

Final Portfolio Review of the Tropical Andes Hotspot Consolidation Region

September 2014

Highlights of Results and Impacts

From 2001 to 2013, CEPF invested \$7.9 million through 38 large grants and 29 sub-grants in the Tropical Andes Hotspot, resulting in several major achievements:

- More than 4.4 million hectares placed under legal protection through nine new national parks, indigenous reserves, private protected areas, and Brazil Nut concessions.
- Improved management of 17 protected areas covering 9.9 million hectares through the development of management plans, establishment of management committees, strengthened park management capacity, and improved infrastructure and equipment.
- Core areas of five protected areas covering 4.4 million hectares remain intact, withstanding threats from gold mining, agricultural encroachment, and logging.
- Eco-tourism and cultivation of Brazil nuts and cocoa generate income for indigenous and mestizo communities while offering incentives to maintain biodiversity.
- Eleven multi-stakeholder alliances established and/or strengthened to influence the design and implementation of major highway projects, management of protected areas, and REDD+ policy development.
- Civil society influences eight policies and projects related to highway development, dam planning, gold mining, private protected areas, sustainable financing, logging concessions, and REDD+.
- Community and stakeholder engagement offers new approaches to engage local people in road development projects while mitigating social and environmental impacts.

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the results achieved by implementing CEPF's consolidation strategy from 2008 to 2013 in the Tropical Andes hotspot. It discusses the performance of seven grants, factors that influenced performance in achieving portfolio targets, key results and outcomes attained through investing in four investment priorities, and performance in achieving planned targets of the consolidation phase logframe. In addition, the report provides a brief assessment of CEPF's investment in the Tropical Andes since its inception in 2001, and includes

the status of progress in Bolivia and Peru toward meeting CEPF’s long-term conservation goals. The data and conclusions are based on a review grant final reports, a bi-national workshop with grantees in Puerto Maldonado, Peru in 2012, and discussions in La Paz and Lima with senior staff working on CEPF projects since 2001.

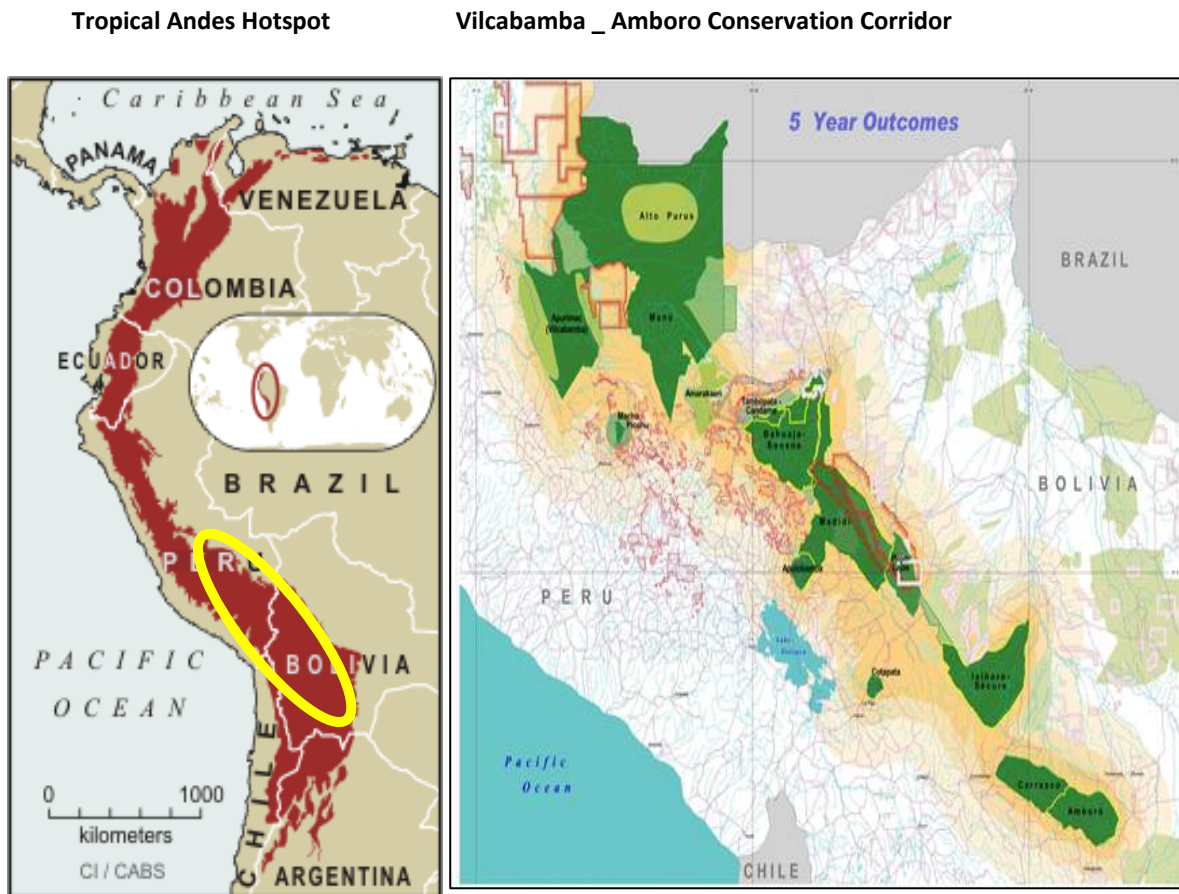
Background

Known as the “Global Center of Biodiversity,” the Tropical Andes biodiversity hotspot is the most diverse region on the planet in terms of species endemism and richness. The hotspot stretches along the eastern slopes of the Andes from northwest Venezuela to the northwest corner of Argentina, covering 150 million hectares, roughly the size of Iran. It is shaped by steep slopes between snow-capped peaks, complex valleys, and a piedmont zone above 500 meters. Below is the vast wilderness of Amazon rain forest to the east, and the Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena hotspot to the northwest.

CEPF Investment from 2001 - 2006

The Tropical Andes was among the first three regions selected by CEPF to receive funding, from 2001 to 2006. CEPF and its partners adopted an ambitious landscape-scale agenda that called for strengthening the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor, a 30-million hectare swath of forest containing 16 large protected areas in Bolivia and Peru, shown in Figure 1. CEPF’s investment strategy was developed through two multi-stakeholder workshops where consensus emerged on the need to create a mega-corridor for management as a cohesive and integrated unit, to be characterized by a mosaic of protected areas and reserves under sustainable management. To achieve this vision,

Figure 1. CEPF Investment Geography



CEPF aimed to expand coverage of protected areas; strengthen management in existing areas; reduce threats, particularly from colonization, logging, agricultural encroachment, and mining; and achieve greater coordination between various stakeholders.

CEPF Consolidation Phase

Although many important objectives were achieved, several significant threats remained and new ones emerged. Under the South American Infrastructure Integration Initiative (IIRSA), the corridor started to undergo dramatic change, as road, petroleum, mining, hydroelectric, canalization, and other infrastructure projects expanded their operations significantly. Two roads approved for construction -- the Southern Inter-Oceanic Highway in Peru and the Northern Corridor Highway in Bolivia -- spurred great controversy due to the potential threats that would ensue in the corridor. The Inter-Oceanic Highway would be the first paved roadway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in South America. While many economic opportunities were expected to arise, road upgrading also could fuel migration, deforestation, land invasion and speculation, hunting and mining. Given these challenges, CEPF approved the consolidation program to target high priority needs in the Tambopata - Pilón Lajas sub-corridor to mitigate the expected threats from road upgrading.

CEPF embarked on a consolidation phase in 2008 with an approved budget of \$2.185 million. The consolidation strategy aimed to address high priority needs in the eight protected areas considered to be most vulnerable to the potential threats from the new roads. It contained four mutually-dependent investment priorities:

1. Support civil society participation in development planning and implementation for the Vilcabamba-Amboró Conservation Corridor, focusing on the Southern Inter-Oceanic and Northern Corridor highways.
2. Support management improvements to mitigate the adverse impacts arising from improved road access in the eight most vulnerable protected areas.
3. Support the establishment of sustainable financing mechanisms.
4. Support productive projects that maintain forest cover in areas of strategic value for corridor-level connectivity.

Portfolio Status

The consolidation phase was implemented from November 2008 to July 2013. Funding was committed to seven projects, as presented in Table 1. Of the \$2.185 million contracted, only \$27,528 was unspent (see Annex 1).

Similar to CEPF's strategy during its first investment phase, the consolidation portfolio joined forces with three national conservation funds in Peru and Bolivia to achieve a 1:1 match for implementing 14 sub-grants to community-based organizations: Fondo de las Americas del Peru (FONDAM), Fundación Para El Desarrollo Del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (FUNDESNA) in Bolivia, and Fundación Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente (PUMA) in Bolivia.

As with all consolidation programs, contracting and portfolio management was conducted by the CEPF Secretariat.

Table 1 – Overview of Tropical Andes Consolidation Grants

Organization	Title	Amount Spent	Active Dates	Performance Assessment of Target Achievement
Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral, Perú (AIDER)	Preparing Peru's Madre de Dios Region for REDD+	\$198,812	August 2011 – March 2013	Partially achieved key targets
Conservation International (CI) – Bolivia and Peru Subgrantees: - La Molina Agricultural University – Conservation Data Center.	Fostering Stakeholder Collaboration and Monitoring the Impacts and the Conservation Actions Around Infrastructure Projects in the Vilcabamba-Amoró Conservation Corridor	\$249,939	January 2009 – June 2012	Achieved key targets
Fondo de las Américas del Perú (FONDAM), Peru Subgrantees: - Conservación Ambiental y Desarrollo en el Perú CAMDE) - Asociación Caritas Madre de Dios, - Asociación Agricultura Ecológica (AAE) - Asociación para el Desarrollo Económico y Social del Agro – ACCION AGRARIA	Strengthening Connectivity Along Peru's Inter-Oceanic Highway in Madre de Dios through the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Economic Development (FONDAM II) ¹	\$221,165	January 2009 – December 2011	Partially achieved key targets On track - Accion Agraria Partially achieved – CAMDE Missed targets – Caritas Suspended – AAE
Fondo de las Américas del Perú (FONDAM), Peru Subgrantee: - Association for Research and Integrated Development (AIDER).	Strengthening of the Management and Financial Sustainability of Key Protected Areas along the Southern Inter-Oceanic Highway in Madre de Dios, Peru (FONDAM III)	\$99,651	July 2009 – March 2013	Exceeded key targets
Fundación Para El Desarrollo Del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, Fundación Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente (FUNDESNAPE), Bolivia Subgrantees: - Instituto de Ecología (IE) - Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosestén (CRTM): - Federación de Asociaciones Municipales (FAM) - World Wildlife Fund - Bolivia	Mitigating the Potential Environmental and Social Impacts Generated by the Northern Corridor Road Construction Project in Bolivia	\$650,608	January 2009 – July 2013	Mixed performance On track - WWF and IE; Partially achieved - CRTM; Suspended – FAM. Mixed performance on FUNDESNAPE components.
Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (PRONATURALEZA), Peru	Promoting Civil Society Participation and Field-Level Monitoring to Mitigate the Environmental and Social Impacts of the Peruvian Inter-Oceanic Highway in the Vilcabamba–Amoró Conservation	\$493,452	January 2009 – December 2012	Achieved key targets

¹ CEPF refers to FONDAM's first grant from 2005 to 2008 as FONDAM I, and its two consolidation grants as FONDAM II and III.

Table 1 – Overview of Tropical Andes Consolidation Grants

Organization	Title	Amount Spent	Active Dates	Performance Assessment of Target Achievement
	Corridor			
Fundación Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente (PUMA), Bolivia Sub-grantees: - Asociación Económica de Productores y Acopiadores de Cacao Orgánico Madidi - Centro Experimental de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria CEATA - Turismo Ecológico Social TES - Programa de Implementación de sistemas Agroforestales PRISA - Fundación ECOTOP	Impact Mitigation for Biodiversity Conservation in High Risk Areas of the Northern Corridor Highway in Bolivia	\$243,785	November 2008 – December 2012	Partially achieved key targets Exceeded targets – Agroforestales PRISA, CEATA On track - Fundación ECOTOP. Partially achieved - Turismo Ecológico TES. Suspended – Cacao Orgánico Madidi

Factors Impacting Performance

As Table 2 shows, overall performance in achieving grant-level objectives under consolidation was mixed.

Table 2. Overview of Grant Performance

	Exceeded Targets	Achieved Targets	Partially Achieved targets	Significantly missed targets	Total
Grants	1	2	3	0	7
Sub-grants	3	4	4	3	14

Implementation of grant pursuing investment priorities 1 (civil society engagement) and 2 (protected areas strengthening) experienced the strongest performance. Components dedicated to achieving targets under investment priority 4 (connectivity) missed some targets, while targets under investment priority 3 (sustainable financing) were generally slower than expected. Several factors weighed into grant performance:

Operating Environment Limitations

- 1) In Peru, illegal gold mining in the buffer zone of Tambopata National Reserve consumed a significant amount of time and energy of local civil society groups, time that could have been spent on achieving other conservation outcomes. The high price of gold on international markets created lawlessness in Madre de Dios, as reportedly more than 50,000 migrants flocked to the region to mine gold. Local experts believed the paving of the Inter-Oceanic Highway facilitated the highly chaotic gold boom by improving access of heavy mining equipment and by reducing the costs of mining inputs. Migration, as seen in Figure 2,

Figure 2. Migration in Madre de Dios



Fuente: INEI 1940-2007, Dirección Regional de Salud 2010

skyrocketed with the uncontrolled gold mining, which caused a myriad of environmental and social problems: deforestation, social conflict, water pollution, and inflation of local wages and goods. Contaminated rivers led to health advisories warning not to eat local fish. One direct impact on CEPF grants was that local labor costs skyrocketed, making it hard for project beneficiaries to hire seasonal help, particularly for sub-grants promoting agroforestry.

- 2) In Bolivia, several beneficiary groups under the FUNDENSAP project participated in a series of protests focused the TIPNIS Project, in which indigenous communities protested against the government's plans to build a highway through the Isiboro Secure Indigenous Territory and National Park in the Vilcambamba – Amboro Corridor. While the case garnered significant national and international attention, and therefore raised awareness of the issues related to road development in Bolivia's protected areas, it also resulted in several negative impacts. The situation showed how vulnerable Bolivia's protected areas and indigenous communities are to infrastructure development. Furthermore, several CEPF partner and beneficiary groups joined in the protests, which resulted in delays for the FUNDESAP project. In addition, the Government of Bolivia became reluctant to enter into co-management agreements with indigenous groups for protected areas. This reluctance impacted CEPF's grant in Pilon Lajas, which aimed to facilitate the co-management of the protected areas with the Regional Council of the Tsimane Mosenen (CRTM), an indigenous group located in Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve.
- 3) For those grants that called for close collaboration with local and regional governmental entities, the frequent turnover of staff and their budgetary shortfalls detracted from the sustainability of CEPF results. Grantees reported that their capacity building efforts would be undermined as government staff trained by grantees left their post quite frequently. Two cases are particularly noteworthy:
 - Frequent changes of the environmental director of the Madre de Dios regional government (GOREMAD) required CEPF grantee AIDER to familiarize the new directors

with their project in order to gain their support, which resulted in delays. Given that the GOREMAD environment director was charged with leading the regional government's environmental policy, these frequent changes meant that local leadership fell short of expectations, particularly with respect to advances in REDD+ strategies.

- In Bolivia, CEPF's three focal protected areas (Pilon Lajas, Madidi, and Manuripi) experienced more than 50% reductions in their operating budgets as well as frequent turnover of park directors and guards. The severe budget shortfall resulted in park guard layoffs and a scarcity of basic operating expenses. In Madidi, for example, a key guard post that was severely damaged by a flood took over two years to be repaired. The difficulties impacted the FUNDESNAP grant in particular.
- 4) In both countries, extreme climatic conditions also became impediments. In one year, a prolonged drought negatively impacted CEPF's agroforestry projects. In another year, flooding destroyed infrastructure and made traveling very difficult

Capacity Limitations in Grant Management

- 1) In Peru, FONDAM's Strengthening of the Management and Financial Sustainability of Key Protected Areas along the Southern Inter-Oceanic Highway in Madre de Dios, Peru (FONDAM III) encountered several implementation difficulties:

- Original project designs called for improving management in three protected areas: Tambopata National Reserve and Alto Purus and Bahuaja Sonene national parks. After issuing two calls for proposals, FONDAM reported that it was only able to issue one sub-grant for activities to strengthen management in Tambopata National Reserve, to AIDER. Despite outreach by FONDAM and CI, no winning proposals were received for management strengthening activities in Alto Purus and Bahuaja Sonene protected areas.
- Similarly, original project designs called for supporting the preparation of one REDD+ project design document (PDD) that would result in long-term funding for a priority CEPF site. Attention centered on supporting a REDD+ PDD in Amarakaeri Communal Reserve. After several months of effort, however, the team concluded that key pre-conditions for project success did not exist due to internal discord in the reserve linked to oil extraction in the reserve. In addition, further analysis on the viability of CEPF's original goal revealed that 12 REDD+ PDDs were also underway in CEPF priority sites by various local and international NGOs and private firms. In consultation with local stakeholders, FONDAM and CEPF determined that a more strategic use of the funding would be to address several underlying institutional bottlenecks impacted progress in REDD+ in Madre de Dios, including (i) weak capacity and poor understanding of REDD+ among local stakeholder groups and communities; (ii) disagreement on the methodology to be used to define the baseline for deforestation in Madre de Dios; and (iii) the absence of a broader REDD+ strategy.
- Due to the limitations outlined in points i and ii, CEPF restructured the Peru portfolio. CEPF and FONDAM agreed to remove several components from its two grants. CEPF then provided a new grant directly to Pronaturaleza to focus on strengthening Bahuaja Sonene National Park. A new grant to AIDER supported the institutional strengthening for REDD+ in Madre de Dios. Plans to focus on Alto Purus were eliminated in order to ensure that sufficient funding was allocated to Pronaturaleza and AIDER to achieve meaningful

results. While the restructuring caused delays, the modifications proved successful by the end of the consolidation period insofar as several important conservation targets were achieved, as described further in this report.

- 2) In Bolivia, the sustainable financing component within the FUNDESNAIP was modified in early 2010 following a request from the Government of Bolivia to remove the REDD+ activities. Their justification was that over \$30 million was being designated to support REDD+ from The World Bank, UN, and German bi-lateral agency, and that CEPF's more modest funding was no longer considered of vital importance. Instead, discussions centered on channeling funds to promote the financial sustainability of individual protected areas, targeting Pilon Lajas, Madidi, Manuripi, Santos Reyes, and Pampas del Yacuma. The amendment to FUNDESNAIP codified these changes in January 2011.
- 3) Four sub-grants encountered problems with financial management. These problems mostly reflected institutional weaknesses within grassroots civil society groups working with small community groups and their limited capacity to manage their sub-grants. In most instances, CEPF worked with the prime grantees to successfully restructure the sub-grants, although three sub-grants were terminated:
 - In Peru, FONDAM suspended its sub-grant to the Asociación de Agricultura Ecológica (AAE) due to poor performance. FONDAM noted that the project encountered difficulties after the project's technical director passed away, leaving the organization without sufficient technical and management capacity to fulfil grant objectives. Despite FONDAM's assistance to the project, the lags persisted and the grant was closed.
 - In Bolivia, PUMA suspended two sub-grants -- to the Asociación Tres Palmas/Jipi Japa and to the Asociación AEPACOM/Cacao Iturralde project -- due to the mis-appropriation of funds. PUMA worked with the Asociación Tres Palmas/Jipi Japa to recover the funds and eventually re-instated the sub-grant. The sub-grant to the Asociación AEPACOM/Cacao Iturralde was not re-instated since funds were not recovered.
 - In Bolivia, FUNDESNAIP suspended its sub-grant to the Federación de Asociaciones Municipales (FAM) due to poor performance. FUNDESNAIP noted that when new management took over FAM, the sub-grant became delayed. FUNDESNAIP attributed the delay to FAM's new management's lack of interest in the project. After several attempts to work with the new management to address the problem, FUNDESNAIP suspended the sub-grant. FUNDESNAIP decided that it could assume responsibility for some of the activities originally programmed for FAM.

Due to these difficulties, CEPF worked closely with grantees to re-configure several grants in 2010 and 2011. As a result, the close of the Tropical Andes consolidation phase was extended by over one year. Fortunately, the redesign yielded a number of noteworthy results, as highlighted in the following pages.

Portfolio Investment Highlights by Investment Priority

Investment priority 1: Support civil society participation in development planning and implementation for the Vilcabamba - Amboró Conservation Corridor, focusing on the Inter-Oceanic and Northern Corridor highways.

This investment priority supported the creation and strengthening of networks of local civil society groups, government and the private sector to strengthen participatory environmental management and monitoring systems as needed to mitigate the threats emerging from the two highways. Components within grants to CI, FUNDESNA, and Pronaturaleza supported this investment priority.

In total, CEPF helped to create or strengthen 11 networks engaged in development planning. These networks helped to influence the outcome of eight local and regional policies and development projects as highlighted below.

Peru

- 1) Pronaturaleza supported the Working Group of Civil Society (known by its Spanish acronym GTSC) and its three regional chapters in Cuzco, Madre de Dios, and Puno, which are the three departments most directly impacted by the Inter-Oceanic Highway. The GTSC was comprised of 56 grassroots and national NGOs, universities, businesses, and individuals dedicated to promoting the environmental and social sustainability of infrastructure projects. Through this support, local groups engaged in dialogue and technical assistance on a range of issues, including gold mining, the proposed Inambari Dam, declaration of new protected areas, consultations on a new forestry and wildlife laws, and mitigation of the direct impacts of the Inter-Oceanic Highway. The group developed a website that served as a clearinghouse on information about the highway and other conservation and development topics, which served as a popular venue for information exchange. The GTSC was considered highly effective in ensuring good communications flows within civil society on a range of matters. See Annex 3 for an article on the GTSC.
- 2) Pronaturaleza and AIDER enabled grassroots groups representing conservationists, local residents, and farmers to combat illegal gold mining in the buffer zone of Tambopata National Reserve. The Tambopata Management Committee (mentioned below), led by Victor Zambrano, a highly respected local environmental leader, brought national attention to the issue by stopping gold miners from entering new lands where owners did not want the mining. These local efforts, undertaken at times under threats of death, helped ensure that the Madre de Dios' Regional Environmental Commission and Peruvian Environmental Ministry engaged in efforts to control the mining. Eventually, the government called in the national army to bring order to the region. The combination of government and local efforts proved successful insofar as core areas for Tambopata remained free of mining, despite numerous attempts to set up mining posts.
- 3) Local civil society participated in consultations to review past experience in mitigating the social and environmental impacts of the Inter-Oceanic Highway, as financed by the Andean Development Bank (CAF), and provided input into the design of a new three-year, \$27-million project. CEPF grantees reported that the Ministry of Economy and Finance adopted several important recommendations made by CEPF partners for the new CAF project.

- 4) In consultation with local stakeholder groups, Pronaturaleza and CI analysis of the impacts of the road in Madre de Dios generated a wealth of socio-economic, environmental, and deforestation data which was disseminated extensively for planning to municipal, regional, and national agencies. CI and the CDC La Molina issued a final report and a web-based tool on historical deforestation in Madre de Dios. These analyses helped to fill data gaps on development and environmental trends in Madre de Dios. The monitoring provided a tool to the Madre de Dios regional government officials, who used the data for their own planning.
- 5) Pronaturaleza conducted a public relations campaign to heighten understanding of the potential risks of the highway's development. This information created awareness of the risks of the road in the areas to be most impacted and helped to influence local decisions related to the highway and broader development issues.

Bolivia

- 1) Under the grant to FUNDESNAIP, representatives from local communities, municipalities, universities, protected areas staff, and national public and private groups established two local environmental and social monitoring committees (known as CLIMA by their Spanish acronym) to focus on two sections of the Northern Corridor highway project: one for the Yucumo - Rurrenabaque segment financed by Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (which runs along the eastern border of Pilón Lajas), and the other group for the San Buenaventura – Ixiamas segment, financed by The World Bank (which runs along the eastern border of Madidi National Park). CLIMA members encompass four indigenous organizations, five campesino farming organizations, staff from five protected areas and two government ministries. All municipalities located along the roads were actively engaged in the local monitoring committees. Several key government agencies were involved in the conceptualization of the committees, including local municipalities, the Ministry of the Environment and its parks agency (SERNAP) and the National Administrator of Bolivian Highways (ABC).
- 2) Building on the previous point, FUNDESNAIP worked with the local monitoring committees to ensure their institutional sustainability. In 2012, both groups were legally registered. They developed a governing structure and formal procedures and policies, and elected a board of directors. Training on organizational development, infrastructure monitoring, and fund raising benefited its membership. Since CEPF, the committees have received additional support from various sources, including the Mitisbishi and Moore foundations. The Ministry of the Environment has complemented the CLIMAs for their contributions to local development. The effort is viewed as a model on how to successfully engage local communities in the construction of infrastructure projects.
- 3) The CRTM underwent several institutional strengthening exercises related to its administrative and organizational capacity. The signing of the CEPF sub-grant represents the first time in Bolivian history that an indigenous group was a direct beneficiary of international donor funds. CEPF helped equip their administrative office, directly support management efforts of Pilon Lajas, and provided training on environmental monitoring. As a result, their score on the CEPF tracking tool of organizational institutional strengthening increased from 49.5 in 2011 to 57 in 2012. The CEPF grant helped CRTM assume a role of leadership among Bolivia's lowland indigenous communities

- 4) In close collaboration with local communities, Bolivia’s Institute of Ecology designed a monitoring program to assess the direct and indirect social and environmental impacts of the road project for the Yucumo – Rurrenabaque road segment. It worked closely with these communities to develop the plan and to gather the baseline data, which has helped to guide the CLIMA’s oversight efforts.
- 5) CI issued an analysis of deforestation from 1976 to 2010 of the area impacted by the Northern Corridor project. It disseminated the analysis to local and national decision makers, who reported used the data as input to develop its position on climate change mitigation.

Investment priority 2: Support management improvements to mitigate the adverse impacts arising from improved road access in the eight most vulnerable protected areas.

This strategic direction sought to mitigate the impacts of improved road access through strengthening of civil society participation in protected areas management, mainly by establishing and strengthening community management committees and improving patrolling in target areas. In the course of implementation of three grants (see Table 3), priorities focused on strengthen the five protected areas considered to be most affected by the roads, which together cover over 7 million hectares.

Table 3 – CEPF Grantee Responsibilities in Target Protected Areas

Lead Grantee / Sub-Grantee	Protected Areas
FUNDESNAPE - Regional Council of the Tsimane Mosen (CRTM) -	Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve
FUNDESNAPE - WWF – Bolivia	Madidi National Park Manuripi Amazonian National Wildlife Reserve
Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (PRONATURALEZA)	Bahuaja Sonene National Park
FONDAM - Association for Research and Integrated Development (AIDER)	Tambopata National Reserve

CEPF grantees applied the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) to obtain baseline and final assessment scores to measure the progress toward improving management of four of the five protected areas receiving CEPF support. As shown in Table 4, improvements under the METT tool were modest. While CEPF’s support resulted in meaningful progress, negative factors outside the scope of CEPF, as explained below, reduced overall progress as measured by the METT.

Table 4. Baseline and Final Assessment of Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for Protected Areas in CEPF Priority Sites in Tropical Andes

Site(s)	Baseline		Final Assessment Period		Difference
	Year	Score	Year	Score	
Bolivia					
Madidi National Park	2011	57	2013	64	7
Manuripi Amazonian National Wildlife Reserve	2011	43	2013	44	1
Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve	2011	55	2013	59	4
Peru					
Bahuaja Sonene National Park	2011	32	2012	36	4
Tambopata National Reserve	2011	43		NA	NA

In Bolivia, scores increased from one to seven points from the baseline of 2011 to the final assessment of 2013. While CEPF support helped to improve management in several notable ways – including the adoption of improved patrolling, installation of infrastructure, improvements in equipment and signage, and development of financing schemes – several negative trends counterweighed the increases. The three Bolivian protected areas experienced a 50% budget cut in the last year of the consolidation portfolio, with related reductions of staffing and operating expenses. As a result, overall management of the protected areas remained challenging.

In Peru, CEPF achieved several important advances, particularly for Tambopata. Unfortunately, a final METT was not available to quantify progress, which is summarized below.

Peru

- 1) Under FONDAM’s sub-grant to AIDER, efforts resulted in several positive results in Tambopata National Reserve:
 - The Tambopata local management committee, comprised of the reserve director and a broad coalition of local stakeholders, led a local campaign to improve the reserve’s protection in the face of the gold mining boom in the reserve’s buffer zone. The management committee carried out a series of consultations and outreach efforts with communities and government authorities in Madre de Dios and in Lima. Management committee members traveled to Lima to meet with government officials to raise concern about the problem. The committee’s efforts, in combination with concerns by the environmental community more broadly, resulted in the government taking action to stop the illegal mining. These efforts include passing new laws and decrees prohibiting harmful gold mining practices. The army was brought in to evict the illegal gold miners and to confiscate their equipment. While such actions created tremendous acrimony and conflict, particularly for some environmentalists who received death threats, the effort resulted in core areas of Tambopata remaining free of mining, although significant areas of the buffer zone were polluted and completely denuded.
 - The CEPF grant supported capacity strengthening of the Tambopata Management Committee in several meaningful ways. AIDER fund raised to purchase land to build a permanent office for the management committee. CEPF and FONDAM then funded construction and equipping of the office, which was shared with the Tambopata park services. The permanent office saved the management committee the expense of renting for the long term, and could in the future provide a source of revenue. In addition, the

committee consolidated its structure by developing a governance plan, annual work plans, and a five-year strategic plan involving consultation with over 120 people.

- AIDER improved patrolling and control of the reserve by implementing a community park guard volunteer program that prevented encroachment in sensitive areas of the reserve. The project developed and implemented a patrolling and monitoring plan for the reserve with the park service, conducted training, and provided volunteers with equipment and supplies for patrolling.
 - As explained further under investment priority 3, a sub-contract to the Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA) resulted in a business plans to promote three options for generating sustainable financing for Tambopata. The plan began implementation with the establishment of a volunteer naturalists program.
- 2) In Bahuaja Sonene National Park, Pronaturaleza worked on several fronts to improve management.
- Pronaturaleza worked with local communities to reactive and strengthen the then-defunct Bahuaja Sonene management committee. The committee, which had representation from key geographic and thematic stakeholder groups, developed a work plan, adopted a formal institutional structure, received training, met regularly, and become an important venue for local people to engage in dialogue on the park's management. A joint communications/environmental education effort with WCS in the protected area helped to disseminate information about the park's importance to local communities.
 - Pronaturaleza conducted three studies as inputs into a broader effort to update the park's management plan. Studies analyzed the impacts of gold mining and logging on the park and provided a strategy for the sustainable financing of its management.
 - Based on the analysis and consultations with the park director and communities, Pronaturaleza identified target sites for establishing of a volunteer community patrolling program. In five sectors determined to be particularly vulnerable due to the road improvement (Mazuko, Santas Rita Altas, Plameras, Inambari, and Villa Santiago), Pronaturaleza trained volunteer park guards and provided communications equipment. Pronaturaleza also worked with the park service to develop a patrolling and monitoring plan and paid for signs to be posted in areas of particularly strategic value. The system of volunteer park guards proved important since the large park was woefully short on staffing and unable to cover the large area. The volunteer park guards were on the front line able to alert the park service when questionable activities arose.

Bolivia

The grant to FUNDENSAP supported several sub-grants that improved park management in several ways:

- Sub-grants to the CRTM and WWF resulted to the development, approval and implementation of patrolling and protection plans with local communities and the park service in Pilón Lajas, Madidi, and Manuripi. For Pilón Lajas, CEPF covered the cost of two overflights for CRTM, which showed that the reserve was under threat from new settlements, new access routes, and agricultural encroachment. The information helped focus CRTM's

patrolling. CRTM also received equipment to improve protection actions. CEPF also funded the construction and equipping of a new guard house.

- In Madidi, WWF refurbished a guard station and purchased basic equipment to aid in patrolling. According to WWF, patrolling increased by 30% in the most vulnerable sites with the project. New signage in local communities and along the eastern boundary lines brought greater awareness of the park for local residents.
- FUNDESNAPE worked to promote revenues from tourism. Promotional signs were placed in the Rurrenabaque airport and the downtown port to increase the park's visibility. Also, maps and souvenirs were available for sale to generate funding for the park service as well as provide tourists with information.

Investment priority 3: Support the establishment of sustainable financing mechanisms.

This investment priority originally called for promoting sustainable financing in six protected areas – Alto Purus, Apolobamba, Bahuaja Sonene, Madidi, Pampas del Yacuma, Pilón Lajas and Tambopata – by supporting the creation and consolidation of various sustainable financing mechanisms. In the course of implementation, CEPF and its partners decided to focus on those opportunities that showed the greatest promise of generating sustainable income in CEPF priority sites. As a result, sustainable financing efforts focused on Madidi, Manuripi, Pilón Lajas and Tambopata, and the entire Peruvian department of Madre de Dios. This investment priority was implemented by FONDAM, FUNDESNAPE, AIDER, and CI.

As a result of CEPF consolidation, two sustainable financing mechanisms were operationalized, with one other mechanism showing promise for future implementation. Grantees leveraged a total of \$4.7 million.

Peru

- 1) AIDER established a formal agreement with GOREMAD (the environmental authority within the regional government of Madre de Dios) to provide technical assistance to build capacity for, and awareness of, REDD+ in the entire department. This activity was an important pre-condition for a number of REDD+ PDDs in development by various NGOs and private sector firms. AIDER placed a technical expert to sit in GOREMAD's office to work closely with government staff. Several results were achieved:
 - A Madre de Dios roundtable on environmental services and REDD+ (MSAR) was established and successfully fostered stakeholder dialogue and collaboration with key agencies in GOREMAD, representatives from indigenous communities, associations of agricultural producers, universities, private sector, the directors and management committees of the protected areas. MSAR members met monthly. To overcome a great deal of misunderstanding about REDD, AIDER developed three educational modules for MSAR members to use. AIDER trained ten local organizations working on environmental and rural development, seven indigenous communities, and regional governmental staff. AIDER efforts to develop a deforestation baseline for the region and to build a regional REDD+ strategy were not fully achieved due to, among other reasons, the frequent staff changes inside GOREMAD and the need for more time to complete field work. However, the AIDER grant resulted in studies on deforestation and the issuing of guidelines to build

an official deforestation baseline and REDD+ strategy for Madre dl Dios, which GOREMAD committed to finalized in its 2013-2014 work plan and budget.

- Through a sub-contract to the Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA), AIDER worked with the Tambopata Management Committee and reserve director to develop a business plan promoting three options for generating sustainable financing for the reserve and the management committee. The most successful option in the short term was the establishment of a volunteer naturalists program. In its first months of execution, 57 foreign and 4 Peruvian volunteers participated in the program. The arrangement allowed the volunteers to live with park guards in their posts and to help monitor biodiversity and engage in maintaining the reserve. The revenues generated helped to maintain the guard posts while also supporting the overall park service in Tambopata and its management committee. Given the sizable ecotourism sector in Tambopata, the volunteer naturalist program showed promise for the long term in generating revenue to address the previously perennial problem of large budgetary shortfalls in the reserve.

Bolivia

- 1) The World Bank awarded \$2.2 million to CI and FUNDESAP for the project, *Integrated Community-Driven Territorial Development for Remote Communities in the Amazon Project*. The new project, funded by the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) and managed by The World Bank, forms part of the Bank's National Roads and Airport Infrastructure Project, which was approved in May 2011 for \$109.5 million to upgrade a local airport and dirt road that runs from the towns of San Buenaventura to Ixiamas in the buffer zone of Madidi National Park. To complement the World Bank's infrastructure project, JSDF agreed to support small-scale sustainable development projects and participatory municipal land-use planning along the road. The World Bank office in Bolivia selected FUNDESAP and Conservation International – Bolivia to implement the project based on several factors, including their CEPF experience working in the same sites with indigenous and multicultural communities on sustainable development in conjunction with road projects.
- 2) FUNDESAP completed financial assessments and sustainability action plans for five protected areas: Pilón Lajas, Madidi, Manuripi, Los Santos Reyes and Pampas del Yacuma. The studies recommended a number of actions to promote financial sustainability, including strengthening the system of entrance fees, setting up trust funds, promoting community-based ecotourism inside the park, and setting up souvenir stands. Under the FUNDESAP project, WWF designed a promising scheme based on receiving a share of profits from Brazil nuts collection in Manuripi, which the Environment Ministry approved. For Madidi, FUNDESAP sought to building on an existing system of entrance fees by promoting revenues from ecotourism. FUNESNAP produced promotion materials (such as a map of the area to sell to tourists), located signs in areas frequented by tourists in Rurrenababque, and produced souvenirs for sale at the Madidi ticket office.
- 3) FUNDESAP provided legal and financial technical assistance to the Environment Ministry to design a new cost recovery system for Bolivia's protected area system.
- 4) To raise funds to implement these action plans, FUNDESAP developed three proposals and organized eight events with the participation of local park directors targeting a

variety of private and public donors. These events included outreach to existing donors in La Paz, as well as a trip to the US to meet with other donors. FUNDESNAF's fund raising efforts secured over \$300,000 from small private donors and from the Blue Moon, Moore, and Mitsubishi foundations.

Investment priority 4: Support productive projects that maintain forest cover in areas of strategic value for corridor-level connectivity.

This investment priority sought to promote environmentally sustainable land-use practices in areas where the roads traverse biologically important parts of the Castaña and Malinowsky conservation sub-corridors, which are comprised of protected areas and tracts under sustainable land-use activities such as Brazil nut cultivation. CEPF field visits to the areas revealed that local communities felt abandoned by their government and other donors, as no other donors besides CEPF funded sustainable development activities in most sites. Nine sub-grants under grants to FONDAM and PUMA supported this investment priority. In total, CEPF grants helped to bring 21,731 hectares under improved management in production landscapes.

Bolivia

1) Under the PUMA grant, 288 migrant farming families in 29 communities, who together owned 32,448 hectares along the Northern Corridor Highway, directly benefitted from the project. Forest cover through the adoption of agroforestry techniques expanded on 174.5 hectares. These results were achieved through three of the five PUMA sub-grants offered local communities economic incentives to adopt agroforestry systems that maintain forest cover and connectivity between the Northern Corridor Highway and the protected areas of Pilón Lajas and Madidi. The small projects promoted cacao production, copoazu (a special variety of white cacao produced in the Amazon) and jipijapa (a fiber used to make handicrafts for sale to tourists). Sub-grantee community-based beneficiary received training and funding to build their institutional capacity, establishing tree nurseries, built infrastructure, and establishing agroforestry plots. Two sub-grants in particular achieved excellent results:

- For members of the Cacao Palmar Association, CEPF support helped its farmers triple their income from cocoa, from an average of \$456 in 2006 per farmer, to \$1,256 in 2013. The farmers secured contracts to sell their cocoa to Bolivia's premier chocolate manufacturer El Ceibo, a co-operative of 1,500 cocoa producing families that exports chocolates to Japan, Europe, and the US. (See Annex 3 for pictures.)
- Eighty members of the Ecological Association of Rurrenabaque Amazonian Cacao received cacao and fruit-bearing tree seedlings, on-site training and management planning, access to farming equipment and capital through a revolving fund, funding for equipment and infrastructure, and support for organic certification. With well recognized success of the project, new farmers joined the association, which is now among the largest cacao associations in the region. Local farmers report increased income from the effort. Farmers also sell their cocoa to El Ceibo.

Peru

1) FONDAM's grant supported four sub-grantees to establish and strengthen community-based agroforestry projects in biologic strategic locations along the Inter-Oceanic highway. Under the project, land management practices in 29 sites covering 21,557 hectares adopted agroforestry practices. One hundred and thirty-five families received direct benefits:

- One grant established a community association of small cattle ranchers located along the Inter-Oceanic Highway. It introduced agroforestry, improved infrastructure for livestock, and improved cattle stock and grazing practices. Two projects worked directly with local

communities on agroforestry projects, supporting soil restoration, reforestation, sustainable cattle ranching, and the production of cacao, bananas, and various fruits, although their success was reportedly modest. The fourth project supported the CASAL Brazil nut association to improve their production and post-harvesting procedures. Several factors weighed into performance. Most notably, the gold boom caused a shortage of low cost seasonal labor. For the Brazil nut sub-grant, low commodity prices detracted from the economic profitability of nut harvesting.

- Seven new grassroots groups were legally established, including one private firm, to promote sustainable agriculture for the restoration, management, and conservation of key areas of the conservation corridor.
- Years of FONDAM and CEPF support for agroforestry in Madre de Dios led to the creation of an informal alliance of organizations working in agroforestry. One tangible outcome of the alliance was the development and adoption of an agroforestry strategy for Madre de Dios.

Collaboration with CEPF Donor Partners

The most fruitful collaboration with CEPF donors emerged in Bolivia between the CI country office, FUNDESNAPE, and The World Bank relating to the Bank's preparation of a road upgrading project between the towns of San Buenaventura and Ixiamas, along the buffer zone of Madidi National Park. CI, FUNDESNAPE, and the Bank started in 2010 to plan the project. CI accompanied Bank staff to the field to help identify opportunities to support territorial planning community development projects. As a result of these discussions, the Bank awarded CI and FUNDESNAPE \$2.2 million from its Japan Social Development Fund to support development and conservation in the Madidi buffer zone.

Collaboration in Peru was limited to meetings of the CEPF grant director on site visits to inform Bank staff and GEF focal point in Lima of project developments. Outreach to CEPF donor technical staff and GEF focal point revealed few opportunities for collaboration due to the lack of overlap of the portfolios.

Conclusion

The closure of the Tropical Andes consolidation phase provides an opportune time to look back at the CEPF's 12-year experience in the hotspot to identify the fund's longer-term impacts and to determine whether there are lessons to emerge that can guide future grant-making and conservation actions. These lessons are particularly relevant as CEPF prepares for a new investment phase in the Andes.

Regarding the question of the impact and durability of CEPF results, it is important to take note of the baseline trends and status of conservation in the Vilcabamba - Amboro corridor in 2000, when CEPF selected the region for investment. CEPF laid out a highly ambitious vision at the time, to conserve the sparsely populated, 30-million hectare corridor spanning across Peru and Bolivia. Scattered across the landscape were immense protected and unprotected areas with largely intact habitat. Management presence was very limited and more often non-existent. Development pressures from the extraction of oil, gold and timber, from colonization and from agricultural encroachment posed seemingly intractable threats. Conflicts in land tenure, with

timber concessions and indigenous territories overlapping protected areas, complicated the conservation picture.

In retrospect, it is apparent that CEPF's first investment phase was able to take advantage of a unique time in history, when the visions and interests of Bolivian and Peruvian politicians, local people, the environmental community, and other donors came into alignment. That vision sought to preserve cultural and biological diversity while promoting the sustainable use of the region's natural resources for generating livelihoods for tens of thousands of people. The CEPF niche, as articulated in the 2000 ecosystem profile, resonated throughout the 12 years of support:

"[T]he main objective of CEPF is to provide civil society, organizations, and individuals with the capacity to manage biodiversity conservation more effectively. CEPF focuses on this group based on the hypothesis that sustainable biodiversity conservation will only be realized if civil society groups existing within the critical ecosystems drive the process. To extend the logic, if these groups become the actors and voices for biodiversity conservation, then decision-makers will begin to incorporate these issues into national and transboundary policies, legislation and action. Only if this impact is achieved will resources from CEPF be able to realize sustainable biodiversity conservation."

This assessment finds that CEPF's objective has successfully guided grant making and remains relevant to this day. Several very significant conservation outcomes achieved by grantees in the first investment phase endure to this day.

CEPF's most important legacy remains intact: 11 protected areas established and/or upgraded during the first investment phase remain legally protected. This means that five million hectares, a territory the size of Costa Rica, remain generally well conserved. CEPF's support to prepare and implement management plans and to establish management committees helped to lay a foundation for management that remains present today. The Tambopata Management Committee serves as an important model. It demonstrates the unique role that mechanisms developed to engage local communities in protected areas management need to play, by empowering local stakeholders to be advocates and guardians safeguarding their sites. Unfortunately, many management plans are now outdated and many management committees struggle to operate.

CEPF support to introduce community development projects that linked biodiversity conservation with livelihoods generation was another priority that has had lasting impact. CEPF was the first donor to provide sizeable support to Brazil nut collectors in Madre de Dios. As a result, 130 collectors gained formal rights over their land and access to support services for management improvements. Forest cover has been maintained over 225,000 hectares that are vital for landscape connectivity. CEPF also was the first donor to promote at scale agroforestry projects in Madre de Dios and in several sectors in Bolivia. In Peru, project beneficiaries formed an informal alliance that later developed and promoted an agroforestry strategy for the department of Madre de Dios. To this day, many beneficiary farms maintain their agroforestry plots while neighboring farms have been converted to cattle pasture or simply abandoned. Ecotourism ventures like San Miguel del Bala, the first ecolodge owned and run by a Tacana indigenous community in Madidi National Park, got started in part with CEPF assistance. Under consolidation, CEPF's efforts in the buffer zone of Pilon Lajas demonstrated that cocoa farmers can successfully adopt agroforestry practices and as much as triple their income. These small-scale projects offer a "proof of

concept” that is so vital to pilot test and expand new, more sustainable development approaches in the corridor.

Juxtaposed with CEPF’s support of local development projects, CEPF also led the way for several important national conservation organizations to gain a foothold in the corridor. The Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental -SPDA) credits CEPF with its first project in the region and for financing the piloting of Peru’s first private protected areas, which proved so successful that it has been adopted across the country. SPDA continues to operate in Madre de Dios since then. Peru’s environmental trust fund FONDAM first entered Madre de Dios with a CEPF grant to promote community agroforestry projects and then expanded in the region with funds from USAID. An important benefit of CEPF collaboration with FONDAM has been that the trust fund has continued to support some agroforestry projects started under CEPF, through funding and through support for the establishment of the local agroforestry alliance.

In addition to building local and national institutions in the region, several grants helped to cultivate environmental leaders. For example, Ernesto Ruez Luna, Conservation International’s program director for its CEPF grants and former leader of the CEPF-supported Civil Society Working Group, is now a senior advisor to Peru’s environment minister, helping to develop conservation strategies for the corridor. Victor Zambrano of the Tambopata Management Committee is a highly respect local environmental leader. CEPF’s community projects have helped to strengthen a cadre of local people who advocate for sustainable development in their region.

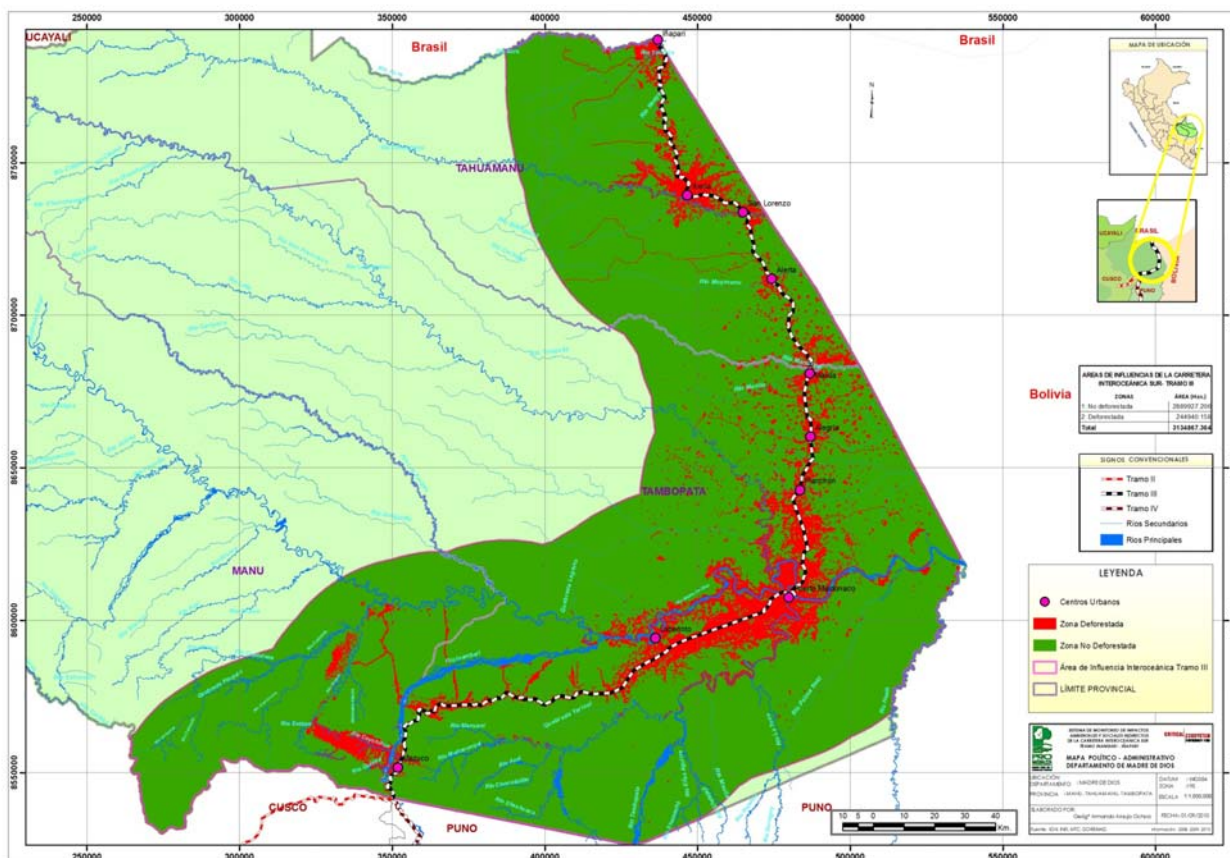
While significant results of CEPF projects remain intact, several objectives under the first investment phase have proven more elusive to sustain. The grand vision of creating the Vilcabamba – Amoro Conservation Corridor as a regional organizing framework, upon which to coordinate conservation and development actions among diverse stakeholders across two countries, has faded in prominence. This regional vision gained some traction in the course of implementation of CEPF’s first phase with communications efforts targeting mostly populations in Lima and La Paz. Conservation stakeholders acknowledged the importance of a broader conservation vision that went beyond isolated interventions and that integrated the network of protected areas under the rubric of a large corridor. However, the concept was not sufficiently consolidated beyond the cities prior to the end of the first funding phase.

Under CEPF, collaboration between the Bolivian and Peruvian park service focused on improving monitoring in the bi-national area. An inter-governmental agreement was drawn and delegations from each country visited each other in La Paz and Lima. For a time, Bolivian and Peruvians park managers collaborated on patrolling. Unfortunately, this bi-national cooperation came to an end when relations between the two countries weakened following a change in government in Bolivia. What was a promising start to improve coordination between the park managers and guards of Madidi and Bahuaja Sonene no longer existed in 2012.

The viability of promoting a mosaic of land uses to maintain connectivity across the Vilcabamba – Amoro corridor appears ever more ephemeral today, with illegal gold mining leaving a trail of destruction, agriculture and illicit crops encroaching on forests, and infrastructure projects carving up the landscape. In the course of CEPF investment, several protected areas experienced further degradation, including the Puno section of Bahuaja Sonene and Carazco due to coca cultivation. Deforestation in Madre de Dios grew at an annual rate of 4.8%, from 110,611 hectares in 1990, to

255,798 hectares in 2008, with Figure 3 showing the extent of the deforestation. Similarly high rates of deforestation occurred in Bolivia. CEPF grantee deforestation maps show deforestation has expanded wherever roads have been carved into the forest. These trends do not bode well for the major road upgrading projects, which continue to be proposed in the hotspot.

Figure 3. Deforestation in Madre de Dios



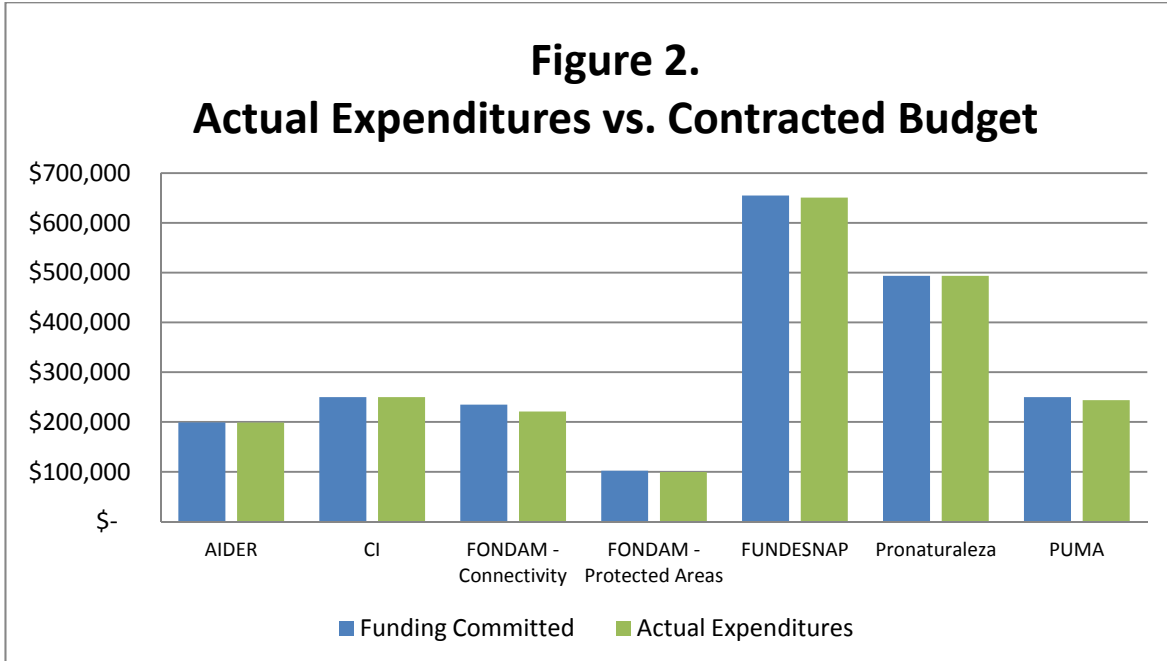
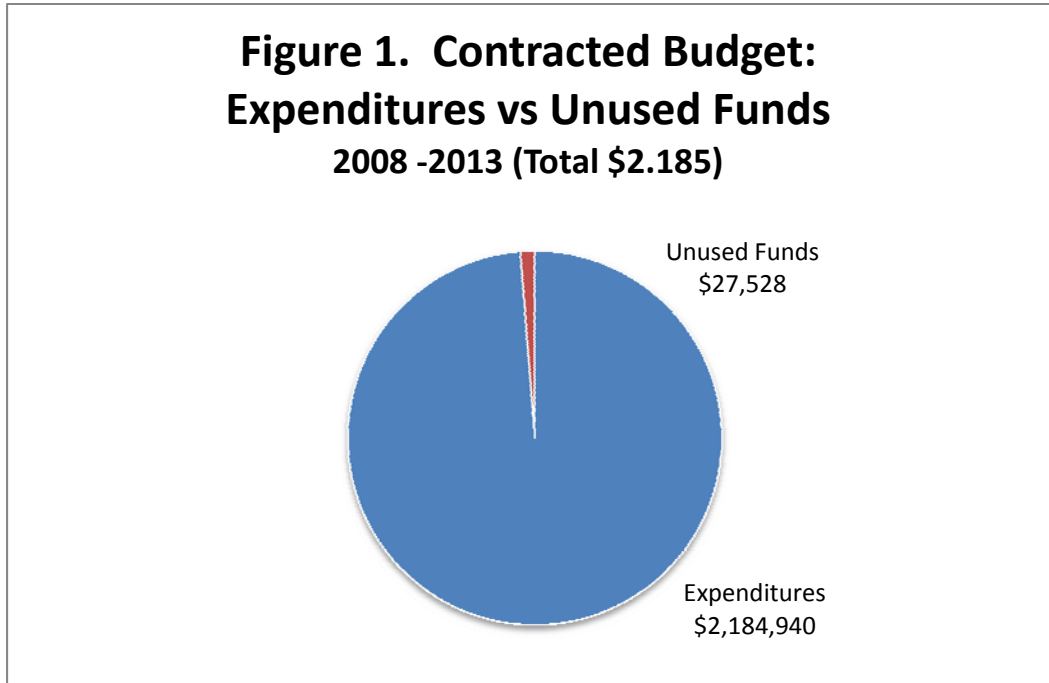
Under the consolidation portfolio, CEPF grantees further demonstrated the efficacy of empowering local civil society as local, national and regional advocates for environmental and social sustainability, particularly with respect to infrastructure projects. CEPF grants in Bolivia, through the CLIMA and strengthening of the CRTM, and in Peru, through the Civil Society Working Group and Tambopata Management Committee, demonstrate approaches to increase stakeholder capacity and promote networking so that local people can engage effectively in dialogue with decision makers to influence development projects. These community-based mechanisms have demonstrated the efficacy of working at the community level when dealing with infrastructure projects. They serve as concrete models for replications in other sites facing similar threats.

At the same time, CEPF's experience during consolidation also points to the importance of managing the inherent risks of working at the community level, as grassroots civil society groups and even the implementing organizations are often faced with limited institutional and technical capacity that can undermine or detract from the achievement of conservation objectives. To ensure that CEPF grants are successful and results are sustainable, it is imperative that CEPF

continue to help build robust local institutions with strong administrative systems and access to required technical capacity.

Today, the countries of the Tropical Andes hotspot pursue seemingly conflicting economic development policies based on resource extraction and infrastructure development, even in highly sensitive areas, juxtaposed with enlightened policies based on REDD+ and payments for ecosystem services. Of IIRSA's \$157 billion budget for South America, an estimated \$30 billion will fund 241 planned infrastructure projects to impact the Tropical Andes hotspot. Given this trajectory, CEPF's rich experience supporting local civil society organizations to guarantee the sustainability of infrastructure projects will remain highly relevant in this rapidly changing hotspot.

Annex 1. CEPF Investments in Tropical Andes, 2008 - 2013



**Annex 2 – Achievement of CEPF Consolidation Investments
in the Tropical Andes Logical Framework, 2008 - 2013**

Objective	Targets	Progress
Reinforce and sustain the conservation gains achieved as a result of previous CEPF investment in the Vilcabamba – Amboró Conservation Corridor.	12.3 million ha located in key biodiversity areas with strengthened protection and management.	Five protected areas covering 4.4 million hectares have documented management improvements. Portfolio modifications and an error in calculating original target resulted in a reduction of the target to 4.4 million.
	\$2,000,000 leveraged	Total = \$4.7 million FONDAM – \$320,816 PUMA –\$243,785 FUNDESNAPE - \$3,439,833 (includes funds from the Japanese Social Development Fund) Pronaturaleza – \$738,335
	28,400 hectares in production landscapes with improved management for biodiversity conservation	21,731 hectares under improved management in production landscapes.
	Twelve stakeholder networks strengthened to support long-term conservation action by mitigating threats from road construction, and replicating and scaling up CEPF successes.	11 networks created and/or strengthened <u>Peru</u> - National, Puno y Madre de Dios Civil Society Working Group to mitigate the impacts of the Inter-Oceanic road. - Madre de Dios agroforestry network. - Bahuaja Sonene Management Committee - Tambopata Management Committee - Madre de Dios Roundtable on Ecosystem Services and REDD+ <u>Bolivia</u> - Two local environmental monitoring committees, community-based conservation enterprises. - Two local farming associations for cocoa production of El Palmar and Rurrenabaque
Intermediate Outcomes	Targets	Progress
Outcome 1: A. Conservation and human welfare considerations are fully incorporated into infrastructure and development plans for the VACC, particularly in	Eight policies influenced as a result of CEPF grant consolidation in order to mitigate the environmental and social impacts of the Inter-Oceanic Sur and Northern Corridor road construction projects.	CEPF partners have influenced the outcome of eight local and regional policies and development projects: Peru- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Peru cancels the \$4.9 billion Inambari dam. • New CAF environmental project incorporates recommendations from local civil society. • Government in close consultation and collaboration with local civil society to address illegal gold mining in Madre de Dios, which results in several new laws and actions to stop illegal mining. • Madre de Dios agroforestry policy developed and adopted based on CEPF and FONDAM sub-grants.

<p>areas impacted by the two highways. B. Donor collaboration and coordination achieved to fulfill conservation goals.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress made in developing a REDD+ strategy for Madre de Dios through capacity building, networking, and baseline studies for strategy development. <p>Bolivia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABC (Bolivian road construction ministry) responds to concerns expressed by local management committees related to mitigating the impacts of road upgrading. The IDB provides funds to CRTM to improve protection of Pilon Lajas. The World Bank adheres to environmental and social safeguards in conjunction with consultations with CEPF-organized local stakeholders and CEPF grantees CI and FUNDESNAP.
	<p>One public-private partnership between road construction company, government, and civil society to mainstream biodiversity into road construction and maintenance.</p>	<p>Collaboration between CONRISA (concessionaire of the Inter-Oceanic Highway, led by Oderbrecht), Pronaturaleza and CI continued to ensure measures mitigate the direct environmental and social impacts of the highway.</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Management effectiveness improved in the eight protected areas, covering over 12.3 million hectares, that are the most vulnerable to new threats introduced by improved road access: Tambopata, Amarakaeri, Bahuaja Sonene, Alto Purus, Pilon Lajas, Madidi, Apolobamba, and Manuripi.</p>	<p>Eight KBAs demonstrate improvements in their protection and management:</p> <p>2,746,900 ha – Tambopata National Reserve</p> <p>1,091,416 ha -Bahuaja Sonene National Park</p> <p>400,000 ha - Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve</p> <p>1,895,750 ha - Madidi National Park</p> <p>1,884,375 ha - Manuripi Amazonian National Wildlife Reserve</p> <p>402,335 ha -Amarakaeri Communal Reserve</p> <p>2,510,694 ha - Alto Purus National Park</p> <p>483,743 ha – Apolobamba Integrated Management Natural Area</p>	<p>Five KBAs with management improvements. METT scores for four protected areas show modest improvements, from one to seven points, as gains from CEPF-funded management improvements were offset by significant budgetary reductions for park operations.</p> <p>Key CEPF-funded management improvements:</p> <p><u>Bahuaja Sonene (1,091,416 ha)</u> Improved patrolling and surveillance, re-constitution and strengthening of management committee and baseline studies of threats and sustainable financing for management planning, for inclusion in management plan.</p> <p><u>Tambopata National Reserve (274,690 ha) (note the original target mistakenly had area as 2,746,900 ha)</u> Master management plan, management committee strengthening to engage local stakeholders in reserve management, improved patrolling and surveillance which prevents gold mining in core areas, strengthening of management committee, improved infrastructure (including administrative office for the management committee and refurbishing of guard houses), sustainable financing for management through volunteer naturalists, sustainable financing plan developed.</p> <p><u>Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve (400,000 ha)</u> Improved patrolling and surveillance, strengthening local governance and capacity of CRTM and communities, improved infrastructure and equipment (including construction of a guard post and equipping of CRTM</p>

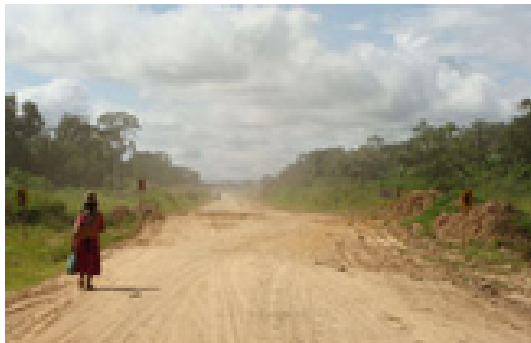
		<p>administrative office), signage, buffer zone communities adopt improved land management practices, financial analyses and sustainability plan.</p> <p><u>Madidi National Park (1,895,750 ha)</u> Improved patrolling and surveillance, strengthening local governance and capacity of communities improved infrastructure and equipment (including a guard post, signage, and promotion of ecotourism), financial analyses and sustainability plan.</p> <p><u>Manuripi Amazonian National Wildlife Reserve (747,000 ha)</u> Improved patrolling and surveillance, financial analyses and sustainability plan, including technical design to channel revenues from Brazil nut harvesting for reserve management, approved in updated management plan.</p> <p>CEPF did not engage in Apolobamba Integrated Management Natural Area, Alto Purus National Park, and Amarakaeri Communal Reserve.</p>
	100% of targeted communities involved in sustainable use projects demonstrate tangible socioeconomic benefits.	<p>In Bolivia, 18 of the 29 communities targeted, equaling 62%, achieved tangible socioeconomic benefits through production of sustainable cacao in the buffer zone of Pilon Lajas.</p> <p>In Peru, two of four FONDAM sub-grants allow 135 families in 29 localities to derive tangible direct benefits, through improved processing of Brazil nuts and livestock management.</p>
	Five projects enable effective stewardship by indigenous and local communities for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.	Five grants (FONDAM II and III, FUNDESNAP, PUMA, Pronaturaleza) have increased the capacity of local communities to serve as effective stewards of their ecosystems.
Outcome 3: Stable funding mechanisms are operational in support of priority management needs in six protected: Tambopata, Bahuaja Sonene, Alto Purus, Pilon Lajas, Madidi, and Manuripi.	Three sustainable financing mechanisms established and/or strengthened with initial capital secured.	<p>Two sustainable financing mechanisms are operationalized, with one other mechanism showing promise for future implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Tambopata volunteer naturalist program attracts 57 foreign and 4 Peruvian paid volunteers to support reserve maintenance and the management committee. - Madidi develops maps to sell to tourists. Souvenirs are also produced for sale, awaiting a policy from the park service on how to handle the revenues. - Technical design of a cost recovery scheme to channel revenues from Brazil nut harvesting for reserve management is approved by the Gov't of Bolivia for implementation. At the time of portfolio close, implementation was still pending. <p>In-depth financing analyses and sustainability plans</p>

		<p>completed for five protected areas to provide data on budgetary needs for satisfactory management. Plans are used by the government for planning.</p> <p>In Bolivia, financial and legal analysis undertaken of the country's entire protected areas system for decision making.</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Forest cover is maintained in strategic locations in the Castaña and Malinowsky Conservation Corridors.</p>	<p>Two sub-corridors under improved governance and management for sustainable development through achievement of key conservation milestones.</p>	<p>Six of nine agroforestry projects resulted in improved management in the two targeted sub-corridors to foster improved governance and management.</p>
	<p>Two projects located outside protected areas integrate biodiversity conservation in management practices.</p>	<p>Two projects (FONDAM II and PUMA) integrate biodiversity conservation into land management practices.</p>

Bolivian Organizations Build Social, Environmental Concerns Into Road Project

February 27, 2012

By Sandle Taylor



In Bolivia, a new highway project to upgrade a 1,390-kilometer road will soon give communities in the north significantly better access to the rest of the country. With paving under way, CEPF's local partner—Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas (FUNDESNAF)—has been working hard to ensure that biodiversity and cultural diversity are preserved in the process.

The project, which stretches through the northern region of Bolivia in the Tropical Andes

biodiversity hotspot, affects 39 municipalities, five protected areas and three Indigenous territories in the country. FUNDESNAF has been collaborating with a broad cross section of stakeholders to monitor socio-environmental impacts of road construction/improvement and mitigate potential negative impacts. Local communities are concerned that significantly improved access to the remote area will spur expansion of unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation and migration, threatening the region's high levels of biological and cultural diversity.

While its approach of trying to engage multiple stakeholders is not unique, FUNDESNAF's success in accomplishing this has been. By collaborating with local and regional Indigenous groups, multicultural organizations, municipalities, agencies and universities, FUNDESNAF has been able to establish two local socio-environmental monitoring committees. It also distributed two reports in response to criteria implemented through environmental impact assessment studies and additional environmental assessment evaluation. The reports have gone to various national entities such as the Vice Ministry of the Environment, the National Service for Protected Areas, the Bolivian Road Building Agency, which is constructing the road; and an ombudsman. This collective action has resulted in civil society's informed, active and timely participation in monitoring socio-environmental impacts of the road and the exchange of relevant information to social, governmental and private stakeholders. It has heightened local participation in the way roads are constructed.

"Conservation and human well-being are beginning to be considered in official follow-up to road improvement measures in the influence area of Pilon Lajas and Madidi protected areas," says FUNDESNAF's Executive Director Sergio Eguino Bustillos.

The CEPF grant was crucial to enabling this level of collaboration and engagement of stakeholders, he said. "We were able to award subgrants, which helped strengthen the relationships with local communities and partners," he said. "Our relationships wouldn't be so effective without the subgrants."

For example, organizations within Indigenous territories such as the Tsilame Mostén Regional Council have received funds to protect their territories, which are rich in biodiversity. In addition to financial support, FUNDESAP also provides technical support to these strategic stakeholders for local and regional projects related to mitigation, conservation and environmental management needs, and it promotes sustainable financing mechanisms in targeted protected areas. It has also helped the stakeholders identify gaps in financing and establish fundraising priorities and strategies. Through these and other forms of capacity building, it is strengthening the communities' abilities to manage protected areas and to increase opportunities for local stakeholders, including Indigenous and intercultural organizations, to participate in environmental management in conjunction with municipal and departmental governments. Also, FUNDESAP supports the design of financial mechanisms that are being proposed to local stakeholders to help them manage the Pilon Lajas, Madidi and Manuripi protected areas. These include a fund for joint management of the Pilon Lajas Protected Area and Indigenous communal land, and income from the production of Brazil nuts in the Manuripi Protected Area.

"The CEPF funding gives us the opportunity to leverage funds and get matching funds," Bustillos said, noting that it has been an important factor in proposals presented to governmental and multilateral donors to provide continuity to the initiated processes.

In the next phase of this project, FUNDESAP plans to help local stakeholders determine how they can consolidate monitoring of the socio-environmental impacts of the Northern Corridor through the Local Environmental Monitoring Committees and generate a monitoring practice that can be applied by government and the banks making loans for road construction and other mega-projects. With the new highway under way, FUNDESAP also is working with other NGOs to prepare a quick response to the illegal logging that will likely rise with increased access. Bustillos has already begun preparing for these future needs and recently completed a trip to the United States, where he met with a variety of grantmakers to seek new funding. His ability to demonstrate the CEPF project's viability and value in these fundraising meetings gives him confidence that FUNDESAP will be able to continue engaging a variety of stakeholders in protecting Bolivia's ecosystems and communities.

Cacao cultivation in Bolivia

Updated about 8 months ago

CEPF staff Michele Zador and Brad Castro recently visited four farmer associations in Bolivia that grow cacao along the buffer zone of Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory. Cacao cultivation offers a conservation friendly approach to land use through the adoption of agroforestry techniques to grow crops, which provides excellent habitat for wildlife while also generating income for subsistence farmers.

With CEPF support through its investment in the Tropical Andes biodiversity hotspot, 80 members of the Ecological Association of Rurrenabaque Amazonian Cacao received cacao and fruit-bearing tree seedlings, on-site training and

management planning, access to farming equipment and capital through a revolving fund, and support for organic certification. With the success of the project, new farmers have joined the association, which is now among the largest cacao associations in the region. For members of the Cacao Palmar Association, CEPF support helped its farmers triple their income, from an average of \$456 in 2006 per farmer, to \$1,256 in 2013. The farmers secured contracts to sell their products to Bolivia's premier chocolate manufacturer El Ceibo, which is a large umbrella co-operative of 1,500 cocoa producing families that exports its fine chocolates to Japan, Europe and the US.



PERU

Enabling Community Activism through Blogging



The Puno Civil Society Working Group in Peru recently initiated an innovative strategy using a blog site to promote local participation in mitigating the environmental and social impacts of the Inter-Oceanic Highway in the Vilcabamba-Amboró Conservation Corridor.

The highway development entails the paving of 1,615 miles of dirt roads to connect Brazil with Peruvian ports on the Pacific coast. Peruvian environmentalists and indigenous leaders are deeply concerned that the improved highway will exacerbate a host of existing threats this portion of the Tropical Andes Hotspot, one of the most biologically rich regions on Earth. Threats include timber extraction, uncontrolled gold mining, and expansion of the agricultural

frontier. The area is home to many indigenous communities, some of which voluntarily remain isolated from modern society.

Since 2009, the Puno Working Group has received support from the Peruvian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature ([ProNaturaleza](#)) through a CEPF grant to enable local communities and civil society groups to engage constructively in efforts to mitigate the negative impacts from the highway. The idea to start a blog emerged during a meeting of the Puno group, which is comprised of local civil society organizations, academic institutions and concerned citizens. Members decided that a blog site would be the best and most cost efficient way to inform the public about concerns raised by the highway and to provide a public forum for a running commentary. Since then, the Working Group also decided to include information related to a new concern in the region, the construction of the Inambari hydroelectric dam. The Inambari project is expected to flood 109,000 hectares of Bahuaja Sonene National Park and its buffer zone, requiring the resettlement of 15,000 people, and destroying 65 miles of the upgraded Inter-Oceanic Highway.

The blog is a free tool and training to develop and maintain the site only took two days. A part-time assistant designed the site and is responsible for its maintenance. The Working Group believes that the blog will allow it to significantly expand its outreach to the local population, especially to the media, which will in turn strengthen its goal of mitigating the impacts generated from the new development projects. The blog supports CEPF's efforts to build a network of local NGOs and citizens in Peru and Bolivia to strengthen participatory environmental management and monitoring systems to mitigate the threats arising from the highway.

Annex 4 – Pictures of Tropical Andes Field Visits and Stakeholder Workshops



Figure 1. Bi-National Exchange with CEPF Partners in Puerto Maldonado, Peru - January 26-27, 2012.

Conditions in Peru and Bolivia Prior and after Road Upgrading in Peru



Gold Mning



CEPF Grantees in Peru



Pronaturaleza Staff



LIDER Technical Assistance to Madre de Dios Regional Government



Park Administration for Bahujá Sonene



Volunteer Park Guard in Bahujá Sonene.



Tambopata Management Committee.

FONDAM Grantees



CEPF Grantees in Bolivia





Annex 4 – Tropical Andes Achievement of CEPF Long-Term Conservation Goals – Workshop Results, February 2012

Bolivia

Meta 1: Prioridades de conservación - Prioridades de conservación globales (es decir, especies amenazadas a nivel mundial, KBAs y corredores de conservación) y las mejores prácticas para su gestión son identificadas, documentadas, divulgadas y utilizadas por el sector público, la sociedad civil y las agencias de donantes, como guía para su apoyo de la conservación en la región.

criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
i. Especies amenazadas a nivel mundial. Evaluaciones exhaustivas de amenazas globales realizadas para todos los vertebrados terrestres, plantas vasculares y, por lo menos, un taxón de agua dulce seleccionado.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Estrategia de Biodiversidad (2003). Análisis de Vacíos de Representatividad del SNAP (2006). Publicación de libro rojo de vertebrados (2010) y libro rojo de parientes silvestres (2010) por la autoridad ambiental competente, con fondos de CI y otros socios.
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	x	Totalmente cumplido	
ii. Áreas Clave de Biodiversidad. KBAs identificadas y cubren, como mínimo, ecosistemas terrestres, de agua dulce y costeros.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Se han identificado AICAs (áreas importantes de conservación de aves, 2007/2008). Estrategia de conservación de ecosistemas andinos (2008). Análisis KBA para Norte de La Paz y Beni (CI & WCS, 2008).
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iii. Corredores de Conservación. Corredores de conservación identificados en todas las partes de la región donde se extienden hábitats naturales contiguos, sobre escalas mayores a sitios individuales, y refinados con datos de cobertura de suelo recientes.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Identificación y diseño CCVA (2000). Identificación del corredor de conservación en el su del país Amboró – Baritú (2008).
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
	x	Totalmente cumplido	x	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
iv. Planes de Conservación. Prioridades de conservación mundiales incorporadas en los planes o estrategias de conservación nacionales o regionales, con la participación de varios grupos de interés.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Estrategia de Conservación del CCVA (2007). Plan de Manejo – Plan de Vida RB TCO Pilón Lajas (2009). Plan de Vida TCOs Takana, Lecos Apolo, Lecos Larecaja, San José de Uchupiamonas (2010). Plan de Manejo PN ANMI Madidi (2004/2005). Plan de Gestión APM Pampas del Yacuma y Los Santos Reyes (2007/2008). 6 PMOTS (municipios de San Buenaventura, Ixiamas, Apolo, Pampa Grande, Buena Vista y Mairana, 2010). Zonificación Parque Departamental Altamachi (2002). Análisis de prioridades de conservación y zonificación preliminar ANMI Amboró (2009). Plan Nacional de Manejo Integral de Bosques (2008).
	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
v. Mejores Prácticas de Gestión. Las mejores prácticas de gestión para manejar las prioridades	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Programa Nacional de Biocomercio. Programa Nacional de Biocultura.

de conservación mundiales (p. e., proyectos de medios de sustento sostenibles, enfoques participativos para gestión de parques, control de especies invasivas, etc.) son introducidas, institucionalizadas y sostenidas en las KBA y los corredores prioritarios de CEPF.	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	Ley de Promoción Productiva (incentivo a producción orgánica, ojo: tema de transgénicos).
	Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Meta 2: Capacidades de la Sociedad Civil - Grupos de la sociedad civil local y nacional dedicados a las prioridades de conservación globales poseen colectivamente capacidad organizativa y técnica suficiente para ser defensores efectivos de la conservación y el desarrollo sostenible, a la vez que agentes de estos, durante por lo menos, los próximos diez años.

Criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
i. Recursos Humanos. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente competencias técnicas de importancia crítica para la conservación.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Comités Locales de Monitoreo Ambiental (2011). Comités de Gestión de las Áreas Protegidas (Madidi, Pilón Lajas, Madidi). Comité Ambiental de organizaciones sociales en apoyo a la política ambiental nacional.
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ii. Sistemas de gestión y planificación estratégica. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente suficientes capacidades institucionales y operativas, así como estructuras para recolectar fondos para la conservación y asegurar el manejo eficiente de los proyectos y estrategias de conservación.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Plan Estratégico Financiero del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (FUNDESNA 2005/2006).
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iii. Sociedades. Existen mecanismos efectivos para los grupos de la sociedad civil enfocados en la conservación para trabajar en sociedad con otros y, a través de redes, con comunidades locales, gobiernos, el sector privado, donantes y otros grupos de interés importantes, en búsqueda de objetivos comunes.	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido		No cumplido	Comités Locales de Monitoreo Ambiental (2011).
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iv. Recursos Financieros. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil local tienen acceso a recursos financieros de largo plazo para mantener los resultados de conservación logrados con las	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido		No cumplido	Planes Estratégicos Financieros y Mecanismos Financieros para áreas protegidas de Madidi, Pilón Lajas, Manuripi, Pampas del Yacuma, Los Santos Reyes. Preparación conjunta de proyectos como el Programa Indígena para el CIPTA y los Esse Eja en el tramo carretero
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

	donaciones de CEPF y/u otras iniciativas, a través de acceso a fondos de nuevos donantes, empresas de conservación, membresías, dotaciones y/u otros mecanismos de financiamiento.		cumplido		cumplido		cumplido	San Buenaventura – Ixiamas. Preparación conjunta de proyectos como el Proyecto JSDF/ BM en el tramo carretero San Buenaventura – Ixiamas
v.	Cooperación transfronteriza. En los hotspots que abarcan varios países, existen mecanismos para la colaboración por sobre los límites políticos en el sitio, corredor y/o escalas nacionales.		No cumplido	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	Al inicio de los fondos de CEPF hubo coordinación Perú Bolivia. En la segunda fase no se trabajo en el marco de una agenda binacional.
x		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		

Meta 3: Financiamiento Sostenible - Se cuenta con disponibilidad de recursos financieros adecuados y continuos para trabajar con las prioridades de conservación globales durante, por lo menos, los siguientes diez años.

criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
i. Financiamiento del sector público. Las entidades del sector público responsables de la conservación en la región tienen una asignación continua de fondos públicos o capacidad de generar ingresos para operar en forma efectiva.	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	Plan Estratégico Financiero del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (FUNDESNAP 2005/2006). Disminución de financiamiento público para temas de conservación.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ii. Financiamiento de la sociedad civil. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil que participan en la conservación en la región tienen acceso a fondos suficientes para continuar su trabajo en los niveles actuales.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Solamente fundación PUMA ha logrado captar fondos significativos, otras organizaciones/ instituciones de la sociedad civil están en una situación más crítica.
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iii. Fundación de donantes. Otros donantes aparte de CEPF se han comprometido a proporcionar suficientes fondos para abordar las prioridades de conservación mundial en la región.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Se prevé un financiamiento de la UE para SERNAP para el 2013.
	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iv. Alternativas de medios de sustento. Los grupos de interés que influyen en la conservación de la biodiversidad en la región tienen alternativas económicas para la explotación no sostenible de los recursos naturales.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Instituciones de la sociedad civil han tratado de impulsar proyectos demostrativos con limitados resultados para demostrar el valor económico de la biodiversidad.
	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente		Totalmente		Totalmente	

		cumplido		cumplido		cumplido		
v.	Mecanismos a largo plazo. Existen mecanismos financieros (p. e., fondos de fideicomisos, ingresos provenientes de la venta de créditos por carbono, etc.) y de suficiente magnitud como para producir retornos continuos a largo plazo por lo menos en los próximos 10 años.	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	FONABOSQUE (Fondo Nacional de Bosques). FONACRUZ para promover esquema de pago por servicios ecosistémicos. FF Mono Lucachi establecido para el AP Madidi.
			Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
			Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Meta 4: Ambiente facilitador - Políticas públicas, la capacidad para implementarlas y los sistemas de gobierno en cada país individual son el soporte de la conservación de la biodiversidad global.

Criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
i. Medio legal para la conservación. Existen leyes que proporcionan incentivos para un comportamiento conservacionista deseable y que desincentivan comportamientos indeseables con respecto a la conservación.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Reglamento General de Áreas Protegidas (1998). Nueva Constitución Política del Estado (2009). Ley de la Madre Tierra (2010).
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ii. Ambiente legal para la sociedad civil. Existen leyes que permiten que la sociedad civil participe en la elaboración de políticas públicas y los procesos de implementación.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	El marco legal de Bolivia para el tema es amplio, pero la implementación tiene sus limitaciones. Ley de Medio Ambiente (1992). Ley 1580 de reconocimiento de la Convención de Biodiversidad (1994). Ley Forestal (1996), en preparación una nueva Ley de Bosques. Reglamento General de Áreas Protegidas (1998). Plan Nacional de Desarrollo (2006 - 2010). Nueva Constitución Política del Estado (2009). Ley de Autonomías y Descentralización (2009). Convenio 169 sobre Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas. Bolivia ratifica la Declaración de Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas del Foro Permanente de Pueblos Indígenas de Naciones Unidas (2007).
	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iii. Educación y capacitación. Existen programas nacionales que producen gestores ambientales a nivel secundario, universitario y académico avanzado.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Maestría en Ecología y Conservación en la Universidad Mayor de San Andrés. CIDES – UMSA.
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente		Totalmente		Totalmente	

		cumplido		cumplido		cumplido		
iv.	Transparencia. Las entidades del sector público pertinentes hacen uso de procesos participativos, que rinden cuentas y son revisables públicamente para tomar decisiones con respecto al uso de suelos y los recursos naturales.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Ministerios presentan informes anuales de gestión y ejecución presupuestaria. Difusión a nivel local aun es débil.
			Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
			Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
v.	Entrada en vigor. Las autoridades designadas cuentan con mandatos claros para administrar el o los sistemas de áreas protegidas en la región y conservar la biodiversidad fuera de estas, y están empoderadas para una ejecución obligatoria continua de educación, prevención, prohibición, detención y procesamiento.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Autoridades cuentan con el mandato pero no están empoderados para su plena implementación.
		x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
			Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Meta 5: Reacción a los problemas emergentes - Existen mecanismos para identificar y responder a temas de conservación emergentes.

criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación	
i.	Monitoreo de la biodiversidad. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los componentes de la biodiversidad.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Diseño de Sistema de Monitoreo para el Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas que se implementa parcialmente en las áreas protegidas de Pilon Lajas y Madidi.
			Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
			Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ii.	Monitoreo de amenazas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de las amenazas a la biodiversidad.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Ley 2335 para Reducción de Riesgos y Atención a Desastres y Plan Nacional de Riesgos a través del Viceministerio de Defensa Civil implementa este. Monitoreo de Focos de Calor a través de la Autoridad Boliviana de Bosques y Tierras. Análisis de Deforestación cada vez más integrados.
		x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
			Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iii.	Monitoreo de los servicios de ecosistemas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los servicios de ecosistemas.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Existe SENAMHI. Existe un sistema de monitoreo de glaciares. Sitios GLORIA para indicadores de cambio climático relacionados a vegetación y especies.
			Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
			Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iv.	Gestión adaptativa. Las organizaciones conservacionistas y las autoridades de gestión de	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	Existe un Mecanismo Nacional de Adaptación (2007) y un proyecto para la resiliencia con respecto al cambio climático que recién se está implementando.
			Parcialmente		Parcialmente		Parcialmente	

áreas demuestran capacidad para responder en forma expedita a los problemas emergentes.		cumplido		cumplido		cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
v. Esfera pública. Los problemas de conservación son discutidos regularmente en la esfera pública y estas discusiones influyen en las políticas públicas.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Hay una discusión permanente de la temática ambiental que confronta visiones de conservación y desarrollo.
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Peru

Meta 1: Prioridades de conservación - Prioridades de conservación globales (es decir, especies amenazadas a nivel mundial, KBAs y corredores de conservación) y las mejores prácticas para su gestión son identificadas, documentadas, divulgadas y utilizadas por el sector público, la sociedad civil y las agencias de donantes, como guía para su apoyo de la conservación en la región.

Criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	
vi. Especies amenazadas a nivel mundial. Evaluaciones exhaustivas de amenazas globales realizadas para todos los vertebrados terrestres, plantas vasculares y, por lo menos, un taxón de agua dulce seleccionado.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Principalmente en las ANP, sin embargo no es complete para todo el CCVA
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Áreas Clave de Biodiversidad. KBAs identificadas y cubren, como mínimo, ecosistemas terrestres, de agua dulce y costeros.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Es parcial en el CCVA. Las regions de Cuzco y Madre de Dios han avabzado en su identificación y cuentan con Sistemas de Conservación Regional en proceso de conformación
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Corredores de Conservación. Corredores de conservación identificados en todas las partes de la región donde se extienden hábitats naturales contiguos, sobre escalas mayores a sitios individuales, y refinados con datos de cobertura de suelo recientes.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Existen evaluaciones para yungas (CDC), sistemas de conservación regional en Madre de Dios y Puno y el CCVA, con distintos niveles de gestión de las areas identificadas y diversos grados de información sobre su cobertura de suelo
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ix. Planes de Conservación. Prioridades de conservación mundiales incorporadas en los planes o estrategias de conservación nacionales o regionales, con la participación de varios grupos de interés.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Incorporado en los Planes Maestros (instrumentos de planificación quinquenal) de las ANP
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
x. Mejores Prácticas de Gestión. Las mejores prácticas de gestión para manejar las prioridades de conservación mundiales (p. e., proyectos de medios de sustento sostenibles, enfoques participativos para gestión de parques, control de especies invasivas, etc.) son introducidas, institucionalizadas y sostenidas en las KBA y los corredores prioritarios de CEPF.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Falta institucionalidad y darle sostenibilidad
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades: Por el tamaño y complejidad del CCVA, aun no se ha logrado para todos los casos. Además la mayoría de instituciones que estamos en este taller no trabajamos con todas las ANP del CCVA y desconocemos que se está logrando. Habría que mejorar los mecanismos de comunicación.

Meta 2: Capacidades de la Sociedad Civil - Grupos de la sociedad civil local y nacional dedicados a las prioridades de conservación globales poseen colectivamente capacidad organizativa y técnica suficiente para ser defensores efectivos de la conservación y el desarrollo sostenible, a la vez que agentes de estos, durante por lo menos, los próximos diez años.

Criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
v. Recursos Humanos. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente competencias técnicas de importancia crítica para la conservación.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Las competencias han incrementado sustancialmente
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Sistemas de gestión y planificación estratégica. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente suficientes capacidades institucionales y operativas, así como estructuras para recolectar fondos para la conservación y asegurar el manejo eficiente de los proyectos y estrategias de conservación.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Sociedades. Existen mecanismos efectivos para los grupos de la sociedad civil enfocados en la conservación para trabajar en sociedad con otros y, a través de redes, con comunidades locales, gobiernos, el sector privado, donantes y otros grupos de interés importantes, en búsqueda de objetivos comunes.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Recursos Financieros. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil local tienen acceso a recursos financieros de largo plazo para mantener los resultados de conservación logrados con las donaciones de CEPF y/u otras iniciativas, a través de acceso a fondos de nuevos donantes, empresas de conservación, membresías, dotaciones y/u	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	Los recursos financieros para ONGs cada vez son menores y por menos tiempo (\$100,000 / año) proyectos máximo por 4 años. No hay fidecomisos, y fondos rotatorios con montos muy pequeños
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

otros mecanismos de financiamiento.							
vi. Cooperación transfronteriza. En los hotspots que abarcan varios países, existen mecanismos para la colaboración por sobre los límites políticos en el sitio, corredor y/o escalas nacionales. (Nota: Hotspot las Ghats Occidentales y Sri Lanka se extiende sobre territorio de la India y Sri Lanka).		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Proyecto MAP (intercambio de información) / Cuando se elaboran los Planes Maestros de ANP fronteras se coordina para la complementariedad en la zonificación del ANP
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Han existido avances significativos en el fortalecimiento de la sociedad civil, sin embargo las amenazas también se han incrementado (industrias extractivas e infraestructura), falta trabajar más los conceptos sobre conservación y desarrollo sobre todo con población local. De otro lado la sociedad civil ha fortalecido su vigilancia hacia amenazas a la conservación y desarrollo sostenible. También ante una amenaza sobre un ANP como un recorte para aprovechar hidrocarburos, actuó colectivamente muy rápido

Meta 3: Financiamiento Sostenible - Se cuenta con disponibilidad de recursos financieros adecuados y continuos para trabajar con las prioridades de conservación globales durante, por lo menos, los siguientes diez años.

Criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
v. Financiamiento del sector público. Las entidades del sector público responsables de la conservación en la región tienen una asignación continua de fondos públicos o capacidad de generar ingresos para operar en forma efectiva.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	Para el caso del SERNANP ha incrementado. Así mismo, el proceso de descentralización ha permitido contar con instituciones en las regiones que trabajan con recursos naturales y conservación. También el Perú cuenta con el Ministerio del Ambiente 2008 y actualmente las regiones cuentan con sedes. El SERNANP nunca ha tenido un presupuesto continuo ni adecuado para operar de forma efectiva
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Financiamiento de la sociedad civil. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil que participan en la conservación en la región tienen acceso a fondos suficientes para continuar su trabajo en los niveles actuales.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Siempre han existido parcialmente Fuentes de ingreso, sin embargo aun son insuficientes
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Fundación de donantes. Otros donantes aparte de CEPF se han comprometido a proporcionar suficientes fondos para abordar las prioridades de conservación mundial en la región.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Hay compromiso pero no hay fondos suficientes
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Alternativas de medios de sustento. Los grupos		No		No		No	

de interés que influyen en la conservación de la biodiversidad en la región tienen alternativas económicas para la explotación sostenible de los recursos naturales.		cumplido		cumplido		cumplido	
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Mecanismos a largo plazo. Existen mecanismos financieros (p. e., fondos de fideicomisos, ingresos provenientes de la venta de créditos por carbono, etc.) y de suficiente magnitud como para producir retornos continuos a largo plazo por lo menos en los próximos 10 años.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	Existen propuestas formuladas pero aun están por consolidarse. Principalmente hay avances en MDL Y REDD
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Meta 4: Ambiente facilitador - Políticas públicas, la capacidad para implementarlas y los sistemas de gobierno en cada país individual son el soporte de la conservación de la biodiversidad global.

criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
v. Medio legal para la conservación. Existen leyes que proporcionan incentivos para un comportamiento conservacionista deseable y que desincentivan comportamientos indeseables con respecto a la conservación.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	En las leyes, hay muy pocos incentivos. El marco legal cuenta con varias sanciones que no siempre se cumplen. Además no siempre está reglamentado (por ejemplo se sabe que algo es sancionable, pero no se sabe el monto) Existen vacío e incompatibilidades en el marco legal peruano No hay incentivos para la conservación. En la ley forestal existe descuentos (25%) por certificación forestal, sin embargo solo se cumple en concesiones grandes.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Ambiente legal para la sociedad civil. Existen leyes que permiten que la sociedad civil participe en la elaboración de políticas públicas y los procesos de implementación.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Los mecanismo legales que permiten la participación de la sociedad civil si existen pero no se cumplen.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Educación y capacitación. Existen programas nacionales que producen gestores ambientales a nivel secundario, universitario y académico avanzado.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Hay una red nacional de líderes ambientales promovida por el MINAM. Así mismo, hay un avance en las currículas de los colegios, institutos y universidades
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Transparencia. Las entidades del sector público	X	No	X	No	X	No	Existen algunos mecanismos, sin embargo, no siempre se

pertinentes hacen uso de procesos participativos, que rinden cuentas y son revisables públicamente para tomar decisiones con respecto al uso de suelos y los recursos naturales.		cumplido		cumplido		cumplido	conocen o no son empleados adecuadamente. Muchas de las decisiones se toman sin ningún tipo de consulta, motivo por el cual los conflictos socioambientales se han incrementado en el país.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Entrada en vigor. Las autoridades designadas cuentan con mandatos claros para administrar el o los sistemas de áreas protegidas en la región y conservar la biodiversidad fuera de estas, y están empoderadas para una ejecución obligatoria continua de educación, prevención, prohibición, detención y procesamiento.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Al interior de las ANP el mandato es claro, sin embargo, por hidrocarburos se han impuesto cambios en la zonificación de las ANP. El SERNANP ha perdido 'poder' Por fuera de las ANP se ha mejorado en el mandato, sin embargo las instancias designadas no lo cumplen y principalmente en zonas de amortiguamiento se 'lavan las manos'
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

El marco legal es relativamente bueno, sin embargo no se cumple

Meta 5: Reacción a los problemas emergentes - Existen mecanismos para identificar y responder a temas de conservación emergentes.

Criterio	2001		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
v. Monitoreo de la biodiversidad. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los componentes de la biodiversidad.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Existen varias iniciativas, falta la apropiación y liderazgo por parte de instituciones del estado peruano, así como unificación de criterios y que la información obtenida mediante el monitoreo se relacione directamente con la planificación (aprovechar oportunidades / mitigar impactos / prevenir amenazas)
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Monitoreo de amenazas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de las amenazas a la biodiversidad.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido		No cumplido	Hay algunos avances a nivel regional, principalmente por sociedad civil
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Monitoreo de los servicios de ecosistemas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los servicios de ecosistemas.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Gestión adaptativa. Las organizaciones		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Se han mejorado las capacidades de respuesta coordinadas entre sociedad civil y Estado.

conservacionistas y las autoridades de gestión de áreas demuestran capacidad para responder en forma expedita a los problemas emergentes.	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	Falta para el tema minero
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Esfera pública. Los problemas de conservación son discutidos regularmente en la esfera pública y estas discusiones influyen en las políticas públicas.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	En los ultimo 10 años ha aumentado el interés del Estado (no siempre bien informado). Faltan discusiones a distintas escalas: Modelo economico, Amenazas regionales, Impactos locales.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Existen espacios donde la sociedad civil puede colaborar con el Estado; sin embargo, no siempre este está dispuesto a escuchar

Se cuenta con mayor información (disponibilidad y cantidad) para identificar amenazas emergentes y redes para difundir dicha información (comunicación). Sin embargo no siempre no siempre se actúa con la celeridad necesaria. Faltan voceros oficiales y canalizar adecuadamente la información ni hacer efectivamente la incidencia. Gran problema en Madre de Dios: Ordenamiento territorial y minería aurífera aluvial

Annex 5 – Progress towards Aichi Targets

GOAL/TARGET	CONTRIBUTION
<i>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</i>	
Target 1. By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	<p>Outreach through environmental education and communications have raising awareness on several subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of mitigating potential negative environmental and social impacts of road development projects. • Basic understanding of climate change and how REDD+ functions
Target 2. By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	<p>CEPF partners have influenced the outcome of seven local and regional policies and development projects:</p> <p>Peru-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Peru cancels the \$4.9 billion Inambari dam. • New CAF environmental project incorporates recommendations from local civil society. • Government in close consultation and collaboration with local civil society to address illegal gold mining in Madre de Dios, which results in several new laws and actions to stop illegal mining. • Madre de Dios agroforestry policy developed based on CEPF and FONDAM sub-grant approach. • Progress made in developing a REDD+ strategy for Madre de Dios through capacity building, networking, and baseline studies for strategy development. <p>Bolivia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABC (Bolivian road construction ministry) responds to concerns expressed by local management committees related to mitigating the impacts of road upgrading. • The IDB provides funds to CRTM to improve protection of Pilon Lajas.
Target 3. By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	<p>Two sustainable financing mechanisms are operationalized, with another mechanism showing promise for future implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The newly-launched Tambopata volunteer naturalist program attracts 57 foreign and 4 Peruvian paid volunteers to support reserve maintenance and the management committee. - Madidi develops maps to sell to tourists. Souvenirs are also produced for sale, awaiting a policy from the park service on how to handle the revenues. - Technical design of a cost recovery scheme to channel revenues from Brazil nut harvesting for reserve management is approved by the Gov't of Bolivia for implementation. At the time of portfolio close, implementation was still pending.

Target 4. By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	47 communities adopt sustainable land management practices that include growing cocoa and collecting Brazil nuts through environmentally sustainable production approaches.
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	
Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	Core areas of five protected areas covering 4.4 million hectares remain intact, withstanding threats from gold mining, agricultural encroachment, and logging.
Target 6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	NA
Target 7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	Located in the buffer zone of protected areas, 21,731 hectare under improved management for agriculture and Brazil nuts harvesting.
Target 8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	NA
Target 9. By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	NA
Target 10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	NA
Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	
Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	<p>Five protected areas covering 4.4 million hectares have documented management improvements that are contributing to effective conservation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahuaia Sonene (1,091,416 ha) • Tambopata National Reserve (274,690 ha) • Madidi National Park (1,895,750 ha) • Manuripi Amazonian National Wildlife Reserve (747,000 ha) • Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve (400,000 ha) <p>Actions include: Master management plans, management committee strengthening to engage local stakeholders in reserve management; improved patrolling and surveillance, improved infrastructure (including administrative office for the management committee and refurbishing of guard</p>

	houses), sustainable financing,, sustainable financing plan developed, capacity building for protected areas staff, signage, buffer zone communities adopt improved land management practices
Target 12. By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	NA
Target 13. By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	NA
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	
Target 14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	Five protected areas covering 4.4 million hectares have documented management improvements. Beneficiary communities range in backgrounds, from indigenous people, poor rural farming communities, and migrants.
Target 15. By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	<p>Enabling conditions required for REDD+ adoption promoted:</p> <p>In Madre de Dios, a roundtable on environmental services and REDD+ (MSAR) established and successfully fosters collaboration with regional government and local stakeholders; three educational modules on REDD+ developed and ten local organizations (including farmers associations, indigenous communities, local gov't) receive training on REDD+; deforestation studies and guidelines for REDD+ strategy development issued.</p>
Target 16. By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	NA
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	
Target 17. By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	NA
Target 18. By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	<p>All CEPF seven projects have empowered local communities, both of indigenous and mestizo origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of the Tsimane Masetén Regional Council (CRTM), which co-manages Pilon Lajas; - Formation of two local stakeholder environmental and social monitoring committees to monitoring EIA compliance for highway development for Pilon Lajas and Madidi. - Strengthening of local management committees for

	<p>Tambopata reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One national network and three departmental networks comprised of more than 50 organizations exchange information and coordinate on development issues in the area of influence of the Inter-Oceanic Highway. - Five sub-grants support local communities in livelihoods projects based on their local knowledge.
<p>Target 19. By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>	<p>Historical deforestation trends in Madre de Dios, Peru and Bolivia analyzed and disseminated for decision making, helping to craft Bolivia’s strategy on climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Social and environmental monitoring on the direct and indirect impacts of road construction in the Vilcabamba – Amboro corridor initiated through the development of an integrated monitoring system and the collection of baseline data. In Peru and Bolivia, dissemination of the data helps to influence policy makers and road builders.</p>
<p>Target 20. By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>	<p>Two sustainable financing mechanisms are operationalized, with one other mechanism showing promise for future implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Tambopata volunteer naturalist program attracts 57 foreign and 4 Peruvian paid volunteers to support reserve maintenance and the management committee. - Madidi develops maps to sell to tourists. Souvenirs are also produced for sale, awaiting a policy from the park service on how to handle the revenues. - Technical design of a cost recovery scheme to channel revenues from Brazil nut harvesting for reserve management is approved by the Gov’t of Bolivia for implementation. At the time of portfolio close, implementation was still pending. <p>In addition, in-depth financing analyses and sustainability plans completed for five protected areas to provide data on budgetary needs for satisfactory management. Plans are used by the government for planning.</p> <p>In Bolivia, financial and legal analysis undertaken of the country’s entire protected areas system for decision making</p>