AFB/B.30-31/3
6 December 2017

Adaptation Fund Board

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROJECT COMPLETION DATE: UNDP (COLOMBIA)

Background

1. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) at its eighteenth meeting, approved a five-year project titled "*Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia*" submitted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for a request amount of US$ 8,518,307 (decision B.18/12). The overall objective of the project is to reduce vulnerability to climate change, particularly flooding and drought, in La Depresión Momposina region of Colombia by developing climate vulnerability scenarios and early-warning systems, rehabilitating wetlands to reduce flooding, constructing climate-resilient buildings, and introducing climate change-resilient agroecological practices, among other activities. As mandated by the decision, an agreement was prepared and signed between the Board and UNDP.

2. The first and second tranches of disbursement for the implementation of the project were released following signature of the agreement in July 2012, with the total amount of US$ 1,842,089.

3. The first project performance report (PPR) for the project was submitted in 2015. The second PPR was submitted in August 2016 and cleared by the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat (the Secretariat) in November 2016, and the third PPR was submitted in July 2017 and cleared by the Secretariat in August 2017. As of November 2017, a total amount of US$ 6,644,846 was disbursed to the project by the Board's Trustee. The project went through a mid-term evaluation (MTE) process, with an MTE report finalized in March 2017.

4. The official expected completion date of the project was March 2018. As outlined in the Adaptation Fund project delay policy, a request for an extension of project completion date has to be submitted by the implementing entity at least six months prior to the official completion date. UNDP had submitted such request for an extension of the completion date until June 2019 through the Secretariat on October 2017, hence in accordance with the project delay policy (see Annex 1).

5. The request, for an extension of 15 month of the completion date, was accompanied with the following supporting documents:

a. An extension request by the Government of Colombia (Annex 2);
b. A Revised Work Plan for 2018-2019 (Annex 3);
c. A comparative table for project targets (Annex 4);
d. The minutes of the 2017 Project steering committee meeting held on 22 February 2017 (Annex 5); and
e. UNDP management response to the Mid-term evaluation (Annex 6).

6. The reasons for that request include the fact that the project has experienced technical delays due to unpredictable challenges in the beginning of the project due to the occurrence of *El Niño,* which caused a prolonged drought period in the intervention area. The implementation schedule had, consequently, to be adjusted according to the climate variability. Additionally, the project suffered delays in completing key hydrological modelling and additional analysis required for the project design. The National Adaptation Fund (NAF), is in charge of performing technical studies of hydrodynamic modeling and flood risk analysis in La Mojana Region. These studies are key to inform complementary adaptation measures planned under components 2 and 3 of the Adaptation Fund project.

Secretariat's review of the request

7. Following a review of the request, the Secretariat finds that given the delays incurred due to the afore mentioned technical issues, during the early years of project implementation, and given the fact that the official completion date for the project is in March 2018, the request of a 15-month extension is justified. This additional period is necessary in order to complete all remaining activities in the pipeline to achieve all targets as well as effectively monitor, assess and evaluate impacts. As of the end of March 2017, the total expenditure is USD 3,114,639 or 36.5 per cent of the total planned disbursement for the project. It is noted that a change of indicators exclusively at activity level has occurred, although such changes cannot be considered as "material changes" (Annex 4).

Recommendation

8. Therefore, the Board may consider and decide to approve the request for a 15-month extension of the project completion date for the project "*Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia*" as requested by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), from March 2018 to June 2019.

Annexes

1. Request for an extension of the project completion date from UNDP;
2. Request for an extension of the project completion date from the Government of Colombia;
3. Revised Project Work Plan for 2018-2019;
4. A comparative table for project targets;
5. Minutes of the 2017 Project steering committee meeting held on 22 February 2017; and
6. UNDP management response to the Mid-term evaluation.

Annex A: Request for extension

Request for extension of project/programme completion date

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">AF Project/programme ID: PIMS 4805, #: COL83662-68537</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Project/programme Title:
“Reduction of Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability in the Momposina Depression Region in Colombia”.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Country:Colombia</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project/Programme Starting (date) –</td><td colspan="3">starting date (inception WS): 22 March 2013</td></tr>
<tr><td>Expected Project/programme Completion (date)</td><td>22 March 2018</td><td>Proposed Revised Completion (date):</td><td>30 June 2019</td></tr>
</table>

Reasons/justifications for the extension of project/programme completion:

Delays in project start (PMU creation, hiring PM): The project start-up workshop was held in March, 2013, but the Project Management Unit was only contracted in February, 2014. The delay was due to difficulties in finding specific profiles with knowledge in climate change adaptation in the area of intervention.

Political or social turmoil or natural disaster in the country: In 2015, when El Niño phenomenon occurred, there was a five-month drought season in the region. Although this phenomenon did not cause an emergency in the region, it caused the project to adjust some adaptation measures to face such problem. Thus, the implementation schedule for that year had to be reconsidered and actions adjusted to climate change variability. On the other hand, due to the election of new local government, the project had to start a round of new consultations and strengthening process with the new authorities as of October, 2015.

Implementation delays: The National Adaptation Fund (NAF) was created within the framework of institutional arrangements regarding public policies for Climate Change in Colombia. It is in charge of performing the technical studies of hydrodynamic modeling and La Mojana´s flood risk analysis. These studies determined the intervention strategy to Climate Change Adaptation in the region. In this context, The AF project has been designed to build on this underlying analysis (also as a key co-financing contribution, output 1.1.), in order inform the implementation of other adaptation measures of components 2 and 3. This decision was made in order to use resources efficiently and to secure the technical coherence of the adaptation measures set forth by the Colombian Government. However, there were delays in completing these studies by NAF and the hydrodynamic modeling results, the risk analysis and the “Comprehensive Action Plan for Flood Reduction Risk and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Region of La Mojana” were delivered only between March and June,

2016. This has caused delays in outputs of Components 1, 2 and 3 as described below

The technical studies of hydrodynamic modeling and flood risk analysis were needed to perform detailed design and implementation for each component, such as eco-regional planning for the restoration of wetland ecosystems, architecture and structure designs for houses and community centers and the vulnerability analysis at community level. The extension time will allow to fully complete adaptation measures esp. in the following outputs:
Output 1.4. A project time extension will allow us to consolidate the Early Warning System (EWS), develop a sustainability strategy; and define the institutional arrangements so that local authorities and communities can take over the operation of the EWS upon project completion.

Output 2.1. For the development of this product, we had to wait for the results of the analysis of hydrodynamic modeling and the flood risk analysis conducted by the National Adaptation Fund along; as well as the Action Plan for La Mojana Region, which was delivered in June, 2016. According to the results revealed by the aforementioned plan, construction of hard infrastructure for flood control was restricted. The Action Plan also promotes actions to restore the hydrological dynamics in the area of intervention. Then, the project requires additional time to identify the creeks to be intervened, establish the community outreach process and carry out institutional arrangements with the local authorities for wetland channel restauration.

Output 2.2 Technical information available before starting the project implementation was insufficient and it did not provide clear understanding of how La Mojana wetland ecosystem works and its behavior regarding the phenomena of climate variability (La Niña and El Niño phenomena). In order to ensure proper success of this measure, it is important to understand how wetlands behave and how the actions to be implemented may be sustainable. The analysis was completed in October, 2016 and the definition of a restoration and articulation strategy with local actors started as of this date. The project time extension will allow the restoration process to be not only about reforestation exercises, but also about restoration of the wetland ecological functions. This strategy will allow ecosystems to provide eco-systemic services to the beneficiary population; and increase their well-being.

Output 3.2. The results of hydrodynamic modeling allowed for technical support of the designs and the costing of adaptive infrastructure (community centers). The hydrodynamic modeling defined the flooding levels and helped establish the architecture designs adaptable to climate conditions in the area. Additionally, the construction of such measures requires a consultation and negotiation process with Municipal Mayor's Offices. They must determine and ensure the land lots where the community centers are to be built. This process requires mayors to carry out some legal procedures. Given the fact that some of the time initially planned for construction was used to perform other detailed studies necessary for the design of the adaptive architecture measures, additional time is required to carry out negotiations with the Local Authorities, in order to initiate and complete the construction of the community centers.

Output 3.3. The process of identifying small livestock owners with available land to develop silvopastoral activities ended in late 2016. Thus, the socialization process and training process to carry out this activity did not start until then. The extension period will enable the project to monitor the impact that such measures may have on the population.

Implementing Entity certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with Adaptation Fund policies and procedures, has been agreed by participating executing entities, and the designated authority (DA) has been notified.	
 *Adriana Dinu* *Executive Coordinator* *UNDP-Global Environmental Finance* Project/programme contact person: Gabor Vereczi, Regional Specialist, Climate Change Adaptation	
Date: 22 June 2017	Tel. and Email:+507 302 4628 Gabor.vereczi@undp.org

TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS
PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN

MINAMBIENTE

Al contestar por favor cite estos datos:

DCC-8250 Fecha: 9 de junio de 2017 14:39 Folios: 1 Nº Reg. Salida: DCC-8250-E2-2017-014984 Anexos: 0

Bogotá, D. C

Mrs
Adriana Dinu
Executive Director
United Nations Development Programme UNDP-GEF
adriana.dinu@undp.org
New York - EEUU

Subject: Request for an extension deadline for the project COL 83662 "Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia"

Dear Mrs. Dinu,

The project "Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia" financed with resources from the Adaptation Fund of the Kyoto Protocol, technically led by the Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, with the original term of 5 years of execution, from March 2013 to March 2018.

Taking into account delays incurred due to challenges in the beginning of the project such as extreme weather events, as well as delays in completing key hydrological modelling and additional analysis required for the project design, we would kindly request a no-cost project extension, which is also recommended in the Mid-term Review. In that sense and taking into account that 53% of the resources are pending execution, we kindly request to extend the term of implementation of the project until June 2019, in order to finalize the outputs and activities that are pending and meet the programmed goals.

Please find attached the information that supports and justifies this request, including the budget adjusted to the required date.

Sincerely

Firmado por: MARIANA ROJAS LASERNA

Departamento: DIRECCIÓN DE CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

MARIANA ROJAS LASERNA
Director of Climate Change

Annexes: Request of Extension and Budget 2018-2019. (4 sheet of paper)
Copy: Jimena Puyana. Gerente Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible. PNUD –Colombia. Av. 82 No. 10 – 62. Bogotá –Colombia.
Elaborated by: Erika Cortés / Angela Rivera

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PROJECT EXPENDITURES AF COLOMBIA LA MOJANA 2013-2017

COMPONENT	OUTPUT	TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENDITURES 2013-2016	Executed As of april 2017	AOP 2017	AOP 2018	AOP June 2019	TOTAL	Budget 2018 -2019
The existing HEIS is strengthened and used by local- and regional-level stakeholders, improving their resilience to the impacts of climate change.	1.1 - Hydrologic and hydraulic models for the Depresión Momposina region and the project's target area include ecological variables and support medium- and long-term decision-making								
	1.2 - Climate scenarios, trends in climate variability, and vulnerability analysis for the target area supports decision-making for planning instruments and the implementation of adaptation measures	470.179	268.508	10.066	141.000	50.671	10.000	470.179	60.671
	1.3 - Mechanisms for gathering, processing, and managing hydroclimatological information at the regional and local levels are strengthened and articulated with the national hydroclimatological network	634.183	533.299	86.469,56	85.500	15.384		634.183	15.384
	1.4 - An early warning system developed at the local level prepares local communities to reduce their vulnerability to extreme weather events	244.435	79.684	5.679	140.000	22.751	2.000,00	244.435	24.751
	TOTAL COMPONENT 1	1.348.797	881.491	102.214,26	366.500,00	88.805,73	12.000,00	1.348.796,66	100.806,07
								-	-
COMPONENT	PRODUCTS	TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENDITURES 2013-2016	Executed As of april 2017	AOP 2017	AOP 2018	AOP June 2019	TOTAL	Budget 2018 -2019
Rehabilitation of wetlands and their hydrology in the target area as a means to	2.1 - Hydraulic works for flood control and hydraulic management are in place	1.105.502	-	8.951	334.000	634.000	137.502	1.105.502	771.502
	2.2 - Ecosystems associated with the hydrodynamics of the target area are restored	1.373.162	595.540	12.524	336.500	417.742	23.382	1.373.164	441.122
	TOTAL COMPONENT 2	2.478.665	595.540	21.475,62	670.500,00	1.051.742,18	160.883,60	2.478.665,78	1.191.148,96
								-	-
COMPONENT	PRODUCTS	TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENDITURES 2013-2016	Executed As of april 2017	AOP 2017	AOP 2018	AOP June 2019	TOTAL	Budget 2018 -2019
3. Introduction of climate change-resilient agroecological practices and building designs helps local communities to reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	3.1 - Climate change-resilient production practices adopted in the target area.	927.034,00	588.350	132.657	190.717	113.000	34.966	927.033,00	147.967
	3.2 - An adaptive architecture programme (e.g., houses on stilts and/or floating housing) developed in flood-prone areas of the target area	951.930,00	240.752	-	263.537	292.000	155.641	951.930,28	447.641
	3.3 - Agro-silvopastoral models incorporated into the multiple-use fluvial landscape contribute to the reduction of vulnerability of local farmers	538.671,00	25.514	69.896	227.500	278.657	7.000	538.671,00	285.657
	TOTAL COMPONENT 3	2.417.635	854.616	202.553,34	681.754,28	683.657,00	162.641,00	2.417.634,28	881.264,72
									-
COMPONENT	PRODUCTS	TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENDITURES 2013-2016	Executed As of april 2017	AOP 2017	AOP 2018	AOP June 2019	TOTAL	Budget 2018 -2019
4. Relevant institutional and social structures strengthened for mainstreaming climate risk management and adaptation measures into planning and decision-making processes.	4.1 - Platforms for association and strengthening local communities are established for their appropriation and replication of the adaptation measures developed by the project	27.676,000	18.953	-	8.723			27.676,000	-
	4.2 - Training programme for the local communities and civil authorities for the implementation and sustainability of the climate change adaptation measures of project components 1, 2, and 3	111.981,000	104.790	-	7.191			111.981,000	-
	4.3 - Climate risk management considerations built into regional and local territorial, environmental, and sectoral planning tools are articulated with national planning guidelines	267.478,000	142.611	16.109,25	66.000	40.000	18.867	267.478,000	58.867
	4.4 - Coordination among national, regional and local institutions guarantees sustainability of adaptation measures..	481.903,000	198.235	15.071,80	42.000	174.668	67.000	481.903,000	241.668
	TOTAL COMPONENT 4	889.038,000	464.589	31.181,05	123.914,00	214.668,32	85.867,00	889.038,00	300.535,32
									-
COMPONENT	PRODUCTS	TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENDITURES 2013-2016	Executed As of april 2017	AOP 2017	AOP 2018	AOP June 2019	TOTAL	Budget 2018 -2019
5. Administración del Proyecto	5.1 Monitoreo y Evaluación	88.000	42.225	7.897	8.000		37.776	88.001	37.775
	5.2 Gestión del Proyecto	628.830	484.466	25.644	93.000	34.999,46	16.363	628.829	51.364
	TOTAL COMPONENTE 5	716.830	526.691	33.541,09	101.000	34.999	54.139	716.830	89.139
									-
TOTAL TODOS LOS COMPONENTES 2013- 2016		7.850.965	3.322.927	390.965	1.943.668	2.073.873	475.531	7.850.965	2.584.369

Comparative table for Project targets in prodoc vs. Adjusted targets according to the Mid Term Evaluation

Outcome	***Indicator***	***Initial Target***	***Requested changes***	***Comments***
Outcome 2 *The regulation and buffering capacity of wetlands has been recovered by giving multiple uses to the landscape, thus reducing the climate change impact vulnerability of local communities*	***Product 2.1 –*** *Percentage of households in La Mojana that benefit from infrastructure to control flooding (disaggregated by gender).*	*By the end of the project, at least 50% of the families from the three municipalities chosen should benefit from flood-control infrastructure, as follows:* • *At least 50% of families (656 men and 712 women) in the villages of Sincelejito, Cecilia and Sejeve (Municipality of Ayapel).* • *At least 50% of families (746 men and 808 women) in the townships of El Pital, Cuenca, Las Flores and el Torno (Municipality of San Marcos)* *At least 50% of families (3,534 women and 3,820 men) in villages of Las Chispas, Pasifuere, Tosnobán and Chinchorro (Municipality of San Benito Abad)*	*Based on the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation, and taking into account the results of the hydrodynamic modeling and the articulation with the restoration exercises of the product 2.2, the following adjustments are proposed to the intervention strategy as follows:* *At the end of the project, at least 50% of households in the three selected municipalities benefit from flood control infrastructure, as follows:* *• At least 50% of families (1,543 men and 1,127 women) in the localities of Sincelejito, Cecilia, and Rondón, Korea, Mata de Caña, Los Negritos, Cuchillo, Alfonso Lopez, Caracolí, San Elena, Las Marías (municipality of Ayapel).* *• At least 50% of families (1,543 men and 1,127 women) in the localities of Sincelejito, Cecilia, and Rondón, Korea, Mata de Caña, Los Negritos, Cuchillo, Alfonso Lopez, Caracolí, San Elena, Las Marías).*	*No existe cambio de metas, solo de enfoque y de caños a intervenir en base al estudio hidrologico.*

			• At least 50% of families; 801 women and 709 men) in the localities of Las Delicias, Pasifueres, Tosnovan and La Gauripa (municipality of San Benito Abad). These actions will begin to run from the month of April 2017.	
	Product 2.2 *- Area (ha) of rehabilitated wetlands that help to reduce vulnerability to climate change.*	*By the end of the project at least 700 hectares in the upstream contributing system to three key lagoon/wetland complexes, rehabilitated, as follow:* *• 550 ha rehabilitated in the upstream contributing system to the Ayapel lagoon/wetland complex (Barro, Muñoz, Viloria, La Quebradona, and La Escobilla streams).* *• 75 ha rehabilitated in the upstream contributing system to the San Marcos lagoon/wetland complex (western bank of the San Jorge River along the Santiago and Canoas creeks).* *• 75 ha rehabilitated in the upstream contributing system to the San Benito Abad wetlands (Grande and Corozal creeks).*	*There are no changes in this target.*	
Outcome 3 *Introduction of climate change-resilient agroecological practices and building*	***Product 3.1 –*** *Number of local agroecological initiatives that are resilient to climate change adopted by the communities (disaggregated by*	*By the end of the project at least six (6) local agro ecological initiatives implemented in the target municipalities as follow:* *• Twenty (20) additional vegetable gardens built on stilts for growing vegetables and tubers (e.g., onion, lettuce, yam, pumpkin, squash, and tomato), covering two (2) ha*	*(i) 22 adapted community circular gardens benefit 415 families.* *ii) 1,333 family gardens adapted to drought and flood situations that benefit an equal number of families, with these initiatives*	

designs helps local communities to reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	*gender) in the target area of the project.*	*in the Ayapel municipality and that benefit 415 families (996 women and 1,079 men).* *• Sixty (60) family-based organic food gardens for fast growing varieties of vegetables, tubers, and fruits (e.g., beans, cassava, corn, yam, pumpkin, squash, watermelon, and cantaloupe) (2 ha/family) located in two community parcels on river flats (one in the San Marcos municipality and the other in the municipality of San Benito Abad).* *• 440 ha of native rice crops (resistant to wet conditions, low cost, and no use of agrochemicals) in 11 towns in the project area and that benefit 2,640 families (6,340 women and 6,860 men).* *• A programme to develop natural-fiber crafts benefiting up to 120 women in the three municipalities.*	*6,365 people are benefitted, of which 3,370 are women and 3,295 are men. The gardens contain eggplant, tomato, sweet chilli, green beans, squash, chives, cucumber, cilantro, medicinal plants). These gardens in terraced structures (circular and linear and structures in wood and recyclable containers) as a measure for flood. For drought periods, drip irrigation techniques are used (recycled bottles are used), sowing under shade. The average area of each garden is 120 mt2 and the distribution by municipality is as follows: Ayapel 767, San Marcos: 450, San Benito Abad: 178.* *ii) 1,217 (included in the 1,333 of the gardens) families established organic crops with the following varieties: maize 1,007 ha, bean 108.8 ha, pigeon 20 ha, banana 14.52, cassava 20, 17. On average each family farmed 1 ha. 6,922 men and 3,165 women.* *(iv) 729.33 hectares of native rice resistant to local climatic conditions and mercury contamination benefit 1,217*	

			families 6,922 men and 3,165 women. *v) Three rice mills for handling the post-harvest, these infrastructures allow families to store rice for periods of climatic extremes. This activity benefits 601 families 3,005 people (1382 women and 1623 men).* *vi) A fish pond that benefits 48 families (240 people, 110 women and 130 men), with this fish pond is guaranteed the production of fish during periods of drought and mitigates pollution* *vii) 80 women participate in actions for the production of craft fibers. The production of artisanal fibers is linked to the restoration of the wetlands with native species that contribute to the stabilization of slopes.*	
	Product 3.2 – *Number of adaptive structural architectural measures undertaken in the target area to reduce vulnerability to flooding.*	*By the end of the project at least 70 housing and school structural measures implemented in the target area, as follow:* *• Ten (10) additional educational units built on stilts and/or floating in order to address flood risks in the municipalities of Ayapel, San Marcos, and Benito Abad, and*	*By the end of the project at least 70 housing and school structural measures implemented in the target area, as follow:* *501 houses have structural measures for adaptation (systems for collecting rainwater to be used during drought*	

		benefiting 350 students (170 girls and 180 boys). *• Sixty (60) existing houses adapted to reduce the risk of rural populations (60 women, 60 men, 115 girls, and 125 boys) to impacts from flooding in the municipalities of Ayapel, San Marcos, and San Benito Abad, benefiting approximately 300 people.* *• Three (3) communal buildings/housing models on stilts and/or floating houses to address risk from flooding (one for each municipality).*	*periods). 2,505 people benefit from the structural measures in their homes for the provision of safe water during periods of drought (1,348 women and 1,157 men). The structures for the storage of water, have the measures of risk management against flood, these infrastructures are built above the flood levels.* *14 educational centers have structural measures: adaptations are aimed at providing children with water in times of drought. 209 (109 girls and 100 boys)* *11 eleven communal buildings and 4 vernacular models adapted to face the risks of floods.* *5 in Ayapel* *2 in San Marcos* *4 In San Benito Abad*	
	Product 3.3 *– Number of Ha established with agro-silvopastoral systems in the target area of the project.*	*An additional 250 ha established in agro-silvopastoral systems in the rural area of the project's target area (100 ha in the municipality of Ayapel, 75 ha in the municipality of San Marcos, and 75 ha in the municipality of San Benito Abad).*	*An additional area of 188 hectares established with agroforestry-pastoral systems in the rural area of the project's coverage area (47 hectares in the municipality of Ayapel, 136 hectares in the municipality of San Marcos, and 5 hectares in the municipality of San Benito Abad).*	

TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN MINAMBIENTE	ADAPTATION FUND PNUD Al servicio de las personas y las naciones	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible - MADS Programa de las Naciones Unidas Para el Desarrollo – PNUD PROYECTO COL 83662 – 68537 ACTA DE COMITÉ DIRECTIVO	**ACTA Nº 008**

7ª REUNION COMITÉ DIRECTIVO	**ACTA DE REUNIÓN Nº008**

OBJETIVO	Aprobación de acta anterior Aprobación re-estructuración de metas según los resultados de la EMT Aprobación POA 2017 Aprobación de Grant Asociación de Campesinos y Campesinas del Torno (ASOCANTOR)		
COORDINADOR	Diana Isabel Diaz		
LUGAR	Sala de Juntas, Dirección de Cambio Climático -MADS		
CIUDAD	Bogotá. D.C, Colombia		
FECHA	Febrero 22 de 2017		
HORA DE INICIO	8:15 am	**HORA DE TERMINACIÓN**	9:30 am

ASISTENTES (VERIFICACIÓN DEL QUORUM)

Nombre	Entidad	Firma
Mariana Rojas	MADS	
Jimena Puyana	PNUD	
Oscar Martínez	IDEAM	
Roció Rodríguez	IDEAM	
Andrea Piñero	FONDO ADAPTACION	
Diego Rubio	DNP	
Diana Díaz	Coordinadora Proyecto	
INVITADOS		
Erika Cortés	MADS -PNUD	
Maritza Florian	MADS	

TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN MINAMBIENTE ADAPTATION FUND PNUD Al servicio de las personas y las naciones	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible - MADS Programa de las Naciones Unidas Para el Desarrollo – PNUD PROYECTO COL 83662 – 68537 ACTA DE COMITÉ DIRECTIVO	**ACTA Nº 008**

Agenda del Comité 008

08:00 -08:05 a.m	Instalación del Comité	Dirección del Proyecto
8:05 -08:10 a.m	Lectura del acta del Comité anterior	Coordinación del Proyecto
08:10 – 08:30 a.m	Presentación re-estructuración de mestas según los resultados de la EMT	Coordinación del proyecto
08:30 – 09:00 a.m	Presentación POA 2017	Coordinación del proyecto
09:00 – 09:15 a.m	Presentación y solicitud de Grant Asociación de Campesinos y Campesinas del Torno (ASOCANTOR)	Coordinación del proyecto
09:15 -09 :30 a.m	Conclusiones y Cierre del Comité	Comité Directivo

Desarrollo de la Agenda

1. Saludo y orden del día

Saludo e instalación por parte de Mariana Rojas-Directora proyecto. La Coordinación hace presentación de la agenda.

2. Lectura de acta y aprobación del anterior

La coordinación hace un breve resumen de los puntos tratados en el Comité 006 de diciembre 15 de 2016, y luego se revisa el estado de avance y cumplimiento de los compromisos asumidos en el comité anterior.

Compromiso Comité Anterior	Avance	Estado
El representante del IDEAM, mencionó la necesidad de calibrar todas las miras instaladas y las que se van a instalar para que se pueda hacer una correcta medición del comportamiento de los cauces.	Se confirma por parte del proyecto y el IDEAM, que este ejercicio fue realizado la última semana de enero e inicios de febrero de 2017, se está a la espera de hacer un ejercicio similar en las comunidades donde aún no se tienen miras instaladas.	Realizada
Vivienda adaptada; El comité manifiesta que es necesario que la vivienda y centro comunitario que están en proceso de construcción, cuente con todos los procedimientos de interventoría y garantía de seguridad, y solicita a la coordinación contratar, una interventoria que evalué que la construcción cuenta con todos los requerimientos de seguridad requeridos.	La coordinación del proyecto, confirma que el contrato para el diseño y construcción de la vivienda y el centro comunitario adaptado, cuenta con todas las pólizas de garantía de seguridad, los TDR de la contratación de la interventoría están en proceso de aprobación para su publicación.	Pendiente

Es necesario averiguar según los términos del contrato suscrito con la Firma AGRA, hasta qué punto acompañarían el proceso de construcción de las viviendas y centros comunitarios, para garantizar que el diseño se mantenga y que se desarrollen las acciones de participación comunitaria previstas.	La coordinación menciona que la Evaluación de Medio Término hace un llamado a replantear la meta de las viviendas, dado que con la disponibilidad actual sólo se alcanzarían 20 casas y los tres centros comunitarios. Frente a esto el comité plantea como alternativa, en vez de construir las viviendas hacer centros comunitarios y desarrollar otro diseño de vivienda. El Comité manifiesta que una vez se realice la discusión técnica, se tomará una decisión al respecto.	Pendiente
Es necesario identificar alternativas de viviendas para las comunidades que presentan cotas inundación por encima de 1.5 Mts como es el caso de las comunidades del Municipio de San Benito Abad. Para ello se solicita estudiar la posibilidad de desarrollar un diseño de vivienda flotante.	El proyecto ha identificado como alternativas de viviendas para las comunidades cuya cota supera 15 Mts, la realización de un diseño de vivienda flotante y se está definiendo el mecanismo de contratación de estas actividades, posiblemente se efectúe otro si al contrato con AGRA para que ellos complementen la solicitud que se hace en el Comité Directivo.	Pendiente
El Comité solicitó que se haga un trabajo de gestión del conocimiento, para que todos los logros alcanzados en los diferentes componentes sean documentados y sistematizados Se solicitó revisar los documentos de Análisis de Variabilidad y de Vulnerabilidad al cambio climático realizados, incluyendo las fichas elaboradas en este último, con el ánimo de tramitar su publicación	La coordinación confirma que ya se tiene una estrategia de comunicación, la cual se implementará en el transcurso del año. Se presentara a la Dirección del proyecto dicha estrategia para su validación	Pendiente presentación de la estrategia ante el Ministerio de Ambiente
El Comité Directivo solicita fortalecer el componente de comunicaciones del proyecto, en relación a la difusión de las acciones adelantadas a nivel local en medios de comunicación y a la publicación y gestión de conocimiento de los avances y logros alcanzados.	La coordinación del proyecto, manifiesta que se ha avanzado con la Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación y el Fondo de Adaptación Nacional, para sistematizar la experiencia del proyecto y presentarla en el programa "Saber Hacer" que impulsa la cooperación Sur-Sur. Estas acciones empezaran a realizarse en la segunda semana de marzo.	Pendiente, definir acciones de difusión con medios de comunicación
El Comité manifiesta que dado los atrasos que se han presentado en el	Desde el PNUD se consultó con la oficina regional y se confirmó por parte de esta, que la	Realizada

proyecto, es necesario gestionar a la brevedad la solicitud de extensión de vigencia del proyecto. El PNUD, se compromete hacer las consultas para adelantar los procedimientos que se requieren para solicitar la extensión del proyecto.	fecha oficial del proyecto es la fecha en la cual se desarrolló el taller de arranque, en este caso marzo 22 de 2013, por tanto, la vigencia del proyecto es marzo 2018.	
El Comité Directivo propone realizar una discusión con el Comité Técnico del proyecto y la Subdirección de vivienda del Fondo de Adaptación Nacional, para validar la pertinencia de hacer otro diseño. De igual forma se buscará con el Fondo de Adaptación Nacional, escalar los diseños prototipos de la vivienda aterrada para las comunidades con cotas de inundación por debajo de 1.mt.	Se están haciendo las gestiones para hacer el encuentro con el Subdirector de vivienda, una vez se haya adelantado el Comité Técnico para tratar el tema. El ministerio gestionará directamente esta reunión	Pendiente realizar la reunión con el Subdirector de Vivienda del Fondo de Adaptación.

3. Presentación re-estructuración de metas según los resultados de la EMT.

La coordinadora presentó los resultados de la evaluación de medio término [1]y la propuesta para reestructurar las metas que como producto de dicha evaluación se recomendó revisar. A partir de cada componente se resaltan los siguientes temas y anotaciones del Comité Directivo:

3.1 Generalidades de la evaluación de la EMT:

Los tres mensajes más relevantes de la EMT presentados al Comité Directivo fueron los siguientes:

- La evaluación resalta positivamente el ejercicio de coordinación realizado por el proyecto y el Fondo de Adaptación Nacional, en la medida que esta acción ha contribuido a tener una ejecución financiera más eficiente por parte del proyecto; esto se ve reflejado en las decisiones tomada por el Comité Directivo de no adelantar las actividades del componentes 2 y algunas del componente 3 hasta no contar con los estudios de la modelación hidrodinámica realizada por el Fondo de Adaptación Nacional.

- Dado los atrasos que presenta el proyecto, justificado en la realización de los estudios técnicos de la modelación hidrodinámica, realizada por el Fondo de Adaptación Nacional y la planificación eco-regional, realizada por IAvH, la evaluación recomienda extender el proyecto 21 meses, es decir hasta finales del año 2019, para poder garantizar la ejecución satisfactoria de las actividades que aun presenta retrasos, especialmente las del componente 2 y 3.

[1]Los resultados están contenidos en la presentación efectuada en el comité directivo. Se anexa a la presente acta la presentación en power point.

- De acuerdo con la evaluación intermedia, los ajustes de las metas deben considerar la disponibilidad financiera del proyecto.

3.2 Componerte 1:

De acuerdo con la evaluación intermedia el avance del componente 1 es moderadamente satisfactorio, pues desde este componente se ha avanzado en la compra de los equipos previstos para el fortalecimiento del sistema de información ambiental y a la vez se ha avanzado con las comunidades en la toma de datos con miras estadimétricas para medir los niveles de ascenso y descenso del agua, se ha generado información robusta que aporta a la toma de decisiones. No obstante, aún se requiere trabajar en la apropiación del procesamiento de información por parte de las instituciones locales y las comunidades, para consolidar el sistema de alertas tempranas.

Frente a la observación anterior, la recomendación de la evaluación intermedia está orientada a definir una estrategia de sostenibilidad y definir los arreglos para garantizar el mantenimiento de las estaciones y el funcionamiento del SATH después del proyecto.

El Comité recomienda tener una reunión técnica con el IDEAM para establecer cómo será el mantenimiento de las estaciones y como se mantiene el flujo de información a los actores locales, una vez termine el proyecto.

El IDEAM solicita que el proyecto le apoye con el pago de una persona para monitorear la estación ubicada en Marralú, alto San Jorge que garantice la calidad en la transmisión de la información, lo cual fue aprobado por el comité

La coordinación informa que se recibieron tres propuestas para la contratación del centro de servicios climáticos, se solicita apoyo al IDEAM para la revisión de las propuestas técnicas.

La Coordinación presentará al Comité, el plan de respuesta gerencial donde se evidencien acciones para la sostenibilidad de las acciones del componente 1.

Componente 2

La evaluación recomienda ajustar y reorientar las metas del componente 2 teniendo en cuenta la información técnica con la que actualmente cuenta el proyecto y extender el tiempo del proyecto para la realización de las actividades faltantes.

Partiendo de esta recomendación de la evaluación, teniendo en cuenta los resultados de la modelación hidrodinámica y la articulación con los ejercicios de restauración del producto 2.2, la coordinación somete a aprobación ajustar el producto 2.1 de la siguiente manera:

- Al final del proyecto, al menos el 50% de las familias en los tres municipios seleccionados se benefician de la infraestructura para controlar las inundaciones, de la siguiente manera:

• Al menos el 50% de las familias (2.543 hombres y 3.127 mujeres) en las localidades de Sincelejito, Cecilia, y, Rondón, Corea, Mata de Caña, Los Negritos, Cuchillo, Alfonso Lopez, Barcelona Caracolí, San Elena, Las Marías (municipio de Ayapel).

• Al menos el 50% de las familias (430 hombres y 330 mujeres) en los corregimientos El Torno (municipio de San Marcos)
• Al menos el 50% de las familias 801 mujeres y 709 hombres) en las localidades de Las Delicias, Pasifueres, Tosnobán y La Gauripa (municipio de San Benito Abad)

La coordinación verificará con el Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt, la definición de la meta para el indicador del producto 2.2, en tanto que la propuesta presentada por el Humboldt (Al final del proyecto se implementaron ejercicios de rehabilitación en los 3 macro hábitats identificados en los humedales de La Mojana y de los modos de vida anfibios de sus habitantes), hace referencia al proceso metodológico y no a un indicador medible y verificable.

Componente 3:
De acuerdo con la evaluación intermedia este componente tiene un desempeño insatisfactorio, debido a que "*Componente 3: a la fecha de la presente evaluación, no presenta resultados en relación con la infraestructura adaptativa para viviendas, escuelas y centros comunitarios; de igual forma, para los sistemas agrosilvopastoriles proyectados. Por su parte, con respecto a las huertas comunitarias, esta evaluación llama la atención sobre la necesidad de monitorear su desempeño agroecológico, para garantizar su sostenibilidad en el tiempo, evitando así el riesgo de desertificación de los suelos a causa de una sobreexplotación de los mismos. Los filtros de agua, los sistemas de recolección de aguas lluvias, los viveros forestales a partir de plántulas obtenidas de la regeneración natural y de la recolección de semillas, podrían quedar abandonados en la medida que el proyecto finalice sus actividades, dados los altos costos de producción frente a los beneficios económicos que puede recibir la población beneficiaria, respecto de dicha actividad. Los molinos de arroz establecidos tienen una mayor posibilidad de éxito, al interior de sus beneficiarios, dada la cultura arrocera de la región, sobrepasando las metas inicialmente planteadas para esta actividad*"

El Comité Directivo expone que no está de acuerdo con esta valoración, en tanto la evaluación se ciñó a dar su apreciación apegada a la formulación exacta de las actividades y no consideró los aspectos sociales y el cambio de las condiciones y el manejo adaptativo del proyecto, específicamente para el caso de las huertas.

Componente 4:

No se requieren ajustes en las metas, sin embargo, es necesario definir una estrategia para la sostenibilidad de las acciones, especialmente a nivel comunitario. La EMT recomienda realizar convenios con las CARs, Universidades y entidades locales para que asuman el compromiso de dar seguimiento a las acciones una vez finalizado el proyecto.

-La EMT reconoce las lecciones aprendidas del proyecto y el aporte que puede significar para el país, pero es necesario avanzar en la sistematización y difusión de las mismas.

La coordinación, en el marco del plan de respuesta gerencial a la evaluación, preparará la estrategia de sostenibildiad para el componente 4.

4. Disponibilidad presupuestaria a la Fecha:

La coordinación presenta un resumen de la disponibilidad financiera de acuerdo al último reporte de gastos (enero 2017), el cual a la fecha es el siguiente:

Componentes	Presupuesto en USD
Componente 1	481,600
Componente 2	1,893,124
Componente 3	1,370,929
Componente 4	435,507
Componente 5	181,477
Total, Todos los componentes	4,362,637

5. Aprobación POA 2017.

Comité Directivo aprobó el POA 2017 con la siguiente distribución presupuestal por componentes:

Componentes	Presupuesto en USD
Componente 1	370,500.00
Componente 2	670,500.00
Componente 3	694,754.28
Componente 4	123,914
Componente 5	101,000
Total los componentes	1,960,668.28

6. Aprobación GRANT ASOCAMTOR:

Se sometió al Comité la aprobación de un GRANT con la asociación de Mujeres Campesinas y Pescadores-Agricultores de la Vereda El Torno, el cual busca apoyar la realización las acciones silvopastoriles.

Objetivo del Grant: Fortalecer las capacidades de los pequeños ganaderos para la implementación de buenas prácticas ganaderas como medida de adaptación al cambio climático.

Valor agregado de la propuesta:

- Arreglo agroforestal de acuerdo lo que aún queda en la región
- Material vegetal adaptado a las condiciones agroecológicas de la Mojana.
- Transferencia de capacidades
- Posibilidad de réplica por parte de otros ganaderos
- Recursos se quedan en la comunidad

Duración: La implementación del Grant tendrá una duración de 8 meses

Monto a financiar con el Grant: $305.123,371.

7. Resumen Compromisos definidos en el Comité Directivo

En la siguiente tabla se presentan los compromisos que fueron definidos en la reunión del comité y se registran también los que quedaron pendientes del Comité Anterior.

Compromisos pendientes del comité anterior Comité Directivo No.6	**Responsable**
Contratar la interventoría de arquitectura adaptativa	Coordinación del Proyecto
Otro Si con Agra para contratar los diseños y acciones requeridos frente a arquitectura adaptativa	Coordinacion del Proyecto
Presentar la estrategia de Comunicaciones del proyecto	Coordinación del Proyecto
Realizar la reunión con el Subdirector de Vivienda del Fondo de Adaptación	Dirección de Cambio Climático
Compromisos definidos en el Comité Directivo No. 7	**Responsable**
El Comité recomienda tener una reunión técnica con el IDEAM para establecer cómo será el mantenimiento de las estaciones y como se mantiene el flujo de información a los actores locales, una vez termine el proyecto.	Coordinadora del Proyecto Convoca
El IDEAM solicita que el proyecto le apoye con el pago de una persona para monitorear la estación ubicada en Marralú, alto San Jorge que garantice la calidad en la transmisión de la información, lo cual fue aprobado por el comité	Coordinadora del Proyecto, define mecanismo de contratación
Presentación al Comité del plan de respuesta gerencial a la Evaluación de Medio Término junto con la estrategia de sostenibilidad	Coordinadora del proyecto envía a través de correo electrónico
La coordinación verificará con el Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt, la definición de la meta para el indicador del producto 2.2, en tanto que la propuesta presentada por el Humboldt no fue aprobada	Coordinadora del proyecto
La coordinación convocará a un Comité Técnico para tratar tres temas: • Escalar el diseño de las viviendas adaptadas con enfoque vernáculas en aterrado.	Coordinadora del proyecto convoca

• Realizar otro diseño de vivienda adaptada (vivienda flotante), y definir si el proyecto con la disponibilidad financiera que tiene construirá las 20 casas o si en cambio se construyen centros comunitarios. • Buscar articular con el FAN las acciones de recuperación de caños para el control de inundaciones.	

8. Acuerdos definidos en el Comité Directivo

- El Comité no aprueba la valoración de la evaluación sobre componente 3. 1. La coordinación prepara respuesta técnica que evidencie que la valoración de la evaluación no corresponde con la realidad del proyecto.
- El Comité no aprueba la propuesta de modificación de metas del IAvH, la coordinación se reunirá con el IAvH, para redefinir propuesta que permita medir las metas en número de Ha.
- El Comité Directivo, aprueba el POA 2017 por valor de USD$ **1.960.668.28**
- El Comité Directivo aprueba Grant con ASOCAMTOR

Una vez realizadas las anteriores anotaciones, el Comité Directivo del Proyecto "Reducción del Riesgo y de la Vulnerabilidad Frente a los efectos del Cambio Climático en la región de la Depresión Momposina en Colombia" da por terminada la reunión.

Anexos: **Presentación Comité Directivo; Seguimiento financiero y POA 2017.**

Preparó: *Diana Isabel Diaz*
Coordinadora Proyecto COL83662-68537
MADS - PNUD
Secretaría Técnica del Comité Directivo

UNDP-AF MTE Management Response Template

Management response to the Midterm Evaluation of (Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia)[1]

Project Title: Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia
UNDP Project ID (PIMS) #: 4805
Fund Project ID (#: COL83662-68537
Midterm Review Mission Completion Date: 10 Aug 2016
Date of Issue of Management Response: March 2017

Prepared by:	*Diana Isabel Diaz-* project coordinator
Contributors:	*Mariana Rojas Laserna, Directora de Proyecto*
Cleared by:	*The Project Management Unit, UNDP CO and RTA, Project Board*

Context, background and findings

1. *Insert here up to several paragraphs on context and background and UNDP's response to the validity and relevance of the findings, conclusions and recommendations.*

The approach used in the midterm evaluation was based on the measurement of progress of the logical framework indicators. It did not consider aspects such as changes in the context conditions and the existing limited information in the region regarding climate risks. Therefore, it did not consider as crucial the adjustments made in terms of the adaptive management performed by the project aiming at achieving the objectives and results expected, since they do not contribute to the lessons learned in the project.

[1] This template is in alignment with the Management Response Template for UNDP project-level evaluations in the Evaluation Resource Centre.

The analysis focused on the region particularities, which invalidate some conclusions regarding some adaptation measures, since they do not consider the context of communities or sub-regions within La Mojana to determine conclusions, but they are based on the logical framework indicators instead.
The process of evaluation feedback was very scarce both with the technical team of the project and with the different bodies, steering committees, technical committee and consulting committee (there was only one individual meeting with some members of the Committees and only one interview with technical team of the project,). This limited the contextualization of the decision making process and the scope of the adaptation measures.

The midterm evaluation of each one of the components considered the difficulties to fulfill the activities and deadlines set in the logical framework, due to the lack of technical studies that would support the goals and actions set in the Document of the Project. Therefore, it was necessary to allocate some of the time that had been set for the implementation of actions to elaborate detailed technical studies instead. Such studies were needed to design the measures, which were necessary to secure the sustainability of the actions to be executed. Although the MTR highlights the decision made by the steering committee to wait for the availability of the hydrodynamic modeling studies of La Mojana as contribution of the National Adaptation fund (according to original project design) to design and implement the actions of component 2 of the project, it was necessary to give equal value to the analysis and additional studies developed in each component such as: Climate Change Scenarios and Climate Variability, Analysis of Vulnerability to Climate Change Impact, eco regional Planning for Restoration, definition of measures and designs of adaptive architecture with community participation; and in general terms, the importance to value and analyze the local conditions to implement the measures. These measures are not adequately reflected in the MTR report. By doing this activity, it was clear that the community conditions required to reconsider some of the activities and goals previously foreseen such as 1) the difficulty to build adaptive houses since it was a limited number of houses and in such vulnerable communities, there could be some social conflict when favoring some families over others, regardless of the safeguards applied. Consequently, a decision was made to implement architecture actions to benefit the whole community and focus the attention on the construction of community centers and water collection systems for dry seasons (by taking advantage of the roofs of the existing houses). 2) The communities enrolled in the project had very limited access to land. This made it difficult to execute actions whose indicators and goals were measured in hectares; and it was necessary to modify the scheduled actions by switching their implementation towards more family-oriented actions (family vegetable gardens instead of community vegetable gardens).

The technical studies performed, including the hydrodynamic modeling, have made it possible to explain the need to implement adaptation measures against droughts. Even though the project may have been formulated under a scenario of flood affectation, it was possible to redefine the costs of every action set in the project, as well as the possibility to achieve the goals with the available resources and actions scheduled. However, when evaluating the actions already performed, the MTR does not take such variables into consideration. Instead, it simply judges the project based on the progress or delay of the goals in the logical framework; and ignores the fact that the implemented studies have allowed for the identification of actions with precise design and costing (for example the home gardens) that can truly reduce the vulnerability of the region's communities to the effects of climate change and the execution possibilities according to the available resources. The MTR report also omitted to reference a key and successful information and extension modality implemented by the project, which is the training of rural advocators or "promoters" acting as community liaison persons to designated groups of families. Members

of this network has received dedicated trainings by the project technical team and have been helping to disseminate and implement adaption practices and also support monitoring of results from the field.

Recommendations and management response

1. Midterm Review recommendation 1. It is recommended to extend the execution period of the project to an additional 21 months, so it will run until the end of 2019. The reason is that waiting for the hydro-climatological model, as well as the implementation of the studies to rehabilitate the wetland ecosystem and the designs to perform the pilot tests of the adaptive infrastructure all affected the development and continuity of most of the components activities. The foresaid extension will facilitate a great deal of the activities required to rehabilitate the wetland ecosystem. The originally period allocated for this activity overreaches the current scope of the project. It also contributes to generate and strengthen the capacity of the local actors, as well as the beneficiaries from the different communities. Based on the hydro-climatological information generated and being consistent with the actual situation in the area (flood and drought scenarios), it is recommended to reconsider the feasibility of the activities for some of the components goals in order to strengthen some of the benefits proposed in the project.				
Management response: the steering committee was summoned to present the results of the evaluation. The Steering Committee asked the project coordination to review the financial situation of the project and the availability to finance the operating costs in order to determine the time the project may be extended.				
Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking[2]	
			Comments	Status[3]

[2] If the MTE is uploaded to the ERC, the status of implementation is tracked electronically in the Evaluation Resource Centre database (ERC).
[3] Status of Implementation: Completed, Partially Completed, Pending.

1.1 The Steering Committee was convened in order to analyze the extension of the project. 1.1 The financial analysis carried out determined the financial viability of the project to extend it for one more year. It means that the new suggested deadline is July, 2019 and not December, 2019 as the evaluation had proposed. 1.3 The annual operation plans were updated. 1.4 PPR and extension request to be prepared for submission to UNDP and AF	March, 2017	The steering and technical committee, project coordination.		In progress

2. Midterm Review recommendation 2. Additionally, it is recommended that the additional time be also used to reorient and / or adjust the goals of components 2 and 3. The suggestion is to work from a local context to a national context (bottom-up). An applied illustration was the work and study performed in the first semester of 2016 for component 3. The study suggested the prototypes of adaptive infrastructure. The initial goal had suggested palafitic designs. The beginning of the project identified that the construction of palafittes in other projects was not successfully received by the community. Thus, the 2016 study focus on the needs and perception of the community (local work) to reconsider the designs required to be implemented in such component. The intention is to improve the planning and execution capacities of the local entities and the social actors by considering the different social environmental conflicts (land ownership and agricultural vocation of the beneficiaries).

Management response: Meetings of the steering and technical committees to review the goals of components 2 and 3:

After considering the results of the Midterm Evaluation and its recommendation to review the activities and goals and based on the results of the technical studies that were carried out, as well as the available budget and the remaining execution period, it is necessary to reorganize some of the goals of components 2 and 3 as follows:

- Component 2.

This component consists of two products. The first one (Product 2.1) named “There are hydraulic works (infrastructure development, restoring of water ways/channels) for flood control and hydrological management in the target area”. The second one (product 2.2) named “The ecosystems associated to the hydrodynamics of the target area will be rehabilitated in order to improve its capacity to mitigate the effects of floods”.

Regarding product 2.1, goals will be reoriented according to the analysis of hydrodynamic modeling that was conducted. They will also consider the position of the government defined by the National Adaptation Fund for La Mojana. Such position established that the actions to be implemented should address the recovery of the hydric capacity of creeks and rivers in order to facilitate the recovery of the regulatory function provided by the wetlands in the region. That is, flood control works (dikes, embankment) were restricted and priority was given to activities that contribute to the recovery of the regulation capacity (creek cleaning and sediment removal). Therefore, it is necessary to redefine the creeks to be intervened and define activities aimed at recovering the regulatory function of La Mojana. The adjustment in this product refers only to the creeks to be intervened. The goals of beneficiary families are still the same.

Product 2.2 will use both hydrodynamic modeling and eco regional planning to implement actions of restoration measures. This will facilitate the design of such restoration measures. However, there will not be changes regarding the goals defined in the project.

- Component 3

Component 3 consists of three products: Practices of agricultural production resilient to climate changed and aimed at women (Product 3.1); Design and develop housing and school structural actions to respond to climate risks and treats (Product 3.2). Establish at least 250 hectares with agroforestry-pastoral actions resilient to climate change (product 3.3).

Based on results obtained from the technical studies and the special execution conditions, it is necessary to reorient the goals of these three products according to the following considerations:

Product 3.1. Given the difficulties in the access to land that the families enrolled in the project have faced, the goal of "twenty" (20) vegetable gardens have been built over piles to grow vegetables and tubers", the goal was modified. It changed from community modality to family modality. The goal must then be considered in terms of the number of families. Thus, the number of vegetable gardens established will be surpassed. The details of the proposal with the new goal are shown in the table.

The project also mentions that a program to produce natural handcrafted fibers will be implemented. It will benefit 120 women from the three municipalities. This goal also needs to be readjusted since the number of women enrolled in the program does not go beyond 80 of them.

Product 3.2, the project has implemented structural actions to facilitate the collection of rainwater. It takes advantage of the roofs of the houses as an adaptive action against drought events. An adaptive vernacular house was designed and it was validated by the different communities. A prototype house and a community center were built. The variations described above made it possible to address the activities of adaptive architecture to meet the needs of community infrastructure and face risk situations that families face. Additionally, the steering committee decided to contribute to defining local projects aimed at housing by carrying out another participatory design of adaptive housing for flood situations of over 1,5 meters (palafitic or floating). It has to be culturally accepted by the communities since it defines the sustainability of the implemented architecture actions in the region. The proposal details of the new goal are presented in the table:

Product 3.3 should also be considered. After the project internally reviewed the costs of the agroforestry-pastoral actions of the project, and given the difficulties to access the areas where the designs would be implemented, it was determined that costs would increase and the available resources would not be enough to meet the goal set in the project. The goal was to have at least 250 hectares with agroforestry-pastoral systems. The proposal details of the new goal are presented in the table.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
2.1. General Budget review and adjustments in goals and planning. According to this review, a 15 month project extension will be requested. It should operate until June, 2019.	March, 2017	Coordination and project technical team		Completed
2.2. Output 2.1 Based on the analysis of the hydrodynamic modeling, the intervention areas are adjusted to operate with hydraulic works for flood control as follows: Las Juntas creek (Ayapel), Pasifuesres creek (San Benito Abad) Mosquito creek (San Marcos). These interventions will benefit 10.000 families located in the communities involved in the project.	April, 2017	Coordination and project technical team		Completed
Product 3.1 The vegetable-garden goal is modified as follows: Family vegetable gardens that benefit 1800 families. The goal of the natural-fiber program was modified as follows: A program to produce natural handcrafted fibers that benefits 80 women.	April, 2017	Coordination and project technical team		Completed
2..3 Output 3.2 The Budget review was carried out with the designs already proposed for adaptive architecture and based on the analysis, the intervention goal is modified as follows: 11 grounded community centers will be built (1 already exists).	April, 2017	Steering Committee, Technical Committee and project technical team	The mid-term evaluation did not consider the structural measures carried out to facilitate rain water collection through	Completed

			the roofs of houses and education centers	
2.4 Output 3.3 Taking into account the availability of resources, and after technical analysis, it was conclude that it is possible to accomplish 180 hectares of agroforestry-pastoral systems.	April, 2017	Coordination and project technical team		Completed

Midterm Review recommendation 3: Similarly, continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms must be established in the mid-term for components 2 and 3 to ensure their correct management and execution. Additionally, there should be the support from the institutions, environmental authorities and the local community to carry out and monitor activities such as wetland rehabilitation and restoration (monitoring of the ecosystem recovery), development of adaptive infrastructure pilots (social acceptance assessment), amongst others. Project planning and management cannot only consider adaptation as the adoption of a number of activities, but it must also deem adaptation as the capacity to identify and reverse the barriers that prevent the use of measures to reduce vulnerability in the territory. The MTR recommends taking into account this last characteristic considered within the adaptation in order to improve the control of the process and the identification of barriers, and hence, manage factors that affect the vulnerability and the construction of resilience. The MTR recommends emphasizing the use of different monitoring tools currently in place (Prodoc, Atlas and PPR) to contemplate the formulation of more detailed indicators to allow monitoring the adaptation processes and measures proposed and implemented by the project so far. For example, the indicator of adaptive capacity that could show La Mojana's adjustment capacity to potential threats.

Management response: Close monitoring of activities have been undertaken through coordination with the municipalities, in the field through the extended technical team an also harnessing the network of rural advocators/proponents- community focal points designated to family and community groups. The following additional actions have emerged after reviewing and adjusting the Monitoring System:

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
3.1 Weekly meetings are scheduled with the technical team to follow up on the execution and to keep technical discussions that guarantee the scope of the project -	March 2017	Coordination and Project Technical Team		In progress
3.2 Follow-up forms and evaluation sheets of the activities were adjusted	March 2017	Coordination and Project Technical Team		In progress

3.3. A consultancy service will be contracted to develop a monitoring system to measure the impact of adaptation measures, barriers, lessons learned and recommendations	From June 2017 to the end of the project.	Coordination and Project Technical Team	Such monitoring will incorporate the proposals established by the Adaptation Fund, which focus on prioritization to restore water dynamics in the lagoon system in a natural fashion and not with the construction of dikes. This is confirmed by the intervention model proposed by the Humboldt Institute for the Rehabilitation of the Wetland Ecosystem and the strategy of hydraulic works for flood control.	In progress

Midterm Review recommendation 4: It is suggested to continue strengthening and training the community to plant family gardens under the 'land crops' method. Although this was the system chosen by the community to plant the vegetable gardens, according to the cases observed in the field visit, some of these crops could be below the maximum flood level presented in 2010 - 2011. As expressed by the community to the technical team, the community seeks to meet the conditions; however, they say it is an activity that requires a lot of work and dedication; in addition to the fact that it is difficult to reach again the indicated heights when performing maintenance. Therefore, it is important to continue strengthening the measures to maintain the vegetable gardens at the indicated heights and to continue promoting awareness of the appropriation of the techniques implemented and other actions carried out such as the recovery, reproduction and conservation of native seeds.

Management response: The project team considers that this MTR observation is only partially correct, given that the technical team of the project has changed the techniques for the implementation of community vegetable gardens, including elevated garden beds that take into consideration of the flood levels (according to the hydrological modeling) as well as using drainage and elevated platforms "trojas". There have been different designs of community gardens that consider risk management. The following steps are also being taken to ensure the sustainability of the actions:

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
4.1. Perform soil analysis in vegetable gardens to determine their quality and identify actions that ensure their productivity.	April, 2017	Project Technical Team		In progress

4.2. Awareness-raising actions and community training, appropriation of the implemented techniques, promotion of actions such as recovery, reproduction and conservation of native seeds, both of vegetables and basic food crops, which serve as a reserve for cultivation and consumption in case of eventual crisis or climate change effects.	From June, 2017 to the end of the project.			In progress
4.3 The project promotes the construction of ropes, barns (with materials that are easily found in the area, thus avoiding cutting trees to obtain them), reusing plastic containers and old canoes. These are traditional practices in the area that contribute as an adaptation measure to climate change and climate variability in the region.	From June 2017- to the end of the project			In progress

Mid-term Review recommendation 5. To strengthen the generation, collection and analysis of the information obtained from meteorological and hydro-climatic stations to fortify and consolidate the early warning system in the Mojana region; as well as the social appropriation of such information (environmental authorities, education institutions, local community) to implement decision-making and management of the activities in the region.
Management response: At the time of the MTR there has been already considerable actions and achievements made in this field (as reported in 2016 PPR), including: • Real-time transmission of data. Equipment integrated into IDEAM's hydroclimatological network. • Real-time transmission of data. Equipment integrated into IDEAM's hydroclimatological network. • Tests with forecasting and alert bulletins for La Mojana • 11 community workshops (with 444 participants) to update the mapping of flood threats, evacuation routes, safe zones and sites for installation of minor monitoring equipment.

- Definition of strategic points for the location of the community monitoring equipment (rain-gauge stations). Installation of this equipment is expected to be completed in May 2016.
- Progress made with an agreement with the University of Cordoba to collaborate on the implementation of a regional forecasting center where the regional EWS can be coordinated with the local and national levels.

The information obtained in the region is used by IDEAM to produce daily, weekly and monthly bulletins, which are sent to mayoral offices, governor's offices, risk-management committees, unions and other users, and is available on the website http://www.pronosticosyalertas.gov.co/

In addition to the above activities:
Activities will be articulated along with the Departmental and Municipal Risk Management Councils and the Environmental Authorities to transfer the information generated to the Early Warning System. Therefore, the following actions will be carried out:

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
5.1 Advice will be provided to environmental authorities, departmental and municipal risk management councils in order to construct and strengthen the data infrastructure and hydro-climatologic information with the capacities to receive and process the information generated by the EWS.	From May, 2017 to May, 2018	Project Technical Team	The sustainability strategy to be carried out in la Mojana will include operation and maintenance actions required by the hydro-climatologic stations, the definition of education and awareness-raising activities among the population about the risks and effects of climate variability. It will also consider the costs of diffusing messages and alerts effectively, including activities that will guarantee continuous training for the population and public entities. According to the technical and economical capacities; and the jurisdiction, it is suggested to subdivide the maintenance of the stations based on political	In progress

			jurisdiction and take the present institutions into account.	
5.3 A strategic partner will be sought to support the local authorities in the interpretation of hydro-climatologic information, so that it is kept up-to-date and allows decision-making in a timely manner. There is a plan to establish a regional forecasting center	From May 2017 to May 2018	Project technical team		In progress
Agreements will be established with Mayor's offices and Governor's offices to guarantee maintenance of the stations with resources from the Municipal and/or departmental Disaster Risk Management Units.				

Midterm Review recommendation. 6. In order to reach the goal of formalizing 25 Community Base Organizations (CBO's) and to involve them in climate risk management and adaptation planning, it is necessary to triple the number of community based organizations (8 CBOs). However, the MTR recommends verifying whether this indicator truly reflects the adaptation goals, or if they are simply CBOs formed due to the project, but with no prospects for future projection.				
Management response 6: This finding is inappropriate, given that the project extended the assistance coverage to 42 communities, which have at least one base organization involved in the project.				
Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
5.1 To extend the work to different base groups, such as: Proactive	From November, 2016	Project Technical Team		Completed

Associations, Community Action Boards, Women's associations, and groups of young people.				
5.2 Project coverage extended to neighboring communities in the area of influence with base organizations.	From November, 2016	Project Technical Team		Completed
5.3 Training plans and methodologies to transfer the capacities were reviewed and adjusted.	From May 2017 to May 2018			