

IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION MEMORANDUM (ICM)

A. BASIC TRUST FUND INFORMATION

<i>Most basic information should be automatically linked to SAP TF Master Data and IBTF</i>		
<p>TF Name: GEF3 MSP- Colombia: Naya Biological Corridor in the Munchique-Pinche Sector Project TF Number: TF053084 Task Team Leader Name/TF Managing Unit: Juan Pablo Ruiz / 7631 - LCSEN TF Amount (as committed by donors): \$725,000 Recipient of TF funds: The Center for Research in Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems – CIPAV Foundation Type of TF: Free-standing Single/Multi Donor: Multi Donor Donor(s) Name(s): TF602001 TF Program Source Code: GEFIA Purpose of TF: Technical Assistance & Advisory Services – Bank TF Approval/IBTF Clearance Date: Not available TF Activation Date: 12/31/2003 TF Closing Date(s): 06/30/07 Date of ICM Submission to TFO: Cost and Financing Table:</p>		
Cofinancier	Original	Actual
GEF	725,000	725,000
IBRD/IDA		
Recipient (CIPAV Foundation)	1	30,000
Other	825,000	380,000 ²
Rating Summary		
Category	Rating	
Overall TF Outcome	Satisfactory	
Overall Risk to Development Outcome	Significant	
Bank Performance	Satisfactory	
Recipient Performance	Satisfactory	

¹ Original cofinancing estimated for CIPAV Foundation in project brief is included in the *Other* category, as initially the grant recipient was to be a Consortium of NGOs whose cofinancing commitments were calculated jointly (see Section B.2.V below explaining changes in TF design).

² Actual cofinancing from *Other* project partners was lower than originally expected (see Sections B.4 and C.5 below for details).

B. TRUST FUND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND DESIGN

1. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Development Objective

The Trust Fund (TF) original objective was to establish an integrated ecosystem management program in the area of the Naya Biological Corridor in the Munchique-Pinche Sector, integrating the use and management of biodiversity while encouraging biodiversity-friendly sustainable agricultural production systems. This main objective remained unchanged throughout the TF implementation.

The specific objectives were to:

- a) Adopt a long term strategy that allows the conservation and sustainable management of protected natural ecosystems that contain biodiversity of global importance and are natural areas that are threatened by human intervention;
- b) Create a biological corridor between core conservation areas;
- c) Integrate biodiversity conservation with the implementation of sustainable production systems; and
- d) Develop environmental land use planning within the ethnic and social dynamics of Afro-Colombian groups, the Paeces and Eperara-Siapidaara indigenous communities.

There was a change regarding TF beneficiaries. During TF execution, the corridor's borders and area of influence were accurately defined in a participatory process, in response to ongoing regional, municipal and local conservation and environmental plans and projects. Consequently, three sites were targeted for project activities in the municipalities of Morales, El Tambo and Argelia (see Section 2. Part II below). In this area, no on-going conservation processes led by Afro-Colombian or Eperara-Siapidaara communities were identified, which is why they were excluded from the process. TF beneficiaries consisted mainly of peasant and Paeces indigenous communities.

2. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Activities/Components

I. DATA COLLECTION AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

Original activities included:

- i. Compiling existing bibliographical information on biophysical, socioeconomic and cultural aspects of the Munchique-Pinche Corridor;
- ii. Sharing this information with the communities and complementing the dissemination process with workshops inviting representatives from each site;
- iii. Collecting missing data using Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA) through expeditions field guided as much as possible by expert scientists, coupled with traditional knowledge and local leaders;
- iv. Standardizing data in a GIS database;
- v. Elaborating 5 thematic maps (vegetal cover, geology and geomorphology, cultural socioeconomic, land use, and key threats); and

vi. Supporting a participatory zoning process through workshops with the involved actors

This component and related activities were carried out without changes from the original project design.

II. CONSOLIDATION AND PROMOTION OF PROTECTED AREAS

This TF component was designed to work in the consolidation of existing protected areas as well as in the promotion of new areas under different IUCN categories for protection. The project brief identified 87.329 hectares legally declared as protected areas (PAs) and set a target of approximately 137.000 additional hectares to be established as protected areas, as is shown in Table 1.

DECLARED			
TYPE OF AREA	LOCATION	Ha.	Municipality
1.State	National Park Munchique	44,700	Tambo
2.Private	Reserva Tambito	3,629	Tambo
3. Farming communities	Reserva del Micay	10,000	El Tambo
4.Indigenous Paeces	Altitude greater than 2700 masl between the reserves of Honduras, Chimborazo and Agua Negra	29,000	Morales
TOTAL DECLARED AREA		87,329	
PROPOSED			
1. State	Areas of conservation identified in municipal land use planning	30,000	Suarez and El Tambo
2.Afrocolombian communities	Cerro Napi and Cerro Guapi	25,000	Guapi and Timbiqui
	The high watershed of the river Chuare	5,000	Lopez de Micay
3.Indigenous communities – Eperara-Siapidaara	Cerro Timbiqui	25,000	Timbiqui
4. Farming communities	High watershed of the river Huisito	10,000	El Tambo
	Naranjal Reserve	5,000	Argelia
	Cerro Pinche	37,000	Argelia
TOTAL PROPOSED AREAS		137,000	

However, assessments carried out to select conservation areas that would receive technical and financial support from the TF found that the information regarding PAs was not accurate, according to the following findings:

- The Munchique National Park was the single protected area officially declared.
- At the time of project formulation (2002- 2003), the Regional System of PAs in the Cauca Department (SIRAP-Cauca) was not well developed. Precise information regarding on-going conservation initiatives leading to the establishment of PAs was not available until after 2004 when the National Parks Authority and the Regional Environmental Authority (CRC) actively began consolidating SIRAP-Cauca. Moreover, the TF contributed greatly to this process through the identification of local on-going conservation initiatives.
- The size reported for certain areas was overestimated: the Tambito Private Reserve covers only 1,100 ha; the entire area of the three Indigenous Reserves in the municipality of Morales (Honduras, Chimborazo and Agua Negra) is 27,000 ha, but only 338 ha are found above 2,700 m.a.s.l. In addition, indigenous reserves (*Resguardos*) are not considered PAs.

- Certain PA conservation initiatives identified during TF formulation had not defined their boundaries correctly; this is the case for Naranjal Reserve and Cerro Pinche in the municipality of Argelia.
- The areas identified for conservation in the municipal land use planning instruments cannot be considered as PAs as they are merely initiatives that should be officially declared by the corresponding environmental authority, according to the selected PA management category. These were the type of areas identified in the Municipalities of Suárez, Morales and El Tambo.
- The PAs proposed in the territories of Afrocolombian and Eperara-Siapidaara indigenous communities have not had ongoing conservation processes according to local actors involved in TF implementation.

In light of the above, targets and PA selection were adjusted to fit local conditions taking into consideration:

- The corridor's actual borders
- Active ongoing conservation community-based PAs initiatives
- Legal status of PA declaration, boundaries and correct demarcation
- PAs to be supported in the framework of the Regional System of Protected Areas
- The presence of illegally armed groups
- Budgetary restrictions

Four (4) PAs in the three municipalities targeted for project activities received technical and financial support from the Trust Fund:

Name of Protected Areas	IUCN and/or national category of PA	Extent in hectares of PA (Ha)
Tambito	Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area // Private Reserve	1,100
Santa Clara – Naranjal	Managed Resource Protected Area // Municipal Natural Reserve	13,320
Pico de Aguila	Managed Resource Protected Area// Managed Resource Indigenous Protected Area	2,081
Nature Reserve Network in La Gallera	Managed Resource Protected Area//Natural Private Reserve	290 ha in 11 peasant farms
Total		16,791

The activities planned under this component were developed in coordination with the Administrative Unit of the National Natural Parks System (UAESPNN) and the Regional Environmental Authority (CRC) in the framework of the Regional System of Protected Areas (SIRAP) for the Cauca Department. These activities included: (i) regional and community-based workshops for the definition, delimitation and constitution of new areas, and (ii) the consolidation of existing protected areas. The underlying condition for both was the provision of adequate resources to establish community-based management programs.

The consolidation of an environmental education center in the Munchique National Park was aborted due to the theft of the construction materials by an

illegally armed group as well as considerable public unrest in the area. The steering committee, with the participation of the Task Manager, approved the cancellation of the construction of the education center, which partially helped alleviate the budget reduction due to the revaluation of the Colombian peso. As a compensation measure, training activities in sustainable natural resource management and production systems were increased in the buffer zones of the Munchique National Park, resulting in a higher number of pilot farms with sustainable production systems in this area.

III. Sustainable Production and Natural Resources Management

The original objective of this TF component was to pilot Sustainable Production Systems (SPS) projects and the sustainable use of biodiversity in rural landscapes in 3 pilot areas: Nuclei Paeces, Nuclei Munchique, Nuclei Argelia.

The activities carried out in support of this component included:

- (i) establishing interest groups (adults, young people and students) and training them in biodiversity friendly sustainable systems, and
- (ii) undertaking culturally differentiated training activities in SPS.

Originally, the eastern flank was to implement SPS in at least 15 pilot farms, while the western flank was to undertake forestry certification with support of the Working Group for Forest Certification for Colombia guaranteed by FSC (Forestry Stewardship Council) and supported by the WWF. Activities related to forestry certification were not undertaken during TF execution due to the redefinition of the project area.

IV. Education and Communication on the Munchique Pinche Corridor

A communication and education strategy was originally included in the Trust Fund to operate at various levels: a) locally and regionally by means of radio documentaries, videos and programs; b) nationally through a multimedia presentation and a web site; and c) peasant-to-peasant experience and knowledge exchange. The activities were undertaken without modification.

V. Project Management

This component was defined to promote organizational strengthening of the consortium of NGOs executing the project and to ensure adequate trust fund execution.

The consortium was not established following recommendations from the World Bank's Legal Vice- Presidency in the sense that a joint venture between three independent organizations, not having corporate body could not be the grant recipient. Therefore CIPAV acted as project executing agency, setting up subsidiary agreements with ATIZO and PROSELVA to transfer funds for the execution of TF activities in accordance with their experience. Besides this change in the implementation arrangement, activities were executed as established in

the original TF design.

3. Outcome Indicators

The expected outcomes through the trust fund implementation in the Munchique–Pinche Corridor were:

1. Corridor delimited and zoned in a participatory manner.
2. Network of protected areas established.
3. Three Pilot Areas for sustainable production and natural resources use implemented
4. Munchique–Pinche Corridor known by decision makers at local, regional, and national level
5. Executing organizations strengthened for the continuing development of Munchique–Pinche Corridor.

The following table contains the performance benchmarks that were measured in the assessment of project outcomes³:

COMPONENT 1. DATA COLLECTION AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

EXPECTED TRUST FUND OUTCOMES	INDICATORS		STATUS
1. Corridor delimited and zoned in a participatory	Existing information about biodiversity, land use, and socio-economic and cultural aspects of the		Complete
PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	STATUS AT TRUST FUND CLOSING
	1.1. Two desk-studies about biophysical, socio-economic and cultural aspects of the Munchique Pinche Corridor	0	Complete
	1.2. Eleven fieldtrips to verify and share the biophysical, socio-economic and cultural information with representatives from social groups in each region	0	Complete

	1.2 Eleven fieldtrips to verify and share the biophysical, socio-economic and cultural information with representatives from social groups in each region	0	Complete
	1.3 Three field trips to collect the additional primary level biophysical, socio-economic and cultural information	0	Complete
	1.4. Six thematic maps as inputs for the preliminary zoning	0	Complete
	1.5. Eleven workshops to analyse and define the final zoning of the Munchique -Pinche Corridor	0	Complete
	1.6. Design of monitoring program for the Munchique Pinche Corridor based on the baseline and annual land use changes	0	Complete

COMPONENT II. CONSOLIDATION AND PROMOTION OF PROTECTED AREAS

EXPECTED TRUST FUND OUTCOMES	INDICATORS		STATUS
2. Network of protected areas established	Biophysical and sociological studies of the potential for the delineation and establishment of protected areas with input from local communities		Complete
	Inclusion of 4 new conservation areas in the Regional Protected Areas System		Complete
	Implementation of management and monitoring plans approved by local communities		Complete
PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	STATUS AT TRUST FUND CLOSING
2. Consolidation and Promotion of Protected Areas in the MUNCHIQUE PINCHE CORRIDOR	2.1. Eleven workshops to identify applicable criteria in defining the new protected areas system which will be comprised of existing protected areas and three new areas	0	Complete
	2.2 Six events (touring workshops), for the delimitation, selection and participatory creation of new protected areas	0	Complete
	2.3 Two workshops to organize and integrate the protected areas	0	Complete
	2.4. The design and execution of a management plan for the Tambito Reserve	0	Complete
	2.5. The strengthening of three training centres in the Munchique National Park. Capacity at these centers will be improved to provide specialized training in the management of protected areas and biodiversity conservation	0	0

Component III. Sustainable Production and Natural Resources Management

EXPECTED TRUST FUND OUTCOMES	INDICATORS		STATUS
3. Three Pilot Areas for sustainable production and natural resources sustainable use implemented	3.1. Management Plan for 10 Micro-watersheds in the 3 pilot areas designed		Complete
	3.2. Development of a monitoring system for land use change in the three pilot areas		Complete
PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	STATUS AT TRUST FUND CLOSING
3. Sustainable Production and Natural Resources Management in the MUNCHIQUE - PINCHE CORRIDOR:	3.1 Four courses on Sustainable Production Systems, Forest Management, and Certification	0	Complete The course in Forest certification was not undertaken due to redefinition of the TF area during implementation.
	3.2 Four training events and four mobile courses for: (a) participatory planning and environmental management, for biological diversity, systems of production, and environmental monitoring; (b) forest sector planning	0	Complete Forest sector planning was not undertaken due to the redefinition of the Trust Fund area during implementation.
	3.3. Four training events for young people from Afrocolombian, indigenous and farming communities on the following themes: (a) Recognition of the value of traditional systems of production and sustainable use; (b) development and application of technologies of sustainable agriculture; (c) environmental monitoring; and (d) methods for participatory research	0	Complete Afrocolombian communities did not participate in TF implementation due to redefinition of the area.
	3.4. Implementation of Sustainable Production Systems on at least 15 farms, and of Forestry Management Plans in at least 3 forest areas	0	29 pilot farms implemented

Component IV. Education and Communication on the Munchique Pinche Corridor

EXPECTED TRUST FUND OUTCOMES	INDICATORS		STATUS
4. Munchique – Pinche Corridor known by decision makers at local, regional, and national level.	4.1 Munchique – Pinche Corridor present in the Local, Regional, National Development Plans		Complete
	4.2 Local, Regional, National organization actively promoting the Munchique – Pinche Corridor		Complete
PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	STATUS AT TRUST FUND CLOSING

4. Education and Communication in the Munchique Pinche Corridor	4.1. Eight training events for 30 community leaders in organizational processes, environmental land use planning and GIS	0	Complete
4. Education and Communication in the Munchique Pinche Corridor	4.2. An educational training		Complete
EXPECTED TRUST FUND OUTCOMES	INDICATORS		STATUS
4. Education and Communication in the Munchique Pinche Corridor	Munchique Pinche Corridor CIPAV Foundation successful in administrative and organizational processes and local organizations PROSELVA and ATIZO strengthened	0	Complete
4. Education and Communication in the Munchique Pinche Corridor	4.3. Four media productions (a book, a website and a multimedia presentation) and a further funding of the Munchique - Pinche Corridor	0	Complete
PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	STATUS AT TRUST FUND CLOSING
	5.1. Administrative, organizational and accounting system compatible with the procedures of the implementing agency placed into operation by CIPAV FOUNDATION as executing agency, and five (5) training modules developed in these matters to strengthen PROSELVA and ATIZO	0	Complete Pending final book on Trust Fund lessons learned and conclusions, which is in progress
	5.2. Two (2) meetings per year of the Steering Committee	0	50% - meetings were held once a year.
	5.3. Four (4) meetings per year of the Technical Committee and meeting with other local institutions and organizations working in the Munchique Pinche Corridor	0	3 Technical Committee meetings were held per year, while 6 meetings were held with local institutions and organizations.
	5.4. One (1) workshop per year to socialize the Trust Fund development	0	Complete

All TF products are available at <http://munchiquepinche.cipav.org.co>

4. Other Significant Changes in Trust Fund Design

TF execution suffered minor changes due to external circumstances and institutional dynamics. Relations were established with UAESPNN (the National Parks Authority) and CRC (the regional autonomous environment corporation) in the framework of the Regional System of PAs (SIRAP-Cauca), which served to support some project activities. However, cofinancing commitments from environmental institutions and municipalities were lower than expected in the project brief due to the low priority given at the time to these matters and consequently the low allocation of financial resources.

TF was also affected by two external circumstances: i) the revaluation of the Colombian peso during Trust Fund execution (from 3,000 to 1,800), which meant a significant reduction in the available budget for certain activities related to training in sustainable production and natural resources sustainable use, publications and consultant expenditures; and ii) the presence of illegally armed groups in the corridor area, which meant delays and adjustments in the timing of some field-based activities as far as it was not possible for the project team to visit the area.

Finally, regarding the schedule of trust fund implementation, the team requested and obtained a three (3) month extension. This extension was granted for two reasons: (i) conflict in the region due to illicit coca cultivation and territorial battles between various armed groups that led to several delays in the TF implementation, and (ii) a five-month delay in the initial disbursement of resources to the special account.

C. OUTCOME

1. Relevance of TF Objectives, Design and Implementation
<p>This TF was consistent with the GEF Strategic Priorities related to Biodiversity in the consolidation of Protected Areas Systems and mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes. At a national level, this TF was relevant to country strategies related to the consolidation of regional and national PA systems. It provides important lessons for work in PA buffer zones, as it put in place a biological corridor that included several aspects of the conservation mosaic figure under implementation by the <i>GEF National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund Project</i>. Additionally, the focus on improving livelihoods through execution of sustainable production systems was relevant to CAS economic development objectives and Millennium Development Goals related to the reduction of poverty and the achievement of environmental sustainability.</p>
2. Achievement of TF Development Objective
<p>The overall development objective of the TF was to establish an integrated ecosystem management program in the area of the Naya Biological Corridor in the Munchique-Pinche Sector, integrating the use and management of biodiversity while encouraging biodiversity-friendly sustainable agricultural production systems. Based on the following 3 indicators established to measure achievement of TF Development Objective, it is possible to state that the overall objective was accomplished satisfactorily:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="246 1186 1403 1470">1. 60% of the corridor under different schemes for conservation and sustainable use - Currently 240,293 ha, equivalent to 83% of Munchique-Pinche Corridor, are under different conservation and sustainable use schemes according to the municipal land use planning instruments. The indicator is rated Satisfactory. However, it is important to highlight that the areas considered for conservation or sustainable use under municipal land use planning are not officially declared PAs in the Colombian environmental legislation and more work is needed in this regard.<li data-bbox="246 1507 1403 1722">2. Land use and management plans for the Munchique-Pinche Corridor produced and in the process of implementation, considering the corridor as a dynamic and functional unit of planning – The land use planning and management strategy undertook comprehensive activities at various scales of intervention: a) the farm; b) the micro-watershed; c) the protected areas and 4) the Munchique-Pinche Corridor. <p>At the farm level, three pilot areas for sustainable production systems and natural resources management were implemented with a total number of 29 pilot farms. Management plans were developed to improve the planning of land uses toward environmental friendly productive systems. Training activities</p>

reached 22 villages, 10 rural schools and 150 peasant families, which adopted technologies/techniques such as basic animal production infrastructure, food and fodder security banks, manure and organic wastes recycling through plastic biogas plants and earthworm cultivation, and raising small livestock species.

At the watershed level, management plans for 10 micro-watersheds were accomplished. This activity was carried out in the same areas selected for sustainable production systems and protected areas activities. This selection enabled TF activities to focus on three sites and better engage local communities in the overall project execution.

At the protected areas and Corridor levels, activities were undertaken in the framework of the Regional System of Protected Areas (SIRAP) of the Cauca Department. Management plans for four protected areas were developed and a management guideline for the corridor area was developed in a participatory process with representatives from municipalities and local organizations. In addition, the municipalities of El Tambo, Argelia and Morales incorporated the Munchique-Pinche Corridor as an integral part of their Local System of PAs through local laws signed by the municipal council, authority that rules land use at this level.

The indicator is therefore rated Satisfactory.

3. **At least 60% of the conservation areas established** – This work was coordinated with the participation of UAESPNN and CRC in the framework of the Regional System of Protected Areas. As far as it was not possible to advance in more municipalities due to budget restrictions caused by the COP revaluation, activities focused on the consolidation of Tambito Natural Reserve and on supporting three (3) new PAs, in the process of official declaration at the end of TF implementation.

Actual coverage in terms of hectares of new PAs was lower than expected in the project brief, reaching approximately 12.26% of the proposed conservation areas established, due to reasons explained above. The indicator is rated Moderately Satisfactory

3. Efficiency

As it was previously mentioned, the TF was affected by the COP revaluation, from 3,000 to 1,800 pesos per dollar, which meant an important budget reduction. There was also a five-month delay for the first disbursement of funds to the TF special account. In addition, there were security problems in the area due to the presence of illegally armed groups, which hindered fieldwork at certain times. In order to overcome these situations, safety measures were taken and most of the TF activities were focused on three sites, with close participation from the local communities. A three-month extension period was approved for the TF closing.

Under these circumstances, and despite time and resources spent in adjusting project area as part of the participatory planning stage under Component 1, the TF is considered to have been adequately managed and coordinated, and the funds efficiently used to achieve project objectives. The efficiency is rated as Satisfactory.

4. Development Impacts, including those that are Unintended/Unrelated to TF Objectives

The coordination of activities with UAESPNN and CRC for the promotion of PAs and the Munchique–Pinche corridor helped strengthened Cauca's Regional System of PAs. It allowed for training activities on environmental and PA-related issues to benefit local communities beyond the Munchique–Pinche corridor borders, reaching 15 municipalities of the Cauca Department and around 60 community leaders who were qualified on the subject. Institutional coordination also helped ensure training and technical support for the consolidation of Tambito Private Reserve and for the implementation of management plans for three new PAs: Santa Clara-Naranjal Municipal Reserve, Pico de Aguila Indigenous PA, and a network of 11 nature reserves owned by peasant farmers.

The pilot farms demonstrated to be a valid strategy to exchange knowledge regarding sustainable production systems on a peasant-to-peasant basis. This learning process has enabled improved food security, natural resources management and productivity at farm level.

The work undertaken to train members of Municipal Councils was an additional impact that helped establish Municipal Systems of PAs in Morales, El Tambo and Argelia and allowed for the inclusion of the Munchique-Pinche Corridor, as a regional initiative to conserve biodiversity, in municipal laws ruled by the Municipal Councils.

The project team was successful at leveraging co-financing funds and in-kind contributions from external donors other than public authorities (for almost 50% of the total amount of the TF budget). These funds were invested simultaneously during TF implementation period. Three new projects were financed that served to some extent to balance the budget deficit resulting from the COP revaluation and to support operational expenses and training activities on PAs and land use planning. Additional funding leveraged from *Conservation International*

expanded project impact, as far as it was possible to develop a Payment for Environmental Services scheme for the protection of watersheds supplying rural aqueducts in the indigenous zone of Morales.

As acknowledged earlier, contributions from environmental institutions and municipalities were lower than expected, although in-kind support from UAESPNN and CRC was received in the framework of activities developed jointly for SIRAP-Cauca.

5. Overall TF Outcome

Overall TF outcome is rated Satisfactory as its development objectives and expected outcomes were achieved despite the above-mentioned difficulties. TF outcomes are relevant to illustrate possible alternatives to integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use issues successfully, as well as to exemplify an effective conservation mosaic, as defined under GEF National Biodiversity and Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund (P091932) project currently under execution.

Project impacts related to improved institutional coordination, local organization and learning, as well as additional investments in project areas by other partners also contribute to the Satisfactory Overall TF outcome rating.

D. RISK TO DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME

<p>1. Follow-On Results and/or Investment Activities</p> <p><i>Activity/Investment:</i> _____ Recipient/Other Investment; <u> X </u> Grant Project/Program; _____ Bank Project; _____ IFC Financial Project/Activity, Other (explain)</p> <p>This Trust Fund obtained over US\$300,000 in additional grant funds from <i>Conservation International</i> to develop a pilot Payment for Environmental Services scheme, as well as in-kind contributions from environmental institutions at regional level.</p>
<p>2. Replicability</p> <p>This TF has generated useful lessons to the consolidation of biological corridors, conservation mosaics and other conservation/production land management schemes. Linkages are being sought with related initiatives in Colombia such as the <i>GEF National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund Project</i> and the <i>Biocommerce Fund</i> supported by the <i>GEF Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity in the High Andes Region</i> project. Proposals were presented to the Dutch Embassy, <i>Conservation International</i> and the National PA Conservation Trust Fund; however, the team was unable to obtain follow-up financing to further consolidate the Munchique-Pinche Corridor's management plan nor to continue promoting sustainable production systems generated by the TF.</p>
<p>2. Overall Risk to Development Outcome</p> <p>The conceptual and methodological approach followed for the implementation of the conservation corridor, based on institutional and public participation, meant coordinating the efforts, resources and motivations of different participants in order to develop a bottom-up land use planning process, starting at the farm, watershed and municipal levels up to the regional level in the western mountain range of the Cauca Department.</p> <p>The 3.5-years period for implementation and US \$725,000 budget is considered limited to ensure such process for all municipalities in the area, and financial, technical and political support is required to consolidate TF outcomes. Therefore, the risk for the overall outcome is rated as Significant.</p> <p>The following table reviews the risk for each TF outcome:</p>

TRUST FUND OUTCOMES	RISK AT TRUST FUND CLOSING:	Rate
1. Corridor delimited and zoned in a participatory manner	<p>The recognition of the Munchique –Pinche Corridor Area by the environmental authorities at regional and national levels and by 3 municipalities in their land use planning, as well as the corridor's integration to the National and Regional System of Protected Areas processes are positive factors contributing to maintain this outcome in the following years.</p> <p>However, sustainability depends on the technical, financial and political support given by the environmental institutions, municipalities and community-based organizations to accompany the local and regional land use planning processes initiated by the TF.</p>	Significant
2. Network of protected areas established	<p>The TF supported the processes to consolidate and officially declare four (4) protected areas under different management categories with their corresponding management plans. Given that these areas were included in the framework of the Regional System of Protected Areas –Sirap, the Municipalities were committed to supporting these initiatives; there are other organizations supporting these initiatives and this network is expected to remain in the long term.</p>	Moderate
3. Three Pilot Areas for sustainable production and natural resources sustainable use implemented	<p>The three pilot areas and 29 pilot farms were established. In addition, producer organizations were strengthened in the three pilot areas. The time to consolidate this process was limited; however, the farmers have incorporated sustainable production schemes in their current agricultural practices</p>	Moderate
4. Munchique – Pinche Corridor known by decision makers at local, regional, and national level	<p>The corridor area was promoted at the local, regional and national levels. It has been incorporated into the regional land use planning by the environmental institutions, in the framework of the National and Regional Systems of Protected Areas. Financial, technical and political support is required to maintain this outcome.</p>	Moderate
5. Executing organizations strengthened for the continuing development of the Munchique-Pinche Corridor	<p>The organizations strengthened with the TF implementation (ATIZO, PROSELVA and 3 producer organizations) require more financial and technical support to consolidate conservation and production processes.</p>	Significant

E. PERFORMANCE

1. Bank
The Bank's performance as Implementing Agency is rated Satisfactory in carrying out its responsibilities to support all the TF related-activities. Technical and administrative matters were solved efficiently, on time and at least two missions were undertaken yearly by the Bank Staff to follow-up on field activities.
2. Recipient (for Recipient-executed TFs only)
The recipient's performance is rated Satisfactory, as CIPAV was able to undertake project activities and achieve expected outcomes despite adverse public order situations and budget deficit to COP revaluation.

F. LESSONS LEARNED / RECOMMENDATIONS

- The conceptual and methodological approach developed in the TF implementation is useful for future projects in the consolidation of biological corridors, conservation mosaics and other conservation/production schemes.
- During project formulation and before its implementation, agreements should be signed with key stakeholders (municipalities, environmental authorities, national parks, private reserve associations and especially local communities), clearly stating their commitment to the project and their willingness to participate. These agreements should also define the applicable approach to determine boundaries of the PAs to be established.
- Without accurate, verified information on the area of potential project sites, data on ha or km² should not be included in project brief, but only their location identified. If project preparation resources are sufficient, land surveys could be financed to determine exact coverage. In addition, secondary sources of information on site boundaries should be clearly identified in project brief, along with their level of reliability and margin of error, if they are not to be thoroughly verified during project formulation.
- An implementation period of three years is considered insufficient to reach the sustainability of the different processes undertaken in the TF development.
- TF design and implementation should focus from the start on supporting linkages with existing institutions and designing a strategy for financial sustainability.
- Greater results-dissemination efforts are needed in other areas not intervened by project.
- Activities for TF implementation should take into consideration the opportunities provided by ongoing community-based conservation initiatives as well as the institutional context, to allow for outcome sustainability and larger-scale impacts
- Focusing TF activities on a limited number of sites for different levels of land use planning (farm, watersheds, PAs) and capacity building was a key strategy to achieve expected outcomes and overcome problems encountered during implementation. However, targeting TF activities in few project sites may result in having certain actors and potential beneficiaries' feeling excluded from project activities.

- An adequate selection of project beneficiaries and community leaders for field activities is an important matter to ensure project success: beneficiaries must demonstrate the level of commitment required to make use of the knowledge imparted and the willingness to share it.
- Administrative capacities of the executing agencies and other partners affect project implementation. Human and financial resources must be allocated to strengthen grass-root organizations in this type of community-based projects, as successfully demonstrated by this TF.
- Strategies are needed to bridge the gap between grass-root work and national/regional policy developments and programs. TF lacked a strategic approach to guarantee that its positive results were integrated into ongoing national work.

G. ICM PROCESSING AND COMMENTS

1. Preparation

TTL at Approval: Juan Pablo Ruiz

TTL at Closing: Juan Pablo Ruiz

Comment of TTL at Closing:

Prepared by (if other than TTL): Antonio Solarte, Project Coordinator, and CIPAV team, with support from Mónica Rodríguez, WB STC

Date Submitted to Approving Manager:

2. Approval

Manager:

Date Approved by Manager:

Manager's Comment:

3. TFO Evaluation of ICM Quality

TFO Reviewer:

TFO Rating on the Quality of ICM (*Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory*):

Comment and Justification for Rating Given by TFO: