



SEVENTH CALL FOR CEPF PROJECTS

To fund conservation initiatives in the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot

**CALL TO PRESENT SMALL AND LARGE GRANTS
TO FUND CONSERVATION INITIATIVES IN BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU,
AND MULTI-COUNTRY PROJECTS**

Launch date for the Call: **January 17, 2018**
Submission Deadline: **February 20, 2018**

Further information regarding this Call can be found in:

<https://www.cepf.net/grants/open-calls-for-proposals>
<http://www.convocatoria.andestropicales.net>

CEPF invites to local and international non-governmental conservation organizations (NGOs), economic and community-based development NGOs, academic institutions, indigenous organizations, community organizations and representatives of the private sector interested in the sustainable use of natural resources to apply for small and large grants, within the framework of this Call.

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SEVENTH CALL FOR CEPF PROJECTS

**To fund conservation initiatives in the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot
(January 17th - February 20th, 2018)**

1. BACKGROUND

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and The World Bank.

A fundamental purpose of CEPF is to ensure that civil society is engaged in efforts to conserve biodiversity in the hotspots, and to this end, CEPF provides civil society with an agile and flexible funding mechanism complementing funding currently available to government agencies. CEPF was founded in 2000 and is unique amongst the financing mechanisms focusing on the world's biodiversity hotspots.

As part of its intervention strategy, CEPF has integrated four environmental entities to undertake a conservation initiative of regional scope along the Tropical Andes. The consortium is led by the Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas of Bolivia (FUNDESNAPE), in partnership with Colombia's Fondo Patrimonio Natural, Peru's Fondo de Promoción de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas (PROFONANPE) and Ecuador's Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA). Since 2015 they are part of the Regional Implementation Team (RIT). The RIT helps CEPF promote and manage the grant-making process for small grants and promote and provide technical advice to support large grants, undertake key capacity-building, maintain and update data on conservation outcomes. It also provides leadership to promote the overall conservation outcomes agenda to government and other stakeholders in the countries of the Hotspot.

The CEPF investment niche in the Tropical Andes hotspot was designed through an inclusive and participatory process that included civil society, donors and government stakeholders throughout the region. The results of this process led to CEPF's five-year investment strategy (2015-2020) to support biodiversity conservation in the Tropical Andes Hotspot, which is detailed in the Tropical Andes Ecosystem Profile. Seven strategic directions were identified, covering 36 key biodiversity areas (KBA) and seven conservation corridors in four countries that are priorities for receiving CEPF support (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru).

Since 2016 34 large grants have been approved for funding in the Tropical Andes Hotspot that contribute to the accomplishment of the conservation goals and results established in the *Ecosystem Profile*. This Call will focus on proposals that seek to contribute to results that have not been fully addressed, as well as on initiatives that add up to and/or generate synergies with projects currently underway.

2. CALL

The consortium of environmental funds (FUNDESNAPE, FFLA, PROFONANPE, and Patrimonio Natural) as Regional Implementation Team (RIT) for the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) in the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot, open this Seventh Call for Letters of Inquiry (LOI) for small and large grants from eligible organizations in the priority corridors and key biodiversity areas (KBA) in

Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. We invite you to review the details of the strategic information on CEPF for the Tropical Andes, as well as the application procedures for a CEPF grant.

It is essential that applicants become familiar with the Investment Strategy of the Tropical Andes Hotspot that can be found in the [Ecosystem Profile](#). We recommend to carefully review the relevant information available at the CEPF (www.cepf.net) and Tropical Andes RIT web sites (www.convocatoria.andestropicales.net) and attached documents, such as:

- Strategic Directions and Funding Priorities (Annex 1);
- Logframe for CEPF Funding in the Ecosystem Profile (Annex 2);
- List of priority corridors, KBA (Annex 3) and maps;
- List of trigger species for each KBA in the Ecosystem Profile (Annex 4)
- List of current and concluded CEPF projects (Annex 5).

2.1 Funding Priorities

In order to ensure that financed projects are realized in significant impacts and sustained conservation of biodiversity, CEPF avoids diluting resources. In this regard, grants have been prioritized both, geographically at the level of corridors and KBAs, and thematically at the level of strategic directions. Note that in this seventh call, current projects will be considered in the selection process to avoid geographic and thematic duplication and promote synergies.

2.1.1 Priorities at the level of Corridors and KBA

In the Tropical Andes Hotspot Ecosystem Profile, 442 KBAs and 29 corridors or natural routes connecting KBAs were identified. Of the total KBAs identified in the Tropical Andes Hotspot, 36 KBAs were selected that are considered to be of the highest priority, as they are the sites with the highest biological values and because they are areas of global importance for the conservation of species that have a high probability of extinction in the short or medium term- and that are currently under greater threat and urgently need protection or improvement in their management.

The 36 prioritized KBAs, located in 7 Corridors, are the geographic scope of intervention of the CEPF funding in the Tropical Andes between 2015 and 2020 and also of the present call. Following the Strategic Direction, projects are expected to be implemented in situ in the priority areas or generate impacts in the conservation of priority KBAs and Corridors. CEPF hopes that, from the moment the projects are presented, there will be broad participation of local stakeholders, especially local communities, indigenous peoples and local governments, among others. To be certain about the location of the Corridors and KBAs, we recommend to review the interactive maps of the priority Corridors and KBAs in Annex 3.

2.1.2 Strategic Directions and Funding Priorities

The Strategic Directions are the reference for CEPF's funding priorities. To maximize your chance that CEPF will approve your proposal, pay special attention to the detailed guidance provided for each funding priority on pages 266 to 276 of the [Ecosystem Profile](#). Note that proposals should contribute directly to the accomplishment of the milestones described in the Logframe of the Tropical Andes Portfolio, included on pages 280-284 of the Ecosystem Profile. A summary of the strategic directions and respective funding priorities, as well as the Logframe can be found in annexes 1 and 2. Please, be particularly focused in explaining in your LOI how your project (its impacts and results) will contribute to the milestones and indicators in the Logframe for CEPF Funding in the Tropical Andes (Annex 2).

2.1.3 Priorities at Species Level

The funding of CEPF is aimed at the conservation of worldwide threatened species. Therefore, its funding priorities seek to counteract its constant threats, including the transformation of its habitat. However, CEPF is also aware that the conservation needs of these species cannot be adequately met only through the general protection of the habitat, as a result of which Strategic Direction 5 is designed to focus conservation results on the species registered in the IUCN Red Lists as Critically Threatened and Globally Threatened species, which for the scope of the 36 priority KBAs in this Call are listed in Annex 3.

2.1.4 Current CEPF Projects in the Tropical Andes

As a general criterion, CEPF seeks to finance initiatives that complement and/or generate synergies with the projects that are currently under implementation. At present, 34 projects are being financed in the 4 countries for a total of approximately 4,200,000 USD. The list of projects in progress and already implemented is included in annex 5.

In Bolivia there are six priority KBAs to receive CEPF funding, and since 2016 through FUNDESNAPO two calls for proposals for conservation projects have been conducted and allowed to fund 8 projects with large grants to dates and a total amount of more than 1 million USD.

In Colombia there are eleven priority KBAs, and two calls have been conducted, the first in December 2015, and the second in October 2016. At present, 9 projects are funded under large grants, reaching a total funding amount of 1.214.850 USD.

In Ecuador there are 12 priority KBAs in 3 corridors, and since 2016, through Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, 8 large grants are funded in the Tropical Andes portfolio and an additional 2 projects in the context of the post-earthquake funding CEPF channeled to the Muisne region in Esmeraldas; overall CEPF investment in Ecuador under the present portfolio is of approximately 1 million USD.

In Peru there are seven priority KBAs for CEPF funding, and since 2016 through Profonampe two calls for proposals for conservation projects have been conducted. At present, 9 projects are funded through large grants, reaching approximately 1 million USD of CEPF funding.

2.1.5 Considerations for the present Call

Based on the projects approved in previous calls, the portfolio for the Tropical Andes has been developed covering both the priority geographic space (KBAs) and the priority strategic directions defined in the Ecosystem Profile. For the present call we expect to fund conservation initiatives in those priority KBAs and strategic directions where no CEPF projects are underway yet. We recommend to take these considerations into account in the design of your project.

Considerations about priority KBAs

In Ecuador several priority KBAs do not yet benefit from CEPF funding; these KBAs include Río Caoni (ECU 54), Abra de Zamora (ECU 2) and Alrededores de Amaluza (ECU 6).

In Perú two priority KBAs do not yet benefit from CEPF funding, these are Abra Pardo de Miguel (PER6) and 7km al Este de Chachapoyas (PER4).

In Colombia the Parque Nacional Natural Munchique (COL67) and Munchique Sur (COL54) KBAs are pending to receive CEPF funding.

In Bolivia all priority KBAs in the Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata Corridor receive CEPF funding to a greater or lesser degree. It is important to note that Cotapata (BOL13) receives the most projects, whereas Bosque de Polylepis de Taquesi (BOL8) has not received specific CEPF funding yet.

Please note that in this Seventh Call no large grants will be funded for Pilón Lajas (BOL37) in Bolivia, considering that a strategic planning process is underway with CEPF funding that will allow for the update of funding priorities for this KBA. Meanwhile, only small grant applications will be accepted for this KBA.

Considerations about Strategic Directions and Funding Priorities

For Ecuador the current project portfolio funded by CEPF focuses on Strategic Direction 1, all other Strategic Directions have not been addressed by CEPF funding so far.

In Colombia the Strategic Direction with most projects is Strategic Direction 1 (7 projects); in addition, two projects are funded, one in Strategic Direction 2 and one in Strategic Direction 5. We expect to add projects to this portfolio in Strategic Directions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 for all KBAs. See Annex 1.

In Peru, Strategic Directions that have no project under way so far are:

- Strategic Direction 2.- Mainstream biodiversity conservation into public policies and development plans in seven corridors (three in Peru) to support sustainable development, with a focus on sub-national governments.
- Strategic Direction 3.- Promote local stakeholder engagement and the integration of social and environmental safeguards into infrastructure, mining and agriculture projects to mitigate potential threats to the KBAs in the seven priority corridors (three in Peru).
- Strategic Direction 4.- Promote and scale up opportunities to foster private sector approaches for biodiversity conservation to benefit priority KBAs in the seven corridors (three in Peru).

In Bolivia, the Strategic Directions with most projects are 1, 2, and 3, Strategic Directions 4 and 5 have one project each and Strategic Direction 6 has no project under implementation so far.

2.2 Eligibility Criteria

2.2.1 Applicant Eligibility

To qualify for CEPF grant, the applicant needs to meet the following criteria:

- Be a local or international conservation non-governmental organization, economic development or community-based NGO, academic institution, indigenous organization, community-based organization, and private sector representatives interested in the sustainable use of natural resources;
- Have a legal personality independent of any government agency or actor;
- Have the authority to apply for and receive private funds, and be able to account for in a transparent manner and under a separate bank account.
- Not be able to assert a claim of sovereign immunity¹.

¹ Right of Sovereign Immunity: CEPF is a fund aimed at civil society organizations. Public entities may only access under certain rules specific to this fund and for that reason it is specified among other aspects in the eligibility criteria that eligible entities cannot claim immunity.

2.2.2 *Non Eligible Activities*

CEPF will **not** finance the following activities:

- the purchase of land, involuntary resettlement of people, including the displacement of land use or the impediment of access to traditionally used natural resources, or activities that negatively affect physical cultural resources, including those important to local communities;
- for activities that negatively affect indigenous peoples or where the communities have not granted their approval of the project activities, or;
- elimination or alteration of any physical cultural property (including sites of natural, archeological, paleontological, historical, religious or other unique value).

2.2.3 *Financing*

This Call provides for the financing of small and large grants.

- **Small grants** can reach up to US\$20,000.
- **Large grants** are grants of more than US\$20,000. CEPF decides on the amount to be awarded based on the scope and magnitude of the conservation results expected to be achieved. Please note, the average size of CEPF large grants is approximately \$140,000.

2.2.4 *Duration*

All projects funded under this call must be completed before December 31, 2019 in line with the closing of the CEPF Tropical Andes investment program.

2.3 Evaluation Criteria

CEPF grants are awarded on a competitive basis, in which LOI are reviewed by the CEPF Secretariat, the RIT, the national evaluation committee and other external technical reviewers when necessary. The evaluation will be conducted following technical and strategic criteria, and safeguards considerations will also be taken into account.

2.3.1 *Technical and Strategic Criteria for LOI Evaluation*

1. Strategic Importance to Achieve CEPF's Strategic Framework: Will the results of this project contribute to achieving the priorities articulated in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile and more specifically, to the Tropical Andes Hotspot: Logical Framework found in the Ecosystem Profile? How will the project contribute to a specific investment priority and target within the Logical Framework and meet specific and justified needs in the KBA, corridor, country, or hotspot?

2. Ability of Project to Achieve Results: Are the objectives, approach / strategies and deliverables well thought out and comprehensive? Are the project objectives, approach/strategies and proposed deliverables aligned to achieving strategic conservation results?

3. Applicant Capacity: Does the applicant have the capacity and comparative advantage (skills, knowledge, experience, relationships and credibility with local stakeholders) to successfully implement the project? Is permission required for the project to proceed? If yes, are there any risks in the project obtaining permission?

4. Building Tropical Andes Civil Society Capacity: Does the project contribute to CEPF's priority to empower Tropical Andes civil society organizations, including local community organizations and indigenous groups?

5. Participation: Does the project incorporate stakeholder consultation in design and participation in implementation to build local ownership, buy-in and capacity? Were key stakeholders, including

government agencies and local communities, involved in the project design and will they be involved in project implementation?

6. Cost-effectiveness: Is the proposed funding request commensurate and reasonable in view of the objectives and activities proposed? Is the proposed funding request acceptable within CEPF's overall budget allocation for the strategic direction?

7. Strategic Alliances and Partnerships: Does the project have the potential to establish and/or maintain long-term relationships for collaboration on biodiversity conservation with appropriate local, regional, or national organizations? Does it ensure coordination and build synergy with existing and future initiatives?

8. Leveraging Resources: Does the project attract additional funding or an in-kind contribution that will directly increase CEPF's impact and contribute to project sustainability? Is the applicant already receiving funding for this project?

9. Ongoing projects: Does the project complement and generate synergies with the projects already being implemented?

2.3.2 Social and Environmental Safeguards

CEPF pays close attention to prevent and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts to arise from its projects on the environment and local people.

When completing your LOI, applicants are encouraged to identify all potential negative environmental, social and other impacts and justify measures of prevention, mitigation or compensation. Should your grant be evaluated positively based on the criteria above, CEPF will seek to support required measures to prevent and/or mitigate potential negative impacts on the environment or social actors. For more information, please review CEPF's safeguard policies <https://www.cepf.net/grants/before-you-apply/safeguards/>.

2.4 Application Process

All applications for small and large grants should complete a **Letter of Inquiry** (LOI) before the deadline for submission and following the established procedures and formats. Remember that the deadline for submission of the LOI is **February 20, 2018**.

2.4.1 Process for Applying for a Small Grant

The following organizations award and manage CEPF small grants based on the project location:

Bolivia - FUNDESNAPE

Colombia - Patrimonio Natural

Perú - PROFONANPE

Ecuador - Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano

1. Read through all sections of this Call for Proposals to understand the strategic and geographic priorities of this Call. The complete Call includes recommendations and links to additional information.

2. Letters of Inquiry (LOI) for small grants should be prepared in Word. You can download the **LOI template** in [Spanish](#) or in [English](#) here.
3. Once completed the LOI template, the LOI should be submitted through the following **online form**: [Form for a small grant LOI](#). If you cannot upload data into the form, please log in through a Google/Gmail account. If you do not have a Google/Gmail account, you can register [here](#) to create one.
4. Send your LOI and supporting documentation before the submission deadline of February 20, 2018.
5. Once received your LOI, you will receive a confirmation email. Note that no printed LOIs or LOIs sent via email will be accepted.
6. Please write to the RIT at cepf-rit@andestropicales.net if you have any questions about the application process.
7. The results of the evaluation of your LOI will be communicated via email.
8. If your LOI is successful, the RIT will ask you to complete your project files (e.g. a Financial Risk Assessment form and an Anti-Terrorist and World Bank Screening form, among others) before signing a contract for small grants with FUNDESNAP in Bolivia, PROFONANPE in Peru, Patrimonio Natural in Colombia, and FFLA in Ecuador.

2.4.2 Process for Applying for a Large Grant

The CEPF Secretariat awards and manages large grants with support from the RIT

1. Read through all the sections of this Call for Proposals carefully to understand the strategic and geographical priorities of this Call. The complete Call includes recommendations and links to additional information.
2. LOI proposals should be prepared and submitted through [ConservationGrants](#) electronic portal open for this Call. If you do not have a ConservationGrants account, you will need to register in the electronic portal to create your account.
3. Send your LOI and supporting documentation before the submission deadline of February 20, 2018.
4. You will receive an acknowledgement confirming that your submission through ConservationGrants has been accepted. CEPF will not accept printed letters of inquiry or LOIs via electronic mail or any other mechanism.
5. Please write to conservationgrants@conservation.org if you have questions about creating a ConservationGrants account or the Application Process.
6. The CEPF Secretariat will inform you about the results of the evaluation of your LOI via email.
7. If the LOI is successful, you will be asked to prepare a full project proposal. Detailed guidelines for preparing a full project proposal will be provided with the letter of invitation.

2.5 Further Information and Assistance

The primary email contacts for the RIT are:

- Odile Sánchez, National RIT Coordinator for **Peru**: osanchezd@profonanpe.org.pe
- Vincent Gravez, National RIT Coordinator for **Ecuador**: vincent.gravez@ffla.net
- Mónica Orjuela, National RIT Coordinator for **Colombia**: morjuela@patrimonionatural.org.co
- Jorge Mariaca, National RIT Coordinator for **Bolivia**: jmariaca@fundesnap.org
- Imke Oetting, Regional RIT Coordinator: ioetting@fundesnap.org

We recommend you contact the RIT to:

- a) confirm your eligibility to apply;
- b) ensure your proposal idea fits with the specific priorities for this call for proposals for the Tropical Andes;
- c) get further information on CEPF's policies, procedures, and the application process.

For further information please visit the CEPF web site:

- CEPF Ecosystem Profile for the Tropical Andes Hotspot (mainly Chapter 12): <https://www.cepf.net/resources/documents/tropical-andes-ecosystem-profile-2015>
- Technical Summary: <https://www.cepf.net/resources/documents/tropical-andes-ecosystem-profile-summary-2015-0>
- CEPF project data base: <https://www.cepf.net/grants/grantee-projects>
- CEPF Safeguard Policies: <https://www.cepf.net/grants/before-you-apply/safeguards>

CEPF web site: www.cepf.net

CEPF newsroom: <https://www.cepf.net/about/newsroom>

CEPF facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/CriticalEcosystemPartnershipFund>

Boletín informativo ANDES: www.fundesnap.org

PROFONANPE (Perú) web site: www.profonanpe.org.pe

FFLA (Ecuador) web site: www.ffla.net

Patrimonio Natural (Colombia) web site: www.patrimonionatural.org.co

FUNDESNAPE (Bolivia) web site: www.fundesnap.org

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Strategic Directions and Investment Priorities

Strategic Directions	Investment Priorities
1. Improve protection and management of 36 priority KBAs (6 in Bolivia) to create and maintain local support for conservation and to mitigate key threats.	1.1 Support preparation and implementation of participatory management plans that promote stakeholder collaboration in managing protected KBAs.
	1.2 Facilitate the establishment and expansion of indigenous, private, and subnational reserves, and multi-stakeholder governance frameworks for conserving unprotected and partially protected KBAs.
	1.3 Strengthen land tenure, management, and governance of indigenous and Afro-descendant territories.
	1.4 Catalyze conservation incentives schemes for biodiversity conservation for local communities.
2. Mainstream biodiversity conservation into public policies and development plans in seven corridors (one in Bolivia) to support sustainable development, with a focus on sub-national governments.	2.1 Support land-use planning and multi-stakeholder governance frameworks that create shared visions for integrating biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functions into corridor level development.
	2.2 Integrate biodiversity objectives into development policies, programs, and projects that impact resource use, including climate change, agricultural development, and water resources management.
	2.3 Promote traditional and innovative financial mechanisms for conservation, including payments for ecosystem functions, leveraging of rural and micro-credit, mainstreaming biodiversity into public climate change programs, and compensation mechanisms to mobilize new conservation finance.
3. Promote local stakeholder engagement and the integration of social and environmental safeguards into infrastructure, mining and agriculture projects to mitigate potential threats to the KBAs in the seven priority corridors (one in Bolivia).	3.1 Build local capacity and facilitate public consultation and alliance building in the assessment, avoidance, mitigation, and monitoring of environmental impacts of large development projects that pose a direct or indirect risk to the KBAs.
	3.2 Encourage constructive approaches with the private sector to promote environmental and social sustainability of infrastructure, mining, and agriculture projects through partnerships between civil society groups, the private sector, and international investors.
	3.3 Integrate biodiversity objectives into development policies, programs, and projects related to mining, infrastructure, and agriculture.
4. Promote and scale up opportunities to foster private sector approaches for biodiversity conservation to benefit priority KBAs in the seven corridors (one in Bolivia).	4.1 Promote the adoption and scaling up of conservation best practices in enterprises compatible with conservation to promote connectivity and ecosystem functions in the corridors.
	4.2 Encourage private sector partners and their associations to integrate conservation into their business practices and to implement corporate social responsibility policies and voluntary commitments.
	4.3 Leveraging private-sector financing schemes, such as carbon projects and green bonds that benefit the conservation outcomes.
5. Safeguard globally threatened species.	5.1 Prepare, help implement, and mainstream conservation action plans for the priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species and their taxonomic groups.
	5.2 Update KBA analysis for mainstreaming to incorporate new AZE sites and Red Listing of reptiles, freshwater species and plants, based on addressing several high priority information gaps.
6. Strengthen civil society capacity, stakeholder alliances and communications to achieve CEPF conservation outcomes, focusing on indigenous, Afro-descendant and mestizo groups.	6.1 Strengthen the administrative, project management, and fundraising capacity of civil society organizations and indigenous and Afro-descendant authorities to promote biodiversity conservation in their territories.
	6.2 Enhance stakeholder cooperation, networking, and sharing of lessons learned to achieve CEPF's conservation outcomes, including efforts to foster hotspot-wide information sharing.
	6.3 Strengthen capacity in communications of CEPF partners to build public awareness of the importance of the conservation outcomes.
	6.4 Pilot and scale up promising approaches for the long-term financing of local and national civil society organizations and their conservation missions.

Annex 2: Logical Framework for CEPF Investment (Ecosystem Profile pp. 280-284)

Objective	Targets	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities</p>	<p>36 KBAs covering 3,399,016 hectares have new or strengthened protection and management. (G4)</p> <p>Subnational governments in seven corridors adopt and implement key tools for Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into their land-use and development planning.(G13)</p> <p>Eight indigenous and/or Afro-descendent territories and their communities under improved land management and governance.(G10)</p> <p>At least 20 partnerships and networks formed and/or strengthened among civil society, government, private sector, and communities to leverage complementary capacities and maximize impact in support of the ecosystem profile. (G22)</p> <p>At least 50 NGOs and civil society organizations, including at least 45 domestic organizations, actively participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile. (G20)</p> <p>At least three private sector businesses mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on infrastructure, mining and agriculture.</p> <p>Conservation attention focused on at least 25 globally endangered species to improve their threat status.(G2)</p> <p>Three financing mechanisms or programs integrate biodiversity conservation and priority KBAs into their programming.(G14)</p> <p>The Tropical Andes ecosystem profile influences and complements other donors' investment strategies.</p> <p>Change in the amount of CO2 stored at CEPF invested site.(G11)</p> <p>Change in the amount of fresh water secured at CEPF invested sites and delivered to downstream users. (G12)</p>	<p>Grantee and RIT performance reports</p> <p>Annual portfolio overview reports; portfolio mid-term and final assessment</p> <p>Protected Areas Tracking Tool(SP1 METT).</p> <p>IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.</p>	<p>The CEPF grants portfolio will effectively guide and coordinate conservation action in the Tropical Andes Hotspot.</p> <p>Stakeholder interest remains stable or increases with respect to working in partnership with civil society organizations to achieve the ecosystem profile conservation outcomes.</p> <p>Regulatory and institutional environment for conservation, environmental protection, and civil society engagement remains stable or improves.</p> <p>A decline in economic growth does not create new disincentives for conservation.</p>

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Means of Verification	Import Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1.</p> <p>Improve protection and management of 36 priority KBAs to create and maintain local support for conservation and to mitigate key threats.</p>	<p>At least, 75% of the 16 existing protected areas in the priority KBA, totally 1.4 million hectares, experience on average a 15% improvement on the Protected Areas Tracking Tool. (G4)</p> <p>At least 15% of the 32 partially or unprotected KBAs under strengthened legal protection, totaling 220,000 hectares. (G5)</p> <p>Threat levels at least 25% of the 36 priority KBAs, covering 850,000 hectares, are reduced through locally relevant conservation actions implemented by local communities and park managers.(G6)</p> <p>At least 75% of local communities targeted by site-based incentive projects show tangible well-being benefits.(G10)</p> <p>Conservation incentives (ecotourism, sustainable coffee, payments for ecosystem services, conservation agreements, etc.) demonstrated for at least 100,000 hectares.(G8)</p> <p>Climate change resilience integrated into 100% of management plans developed.</p>	<p>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance reports</p> <p>CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports</p> <p>Protected Areas Tracking Tool (SP1 METT).</p> <p>Human well being monitoring reports.</p>	<p>Government agencies are supportive of civil society efforts to conserve KBAs and corridors.</p> <p>Indigenous and Afro-descendent groups that manage lands within KBAs are receptive to alliances with civil society organizations to Strengthen their land tenure.</p> <p>Government policies will continue to provide for Community, indigenous, and Afro-descendent management of natural resources.</p> <p>Suitable and sufficient funding sources will be available for conservation incentives models.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.</p> <p>Mainstream biodiversity conservation into public policies and development plans in seven corridors to support sustainable development, with a focus on sub-national governments.</p>	<p>Subnational governments in seven corridors adopt key tools for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into their land-use and development planning and policy.(G13).</p> <p>Climate change resilience integrated into 100% of sub-national landscape plans developed.</p> <p>Seven subnational public agencies (one per corridor) demonstrate improved capacity to integrate biodiversity conservation into their operations and policies.</p> <p>Seven subnational governments increase their budgets to cover conservation priorities.</p>	<p>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance reports</p> <p>CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports</p> <p>Subnational government reports and budgets.</p>	<p>Subnational government authorities are receptive to working with civil society and to integrate conservation into their plans, policies, and projects.</p> <p>Civil society organizations with sufficient capacity to engage in advocacy at the subnational decision-making level. Land-use conflicts will not prevent and land-use mapping at the priority sites.</p> <p>Non-conservation financing mechanisms will appreciate the business case for integrating biodiversity criteria into their programs.</p> <p>Local philanthropic institutions increase their support for environmental causes.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.</p> <p>Promote local stakeholder engagement and the</p>	<p>Three mining and infrastructure or development projects for which civil society organizations are able to prevent or mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance reports</p>	<p>Private companies in key natural resource sectors appreciate the business case for better environmental and social practices.</p>

<p>integration of social and environmental safeguards into infrastructure, mining and agriculture projects to mitigate potential threats to the KBAs in the seven priority corridors.</p>	<p>Mechanisms are instituted for three infrastructure projects to monitor their impacts after their construction to ensure their future attention to prevention of undesirable impacts.</p>	<p>CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports Private sector reports</p>	<p>Sufficient civil society capacity to undertake biodiversity mainstreaming exists or can be built. Civil society organizations are committed to maintaining lines of collaboration and communication with the private sector.</p>
<p>Outcome 4. Promote and scale up opportunities to foster private sector approaches for biodiversity conservation to benefit priority KBAs in the seven corridors.</p>	<p>Private sector enterprises in ten priority KBAs provide income to local communities from biodiversity conservation. Three businesses and/or their associations influenced to better incorporate biodiversity objectives into their practices. Three private sector demonstration projects are scaled up in support of biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance reports CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports Private sector reports</p>	<p>Private companies in key natural resource sectors appreciate the business case for better environmental and social practices.</p>
<p>Outcome 5. Safeguard globally threatened species</p>	<p>Ten species and/or taxonomic group conservation plans developed, implemented, and funded in collaboration with government, donors, and the private sector. Conservation attention focused on at least 25 globally endangered species to improve their threat status.(G2) Hotspot-wide Red List conducted for at least three plant groups to help assess the health of representative Andean habitat. KBA analysis updated to integrate new Red Listing data for reptiles, plants and freshwater species to ensure more comprehensive taxonomic coverage. Strategy to address sampling/inventory gaps in Peru developed, adopted, and implemented by the conservation community, government, and donors.</p>	<p>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance reports CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports IUCN Red List species accounts Donor reports</p>	<p>Drivers of threats to specific species declines can be addressed (such as preventing spread of the Chytrid fungus). Adequate capacity to implement species-focused conservation exists among civil society or can be built. Governments and donors increase their commitment to species conservation and financial support to implement species conservation action plans.</p>
<p>Outcome 6. Strengthen civil society capacity, stakeholder alliances and communications to achieve CEPF conservation outcomes, focusing on indigenous, Afro-descendent and mestizo groups.</p>	<p>At least 50 NGOs and civil society organizations, including at least 45 in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile.(G20) At least 20 partnerships and networks formed among civil society, government and communities to leverage complementary capacities and maximize impact in support of the ecosystem profile. (G22) Five innovative financing mechanisms</p>	<p>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance reports CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports CEPF civil society tracking tool Media tracking of stories on</p>	<p>The operating environment for civil society will remain constant or improve across the hotspot. Key media outlets demonstrate interest in working with civil society to improve conservation reporting.</p>

	<p>demonstrated for civil society sustainable funding. (G14)</p> <p>Five of media outlets (newspapers, radio and television stations, magazines) increase their capacity and reporting on the importance of species, protected areas, and ecosystem service values.</p> <p>One communication mechanisms created and functioning to share information among CSOs throughout the hotspot.(G22)</p>	<p>conservation outcomes in targeted outlets.</p>	
<p>Outcome 7.</p> <p>A Regional Implementation Team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Tropical Andes Hotspot</p>	<p>At least 50 civil society organizations, including at least 40 domestic organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.(G2)</p> <p>At least 30 civil society organizations supported by CEPF secure follow-up funding to promote the sustainability of their CEPF grants.</p> <p>At least 2 participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.</p>	<p>RIT performance reports CEPF Secretariat supervision missions and monitoring.</p> <p>Civil society organizational capacity tracking tool.</p>	<p>Qualified organizations will apply to serve as the Regional Implementation Team in line with the approved terms of reference and the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>The CEPF call for proposals will elicit appropriate proposals that advance the goals of the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>Civil society organizations will collaborate with each other, government agencies, and private sector actors in a coordinated regional conservation program in line with the ecosystem profile.</p>

Annex 3: Priority Corridors and Number of Key Biodiversity Areas

Corredor Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (Colombia, 1)

- Parque Nacional Natural Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta y alrededores (COL110)

Cluster de corredores Paraguas-Munchique, Cotacachi-Awa, Noroeste del Pichincha (Colombia y Ecuador) (Colombia 10/Ecuador 8)

- Alto de Oso (COL4)
- Serranía de los Paraguas (COL106)
- Parque Natural Regional Páramo del Duende (COL75)
- Región del Alto Calima (COL80)
- Bosque de San Antonio/Km 18 (COL7)
- Parque Nacional Natural Munchique (COL67)
- Munchique Sur (COL54)
- Serranía del Pinche (COL109)
- Reserva Natural La Planada (COL88)
- Reserva Natural Río Ñambí (COL91)
- Corredor Awacachi (ECU28)
- Intág-Tosán (ECU34)
- Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas (ECU61)
- Territorio Awá y alrededores (ECU70)
- Los Bancos-Milpe (ECU41)
- Maquipucuna-Río Guayllabamba (ECU43)
- Mindo y faldas occidentales del volcán Pichincha (ECU44)
- Río Caoni (ECU54)

Corredor Cóndor-Kutukú-Palanda (Ecuador/Perú, 4/1)

- San José de Lourdes (PER86)
- Abra de Zamora (ECU2)
- Alrededores de Amaluza (ECU6)
- Bosque Protector Alto Nangaritza (ECU9)
- Cordillera del Cóndor (ECU27)

Corredor Noroeste del Perú (Perú, 4)

- Abra Pardo de Miguel (PER6)
- Cordillera de Colán (PER29)
- Río Utcubamba (PER84)
- 7km al este de Chachapoyas (PER4)

Corredor Carpish-Yanachaga (Perú, 1)

- Carpish (PER17/18)

Corredor Cordillera de Vilcanota (Perú, 1)

- Kosnipata-Carabaya (PER44)

Corredor Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata (Bolivia/ Perú, 6/0)

- Bosque de Polylepis de Madidi (BOL5)
- Bosque de Polylepis de Sanja Pampa (BOL7)
- Bosque de Polylepis de Taquesi (BOL8)
- Coroico (BOL12)
- Cotapata (BOL13)
- Yungas Inferiores de Pilon Lajas (BOL37)

Annex 4: Trigger Species of KBAs with High Relative Biodiversity Value in the Tropical Andes Hotspot

Name of the KBA	Origin ¹	Trigger species
Bolivia		
Bosque de Polylepis de Madidi	IBA	Aves: <i>Tangara meyerdeschauenseei</i> , <i>Cinclodes aricomae</i> , <i>Anairetes alpinus</i>
Bosque de Polylepis de Sanja Pampa	IBA	Aves: <i>Cinclodes aricomae</i> , <i>Anairetes alpinus</i>
Bosque de Polylepis de Taquesi	IBA	Aves: <i>Anairetes alpinus</i>
Coroico	AZE	Anfibios: <i>Yunganastes bisignatus</i>
Cotapata	Nueva	Plantas: <i>Passiflora macropoda</i> , <i>Passiflora insignis</i> , <i>Brunellia coroicoana</i> , <i>Centropogon brittonianus</i> , <i>Centropogon gloriosus</i> , <i>Cyathea arnecornelii</i> , <i>Siphocampylus dubius</i> , <i>Siphocampylus sparsipilus</i> , <i>Sphyraspernum sessiliflorum</i> Anfibios: <i>Oreobates zongoensis</i> , <i>Yunganastes bisignatus</i> , <i>Psychrophrynella chacaltaya</i> , <i>Phrynopus laplacai</i> Aves: <i>Cinclodes aricomae</i>
Yungas Inferiores de Pílon Lajas	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Atelopus tricolor</i>
Colombia		
Parque Nacional Natural Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta y alrededores	AZE	Anfibios: <i>Atelopus arsyecue</i> , <i>Atelopus carrikeri</i> , <i>Atelopus laetissimus</i> , <i>Atelopus nahumae</i> , <i>Colostethusruthveni</i> , <i>Cryptobatrachusboulengeri</i> , <i>Pristimantis insignitus</i> , <i>Pristimantis ruthveni</i> Reptiles: <i>Anadia pulchella</i> Aves: <i>Campylopterus phainopeplus</i> , <i>Troglodytes monticola</i> , <i>Ramphomicrondorsale</i> , <i>Myiotheretes pernix</i> , <i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i> Mamíferos: <i>Santamarta mysrufodorsalis</i> , <i>Thomaso mysmonochromos</i> , <i>Proechimysmincae</i>
Alto de Oso	AZE	Anfibios: <i>Pristimantis albericoi</i>
Serranía de los Paraguas	IBA	Aves: <i>Penelopeperspicax</i> , <i>Bangsiaaureocincta</i> , <i>Dysithamnusoccidentalis</i> , <i>Oreothraupisarremonops</i>
Parque Natural Regional Páramo del Duende	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Centrolene heloderma</i> , <i>Pristimantis chrysops</i> Aves: <i>Leptositta cabranickii</i>
Bosque de San Antonio/Km 18	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Strabomantis ruizi</i> Aves: <i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
Región del Alto Calima	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Gastrotheca angustifrons</i> Aves: <i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>
Parque Nacional Natural Munchique	IBA / AZE	Anfibios: <i>Colostethus alacris</i> , <i>Atelopus famelicus</i> , <i>Atelopus longibrachius</i> , <i>Gastrotheca catrachycephs</i> , <i>Pristimantis cacao</i> Aves: <i>Eriocnemis mirabilis</i> , <i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i>
Munchique Sur	Nueva	Anfibios: <i>Atelopus famelicus</i> Aves: <i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i> , <i>Eriocnemis mirabilis</i>
Serranía del Pinche	AZE	Aves: <i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i>
Reserva Natural La Planada	IBA / AZE	Anfibios: <i>Pristimantis siopelus</i> , <i>Pristimantis sulculus</i> Aves: <i>Oreothraupi sarremonops</i> , <i>Glauucidium nubicola</i> , <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>
Reserva Natural Río Ñambí	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Pristimantissiopelus</i> Aves: <i>Neomorphus radiolosus</i> , <i>Penelope ortonii</i>

Ecuador		
Abra de Zamora	AZE	Anfibios: <i>Gastrotheca psychrophila</i> , <i>Pristimantis balionotus</i> , <i>Pristimantis percultus</i> , <i>Telmatobius cirrhacelis</i>
Alrededores de Amaluza	New	Anfibios: <i>Atelopus nepiozomus</i> , <i>Pristimantis baryecuus</i> , <i>Pristimantis pycnodermis</i> , <i>Hyloscirtus pacha</i> , <i>Hyloxalus peculiaris</i> , <i>Hyloxalus pumilus</i> Reptiles: <i>Stenocercus festae</i> Mamíferos: <i>Oreonax flavicauda</i>
Bosque Protector Alto Nangaritza	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Atelopus pachydermus</i> Aves: <i>Hemitriccus cinnamomeipectus</i> , <i>Pyrrhura albipectus</i>
Cordillera del Cóndor	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Atelopusboulengeri</i> , <i>Pristimantis proserpens</i> , <i>Oreobates simmonsii</i> , <i>Centrolene condor</i> , <i>Hyloxalus mystax</i> Aves: <i>Leptosittaca branickii</i> , <i>Pyrrhura albipectus</i> , <i>Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron</i> , <i>Touitstictopterus</i> Mamíferos: <i>Caenolestes condorensis</i>
Corredor Awacachi	IBA	Aves: <i>Micrastur plumbeus</i> , <i>Neomorphus radiolosus</i> , <i>Attila torridus</i>
Intag-Toisán	IBA	Aves: <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>
Los Bancos-Mlilpe	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Strabomantis helonotus</i> Aves: <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i> , <i>Vireo masteri</i>
Maquipucuna-Río Guayllabamba	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Hyloxalus maquipucuna</i> Aves: <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i> , <i>Glaucidium nubicola</i> , <i>Grallaria gigantea</i> , <i>Grallaria alleni</i>
Mindo and western foothills of Volcan Pichincha	IBA/ AZE	Anfibios: <i>Pristimantis hamiotae</i> , <i>Pristimantis sobetes</i> , <i>Pristimantis luteolateralis</i> , <i>Pristimantis dissimulatus</i> , <i>Pristimantis eugeniae</i> , <i>Hyloxalus maquipucuna</i> , <i>Centrolene ballux</i> Reptiles: <i>Riama oculata</i> , <i>Atractus modestus</i> Aves: <i>Eriocnemis nigrivestis</i> , <i>Glaucidium nubicola</i> , <i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i> , <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i> , <i>Grallaria alleni</i> , <i>Grallaria gigantea</i> Mamíferos: <i>Mindomys hammondi</i>
Río Caoní	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Strabomantis helonotus</i> Aves: <i>Dacnis berlepschi</i>
Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Atelopus coynei</i> , <i>Hyloxalus toachi</i> , <i>Pristimantis degener</i> , <i>Pristimantis tenebrionis</i> , <i>Agalychnis litodryas</i> Reptiles: <i>Riama oculata</i> Aves: <i>Eriocnemis nigrivestis</i> , <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i> Mamíferos: <i>Mindomys hammondi</i> , <i>Lonchophylla orcesi</i>
Territorio Étnico Awá y alrededores	IBA	Anfibios: <i>Andino phrynecolomai</i> , <i>Pristimantis colomai</i> , <i>Pristimantis degener</i> Aves: <i>Ara ambiguus</i> , <i>Penelope ortoni</i> , <i>Vireo masteri</i> , <i>Neomorphus radiolosus</i>
Peru		
7 km East of Chachapoyas	AZE	Anfibios: <i>Atelopus epikeisthos</i>
Abra Pardo de Miguel	AZE	Anfibios: <i>Telmatobius necopinus</i>
Carpish	AZE	Anfibios: <i>Gastrotheca zeugocystis</i> , <i>Phrynopus kauneorum</i> , <i>Rhinella chavin</i> , <i>Telmatobius punctatus</i>
Carpish	IBA	Plantas: <i>Fuchsia ceracea</i> , <i>Inga augustii</i> , <i>Sanchezia dasia</i> , <i>Sanchezia ferreyrae</i> Anfibios: <i>Gastrotheca zeugocystis</i> , <i>Phrynopus kauneorum</i> , <i>Rhinella chavin</i> , <i>Telmatobius punctatus</i> , <i>Phrynopus dagmarae</i> , <i>Phrynopus horstpauli</i> Aves: <i>Buthraupis aureodorsalis</i> , <i>Chaetocercus bombus</i> , <i>Doliornis sclateri</i> , <i>Hemispingus rufosuperciliaris</i> Mamíferos: <i>Marmosops juninensis</i>
Cordillera de Colán	IBA	Plantas: <i>Passiflora amazonica</i> , <i>Nasa colanii</i> Anfibios: <i>Centrolene lemniscatum</i> , <i>Centrolene muelleri</i> , <i>Hyloxalus</i>

		<i>aeruginosus, Hyloxalus mittermeieri, Pristimantis cuneirostris, Pristimantis infraguttatus, ristimantis karcharias</i> Aves: <i>Grallaricula ochraceifrons, Poecilatriccus luluae</i> Mamíferos: <i>Callicebus oenanthe, Oreonax flavicauda</i>
Cordillera de Colán	AZE	Anfibios: <i>Telmatobius colanensis</i>
Kosnipata Carabaya	New	Plantas: <i>Passiflora cuzcoensis</i> Anfibios: <i>Hyloscirtus antoniochoai, Atelopus erythropus, Bryophryne cophites</i> Mamíferos: <i>Isotrix barbarabrownae</i>
Rio Utcubamba	IBA / AZE	Aves: <i>Loddigesia mirabilis, Leptosittaca branickii, Picumnus steindachneri, Thripophaga berlepschi</i>
San Jose de Lourdes	IBA	Aves: <i>Helianthus regalis, Patagioenas oenops</i>

¹KBA origin provided to prevent confusion when IBAs and AZE sites have the same name but different boundaries. English names are provided in Appendix 4 of the Ecosystem Profile.

Annex 5. Current and closed CEPF Projects in Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru

Ecuador

Corridor	KBA	Project/Duration	Grantee	Expected Impacts / Description
Corredor Cotacachi Awá	Territorio Awá y alrededores (ECU 70)	Fostering Altitudinal Connectivity and Conservation in the Cotacachi – Awa Conservation Corridor of Ecuador August 2017-July 2019	Fundación ALTROPICO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved protection and management of the Cotacachi - Awá Corridor that includes the Key Biodiversity Areas ECU 70, through the establishment of the Altitudinal Biocorridor and the interconnectivity between the Awá Territory, Golondrinas Protected Forest and the Ecological Reserve of the Angel. 2. 4,000 ha of forests declared as community conservation areas within the Awá Territory (ECU 70), form internal corridors and enter the Socio Bosque Program. 3. 50,000 USD leveraged through the leadership of the Awá Centers Federation (FCAE) and its communities for the conservation, territorial management and strengthening of the indigenous organization (ECU 70). 4. 45,000 ha has been declared as a Conservation and Sustainable Use Area (ACUS) in the province of Carchi (Cotacachi - Awá Corridor) and are incorporated by the Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador (MAE) within the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP). 5. The provincial ordinance of the creation of the Area of Conservation and Sustainable Use (ACUS) has been approved by the Council of the Provincial Government of Carchi. 6. Better protection of the water recharge's areas in the Conservation and Sustainable Use Area (ACUS Cotacachi - Awá Corridor). 7. 250,000 ha of indigenous, public and private conservation areas, under better management through the figure of the ACUS and the Altitudinal Chiles - Chical Biocorridor, in the Cotacachi - Awá Conservation Corridor. 8. Trigger species of Key Biodiversity Areas - CBA, such as: <i>Atelopus coynei</i>, <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>; better protected by strengthening the territorial management of 250,000 ha (Biocorredor Altitudinal Chiles - Chical). 9. 2 subnational and 10 local governments, 2 public institutions, 2 indigenous and civil society organizations work together to conserve these important areas in the Altitudinal Chiles - Chical Biocorridor.
Corredor Awacachi (ECU 28)		Promoting the protection of water ecosystem services in San Lorenzo Municipality as a Vehicle to Strengthen Legal Protection and Multisectorial Collaboration to Conserve Awacachi Key Biodiversity Area in Ecuador July 2017 - December 2018	FAUNA Y FLORA INTERNACIONAL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awacachi is legally a Conservation Area with an effective management and, in collaboration with the municipal government of San Lorenzo, protects its water sources and promotes strategic articulations for the creation of a water fund. 2. The Municipality of San Lorenzo (MSL) has the legal framework (Municipal Ordinance) to create the Municipal System of Conservation Areas for the conservation of water sources and / or biodiversity and includes a fund raising mechanism that contributes to a

				<p>regional water fund.</p> <p>3. 10,000 ha of the Awacachi Corridor (CA) are designated as the Municipal Conservation Area of San Lorenzo.</p> <p>4. Awacachi has a collaboration platform for conservation and management conformed by the Ministry of Environment, MSL, FFI and NCI, which meets periodically.</p> <p>5. Increase by 20% of the number of people of the six communities in the area of influence of the CA that support the Municipal Conservation Area.</p> <p>6. The MSL has at least 3 staff trained for the evaluation of ecosystem services and declarations of Municipal Conservation Areas.</p>
	Intág-Toisán (ECU 34)	<p>Strengthening Community Management for the Sustainable Development and Conservation of Intag Toisan Key Biodiversity Area of Ecuador</p> <p>July 2017 - September 2018</p>	FUNDACIÓN PRODECI A FAVOR DE LOS DERECHOS CIUDADANO	<p>1. The Intag-Toisán Municipal Conservation and Sustainable Use Area is managed participatively through the execution of programs and projects for the conservation of ecosystem services, contributing to the sustainable development of the communities.</p> <p>2. Increase from 18,000 to 122,782 ha of the Municipal Protected Area Intag-Toisán through the creation of a municipal ordinance in the category of: "Municipal Conservation and Sustainable Use Area Intag - Toisán - ACUS-MIT".</p> <p>3. A Management Plan approved participatively by the communities and GADs in the area, until April 2018.</p> <p>4. A Management and Development Council (CGD) of ACUS-MIT composed of 21 representatives of civil society, trained for the management of ACUS and forming part of the Cantonal Assembly in September 2018.</p> <p>5. Six local ecotourism organizations increase the number of visitors by at least 20% as a strategy for the development of ACUS-MIT by June 2018.</p>
Corredor Noroeste del Pichincha	<p>Los Bancos-Milpe (ECU 41)</p> <p>Maquipucuna-Río Guayllabamba (ECU 43)</p> <p>Mindo y faldas occidentales del volcán Pichincha (ECU 44)</p>	<p>Strengthening Management and Participatory Planning in three Key Biodiversity Areas within the Quito Metropolitan District in Ecuador</p> <p>July 2017 - June 2018</p>	CONSORCIO PARA EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE DE LA ECORREGION ANDINA-CONDESAN	<p>1. The key biodiversity areas of Los Bancos-Milpe, Maquipucuna-Río Guayllabamba and Mindo and western slopes of the Pichincha volcano maintain their biodiversity, improving the management capacity of conservation areas in the northwest of the Metropolitan District of Quito (DMQ).</p> <p>2. 40,900 ha in the KBAs of Los Bancos-Milpe, Maquipucuna-Río Guayllabamba and Mindo and western slopes of the Pichincha volcano are protected as metropolitan conservation areas of the MDQ.</p> <p>3. Management Plan for the conservation and sustainable use area Pachijal adopted by territorial actors (Municipality of Quito, Chocó Andino, Parishes) and 9 local communities until June 2018.</p> <p>4. At least USD 60,000 are channeled to finance actions in the metropolitan conservation areas through agreements with public or private actors until June 2018.</p>
	Maquipucuna – Río Guayllabamba (ECU43)	Strengthening Community Management of Yunguilla - Santa Lucia Conservation and Sustainable Use Area in Ecuador	CORPORACIÓN MICROEMPRESARIAL YUNGUILLA CMY	<p>1. Consolidated the conservation actions of the ACUS Yunguilla - Santa Lucia as a functional contribution to the natural corridor in the upper basin of the Guayllabamba river, part of the Tropical Andes Hotspot.</p> <p>2. Around 8,000 hectares of the cloud forest ecosystem legally protected and conserved under community</p>

		July 2017 - June 2018		management schemes. 3. 8,000 hectares of ACUS territory Yunguilla has an updated management plan, developed with a broader territorial approach that includes the territory of the community of Santa Lucía.
Corredor Córdor-Kutukú-Palanda	Cordillera del Córdor (ECU 27)	Strengthening Protection and Improving Management in Shuar Arutam Territory in Cordillera del Córdor Ecuador July 2017 - October 2018	CORPORACION ECOPAR	<p>1. The new protected area of Cordillera del Córdor is administered through a management committee with representatives of the Shuar Arutam Peoples, Ministry of the Environment, and at least three local governments.</p> <p>2. Declaration of a protected area of at least 80,000 hectares of Shuar Arutam territory by the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>3. There is a management and financial sustainability plan designed through a community participatory process.</p> <p>4. The population of at least 50 communities settled in the territory of the PSHA knows about the declaration and management plan of the protected area in the Cordillera del Córdor and environmental legislation that supports it thank to the process of socialization and training of leaders.</p> <p>5. A baseline of the trigger species of the CBA of amphibians: <i>Atelopus boulengeri</i>, <i>Pristimantis proserpens</i>, <i>Oreobates simmonsii</i>, <i>Centrolene condor</i>, <i>Hyloxalus mystax</i>; birds: <i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>, <i>Pyrrhura albipectus</i>, <i>Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron</i>, <i>Touit stictopterus</i>; and mammal: <i>Caenolestes condorensis</i> is used for monitoring.</p> <p>6. Papers on the importance of the Cordillera del Córdor published in a widely distributed media to socialize the importance of protecting this geographical area.</p> <p>7. The declaration as a protected area of the Cordillera del Córdor in the territory of the PSHA will allow protecting biodiversity and reducing threats to ecosystems in at least 80,000 hectares.</p>
	Bosque Protector Alto Nangaritza (ECU 9)	Securing Legal Protection of Alto Nangaritza Forest Reserve in Ecuador July 2017 - December 2018	Fundación NATURALEZA Y CULTURA INTERNACIONAL	<p>1. Extension of 4,000 ha of the Cerro Plateado Reserve and the official recognition of the ancestral use of this territory in favor of the Shuar Nayump Center in the Nayump-Ciudad Perdida sector in the Alto Nangaritza conservation area (ECU 9), until December 2018</p> <p>2. The declaration of the Protected Area Amuicha Entsa with 8,000 hectares in the Condor-Kutuku-Palanda corridor until December 2018 is obtained.</p> <p>3. 15 community leaders, representatives of Local governments and civil society have participated in training events and exchange of experiences and constitute a local network and adopt collective agreements for the management of territories, until December 2018.</p> <p>4. The forest cover of 12,000 ha of threatened ecosystems of the Alto Nangaritza Protective Forest is conserved.</p> <p>5. 250,000 ha of the corridor between the Podocarpus National Park, Nangaritza and the Cordillera del Córdor will maintain their connectivity.</p> <p>6. The forest cover protecting the water sources for human consumption of 9,000 inhabitants of the Timbara, Cumaratza and San Carlos de las Minas parishes is</p>

				protected by the declaration of the Amuicha Entsa Parish Reserve. 7. The Ministry of the Environment, the Shuar indigenous communities and the local GADs effectively manage the conservation of the Nangaritz Alto Protective Forest.
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Bolivia

Corridor	KBA	Project/Duration	Grantee	Expected Impacts / Description
Madid - Pilon Lajas - Cotapata	BOL37	Strengthening T'smane Mosetenes Regional Council to Manage Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Communal Land in Bolivia Jul 2016 - Dec 2018	Consejo Regional T'smane Mosetenes Pilon Lajas - CRTM	Promote the integrated management of Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory through the updating and implementation of the management plan and life plan of the T'smane Mosetenes Indigenous People, strengthening of the legal and administrative capacities of the Regional Council of the T'smane Mosetenes, and establishment of a women's group dedicated to improved land management.
	BOL5, 37	Capacity Building to Reduce the Impact of Mining in the Polylepis Forests of Apolobamba, Madidi, and Pilon Lajas Protected Areas of Bolivia Jul 2016- Dec 2018	Wildlife Conservation Society - WCS	Mitigate the environmental impacts of mining occurring legally inside three protected areas: Madidi, Apolobamba and Pilon Lajasthrough the application of best practices in the operations of legal mines. Specifically, the grant will assess current mining practices in the protected areas, build the technical capacity of miners and park guards to adopt and monitor these best practices, support pilot projects for environmentally sustainable mining, and strengthen local management committees to oversee these operations.
	BOL5, 13	Strengthening Local Capacities to Conserve Polylepis Forests and their Threatened Biodiversity in Madidi and Cotapata National Parks in Bolivia Jul 2016-Jun 2018	Asociación Civil Armonía - ARMONIA	Conserve highly threatened Polylepis forests and globally threatened species that live in these high Andean Mountain habitats. The project focus is on: an integrated program to support reforestation with Polylepis and native trees; demand reduction for fuelwood through provision of efficient cook stoves to local communities; monitoring and action plan development to protect the ecosystems of Polylepis and the globally threatened species of these forests; and supporting the development of complementary projects for local development.
	BOL12, 13	Assessing the Status of the Endemic Amphibian <i>P. bisignatus</i> in Cotapata and Coroico Key Biodiversity Areas of Bolivia Aug 2016 - may 2017	Centro de Estudios en Biología Teórica y Aplicada - BIOTA	Assess the presence and status of the endemic and Endangered amphibian <i>Pristimantis bisignatus</i> to determine conservation priorities and actions for its conservation in the key biodiversity areas of Coroico (BOL12) and Parque Nacional Cotapata (BOL13). This grant will also conduct outreach to local stakeholders.
	BOL13	Conserving Cotapata National Park by Promoting the Chasquimaratón Pre-Colombian Trail in Bolivia Jun 2016 - Aug 2017	Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ecología - FUNDECO	Promote ecotourism, increase environmental and cultural awareness, and generate community revenues by holding the Chasquimaratón, a historical trekking competition along the pre-Colombian road network of Cotapata National Park. The grant funds logistical preparation, trail improvement, establishment of a multi-stakeholder alliance, community engagement, public education, media outreach, and environmental protection and safety plans.
	BOL12, BOL13,	Promoting Reciprocal Watershed Agreements for Biodiversity Conservation in	Fundación Natura Bolivi	Support the protection of water sources in the Coroico, Caranavi and Yanacachi municipalities through municipal-level legal instruments. In these same municipalities, new

		27 communities of the Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata Conservation Corridor of Bolivia Jul 2017-Dec 2019		municipal protected areas will cover 20,000 hectares in or near four priority Key Biodiversity Areas. Three municipal water funds will be set up, one in each municipality, integrating annually US\$10,000 of local funding in these three funds.
	BOL13 - sector Guanay	Management Planning and Protection for Biodiversity Conservation and Watershed Management of Cotapata Key Biodiversity Area in Bolivia Jun 2017-Sep 2018	Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical	Conduct participatory planning processes to identify new protected areas for biodiversity conservation and territorial management in the Cotapata Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) based on the identification of ecosystem functions in six communities through communal agreements involving at least 60 families. Establish a pilot communal conservation area of approximately 15,000 hectares in the Guanay municipality. This experience will be shared with municipalities involved in four priority KBAs.
	BOL13	Identifying Conservation Priorities with Local Participation in Cotapata Key Biodiversity Area in Bolivia Jul 2017 - 2018	Conservación Internacional Bolivia	Working in close partnership with the Commonwealth of Northern La Paz Municipalities (another CEPF grantee), lay the technical foundation and conduct stakeholder outreach to strengthen protection and sustainable land-use of Cotapata Key Biodiversity Area. The grant supports baseline biological and socio-economic assessments, consultations with local communities and governments for zoning and conservation site identification, and preparation of technical designs as required for declaration of conservation and sustainable use zones in the KBA.

Colombia

Corridor	KBA	Project/Duration	Grantee	Expected Impacts / Description
Corredor Paraguas Munchique	COL80	Establishing a Protected Area in Alto y Bajo Calima Key Biodiversity Area in the Cauca Valley of Colombia Jul 2016 - Oct 2017	Fundación Trópico	Establish a new protected area under Colombia's National System of Protected Areas as a strategy to prevent mining and hydrocarbons exploitation in the Alto y Bajo Calima Key Biodiversity Area. Undertake baseline technical and socio-economic studies and build the capacity of local indigenous and campesino communities to participate in conservation efforts by establishing a co-management committee, preparing a management plan and developing a financing strategy for the new park
Corredor Paraguas Munchique	COL 106, 75, 4 y 67	Constructing Participatory Conservation Plans for Four Globally Threatened Species in the Paraguas - Munchique Conservation Corridor of the Tropical Andes in Colombia Jul 2016 - Jun 2018	Asociación Calidris	Develop and implement conservation plans for four globally threatened bird species. More specifically, the grant will fund population and ecological studies, design conservation plans with community participation, and raise awareness of the importance of species conservation
Corredor Paraguas Munchique	COL106	Planning the Paraguas - Munchique Conservation Corridor Birding Trail in Colombia - Phase I Jul 2016 - Sep 2017	Asociación Calidris	Lay the groundwork for the Paraguas–Munchique Western Colombia Birding Trail to serve as a major destination for birdwatchers. Help local communities derive economic benefits from biodiversity conservation. The project will fund field work, trail design, community outreach, the establishment of a multi-stakeholder alliance, marketing and fundraising.

Corredor Paraguas Munchique	COL4 y 106	Strengthening a Model for Community Conservation in the Serrania de los Paraguas of Colombia Jul 2016 - Jun 2019	Corporación Serraniagua	Strengthen and replicate Colombia's premier private reserve network, Serrania de los Paraguas, by supporting corridor-level conservation monitoring and planning. Create new private and public protected areas, strengthen co-management arrangements with the government, create payment for ecosystem service schemes for sustainable funding, promote environmentally sustainable products, and support environmental education and outreach to new areas
Corredor Paraguas Munchique	COL 109	Management and Species Recovery Planning in the Serranía del Pinche Key Biodiversity Area of Colombia Aug 2017 - Aug 2018	Ecohabitats	Strengthen conservation of Serranía del Pinche by supporting a consultative planning process involving local stakeholders to update the KBA's management plan, by undertaking ecological studies to identify priorities to expand the protected area, by developing a conservation plan to safeguard the endemic bird <i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i> , and by supporting a sustainable financing strategy
Corredor Paraguas-Munchique	COL 7	Multi-Stakeholder Management Planning and Governance Strengthening for the San Antonio Key Biodiversity Area in Colombia Jul 2017 - Aug 2018	Biodiversa	Work with 20 stakeholders in the design of a governance strategy for the Bosque de San Antonio Key Biodiversity Area. More than 4,500 hectares of forest reserves (Cerro-Dapa Carisucio, Cali and Bitaco) will have a strategic and monitoring plan to integrate climate change criteria into their management planning. By the project's end, strategies for financial sustainability will be agreed upon and in implementation. Key species focused on in biodiversity assessments include the Endangered <i>Strabomantis ruizi</i> and cerulean warbler (<i>Setophagacerulea</i>)
Corredor Paraguas-Munchique	COL 75	Strengthening Legal Protection and Connectivity for Paramo del Duende KBA in Colombia – Phase I Jun 2017 - Apr 2018	FEDENA	Conduct biological and socioeconomic assessments and stakeholder outreach to plan for the establishment of biological corridors for Páramo del Duende National Park, to include considerations for conserving three globally endangered species. This grant will lay the basis for establishment of new protected areas and conservation agreements.
Corredor Cotacachí-Awá	COL 88	Preparation of a Management Plan for the Planada Nature Reserve in the Pialapi Pueblo Indigenous Reserve Jun 2017 - Dec 2018	Resguardo Indígena Pialapí Pueblo Viejo	Prepare a management plan for the La Planada Nature Reserve and its environs in the Pialapi Pueblo Viejo Ethnic Territory of southwest Colombia in concordance with the Awa People's cosmovision, strengthen administrative structures and capacities of Awa Indigenous Reserve managers, build sustainable financing mechanisms, and prepare conservation action plans for five globally endangered species.
Corredor Cotacachí-Awa	COL 91	Preparation of a Participatory Management Plan for Río Ñambí Nature Reserve – Colombia Jun 2017 - Dec 2018	Fundación Ecológica Los Colibríes de Altaquer	Prepare a management plan for Río Ñambí Nature Reserve in southwest Colombia through community consultation and build the capacity of the community authority responsible for the reserve's management. Products will include an approved management plan for this site covering 1,400 has., a sustainable financing plan, a conservation plan for three globally threatened species, and a proposal to expand the protected area. Strategic Direction: 1 Improve protection and management of 36 priority KBAs to create and maintain local support for conservation and to mitigate key threats.

Perú

Corridor	KBA	Project/Duration	Grantee	Expected Impacts / Description
Cóndor-Kutuku-Palanda	San José de Lourdes (PER86)	Evaluation and conservation planning to protect globally threatened birds in the San José de Lourdes KBA, Peru. July 2017 - Nov 2017	Practical Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Evaluation of the presence of Patagioenas oenops and Heliangelius regalis in the PER86 KBA and determination of their homerange and habitat. 2) PER86 cartographic maps to identify possible habitat of the prioritized species. 3) Action plan for the conservation of birds, habitat and biodiversity management in the PER86 KBA.
Noreste de Perú	Cordillera de Colán (PER29)	Strengthening the Participation of Awajún Indigenous People and Campesinos to Conserve the Colan Mountain Range of Peru. Jul 2016 - Ago 2017	Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza - APECO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establishment of a conservation concession administered in the Aramango community, neighbours to the SN Cordillera de Colán and RC Chayu Nain. 2) 40 ha of agroforestry cocoa increases its production and marketing in 10% through friendly techniques of agronomic management 3) A management plan and a protection plan for the Copallín ACP 4) Zoning for Special Use in the Southern Zone of the Cordillera de Colan National Sanctuary
	Río Utcubamba (PER84)	Strengthening Management and Financial Sustainability of Five Protected Areas in the Northeast Corridor of Peru. Jul 2016 -Jun 2017	Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos -ECOAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Three management plans approved for the Yambrasbamba, Shipasbamba and Pomacochas ACP. 2) Protection Plans for five ACP (Monte P'uyo, San Lorenzo, Alto Shipasbamba, Arroyo Negro and Copal-Cuilungo) 3) Update of the marketing plan for Yambrasbamba, Pomacochas and Shipasbamba, to strengthen the participation of local tour operators. 4) Coordination with local tour operators in the Amazonas and San Martin regions, to promote 5 ACP as a tourist destination and include them the within programs managed by CONAVE and PROMPERÚ.
	En el corredor	Strengthening Community and Private Conservation in the Northeast Conservation Corridor of Peru. Jul 2016 - Jun 2018	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental - SPDA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Legal support on issues related to private conservation 2) Analysis of the current legal framework for private conservation as well as suggestions for conservation policy and incentives required to improve the legal framework (at least 3 new regulations proposed). 3) Support to DBA RED to plan projects and raise funds. 4) Development of a marketing plan for ecotourism and DBA RED
		Communal forest conservation in the Northeastern Conservation Corridor in Peru Mar 2017 - Feb 2018	Yunkawasi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Expansion of at least 500 hectares of ACP Hierba Buena del Corosha - Allpayacu and the creation of an ACP for the community of Chisquilla (2000 ha). 2) Management plan for each of the two ACP 3) Tourism development plan for each of the two ACP 4) Research and monitoring of priority species conservation
Carpish-Yanachaga	Carpish (PER17/18)	Establishment of Three Protected Areas in Carpish Montane Forest of Carpish - Yanachaga Conservation Corridor in Peru Jul 2016 - Dec 2017	Nature and Culture International - NCI Perú	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Around 124,000 hectares of the proposed Bosque Montano de Carpish ACR are approved by the SERNANP and have funding committed for its management. 2) Management Plan for Bosque Montano de Carpish ACR 3) Creation of two Private Conservation Areas in the Incacocha and Sogobamba communities 4) Two management plans for the created ACP
Cordillera de Vilcanota	Kosnipata-Carabaya (PER44)	Strategy Development to Promote Ecotourism in Western Kosñipata-Carabaya Key Biodiversity Area of Peru Jul 2016 - Jun 2017	Ayuda para Vida Silvestre Amenazada Sociedad Zoológica de Francfort Peru - AVISA SZF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A participatory strategic plan for tourism development in the Acjanaco - Atalaya Corridor sector Oeste of the Kosñipata ACB 2) Creation of a network of operators and local tourism ventures of the Acjanaco - Atalaya corridor involving local actors from the public and private sector.

		<p>Promoting Tourism in the Kosñipata-Carabaya KBA - Peru Phase II</p> <p>July 2017 - June 2018</p>	<p>Ayuda para Vida Silvestre Amenazada Sociedad Zoológica de Francfort Perú - AVISA SZF</p>	<p>1) Improvement and implementation of ecotourism-oriented signposts in the Acjanaco-Atalaya sector.</p> <p>2) Marketing Plan for the tourism corridor Acjanaco - Atalaya.</p> <p>3) Field guide on biodiversity (flora, fauna, ecosystems) and cultural attractions.</p> <p>4) Strengthening of the Association of Tourism Service Providers "Kosñipata - Manu".</p>
		<p>Mainstreaming conservation strategies into Municipal Planning or the Kosñipata-Carabaya KBA in Peru</p> <p>July 2017 - Aug 2018</p>	<p>ProNaturaleza</p>	<p>1) Information on threat status and territorial occupation within the Kosñipata -Carabaya KBA.</p> <p>2) Plan for the use and conservation of the Kosñipata - Carabaya KBA.</p> <p>3) Four municipal agreements (Kosñipata, Paucartambo, Camanti and Madre de Dios) and 02 with protected areas (Manu National Park and Amarakaeri Communal Reserve) for the implementation of the Plan.</p>

Multi-Country

Corridor	KBA	Project/Duration	Grantee	Expected Impacts / Description
Multi-Country (All priority corridors)	Multi-Country (All priority KBAs)	<p>Conserving Threatened Species in the Tropical Andes</p> <p>July 2017 -Dec 2019</p>	<p>International Union for the Conservation of Nature- IUCN</p>	<p>Better conservation of the threatened species of the Tropical Andes hotspot based on the filling of high priority information gaps and updating of the Biodiversity Key Areas (KBA).</p> <p>1- By December 2018, a professional from each country will be trained to compile information for the evaluation of species extinction risk, online data entry and the identification and delimitation of KBA.</p> <p>2- By December 2018, the extinction risk of at least 500 species of Tropical Andes endemic plants (those prioritized in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile) is assessed using the IUCN Red List Criteria and Categories.</p> <p>3- By December 2018, at least 25 scientific experts have participated in the plant species assessment workshop and become familiar with the application of the IUCN Red List Criteria and Categories.</p> <p>4- By July 2019, the KBAs of the Tropical Andes are updated including existing plants, reptiles and KBAs, with the participation of at least 80 interested representatives from all countries where the project is developed.</p> <p>5- By December 2019, the KBA forms identified and delimited in the Tropical Andes are entered into the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas.</p> <p>6- The governments of the four countries involved (Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia) use the results of the Red List and the KBAs for National Biodiversity Action Plans and Strategies and compliance with international conventions.</p> <p>7- Local governments and national and international NGOs use information derived from the project for conservation planning, establishment of protected areas and sustainable development activities.</p>