to 2019.  - Change in forest covering between 2014 and 2018 (first semester) analysis showed that, for a 14,251 hectares area, there are 1,442,519 tCO2-e stored carbon dioxide, exceeding project goals by more than 200%.    Productive Initiatives.  Support for productive initiatives has been another of the major achievements, where the project has contributed with important results as an added value.    Starting with the number of supported productive initiatives, 15 in total, instead of 2, as provided for by the project, in an articulated work with the GEF Small Grants Program, implemented by UNDP, continuing their business, training, investment and marketing plans.    As of June 30, 2019, 13 productive initiatives have access to the market, out of the 15 that have been supported by the project (87%); some of them with customers of a very high level in the domestic market, such as Crepes and Waffles and Hoteles Estelar. Of all of them, only 2 remain in the development phase of the business idea (Cocomasur) and investments execution (Caleta).    In total, the operating income of the 13 companies throughout the project (2016 - 2018) amounted to 3,655 million Colombian pesos, a figure that exceeds the investment made by the project.    Emphasis is given to the fact that the three supported companies are going to be financed by international investment funds, which will finance their scaling phase.    About the increase in sales revenue for both men and women, employees and/or suppliers of the supported companies, was of 184% between 2016 and 2018 (95% for women and 309% for men).    In addition to the above, the project contributed to the generation of 49 jobs (between full time, part-time and indirect employment).    Finally, it is worth to mention the management and project coordination model, the improved resource efficiency and the effectiveness of implemented actions, thanks to the articulation between actors and projects, follow-up procedures improvements and the technical and financial execution that was implemented since 2016 until the end of the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Highly Satisfactory | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | In the consolidated analysis of the project, taking into account that its closing date is near, it is concluded that the results are highly satisfactory. The project managed to exceed the expectations not only because it reached and exceeded (in several cases) the established goals and compliance with the indicators, but also because the results show an added value in different items: a sustainability strategy was consolidated for several of the actions initiated and it was identified important lessons learned and good practices that can be replicated in other projects to be developed.  Regarding the final goals established by the project, as of June 30, 2019, 12 of the 15 indicators have exceeded the targets and the other 3 have reached them.  The following lessons learned are highlighted as great successes of the project that influenced the achievement of the results and that could be considered as good practices to be replicated:  1. The ability of the project coordination to identify, articulate and promote pre-existing processes. This applies especially to the goal of new protected areas, where the project was able to support the Regional Environmental Authorities – CAR and the Special Unit of National Natural Parks of Colombia in the declaration of 3 new protected areas which is one of the most notable achievements of the project. Specifically, the project goal was significantly exceeded, from 70,000 hectares programmed there were reached 547,058 through 4 new declared protected areas. Through building on existing initiatives, it is clearly demonstrated the additional value of the project, since it allowed to unlock declaratory processes that took many years and that would hardly have been consolidated if the project had not intervened. Likewise, for the component of political advocacy, the project accompanied fourteen (14) legislative or regulatory instruments of national level and 8 at the regional level, through contributions, participation in technical discussions and dynamization of spaces with different actors, tending to protect ecosystems of high impact activities, reduce pollution associated with mining, promote productive alternatives related to the use of biodiversity, improve mining management and minimize the social and environmental conflicts that it has generated, improve governance in mining territories and high biodiversity, eliminate inappropriate tax benefits, support the implementation of planning or regulatory instruments of local and regional level, rivers with rights and regulation for the use and utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products – NTFPs, ensuring the use of biodiversity in a sustainable manner.    2. The articulation with other GEF projects and initiatives has been very successful and is considered a good practice that has enabled the project results to be enhanced. Specifically, with the Small Grants Programme – SGP, an alliance was made to optimize resources and significantly increase the productive initiatives supported as pilots for the strengthening of value chains of biodiversity products and services, aimed at reducing the pressure on ecosystems. In a specific way, it was possible to provide support and accompaniment to 15 productive alternatives and not only to two as was established in the project.    3. The relationship strategy with local actors, has made them co-executors and not simply beneficiaries of the project's actions. This good practice became a mechanism that allowed not only to improve the financial execution of the project, but also to influence in terms of ownership and sustainability of the project and improvement of the local governance of ethnic organizations.    4. The design and implementation of a follow-up and monitoring strategy, which allowed the project team to make continuous improvements in their planning and execution processes. The project did not limit the delivery of quarterly and annual technical and financial execution reports, which is Prodoc requirement, but also designed its own monitoring and knowledge management scheme, which allowed it to provide timely responses that were materialized in the improvement of the technical and financial execution levels. For the 2018 POA, there is an execution to date of 51%. Nevertheless, it is necessary to clarify that the budget left to be executed corresponds to the mid-term evaluation and closing activities (publications and final event).    In addition to the above, the added value that the project achieved in some issues is highlighted. That is to say, its actions were not only focused on the fulfillment of goals and indicators, but also on advancing additional actions so that the results obtained could have an impact on other processes. To mention some of them, the project managed to consolidate and deliver to the administrations of 8 municipalities (Tadó, Murindó, Vigía del Fuerte, Bojayá, Frontino, Medio Atrato, Quibdó and Buenaventura,) technical documents that incorporate guidelines to conserve strategic zones in biodiversity and exclude them from mining activities (project goal); but additionally steps were taken to ensure that this information was incorporated in the process of adjusting the Land Use Planning Schemes - EOT of the municipalities of Tadó, Bojayá and Medio Atrato and in the adjustment of the Land Management Plans - POT Modernos for Buenaventura and Quibdó, within the framework of the DNP POT / POD Modernos programme.  On the other hand, on the productive initiatives, it is highlighted that its actions did not focus only on the issue of identification, consolidation and support in market issues, but also around the barriers to entrepreneurship for the development of biodiversity companies, thus boosting complementary processes at the national level such as: a study of the characterization of the value chains in the Chocó Biogeographic region, with the purpose of identifying the NTFPs of the region, noticing their ancestral uses and potential uses and their possible ways of market access; study of the legal and regulatory framework regarding the use of NTFPs, both at the national level (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MADS) and at the regional level (CAR); among others.  Likewise, it is also noticeable the accompaniment given to three organizations, Consejo Comunitario Mayor de la Asociación Campesina Integral del Atrato – COCOMACIA, Asociación Campesina del Alto San Juan – ASOCASAN and the Organización Indígena de Antioquia – OIA, for the strengthening and updating of their territorial management instruments (ASOCASAN: Environmental Use and Management Plan - PUMA), COCOMACIA: Territorial and Environmental Planning Plan --POTA-, OIA: guidelines of the life plans of the indigenous communities). Based on the lessons learned from this exercise, it was elaborated the document "Considerations to include elements of the ethnic differential approach to the rural component in territorial planning in the Colombian Pacific"; document that will serve the community councils, indigenous councils, mayorships, governorates, national institutions, such as the Commission of Territorial Ordering (COT) and Regional and Municipal Commissions of Territorial Organization, as well as work teams from technical cooperation, engaged in the formulation or updating of territorial planning plans in the Pacific, so that these instruments incorporate the ethnic differential approach in an appropriate manner.  Besides, it is highlighted the effort in consolidating sustainability strategies for the implemented actions. Specifically, thanks to the project's management, a Collaboration Agreement was reached between COCOMACIA and Terra Global Investment Management to work to prevent deforestation in the territory, which allowed the COCOMACIA General Board to understand the importance of incorporating the REDD + mechanisms for the conservation of forests and the sustainability of the territory to its organizational dynamics. In total, within the framework of the project, it was supported the management of two thousand seven hundred sixty-four million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred- and seventy-eight-pesos ($ 2,764,873,878,), through the approval of 10 projects, in order to contribute to sustainability in the implementation of the Environmental Territorial Ordering Plan - POTA, restoration, community monitoring and conservation of biodiversity in the Medio Atrato. These projects are being financed by: World Food Program (WFP), National Secretariat of Social Pastoral, MISEREOR, DIAKONIA, Development and Peace, FAO, UNODC, UN Women and the Small Grants Program. Likewise, for the productive initiatives, the project management allowed 3 of the supported companies to have attracted the attention of two international investment funds (Acumen and Partnerships For Forests -P4F-), which will finance the phases of scaling up for Planet (P4F), with an investment of 609,000 pounds Sterling and Selvacéutica and Asprodema (Acumen), with a minimum investment of US $ 250,000 for each one.  Finally, we would like to point out that the adaptive management of the project is also reflected in the effort made by the project to incorporate elements that contribute to the context of peace building in the country, specifically, the articulation of the project with the construction processes of the Development Programs with a Territorial Approach – | |
| **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** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The impact and results of the project are highly satisfactory, not only in relation to the fulfillment of goals, both on products as for indicators, but also, the added value generated by it in all its areas.    The latter period served to consolidate results, implement sustainability actions and to focus efforts in collecting learnings and performing the dissemination of generated knowledge.    To June 30, 2019 the project reached a total execution (of GEF resources) of 98%, taking a small remnant to cover closing activities, focused on final assessment, publications, the closing event and participation in spaces for results dissemination.    As part of the commitment of the project, follow up was given to the implementation of the results and recommendations of the Mid-term Evaluation, updating quarterly the Management Response, whose progress was annually shared with the GEF UNDP office in Panama. All the commitments made in said action plan were fulfilled in time, quality and form.    Regarding the continuous improvement strategy implemented in the project since the end of 2016, processes kept being strengthened until the end of the project, achieving correct harmony between planning and execution.    As of June 20, 2019, by focusing on the end goals set out in the project, of the 15 indicators, 12 were surpassed and 3 have reached them.    Also, there are additional important achievements as an added value with direct relationship with the conservation of biodiversity in landscapes impacted by mining, particularly in the areas of impact on policy, protected areas and productive initiatives.    Among them are:    - Minamata Laws (Law 1892/18), Rough Moorlands (Law 1930/18), PSA (Decree Law 1007/18) and Tax Reform (Law 1819/16)  - Bills for Modification of the Mines Code, Environmental Liabilities and Mine Closures  - Contributions to the enforcement of Judgments T-622/16 on Atrato River and T-445/16 on mining impacts in ecosystems  - Resolution 1569/18 of Codechocó on NWFPS, which regulates the use and sustainable development of NWFPS for the Department of Chocó.  - 4 new declared protected areas with a total extension of 547,058 has  - 13 biodiversity companies accessing the market, with added sales of 3,655 million Colombian pesos in the last three years of the project, a process that generated an income increase of 184% both for men and women (95% for women and 309% for men).  - A contribution to the generation of 49 jobs (between full time, part-time and indirect employment).  - Planeta, Selvacéutica and Asprodema companies managed to gain access to international investment funds, with a total value of 4,000 million Colombian pesos.  - 118 ha in the restoration process, the one that has been led by communities and has achieved:  1. To reduce restoration costs with respect to posed and/or implemented standards in the region  2. Ownership of the process by communities, for the recovery of their territories and achievements sustainability  3. Community agreements to prevent the entry of new mining activity in territories in the recovery process  4. Greater territorial control and increased governance as a factor of incidence against the illicit exploitation of minerals  - The project served as a platform for the management of additional resources by Cocomacia to ensure the implementation of its planning instrument (POTA), with a total value of 2,764 million Colombian pesos. | |
| **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 and the project is granted a rating of Highly Satisfactory (HS) as given current evidence it has achieved transformational change by project closure (i.e., May 2019). The direct and indirect impacts of mining have been effectively addressed through policy reform and activities on the ground. On the ground, the project supported and catalyzed multiple efforts to mitigate the impact of mining in 4 protected areas (Orquideas, Tatama, Farallones, and Munchique) covering 334,671 ha. Following a detailed assessment of the impact of mining the project supported the development and implementation of plans to control and monitor mining in these 4 areas. In partnership with the national army, a protocol to control mining in protected areas was developed, and mining activity in the four areas has been reduced. The project also managed to increase the management effectiveness of these 4 PAs.    An additional example of the transformational impact of this project is that it supported the creation of about 547,058 ha of multiple use protected areas (MUPA). This is outstanding considering that the original project target was 70,000 ha. The MUPAs declared with support of the project are: 1) High Atrato Integrated Management District (17,936 ha); 2) Low Baudó Integrated Management District (314,562 ha); 3) Rio Bravo Regional Forest Reserve (24,278 ha); and 4) Cabo Manglares, Bajo Mira and Frontera Integrated Management National (190,282 ha).    Under Outcome 1 (The Policy, legal and planning framework in the mining sector addresses the direct threats to biodiversity from mining operations) the project worked with Congressman and government officials to support a robust policy and legislative framework that include: a) a compensation manual for the pacific region and an assessment of the state of compensations in the Chocó region; b) ratification of the Minamata Convention which was approved by Congress; and c) a bill to amend the Code of Mines (PL295-2018): The bill for amendment of the Code of Mines, PL295-2018, was submitted to Congress on December 12, 2018, and signed by 12 members of Congress from 4 political parties. The project also continues supporting the initiative “Todos somos Pacifico” created by the office of the President and working on a development agenda for the Pacific Region called Visión Pacifico Territorio Sostenible. This agenda includes issues such as rules and regulations for Ley 70, sustainable development and artisanal mining. In addition, the project’s efforts to support legislative efforts that diminish the impact of mining on key ecosystems are also apparent through technical discussions with members of Congress to pass the Paramos Bill. The Bill was approved by Congress on June 27th, 2018. The Bill refers to Paramos as strategic ecosystems and proposes guidelines aimed at their integrality, preservation and restoration. This law is of great relevance in the framework of the project as mining affects many paramos in the nationwide, some of which are found at the Biogeographic Province of Chocó.    Although the mining policy has not been approved yet, the project worked with focus groups in Bogota, Quibdo, Medellin, Manizales and Remedios, composed of experts from civil society organizations and environmental associations, large and small-scale mining trade unions, miners, affected communities, and environmental mining and social experts, amongst others. In these meetings nine documents with proposals for adjustments to the mining policy have been analyzed and over 400 recommendations were produced. Congress members of the Commissions that supported this process, filed the bill that collects these recommendations and was submitted to the Ministry of the Interior, for this entity to determine whether the bill law requires prior consultation or not.    In addition, the project built capacity to ensure that organizations from the mining and environmental sector are integrated into a common information platform for decision making. This effort required socializing the project and developing information-sharing agreements with the following organizations: a) Ministry of environment and sustainable development (MADS); b) Ministry of mining and energy (MME); c) Environmental research institute for the Pacific region(IIAP); d) National Parks Agency (PNN); e) Regional authority for sustainable development in the Choco department (Codechocó); f) Regional authority for sustainable development in the Uraba region (Corpourabá); g) The National Authority for Environmental licensing (ANLA); h) the hydrology, meteorology and environmental studies Institute (IDEAM); and i) the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC Colombia). Unfortunately, to date the Ministry of Mines and Energy and other agencies have not allowed integrating the cadaster information on mining with other environmental information systems due to political, cartography and other technical issues. Therefore, in the meantime the project is supporting efforts of the Institute for Environmental Research of the Pacific (IIAP) to have an information system that allows monitoring mining impact on biodiversity.    Under Outcome 2 (Protection of biodiversity in areas highly vulnerable to the indirect effects of mining) the project advised municipalities to ensure that future territorial zoning plans (POTs) incorporate priority zones for conservation of biodiversity and promote zoning principles to manage direct and indirect impacts of mining on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Although the project is aiming to achieve this target for POTs of 8 municipalities (Murindó, Vigia del Fuerte, Tado, Buenaventura, Medio Atrato, Quibdo, Frontino and Bojaya), this is unlikely to happen during the lifetime of the project for all municipalities due to political reasons. Nevertheless, during the first half of 2019 three municipalities (Tadó, Bojayá and Medio Atrato) adopted the recommendations made to the POTs and the other municipalities are likely to do the same in late 2019 and 2020.    A training program to improve the capacity of staff on areas such as geographic, socio economic and bio-physical information for land planning and management taking into consideration mining issues was completed. To date 4,914 people from national, regional and local organizations such as Regional Environmental Authorities, National Parks, municipalities and community organizations have been trained. The impact of the training program was monitored and assessed with respect to the baseline established by UNDP’s Capacity Development Scorecard and revealed capacity gains for all the 13 organizations tested.    The project also pioneered and implemented a protocol for the restoration of areas affected by mining. The project target to restore 100 ha of biodiversity-rich habitat degraded by mining was overpassed. The project reports that 118 hectares are under active restoration process and the process will continue beyond project closure with the support of local organizations such as COCOMACIA and CODECHOCO. The restoration process will be systematized to enable sustainability and replicability of restoration in other areas. This includes providing recommendations to improve the IIAP’s protocol on mercury decontamination. It should be noted that Geopatrimonio Foundation conducted an assessment of the geochemical and environmental processes that control the mobility and environmental dynamics of mercury in areas affected by gold mining in the basins of Quito and San Juan Alto rivers (Chocó). The above-mentioned study showed a high soil toxicity for some species in areas degraded by mining in the basin of the Quito and San Juan rivers; this is probably due to mixtures of heavy metals present in the subsurface, and the metals added during gold extraction. Although mercury concentration found in suspended solids was relatively low, the toxicity of sediments showed high results that can affect the entire food chain. It is recommended to carry out studies and detailed assessments of the different schemes of remediation that are being carried out in the area, and soils toxicity analysis, especially if they are going to be used for planting edible and cosmetic products. Additionally, it is important to measure the toxicity of the plant species that are used in current remediation processes, this should be included in the Restoration Protocol of IIAP.    Given the current complexities of REDD+ related initiatives in Colombia, the project output proposed to reach the targets of the two indicators on prevention of emissions due to deforestation and number of hectares of avoided deforestation at the end of project was adjusted in compliance with the adaptive management practice of UNDP GEF projects. This change did not affect the project’s objective to deliver global environmental benefits and the adjustment was approved by the Steering Committee and UNDP-GEF’s Regional Technical Advisor. The Original output 2.5.1 of the ProDoc titled “Two feasibility analyses for the development of REDD + projects with at least two communities of the collective territories” was replaced by the following output “Implementation of conservation, production, and territorial zoning strategies that prevent deforestation and contribute towards diminishing CO2 emissions.” It should be noted that while the project output was adjusted, the targets for these two indicators in the project´s logical framework remain the same.    The project reports that 1.4 m tons of carbon have been sequestered between 2014 and the first half of 2019. An analysis of change in the coverage of the forest in the region of Ocaido river for the period of 2014 (second semester) and 2019 (first semester), shows the decline in the extension of areas with secondary vegetation, grasslands and exposed areas without vegetation and an increase in forest cover. These differences show that, for an area of 14,251 hectares, there are currently 1.4 million tons of carbon dioxide stored in the three different types of forests which, according to the government agency IDEAM, are found in this region (tropical moist forest, very moist tropical forest and pre-montane rain forest). This achievement surpasses the target established by the project by more than 200%.  The project worked with two local councils to avoid deforestation in almost 14,251 hectares and supported community-based monitoring protocol through training workshops. These workshops were carried out together with COCOMACIA, CODECHOCO and CORPOURABA to define preliminary areas where communities will develop procedures to monitor community deforestation and forest degradation trends. Together with IDEAM, progress was also made in the validation of the methodology for estimating forest degradation in the Pacific Region.    The project also facilitated market access to 13 of the 15 pilots to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity in the region not only with project resources but also with funds from the Small Grants Programme (SGP). These pilots include the following: Nathivos (fruit ice cream), Vida Salvaje (birdwatching), Ríos y Paisajes (whale sighting) and Selvacéutica (biocosmetics) supported with project resources. Efforts supported with SGP funds are Arte y Joya (accessories with fibers), Asocasán (Achiote), Asprodema (Rice), Barule (Borojó derivatives),Caguama (turtle sighting), Caleta (ecotourism), Cocomasur (turtle sighting), Cooprojosefa (Borojó), Oquegua (wood crafts), Planeta (heart of palm) and Vamos Mujeres (platain flour). The project also facilitated strategic support for the development of the management plans of 3 species of non-timber forest products (Damagua, Cabeza de Negro and Naidí). The management plan and the request for utilization of Damagua, was filed by local communities with Codechoco.  Overall, it can be stated that the project contributed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), 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), and 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels).    Implementation of the project during this period (2018-2019) was excellent and it is granted a rating of Highly Satisfactory (HS). The accumulative delivery is 97.22% and the remaining expenses will cover the terminal evaluation which will start in August this year and some final publications. The previous year’s annual workplan was fully implemented and no critical risks were reported. In synthesis, the project achieved a transformational impact and overpassed most of the targets of the indicators proposed during project design. The project can be presented as an outstanding practice. | |

# 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:** *not available* |
| **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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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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.** |
| The project supported the processes of Cocomacia regarding training and awareness for men and women, women's rights and regulations. This work has contributed to the increase in the number of reported cases of violence against girls, young and adult women, in best practices for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and in empowering more women to claim their rights. |

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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.** |
| From the point of view of governance:    Although the gender approach is not contemplated as a transversal axis during the formulation of the project, a number of joint workspaces, particularly the construction of the Strategic Plan for COCOMACIA 2017-2027, warned of the need to deepen the reflection about relations between men, women and young people in the organization, given that it was identified that women require their own spaces and that men of the organization, who are in spaces of decision and representation, want to transform relations between men and women to be more egalitarian and equitable. Also, during the mid-term evaluation of the GEF Project, a recommendation arose to strengthen the gender perspective in work with ethnic-territorial processes.  • Two workshops were held between August and November 2018 on new masculinities with men, women and young people from COCOMACIA, entitled: &quot;Men Building Equity from the Territories&quot;. The first workshop was only developed with men and was destined to share conceptual and methodological tools for understanding historical and day-to-day processes for the construction of masculinities and femininities, in a gender equity and non-violence perspective. One of the main achievements was to facilitate the expression and mutual recognition of situations that men usually do not share, for example, the criticism they receive when they are seen washing clothes. This exercise has helped to strengthen their ties, and to remove prejudices related to the idea that men do not speak of this type of experiences. In addition, participants emphasized on the desire and importance of men to be included in processes oriented to training in gender equity, not only women.    During the second workshop, analysis was made on the place and political sense that the work on promotion of non-violent and equitable masculinities have inside the organization and in the communities of COCOMACIA. On this occasion, work was done separately with men and women in order to facilitate a more profound reflection by gender. The presence of patriarchal archetypes was identified in family, community and organizational contexts, while alternative scenarios were proposed. Finally, proposals for its transformation were discussed in a joint space.      In March 2019, a space for joint reflection among members of COCOMACIA and WWF was developed, which analyzed the challenges and achievements of this process. This workshop witnessed the birth of the proposal to create a school of new masculinities to promote this issue in the local community councils.  On the other hand, support was expressed for the increasing participation of women in the organizational instances of decision-making. In 2010, the Assembly approved that the representation of women on the board of directors of COCOMACIA should, at a minimum, be of the 30%; three women from ten members were appointed in 2012. As of June 30, 2019, 18 local community councils (14%) have a woman in the legal representation.      From the point of view of economic empowerment:    On the one hand, the Diploma Course of Microenterprise Strengthening and Local Development, which was carried out between 2016 and 2017, and attended by 40 entrepreneurs (60% women), included the Women and Company module, which dealt with basic concepts of gender equity in an entrepreneurship context.    Participation of women in managerial positions of decision-making of the supported companies was also advocated. Assistance and technical support to women managers was made, which included strengthening in female leadership topics.    On income generation issues, there was a 95% increase in the income of women participating in the companies supported by the project. In addition to a generation of 9 additional jobs (from 21 women in 2016 to 32 women in 2018). In this regard, one of the learnings expressed by participant women from companies, was the better management and control they give to economic resources, both to those who enter by sales in companies, as for family income, providing a better sustainability of companies and greater family economic stability.      From the knowledge management point of view:    A document was prepared, jointly drafted between Cocomacia and the project team of: Learnings and challenges on the gender approach in Cocomacia during the implementation of the GEF project, &quot;Conservation of biodiversity in landscapes impacted by mining in Biogeographic Chocó&quot;. |

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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.** |
| From the territorial planning point of view:    The existence of the gender committee of Cocomacia (created in the year 2004 and strengthened during the project) has fostered a deeper reflection and continuous work in the visibility of the role of women, their needs and claims. The progress that the organization has had in relation to the gender approach, have been thanks to the inclusion of this as part of the organizational policy, and by the conviction that gender equity contributes to better territorial governance in several ways.    Gender Equity contributes to the existence of less violent territories, through the peaceful resolution of intra-ethnic conflicts. To know and think about the roots of the patriarchal model, as well as the manner in which multiple forms of oppression and inequality have been reproduced, has made it possible to identify practices that must be denounced, sanctioned and transformed; as well as to propose alternatives at multiple levels (family, community, and organizational), from the non-violence philosophy.    This approach also strengthens the existence of more and better-preserved territories, by recognizing that women in collective territories have the role of the care of the seeds, knowledge about medicinal plants and many other ancestral and cultural practices. With more equitable and less violent relations, it helps to preserve the lives, not only of women, but of all life expressions in the territory.    Finally, work on gender and new masculinities has driven the autonomous reflection of men, women and young people in relation to their own needs and their varied forms of conceiving the ancestral and collective territory. From these different views, points of encounter and articulation have been found, achieving the construction of a common political project, which constitutes a fundamental axis to achieve real and sustainable development of the community council.        From an economic point of view:    In the framework of the project, it has been shown that companies that have made the most progress and have been consolidated faster are managed by women (Arte y Joya, Planeta, Nathivos). Areas that have had the best results are: quality, customer service, sales, reduction of returns, handling and management of accounting documents. However, there is no evidence that these improvements have positively impacted in conservation; for example, if these managements are doing a better implementation of the management plan for damagua and naidí.    Over the next 2 years, direct measurements will be made to two of the initiatives which entered the scaling phase (Planeta and Selvacéutica) on the implementation of management plans and the impact on the harnessed resource, trying to identify direct relationships between gender equity and conservation. |

# 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.** |
| n/a |

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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.** |
| n/a |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 5035 GEF BD COL Mining ESSP\_16DEC13.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5035/213755/1717964/1724772/PIMS%205035%20GEF%20BD%20COL%20Mining%20ESSP_16DEC13.docx)  **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.** |
| No |

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

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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.** |
| n/a |

# 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.)** |
| Each accomplishment of the project is important, and contributes to fulfilling the objective of preserving and restoring the areas impacted by mining in Biogeographic Chocó. Perhaps, if we were to tell a story of impact on people's quality of life thanks to the support of the project, it would be the one about support for the 15 productive alternatives and on generated achievements and impacts. The high indicators of unsatisfied basic needs, the gaps in this region compared to the rest of the country, the needs to improve living conditions, and the context of the region with respect to its inhabitants, mostly black and indigenous communities, and the existence of management and conservation instruments, such as the forest reserve of Law 2nd, and of protected areas such as national parks, and integrated management districts, lead to the need to find a way to efficiently use the territory, generating the revenue that the population requires, but without generating a serious deterioration of the environment, as it has been happening by the development of extractive practices without control.    These 15 initiatives were chosen after a public call in which 120 ideas and green businesses were submitted. These productive initiatives are based on non-wood forest products, sustainable agro-systems and ecotourism. Thanks to a total investment of 3,165 million Colombian pesos, in alliance with the GEF - UNDP Small Grants Program, technical inputs and materials were provided, such as infrastructure, machinery and production equipment, in addition to the trainings and education in business administration, accounting and organizational strengthening. As it has been seen in recent analyzes of deforestation for the country and, specifically for the Pacific region, non-sustainable productive and illegal activities, such as the exploitation of wood, coca crops and mining, have been the major driving forces of deforestation in the region which is one of the most biodiverse ones in Colombia and the world. The 15 alternatives are located in the following geographical locations: Acandí, Vigía del Fuerte, Bahía Solano, Icho river sub-basin, the Valley of Bahía Solano, Atrato, Quibdó, Tadó and Alto San Juan. Of these, 13 are already in the market stage. So far (2016 to 2018) there have been 3,655 million Colombian pesos in sales, with a record amount of 1,960 million Colombian pesos in 2018, and it is expected that, for 2019, this figure reaches 2,400 million Colombian pesos. 49 new jobs have been generated since 2014, which for 2018 is equivalent to 82 formal jobs. It is expected that, for 2019, a total of 100 jobs is reached. It should be noted that three of the supported companies (Planeta, Selvacéutica and Asprodema) caught the attention of foreign investment funds, and will receive investments of more than 1 million dollars (between the three) to enter and, we hope, to successfully overcome the scaling phase. The 15 supported companies are already a reference in the region, and show that it is possible to develop profitable economic alternative models to mining, also sustainable, which endeavor for the conservation of ecosystems, being generators of employment opportunities, income generation and for improving life quality.      Planeta: Palm hearts that save the forest:    Planeta was born in 2015 with the purpose of adding value to forest non-wood forest products. For its members, it was clear that there is great wealth on biodiversity, which today is little used by the communities settled in the medio Atrato. After several years of research, they identify an opportunity: palm hearts.    Operations started in the house of one of the partners, with pots in the kitchen and a small stove, some samples of palm hearts were made in brine. The standardization of formulas and the development of adequate collection techniques of the naidí palm, from where palmetto is extracted, were the first challenges.    In 2016, after submitting samples, presenting projects to finance the processing plant that complied with sanitary regulations, the partners of Planeta were about to abandon the dream of having a company that would tap non-wood forest products, as they could not find financing. At this point, they were selected by the Biodiversity Businesses Initiative, receiving financing for the adaptation of the processing plant, market connections and updating of the management plan for the naidí palm, a requirement from Corpourabá, the environmental authority, to issue the permit of exploitation. On the other hand, contact is made with Crepes & Waffles company, who gets committed when seeing the importance of Planeta as a company for the medio Atrato territory and its capacity to generate employment and income, to buy palm hearts.    Serving a customer such as Crepes in Bogotá, Medellín and Cali, has generated a learning process for Planeta. The demands for quality and harmlessness of the palm heart have led to start, with the support of Crepes, the implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices in the processing plant. In this same regard, administrative and accounting management is fundamental, since production costs must be constantly reviewed to ensure that the established values are met. Sales results have been overwhelming: they passed from COP 1 million in 2016 to COP 385 million in 2018.    Planeta's important advances in 2019 attracted the interest of a UK private investment fund, known as P4F. This fund has committed resources so that Planeta takes the next step, to its escalation phase, where it is expected for the company to reach sales revenue of COP 1,000 million per year, to continue strengthening forest governance processes carried out with local community councils where the palm heart is collected, and to become a success case where local communities manage and own a successful company that makes a sustainable use of biodiversity. |

**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.** |
| Continuous improvement process:    The Project implemented a continuous improvement process (attached presentation), beginning in August 2016, with the following objectives:    • To facilitate access to information/documentation generated by the project  • Designing follow-up tools to facilitate decision-making  • Improving financial performance  • Improving planning processes  • Optimizing the reporting process for monitoring and review by UNDP    Work was mainly in 3 directions:    A. Improving knowledge management:  • File and document management,  • Logical framework matrix of the project  • Mental Maps    B. Improving technical and financial implementation, support decision-making and the presentation of advances:  • Scorecards for presentation of progress, decision-making and annual schedules  • Review and improvement of the construction process and follow-up to the POA  • Optimizing planning, monitoring and control processes to technical and financial implementation    C. Designing tools and procedures for monitoring, reporting and continuous evaluation.  • Optimizing the elaboration, presentation and approval process of the various reports of the project  • Good practices, lessons learned, and relevance  • Final systematization of learnings of the project    Continuous improvement results were very interesting, achieving to complete the project with a very harmonious implementation, according to the different schedules. In the same way, the generated information and the created file led to the timely delivery of results and relevant updated information for decision-making.        Knowledge management and dissemination of results:    Throughout the reporting period, team effort has focused on the drafting of documents for publications for the project, as well as participation in different spaces for the dissemination of results. At this time, there are 8 publications in progress related to the areas of policy, territorial planning and governance, protected areas and in conservation, gender, productive initiatives and learnings, which will be ready for the closing event of the project in September 2019. Attached are some of the texts of the publications (still in the final editing process) to the platform library.    In particular, in relation to the systematization of lessons learned of the project, a preliminary phase of framing was carried out, in which the project team of WWF, UNDP and PPD (in the productive initiatives axis) took part, and which helped to determine the axes on which it was wanted deepen, and the guiding questions to which systematization had to answer to. Script design for an interview for each of the main axes was made, and the key actors that should answer it were defined. The process is currently in the interviews and workshops stage, in which more than 100 key stakeholders will take part.      Project website:  http://gefbiodiversidadymineria.wwf.org.co/  http://wwfcolombia.org/gefbiodiversidad/historias/    Project presentation:  http://gefbiodiversidadymineria.wwf.org.co/mapa/    Story map journal  http://bit.ly/2RO5Yoe    Restoration process:  https://youtu.be/Xjc3fe8u8\_U    Media coverage of the project (a detailed document has been uploaded into the library):  http://wwfcolombia.org/gefbiodiversidad/aprobada-ley-que-protege-los-paramos-en-colombia/  http://wwfcolombia.org/gefbiodiversidad/pacifico-sus-bosques-y-productos/  http://wwfcolombia.org/gefbiodiversidad/convenio-de-minamata-la-tarea-frente-al-mercurio-continua/  http://www.wwf.org.co/sala\_redaccion/noticias/?uNewsID=334373  http://www.wwf.org.co/sala\_redaccion/noticias/?uNewsID=334410  http://www.elpais.com.co/cali/en-farallones-de-hay-24-socavones-activos-de-mineria-ilegal.html  https://www.elpais.com.co/multimedia/videos/preocupa-mineria-ilegal-en-farallones-de-cali.html  http://www.elpais.com.co/multimedia/videos/preocupa-mineria-ilegal-en-farallones-de-cali.html  http://news.globalnews.com.co/Validar.aspx?n=25446141&&u=9a32ce2e-626d-42bd-8b0b-e0b43a75465e&&c=6272&&m=i  https://www.elpais.com.co/cali/pese-a-denuncias-no-se-logra-frenar-mineria-ilegal-en-los-farallones-de.html  http://news.globalnews.com.co/Validar.aspx?n=25453703&&u=9a32ce2e-626d-42bd-8b0b-e0b43a75465e&&c=6272&&m=i  http://news.globalnews.com.co/Validar.aspx?n=25466638&&u=9a32ce2e-626d-42bd-8b0b-e0b43a75465e&&c=6272&&m=i  http://news.globalnews.com.co/Validar.aspx?n=25466684&&u=9a32ce2e-626d-42bd-8b0b-e0b43a75465e&&c=6272&&m=i  http://news2.globalnews.com.co/noticia  https://noticias.caracoltv.com/cali/esfuerzos-han-sacado-de-cuidados-intensivos-farallones-de-cali-afectado-por-mineria-ilegal-ie214  http://storage05.globalnews.com.co/Alertas/2018/07/4370080.mp4  https://revistametro.co/2018/07/29/cero-tolerancia-mercurio/  https://www.elespectador.com/noticias/medio-ambiente/una-semana-decisiva-en-la-lucha-contra-el-mercurio-articulo-825141  https://sostenibilidad.semana.com/medio-ambiente/articulo/bosques-del-guaviare-los-mas-apetecidos-por-mafias-come-tierra-durante-tercer-trimestre-de-2018/42331  https://www.rcnradio.com/judicial/corte-constitucional-aprobo-tratado-internacional-contra-el-mercurio  https://www.rcnradio.com/estilo-de-vida/medio-ambiente/eliminacion-de-mercurio-en-mineria-la-nueva-apuesta-en-colombia          Pictures  https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B\_kdAjb4-3YwR3lWSlhKYkg2VDA?usp=sharing |

# 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 |
| Yes |

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

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [GEF5 CEO Endorsement\_PIMS 5035 BD & Mining Colombia\_17DEC13.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5035/213755/1678742/1679023/GEF5%20CEO%20Endorsement_PIMS%205035%20BD%20%26%20Mining%20Colombia_17DEC13.docx) |
| **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.** |
| Civil Society Organizations/NGOs    In the reported period, worked was carried out with:  - Work was continued with Wildlife Conservation Society –WCS- in the implementation of compensations handbook with the community council of Asocasán and in editing of compensations handbook document  - Foro Nacional por Colombia, NRGI and NIMD in topics of training and teaching to members of Congress.  - Work continues with BioInnova on assistance to the 15 companies supported by the project  - Work continues with Foro Interétnico Solidaridad Chocó –FISCH-, Agenda Común and PCN on community strengthening issues  - Work journeys were with Propacífico remained to join efforts in the framework of RAP Pacific.  - Fundación Geopatrimonio provided technical support to the GEF project through the evaluation of environmental and geochemical processes that control the mobility and environmental dynamics of mercury in areas affected by gold mining in the basins of rivers Quito and San Juan Alto (Chocó), and made recommendations on geotechnics and geochemistry for baseline terms for mining projects in Colombia.  - Dejusticia, Guardianes del Atrato and Tierra Digna in the context of the follow-up to the judgment of the Atrato river.  - Fundación Humedales, with which work was done on the protocol for water quality measurement for NNP Farallones.      Indigenous Peoples    Between June and December 2018, the indigenous perspective was finally included into the inputs of territorial planning made for Vigía del Fuerte, Murindó and Frontino.    To obtain the use permit from damagua, an articulation with the Embera indigenous community council of Alto San Juan was made, an indigenous authority that participated in the updating of the management plan and submitted a formal request to Codechocó.      Private Sector    - Ezquiaga, a private company hired by the DNP as operator of the modern POTs For Buenaventura and Quibdó, and the POD for the department of Chocó (joint work journeys and coordination of information)  - La Imaginada, company hired to design and program the online payment and booking platform www.passeo.com.co, and to design, illustrate and lay out the digital publication called &quot;businesses that endeavor on biodiversity in Biogeographic Chocó 2019”.  - Crepes and Waffles, with which continues supporting the generation of trade agreements for the purchase of palm hearts from the company supported by the project: Planeta.  - Grupo Estelar and Ananda Spa, a company that has generated a trade agreement with the company supported by project Selvacéutica and is using biocosmetic products from this company in the Spa of its main hotels in Bogotá and Villavicencio.  - Alimentos Secos Alsec, a company that has signed a trade agreement with Planeta, for the purchase of acai pulp.  - Mola Sasa, company with which is designing a joint collection with Arte y Joya, that will be launched, first at the national level and then in the USA.  - Minka Dev, a company that is helping in the market access process for the initiatives supported by the project.  - Agra arquitectos, a company specializing in the design and construction of tourist accommodation, with which the Caleta cabin is being build; the last visit by this company was conducted in October 2018 and received the final report in September 2018.  Ingecol SAS, lead the execution of the project called “General review and adjustment of the schemes for 18 municipalities in the department of Chocó – bpin 201700003018”, which is carried out with funds of the General System of Royalties (SGR in Spanish) through the Regional Compensation Fund (FCR in Spanish).      GEF Small Grants Program    The Small Grants Program - PPD GEF project implemented and executed by UNDP and this GEF (Conservation of landscapes impacted by mining in Biogeographic Chocó), continue to implement the joint work plan related to co-financing and support for sustainable use of biodiversity initiatives. In this last period, support focused on market access by the supported companies.      Other Partners    • Congress of the Republic  • Army  • Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS in Spanish)  • Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)  • In the context of the follow-up to the Atrato river Judgment: PGN, CGR, Office of the Ombudsman and the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH in Spanish)  • UNODC Simci  • Search for alliances and sustainability of actions with the Universities of Glasgow and Nottingham and the UK Embassy in Colombia  • Work with Universidad de Cartagena ended as for the publishing of results in the measurement and analysis of mercury in the crops and fish in the project's area of influence.  • Work continued with Universidad de Los Andes in pacific region planning  • With Universidad Javeriana of Cali, work was done in the publishing of the curriculum made within the framework of the project for a diploma course in environmental-mining issues: &quot;Territory, Biodiversity and Development Challenges in the Pacific&quot;.  • In the framework of Visión Pacífico, work continued with the MADS, RAP Pacífico, DNP, GEF, World Bank, UN (UNDP, FAO, UNIDO), WWF, USAID, EU, Propacífico, among other entities of regional and local levels.  • The Forests and Biodiversity Area of MADS, Codechocó, CVC, CRC, Corpoamazonía, Corpochivor, Coporación Biocomercio, Universidad Distrital, Universidad Javeriana, IAvH, which drafted the decree amending Decree 1075/16, concerning the accuracy, inclusion and expansion of articles relating to NWFPS.  • Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico (IIAP), led the updating of the management plan of damagua.  • National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNP)  • The Autonomous Regional Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Chocó (Codechocó)  • Technological University of Choco (UTCh)  • On territorial planning topics: mayors’ offices of Tadó, Murindó, Medio Atrato, Vigía del Fuerte, Bojayá, Frontino, Buenaventura and Quibdó  • The NPD made feedback to the following documents: &quot;Considerations to include elements of the differential ethnic approach to the rural component in the territorial planning in the Colombian Pacific&quot;, and &quot;Practical Guide for the formulation or adjustment of environmental management plans of ancestral and collective territories of black communities in the Colombian Pacific&quot;.  • Results of the FAO-UNIDO project were presented, and possible continuity options were identified for actions through GEF6.  • Partnership For Forest, English investment fund that will finance the scaling phase of one of the companies supported by the project, Planeta, with an investment of £640,000 (USD 800,000).  • Acumen, American investment fund that will finance the escalation phase of two of the companies supported by the project: Selvacéutica and Asprodema, with an investment of USD 250,000 for each |

# 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.