



Work Plan Instructions

DUE DATES FOR FY 2012 ANNUAL REPORT AND 2013-16 WORK PLAN

FondoPatrimonio Natural	Due Dates
Work Plan Yr. 1 (1 May-September 30/2014)	June 12, 2013
Work Plan Yr. 2 (1 October/2014- September 12/2015)	September 1, 2014
Work Plan Yr. 3 (September 13/2015- Abril 29/2016)	September 13, 2015
1. USAID approves each WP 3 weeks after receipt.	

NOTE:WP updates are allowed when Patrimonio Natural and USAID consider it appropriate.Updates will include changes in the International Travel Plan, PMP (indicator targets) or other work plan sections, as needed.The AORwill work with Patrimonio Natural on this update exercise.

CONSERVATION LANDSCAPES PROGRAM-CLP
DRY ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION IN THE CARIBBEAN

WORK PLAN

**PATRIMONIO NATURAL – FONDO PARA LA BIODIVERSIDAD Y AREAS
PROTEGIDAS**

1. PROJECT COVER SHEET

1.1. DATES

AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

4/12/2013 TO 29/04/2016

WORK PLAN PERIOD

12/09/2015 TO 29/04/2016

1.2. NAME OF PROGRAM MANAGER: Pedro A. Chavarro

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1.3. NAME OF USAID AGREEMENT OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE (AOR): Ximena
García

1.4. NAME OF ALTERNATE AOR OR COR: Daniel López

1.5. MECHANISM NUMBER: AID-514-A-09-00004

2. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Caribbean region (13 million hectares) encompasses more than six million ha. of tropical dry forest ecosystem (TDFE) in Colombia, of which 82% has been affected by deforestation. TDFE conservation is a priority for USAID and Colombia; thus, the purpose of the CLP is to improve governance in the TDFE, promote biodiversity, preserve natural resources in the Caribbean region, and strengthen environmentally sustainable livelihoods for the associated communities. Remaining forest patches coupled with existing protected areas and communities will be the center of conservation efforts. The focus will be to implement land use management tools at the landscape level, restoring connectivity with a biodiversity-friendly productive matrix and ecological corridors. Improving smallholder agroforestry practices, installing connectivity tools in larger agricultural areas, implementing silvopastoral systems, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and agrobiodiversity supported by value chains, inclusive businesses and fair markets will guarantee ecological integrity by enhancing connectivity, covering soils to prevent erosion, promoting watershed protection, maintaining species diversity and increasing productivity and income per land area, thus reducing the threat on dry forests. GOC's regional environmental authorities will be strengthened through the Regional Protected Area System - SIRAP Caribe, and other stakeholders will be engaged with this model for sustainable land use and conservation in TDFE territories in a pilot area.

3. STRATEGY OVERVIEW – WORK PLAN YR.5

This Work Plan encompasses an approved time extension, directed towards the following actions: (i) Finishing activities previously hindered by dry spells which prevented tree plantings in **Nodo Hibácharo**, in the silvopastoral systems in **Nodos Cesar and Colorados**, and in the corridor implementations in **Nodo El Salado**, (ii) Extending the sustainable conservation and production options with new allies and leverage in **Nodos Cesar** (Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación-APC and COLANTA) and **El Salado** (Fundación Crecer en Paz), (iii) Consolidating or strengthening business plans, models and local capacity for birdwatching ecotourism, use of native biodiversity (corozo and amarga palms), farm to table models based on agro-biodiversity and local entrepreneurship for efficient cookstoves, (iv) Strengthening institutional capacity both in Patrimonio Natural and at the regional scale to strategically engage and prepare current and further stakeholders for scaling the CLP's integrated model for sustainable conservation and land use in the Caribbean, supported by the biodiversity monitoring base line and by economic instruments and mechanisms, thus increasing the positive impact on TDFE conservation and sustainable use, and (v) Based on all the above, prepare outreach and dissemination, along with educational materials, to spread key messages and solution-oriented methods emphasizing the importance of TDFE conservation and sustainable use.

3.1 COMPONENTS

3.1.1 Component 1 -Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

OBJECTIVE OF THE COMPONENT: ENHANCING LICIT ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS IN THE CARIBBEAN.

As stated above in actions (i) and (ii), some activities have to be completed due to climate restructions for successful planting and survival, while others will be extended with new allies. In **Nodo Hibácharo**, Fundacion FES will complete the soil conservation, management and recovery solutions by finishing

restored areas with tree plantings in 12 agroforestry systems in 10 farms. The final results will be incorporated in outreach and educational materials and in the conservation/production corridor which emphasizes prevention and actions for areas in the process of degradation in the TDFE region, which amount to 50% of land previously deforested. Reservoirs and water collection systems in roofs will be implemented by F. para la Inversión Social-FIS, improving community livelihoods and sustainable land productivity through irrigation; prototype designs will be available for dissemination in the set of water solutions for rural housing in dry forest areas. In **Nodo Colorados** the farmers will complete their silvopastoral systems with tree plantings by October 2015, completing a total of 11 ha of such systems.

In **Nodo El Salado**, sustainable production and conservation areas will be planted in the corridor along the Morrocoy Stream to complete planned activities with 51 farmers by December 2015, while also incorporating in the actions the additional 37 families with F. Crecer en Paz and F. Semana, consolidating a total of 19 km of improved connectivity between the “Alta Montaña” zone in Montes de María and the Magdalena watershed through the Morrocoy stream corridor. Also, 37 ha. of sustainable production with farmers will be established with the F. Crecer en Paz technical team, at the same time enhancing their technical capacity for sustainability in the long term. In **Nodo Cesar**, Fundación Carboandes will complete by December 2015 planned activities with private landholders and cattle ranchers regarding the implementation of silvopastoral systems, including establishing nearly 1,500 Ha under improved environmental management conditions. Additionally, the foundation will complete the protective fencing for the five (5) kilometer corridor along the Tocaimo River. Finally, the CLP team project will supervise the final recording process of five (5) Private Reserves (Reservas de la Sociedad Civil) in the RUNAP system, a process already well under way, which covers nearly 300 Ha of TDFE. Additional actions will be carried out in **Cesar** associated with the COLANTA dairy products company, to provide technical assistance and implement ten additional silvopastoral systems in the rural area of Valledupar and la Paz between October 2015 and March 2016. Engaging this company will provide sustainability beyond the program, and may induce scaling up with other cattle ranchers related to COLANTA.

Several alternatives concern business initiatives contributing to reduce the threat on dry forest areas, will be consolidated or strengthened in this period. The first is based on promoting alternative, non-destructive uses of the TDFE such as birdwatching. In alliance with the National Audubon Society, this initiative has proved successful by improving the capacity of birdwatching guides, and will be completed in January 2016 (Kankuamo and Wayuu communities have been participating in Audubon’s training process). This will be supplemented by the business plan design for ecotourism strengthening at Ecoparque Los Besotes (Valledupar) and the launch of the Northern Colombia Birding Trail in March 2016. Additionally, in this period the scope of activities will be broadened by the design and implementation of a software application (app), to be launched in March 2016, gathering detailed birdwatchers’ information on nearly 500 species pertaining to the Northern Colombian Bird Trail, the completion of a specialized study to measure the potential birdwatching market of individuals in the United States willing to visit Colombia, and the establishment of a market baseline to assess the medium-term economic benefits to be generated by the training of tour guides in the Caribbean and in general by the birdwatching promotion activities. To ensure the sustainability of these actions once the program is completed in April 2016, the CLP will support the design of a strategy coordinated with the tourism promotion policies, plans and programs, led by both the Vice Ministry of Tourism and related bodies (e.g., FONTUR), as well as specialized private sector associations (e.g., ANATO, COTELCO).

The **second** alternative dwells on the **sustainable use of biodiversity**, considering the benefit obtained by such use as an incentive for TDFE conservation. Already an important achievement has been the inclusive business design and pilot experience for the native corozo palm; this period will help to strengthen the supply chain of the fruit for preparing extracts for beverages and ice cream. On the other

hand, the amarga palm is already an economic opportunity within agroforestry systems, due to customary trade and wide use for construction in the Caribbean. During this period the document on architectural use of this and other palms will be published and disseminated for its adoption by governmental and international cooperation programs, which have already asked for support regarding construction activities based on adaptive building with local materials and techniques. A pilot will be implemented with these techniques by building an Environmental Classroom in the municipality of Piojo. Also, an assessment will be made on the supply chain and market analysis for this palm, and its potential for improved livelihoods based on its sustainable use.

A **third** alternative for TDFE protection is based on fostering **increased income on cultivated land**, through planting more valuable crops per unit of area, in order to diminish the need to expand the agricultural frontier, which affects the forest. Several paths have been analyzed and already partially applied: (i) Engaging the restaurant sector as a niche market based on TDFE native local diversity, thus obtaining better value for farmer's crops; (ii) Identifying and improving farmers relations with other local and regional markets, and (iii) Promote local increased use of native, climate-adapted agro-biodiversity according to cultural culinary traditions, reducing food insecurity and including this knowledge in decision-making for sustainable land use and natural resources utilization for their livelihoods. For the San Juan and El Salado areas, Minka Dev in alliance with Crepes and Waffles will identify the best business models and instruments for engaging chefs and other allies to increase commercial relations with farmers selling more valuable crops to this niche market. Meanwhile the CLP team will reinforce these actions with marketing tools based on a catalogue of TDFE biodiversity and agro-biodiversity products with a calendar for availability throughout the year and selecting farmers willing to plant and sell this diverse products. The team will also raise the awareness of local communities to their own potential for food security based on culinary traditions, and by identifying opportunities for farmers to supply the local markets.

A **fourth** alternative is related to reducing the impact on the forests by **reducing firewood use**, by installing efficient woodstoves in rural areas. Over this period, the CLP designed will lead the efficiency testing for stoves to be carried out by Universidad de Nariño, the expert mechanical engineer Orlando Porras and the SENCICO Laboratory in Peru. Minka Dev will support the development of a social venture with seven women entrepreneurs. This group has a goal to sell and install 200 stoves in San Juan and nearby areas, to teach healthy cooking techniques, and will be prepared to provide local repair and maintenance services. By validating the business model, the CLP will generate a fundamental tool for sustainability and replication of social entrepreneurship models associated with efficient cookstoves.

As mentioned above, an important effort will be devoted to developing outreach and educational materials on the topics related to the conservation/production corridors as a model for TDFE conservation and sustainable use. Materials will be developed on the main strategies and topics as follows: implementation of corridors; also about useful dry forest trees and plants used on agroforestry; on silvopastoral and sustainable farming systems based on diverse native crops; solutions for water management systems; soil conservation and management tools to prevent degradation.

3.1.2 Component 2 - Institutional Strengthening and Governance

OBJECTIVE OF THE COMPONENT: ASSISTING THE SIRAP CARIBE MEMBERS, OTHER INSTITUTIONS, GROUPS AND ASSOCIATED COMMUNITIES IN SELECTED LOCATIONS IN THEIR GOVERNANCE CAPACITY AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Institutional strengthening for improved governance will focus on strengthening public decision-making and adoption of landscape management tools and solutions by regional environmental authorities (SIRAP Caribe), municipalities, and governmental agencies such as Incoder, especially through the Montes de María thematic tables led by *Corporación para el Desarrollo Solidario*, Cardique, Carsucre and F. Semana, among others, where CLP is already participating. In alliance with IAvH, a team composed of the CLP Monitoring Specialist, IAvH researchers, and a monitoring expert will finish the design of a Baseline for the Monitoring of four biodiversity components (birds, bats, beetles and non-timber forest products) and ecological restoration processes. This baseline will be the initial support for future analysis on the state of biodiversity and its possible relation with the actions promoted by the Program.

More detailed analyses for each of the strategic connectivity areas in the Caribbean have been completed (Atlántico-Bolívar corridors; Montes de María corridors; Western Sierra Nevada corridors; Southeastern Sierra Nevada-Guajira-Perijá corridors), as a result a geo-portal with consolidated strategic information on the TDFE areas of the Colombian Caribbean was generated in 2014. The CLP team will coordinate and carry out together with the SIRAP Caribe a series of workshops which will cover all of the CAR in the region before the end of 2015, with the objective of training on the use of the geoportal by these institutions technical and planification departments. It is expected that this tool will facilitate applying corridors of connectivity as a strategy for environmental conservation and the analysis of regulations on environmental compensation (the geoportal includes specific cartographic proposals of connectivity corridors developed for the CLP by FCDS-DOI in 2014).

3.1.3 Component 3- Social Capital and Community participation

OBJECTIVE OF THE COMPONENT: PROMOTING PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE IN THE COMMUNITIES LIVING IN SELECTED AREAS BY ORGANIZATION STRENGTHENING, PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, AND RAISING AWARENESS OF THEIR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Social capital and community participation will focus on capacity building, empowerment and the support to construct a sustainable local business model to diversify production and enhance managerial skills where there is a potential for social ventures, as is the case of the social enterprise pilot experience implemented with a group of women of San Juan Nepomuceno in connection with the Efficient Stoves Strategy. Women and young people will be engaged in the above mentioned social ventures to foster community pride and entrepreneurial development, through capacity building designed by the team at F. Tropenbos and implemented with local schools, SENA and Universities.

In the Nodes of Hibacharo (Piojón), Magdalena (Gaira), Colorados, El Salado, Guajira and Cesar, development of training materials and courses will be completed with the support of F. Tropenbos by December 2015. This institution will focus on completing the preparation of complementary curricula and educational materials for senior students in agro-ecological schools in these Nodes, and for SENA technicians. An emphasis will be given to women's participation and empowerment due to their participation in developing potential small businesses based on agricultural diversity, which will have improved access to markets. All of these are based on a diversified home garden production, adding value by processing foodstuffs and involvement in the efficient stoves initiative.

Patrimonio Natural will continue to conduct activities related to the promotion and dissemination of culinary practices associated with the conservation of the TDFE in Nodo Colorados and El Salado. This strategy is based on the recognition of the traditional knowledge of producer families on agrobiodiversity in dry tropical forest ecosystems, by gender and generation. During the remaining months and until February 2016, these activities will be undertaken at the family level with the project producers and others from surrounding areas in Nodo Colorados who have been integrated in activities such as workshops, discussions related to seeds, food traditions, and the use of agro-biodiversity resources in order to promote and increase the local use of native, climate-adapted agro-biodiversity according to cultural culinary traditions, reducing food insecurity and including this knowledge in decision-making for sustainable land use and natural resources utilization for their livelihoods

In the municipality of San Juan Nepomuceno, the activities involve families from Raicero, Media Luna, and San José del Pennon(characterized by its cultural, social, and environmental tradition.)

3.3 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES

3.3.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation

The main purpose of the program is not related to policy improvement, but to the alliance that will be established with the Humboldt Institute and other entities for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Policy and Action Plan. This institution is also linked to the National Policy for Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, so the monitoring actions will be important advances. Identification of nurseries, documentation of procedures for propagation and other relevant information on dry forest species, especially vulnerable and threatened timber species, will be useful to the National Forest Policy. The soil management assessments in Hibácharo will contribute to the experience in the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Fight Against Desertification and Drought, while the watershed protection measures and the construction of solutions for water provision, storage, and management are useful as tools for implementing the National Water Resource Policy. The main action during 2016 in relation with the Caribbean SIRAP Action Plan will be to continue disseminating and promoting adoption of the connectivity corridors identified in the Caribbean in their yearly planning, and examining technical concepts that can protect these corridors from the perspective of the regional environmental authorities. Municipal land use plans or Local Systems of protected areas will benefit from corridors being established and the information generated for priority areas for TDFE conservation in their jurisdictions, mainly for the Montes de María region. There has been a successful relation established with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development-MADS- for the Efficient Cookstoves initiative, through which, with the support of Colegal Alliances and the CLP, a web portal for efficient cookstoves in Colombia was developed. This portal will be officially launched during the last quarter of 2015 in an event that will have the participation of MADS and various organizations of the field that make up the Inter-Institutional Board of Efficient Cookstoves led by MADS.

In the period between October 2015 and March 2016, the CLP will support the development of a set of strategic studies that will facilitate the institutional strengthening of Patrimonio Natural for the design of strategies, plans, and programs aimed at creating incentives to environmental conservation and environmental compensation measures in the Colombian Caribbean and elsewhere in the country, as well as the investment proposal for the Montes de María region in line with the priorities established by the National Biodiversity Policy and the National Development Plan 2014-2018. These studies have the following main objectives and scopes:

- a) *Incentives to Conservation*: Developing a set of investment options and criteria to be applied by public and private agents in order to generate incentives to environmental conservation, considering the analysis of experiences of the CLP program (stages I and II) and a set of other programs and projects implemented by Patrimonio Natural.
- b) *Environmental Compensation*: Establishing a portfolio of environmental investments to be made in the Caribbean region by public and private agents as a result of the implementation of environmental compensation measures imposed by the Environmental Authorities in the development of infrastructure projects.
- c) *Design of the Montes de María Program*: Formulating a comprehensive investment program for the Montes de María region that links the environmental conservation objectives of the TDFE to generating opportunities for sustainable rural development. For this purpose, Patrimonio Natural will perform an analysis based on the experience of the CLP program and the various rural development policies, plans, programs, and projects that are being implemented in the Montes de María region concerning the major constraints to the development of sustainable farming systems, application of good agricultural and livestock practices, and generally the development of value chains for goods produced by agricultural diversity. This analysis should consider the main stages or links involved in value chains of products and services, such as production, trading and marketing, processing and consumption, and final marketing. The formulation of the investment program will involve discussion and articulation of the proposed intervention with various public and private sector actors, both regional and local, taking into account the implementation of a strategy that emphasizes the connectivity of Tropical Dry Forest relicts and the generation of better conditions of life to the inhabitants of the Montes de María region.
- d) *Community Protected Areas (CPA)*: Contributing to the consolidation of community initiatives for the conservation and protection of the territory from traditional management and the vision inherent to development, by supporting iconic cases and the identification and dissemination of the processes that are currently underway in Colombia. Therefore, the CLP will carry out an updated participatory diagnosis of the initiatives previously supported by the organization in Chocó and the Caribbean, formulate a macro-strategy to ensure the continuity of the processes of creation and/or consolidation of CPA at national level in the context of a partnership between Patrimonio Natural and I. Alexander von Humboldt, and design a financial sustainability strategy for CPA from the identification and characterization of potential sources of funding for community conservation processes, focusing on the prioritization of emblematic cases.

In addition to the above actions, it is suggested to promote activities to strengthen Patrimonio Natural's projects monitoring and follow-up systems. This will allow generating strategic and consolidated information during the closing process and final evaluation of the program in relation to the implementation of the two stages of the CLP, as well as strengthening the organization for the current and future projects supported by USAID (e.g., ICAA - Conservation and Governance) and other national and international sources of funding.

3.3.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-Related Program Outcomes

Women empowerment for increased economic opportunities and improved nutrition for their families is linked to the efficient woodstoves initiative, as well as to the diversified home garden produce associated with valuing their culinary traditions and rescuing them for an urban public as well as for

themselves. A series of activities will continue to be carried out and finish by December 2015 in Nodos El Salado y Colorados in order to recover the traditional recipes and ingredients and producing these culinary preparations, while collecting and editing a booklet with recipes highlighting local variety and cultural knowledge. At the same time, the women and youngsters in their families will connect as a community to other entrepreneurial activities such as value added transformation of cultivated produce and the manufacture and installation of cookstoves. Artisans will be linked to birdwatching ecotourism activities, where they can have access to other markets. As explained before, in ecotourism both women and men will be engaged according to their skills. For example, women will create local restaurants or craft manufacture and men will serve as birdwatching guides. Thus, the training process being conducted by the Audubon Society has been designed to strengthen required abilities identified after the assessment made by this organization.

The installation of cookstoves is very important as it includes two key components for the population to gain conscience about natural resources. First, a learning component where entrepreneurs teach users the importance of the tropical dry forest as well as the importance of reducing the consumption of firewood and smoke. Second, an agreement document where stove users make a commitment to use the stove as their main cooking solution for a determined period of time. This initiative will highlight the importance of the campesino lifestyle and its role in growing local economies, with an emphasis on organizations that can help with marketing and better opportunities for farmers.

3.3.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions

SIRAP Caribe will be the main recipient of the GIS connectivity proposals and special activities will be carried out to promote the adoption and use of the tools prepared. Other than these regional environmental authorities, which have already had several strengthening activities, other targets include universities, technical training institutions such as SENA, and agro-ecological schools. They will participate with other technical and local experts in the design of curriculums and didactic materials to be used later in their institutions and courses. According to the topics selected for this design, several institutions, indigenous and campesino organizations and other groups will benefit with innovative opportunities to manage natural resources and production systems.

Monitoring will also convene universities (Universities of Antioquia, Del Quindio and Distrital) to join with their expertise in establishing a Baseline for Biodiversity Monitoring in alliance with the Humboldt Institute. Other universities have already a role in the design and implementation of soil management options, and they will have the responsibility of disseminating their results among the general public, the environmental and agricultural authorities, and the farmers who need this information.

3.3.4 Increase Indigenous Peoples' Participation

Members of the Kankuamo and Wayuu communities are participating in training activities for birdwatching guides implemented by the CLP on the Caribbean Coast with the support of Audubon Society, which are expected to raise the possibility of generating a better income through birdwatching activities in the short to medium term. Another topic in which they have special interest is the recovery and exchange of native seeds. Thus, specific workshops will be designed for this activity, where women are usually in charge of maintaining this heritage.

3.4 OUTREACH AND DISSEMINATION

Outreach and dissemination will play a larger role this final year in order to increase the program's influence and leverage. A web page and relevant information, developed during the first half of 2015 with the help of Agenda del Mar, will be improved to disclose key aspects of program results and new communication pieces. This network will disseminate information on all the above-mentioned initiatives, produced on several formats and designs for the media: short videos, infographics, success stories, interviews, merchandising products, and other technical documents in summary and complete text.

Additional videos will be produced by Yo Viendo Llover, Andrés Estefán and Limelight, and infographics by Miguel Rodríguez (graphic designer). These videos focus on the main TDFE conservation and sustainable production topics: important birds and birdwatching destinations; water conservation solutions and practice; soil management methods; agrodiversity and its economic potential linked to food and culinary traditions and creativity; native trees and silvopastoral systems; and agroforestry systems as support for diverse nutrition and corridor connectivity. Success stories, testimonials, and interviews with community members and other participants that were obtained by Communications Specialist Alejandro Arboleda during field visits and also based on materials compiled by trained local promoters will be organized for systematization of progress and benefits of CLP.

The collection of the most important media products will be included in the program's E-book, designed by specialists for a coherent edition with chapters prepared on the previous phase. CLP's local operators will be engaged to disseminate all the communications materials through their networks, analyzing the target audiences for improved influence and impact. Dissemination of results according to the relevant conditions in each location and department will be sought with the CARs and the Governors' Environmental Offices, through the SIRAP Caribe on a special event and other venues where these institutions are already participating. The IAvH will join the CLP to pursue a communications strategy showcasing the dry forest ecosystem conservation initiatives and results.

4. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

4.1 NATIONAL LEVEL

Incofer and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development–MARD will be engaged through the thematic tables in Montes de María. There has been a fruitful relation with the UNDP, so that implementation of similar activities will be continued through the GEF project for conservation of dry forests in selected corridor areas in San Juan Nepomuceno, Dibulla in Guajira, and the Garupal watershed in Cesar. Connectivity corridors analyses will be useful for promoting results with IDEAM with respect to the National Forestry Inventory and with IAvH for designing a monitoring scheme and base line. To build the capacity building plan, the SENA is a key partner for escalating some innovations in production systems and natural resource management for the whole region; SENA's capacity will be enhanced with environmental key aspects to be considered for sustainable production practices.

4.2 SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

The Caribbean environmental authorities and the education sector are the main partners for this year's activities. For the former, the main target is engaging their technical experts and current and future directors to include connectivity opportunities in their plans for their jurisdictions. The latter will participate in designing materials, curricula, and didactic support for key natural resource conservation

and sustainable use in dry forests. The participation of local entities and operators is a key aspect for the program's execution. Several NGOs have been operators in the second stage of the Program, such as F. Herencia Ambiental Caribe, F. Ecosistemas Secos, Asociación de Productores Indígenas Kankuamos – Asoprokan, F. Cerrejón para el Agua en La Guajira, Funleo, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, F. para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible-DOI, F. Semana, F. Carboandes, F. Tropenbos and F. FES. Other institutions such as COLANTA and F. Crecer en Paz have other projects currently under approval or beginning implementation.

4.3 OTHER

The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, an initiative of the United Nations Foundation, has supported the creation of a web portal for efficient stoves in Colombia, being developed by Patrimonio Natural in collaboration with MADS, the entity that leads the Inter-Institutional Board of Efficient Cookstoves in Colombia. The Program Coordination will continue to identify and establish public-private alliances and synergies with donors, private business, industry associations and representatives.

5. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES

Every local operator now working as grantee of the program has contributed with leveraged resources. Activities implemented with leveraged funds include establishing sustainable production systems, forest restoration and watershed protection, technologies for efficient energy (firewood), and water use and management. These funds include in-kind labor contributions from the communities and also administrative, technical assistance, training and capacity building skills from local operators (NGOs). Another project currently carried out in the Caribbean with F. Semana (BID funded) and F. Crecer en Paz is an alliance with the CLP for the implementation of sustainable production systems and conservation activities in Nodo El Salado.

Performance Management Plan

The Conservation Landscapes Program has a PMP approved by USAID/Colombia, including a group of ten (10) indicators. Eight indicators come from those proposed in document DO4 and two indicators have been suggested by Patrimonio Natural. These indicators have approved goals, which are in turn estimated based on the activities planned from the start of the CLP. This document contains the last version approved by USAID/Colombia, as it is shown below:

Indicator	Total Target
<i>DO4-001</i> Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (<i>F4.8.1-26</i>)	8.400
<i>DO4-002</i> Number of institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity for effective environmental resource management.	26
<i>DO4-003</i> Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance. (<i>F4.8.1-6</i>)	1.212
<i>DO4-011</i> Number of beneficiaries with improved clean energy services due to USG assistance.	2.700
<i>DO4-012</i> Number of communities and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation.	35
<i>DO4-015</i> Name: amount of investment (US dollars) leveraged form public and private sources for improved biodiversity conservation in protected areas and buffer zones, indigenous reserves, and Afro-Colombian territories	
<i>F 4.8.1-29</i> Number of person hour of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	12.000
<i>FPN 1</i> Number of families benefited by the sustainable systems for conservation supported by CLP.	300
<i>FPN-3</i> Number of hectares in the process of sustainable production.	500

5. ANNEXES

Annex A – List of Acronyms

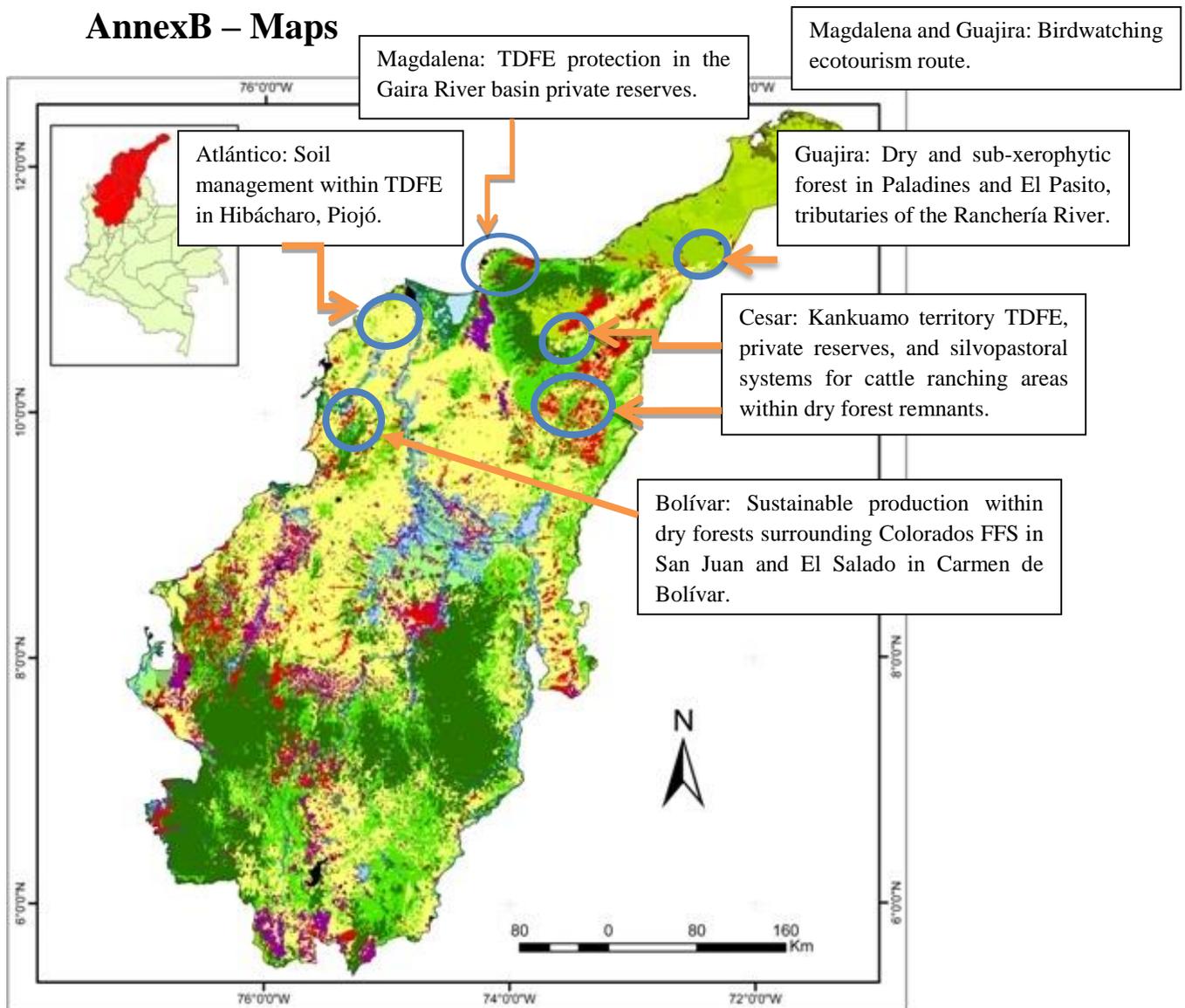
AnnexB – Maps (Context maps with information such as main focal work areas and connectivity analysis for TDF remnants).

Annex C – Approved PMP

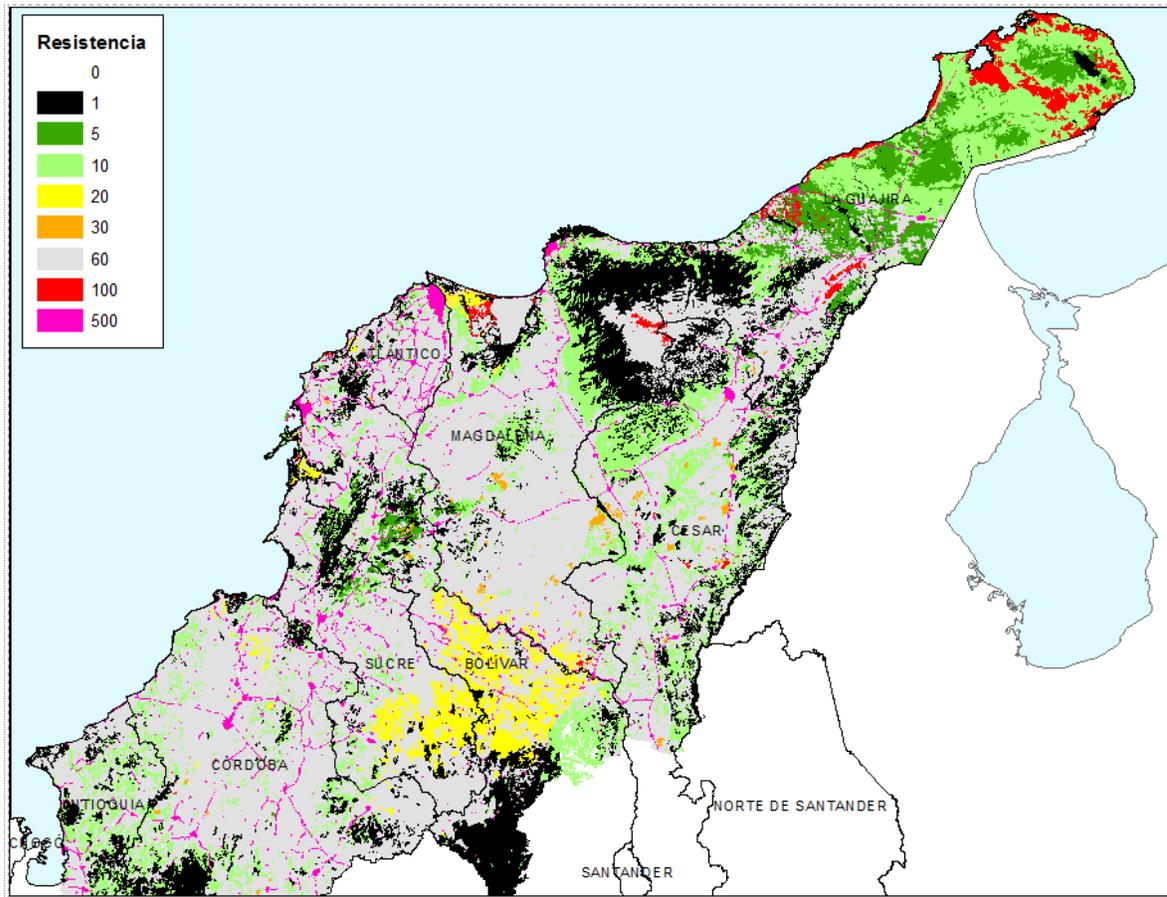
Annex A – List of Acronyms

AC	Artesanías de Colombia
APC	Presidential Agency for Cooperation
ASOCARS	Colombian Association of Environmental Authorities
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CAR	Regional Environmental Authority
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CLP	Conservation Landscapes Program
COP	Chief Of Party
CTC	Technical Consulting Committee
DPS	Departamento de Prosperidad Social
EU	European Union
FPN	Patrimonio Natural - Fondo para la Biodiversidad y las Áreas Protegidas
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
IaVH	Alexander von Humboldt Biodiversity Research Institute
IDEAM	Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute
INCODER	Colombian Rural Development Institute
INVEMAR	Jose Benito Vives de Andreis Marine and Coastal Research Institute
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
MADS	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PA – SINAP	SINAP Action Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
NNP	National Natural Park
NPU	National Parks Unit
NPS	National Park Service (U.S.)
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RFA	Request for Appraisal
RFRA	Request for Final Revised Application
RESNATUR	Colombian Association of Civil Society Reserves
SIAC	Colombian Environmental Information System
SIDAP	Departmental Protected Areas System
SILAP	Local Protected Areas System
SINA	National Environmental System
SINAP	Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas
SIRAP	Sistema Regional de Áreas Protegidas
SNSM	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
STTA	Short term technical assistance
TDFE	Tropical Dry Forest Ecosystems
ToR	Terms of Reference
USFS	United States Forest Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USG	United States Government

AnnexB – Maps



Map depicting general land cover in the Caribbean region. Map source: Alejandro Zamora, Carsucre, Ecological connectivity analyses in the Caribbean, 2011; original by Benítez 2010.



Connectivity analysis for TDFE in the Caribbean, indicating areas where corridors are more feasible.

Adriana Rojas, FCDS-DOI, 2014.

Annex C – Revised PMP