

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

FINAL EVALUATION PROJECT

"INCORPORATION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ASSOCIATED TO AGROBIODIVERSITY IN COLOMBIAN AGRO-ECOSYSTEMS"

PIMS 3883 - Atlas project ID 00074406

UNDP Strategic Plan for the Environment and Sustainable Development: Strengthening national capacities to incorporate the environment and clean energy in national development plans and implementation systems.

Executing Agencies: Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development

Other Associates: Ministry of Culture, Sinchi Institute, Pacific Research Institute IIAP, the National University of Colombia, Association for Rural Development.

Requested by:

The United Nations Program for Development in Colombia

And

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Done by:

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACCG Los Riscales	National Association of Community Councils the Riscales
AATI	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities
ADC	Association for Rural Development
AICO	Indigenous regional organization Nariño and Cauca
AP	Protected Area
RAP	Annual Project Report
ASIOKENDO	JuribidáChori Indian Association
ASMUCOTAR	Women's Association of Tarapacá
ASOINTAM	Association of Indigenous Authorities of Tarapacá, Amazonas.
ASOREWA	Association of Indigenous Councils of Chocó
ASOYARCOCHA	Association of Farmers and Indigenous People of La Cocha
BD	Biodiversity
CDP	Project Management Committee
CIPAV	Center for sustainable production in farming systems
CITES	Convention on trafficking in endangered species
CO	Local office
CODECHOCO	Regional Autonomous Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Chocó
CORPOAMAZONIA	Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Southern Amazonia
CORPOCHIVOR	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Chivor
CORPONARIÑO	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño
CTA	AfrochocóTerritorial Collective
CNP	National Project Coordinator
DNP	National Planning Department
EIM	Environmental impact assessment
EMT	Mid-Term Evaluation
EN	National Execution
ENBPA	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
FIP	Project Identification Form
HSGE	Tracking tool for managing efficiency
IAvH	Alexander von Humboldt Institute
ICBF	Colombian Institute for Family Welfare
IIAP	Pacific Research Institute
INVIAS	National roads and Territorial Collective Afrochocó
II	Initial report

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAC	Community Action Board
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MAVDT	Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development
M & E	Monitoring and evaluation
MINCULTURA	Ministry of Culture
MININTERIOR	Ministry of Interior and Justice
NPD	National Project Director
OE	Strategic Objective
OPIAC	Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon
ONG	Non-Governmental Organization
PE	Strategic Program
PC	Complete project
PPI	Stakeholder Participation Plan
PSP	Project Preparation Grant
PTM	Medium size project
RIP	Review of project implementation
RTP	Tripartite review
SHAQUIÑÁN	Association of Councils and/or traditional authorities of Nudo de Los Pastos
SENA	National Apprenticeship Service
SINCHI	Institute for Amazonian Research
Tropenbos	Tropenbos International Foundation for Colombia
UAESPNN	Special Administrative Unit of National Parks
UCR	Regional Coordination Unit
UIP	Project Implementation Unit

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

General Project Information

Project Name: Integrating traditional knowledge associated with agro-biodiversity in Colombian agro-ecosystems.

Project Type: FSP

Project identification number (GEF):

Project identification number (IA): 3883.

Implementation Agency: UNDP.

Country: Colombia.

Project duration: Planned for 5 years. The project began in July 2010 and will be completed in July 2015.

Directive Agencies Executing the Project: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

GEF Strategic Programs: Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for the integration of biodiversity (SP 4). Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services (SP 5).

Manufacturing sectors that are direct targets of the project: Agriculture and Forestry.

Background

The AB and CT project was designed with support from the former Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (MAVDT), now the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), which seeks to promote social participation in conservation and protection of agricultural biodiversity and natural ecosystems associated with traditional models of sustainable use and exploitation. It intends to strengthen national policies and standards in order to integrate the traditional knowledge associated with agro biodiversity in the agricultural sector (support SP4) and promotion of marketing chains of agro-biodiversity products (SP5 support) in four regions of Colombia which present globally important ecosystems.

The project objective is the conservation of agro-biodiversity of global, regional and local importance and the associated traditional knowledge, ensuring that sustainable Colombian agro-ecosystems are preserved through the protection and management of agricultural biodiversity (AB) and associated traditional knowledge (CT). The goals of AB and CT Project, which are trying to be met correspond to the guidelines of the OP 3, OP 4, and OP 5 projects which are financed by GEF.

Assessment Rating.

Below is the table of overall grade for the final evaluation , according to the Guide to evaluating the UNDP for projects funded by the GEF, and the results evidenced.

Table 0.Summary of the qualification.

Summary of the performance rating of the Project		
Criterion	Rating	Comments
Monitoring & Evaluation of the Project	16/18	Satisfactory
Implementation of the Implementing and Executing	15/18	Satisfactory
Results	18/20	Satisfactory - Relevant
Catalytic Role	IF	Production of public goods. Demonstrable Results, replicable, scalable.
Sustainability	4 (L)	Likely.

Table 1. Rating table of the Monitoring and Evaluation.

Performance rating of the project		
Criterion	Rating	Comments
Monitoring and Evaluation: Highly Satisfactory (HS), satisfactory (S,) moderately satisfactory (MS), moderately unsatisfactory (MU), unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).		
Overall quality of the M&E	6 (HS)	<p>The information presented in the evaluation documents is true and sufficient to describe the performance of the project, its achievements and difficulties, and allows you to set improvement actions and adaptive management.</p> <p>The project met the standards of monitoring and evaluation established by the GEF, among the tracking tools used and the types of reports used in the draft, are: initial report. Annual Work Plans (PTA). Review of implementation of the project (PIR). Review quarterly reports. Annual reports for review. Meetings of the Board of Directors of the project. Quarterly meetings of monitoring and evaluation between the UNDP and the MADS. Measurement of impact indicators related to benefits to biodiversity. Annual visits to the project sites. Mid-term evaluation. Final evaluation.</p>
Design of M&E at the start of the project	5 (S)	<p>The M&E system raised this well designed allows the traceability of the activities to achieve the objectives of the project, account with sufficient budget and is effective for monitoring indicators and measuring progress according to the document of the project.</p> <p>However presented deficiencies in aspects such as the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and verification of the quid pro quo, consolidation and standardization of the financial information, that were not included in the Plan of M&E.</p>
Implementation of the plan of M&E	5 (S)	<p>The staff of research institutes and participating organizations that implement Letters of Agreement and organizations running Grants do not know adequately the tools activities and procedures of M&E.</p>

Table 2. Rating Table of execution.

Performance rating of the project		
Criterion	Rating	Comments
Implementation of the Implementing and Executing Agencies: Highly Satisfactory (HS), satisfactory (S), moderately satisfactory (MS), moderately unsatisfactory (MU), unsatisfactory (U), highly unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of the implementation/execution of the project	5 (S)	<p>There was a low level of budget in years 1 and 2 of the project, which was offset by a high performance in the years 3 and 4, but that led to delays and desynchronization in the beginning of many activities.</p> <p>Both the UNDP Country Office as the MADS have a limited role in the requirement of the processing of financial information, the justification of expenditure and reporting on the counterpart of the institutions and organizations associated with the project.</p> <p>The project teams were formed by specialists, multidisciplinary, behavioral complementarity in the roles.</p> <p>The establishment of local Technical Committees that developed the guidelines for the implementation of the project in the pilot sites, was a hit of the project, since local gender dynamic that allow you to give continuity to the results.</p>
Implementation of the Implementing Agency	5 (S)	<p>Proper approach in results. Properly administered the UNDP GEF funding, and maintained strict controls on the procurement of goods and services from suppliers and on the recruitment of project staff.</p> <p>UNDP has provided the possibility of using tools such as the Small Grants and the Letters of Agreement to facilitate the MADS the implementation of the project, a factor that speeded up the results, strengthened to the institutions and organizations at the grass roots.</p> <p>The Letters of Agreement with institutions linked to the USIS and the Research Institutes and SINCHI IIAP, the Natural Heritage Foundation and the NGOS ADC, facilitated the interaction of the project with local communities, thereby strengthening the institutions to support the local communities and advise to other institutions for the conservation of agro-ecosystems, the management of agro-biodiversity and protection of the associated traditional knowledge.</p> <p>Moderate generation of synergies and complementarities between the draft AByCT, and other projects implemented by UNDP that could complement and increase the efficiency of the actions for the conservation of biodiversity in the strategic ecosystems intervened.</p> <p>The signing of the protocols for the management of the information of traditional knowledge provided by communities at the project is being processed by the UNDP at the time of the evaluation.</p>

Implementation of the Executing Agency	5 (S)	<p>The MADS undertook major efforts from 2012 to the achievement of the results of the project, progress was reflected in the increase of the budget from this period, in the achievement of results and the products generated, surpassing in large part, the disadvantages of implementation of the period 2010 - 2011.</p> <p>Showed a greater empowerment by the MADS in the implementation of project activities, promoting interaction, concurrency, complementarity and coordination of actions of the project with other public institutions at national level, to the interior of the MADS and SINA to achieve significant advances in the protection of agrobiodiversity, associated traditional knowledge and strategic ecosystems at the global level where such practices are developed.</p> <p>It is necessary to continue to work to the interior of the MADS for position within other areas and branches of the same, articulating the interventions of the different areas to stagger the results in other areas of the country, and include considerations on traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity in the methodologies of intervention in territories.</p> <p>Well same must scale the results to other entities of the National Environmental System - SINA.</p> <p>The MADS continues efforts to the adoption of the policy in conjunction with MININTERIOR, embodied in the agreement of the Mary of Piendamó, Cauca, of the October 23 2013, in addition to performing a proposal of ministerial agreement for the protection of traditional knowledge systems in Colombia, and agreed to protocols of information management of the project with each of the participating organizations.</p>
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Table 3. Rating table of the results.

Performance rating of the project		
Criterion	Rating	Comments
Results: Highly Satisfactory (HS), satisfactory (S) moderately satisfactory (MS), moderately unsatisfactory (MU), unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of the results of the project	6 (HS)	<p>The project has a strong emphasis on the protection of traditional knowledge and ancestral type working topics of cultural, cosmogónico and identity of local communities, with a focus on the conservation of agrobiodiversity and forested ecosystems of global importance. The demonstration projects implemented focused on the recovery of varieties of food security and the strengthening of agricultural practices and family community, promoted and encouraged the traditional management and sustainable extensive forested areas and the species forest timber and non-timber forest products in the pilot sites.</p>

<p>Relevance: relevant (R) or not relevant (NR) *</p> <p>* 2 is the highest rating in this item.</p>	2 (R)	<p>The results are relevant to the objectives of the GEF as support in field the achievement of the objectives of the CBD, troop-contributing effectively to the welfare of the families and participating organizations and to the definition of models of sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Proposed regulation and policy are appropriate to the national legal and policy framework, and contribute to the protection of traditional knowledge and practices consistent with the sustainable conservation of agrobiodiversity and strategic ecosystems.</p>
Effectiveness	5 (S)	<p>He joined the agricultural biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge in the priorities and local, regional and national policies.</p> <p>Through the strengthening of traditional practices and access to markets, protecting the agro-biodiversity in ecosystems of global importance, regional and local.</p> <p>Strengthened the capacity of local organizations and institutions, regional and national for the management of agro-ecosystems, based on the traditional knowledge associated with the agro-biodiversity</p> <p>Raised awareness on the value of the AB and the CT on the part of the decision-makers, communities and their social organizations.</p> <p>We have implemented some activities that for various reasons, usually for inter-agency coordination or institutional will not fully achieve their intended results, for example the case of the late start of activities of counseling by Bio, which were later to the constitution and operation of revolving loan funds, and that did not achieve the sustainability of this practice on the part of some of the organizations linked to the project.</p>
Efficiency	5 (S)	<p>The project was implemented in accordance with the rules, agreements, and international conventions and national biodiversity conservation, agrobiodiversity and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>The project was executed in an efficient manner, as with the available budget is achieved the intended outcomes, however, often the funds for the activities were not provided at appropriate times by delays in administrative formalities of the implementing agencies, executor of the partner institutions and organizations.</p> <p>There were no synchronicity in the beginning of the project and the start of activities by different actors involved in the process of formulating the draft and that invested before the start of the project resources that had been committed to its implementation, generating serious variations in the quid pro quo and the financial structure of the project, and generating dispersion in the implementation of the activities between the various actors.</p>

Table 4. Rating table of the catalytic role.

Performance rating of the project		
Criterion	Rating	Comments
Catalytic Role		
Production of a public good	If	The policy proposal and other products that are generated in the result 1 are public goods that helped and contributed to that in rules, policies and management tools will protect the traditional knowledge associated with the agrobiodiversity and the cultural events related to the same. The demonstration activities of productive systems of family agriculture have led to the revival of local social networks and networks of market, encouraging interaction between generations.
Demonstration	If	The demonstration of activities carried out showed that the traditional productive systems of livelihood and subsistence are highly compatible with the conservation and protection of biological diversity in forested areas, and that its existence and sustainable management directly contribute to the conservation of ecosystems of global importance.
Replicability	If	It has been shown the replica of the productive activities implemented by the communities that are part of the pilot sites, and the continuity of spaces of socialization and awareness in which the strategies and actions of communication and awareness generated by the project are used in areas broader geographical and cultural to promote the products of the agrobiodiversity and educate the public about the importance of the protection of the associated traditional knowledge.
Scale Enlargement	If	The results and demonstration of activities generated by the project have a high probability of being upscaled to low cost at the pilot sites and in the ecoregions that represent, increasing the areas, the number of families and communities involved, and consequently increasing the amount of products generated by the family agriculture, requirement without which it is not possible to start marketing processes.

Table 5. Rating Table of sustainability. Part I.

Performance rating of the project		
Criterion	Rating	Comments
Sustainability: Probable (L); Moderately Likely (ML); Moderately unlikely (MU); unlikely (U).		
Overall probability of risks for sustainability	4 (L)	There are no risks substantial evidence that the main results are maintained after the close of the project.
Financial	4 (L)	<p>It is likely the financial sustainability of the pilots of the demonstration and productive projects implemented for consumption, as it is affecting production systems of family farming, which work with the family labor and community and with economic dynamics that are not based entirely on the money as a unit of exchange, and has the capacity to internalize costs by replacing financial outlays by means of the production and storage of seeds itself, by the production and use of organic inputs, and management activities of low environmental impact.</p> <p>The mechanisms of knowledge management implemented makes it very likely the sustainability of the efforts made with regard to the recovery of traditional knowledge in local environments, at a very low financial costs.</p>
Socioeconomic	4 (L)	<p>The strategy for the implementation of small grants to local communities was appropriate both to improve the coordination of the project and the generation of capabilities in the interested parties to maintain, manage and ensure the conservation of the AB and the CT, sustainability, particularly the management of revolving funds.</p> <p>Was promoted to local organizations and communities, access to mechanisms and sources of public and private funding to enable them to support the development and continuation of the project, and was promoted the practices that generate income, making organizations and communities make proposals and self, which have been consolidated strategies of governance on the issues related to traditional knowledge in agrobiodiversity within their territories, and have been strengthened in channels of production, processing and marketing, generating favorable socio-economic conditions for the sustainability of the project's results, for the reply, and scalability of the actions.</p>

Table 5. Rating Table of sustainability. Part II.

Performance rating of the project		
Criterion	Rating	Comments
Sustainability: Probable (L); Moderately Likely (ML); Moderately unlikely (MU); unlikely (U).		
Institutional Framework and governance	4 (L)	<p>The project developed a high degree of interaction between systemic and institutional sectors public, private, local organizations and communities to ensure the sustainability of the results of conservation and management of the AB and the CT.</p> <p>Strengthened the political framework and national policy, by staggering the importance of the processes of rescue, valuation and use of the traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity in different instances of decision-making, making an impact on local planning instruments to ensure the sustainability of the results in the time and contributes to the achievement of impacts posed as the development plans of the municipalities of Túquerres and Nuquí, life plans of the cliffs communities, Camizcoop, Cimitar, Asoaintam and Quillasinga, and the Special Plan to save in Túquerres, which have incorporated elements of the CT associated to the AB.</p> <p>The project strengthened local governance and territorial management of natural resources and strategic ecosystems at the pilot sites where it was implemented.</p> <p>The project had an impact on the formulation of a National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and in the modification of rules such as the Resolution 970 of 2012 of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) with respect to the seed handling, ensuring the institutional sustainability of the results on the valuation of the agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge and their protection through policy and regulatory instruments.</p>
Environmental	4 (L)	<p>With the exception of environmental perturbations that can generate climate change, environmental aspects are not a risk for the long-term sustainability of the results of the project.</p>

1. Introduction.

1.1. Evaluation Purpose.

The final evaluation should establish the manner in which the project helped to integrate the agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge in national priorities and policies, to raise awareness among decision-makers, to strengthen local capacities for the management of agro-ecosystems through traditional practices, and to promote sharing strategies, marketing and promotion.

Will highlight lessons learned and the factors which are required for their sustainability, making recommendations that can be used to improve the formulation and implementation of similar projects in the future, by community organizations, research institutes and Sinchi IIAP, the Office of Education and Participation of the General Directorate of Environmental Planning and Coordination of the SINA from the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), as the Implementing Agency, and the UNDP Country Office, as Administrator of the financing of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The assessment process begins with an overview of the project, its goals, baseline, goals, outcomes, indicators, sources of verification, assumptions and risks. Conducting an evaluation of the project formulation, implementation and deployment. Revise the process of adoption of those recommendations contained in the array of adaptive management that generated the mid-term evaluation, which were approved by the Steering Committee of the project carried out on 22 August 2013.

1.2. Reach and Methodology.

This Final evaluation was carried out in accordance to the policies and procedures of M&E of the projects financed by UNDP and the GEF, contained in the Guide to carrying out final evaluations of the projects supported by UNDP and the GEF-funded "Guide to evaluating the UNDP for projects funded by the GEF".¹

The final evaluation will continue to develop the project cycle, and the stages set out in the terms of reference, namely:

- Pre-assessment.
- Preparations.
- Application.
- Post-assessment.

The evaluation of the project has the following complementary purposes:

- Promote accountability and transparency, and to assess and disclose the extension of the achievements of the project.
- Summarize the lessons that can help improve the selection, design and implementation of future activities of the UNDP funded by GEF.

¹ Guide to perform final evaluations of the projects supported by UNDP and funded by the GEF. Evaluation Office, United Nations Development Program. 2012.

- Provide feedback on issues that are recurrent in the UNDP portfolio and that need attention, and on the improvements of topics identified earlier.
- Contribute to the overall assessment of the results with regard to achieving the strategic objectives of the GEF directed to the benefit of the global environment.
- Measure the extension of the convergence of the project with other priorities of the UN and UNDP, including harmonization with other results and performance of the framework of United Nations Assistance for the Development (UNDAF) and the Plan of Action for the Program for the country (CPAP) of the UNDP.

The evaluation methodology will use the following mechanisms:

- Examination of the records
- Interviews with stakeholders
- Field Visits
- Questionnaires
- Discussion groups and other participatory techniques for the collection of information.

In the last phase of the evaluation will be carried out a final meeting of check and cross check with the UNDP Country Office and the Project Team, and subsequently a workshop to present the main conclusions, interviews, and the inclusion of the main comments in the Final Evaluation Report, which will be presented to the Steering Committee.

2. Project Description and Development Description

2.1. Problems that the Project tried to address

The project aims to contribute to the generation of processes of normative transformation to harmonize existing policies that conflict with the agreements that promote the conservation of biodiversity, in order to prevent the maintenance of perverse incentives that encourage economic sectors to destroy instead of preserving biodiversity.

2.2. Immediate Objectives and Project Development

The objective of the project to assess is to achieve the conservation of sustainable agro-ecosystems in Colombia, the protection and management of agricultural biodiversity (AB) and associated traditional knowledge (CT), through the strengthening of national policies and standards, integration of agro biodiversity associated to traditional knowledge with the agricultural production sector, promotion of marketing brands of agro-biodiversity products, capacity building of local organizations and communities for the management of agro-ecosystems and CT, and awareness for decision makers, communities and organizations on the value of the AB and CT.

2.3. Established reference indicators

The indicator of the overall project objective is the number of hectares of agro-ecosystems of global importance preserved through the protection and management of the AB and CT.

Here are the benchmarks established in each outcome.

Indicators Result 1

Increased number of environmental, cultural and national agricultural policies that incorporate the AB and TK protection.

Number of instruments of national, regional and local planning incorporating CT and AB in their action plans for agro ecological systems.

Indicators Result 2

Number of hectares under management systems that contribute to the increase of AB and associated knowledge in the Amazon, the Andes and the Chocó through demonstration projects in each pilot site in the indigenous, African communities and farmers.

Number of hectares of forests associated with AB management systems that are preserved and/or recovered in the areas of influence of the demonstration projects.

Number of families incorporating traditional practices in demonstration projects.

Average number of cultivated products per household to contribute to their subsistence.

Number of certified products or certification process

Increased revenue from AB products incorporating CT certificates.

Indicators Result 3

Number of strategies and programs for the protection and promotion of AB and associated, implemented, funded and/or implemented knowledge (by public and private entities at local, national and international level)

Number of families strengthened with traditional practices associated with the management of the AB.

Number of people trained in the development and implementation of marketing plans for products associated with AB and CT.

Number of new cultural and/or recovered practices (rituals, festivals, dances, meetings, festivals, workshops and events) associated with AB.

Number of Institutional Education Plans (IEP) reviewed and edited related to the transmission of CT associated with AB.

A network to facilitate the exchange of information between producers, custodians of seeds, nurseries, community seed banks and other organizations involved in the pilot demonstration projects.

Indicators Result 4

Number of people in associated organizations, informed and aware of the importance of CT/AB.

Number of families in the pilot sites linked to an established network of AB information, information sharing support.

Number of local/community media processes that contribute to reflection, socialization and actions related to the understanding, appreciation and protection of TK/AB and generate participation in the creation of public policies for their protection.

Number of communication products (i.e., video, theater, cultural festivals, etc...)To inform the public and mobilize citizens for the protection of TK and AB.

2.4. Foreseen Results

The project aims to achieve significant results that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity by strengthening the institutional, organizational and community structures at national, regional and local levels, as well as building capacity for the management of agro-biodiversity (AB) and associated traditional knowledge (TK). The results of the project are listed below:

1. Integration of agricultural biodiversity (AB) and associated traditional knowledge (TK) to national priorities and policies.
2. Protection of agro-biodiversity of global, regional and local importance, by strengthening traditional practices and through access to markets.
3. Strengthening local capacity for management of agro-ecosystems and traditional knowledge associated with agro biodiversity.
4. Awareness on the value of AB and CT for decision makers, communities and organizations.

3. Findings

3.1. Design and Project formulation.

Here are the relevant findings regarding the design and formulation of the project.

3.1.1. Logframe and results framework analysis.

Clearly, the project aims to achieve that sustainable Colombian agro-ecosystems are conserved through the protection and management of agricultural biodiversity (AB) and associated traditional knowledge (TK). Its four components are clear and the causal sequence of inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact effect to achieve the objectives.

As part of the actions of adaptive management, we modified the proposed scope for some of the results raised by the project within the implementation schedule. In particular on the outcome of public policy on the part of the MADS for the protection of the CT and the AB, and get two products certified or in the process of being certified situation that a draw through the mechanisms of adaptive management provided by the GEF, to adjust the scope and the indicators "Increase in the number of domestic policies environmental, cultural and agricultural that incorporate the AB and the protection of the CT", "increased revenue from products of AB certificates that incorporate CT" replacing it with "increase of between 5% and 10% in the income derived from two products", a situation which did not provide sufficient time to determine a baseline respect To this goal.

During the formulation of the project involved working with the assumption that the adoption of the policy for the protection of AB and CT requires a high level of commitment on the part of the government, however, there are different positions on institutional and community participatory if the proposal of the "Policy for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge Systems associated with the biodiversity in Colombia", requires or not, exhausting the prior consultation process.

Although the processes required for the adoption of the public policy for the protection of the CT and the AB, require longer times to the cycles of the GEF projects, as the proposal was developed, was positioned in different instances related to the industry, generating inputs and technical documents that affect achieved in different spaces and tools for planning and regulations.

The project generated elements for the incorporation of traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity in the formulation of the "National Policy for Integrated Management of biodiversity and their ecosystem services (PNGIBSE)", which was promulgated by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. This policy enacted as one of its strategic lines the "strengthening of the institutions and activities relating to the conservation of biological and genetic resources, their derivatives and associated traditional knowledge, as well as its greater depth of knowledge, for improving the quality of life through the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from these resources".

In terms of the certification of products of the AB, while within the formulation of the project were identified some potential products and was defined study the feasibility of accessing different certifications, did not take into account the technical capability, financial or administrative of the organizations or local communities to assume a certification process, or the current state of productive activities that not allows you to standardize procedures for collection, processing, marketing and distribution of benefits. In addition, no budget was appointed to assume the costs of certification processes, such as visits to develop baseline or verification by certification authorities. During the development of the project processes were developed in training certification mechanisms and identified the applicable certification mechanisms for the agro-biodiversity associated to traditional knowledge, evaluating the possibilities of using these certification systems in the pilot sites.

3.1.2. Assumptions and Risks.

In general, the pretensions of the project and the risks in the logical framework and the project document are well articulated. However, the consideration of noting as a Middle High risk factors such as changing priorities or guidelines generated by changes in national, regional or local government, with which instruments such as the National Development Plan are also reformulated or by the transformation of national entities, as for the transformation of MAVDT in MADS was not taken into account, which generated serious administrative problems for the project.

3.1.3. Lessons from other relevant projects incorporated into the project design.

According to PRODOC, project design takes into account the lessons learned from other GEF-supported projects in Colombia, including the regional project of GEF-World Bank Payment for ecosystem services and silvopastoral systems, which has produced as results new methodologies for valuing ecosystem services, strategies for organization and participation in training, and training in management of productive land

Reference information such as tools, methodologies and planning and management systems developed by other initiatives such as the National Protected Areas Fund (Fund for Environmental and Cultural Heritage), the Integrated National Adaptation Program (INAP), and markets Programme of biological resources promoted by the Humboldt Institute are taken into account.

The lessons learned on CT and AB by institutions like CORPOAMAZONIA, INVIAS, ACCG LosRiscales and IIAP, who conclude that among ethnic and especially among the younger age groups, there is a low level of awareness of their own cultural traditions regarding the use and biodiversity management, so there is currently no mechanism to ensure the preservation and maintenance of this knowledge for future generations. The lack of long-term funding to create a sustainable basis for the dissemination and promotion of CT and AB is also noted.

Furthermore, tools for managing rural landscapes, support mechanisms for conservation such as bio-commerce and incentives, field methodologies for zoning of the use of land to establish systems for sustainable conservation and recovery strategies for traditional knowledge related to the use of biodiversity, generated by the project of Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the region of the Andes, the GEF-World Bank, in demonstration areas such as Cocuy, Güicán and Chiscas are considered.

3.1.4. Planned stakeholder participation.

Within the framework of the formulation of the project, the UNDP and the Ministry of Environment facilitated meeting spaces, recognition and discussion among all organizational forms of civil society and the institutions involved in its implementation. In these events the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders were defined, according to the technical and administrative capacities of institutions, organizations and communities, translating these agreements in a Stakeholder Participation Plan.

These agreed arrangements have facilitated the generation of links and partnerships between community actors, strengthening working groups as the Interethnic Committee, and allowed the facilitation of the field activities of the project despite administrative delays in the period 2010-2011, caused by the transformation of the executing agency of MAVDT in MADS. Public, private institutions, organizations and local communities have effectively supported the development and implementation of the project.

During the formulation of the objective "Get two certified products or in the process of certification" did not take into account the technical capability, financial or administrative of the organizations or local communities to assume a certification process, or the current state of productive activities developed by them, that does not allow for time standardize procedures for collection, processing, marketing and distribution of benefits.

3.1.5. Repetition Focus.

The results of the demonstration activities have a high probability of being replicated at low cost in large areas in the same pilot area, or by families, communities and regions that are not yet involved in the development of the project.

It is evident that in the areas of influence of the demonstration projects implemented by the project, increase the number of families that incorporate in their production systems the traditional knowledge and practices compatible with the conservation of ecosystems, and as a result of the project increased the replicas of these practices within communities living along extensive areas of ecosystems associated with the productive systems, contributing to the conservation of four priority ecosystems.

This gradation of productive practices has allowed: (a) increase the agrobiodiversity, understood as the increase in the number of existing species within the productive systems, b) increase the variety of products obtained from these species, (c) to increase the amount of these products, d) increase the access of products of the family farming to local and regional markets, d) increase the family income from products of AB that incorporate CT, and e) that social organizations of the pilot sites to implement processes of

production, marketing and marketing of products of AB. It is evident that reproduced the lessons and experiences of the project within the same area but generated by other sources and actors.

The process of knowledge management that has been initiated in the framework of the project allows the dissemination of lessons learned through the documents, the replica of the results of the project, and the exchange of information between actors within and outside the project, has made it possible for public and private institutions continue to promote the implementation of productive activities and traditional practices that play an important role in the conservation of the ecosystems where they are carried out, and that go hand in hand with the development of products, processes and markets.

Institutions and community organizations in the pilot sites they promote, and in some cases encourage, the staging of the results of the project, implementing management mechanisms and generating relationships and processes particularly in the area of marketing of products of AB.

3.1.6. PNUD Comparative advantage.

Families, communities, organizations and local, regional and national institutions have developed practices for the sustainable utilization of biodiversity, compatible with the conservation of priority ecosystems at a global level, showing the increase of biodiversity in the systems of production, of practices for the sustainable use and protected natural areas or managed in a sustainable manner.

The project contributes to the harmonization of policy frameworks to promote the conservation of biodiversity, by means of a public policy proposal regarding the handling of the agrobiodiversity, and guidelines applicable to the normativity and management plans. Bet on the construction of new indicators that contribute to the current program of performance indicators for biodiversity of the GEF.

3.1.7. Links between the project and other interventions in the sector.

During the formulation of the project it generated links and synergies with different local, regional and national levels, which are pursuing initiatives related to the sectors of intervention, among others with direct government 11 actors, 10 indirect institutional actors, 6 non-governmental organizations, and representatives from 20 local organizations and communities, many of whom offered lessons on the strengthening of the chains of marketing of products of biodiversity, and the strengthening of the business and organizational capabilities, which were taken into account in the formulation of the project.

3.1.8. Management Provisions.

The roles, positions and responsibilities of the various participants in the project were adequately defined in PRODOC. Financing commitments were formalized and completed during project formulation, all of the counterparty committed by the parties are related in the PRODOC document, and agreements and letters of intent signed by the parties are attached. However, in the implementation of the project, changes occurred with respect to the participation of stakeholders and the amount of the assigned counterparts.

In the implementation of the project variations occurred with respect to the participation of interested parties and the amount of the compensatory measures assigned, which were at the time discussed and adopted at the various instances of decision-making of the project, including in the Steering Committee.

The administrative aspects of the project are defined by the procedures established by GEF/UNDP, and by the administrative provisions relating to the formulation document in which the creation, operation and responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee.

3.2. Execution of The Project.

Project management on the part of the MADS and supervision by the UNDP-Colombia were carried out in accordance with the usual procedures. Some of the administrative procedures presented delays during the execution of the project, particularly as related to recruitment, disbursements, and logistics, which are own of the work with communities in remote regions and with difficulties of access, transport, and communications, as are many of the strategic ecosystems of interest of the GEF-UNDP. Evidencing the need for adaptations to the policies and procedures on the investment in human capital (payroll and incentives in region) and on the procurement of material, logistic equipment, supplies, rent, transportation, and others, taking into account the demanding conditions logistical, administrative and financial areas in the deployment of the AByCT.

3.2.1. Financing and Cofinancing

The GEF, Government institutions of Colombia and participating organizations pledged to make different contributions in cash and kind for co-financing the project.

Management and financial controls

The UNDP Country Office - Colombia, along with an implementing agency MADS, were in charge of managing the resources of the project from the GEF funding, and had a predominant role in the management of these resources, and in the task of making payments in accordance with the approved budget. However the different participating institutions and organizations were the ones responsible to manage and run their own resources without counterpart that will be carried out transfers of financial resources from the participating organizations to the UNDP Country Office - Colombia or to the MADS for the implementation of the project.

The UNDP Country Office diligently fulfilled its role in maintaining strict controls over the acquisition of goods and services from suppliers, and the selection of project staff, using the Atlas system to affect the costs that were originated by line number, based on the checking of such expenses, so that were controlled financial progress for the project.

There are indications of the precise costs discriminated against by year, by category and by component, through the AWP, which presents an indicative budget based on the plan of activities and acquisitions each year that he was subjected to the approval of the Steering Committee.

Payments

Payments of goods and services provided to the project AB and CT were made through application of the MADS to UNDP, who paid directly to the third, at the request of direct payment and approval of the support documentation. The officer checked the contracts by product and the delivery of the reports before making the payment, and the professional services contracts for the project staff.

GEF budget executed

As is illustrated in the following table, the AB and CT project that began in July 2010 with a duration of 5 years, introduced by December 31st, 2014 a budget of 95 %, which can be described as satisfactory, taking into account that the remaining 5% of the budget is committed, in execution and pending payable in the period between January and February of 2015. This percentage is a clear indication that the project is in its closing phase, and the day in budgetary execution, achieving levels of expected results.

According to the recommendations made by the Mid-term evaluation, the UNDP/GEF and the MADS, formulated an AWP for the first half of 2015, programming resources in component 5 of the project by facilitating its administrative closure.

Table 6.GEF budget committed and implemented by component.

BUDGET COMMITTED BY COMPONENTS TO DECEMBER 31 of 2014						
	2010 US	2011 US	2012 US	2013 US	2014 US	2015 US
Outcome 1: Policy Formulation in the CT.	25,351.93	34,763.91	113,565.11	135,250.00	69,568.88	998.63
Budget Executed	19,056.97	34,707.75	112,060.19	102,352.54	56,194.14	0.00
Percentage of implementation	75%	100%	99%	78%	81%	0%
Outcome 2: Productivedemonstrationpr ojects.	2,600.00	108,217.70	331,853.39	378,500.00	273,129.25	11,512.92
Budget Executed	2,517.85	29,941.33	211,283.42	319,728.11	288,890.91	0.00
Percentage of implementation	97%	28%	64%	95%	106%	0%
Outcome 3: Strengtheningthecapacity	0.00	29,708.73	171,583.82	187,600.00	157,711.66	5,180.81
Budget Executed	0	29,708.73	146,264.20	160,733.23	173,371.42	0.00
Percentage of implementation	0%	100%	85%	107%	110%	0%
Outcome 4: Awareness and communication	0.00	18,763.24	118,529.83	125,850.00	114,448.13	8,763.84
Budget Executed	0	18763.24	82,661.37	100,099.94	131,328.63	0.00
Percentage of implementation	0%	100%	70%	102%	115%	0%
Outcome 5: Project Management	47,500.00	147,830.85	139,978.82	116,466.08	2,971.36	0.00
Budget Executed	34,506.32	142,797.26	107,273.29	74,159.14	2,971.36	0.00
Percentage of implementation	73%	25%	77%	64%	100%	0%
Total budget for the Project	75,451.93	339,284.43	875,510.97	943,666.08	617,829.27	26,456.20
Total budgetexecuted	56,081.14	255,918.31	653,918.85	762,254.70	653,403.23	0.00
Percentage of implementation	74.33 %	75.43 %	74.69 %	92.58 %	105.76 %	0.00 %
Executedaccumulated	56,081.14	311,999.45	965,918.30	1,728,173.00	2,381,576.23	2,381,576.23
Cumulativepercentage	2%	12%	39%	69%	95%	95%

Source: Administrative Assistance project MADS.

The budget is consistent with the implementation of the activities, results are not achieved proposed. There were external factors that affected the budgetary execution with a delay of seven (7) months for the start of the project in 2010, and the restructuring of the MAVDT in MADS in 2011, affected the decision-making in that period. The activities that are critical in these periods is the recruitment of staff and the formalization of Letters of Agreement and of grants.

Cofinancing

In the four pilot areas, each Institute of Research, organization and associated resources provided as counterpart to the administrative and financial management, and resources for the implementation of project activities, payments made with these resources continued administrative procedures and internal control systems of each institution or organization.

The UNDP Country Office and the MADS had a limited role in the requirement of the processing of financial information, the justification of expenditure and reporting on the return provided by the institutions and organizations associated with the project, who did not complete the delivery of financial information in a standardized manner, causing delays in processing. The counterparts of the different entities are verifiable in the products and activities.

When within a project be implemented small grants or donations, by way of conventions between UNDP and grassroots organizations, it is desirable, as was done in this project by the UNDP Country Office, providing a program of training, counseling or administrative accompaniment to grass-roots organizations that implement the grant, in order to ensure the proper implementation and cost justification, reporting.

While it is true that the implementation technical, financial and administrative affairs of the project is the responsibility of the Executing Agency (MADS), it is also recommended that you extend this process of training or to accompany them to the public and private institutions that co running GEF projects, to achieve an adequate record of the different contributions: labor, species, cash. This accompaniment must be performed directly on the part of the UNDP Country Office.

During the formulation of the project had sufficient clarity in the intention of financing (in money or in kind) informed initially by the parties, however, there was no clarity on the source, origin or existence of the resources for each of the years of the project. In the majority of the cases in the letters of commitment from counterparties are subscribed a commitment to manage resources that still did not have the institutions and organizations.

Table 7 presents a summary of the information of co-financing of the project, on which there are accounting records, which can be seen that the total amount of financing proposed was of US\$ 9,531,399 , and that the total current is disbursed US\$ 4,394,470.51 for the 46.15 % of the total financing identified. Of this amount, US\$ 2,381,576.23 correspond to cash resources provided by the GEF, US\$1,071,397.49 are national resources in cash and US\$ 811,116.15 equates to national resources provided in kind.

It is necessary to mention that by the diversity of financial mechanisms and contribution of the quid pro quo, it was not possible to quantify the totality of the contributions made in cash or in kind by the different actors involved.

Thanks to the instruments Grant was possible leverage US\$ 111,224.64 additional, which had not been referred to in the formulation of the project, which were contributed in kind by the Rural Workers associations, ANUC, CAMIZCOP, ASMUCOTAR, MAMAPACHA and by the Guard Quillasinga refuge from the sun. At the same time, through instruments non-grant was possible leverage US\$ 19,156 in-kind contributed by the organization WarmikunaTekalacre that had not been identified in the formulation of the project.

It is noteworthy that through the Small Grant and instruments have been leveraged No-Grant counterparts of the grassroots organizations participants, which at the time of the formulation of the project had not committed resources, such as in the case of the Rural Workers Association, the Guard Quillasinga shelter from Sun and association WarmikunaTekalacre in Nariño.

The mid-term evaluation of the project presented a detailed analysis of the causes in the variation of the quid pro quo of the project, findings that are reiterated in the present Final Evaluation, and among whom are cases such as: a part or the totality of the counterpart offered by partners was executed prior to commencement of the project, which is why it is not possible to include these items as a counterpart, some of the organizations that had committed counterpart for the implementation of the project was withdrawn from the same for various reasons.

Table 7. Summary table of financing in US dollars (Annex 3).

Cofinancing (Type/Resources)	IAFinanciacion		Government		Otherresources(US\$)		Total Funding		Total Disbursed		Perce
	(US\$)		(US\$)				(US\$)		(US\$)		Execu
* Exchange Rate: 1 USD =2168 on COLP	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Curr
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	111,224.64	0	0	0	111,224.64	
Credits											
In cash	2,500,000.00		2,725,514.00		436,638.00		5,662,152.00		5,662,152.00	3,452,973.72	
In kind			2,336,052.00		1,523,271.00		3,859,323.00		3,859,323.00	811,116.15	
Instruments Not - grant						19,156.00				19,156.00	
OtherTypes						-					
Total	2,500,000.00		5,061,566.00		1,959,909.00	130,380.64	9,521,475.00		9,521,475.00	4,394,470.51	

Source: EMT updated with information provided by the administrative assistance of the project on 31 December 2014.

Analysis of changes in cofinancing

During the formulation of the project had sufficient clarity in the intention of financing (in money or in kind) informed initially by the parties, however, there was no clarity on the source, origin or existence of the resources for each of the years of the project. In the majority of the cases in the commitment letters from counterpart endorsing a commitment to manage the resources of those who still did not have the institutions and organizations.

The following is an analysis of the causes for which has not been implemented, or not can be used to determine with certainty the counterpart committed by the various institutions and organizations.

The Ministry of the Interior and Justice, which, in its letter of commitment from counterpart of the August 31 2009 commits the sum of \$2,490,000,000 in kind, in the time of the signing of the Charter had only with allocation of resources committed to the year 2009, in the year 2009 there were no activities of the project, therefore this counterpart cannot be taken into account in the assessment. The lack of this counterpart was not essential to achieve the adoption of the policy within the timeframe of the project, because it was missing a budget to start initial consultation processes of the policy proposal.

The Ministry of Culture has signed investment commitment of \$40,000,000 in 2010 to develop a special plan to save for any of the selected projects, and \$80,000,000 from 2011 to 2013 for the implementation of the plan. In addition to the contribution in kind of an adviser for the formulation of the plans. However, at the time of the final evaluation, there were no reported contributions of cash counterpart on the part of this entity, but as a result, it was reported that a Special Plan to save in Túquerres, in the process of revision.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development pledged cash resources amounting to \$ 1.84 billion in the period 2009-2012, from the implementation of the "National Phytosanitary Policy and safety chain of fruits

and other vegetables," however, the implementation of these resources was not performed in the framework of the project implementation.

The Amazon Institute of Scientific Research SINCHI, committed co-financing resources in cash and kind worth \$ 1.5 billion at the rate of \$ 300 million per year in the period 2009 to 2013, having clarity of the source of funds for the period 2009 - 2010, during which project activities are not performed, so this contribution cannot be considered in the evaluation. It also undertook to manage resources 2011 - 2013 before the MADS.

The Environmental Research Institute of the Pacific - IIAP committed with the contribution of \$ 60 million per year in the period 2010 to 2013 for a total of \$ 240 million, having secured the resources until 2010, and generating the commitment of management of resources for the remaining period.

The Special Administrative Unit of National Parks contributed the sum of \$ 193,079,832 in kind for the period 2009 to 2013, represented in staff, use of hostel and boat use as transportation in PNN Amacayacú and Puré, however in the period 2009 - 2010 no project-related activities were performed.

For its part, the National University of Colombia, through the center of academic extension of the Faculty of Arts is committed to provide the sum of \$400,000,000 between 2010 and 2013, these resources should be processed annually before the Central Level of the University and to the Administrative Unit of the Faculty. The National University implement the activities in which they committed in the context of the result 4, even despite the lack of a Letter of Agreement signed between the UNDP and the University, bringing the total amount of \$40,000,000 .

The Natural Heritage Fund had committed to the sum of \$ 480 million to invest in processes of ethnic and territorial development in the Gulf of Tribugá in the period from 2009 to 2011 and undertook to manage projects for the remaining years. However, during the period 2009 - 2011 no project activities were conducted in conjunction with Natural Heritage. Currently there is a Letter of Agreement with Natural Heritage and joint activities in the field are being initiated.

The Association for Rural Development is committed to provide the sum of \$1,100,000,000 in cash and kind, taking clarity of the origin of the resources of the years 2009 to 2012, and the commitment to manage \$250,000,000 in resources of international cooperation for the year 2013.

The General Association of Community Council of NuquíLosRiscalescommitted resources for \$880,000,000 in the period 2010 - 2013, this figure would be \$160,000,000 in cash during the year 2010, and the remaining species. At the time of commitment i was clear of the source of resources until 2010, and generated the commitment to manage the counterpart of the period 2011 - 2013.

Some partner institutions pledged counterpart only in kind, such as the Bio-Commerce Fund, who pledged to support experts, travel expenses, equipment and stationery worth \$ 120 million in the period 2010 to 2013. The Governorate of Nariño committed resources in kind in the amount of \$ 370 million pesos in the period 2009- 2013. Resources from 2009 to 2011 were scheduled in the Development Plan of the department, and it undertook to manage resources from 2011 to 2013, however the Government reportedly invested \$ 10 million in cash, a figure confirmed by ADC but it was not possible to trace in the Governorate.

The Indigenous Cabildo Mayor of Tarapaca - CIMTAR, the Cotuhé Reserve - Putumayo, pledged the sum of \$ 700 million in kind in the execution term of 2010 to 2013, having certainty about the resources programmed for 2010 and 2011, and the commitment to manage other resources before the Board of the organization. Currently there is no execution report of the counterparty in kind provided by CIMTAR. Exactly the same situation is faced by the Association of Indigenous Authorities of Amazonas Tarapacá - ASO AINTAM the Uitiboc Ward, who pledged the sum of \$ 470 million in kind.

Many of the organizations that had pledged contribution for project implementation withdrew thereof for various reasons, such as CIPAV, who had committed to the sum of \$ 200 million, and Tropenbos International Foundation Colombia, who had committed the sum of \$ 480.00.000 in the period between 2010 and 2013. The resources to be provided by Tropenbos until 2009 came from its multi-year operating plan in force at the time, the resources of the following years would be managed in a new multi-year operational plan 2011 - 2015.

3.2.2. Execution by the Implementing Agency - PNUD

The implementation of the project implementing agency had a results-based approach , and to achieve this, supply technical assistance and support to the partner executor (MADS) and the project team. The annual reports of administration of GEF funding, are real and correspond to the acquisition of goods and services from suppliers, recruiting staff to the project and the implementation of grants.

UNDP supported the MADS and to the institutions participating in the project for overcoming adverse situations and significant problems for the implementation of the project, making a proper management of the same. Highlighting situations such as the transformations of the executing agency, the internal difficulties of associations, organizations or local communities arising from implementation of the project, the change of associations and participating families, etc. UNDP supported the MADS and the local institutions and organizations in the definition of commitments with public and private entities in support of the project.

UNDP promoted the generation of synergies between the draft of Traditional Knowledge and the draft mainstreaming biodiversity in the coffee sector, which converge in the area of Nariño, this interaction was reflected in technical assistance and exchange of experiences between the projects.

3.2.3. Execution by the implementing agency - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

The implementation of the project was funded by the Government of Colombia, with the support of the UNDP office. The overall responsibility for the implementation of the project was the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), as the Implementing Agency, the address of the project was in charge of the overall direction of Environmental Planning and Coordination of the SINA, who through the Office of Education and Participation, ran the necessary actions to support the achievement of the results of the project, through missionary personnel of the Ministry and the project team , together with consultants and providers of services contracted with the counterpart of GEF. The MADS served as permanent link between national counterparts, the participating organizations and communities, the pilot areas, and the UNDP.

The MADS through the Project Team, which is overseen by the Office of Education and Participation Branch of education and participation, development at the start of the project a Guide to procedures that became a tool of administrative management of great utility during the development of the project, and it deserves to be reviewed carefully by the UNDP, and widely to be used in other projects funded by the GEF. The Project Team was responsible for preparing the work plans, budgets, Letters of Agreement, grants, terms of reference for contractors and consultants, to bring the accounts and financial records in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down by the GEF/UNDP.

The MADS through the project team, in close coordination with the UNDP, was in charge of the monitoring and the assessment of the progress in the implementation of the project in order to identify and resolve unforeseen and disadvantages by ensuring the quality of the interventions. Convened and chaired the meetings, workshops and other events, handling correspondence and official communication between the

project, the institutions, organizations and communities involved. The MADS chaired the Steering Committee of the project.

There were delays in the early stages of the project that delayed the achievement of some results, accentuated by the logistical limitations at the pilot sites. Often organizations and institutions to support delayed in the delivery of reports of legalization of expenditure, whose proceedings require time to the inside of the MADS and then of the UNDP Country Office, what gender delays in the budgetary execution. However, the Executing Agency achievement during 2013 and 2014 great progress in the implementation of the project by enlisting the proposed results.

The interior of the MADS is gender interaction between offices, addresses, and branches of the MADS in consultations related to the adoption of the policy, and in a particular manner with the demonstration projects *protection of traditional knowledge associated with the conservation and use of biodiversity in San Basilio de Palenque* and *protection of traditional knowledge associated with the use and management of medicinal and aromatic herbs and plants with ornamental Raizal the people of the municipality of Providencia and Santa Catalina Islands*. In addition, through the project the MADS contributed to the strengthening of entities of the SINA, such as the UAESPNN, the Institutes IIAP and SINCHI to assume the management issues of the traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity.

3.2.4. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Project

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The program officer of the UNDP carried out the monitoring, evaluation and monitoring the execution of the project, and checked the progress in their development by means of the quarterly progress reports and annual reports of activities (Project Implementation Report (PIR), formal mechanism for reporting progress to the GEF.

Monitoring & Evaluation

The project presents in the PRODOC document an M&E to monitor results and progress of the project. This system is well designed and allows traceability of activities to achieve the project objectives, it has enough budget and is effective for monitoring indicators and measuring progress according to the project's document. The Logical Framework Matrix presents the performance, impact indicators and means of verification to be used for tracking and evaluating the project.

The M&E system not established mechanisms or procedures to perform the reporting, monitoring, monitoring and evaluation of the counterpart provided by the participating institutions and organizations.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan proposed was conducted in accordance with the procedures established by the GEF, was executed by the project team and the team of the UNDP Country Office with the support of the Regional Coordinating Unit of UNDP/GEF in the development of the Plan were implemented activities that generate different products:

- InitialReport.
- AnnualWorkPlans (PTA).
- Review of implementation of the project.
- Reviewquarterlyreports.

- Annual reports for review.
- Meetings of the Board of Directors of the project.
- Quarterly meetings of monitoring and evaluation between the UNDP and the MADS.
- Measurement of impact indicators related to benefits to biodiversity.
- Annual visits to the project sites.

It took important decisions on the adaptive management actions generated by the instruments of M&E. In the annual review of the draft of the September 14 2012, proposed changes in the indicators and goals of the project, particularly changes in the indicators of the Component 1: Integration of agricultural biodiversity (AB) and associated traditional knowledge (TK) in the priorities and national policies.

The proposal was to carry out the change of the indicator "Increase in the number of domestic policies environmental, cultural and agricultural that incorporate the AB and the protection of the CT", by "inputs for a public policy for the protection of traditional knowledge that incorporates the knowledge related to agrobiodiversity and traditional food". This change was made until January 16 of 2014, generating uncertainty about the outcome between the participating institutions and organizations.

Well same thing happened with some products the Result 2, marketing plans for the two products of AB to be certified, and certification mechanisms for two products of AB, for which the annual review of the draft of the September 14 2012 proposed to amend the scope to "Training to pilot sites in certification mechanisms". A Steering Committee of the January 16 of 2014, was amended the indicator "Increase in revenue from products of AB certificates that incorporate CT" replacing it with "increase of between 5% and 10% in the income derived from two products", a situation which did not give sufficient time to determine a baseline with respect to this goal.

External Evaluations

The project group, MADS - UNDP and the Steering Committee, evaluated on a regular basis the activities of the project. Was carried out in 2013, the mid-term evaluation as an independent evaluation, and at the end of 2014 the final evaluation of the project, whose results will be used to adapt the strategies of intervention of the UNDP - GEF in similar projects.

3.2.5. Interaction of the associates and the parties related to the Project

It is important to highlight the support that the project made the Ethnic Committee, working group composed of representatives of indigenous communities, afro-colombian, peasant, ROM, palenqueros and raizales, established by the MAVDT in 2005, and that is reinforced by its participation in the workshops, dialogs, talks and work tables that were made during the process of formulating the policy proposal. Showing that a majority of ethnic groups and local organizations that participated or were represented in the project, he did this through the Inter-Ethnic Committee, whose pluri and multiculturalidad supports and validates the relevance that has the policy proposal generated for ethnic groups and local communities.

Around the Committee inter-ethnic activities were developed for the formulation of the policy proposal and other products of outcome 1. The first document of the policy proposal with participation of the Inter-Ethnic Committee was generated in 2009, before the start of the project. Later, between 2011 and 2012 the Committee met in working tables by objective and action lines, generating contributions, adjustments and comments to the proposal, which were collected by the Project Team and included on improved versions of the proposal, which was finally in April of 2013 is generated the final version of the policy proposal.

A small group of community-based organizations in the four pilot sites participated through grants and activities No-Gant, which supported the implementation of the results 2, 3 and 4 of the project. Through Letters of Agreement the Research Institutes IIAP and SINCHI operated the project at the regional level in the Pacific and the Amazon, with accompaniment features technical, organizational and social to grass-roots groups, with special emphasis on the achievement of the outcomes 2, 3 and 4. The same function played by the Peasant Development Association - ADC in Nariño.

The participation of public institutions of national level was maintained through the MADS that sought the generation of agreements and agendas for the achievement of significant results in compliance with Article 8j of the Convention on Biological Diversity, aimed at the in situ conservation through the protection, preservation and maintenance of the traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities associated with the protection of biodiversity. As a product of inter-institutional management, the MADS achievement the participatory design of the proposed policy for the protection of AB and CT with the support of MININTERIOR, and of different entities of the SINA, particularly the IIAP Institutes, Sinchi and Alexander Von Humboldt.

The interaction of the MADS with other institutions of national Government, has achieved position the tools and concepts of protection, preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge in the different instruments of planning and land management, from the local, such as the life plans and management plans of the territory in the indigenous and afro-colombian territories, until the foundations of the National Development Plan 2014 - 2018, which poses promote research with the purposes of strengthening the use of traditional knowledge, the ancestral practices and their transfer. Additional to the above, the project supported the definition of the Special Plans Safeguard MINCULTURA PES with, and the inclusion of the item of AB, and CT in the Institutional Educational Projects PEI.

Preparation and formulation of the project

The process of formulating the project showed a strong dynamic diversity of organizations and institutions of national, regional and local level, interested in the implementation of the project, for the effect committees were established which led the project preparation activities as the implementation of workshops and meetings with a wide participation of individuals and entities interested in the project. Participation in the process of formulating the project module via the formation of a Steering Committee and a local steering committee.

The process of formulating complied with all the procedures and criteria established by the UNDP for projects funded by the GEF, and with the respective guarantees and agreements between organizations and institutions that participated in the formulation of the project and who participated in its implementation.

Some of the organizations and institutions that participated in the formulation of the project were withdrawn before or during its execution, primarily for reasons such as the change of personnel or of directives in the institutions, the redefinition of institutional priorities, the re-addressing action plans and budgets, or simply because their participation in the achievement of the results had already been developed, however still interacting so suggestive and classroom in the project. Such is the case of the Von Humboldt Institute

reported that their voluntary withdrawal of the process, or the ANUC, an organization whose products were developed at the beginning of the project within the framework of outcome 1, but still participate in the activities of the project, even in Steering Committees.

Implementation of the project

National Level

The Steering Committee (CDP), preceded by the MADS and UNDP, advised and adopted the decisions of the project, and promoted the spaces for the development of annual work plans and budgets, and for the submission of annual reports. Acted as consultants on the terms of reference and procedures for the selection of the key members for the implementation of the project. I believe and concerto on the terms of reference to make the Letters of Agreement and the grants .

The MADS gender integration of the ministries of agriculture, Justice, Culture and Education in the activities of the project, and was carried out joint activities with significant impacts in the four results of the project.

Local Level - Pilot Sites

By each pilot site were established local coordinating committees , composed of representatives from the different institutions and social organizations participating, with functions of representation on the Steering Committee of the project, and advisory committee of the direct implementation of the project. The Local Committees fulfilled the role of social audit of the activities of the project and financial management of the same, and they had direct communication with the Project Coordinator - MADS, with the UNDP, and with the Project Steering Committee.

The local committees functioned in an appropriate manner, although in some cases there were divisions within the same by differences between the social organizations and local institutions that the composing, which did not permit the channelling of information by a single medium, and that demanded by the Coordination of the project and the executing agency -MADS greater attention generating new communication channels and mechanisms of participation or dialog to realize the proposed results.

At the level of pilot site highlights the possibility that was given through the Letters of Agreement and of the grants to recruit and strengthen investigators and knowing, as well as local LINKS, who acted as extension of the project, facilitating communication between the participating families, organizations, institutions and members of each of the communities where pilots were implemented demonstration and extension activities were developed - This action gender social capital and installed capacity at the pilot sites for the implementation of projects of this type, for sustainability and the phasing of the results.

The figure of local links , investigators and knowing has great relevance for the proper implementation of projects in forested regions and strategic ecosystems, it is recommended for future projects include these figures in the charts and the operating cost structures, earmarking also items appropriate for your mobilization, logistical and administrative support. The existence of these figures within the structure of the project increases the effectiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation. It should be noted that the profile should be reduced to these academic positions in order to enable community leaders and promoters would be unable to run the same.

3.2.6. Adaptive Management

The decision-making for adaptive management of the project, which changed its scope and activities, focused in two main phases: (a) The revision of the relevance of the adjustments to the milestones, strategy and risk management of the project, proposed in the APR/PIR of the project, with date of 14 September 2012, which enabled the Steering Committee make changes relevant to the achievement of the results of the project, and (b) the revision of relevance and adoption of the recommendations of the array of adaptive management generated by the mid-term evaluation of the project that were discussed and adopted in steering committees with the respective comments Of the UNDP Regional Office.

All major decisions regarding the actions of adaptive management generated by the instruments of M&E, were taken back to the realization of the mid-term assessment, doing some of the changes suggested by this assessment, among whom are those that directly affected the performance indicators of the project:

- Check the wording of the indicator of the policy proposal to make it as an indicator and not as action.
- Change the indicator "Increase in revenue from products of AB certificates incorporating CT" and leave it as "increase of between 5% and 10% in the income derived from two products", thus eliminating the requirement of "certified products".

3.2.7. Project's Results

The main focus of the project is to strengthen national policies and regulations to integrate traditional knowledge associated AB with the agricultural sector and the promotion of market chains for AB products, and influence the planning processes in economic sectors and sustainable use of resources.

The project contributes to the achievement of literal B of the OP2 Operational Program goal and the objective of the OP3 Operational Programme. Through the strengthening of traditional production systems and the use of biodiversity based on traditional knowledge, globally significant biodiversity is conserved and used sustainably in the coastal rainforest ecosystem of Nuquí, Chocó, and the ecosystem floodplain forests and floodplains of the western Amazon, in the township department of Tarapacá, Amazonas.

With regard to achieving literal A of the objective of the OP2 and OP3 Operational Programmes. Activities aimed at strengthening systems of conservation areas of the National Parks System begin, by Letter of Agreement with the Natural Heritage Fund, with which direct agreements with PNN UtríaPuré and Amacayacú Cove will be implemented.

The project effectively contributes to paragraphs A and B of the objective of the Operational Programme OP4, contributing to the conservation and protection of biodiversity in situ of montane forests and moors of the Andean northwest, by supporting the consolidation of the José Gabriel de la Cocha Reserve Network, in the buffer zone of the Corota Island Flora Sanctuary in the National System of Protected Areas. Currently the project makes progress in the definition of protected areas to work on the Quillacinga El Sol Reservation and in the town of Túquerres.

The general indicator of the project is the number of hectares of agro-ecosystems of global importance conserved through the protection and management of the AB and the CT. Was raised to 145 has of

productive systems that incorporate the management of AB, and the conservation of 1,100 ha of forests associated with the management systems AB.

It has managed to establish 121 of productive systems that incorporate the management of AB, and the conservation of 354,667 ha of forests associated with the management systems AB.

Table 8. General Result Indicators of the Project.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE INDICATOR				
Verifiable indicators	Objective	Line	Objective	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	Goal	
<i>Number of hectares of agro-ecosystems of global importance conserved through the protection and management of the AB and the CT.</i>	<i>460 Hectares of agroecosystems of global importance</i>	<i>315 Hectares of agroecosystems of global importance</i>	<i>460 Hectares of agroecosystems of global importance</i>	<i>437 Hectares</i>
	<i>Conservation of 269,127 hectares of forests associated with handling systems AB in areas of influence of the demonstration projects.</i>	<i>268,027 Hectares of forests associated with handling systems AB in areas of influence of the demonstration projects.</i>	<i>Conservation of 269,127 hectares of forests associated with handling systems AB in areas of influence of the demonstration projects.</i>	<i>Conservation of 354,667 hectares of forests associated.</i>

Fuente: PIR 30 June 2014, corroborated during EF.

The project achieved as a result 437 hectares of agro-ecosystems preserved through traditional practices of 460, which was the initial goal, this difference is based on the difficulties in implementing the project in the pilot sites Tribuga Azufral (Túquerres) and the Diocese of Garagoa, the small size of the property and the limited availability of areas of cultivation in the areas of the Diocese of GaragoaTúquerres and, and the withdrawal of the project of the Association of Councils and/or traditional authorities of the knot of the pasture. Situations that decreased the area of possible intervention in VolcanAzufral.

The results of the project in terms of conservation of forests associated with the management systems of agrobiodiversity exceeded the proposed goals, thanks to the management who made the MADS with UAESPNN and Natural Heritage, in virtue of which the impact vast territories of the PNN Ensenada Utría , PNN Amacayacu and PNN Pure. Additional to the above, thanks to the recent establishment of the Guard UITIBOC in Tarapaca, and the participation of ASOINTAM within the project, impact is achieved in the 95,488 hectares of the guard through the Life Plan of ASOAINAM.

Outcome 1. Integration of the agrobiodiversity (AB) and the associated traditional knowledge (TK) to national priorities and policies.

Outcome 1 aims to contribute to the strengthening of cross-sectoral and inter-agency coordination for the use, management and conservation of the AB and the CT associated, as a priority for the National Biodiversity Strategy.

In this sense, it is gender the proposal document for Multicultural Public Policy for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge Systems associated with the biodiversity in Colombia, formulated in a participatory way with the Inter-Ethnic Committee, with the support of the Subdirectorate of education and participation of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, who conducted a process of technical and legal counseling through the national project team.

As the proposal was developed was positioned in different instances related to the industry, generating inputs and technical documents in order to have an impact on different spaces and planning tools and normativity, between the main:

Proposals for the position of the Colombian delegation at COP 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in relation to Article 8 (j) traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

A document with comments for the modification of Resolution 970 of 2012 of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), which establishes requirements for the production, packaging, export-import, storage, marketing and/or usage of seeds. Giving greater scope in this document, the national project team provided technical advice and legal to the National Association of Peasant Farmers (ANUC) to initiate efforts in order to modify the above resolution.

A proposal was made to ministerial agreement for the protection of traditional knowledge systems in Colombia and its articulation with the public policies of the sector.

There was a document with comments and recommendations for the adjustment of the Decree 2372 of 2010, which regulates the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) in Colombia to incorporate traditional knowledge into the planning, management, and conservation of protected areas of the system.

The project generated elements for the incorporation of traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity in the formulation of national policy for integrated management of biodiversity and their ecosystem services (PNGIBSE), enacted by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

A guide was developed on protocols to access, use and dissemination of traditional knowledge and the information provided by the local ethnic communities and within the framework of projects that involve the management of resources of agrobiodiversity.

The protocols are agreed and endorsed by all the institutions, organizations and traditional authorities who participated in the project. Protocols are in the process of signature or ratification by the UNDP at the time of the final evaluation. The management protocols developed information addresses the traditional knowledge associated with the agrobiodiversity taking provisions relating to intellectual property, where the parties ensure the prior informed consent of the local ethnic communities and for the access, use and dissemination of traditional knowledge and the information generated by the project.

During the development of the management protocols of information institutions, as well as communities and ethnic and local authorities, acquired great sensitivity on the value of traditional knowledge associated with the ancestral management and conservation of ecosystems, and on the importance of maintaining mechanisms of transmission and protection of this knowledge within the communities.

The MADS continues efforts to the adoption of the policy in conjunction with MININTERIOR, embodied in the agreement of the Mary of Piendamó, Cauca, of the October 23 2013, in addition to performing a proposal

of ministerial agreement for the protection of traditional knowledge systems in Colombia, and agreed to protocols of information management of the project with each of the participating organizations.

In the framework of this result is generated, a methodology for the plans for safeguarding the CT associated to the AB, and a technical paper with considerations for the incorporation of the CT associated to the AB in the development of the municipal government plans and departmental.

The above shows that the products of the Result 1 of the draft ABYCT, strengthened the political framework and national policy , and that were properly staggered at different levels of decision-making by a process of intense mobilization and social and institutional participation, focussing on local planning instruments such as the development plans of the municipalities of Túquerres and Nuquí, life plans of the cliffs communities, Camizcoop, Cimtar, Asoaintam and Quillasinga, and the Special Plan to save in Túquerres, that have incorporated elements of the CT associated to the AB. The impact of the project in the instruments of local planning ensures the sustainability of the results in time and contributes to the achievement of impacts posed.

It is necessary to mention, as presented in the following table, that within this result from the actions of adaptive management of the project were carried out changes to some indicators of this result, as the formulation of a policy proposal in a participatory manner and the implementation of a process of training in special plans for safeguarding.

Table 9.Indicators of result 1.

OUTCOME INDICATORS 1			
Verifiableindicators	Objective	Line	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	
<i>Increase the number of domestic policies environmental, cultural and agricultural that incorporate the AB and the protection of the CT.</i>	<i>One (1) public policy proposal for the protection of the CT that incorporates the knowledge associated with the AB and the traditional diet, formulated in a participatory manner from the Ministry of Environment (MAVDT).</i>	0	<i>1 Policy proposal in a participatory manner</i> <i>* Modified Indicator on 16 January 2014.</i>
	<i>One (1) proposed formulation of a normative instrument (decree, resolution and standards) for the protection of the CT and for the effective implementation of article 8 (j) of the CBD.</i>	0	<i>Proposed amendment 1</i> <i>Res. 970 Of the 2012 ICA in the process of revision</i>

	Three (3) documents with recommendations for incorporating the AB and the issues of CT in the following documents and policies: Ministry of the Interior, Public Policies for the indigenous communities, Ministry of Agriculture, National Diagnostic on Food Security; policy for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Environment - Updating the National Policy on Biodiversity.	0	6 Documents with recommendations.
Number of instruments of national planning, regional and local that incorporate the CT and the AB in their action plans for ecological systems.	3	0	2 Development Plans Túquerres and Núi. 1 Training Process in special plans for safeguarding. * Modified Indicator. 1 Special Plan to save in Túquerres in process of revision. 5 Life Plans strengthened from the cliffs communities, Camizcoo p, Cimtar, Asoaintam, Quillasinga.

Source: PIR 30 June 2014, corroborated during EF.

Result 2. Protection of agro biodiversity of global, regional and local importance by strengthening traditional practices and access to markets.

The project achieved as a result 437 hectares of agro-ecosystems preserved through traditional practices of 460, which was the initial goal, this difference is based on the difficulties in implementing the project in the pilot sites Tribuga Azufral (Túquerres) and the Diocese of Garagoa, the small size of the property and the limited availability of areas of cultivation in the areas of the Diocese of Garagoa Túquerres and, and the withdrawal of the project of the Association of Councils and/or traditional authorities of the knot of the pasture. Situations that decreased the area of possible intervention in Volcan Azufral.

The goal was exceeded in number of hectares of forests associated with the management systems preserved and/or recovered, in 2013 through the identification of 354,667 hectares of forest associated with the management systems of AB in the reserves and Indian reservations, reserves of the civil society, biological corridors, areas of watershed protection, community-based conservation areas, areas of the System of National Parks of Colombia and their buffer zones, particularly the PNN Utría, La Cocha, pure and Amacayacu, that have proposals for sustainable management of the agrobiodiversity and of forests associated with the management systems AB.

This result generated 398 families by implementing demonstration projects for sustainable traditional practices in 437 acres (122 hectares) of different ecosystems of global importance, and promoting access of indigenous communities, afro-colombian and small farmers to local and regional markets, generating and strengthening local capacities to handle chains of production, processing and marketing of products of agrobiodiversity, and promoting strategies of exchange, barter, markets of small farmers and participation in events.

The recent establishment of the Guard UITIBOC in Tarapaca, and to the participation of ASOINTAM within the project, allowed to impact the 95,488 hectares of the guard through the Life Plan of ASOINTAM. The average number of products grown in each pilot site presented variations in the following manner: Tribuga: 40:, La Cocha: 64, VolcanAzufrul: 48, the Diocese of Garagoa: 27, Tarapacá: 32.

In the last phase of the project identified the non-timber forest products frequently used by the communities, and developed actions aimed at the restoration of degraded forests in the pilot areas. Trained to participating families that will certify identifying mechanisms and certification standards applicable to each pilot site or production process.

On the basis of the suggested by the mid-term evaluation, in this result indicators were modified the "Number of certified products or in the process of certification" and "Increase in revenue from products of AB certificates incorporating CT", by adjusting its scope as "increase of between 5% and 10% in the income derived from two products", thus eliminating the requirement of "certified products". In this regard is recorded an increase of 53% in income, derived not only from the marketing of the products, but also in the substitution of products that the families before they bought and now produce.

Generated training processes in mechanisms of certification at the pilot sites, in order to move forward with the definition of certification mechanisms capable of use for the products of the agrobiodiversity at the pilot sites of the project. Two activities were implemented by the implementing agencies ADC, IIAP and Sinchi, focused on identifying appropriate certification mechanisms for the agrobiodiversity associated to traditional knowledge, and to train people from the pilot sites in certification mechanisms.

Table 10. Indicators of result 2.

OUTCOME INDICATORS 2			
Verifiable indicators	Objective	Line	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	
<i>Number of hectares under management systems to contribute to the increase in the AB and associated traditional knowledge in the Amazon, the Andes, and the Choco through demonstration projects in indigenous communities, afro and farmers.</i>	<i>Tribuga, Nuquíriver: 200 ha. The Albergue Matsiguenka: 75 ha. Azufral: 65ha. The Diocese of Garagoa: 30 ha. Tarapacá: 90 has.</i>	<i>Tribuga: 120 has. The Albergue Matsiguenka: 55 ha. Azufral (Túquerres): 45 has. The Diocese of Garagoa: 5 has. Tarapacá: 90 ha.</i>	<i>Total: 437 has. Tribuga: 167.8 ha. The Albergue Matsiguenka: 123.8 ha. Azufral: 21.3 ha. The Diocese of Garagoa: 13.5 ha. Tarapacá: 110.6 ha.</i>

<i>Number of hectares of forests associated with the management systems of the AB preserved and/or recovered in the areas of influence of the demonstration projects.</i>	<i>TribugaRiverNuquí: 20,300 ha. The Albergue Matsiguenka: 2,000 ha. Azufral: undetermined. TheDiocese of Garagoa: 1,600 ha. Tarapacá: 245,227 has.</i>	<i>Tribuga: 20,300 ha. The Albergue Matsiguenka: 1,100 ha. Azufral: Undetermined The Diocese of Garagoa: 1,400 ha. Tarapacá: 245,227 has.</i>	Total: 354,667 has. <i>Tribuga: 20,300 ha. The Albergue Matsiguenka: 2,000 ha. Túquerres: 5 has. TheDiocese of Garagoa: 135 has. Tarapacá: 332,227 has</i>
<i>Number of families that incorporate traditional practices in the demonstration projects.</i>	<i>Tribuga: 120 families La Cocha: 80 familiesAzufral: 60 familiesTheDiocese of Garagoa: 35 familiesTarapaca: 30 families</i>	<i>Tribuga: 60 families The AlbergueMatsiguenka: 55 families Azufral: 45 families The Diocese of Garagoa: 25 families Tarapacá: 30 families</i>	Total: 398 families <i>Tribuga: 111 The AlbergueMatsiguenka: 101 Túquerres: 36 The Diocese of Garagoa: 39 Tarapacá: 111</i>
<i>Average number of products grown by family that contribute to their livelihood.</i>	<i>Tribuga - 40 products The AlbergueMatsiguenka: 70 products Azufral: X products The Diocese of Garagoa:30 products and Tarapaca 40 products</i>	<i>Tribuga: 20 p. The AlbergueMatsiguenka: 50 p. Azufral: X The Diocese of Garagoa: 20 p. Tarapacá: 30 p.</i>	<i>Tribuga: 40 The AlbergueMatsiguenka: 64 Azufral: 48 The Diocese of Garagoa: 27 Tarapacá: 32</i>
<i>Number of certified products or in the process of certification.</i>	<i>Two certified products or certification process.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Does not apply because the scope of the indicator was amended.</i> <i>Trainings were implemented in certification processes were studied and different certification mechanisms.</i>
<i>Increasing revenues from products of AB certificates that incorporate CT.</i>	<i>Increase of between 5% and 10% in the income derived from two products</i>	<i>INDETERMINATE</i>	<i>The project reported an increase of 53% of revenues derived from diversity of products</i>

Source: PIR 30 June 2014, corroborated during EF.

Result 3. Strengthening of local capacity for management of agro-ecosystems and traditional knowledge associated with agro biodiversity.

The project contributed to the development of institutional capacities of the government agencies, and local decision-making processes for the conservation and sustainable management of the agrobiodiversity, generating strategies and mechanisms for knowledge management for the documentation, dissemination and transmission of the CT/AB, contributing to the recovery and practice of knowledge management in local AB.

In the framework of the project trained 118 people and was strengthened to organizations in the development and implementation of marketing plans, developing 4 proposals to modify the educational models related to the AB and the CT associated, to consolidate the operation of the networks of knowing and custodians of seeds. Generating as a result four strategies and programs for the protection and promotion of the AB and the associated knowledge, one for each pilot site, a gender strategy and a strategy of communication, 22 new cultural practices and/or recovered, and were consolidated 4 networks for the exchange of information between producers, the custodians of seeds, nurseries, seed banks and other community organizations that participate in the pilot demonstration projects.

Table 11. Indicators of result 3.

OUTCOME INDICATORS 3			
Verifiable indicators	Objective	Line	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	
<i>Number of strategies and programs for the protection and promotion of the AB and the associated knowledge executed, financed and/or running (on the part of public and private entities at the local, national and international levels).</i>	<i>3 Strategies, one per site for the protection of the AB and the associated knowledge</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 Strategies, one for each pilot site</i> <i>1 Gender Strategy</i> <i>1 Communication Strategy</i>
<i>Number of families strengthened with traditional practices associated with the handling of the AB</i>	<i>>40 (5 more per site), integrated to productive practices, medical and food, as well as educational projects</i>	<i>> 40 (5 more per site)</i>	<i>Total: 429</i> <i>Tribuga: 96</i> <i>The Albergue Matsiguenka: 85</i> <i>Azufral: 26</i> <i>The Diocese of Garagoa: 37</i> <i>Tarapacá: 185</i>
<i>Number of persons trained in the development and implementation of marketing plans for products associated with the AB and the CT.</i>	<i>5/ Site</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>118</i>
<i>Number of new cultural practices and/or recovered (rituals, festivals, dances, meetings, festivals, workshops and events) associated with the AB.</i>	<i>1 X / site</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Tribuga: 1.</i> <i>The Albergue Matsiguenka: 7</i> <i>Azufral: 3</i> <i>Tarapacá: 1</i>

<i>Number of PRAES revised and edited related to the transmission of the CT associated to the AB.</i>	<i>1 Proposal for the modification of educational models related to the AB and the CT associated. Minimum 1 per site</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4 Proposals for the modification of educational models related to the AB and the CT associated.</i>
<i>A network that facilitates the exchange of information between producers, the custodians of seeds, nurseries, seed banks and other community organizations that participate in the pilot demonstration projects.</i>	<i>1 Network.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4 Local networks 1 National network</i>

Fuente: PIR July 2014, supplemented with field visits and group work on 19 November 2014.

Result 4. Awareness of the value of AB and associated TK by decision-makers, communities and organizations.

The project strengthened the capacity of organizations and governmental institutions, and local civil society to assess and protect the CT, and for mainstreaming biodiversity to the productive sectors, developing strategies for training and awareness of the value of the AB and the CT, directed to the public and private sectors, supplemented with deployment strategies of communication campaigns (radio, tv, newspapers) that promoted the agricultural products generated by the traditional productive practices, forming and operating a system and a network of information on the AB.

The indicators were achieved for this result, through various inter-agency meetings, in which were reported to 385 professionals and representatives of public institutions on the importance of the protection and recovery of traditional knowledge associated with AB. In addition 40 were trained representatives of the Department of National Planning (DNP), Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and the ICA.

Actively participated in the "Environmental Forum 2014" for the construction of sustainable territories and the appreciation of the importance of traditional knowledge for the conservation of AB, organized by the Branch Education and Participation of the MADS, with an attendance of 120 people, including representatives from UNESCO.

2,306 People have been informed about the importance of traditional knowledge associated with the agrobiodiversity through forums and meetings conducted by the different partners in the project in the four pilot areas. 228 Families are linked to the four regional networks shaped.

They are currently running eight (8) communication processes local/community for the protection of the CT/AB, and have been developed and fifty-nine (59) communicative products and parts that inform public opinion and to mobilize the citizens for the protection of the CT and the AB.

Table 12.Indicatorsof result 4.

OUTCOME INDICATORS 4			
Verifiableindicators	Objective	Line	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	
<i>Number of staff from partner organizations informed and aware of the importance of the CT/AB.</i>	<i>(About 150 members of the staff informed and conscious)</i>	<i><15 Staff informed about the importance of the CT/AB</i>	<i>Tribuga: 1,850 Nariño: 128 ANUC: 328 TheDiocese of Garagoa: 237 Tarapacá: 1,619</i>
<i>Number of families at the pilot sites linked to an information network of AB set, exchange of information for support.</i>	<i>10 Families per site</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Tribuga: 25 Nariño: 45 TheDiocese of Garagoa: 37 Tarapacá: 83</i>
<i>Number of communication processes local/community that contribute to the reflection, socialization and actions related to the understanding, appreciation and protection of the CT/AB and that generate participation in discussion the creation of a public policy for your protection.</i>	<i>They are currently running three (3) communication processes local/community for the protection of the CT/AB.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8 Established</i>
<i>Number of communication products (i.e. , video, theater, cultural festivals, etc.) to inform the public opinion and to mobilize the citizens for the protection of the CT and the AB.</i>	<i>15 Communication products created and distributed and realization of 5 events</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Tribuga: 15 Nariño: 30 Tarapacá: 13 TheDiocese of Garagoa: 1</i>

Fuente: PIR July 2014, supplemented with field visits and group work on 19 November 2014.

3.2.8. Sustainability

Financial

It is likely the financial sustainability of the pilots of the demonstration and productive projects implemented for consumption, as it is affecting production systems of family farming, which work with the family labor and community and with economic dynamics that are not based entirely on the money as a unit of exchange, and has the capacity to internalize costs by replacing financial outlays by means of the production and storage of seeds itself, by the production and use of organic agroinputs, and management activities of low environmental impact.

The mechanisms of knowledge management implemented makes it very likely the sustainability of the efforts made with regard to the recovery of traditional knowledge in local environments, at a very low financial costs.

Socioeconomic

The implementation strategy of Grants with local communities is adequate both to improve project coordination and capacity building for stakeholders in order to maintain, manage and ensure the conservation of the AB and CT, sustainability, replication and scalability actions. Particularly managing revolving funds.

The project was promoted to local organizations and communities, access to mechanisms and sources of public and private funding to enable them to support the development and continuation of the project, and was promoted the practices that generate income, making organizations and communities make proposals and self, which have been consolidated strategies of governance on the issues related to traditional knowledge in agrobiodiversity within their territories, and have been strengthened in channels of production, processing and marketing, generating favorable socio-economic conditions for the sustainability of the project's results, for the reply, and scalability of the actions.

Institutional

The project developed a high degree of interaction between systemic and institutional sectors public, private, local organizations and communities to ensure the sustainability of the results of conservation and management of the AB and the CT. Strengthening the policy framework and national policy, by staggering the importance of the processes of rescue, valuation and use of the traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity in different instances of decision-making, making an impact on local planning instruments to ensure the sustainability of the results in the time and contributes to the achievement of impacts posed as the development plans of the municipalities of Túquerres and Nuquí, the plans of life of communities Crag, Camizcoop, Cimtar, Asoaintam and Quillasinga and the Special Plan to save in Túquerres, which have incorporated elements of the CT associated to the AB.

The project had an impact on the formulation of a National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and in the modification of rules such as the Resolution 970 of 2012 of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) with respect to the seed handling, ensuring the institutional sustainability of the results on the valuation of the agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge and their protection through policy and regulatory instruments.

Environmental

Except for environmental perturbations that can be generated by climate change, environmental issues are not a risk for long-term sustainability of the project results.

3.2.9. Catalytic Rol

Production of a Public Good

The policy proposal and other products that are generated in the result 1 are public goods that helped and contributed to that in rules, policies and management tools will protect the traditional knowledge associated with the agrobiodiversity and the cultural events related to the same. The demonstration activities of productive systems of family agriculture have led to the revival of local social networks and networks of market, encouraging interaction between generations.

Demonstration

The demonstration of activities carried out showed that the traditional productive systems of livelihood and subsistence are highly compatible with the conservation and protection of biological diversity in forested areas, and that its existence and sustainable management directly contribute to the conservation of ecosystems of global importance.

Replicability

It has been shown the replica of the productive activities implemented by the communities that are part of the pilot sites, and the continuity of spaces of socialization and awareness in where the communication pieces and awareness generated by the project are used in areas broader geographical and cultural to promote the products of the agrobiodiversity and educate the public about the importance of the protection of the associated traditional knowledge.

Scaling

The results and demonstration of activities generated by the project have a high probability of being scalable at low cost at the pilot sites and in the ecoregions that represent, increasing the areas, the number of families and communities involved, and consequently increasing the amount of products generated by the family agriculture, requirement without which it is not possible to start marketing processes.

3.2.10. Impact

Although the impact assessment is outside the scope of the Final Evaluation, because it is necessary that a time lag of time for which the results of the project will generate positive or negative impacts, evaluates if the project can potentially achieve the anticipated impacts and if you are assured your sustainability to the achievement of the same .

As conclusion of the assessment of impact can be set, depending on their rating of sustainability of probable (L), that there is no substantial risk of not obtaining the main impacts posed by the project.

Project Impact on agrobiodiversity

Agriculture and forestry are the main productive sectors impacted in a positive way as a direct target of the project. The integration of the agrobiodiversity in production systems in the different traditional pilot areas, including the cultivation of a variety of products promising, among other medicinal and aromatic plants, quinoa, tubers, Chontaduro, banana, vanilla, achiote, asai, camu-camu, Amazonian and andean fruit, chambira, chilies, and natural ingredients to various culinary applications.

The project generated verifiable reductions in the stressful loss of diversity and the increase of genetic variability in agroecosystems. Gender impacts by improving the subsistence conditions by means of the demo systems implemented, and has led to its replication in the systems of family farming in the pilot regions. The integration of biodiversity conservation and the principles of sustainable use in production systems

and regulations, policies and management tools. There are currently 436 has of agroecosystems with demonstration projects, and the potential for replicability and scalability of the results in this sense is high. It is likely the sustainability of these results and how to obtain the desired impact.

Coverage of the project in landscapes and seascapes

The impact of the project in areas of preserved landscapes and seascapes is very high, exceeding targets raised by the project, and is equivalent to 354,667 hectares. The coverage applies to forests associated with the biodiversity management in the areas of influence of the demonstration projects. There are protected areas in the landscape and seascape covers and indirectly impacted by the project, and verifiable improvements are demonstrated in the ecological status of forest ecosystems. The activities of zoning and management proposals that were made by part of PNN and Natural Heritage with communities in the pilot sites will be generated in the short and medium-term impacts of long-term sustainable on the ecological state of the ecosystem and will decrease the stressful on them, thanks to the definition of categories of areas of management and conservation community in areas of overlap of PNN with indigenous reservations and territories of afro, and buffer zones of NBW children.

Table 13.Coverage Area of landscapes and seascapes.

Coverage of theproject	Laid down at the start of the project	Achievements in mid-term evaluation of the project
Land Area of the landscape/marine cover <u>directly</u> by the project (has)	315 Has of agroecosystems covered with demonstration projects	436 Has of agroecosystems covered with demonstration projects
Land Area of the landscape/marine cover <u>indirectly</u> by the project (has)	It has 268.027	Has 354,667

Source: PIR July 2014, supplemented with field visits and group work on 19 November 2014.

The start of the work with the Corporation Mamapacha not allowed to have an impact on the natural reserves of Mamapacha, nor in the Private Reserve of the Civil Society of the Diocese of Garagoa, because focused activities in distant paths to these reservations. However you can have a moderate impact on municipal watershed areas of protected in this municipality.

The participation of ADC and RURAL WORKERS in the project will make an impact in the short term by improving the ecological state of the forest ecosystems of the Private Reserve of the Civil Society of La Cocha, and increasing the connectivity between relicts, generating ample corridors of biodiversity conservation. The areas of protected ecosystems impacted indirectly by the project amount to 1,388,843 ha, your breakdown is presented in the following table.

Table 14. Protected Areas indirectly impacted by the project.

N.	Name of the protected areas	IUCN and/or national category of AP	Extension in hectares of the AP
1.	PNN UTRÍA	II (IUCN)	54,300 Hectares
2.	PNN AMACAYACU	II (IUCN)	293,500 Hectares
3.	PNN PURE	II (IUCN)	999,880 Hectares
4.	Fauna and Flora Sanctuary La Corota	II (IUCN)	8 Hectares
5.	Ramsar Protected Area The Cocha	IV, V (IUCN)	39,000 Hectares
6.	Private Reserve of civil society of La Cocha	V (IUCN)	1,955 Hectares
7.	Municipal watershed of the protected areas of the Diocese of Garagoa	IV (IUCN)	200 Hectares

Source: EF.

Management practices applied

Sand implemented practices sustainable family farming based on handling the agrobiodiversidad from traditional knowledge, achieving 436 hectares of productive systems, on the part of participating families. It is not applying any certification system.

Market Transformation

The project has promoted the transformation of the market by integrating to primary producers with chains of local and regional marketing, and integrating conservation and promotion of the agrobiodiversity in concepts and marketing schemes. Were identified and counted customers and potential markets for the products of AB in the regional, national and international levels, starting marketing processes at different scales.

The levels of primary production achieved from the project, improving the interaction between producer networks, the identification of value chains and the start of commercial activities allow induce that the impact of the project in the market structures is going to be favorable.

Policy frameworks and regulations

The project developed a high degree of interaction between systemic and institutional sectors public, private, local organizations and communities to ensure the sustainability of the results of conservation and management of the AB and the CT.

The sustainability of the results of component 1 of the project is guaranteed by the incidence in local planning instruments such as the development plans of the municipalities of Túquerres and Nuquí, life plans of the cliffs communities, Camizcoop, Cimtar, Asointam and Quillasinga, and the Special Plan to save in Túquerres, that have incorporated elements of the CT associated to the AB.

The project had an impact on the formulation of a National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and in the modification of rules such as the Resolution 970 of 2012 of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) with respect to the seed handling, ensuring the institutional sustainability of the results on the valuation of the agrobiodiversity and associated traditional knowledge and their protection through policy and regulatory instruments.

The results of the project are likely to have an impact on the biodiversity considerations are mentioned in the policies of the agricultural sector through a specific legislation, have been creating regulations to implement the legislation that is being implemented.

The private sector is beginning to incorporate biodiversity considerations in their mechanisms of production and marketing, and shows interest in the purchase of products from agro-biodiversity.

Table 15. Progress in the impact of the project on the policies of the agricultural sector.

Sector (assertion: Please answer YES or NO in each sector that is a focus of the project.)	Agriculture
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in the policies of the sector	IF
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in the policies of the sector through a specific legislation	IF
There are regulations to implement the legislation	IF
The regulations are being implemented	IF
The implementation of the standards are met	NOT
There are control and monitoring of the implementation of the rules	NOT

Source: EF.

4. Conclusions, recommendations and learnt lessons

4.1. Conclusions

The Draft AByCT, presents a simple design and formulation to maintain its relevance and consistency with the national development of environmental objectives, presents a full accomplishment in terms of the scope of its objectives, in spite of delays in the implementation generated in part by changes in the public administration, specifically by the transformation of the Executing Agency national, previously the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development - MAVDT, now the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MADS.

As a result, it was the integration of agricultural biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge in the priorities and local, regional and national policies. Strengthened the traditional practices and access to markets. It protects the agro-biodiversity in ecosystems of global importance, regional and local. Strengthened the capacity of local organizations and institutions, regional and nacionales for the management of agro-ecosystems, based on the traditional knowledge associated with the agro-biodiversity. Raised awareness on the value of the AB and the CT on the part of the decision-makers, communities and their social organizations.

Its budgetary execution presented delays in its initial phase, which were overcome from the 2013, presenting a budget of 95% to 31 December 2014, the balance of implementation is consistent with the activities of administrative closure of the project.

The draft AByCT had a strong institutional positioning within the MADS, and inter-agency dynamics were generated that achieved the support of other public institutions, and its contribution to achieving the expected results of the project, in particular with MININTERIOR, ministry, MINCULTURA and DNP.

The results of the project are a model of coexistence, tolerance and construction of territories for peace, which allows the country to move forward in defining the mechanisms of management planning and concerted territorial from the local between the institutions, communities and their organizations, generating effective economic models for the sustainable use of ecosystems strategic and sensitive, with major limitations in the use and development, which represent a great coverage of the country's total land area.

The results of the project are compatible with the integrated approach of pilot investments proposed by the GEF 6 proposing "Remove the deforestation of commodity supply chains", because the communities of the pilot sites generate commodities, consumer goods and raw materials via methods that do not generate deforestation. Therefore, we can raise the sustainability, replica and escalation of its results through resources of the sixth operation phase of the GEF.

The resources of the sixth phase of operation of the GEF, they can be used in a later stage of the project can be used to stimulate the demand of the market and support a geographical scale, cultural and institutional wider the incorporation of ancestral practices of sustainable management of natural resources and agro-biodiversity in local productive systems, which should also be included private companies concerned.

With a view to define mechanisms for certification more suited to the ecological conditions, economic, cultural, social, and to the capacity of grass-roots organizations, it is recommended that you begin to design

mechanisms to ensure the traceability of the products, defined between primary producers, consumers and marketers, based on mutual trust, in the quality of the product, the amount of output generated, origin of the product and media shipment or transport, which constitute a schema with social viability, technical and financial to the producer organizations to ensure the consumers and distributors with a product increasingly friendly to the environment, ensuring an equitable distribution of economic benefits.

Environmental Conclusions

The project supports the CBD's Goal 9 of 2010, "Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities" and their connection with the current Biodiversity Program, and contributes significantly to the goal of the Operational Program OP13 - Conservation and Sustainable use of Biological Diversity important to Agriculture, through the promotion of positive characterization impacts, promotion and replication of practices and the application of traditional knowledge associated with agro biodiversity in globally important ecosystems, promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the current genetic resources and the potential food and agricultural value.

The Project complies satisfactorily with the objective 2 referred to in documents Strategy and Strategic Programming in the Field of Biodiversity for FMAM - 4 and supports the implementation of the strategy, "Strengthening the regulatory and policy framework for integrating biodiversity in production systems", raised in the paper biodiversity Strategy for GEF-5, "Integrating biodiversity conservation in productive areas and terrestrial and marine sectors." The results of the Project have a wide social acceptance, and on part of some public institutions at the local and regional level that can be used in favor of the attainment of results, in order to have an impact on limiting factors, making the activities more dynamic and to amend the cumulative delay in the execution of the budget, since sustainability demands the concurrence of all public, private and community sectors involved.

The project demonstrates the high positive environmental impact that have the best management practices derived from the traditional knowledge of the local ethnic communities and in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems of global importance. Are the people of these communities by means of their daily practices and due to its permanent contact with the natural environment, the main pickup oilier of decisions that affect large areas of ecosystems in a positive or negative way. It is therefore of great importance for the GEF and UNDP continue implementing projects in this regard, assuring them accompaniment in its stage of sustainability and support to local groups and organizations in their knowledge initiatives, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The results of the project have broad social acceptance, and by some public institutions at local and regional level, which can be used in favor of the sustainability and achievement of the desired impacts. This acceptance is due to the high levels of participation of the different communities and institutions in the formulation and implementation of the project, conditions of participation that is necessary to replicate in the formulation and implementation of future projects.

The project management achievement influence in the preparation of development plans, as in the case of the municipalities of Nuqui and Túquerres, and life plans of five indigenous communities, becoming an important contribution to the sustainability of their results, and an example of integrating mechanisms of public-private partnerships for conservation of ecosystems in which participating governmental entities, community organizations, social, and private sectors. This was achieved thanks to the support of an environmental authority of national level that acted as the implementing agency, with the support of other institutions belonging to the National Environmental System / SINA, as the Special Administrative Unit of the System of National Parks - UAESPNN and Research Institutes and SINCHI IIAP.

The activities carried out with the UAESPNN Foundation and the Natural Heritage, supported by the Alexander von Humboldt Institute, generated a high impact in terms of conservation of areas of strategic

ecosystems, and ensure the sustainability of the project results in these territories, given that the UAESPNN account with great career, institutional recognition and community in the areas of work; these results are replicated to other areas of the National System of Protected Areas - SINAP.

Activities in the different pilot sites are compatible with the environmental benefits and with the economic needs of the communities. The demonstration projects and pilot initiatives exemplify, a scale is visible as simultaneously achieve multiple benefits. Their results are easily replicated by other families and communities can be extended to other scales to form clusters that could generate markets and economies of scale by the accumulation of surplus productive in localities and regions.

The results of the project provided technical and methodological elements for the conservation of natural areas inhabited by communities in the category of protected areas, and for the conservation of other areas in the emphasis is on the harmonious relationship between human activities, environmental sustainability and the proper management of natural resources, constituting examples of ancient cultural traditions that have lived together with nature if disparage them.

The project demonstrates the importance that the private nature reserves are in the conservation of ecosystems, given that come together in a successful way food production with the conservation of ecosystems.

Institutional conclusions

The implementation of the project and the spaces of awareness generated were very useful in moving the establishment of the needs of protection to traditional practices associated with biodiversity, and for the construction of the proposed policy. It was necessary that the traditional authorities, local, regional and national, as well as grassroots organizations and local ethnic communities and deal with the topic of deep traditional knowledge, its relationship with the management and conservation of ecosystems and strategic with the generation of value chains from traditional production practices.

The project strengthened the political framework and national policy, and its results were properly staggered at different levels of decision-making. The impact of the project in the instruments of local planning ensures the sustainability of the results in time and contributes to the achievement of impacts posed.

It is important the participation of public institutions of national and regional level in this type of projects, to achieve the government recognition and the traditional authorities of biodiversity conservation strategies related to traditional knowledge. This recognition is reflected in the enactment of policy documents and public policy as the modification of the Resolution 970 of 2012 of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), the National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and in the adoption of instruments of local planning and development plans of the municipalities of Túquerres and Nuqui, life plans of the cliffs communities, Camizcoop, Cimtar, Asoaintam and Quillasinga, and the Special Plan to save in Túquerres, in which have been incorporated elements of the CT associated to the AB.

Plays a key role the participation of social figures previously existing and strengthened by the project, such as the Inter-Ethnic Committee (created by the MADS), these organizations acting in direct dialog with the institutions, they consolidate spaces of participation, generating new dynamics that respond to the challenges and expectations of the processes. It is also valuable to promote the creation of new instances of participation as the Local Committees for the implementation of the project, and the producer networks shaped.

Was generated in the last phase of project implementation, strategic alliances and working agreements with decision-makers in different organizational levels, both governmental and ethnic movements and local communities. However, it is particularly noticeable lack of integration on the part of regional environmental authorities , the pilot sites, which show a high interaction between the project and the Regional Autonomous

Corporations are the Diocese of Garagoa and Amazon with the participation of CORPOCHIVOR and CORPOAMAZONÍA.

The project developed a high degree of interaction between systemic and institutional sectors public, private, local organizations and communities to ensure the sustainability of the results of conservation and management of the AB and the CT. The participation of linked to the USIS and the Research Institutes and SINCHI IIAP, facilitated the interaction of the project with local communities, thereby strengthening the institutions to support the local communities and advise to other institutions for the conservation of agro-ecosystems, the management of agro-biodiversity and protection of the associated traditional knowledge.

The project strengthened local governance and territorial management of natural resources and strategic ecosystems at the pilot sites where it was implemented.

Management Conclusions

The Coordination Unit and the project team worked with budgetary and logistical constraints, the teams of the partners in the region and the local links, creating difficulties in the implementation of the activities and the achievement of results. Transfers, movement of inputs and of financial resources are very complicated and costly at the pilot sites, the UNDP should consider more flexible mechanisms to be able to work more efficiently in remote forested areas with this type of limitations.

There was instability in the continuity of key project staff, presenting a high turnover of staff in the field, especially in the staff responsible for communications in Nuqui and Tarapaca, which led to delays in the achievement of results. Part of the delays in the implementation of activities in the field was generated because the staff was hired and in area, but did not have inputs, equipment and resources for the mobilization and implementation of activities.

It is advisable for all projects to implement, include at the beginning of the schedule a period of administrative activities to harmonize the arrival to field personnel, supplies and equipment needed, taking into account key activities such as the elaboration of terms of reference, the processes of selection and recruitment of staff. It is also advisable to allocate within the annual schedules a few sessions devoted to the renewal of the contracts of staff. This activity must be taken into account by the Implementing and Executing Agencies, and by the institutions and organizations involved in the projects.

Serious shortcomings in the implementation are presented with the CIMTAR social organization, which was the victim of a scam of money on the part of one of its executives, which affected the finances of the organization and part affected its ability to respond to the commitments made with the project through a grant. The CIMTAR organization conducted an adequate management of the situation and met in a satisfactory manner the commitments to the project. The organization was an interim period while a change was made its president, in this period were strengthened local authorities of CIMTAR, particularly to the Curacas of the communities involved in the project.

Highlights the role played by the grants in the generation of capabilities for the conservation of the AB AND CT, between grass-roots organizations of the different regions, as well as the management of revolving funds, the linking of investigators through traditional and knowing in the dynamics of implementation of the grants, and the linking of local links project, contracted by UNDP. The previous were fundamental factors that dynamized implementation of the activities and the achievement of the results of the project.

4.2. Lessons learned

Projects that seek to influence the adoption of rules and policies at the national, regional or local, must take into account within their assumptions the potential changes in national governments that may affect the achievement of the objectives, as well as the times and mechanisms necessary to process these rules and policies. It should not be linked from the formulation of the project to all the institutions that have to do with the adoption of the rules and policies, to ensure the viability of their results.

The work in formulation of policies and rules related to the conservation of ecosystems, of the agrobiodiversity and the traditional knowledge that is performed with indigenous communities and people of African descent in Colombia, has the ability to generate positive impacts on the conservation of strategic ecosystems at a global level, since in the majority of cases, the traditional indigenous authorities and people of African descent have autonomy and functions as the environmental authority in their territories, and the ability to adopt policies and local and sectoral policy that affect the status of ecosystems.

The cycle of the GEF projects is quite long since their formulation until the beginning of deployment and does not necessarily coincide with the administrative cycles of governments in different countries, a situation which you are having difficulty at the time of obtaining intentions of financial compensation on the part of public institutions, or lost quid pro quo that had already been obtained by public institutions and the project do not match in their execution times.

To overcome the operational constraints, logistical, geographical, and transfer of resources, which were presented during the execution of the project, was of great utility the implementation of small grants to grassroots organizations and Letters of Agreement with regional research institutes (SINCHI and IIAP), foundations of national level (Natural Heritage Foundation) and local non-governmental organizations (ADC).

The implementation of small grants and Letters of Agreement as a tool of imparting the activities of a project at the national level, has been a successful experience that strengthens the grassroots organizations in its administrative, financial and organizational aspects, generating processes of community participation and ownership of the results of the project, and higher levels of coordination and communication between community organizations, local partners, the executing agency and the implementing agency.

In future interventions, it is advisable before proceeding to the improvement of small grants to grassroots organizations, apply to the organizations issuing an endorsement by the General Assembly, the Assembly of Delegates, Board of Directors, Board of Directors, or another, as the case may be, to the legal representative or director of the organization, or another member of the organization if this i'll be missing, represent the organization to the project and to the implementing agency. The above to avoid situations that change by interim or temporary absence of representatives, or interpersonal relationships between members of the participating organizations and institutions, can affect the normal development of the project.

The active presence of regional institutions of support such as the ADC and the institutes IIAP and Sinchi, and its support through technical assistance, accompaniment and social community, was decisive to generate confidence and support for the project, and a decisive factor in obtaining the desired results. These institutions and their presence at the pilot sites are key pieces for the sustainability of results and the achievement of impacts posed. The presence and active involvement of this type of institutions must be taken into account in the formulation of future projects.

The string of results of the project AB and CT, start with the strengthening of primary producers, the people who live in forested ecosystems of global importance, who are the first decision-makers that directly

affect the conservation of biodiversity and the strategic ecosystems. Strengthening the processes were staggered so adequately until the highest levels of decision-making at the local, regional and national levels.

The management systems of traditional knowledge are complex because they give a holistic management to forest ecosystems, and have a proven track record for hundreds of years its effectiveness in the conservation of biodiversity and the integrity of the forests. These systems of knowledge have recovered gradually and have been visualized by means of the project.

The visibility of one's own culture in comparison with other cultures has allowed local communities will be strengthened with changes of attitude and behaviors that encourage the adoption, replication, and phasing of traditional farming practices compatible with the conservation of ecosystems. The replica and the scheduling of production practices generated over time economies of scale, influenced the economic systems, local and regional markets, such as in the case of developing and marketing products from Amazonian fruit in Tarapaca, which is generated by a process of participatory action research for more than 8 years.

The demonstration of conservation actions for recovery of traditional knowledge and practices associated with the agrobiodiversity and awareness, generate the ability to build collectively functional relationships between communities, institutions and networks in the areas of community and institutional, local, regional, and national levels.

The social recognition and valuation of the traditional knowledge associated with the agrobiodiversity, will allow the feasibility of planning instruments and local community, and the sustainability of the agreements generated in the framework of the project. Among others, the protocols of information management, and the community-based conservation areas regulated by traditional authorities, are presented as the mechanisms more contextualized and sustainable.

The replica of traditional practices of agricultural production, and other cultural traditions through which changes achieved favorable to the conservation of agro-biodiversity and ecosystems, such as the exchange of seeds, mingas of thought, mingas, etc., requires the motivation of each person to participate and work in a network, and the willingness to use of traditional practices in their crops. Therefore the processes of motivation, awareness and socialization take on great importance not only for the achievement of the outcomes of the framework of implementation of a project, but also to achieve the sustainability of achievements once the project ends.

It is the responsibility of the MADS, UNDP, IIAP, Sinchi, ADC, and the social organizations participants define the mechanisms for the sustainability of the results of the project. At the same time, define mechanisms to perform monitoring of outcomes and impacts of the project, for which the system can be used information generated, which can be dynamized and be operated through the networks formed at the pilot sites.

The best practice introduced was the management of revolving funds within the organizations, which generated in some cases, local dynamics of investment, production, organization, trade, commerce, and generation of financial surpluses to reinvestment. Other cases were not successful, particularly when there are difficulties in the collection of portfolio by the fund or there is no willingness to pay for part of the partners. BIOTRADE was required to commence its activities of support at the same time in which the organizations initiated the handling of revolving loan funds, however start activities a year later, when some of the funds already experiencing administrative problems.

According to the experience of this project, the community or social organizations that may be more efficient in the management of revolving funds and Grant, are those that have the capacity to absorb, subsidize or maintain for themselves the operating and administrative costs of the management of a project or a fund, such as stationery, administrative staff, bank charges, attendance at meetings, telecommunications, travel, etc., in these cases, there is greater assurance of adequate investment of the resources of a project, or that

the capital destined for a fund becomes a true seed capital. Otherwise, when the organization does not have these capabilities, it is possible that the organization use the seed capital to a fund or the resources of a grant to subsidize operating expenses, generating an inefficient use of financial resources.

The opening of local markets for the products of the agrobiodiversity is a preponderant factor to energize the chains of production, to the extent that it promotes the consumption of local products, increases its demand, it makes for the farmers is attractive to produce and operate in a sustainable manner the agrobiodiversity because it has high probability of generating revenue, finally the increase in production generates an increase in supply, and production of surpluses that allow you to start marketing processes on a regional or national scale, the latter is the case of the production of fruit on the part of ASMUCOTAR in the Amazon that generates surpluses that are processed, preserved and marketed, and the production In aromatic and medicinal WarmikunaTekalacre in Túquerres that generates surpluses that are marketed in fresh, dehydrated in tisanes, etc.

The development of communication strategies is a factor which stimulates the processes of identification, systematization, appropriation, dissemination, transmission and preservation of the traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity. The strategies of communication mechanisms are valid for the management of information and knowledge, which can be generated under a wide variety of different methodologies for agreement to the conditions of the communities and regions in where they develop.

The establishment of social networks of traditional producers for the management of biodiversity, is another process that must begin locally, strengthening relations point of exchange of knowledge, products, friendship, medieria, cronyism and familiarity. Once consolidated local processes can be thought of in the phasing of networks to shape national or regional networks. It is formed or centripetal four local social networks in each of the pilot sites, these networks do not require higher levels of inputs, or the intervention of external facilitators to continue operating.

It has been made up of a national network that integrates local networks of producers, however its consolidation is an effort that is not capable of assuming by if only any of the nodes in the pilot sites. This is necessary to the accompaniment of public institutions, preferably on a national level and particularly of the MADS, minimally those who must act as animators of the network by encouraging the continuity of the exchange of information between nodes in the network, by the increase in the number and frequency of communication between its members, and by facilitating opportunities for sharing and reflection. The intervention of the animators must be proactive and must address the efforts of the members of the network toward the conservation of traditional knowledge and ecosystems.

It is possible that the nodes of the network, i.e. , the four local networks do not feed or report information to the national network, therefore the catalyst must be pending to encourage interaction between the local networks and the national network, requesting information on a regular basis, and in the same way down information of interest from the national network of local networks.

The joint efforts between the project and the local education communities, generate positive results and contribute to the sustainability of the processes of ecosystem conservation, through the inclusion of the topics, activities and processes of conservation in their educational programs , as well as with the implementation of participatory research projects carried out with the teachers and students, becoming processes of vocational exploration and generation of leadership.

4.3. Recommendations

Project developers:

Include in the formulation of the Plan of M&E mechanisms for tracking and verification of the compensatory measures provided by the partners of the project implementation.

In the formulation of GEF projects, must be taken into account a period of at least 6 months at the beginning of the project, aimed at the staff hiring processes, the setting of the project, the formalization of agreements with interested parties, among others. In order to avoid delays in the budget and activities. Likewise, it must be taken into account a period of 6 months after the implementation of the project to perform its administrative and financial closure.

The formulation of projects that seek to influence the adoption of rules and policies at the national, regional or local, must take into account within their assumptions the potential changes in governments that may affect the achievement of the objectives, as well as the times and mechanisms necessary to process these rules and policies. It should not be linked from the formulation of the project to all the institutions that have to do with the adoption of the rules and policies, to ensure the viability of their results.

The Plan of M&E:

The staff of research institutes, of the participating organizations, and in general of all levels of implementation of the project must be aware of the tools, activities and procedures of the Plan of M&E.

Tools such as the PIR must be of general knowledge on the part of all the project partners.

The Plans of M&E must include a phase of operation subsequent to the completion of the project to monitor the sustainability of the results and impacts generated by the same.

For financing and co-financing:

Special attention is required of the UNDP Country Office and the Office of the UNDP Regional Adviser to harmonize the cycle of the GEF projects with administrative cycles of the national and local governments, with the purpose of carrying out executions formulations and more efficient, particularly in the financing aspects, since it is difficult to obtain budget for public institutions, or lost quid pro quo that had already been obtained by public institutions and the project do not match in their execution times.

The UNDP Country Office must have a more active role in the demand for financial information, the justification of expenditure and reporting on the counterpart of the institutions and organizations associated with GEF projects.

It is required that the UNDP Country Office develop a consultancy process and accompaniment to the nearest community organizations with the running GEF projects, to support them in the appropriate register of contributions to the projects from different sources such as manpower, species and even cash. Likewise, it must perform this accompaniment to the public and private institutions associated with the project.

It is recommended that the GEF/UNDP review policies investment in human capital (payroll and incentives in region), on the procurement of materials, equipment and transport logistics, to adapt to the conditions logistical, administrative and financial areas where projects are also being implemented for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, which usually with isolated areas of territory and no structures or networks of services.

To the Implementing Agency (UNDP):

It is required that the UNDP generate dynamic to increase the complementarity and synergy between interventions to support the sustainability of project results and the generation of impacts of same. It is necessary to set in motion a process to strengthen the management systems and spaces of decentralized decision-making that is generated throughout the project life cycle (from its formulation), as the local committees in a way that is tailored to the new phase of growth, because of the pilot phase should go to an operational phase in each one of their focal sites. Strengthening should allow these committees addressing the risks of the increased complexity.

For community-based organizations and institutions which support different sites in the pilot it is imperative a longer-term investment on the part of the GEF through other mechanisms of funding mechanisms such as the Small Grants Program, in order to ensure the sustainability of results in the long term, and to achieve the desired environmental impacts on ecosystems of global importance.

It is possible to generate complementarity with the Small Grants Program - PPD, which constitutes of a cost-effective mechanism to generate environmental benefits and is designed to support grassroots organizations responding to the needs of local populations. It is necessary to note that the PDP is not implemented in isolation, but that their interventions are integrated into networks of associations that extend from the local to the national and the global, and often in many countries converge secondarily the actions of the PDP with the actions and projects of the GEF, since its geographic focus are remote areas rich in biodiversity.

Some of the grassroots organizations participants demonstrated a great ability to execute, and continue supporting through small donations represents an appropriate scale in which you can ensure the sustainability and impact of the interventions, generating benefits for the environment in ecosystems of global importance.

Although grass-roots organizations participants usually have a high need for technical assistance, organizational, and financial, must be emphasized the role of national and local institutions, which were part of the project and that by their mission objectives will continue with the support to grassroots organizations.

The MADS through development at the start of the project one that became a tool in managing the administration of very useful during the development of the project, and it deserves to be

It is suggested to UNDP review the Guide to Procedures generated by the Project Team, which was overseen by the Office of Education and Participation Branch of education and participation of the MADS, which contains a practical guide to the procedures of the various institutions that were part of the project, and recommendations, which can be used in the implementation of other projects of national implementation financed by the GEF.

The executing agency (MADS):

It is required that the MADS lead the process for tracking and monitoring of the sustainability and impact of the project results, keeping participants motivated to continue by staggering the results and promoting the continuity of the work in networks.

It is necessary to continue to work to the interior of the MADS for position within other areas and branches of the same, articulating the interventions of the different areas to stagger the results in other areas of the country, and include considerations on traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity in the methodologies of intervention in territories. Well same must scale the results to other entities of the National Environmental System - SINA.

It is recommended to the MADS resource management to replicate and spread the results of the project in broader geographic areas and in other cultural environments, managing resources from the sixth operation phase of the GEF.

The institutions and partner organizations:

It is required that the ethnic communities and local stakeholders in the process, and to their organizations and represent in the local, regional and national levels, to continue working toward the adoption of public policy for the protection of traditional knowledge related to agrobiodiversity, since these communities are the most interested in the protection of their knowledge and their way of life.

It is necessary to continue the work with the traditional management of forested areas and the species forest timber and non-timber forest products, and in the approach of the agrobiodiversity conservation and forest ecosystems of global importance, which so far has been developed through the implementation of demonstration projects focused on the recovery of varieties of food security within the systems of production for home consumption.

To achieve the sustainability of the results:

Requires the promotion between the local organizations and communities, mechanisms for access to and use of other sources of public and private funding to meet the local demands to ensure the sustainability of project results.

It requires the management and generation of alliances and community relations and public - private, long-term, especially in the area of marketing of products of AB without transforming or with added value, as a factor in sustainability, replicability and scalability of the results.

The interaction with the interested parties.

It is necessary to maintain the interaction between public and private institutions at national, regional and local level participated in the project, to ensure the sustainability of the achievements and results . The MADS must achieve the generation of formal agreements and agendas to monitor results and subsequent impacts on the implementation of the project.

Annex 1. Array of general indicators of the project.

Below is the matrix of indicators for each of the results of the project.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE INDICATOR				
Verifiable indicators	Objective	Line	Objective	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	Goal	
Number of hectares of agro-ecosystems of global importance conserved through the protection and management of the AB and the CT.	460 Hectares of agroecosystems of global importance	315 Hectares of agroecosystems of global importance	460 Hectares of agroecosystems of global importance	437 Hectares
	Conservation of 269,127 hectares of forests associated with handling systems AB in areas of influence of the demonstration projects.	268,027 Hectares of forests associated with handling systems AB in areas of influence of the demonstration projects.	Conservation of 269,127 hectares of forests associated with handling systems AB in areas of influence of the demonstration projects.	Conservation of 354,667 hectares of forests associated.

Source: PIR July 2014, supplemented with field visits and group work on 19 November 2014.

Annex 2. Matrix of indicators for outcome. Outcome1.

OUTCOME INDICATORS 1			
Verifiable indicators	Objective	Line	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	
<i>Increase the number of domestic policies environmental, cultural and agricultural that incorporate the AB and the protection of the CT.</i>	<i>One (1) public policy proposal for the protection of the CT that incorporates the knowledge associated with the AB and the traditional diet, formulated in a participatory manner from the Ministry of Environment (MAVDT).</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1 Policy proposal in a participatory manner</i> <i>* Modified Indicator on 16 January 2014.</i>
	<i>One (1) proposed formulation of a normative instrument (decree, resolution and standards) for the protection of the CT and for the effective implementation of article 8 (j) of the CBD.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Proposed amendment 1</i> <i>Res. 970 Of the 2012 ICA in the process of revision</i>
	<i>Three (3) documents with recommendations for incorporating the AB and the issues of CT in the following documents and policies: Ministry of the Interior, Public Policies for the indigenous communities, Ministry of Agriculture, National Diagnostic on Food Security; policy for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Environment - Updating the National Policy on Biodiversity.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i> <i>Documents with recommendations.</i>

<p><i>Number of instruments of national planning, regional and local that incorporate the CT and the AB in their action plans for ecological systems.</i></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>0</p>	<p><i>2 Development Plans Túquerres and Nuquí. 1 Training Process in special plans for safeguarding. * Modified Indicator. 1 Special Plan to save in Túquerres in process of revision. 5 Life Plans strengthened from the cliffs communities, Camizcoopa, Cimitar, Asoaintam, Quillasinga.</i></p>
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Source: PIR July 2014, supplemented with field visits and group work on 19 November 2014.

Annex 2. Matrix of indicators for outcome. Outcome2.

OUTCOME INDICATORS 2			
Verifiable indicators	Objective	Line	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	
Number of hectares under management systems to contribute to the increase in the AB and associated traditional knowledge in the Amazon, the Andes, and the Choco through demonstration projects in indigenous communities, afro and farmers.	Tribuga, Nuquí river: 200 ha. The Albergue Matsigenka: 75 ha. Azufral: 65 ha. The Diocese of Garagoa: 30 ha. Tarapacá: 90 has.	Tribuga: 120 has. The Albergue Matsigenka: 55 ha. Azufral (Túquerres): 45 has. The Diocese of Garagoa: 5 has. Tarapacá: 90 ha.	Total: 437 has. Tribuga: 167.8 ha. The Albergue Matsigenka: 123.8 ha. Azufral: 21.3 ha. The Diocese of Garagoa: 13.5 ha. Tarapacá: 110.6 ha.
Number of hectares of forests associated with the management systems of the AB preserved and/or recovered in the areas of influence of the demonstration projects.	Tribuga River Nuquí: 20,300 ha. The Albergue Matsigenka: 2,000 ha. Azufral: undetermined. The Diocese of Garagoa: 1,600 ha. Tarapacá: 245,227 has.	Tribuga: 20,300 ha. The Albergue Matsigenka: 1,100 ha. Azufral: Undetermined The Diocese of Garagoa: 1,400 ha. Tarapacá: 245,227 has.	Total: 354,667 has. Tribuga: 20,300 ha. The Albergue Matsigenka: 2,000 ha. Túquerres: 5 has. The Diocese of Garagoa: 135 has. Tarapacá: 332,227 has
Number of families that incorporate traditional practices in the demonstration projects.	Tribuga: 120 families La Cocha: 80 families Azufral: 60 families The Diocese of Garagoa: 35 families Tarapacá: 30 families	Tribuga: 60 families The Albergue Matsigenka: 55 families Azufral: 45 families The Diocese of Garagoa: 25 families Tarapacá: 30 families	Total: 398 families Tribuga: 111 The Albergue Matsigenka: 101 Túquerres: 36 The Diocese of Garagoa: 39 Tarapacá: 111
Average number of products grown by family that contribute to their livelihood.	Tribuga - 40 products The Albergue Matsigenka: 70 products Azufral: X products The Diocese of Garagoa: 30 products and Tarapacá 40 products	Tribuga: 20 p. The Albergue Matsigenka: 50 p. Azufral: X The Diocese of Garagoa: 20 p. Tarapacá: 30 p.	Tribuga: 40 The Albergue Matsigenka: 64 Azufral: 48 The Diocese of Garagoa: 27 Tarapacá: 32
Number of certified products or in the process of certification.	Two certified products or certification process.	0	Does not apply because the scope of the indicator was amended. Trainings were implemented in certification processes were studied and different certification mechanisms.
Increasing revenues from products of AB that incorporate CT.	Increase of between 5% and 10% in the income derived from two products	INDETERMINATE	The project reported an increase of 53% of revenues derived from diversity of products

Source: PIR July 2014, supplemented with field visits and group work on 19 November 2014.

Annex 2. Matrix of indicators for outcome. Outcome3.

OUTCOME INDICATORS 3			
Verifiable indicators	Objective	Line	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	
<i>Number of strategies and programs for the protection and promotion of the AB and the associated knowledge executed, financed and/or running (on the part of public and private entities at the local, national and international levels).</i>	<i>3 Strategies, one per site for the protection of the AB and the associated knowledge</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 Strategies, one for each pilot site</i> <i>1 Gender Strategy</i> <i>1 Communication Strategy</i>
<i>Number of families strengthened with traditional practices associated with the handling of the AB</i>	<i>>40 (5 more per site), integrated to productive practices, medical and food, as well as educational projects</i>	<i>> 40 (5 more per site)</i>	<i>Total: 429</i> <i>Tribuga: 96</i> <i>The Albergue</i> <i>Matsiguenka: 85</i> <i>Azufral: 26</i> <i>The Diocese of Garagoa: 37</i> <i>Tarapacá: 185</i>
<i>Number of persons trained in the development and implementation of marketing plans for products associated with the AB and the CT.</i>	<i>5/ Site</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>118</i>
<i>Number of new cultural practices and/or recovered (rituals, festivals, dances, meetings, festivals, workshops and events) associated with the AB.</i>	<i>1 X / site</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Tribuga: 1.</i> <i>The Albergue</i> <i>Matsiguenka: 7</i> <i>Azufral: 3</i> <i>Tarapacá: 1</i>
<i>Number of PRAES revised and edited related to the transmission of the CT associated to the AB.</i>	<i>1 Proposal for the modification of educational models related to the AB and the CT associated. Minimum 1 per site</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4 Proposals for the modification of educational models related to the AB and the CT associated.</i>
<i>A network that facilitates the exchange of information between producers, the custodians of seeds, nurseries, seed banks and other community organizations that participate in the pilot demonstration projects.</i>	<i>1 Network.</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4 Local networks</i> <i>1 National network</i>

Source: PIR July 2014, supplemented with field visits and group work on 19 November 2014.

Annex 2. Matrix of indicators for outcome. Outcome4.

OUTCOME INDICATORS 4			
Verifiable indicators	Objective	Line	Result
Objectively	Goal	Base	
Number of staff from partner organizations informed and aware of the importance of the CT/AB.	(About 150 members of the staff informed and conscious)	<15 Staff informed about the importance of the CT/AB	Tribuga: 1,850 Nariño: 128 ANUC: 328 TheDiocese of Garagoa: 237 Tarapacá: 1,619
Number of families at the pilot sites linked to an information network of AB set, exchange of information for support.	10 Families per site	0	Tribuga: 25 Nariño: 45 TheDiocese of Garagoa: 37 Tarapacá: 83
Number of communication processes local/community that contribute to the reflection, socialization and actions related to the understanding, appreciation and protection of the CT/AB and that generate participation in discussion the creation of a public policy for your protection.	They are currently running three (3) communication processes local/community for the protection of the CT/AB.	0	8 Established
Number of communication products (i.e. , video, theater, cultural festivals, etc.) to inform the public opinion and to mobilize the citizens for the protection of the CT and the AB.	15 Communication products created and distributed and realization of 5 events	0	Tribuga: 15 Nariño: 30 Tarapacá: 13 Garagoa: 1

Source: PIR July 2014, supplemented with field visits and group work on 19 November 2014.

Annex 3. Table of financing.

The following is a detailed table of co-financing of the project, completed with the information available at time of assessment. The notes NA / Does Not Apply, refer to the fact that it is not possible to perform comparison of percentage of implementation of the initial funding, as these resources had not been identified during the formulation of the project.

Cofinancing (Type/Resources)	IAFinanciacion (US\$)		Government (US\$)		Otherresources(US\$)		Total Funding (US\$)		Total Disbursed (US\$)		Percent Execu
* Exchange Rate: 1 USD =2168 on COLP	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed	Current	Curr
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	111,224.64	0	0	0	111,224.64	
RURAL WORKERS *	-	-	-	-	-	13,748.00	-	13,748.00	-	13,748.00	
QUILLACINGAS	-	-	-	-	-	18,450.18	-	18,450.18	-	18,450.18	
ANUC	-	-	-	-	-	16,697.42	-	16,697.42	-	16,697.42	
CAMIZCOP	-	-	-	-	-	4,612.55	-	4,612.55	-	4,612.55	
ASMUCOTAR	-	-	-	-	-	29,744.58	-	29,744.58	-	29,744.58	
MAMAPACHA	-	-	-	-	-	27,971.91	-	27,971.91	-	27,971.91	
Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
In cash	2,500,000.00	-	2,725,514.00	-	436,638.00	-	5,662,152.00	-	5,662,152.00	3,452,973.72	
GEF	2,500,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000.00	-	2,500,000.00	2,381,576.23	
MAVDT - MADS	-	-	1,096,557.00	-	-	-	1,096,557.00	-	1,096,557.00	605,890.90	
TROPENBOS	-	-	-	-	158,777.00	-	158,777.00	-	158,777.00	-	
NATURAL HERITAGE	-	-	160,266.00	-	-	-	160,266.00	-	160,266.00	186,589.14	
ADC	-	-	-	-	198,472.00	-	198,472.00	-	198,472.00	87,524.00	
SinchilInstitute	-	-	496,179.00	-	-	-	496,179.00	-	496,179.00	177,280.90	
IIAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crags	-	-	-	-	79,389.00	-	79,389.00	-	79,389.00	4,612.55	
MINCULTURA	-	-	59,542.00	-	-	-	59,542.00	-	59,542.00	-	
* GOB.Nariño	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9, 500.00	
MARD	-	-	912,970.00	-	-	-	912,970.00	-	912,970.00	-	
In kind	-	-	2,336,052.00	-	1,523,271.00	-	3,859,323.00	-	3,859,323.00	811,116.15	
MAVDT - MADS	-	-	213,357.00	-	-	-	213,357.00	-	213,357.00	-	
MININTERIOR	-	-	1,235,487.00	-	-	-	1,235,487.00	-	1,235,487.00	600,638.26	
TROPENBOS	-	-	-	-	79,389.00	-	79,389.00	-	79,389.00	-	
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	-	-	198,472.00	-	-	-	198,472.00	-	198,472.00	18,450.18	

CIPAV	-	-		-	99,236.00	-	99,236.00	-	99,236.00	-	
NATURAL	-	-	52,099.00	-		-	52,099.00	-	52,099.00	27,977.33	
BIOTRADE	-	-		-	59,542.00	-	59,542.00	-	59,542.00	22,242.42	
ADC	-	-		-	347,325.00	-	347,325.00	-	347,325.00	-	
CIMTAR	-	-		-	347,326.00	-	347,326.00	-	347,326.00	27,675.28	
ASOAINAM	-	-		-	233,204.00	-	233,204.00	-	233,204.00	34,594.10	
SinchiInstitute	-	-	248,090.00	-		-	248,090.00	-	248,090.00	-	
IIAP	-	-	109,159.00	-		-	109,159.00	-	109,159.00	79,538.58	
Crags	-	-		-	357,249.00	-	357,249.00	-	357,249.00	-	
UAESPNN	-	-	95,802.00	-	-	-	95,802.00	-	95,802.00	-	
GOB.Nariño	-	-	183,586.00	-	-	-	183,586.00	-	183,586.00	-	
Instruments Not - grant	-	-	-	-	-	19,156.00	-	-	-	19,156.00	
WARMIKUNA	-	-	-	-	-	19,156.00	-	-	-	19,156.00	
OtherTypes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2,500,000.00	-	5,061,566.00	-	1,959,909.00	130,380.64	9,521,475.00	-	9,521,475.00	4,394,470.51	

Source: EMT with basis in PRODOC, and administrative support of MADS, with court to December 31 of 2014.

Annex 4. Itinerary and phase report field.

This annex presents the report of the activities carried out in the preparation phase, the phase of field, and the phase of final report. It also contains the list of persons interviewed and field visits in each of the pilot sites.

PHASE I - PREPARATION BEFORE THE PHASE FIELD				
DATE	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT	PERSON	Institution	ACTIVITY DEVELOPED
SEPTEMBER 18, 2014	BOGOTA	PURCHASING GROUP	UNDP	Signature of the individual contract.
September 20 TO 23	BOGOTA	Evaluator	Evaluator	Review of initial information. Office work.
September 24 2014	BOGOTA	MARÍA CONSTANZA RAMÍREZ - MARÍA CONSTANZA RAMÍREZ PROJECT COORDINATOR ABYCT	MADS	Discussion on the outline of the initial report. Delivery of the evaluation guide UNDP/GEF and documentation related to the project.
September 28 to October 8 2014	BOGOTA	Evaluator	Evaluator	Preparation of the initial report. Office work.
OCTOBER 20, 2014	BOGOTA CLASSROOM	Jenny ARIAS - PROFESSIONAL UNDP BIODIVERSITY DE ANGELIS CANO - PROFESSIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNDP MARÍA CONSTANZA RAMÍREZ - PROJECT COORDINATOR ABYCT FREDY SANDOVAL - ADMINISTRATIVE PROFESSIONAL PROJECT ABYCT	UNDP	Delivery of the initial report. Programming of assessment mission.

PHASE II - PHASE OF FIELD				
THE DIOCESE OF GARAGOA pilot SITE				
DATE	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT	PERSON	Institution	ITEM.
Meetings with the Team of the UNDP Country Office.				
October 26 2014	THE DIOCESE OF GARAGOA	DORA MONSALVE	UNDP	One individual semistructured interview. (1)
October 26 2014	THE DIOCESE OF GARAGOA	AURA MENDOZA	Vereda IPAQUIRA - GPAL	One (1) individual semistructured interview. Visit to a (1) productive system.
October 26 2014	THE DIOCESE OF GARAGOA	OLGA VARGAS SILVIA CUBIDES ROSA DELIA OLMOS DOLPHIN SANCHEZ ELISA SANCHEZ BARRETO YAMIULE Nery MANRIQUE ESTEBAN CORDOBA	MADS MADS - UNDP MADS - UNDP MADS - UNDP MADS - UNDP	Eight (8) individual semi-structured interviews . Eight (8) visits to production systems.

			NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	
OCTOBER 27, 2014	THE DIOCESE OF GARAGOA - BOGOTA	Evaluator		The Diocese of Garagoa Displacement - Bogota

NUQUI pilot SITE				
DATE	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT	PERSON	Institution	ITEM.
OCTOBER 29, 2014	BOGOTA - NUQUÍ	Evaluator		DisplacementBogota - Nuqui.
October 30 2014	NUQUÍ	Evelio ANIPE LUIS ALBERTO ZUNAMPIA MARY ELVA MACHUZA ARIÓN CAIZAMO CABRERA BENEULER JOSE FAJARDO CABRERA BERMUDEZ JOSE LIZARÁ ANIPE MILTON CABRERA Atanasio ROJAS Elkin LOZANO MIGUEL ANTONIO ZUNAMPIA	CAMIZCOOP	One (1) structured group interview, with the participation of twelve (12) people of the assembly of CAMIZCOOP. Documentary Review. Planning to travel to the community of Pangui.
October 31 2014	COMMUNITY OF PANGUÍ	Porfirio MOYA CABRERA BENEULER NEVARDO ZUNAMPIA GRACILIANO CABRERA Ernestina MOYA ANAEs- thesiology BERNELINO	CAMIZCOOP - COMMUNITY PANGUÍ	Six (6) semi-structured interviews . Six (6) visits to production systems.
NOVEMBER 1, 2014	NUQUÍ	ASSEMBLY OF crags	Thescarpslopes	One (1) structured group interview with the representatives of the assembly of crags. DocumentaryReview.
November 3 2014	NUQUÍ - BOGOTA	Evaluator		NuquiDisplacement - Bogota.

PILOT SITE THE CHARM AND TÚQUERRES - Nariño				
DATE	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT	PERSON	Institution	ITEM.
NOVEMBER 4, 2014	BOGOTA - GRASS	Evaluator		DisplacementBogota - Grass.
NOVEMBER 4, 2014	GRASS - CLASSROOM	JOSÉ VICENTE REVELO ANA CRISTINA ENRÍQUEZ HOMAIRA LEADER EusbertoJojoa PABLO TREJOS SANDRA GALLEGO CAMILO GUALGUAN	ADC EQUIPMENT RURAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION GOVERNOR GUARD THE SUN	One (1) thesemistructured interview group team work of Nariño. Documentary Review. Planning tours to pilot production systems.
November 5 2014	THE CHARM – CLASSROOM	MARIA ODILIA HIDALGO HOMAIRA BONILLA JESUS JOJOA	BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE REVOLVING FUND FOR RURAL WORKERS	One (1) structured group interview. Documentary Review.
November 5 2014	Nariño - LA COCHA - THE CHARM	CAMILO GUALGUAN AURA ZAMBRANO MARTHA LIBYA CORAL	FAMILIES PARTICIPATING IN THE	Six (6) semi-structured interviews .

	TECHNICAL VISITS TO SITES IN THE DEMONSTRATION PILOT GUARD QUILLASINGA "THE SUN", the sidewalks and Carrizo MOTILÓN	PABLO EMILIO JOJOA FRANCISCO JOJOA RUBEN	PROJECT, BELONGING TO THE Cabildo QUILLASINGA THE SUN	One (1) technical visit to pachawasi community revolving fund Quillasinga Five (5) technical visits to pilot production systems.
NOVEMBER 6, 2014	Nariño - TÚQUERRES VISIT TO DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION WARMIKUNA TEKALAKRE. GROUP MEETING.	GLORIA NASNER GIOVANNI DIAZ GLORIA CERON ROSARIO RIOS OLGA CÁRDENAS WILMA Altamirano BLANCA MARIA ESTRADA Angie BERMUDEZ ANDRES MORA	REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION WARMIKUNA FAMILIES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT	One (1) structured group interview with representatives of the Association Warmikuna. Technical Visit to point marketing implemented by the Association Warmikuna.
November 7 2014	DISPLACEMENT GRASS / BOGOTA	Evaluator		

Tarapacá pilot SITE - Amazon				
DATE	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT	PERSON	Institution	ITEM.
November 8 2014	BOGOTA TRAVEL / LETICIA - Amazon	Evaluator		
November 9 2014	TRAVEL LETICIA / Tarapacá - Amazon	Evaluator		
November 10 2014	Tarapacá - Amazon	ASSEMBLY OF ASOAIMTAM SINCHI WORKING TEAM BERLANDY UBEIMAR TEÓFILO OCTAVIO FALCON VÁZQUEZ JOAQUÍN HERNÁNDEZ ANDRES CHURAY FAUSTO BORRAGUES	ASOAIMTAM Sinchi Institute	One (1) Presentation of the progress of the grant by ASOAIMTAM and of the project in the area. One (1) structured group interview with the representatives of the assembly of ASOAIMTAM. Documentary Review.
November 11 2014	Tarapacá - Amazon	ALEXANDER ALFONSO - DIRECTOR PNN RIVER PURE ROSITA - PNN RIVER PURE	UAESPNN.	One (1) Presentation on the progress of the project by the UAESPNN. One (1) structured interview. Documentary Review.
November 12 2014	Tarapacá - Amazon DEMO PILOTS ASMUCOTAR	WORK TEAM ASMUCOTAR Sinchí WORKING TEAM	ASMUCOTAR Sinchi	One (1) Presentation on the progress of the project by SINCHI and ASMUCOTAR. One (1) technical visit to the demonstration projects - chagra community association. One (1) technical visit to the demonstration projects - center products processing association.

November 13 2014	Tarapacá - Amazon DEMO PILOTS ASMUCOTAR	GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ASMUCOTAR	ASMUCOTAR	One (1) structured group interview with the General Assembly of ASMUCOTAR. Documentary Review.
November 14 2014	Tarapacá - Amazon HIGH CARDOZO COMMUNITY.	WORK TEAM OF ASOAINAM (INVESTIGATORS) Sinchi WORKING TEAM	ASOAINAM Sinchi	Two (2) technical visits to pilots productive. One (1) group interview.
November 15 2014	Tarapacá - Amazon.	WORK TEAM OF CIMTAR (INVESTIGATORS) Sinchi WORKING TEAM	CIMTAR Sinchi	One (1) Presentation on the progress of the project by the UAESPNN. One (1) structured interview. Documentary Review.
NOVEMBER 16, 2014	DISPLACEMENT - Tarapacá - LETICIA / Amazon.	Evaluator		

PHASE III - INTERVIEWS END - ELABORATION OF THE DRAFT OF THE FINAL REPORT AND THE FINAL REPORT				
DATE	PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT	PERSON	Institution	ITEM.
November 18 2014	Amazon - CLASSROOM			National Meeting.
November 19 2014	Amazon - CLASSROOM			National Meeting.
November 20 2014	Amazon - CLASSROOM			National Meeting.
November 21 2014	Amazon - CLASSROOM	Evaluator		Oral Presentation of the results from the field visit. Final Workshop on main findings of the field phase.
NOVEMBER 22, 2014	BOGOTA	Evaluator		Elaboration of a draft of the final report.
JANUARY 29, 2015	BOGOTA	Evaluator PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE ABYCT		Steering Committee for presenting and approving the final evaluation report.
February 9 2015	BOGOTA			Deadline set by the project steering committee ABYCT for that project participants submit comments to the final evaluation.
February 9 2015	BOGOTA	Jenny ARIAS - PROFESSIONAL MARÍA CONSTANZA RAMÍREZ - PROJECT COORDINATOR ABYCT		Final Meeting of check and cross check with the UNDP Country Office and the Project Team, to submit the inclusion of the main comments in the final evaluation report.