

Table 2. Vilcabamba – Amboro Manabi Conservation Corridor Logical Framework for Consolidation

Objective	Targets	Means of Verification
Reinforce and sustain the conservation gains achieved as a result of previous CEPF investment in the Vilcabamba – Amboro Conservation Corridor.	12.3 million hectares located in key biodiversity areas with strengthened protection and management.	Grantee performance reports and Protected Areas Tracking Tool (SP1 METT)
	\$2,000,000 leveraged	Final project reports
	28,400 hectares in production landscapes with improved management for biodiversity conservation	Grantee performance reports and Productive Landscape Tracking Tool (SP2 METT)
	Twelve stakeholder networks strengthened to support long-term conservation action by mitigating threats from road construction, and replicating and scaling up CEPF successes.	Grantee performance reports and Annual Portfolio Overview Reports
Intermediate Outcomes	Targets	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 1: A. Conservation and human welfare considerations are fully incorporated into infrastructure and development plans for the VACC, particularly in areas impacted by the two highways. B. Donor collaboration and coordination achieved to fulfill conservation goals.</p> <p>\$610,000</p>	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 Corredor Norte road construction projects.	Grantee performance reports and Annual Portfolio Overview Reports
	One public-private partnerships between road construction company, government, and civil society to mainstream biodiversity into road construction and maintenance.	Grantee performance reports

<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, Amaraeri, Bahuaja Sonene, Alto Purus, Pilon Lajas, Madidi, Apolobamba, and Manuripi.</p> <p>\$490,000</p>	<p>Eight KBAs demonstrate improvements in their protection and management:</p> <p>2,746,900 ha – Tambopata National Reserve 402,335 ha -Amaraeri Communal Reserve 1,091,416 ha -Bahuaja Sonene National Park 2,510,694 ha - Alto Purus National Park 400,000 ha - Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve 1.895.750 ha - Madidi National Park 483,743 ha – Apolobamba Integrated Management Natural Area 1,884,375 ha - Manuripi Amazonian National Wildlife Reserve</p>	<p>Grantee performance reports and Protected Areas Tracking Tool (SP1 METT)</p>
	<p>100% of targeted communities involved in sustainable use projects demonstrate tangible socioeconomic benefits.</p>	<p>Grantee performance reports</p>
	<p>Five projects enable effective stewardship by indigenous and local communities for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.</p>	<p>Grantee performance reports</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>\$550,000</p>	<p>Three sustainable financing mechanisms established and/or strengthened with initial capital secured.</p>	<p>Grantee performance reports</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Forest cover is maintained in strategic locations in the Castaña and Malinowsky Conservation Corridors.</p> <p>\$385,000</p>	<p>Two sub-corridors under improved governance and management for sustainable development through achievement of key conservation milestones.</p>	<p>Grantee performance reports</p>
	<p>Two projects located outside protected areas integrate biodiversity conservation in management practices.</p>	<p>Grantee performance reports</p>