PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Consolidation of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) at national and regional levels		
Country(ies):	Colombia	GEF Project ID:[1]	5680
GEF Agency(ies):	IADB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Parques Nacionales Naturales; Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Regional Environmental Authorities (CARs).	Submission Date:	2014-25-03
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ ☐ • For SGP ☐ • For PPP ☐	N/A	Project Agency Fee ($):	394,915

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[2]:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-financing ($)
(select) BD-1	GEFTF	4,157,000	15,650,000
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		4,157,000	15,650,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: to consolidate SINAP's management and planning at national and regional level through the development of instruments that enhance the management effectiveness, to increase ecosystem representativeness and strengthen the participation of regional stakeholders into conservation initiatives along strategic biological corridors and conservation mosaics.

Project Component	Grant Type[3]	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Cofinancing ($)
1. Strengthening of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP)	TA	1.1. Improved planning and coordination of the SINAP.	1.1.1 Action plans of the six SIRAP harmonized and articulated with SINAP's National Action Plan. 1.1.2 Technical	GEFTF	1,000,000	3,800,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[2] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.
[3] TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			guidelines developed for preparing and updating PA management plans 1.1.3 Methodology for management effectiveness assessment developed and coordinated among SINAP stakeholders. 1.1.4 Improved monitoring information system for the SINAP designed to include regional subsystems 1.1.5 Communication strategy of SINAP designed and implemented.			
2. Strengthening regional subsystems of Protected Areas	TA	2.1. Management effectiveness of the Northeast Andean and Orinoquia regional subsystems of Protected Areas improved along strategic biological corridors or conservation mosaics.	2.1.1. Action Plans of Northeast Andes and Orinoquia Regional SIRAPs updated and implemented in no less than 50%. 2.1.2. At least twenty institutions and four local organizations, located in strategic biological corridors, trained in protected area management, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. 2.1.3. The control and surveillance program of the Tuparro National Natural Park's management plan implemented 2.1.4. At least ten regional Protected Areas in strategic biological corridors have implemented no less than 40% of their management plans. 2.1.5. Two cycles of	GEFTF	2,000,000	6,800,000

			analysis of the management effectiveness methodology applied in at least one subsystem and six regional Protected Areas. 2.1.6. Orinoquia and North East Andes regional subsystems of protected areas are implementing the monitoring information system.			
3. Increase ecosystem representativeness of the SINAP	TA	3.1. At least 163,000 ha of new national, regional and local protected areas in strategic biological corridors incorporated as part of the SINAP	3.1.1. Technical studies and consultations completed for submission of at least 150,000 ha declared as new National Protected Areas in Wetlands of Arauca, Alto Manacacias and Selvas of Cumaribo. 3.1.2 Technical studies and consultations completed for submission of at least 10,000 hectares as new regional protected areas. 3.1.3. Technical studies and consultation completed for submission of at least 3000 hectares of civil society natural reserves registered conforming conservation mosaics or increasing landscape connectivity.	GEFTF	880,000	2,700,000
4. Monitoring and evaluation	TA	Project monitoring implemented	Mid-term and final Evaluation	(select)	77,000	350,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
		Subtotal			3,957,000	13,650,000

Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]		(select)	200,000	2,000,000
Total Project Cost			4,157,000	15,650,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
Local Government	Regional Environment Corporation (CAR)	Unknown at this stage	10,300,000
GEF Agency	IADB	Cash	650,000
National Government	Natural Parks of Colombia	In-kind	3,500,000
Others	local stakeholders	In-kind	1,200,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			15,650,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES ($) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount ($) (a)	Agency Fee ($) (b)[2]	Total ($) c=a+b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

[2] Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[5]

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	Amount Requested ($)	Agency Fee for PPG ($)[6]
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (upto) $50k for projects up to & including $1 million		
• (upto)$100k for projects up to & including $3 million		
• (upto)$150k for projects up to & including $6 million	135,000	12,825
• (upto)$200k for projects up to & including $10 million		
• (upto)$300k for projects above $10 million		

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF ROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
				PPG (a)	**Agency Fee** (b)	**Total** c = a + b
GEF TF	IADB	Biodiversity	Colombia	135,000	12,825	147,825

[4] To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

[5] On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

[6] PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				**135,000**	**12,825**	**147,825**

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION[7]

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description.

The Global Environmental Problems, root causes and barriers: Colombia is considered one of the 12 megadiverse countries in the world. With 0.7 percent of the planet's surface, the country has around 10% of the world's flora and fauna. The country has 311 types of inland and coastal ecosystems, including natural areas with little or no human intervention. In addition, Colombia ranks first in bird (19% of the world's bird species) and orchid species diversity and second in plants, butterflies, freshwater fishes and amphibians. The country also ranks second in terms of the world's areas of endemism. In this regard, one of the core strategies undertaken by the Government of Colombia (GoC) to ensure biodiversity conservation is the strengthening of the National System of Protected Areas of Colombia (SINAP), which includes National Natural Parks (NNP), National Protected Forest Reserves (NPFR), Regional Protected Areas (RPA), and Civic Society Natural Reserves (CSNR). The SINAP currently has 598 Protected Areas (PA) in 16,928,648 ha (58 are NNP in 14,254,144 ha) that represent 11.27% of the country's land area and 1.48% of its marine area (see Annex 1).

In 2010, the National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES) established a set of guidelines and strategic actions aimed at consolidating the SINAP with targets up to 2019 (Policy No. 3680). This document is based on Colombia's commitments under the CBD Plan of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) and works aimed at three main protected area attributes: completeness, ecological representativeness, and effective management. In addition, Colombia is committed to fulfilling the 20 Aichi targets adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Among several actions undertaken to meet these targets, Colombia is focusing on (i) strengthening the management of existing PAs, (ii) increasing the coverage of terrestrial and coastal marine ecosystems to 17% and 10%, respectively, (iii) promoting complementary conservation initiatives (such as biological corridors, conservation mosaics, establishment of private natural reserves, etc.), and (iv) including strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation in natural ecosystems at the landscape level. As part of these efforts to strengthen protected area management, and focus on unrepresented ecosystems and provide increased local stakeholder participation, six regional protected area subsystems (SIRAPs) were created: Orinoco, North East Andean, Pacific, Caribbean, West Andean and Amazonia (see Annex 2).

Following the CONPES guidelines, a voluntary Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the implementation of the SINAP National Action Plan was signed by 55 stakeholders nationwide, including regional environmental authorities (CARs), research institutions and academia. As a result of these agreements, Regional Conservation Action Plans have been developed, territorial planning, new protected areas created, good practice guidelines for agricultural and livestock productions and participatory instruments have been designed and are currently in use but at a limited scale.

Despite of significant progress has been achieved in recent years, the consolidation of the SINAP faces several barriers. According to the 2014 assessment of national conservation priorities, within the SINAP around 74% of the ecosystem units of analysis are represented or partially represented (178 out of 240) and the remaining are not yet present in any category of protected areas. It is important to remark that the highest rates of deforestation occur mostly in those ecosystems that are underrepresented or not included in the SINAP. Furthermore, the management plans of most protected areas in the system are characterized by a heterogeneous mix of actions and goals, without clear links between objectives across PA. This is due to a lack of a unified methodological approach or national guidelines regarding management plan formulation and implementation, and a weak link between local and regional conservation objectives with those set forth in SINAP's National Action Plan. Similarly, there is no consensus among different stakeholders on a unified methodology for assessing management effectiveness which can be applied at the national, regional and local levels. These weaknesses in management and planning within the SINAP prevent the articulation of common goals across different PA, which is further undermined by limited coordination between local stakeholders, including land users adjacent to PA. This is critical as

[7] Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

the RPAs and CSNRs are important for establishing the connectivity of biological corridors between NNPs, as well as representing particular threatened ecosystems, however these are not included into a systemic planning across the SINAP.

At the regional level, some SIRAPs (Caribbean, Pacific, West Andean and Amazonia) have shown more progress than others (Orinoco and Northeast Andes) towards developing participatory instruments, sustainable financial strategies, monitoring strategies, complementary conservation initiatives and prioritize regional conservation sites. Particularly, in Orinoco and Northeast Andes SIRAPs there is a disconnection between the establishment of protected areas and land use planning in the territory causing insufficient coverage of protected areas for the establishment of biological corridors and limits the inclusion of unrepresented ecosystems. This situation becomes more complex in cases where management plans of regional or local PA are weak, outdated or nonexistent. In these two subsystems, from a total of 162 regional protected areas, just 45 have formulated a management plan, while all 18 national parks have management plans, not all have been implemented because the lack of budget or lack of continuity in the process once the plan was formulated.

These two regions also contain significant globally important species and ecosystems which are absent or have limited representation in the SINAP. Several threatened species under the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species are present in these regions. Threatened species such as the jaguar (Panthera onca), Orinoco crocodile (Crocodylus intermedius) and white-lipped pecari (Tayasuu pecari) inhabit the Orinoco regions, and the condor (Vultur gryphus), frailejon (Espeletia sp.) and spectacled bear (Tremarctos ornatus) inhabit the NE Andes region. The jaguar has a great mobility, and the landscape connectivity is pivotal to ensure the genetic flow among the populations that habit Amazonia, Orinoquia, Venezuela, Andean valleys and Central America. Also, the spectacled bear needs natural corridors around the Andean mountains to ensure the stability of the populations. To achieve a landscape connectivity among strategic biological corridors, new PAs need to be declared, the management effectiveness must be improved in existing protected areas and local land users, environmental authorities and PA administrators should be brought together to establish conservation plans, diminish the anthropogenic pressure over natural resources and implement complementary conservation strategies.

The Orinoco Subsystem includes 17 ecosystems that are absent in the SINAP, corresponding to 27% of the ecosystem representativeness gap at national level. This region offers a great variety and abundance of ecosystem services, and is highly rich in terms of biodiversity and hydrocarbon resources. However, in regard to climate change vulnerability, the high temperatures, change in hydrological patterns, and habitat shifting, are among the issues that this region faces (Colombia Assessment of Vulnerability to Climate Change: Second National Communication). Similarly, the Northeast Andes Subsystem shelters many strategic ecosystems that are targeted for conservation under national priorities (8% of the not represented ecosystem units of analysis) and is critical for the provision of water to Andean and Orinoco people.

Baseline: At the national level, the National Action Plan was formulated in 2010 with the purpose of consolidating the SINAP according to the CBD Plan of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), however the adoption of the strategies identified in this document are not fully aligned in the regional subsystem action plans. Among the several factors affecting the integration of planning instruments from the national to regional level, the major constraint is the limited participation and coordination between the national and regional stakeholders. Currently, no ongoing concrete actions are being conducted to fill this need of integration the Regional Action Plans with the SINAP's National Action Plan. In addition to that, the current tool for assessing the management effectiveness of PAs (AEMAPS) is focused mainly in National protected areas, excluding regional and private protected areas causing a disconnection when defining strategies at national level and the implementation of actions to improve the management effectiveness at regional level. A similar situation is faced with the current monitoring information system (SULA), which needs to be updated and improved to include all actors (regional and private) among the SINAP.

At the regional level in the Orinoco and Northeast Andes SIRAPs, there are some regional and private initiatives that seek to preserve natural corridors and restore degraded land, conserve high mountain ecosystems that provide water and habitats for endanger species, and strengthen PAs management. The

German Cooperation (KfW) financed the support of 15 existing national protected areas in the Northeast Andes and Caribe Regional Subsystems.

The Orinoco SIRAP is currently working on a strategic plan to declare PAs to increase ecosystem representativeness and is designing a short, medium- and long-term land use plan. It also seeks to establish linkages with productive sectors and strengthen social networks in the territory to diminish the threats to biodiversity conservation and include them as part of the conservation initiatives. Non-governmental organizations, such as Panthera and Orinoquia Biodiversa, are working towards the conservation of the jaguar through actions like improving landscape connectivity, developing good agricultural practices surrounding PA and increasing social awareness regarding biological conservation in the communities. The only National Natural Park in east Orinoquia is El Tuparro, which was declared as Biosphere Reserve by the UNESCO in 1980. At the park, which is habitat for the jaguar (Panthera onca) and the giant otter (Pteronura brasiliensis), illegal occupation of the PA, illegal crops cultivation, smuggling routes, illegal hunting and fishing, and anthropogenic forest fires threats the conservation of these species and their habitats. Currently the park has government resources assigned to manage and maintain the operation of the PA, and with the support of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act the park is building and implementing a monitoring strategy, and a communication and outreach component is under development. However, its control and surveillance program, a key component of the Park's management plan, has not been implemented due to lack of resources.

The proposed alternative scenario and incremental cost reasoning: The objective of this project is to build upon current initiatives to improve the consolidation of the SINAP through the development of instruments that enhance the management effectiveness, to increase ecosystem representativeness along strategic biological corridors, strengthen the participation of regional stakeholders into conservation initiatives. In order to achieve this objective, the project will target protected area system improvements at national and regional subsystem levels through the following three components:

Component 1: Strengthening the National Protected Area System. This component seeks to improve the planning, coordination and operation of the SINAP. To this end, the project will work with stakeholders at national, regional and local levels to develop consensus on harmonizing and integrating Regional Action Plans of the six subsystems with SINAP's National Action Plan This will allow strategies and policies that have been agreed upon at national scale to be translated into regional conservation priorities and actions, such as the creation of new protected areas, definition of biological corridors, structuring participation mechanisms among the entire SINAP and coordination with relevant sectors of the government and local stakeholders. This component also considers a unified approach to guide the preparation of management plans and to assess the management effectiveness in a sound way that allows the inclusion of regional experiences into an iterative process of planning and feedback provision between the national and regional levels. In order to consolidate these efforts, the monitoring and information system will be enhanced to include regional and private protected areas as well as climate change variables to identify early strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This will help to consolidate data, enable the participation of all SINAP stakeholders, improve research and strategic conservation planning and increase the impact of conservation actions. A monitoring information system would enable the construction of monitoring programs to take better and informed decisions, to track on progress against conservation objectives, and improve the efficiency in data management. The project will be complemented with the development and implementation of a communication strategy that will promote the participation of local stakeholders into the consolidation of the National Action Plan with the Regional Action Plans and enhance the management effectiveness of the SINAP.

Component 2: Strengthening Regional Protected Area Subsystems. The component aims to implement the integration of national instruments to regional planning focusing on strategic biological corridors or conservation mosaics in the Northeast Andes and Orinoco Regional Subsystems. These include strengthen the practice and evaluation of management effectiveness, expand the scope of monitoring systems, incorporate private sector initiatives into subsystem conservation objectives and address climate change mitigation and adaptation across subsystem planning and implementation of conservation plans of regional protected areas in these particular subsystems. This will also serve as a demonstration of improved planning and management effectiveness from national to regional level that will be replicated

to other subsystems.

To this end, the component will finance (i) capacity building of local and regional stakeholders, (ii) the implementation of management plans in regional PA, (iii) the assessment of management effectiveness in selected regional PA, and (iv)implementation of regional monitoring and information systems that feed into SINAP's information system. These actions will be focused along those areas associated with strategic corridors or conservation mosaics around the Tuparro National Park, where the component will finance the implementation of its control and surveillance program, and the proposed new National Parks in the Orinoco Subsystem (see component 3). Similarly, in the NE Andes subsystem, the component will focus in strategic biological corridors which will be identified during project preparation in conjunction with local and regional stakeholders, though the Cocuy, Tama, Pisba, Serrania de los Yariguies National Parks and the flora and fauna sanctuaries of Guanentá Alto Rio Fonce and Iguaque, have been identified as potential candidates around which to develop biological corridors and to support the implementation of management plans.

Component 3: Increase ecosystem representativeness of the SINAP. This component will strengthen the actions identified in component 2 in order to ensure the inclusion of unrepresented ecosystems and consolidate biological corridors or conservation mosaics. To this end, this component will finance the technical studies and consultations required for creating new protected areas at the national, regional and local levels. As a result, at least 150,000 hectares are expected to be declared as Natural National Parks in the sectors of Wetlands of Arauca (10,000 ha), Alto Manacacias (50,000 ha), and Selvas of Cumaribo (90,000 ha) At the sub-national level, at least 10,000 ha and 3,000 ha respectively of regional and local conservation areas are expected to be declared. These areas will be identified in consultation with local and regional stakeholders (particularly local communities and indigenous groups) and include within their selection criteria their potential contribution to strengthening priority biological corridors identified for support under component 2 and their contribution to the conservation strategies of globally important species and/or unrepresented ecosystems as well as climate change variables.

Global Environmental Benefits: The implementation of these components will strengthen and catalyze efforts to protect and manage globally important species and ecosystems. The expected new national, regional and local PA in the Orinoco and Northeast Andean subsystems could raise the ecosystem representativeness indicator of the SINAP by almost 4%, corresponding to 9 ecosystems included in the SINAP not previously represented, and contribute to the protection of globally important species (see Annex 3). Furthermore, the actions to strengthen biological corridors also contribute to these global benefits.

Innovatiness, sustainability and potential of scaling up: The project aims at consolidating the SINAP as a system moving from the traditional unstructured and disarticulated approach of managing and designing protected areas at regional scale to a synergetic national scale. This will be reflected in the implementation of actions in strategic biological corridors and conservation mosaics regionally but based on a national design and planning.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

The following key stakeholders will participate during the design phase of the project: (i) National Natural Parks (PNN) will act as the project coordination unit, bringing together the SIRAP's members in the project preparation phase and leading the development of proposals at nationwide scale; (ii) the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) will accompany the process of consultations and workshops during the project preparation; (iii) the Regional Environmental Authorities (CARs) as the entities responsible for regional and local implementation of national policy instruments and involved in land use planning, reporting and management of regional protected areas, will be actively involved in defining the criteria for identifying and prioritizing new local and regional PA systems; and (iv) local stakeholders including academia, local authorities, civil society organizations, local communities and ethnic groups, and the private sector, in particular extractive industries will be engaged in the consultation process when defining more spefically the areas of intervention of the project.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RATING
Policy/Institutional.1. Changes that occur at the management level may constitute a risk for project implementation. 2. Changes in the boards of Regional Environmental Authorities (CARs). 3. Local authorities show little interest in the project, and refuse or delay the adoption of the environmental authority's provisions.	1. The definition of clear roles for each participating institution together with technical support and coordination arrangements will be instrumental for reducing the risk of losing personnel at the management level. 2. Government agencies formally commit their participation in the project through agreements and/or letters of commitment. 3. Since the formulation of this project, participatory and discussion activities have been taking place with local authorities and will continue, thus providing a degree of confidence that there will be ongoing participation during project implementation.	Medium
Safety: 1. Armed conflict may be a risk factor for this project in certain areas identified by the project.	Project meeting and dialogue activities call for a range of stakeholders who will provide project managers with a good level of knowledge about the political and social activities taking place in each region. When there is warning of a security risk, the ongoing dialogue in addition to the information provided by police authorities will facilitate decision making.	Medium
Declaration of New Protected Areas: Lack of clarity about the process and local/regional capacities for undertaking protected area establishment processes may cause delays in the creation of new protected areas.	The project contemplates the development of technical guidelines and a series of planning exercises, workshops and business plan development that will serve as a foundation for administrators to move forward on the declaration of new protected areas.	Medium
Environmental: Climate change events can lead to habitat shifting and alteration and can affect target populations and ecosystems, leading to impractical and obsolete management plans that do not address the challenges of a changing environment.	The project will incorporate in the planning process indicators of the variable of climate change adaptation so that PA managers are able to monitor and evaluate progress in adaptation. The latest information and modeling of climate change trends in the country will be factored into the planning processes through a technical cooperation provided by the Inter-American Development Bank as counterpart to the proposed project.	High

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

It is expected that the proposed project will provide guidance for the preparation of the management plans and assessment of the management effectiveness of the protected areas being supported by the GEF#5288 FAO–Implementation of Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia, GEF#4772 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dry Ecosystems to Guarantee the Flow of Ecosystem Services and to Mitigate the Processes of Deforestation and Desertification; GEF#5288 Implementing the Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity Approach to Conserve and Sustainable Use Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia; GEF#4849 Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Magdalena River Basin; GEF#5560 Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon Corazon de la Amazonia. Likewise, the methodology for the assessment of management effectiveness developed by the GEF#5288 Implementing the Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity Approach to Conserve and Sustainable Use Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia will outline the methodology applied by this project. Similarly, the GEF #3826 UNDP, which is aimed at designing and implementing a National Subsystem of Marine Protected Areas (SAMP) includes the design of indicators at regional level, which will serve as a basis for the improvement of the monitoring system of SINAP. At the regional level, the GEF#4113 Mainstreaming biodiversity in Palm Cropping in Colombia with an ecosystem approach, and the GEF#4111 Institutional and Policy Strengthening to Increase Biodiversity Conservation on Production Lands (PL) will provide useful experiences for reaching agreements with local stakeholders and private sector that will be the basis for updating and implementing the Regional Action Plans.

B. **DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH**:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

This project is consistent with the Fourth National Report to the CBD, introduced in 2010, which identified as priorities: (i) strategic ecosystem management in the country; and (ii) progress in the integration of the local and regional ecosystem approach as a tool for planning and environmental management. The project is in line with the 20 Aichi targets (2011–2020), especially goals 5 to 12 that point to the loss of habitats and species; of these goals, target 11 is crucial as Colombia seeks to increase the representativeness of terrestrial and coastal marine ecosystems by 17% and 10%, respectively. In addition, the National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services (2011) promotes the declaration of underrepresented ecosystems in the protected areas system and the reduction of biodiversity loss.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

The proposed project is consistent with GEF Focal Area Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected area systems, and is directed toward supporting its Outcomes 1.1 (Improved management effectiveness), 1.2 (Increased revenue for protected area systems), 1.3 Expand ecosystem and threatened species representation within PA systems

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

The IADB has over 50 years of experience working in Latin America, is the largest regional development bank, and provides the largest share of multilateral funding in the region. The Bank has a long history of supporting environmental initiatives, including the strengthening of environmental management, protected area management, coastal zone management, fishery management and rural productive initiatives. In Colombia, the IADB has extensive experience in the design and implementation of projects in the conservation sector. With the GEF the IADB has been able to design and implement projects in Colombia, and currently has three projects under implementation: Protecting Biodiversity in the Southwestern Caribbean Sea; Mechanism for Voluntary Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Colombia; and Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Palm Cropping in Colombia with an Ecosystem Approach.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

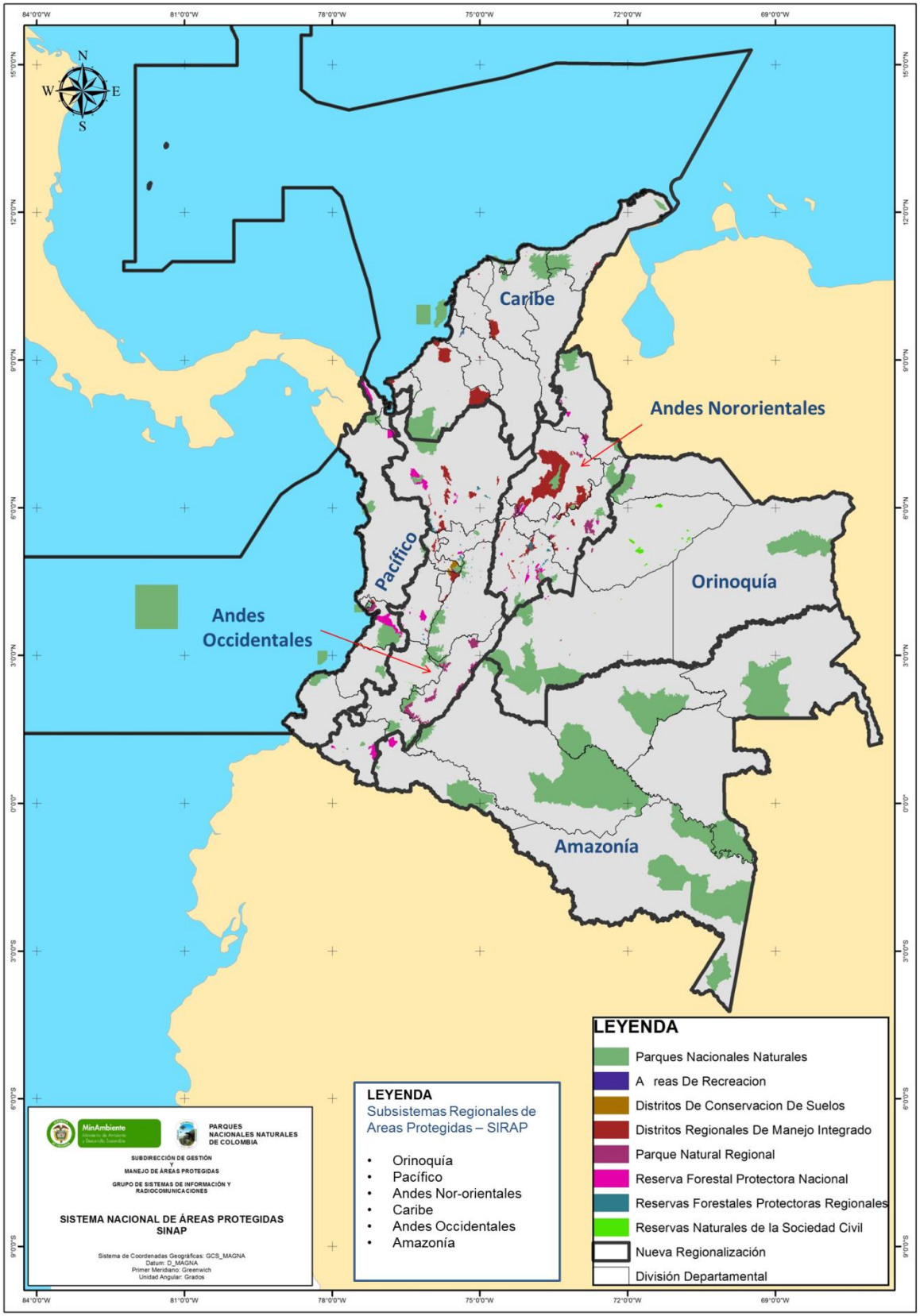
NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Alejandra Torres	GEF-OFP Colombia	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT	12/12/2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

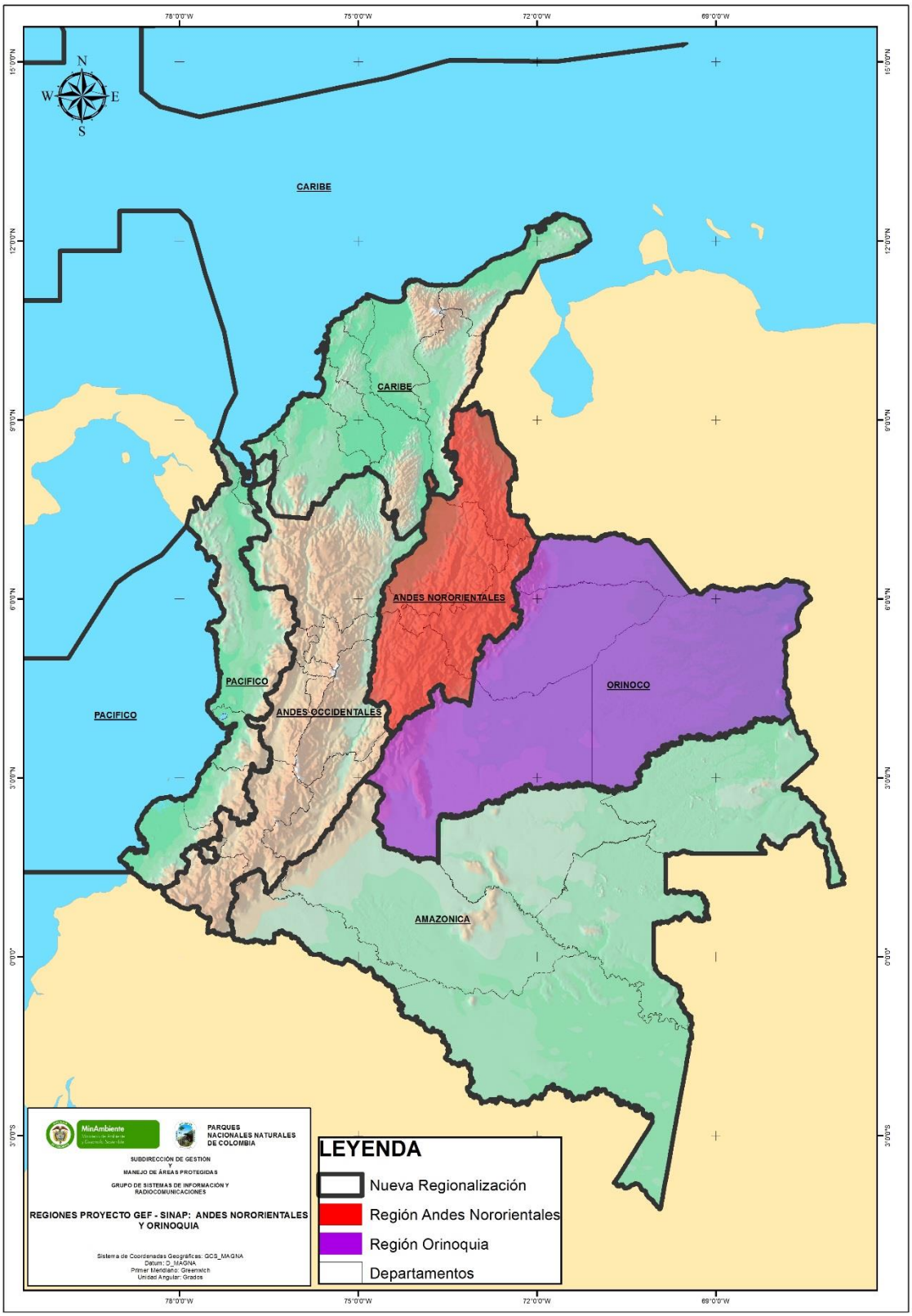
This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Michael Collins		03/25/2014	Juan Chang	+12026232310	jchang@iadb.org

Annex 1: Current System of National Protected Areas and Subsystems



Annex 2: Orinoco and NE Andean regional subsystems.



Annex 3: Global important species targeted in the new national protected areas to be declare.

New Protected Area Site	Estimated Coverage (ha)	Type of Ecosystem	Globally Important Species
Wetlands of Arauca	10,000	Continental Waters of Amazonian and Orinoquia Heliobiome; Natural Forests of Helibiome Amazonia and Orinoquia; Natural Forests of the tropical humid Zonobiome of Amazonia and Orinoquia; Grasslands (Herbazales) of Heliobiome Amazonia and Orinoquia; Grasslands (Herbazales) of the tropical humid Zonobiome of Amazonia and Orinoquia; Continental Hidrofitia of the Helobiome Amazonia and Orinoquia; Tropical humid Continental Hidrofitia of the Amazonia and Orinoquia	**Birds** *Pachyramphus rufus*(LC)*;Penelope jacquacu*(LC) ***Mammals*** *Marmosa robinsoni robinsoni*(NE)*;Panthera onca*(NT); *Pteronura brasiliensis(EN);Tapirus terrestris*(VU); *Tayassu pecari*(VU)*;Trichechus manatus*(VU); *Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*(LC); *Coendou prehensilis(LC) ;Puma concolor* (LC); *Tamandua tetradactyla*(LC) **Reptiles** *Podocnemis expansa* (LC); *Podocnemis unifilis*(VU) *;Crocodylus intermedius*(CR) **Fish** *Pseudoplatystoma metaense*(NE); *Bujurquina mariae*(NE); *Potamotrygon orbingyi(NE); Ageneiosus inermis*(NE); *Prochilodus mariae*(NE)
Alto Manacacias	50,000	Continental Waters of Amazonian and Orinoquia Heliobiome; Natural Forests of the tropical humid Zonobiome of Amazonia and Orinoquia; Grasslands (Herbazales) of the tropical humid Zonobiome of Amazonia and Orinoquia	**Mammals** *Panthera onca*(NT);*Pteronura brasiliensis*(EN);*Tapirus terrestris*(VU);*Tayassu pecari*(VU);*Trichechus manatus* (VU); *Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris* (LC); *Coendou prehensilis*(LC) ; *Puma concolor* (LC);*Tamandua tetradactyla* (LC) **Reptiles** *Crocodylus intermedius*(CR)
Selvas of Cumaribo	90,000	Natural Forests of the tropical humid Zonobiome of Amazonia and Orinoquia	**Mammals** *Panthera onca* (NT);*Tapirus terrestris* (VU); *Puma concolor* (LC)