



**FIFTH CALL FOR PROJECTS IN THE TROPICAL ANDES BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT
To fund conservation initiatives in Peru and Colombia, and Multiple Country Projects**

**CALL TO PRESENT SMALL AND LARGE GRANTS
IN PERU AND COLOMBIA, AND MULTI COUNTRY PROPOSALS**

Launch date for the Call: **October 6th 2016**
Submission Deadline: **November 16th 2016**

Further information regarding this Call can be found in:

<http://www.cepf.net/grants/apply/Pages/default.aspx>

CEPF invites local communities, indigenous peoples groups and other civil society organizations to apply for small and large grants, in the context of this Call

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1. BACKGROUND.....	1
2. CALL	1
2.1. Objective of the Call	2
2.2. CEPF's niche of work	2
2.3. Funding Priorities	3
2.3.1. Strategic Directions and Investment Priorities	3
2.3.2. Priorities at Corridor and KBA level.....	5
2.4. Eligibility Criteria	11
2.4.1. Applicant Eligibility	11
2.4.2. Non Eligible Activities.....	11
2.4.3. Financing	11
2.4.4. Duration	11
2.5. Evaluation Criteria	11
2.5.1. Technical and Strategic Criteria	12
2.5.2. Social and Environmental Safeguards.....	12
2.6. Application Process	13
2.6.1. Process for applying for a small grant.....	13
2.6.2. Process for applying for a large grant	14
2.6.3. Further Information and Assistance	14

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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 an environmental partner from Ecuador to be appointed. 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.

2. CALL

FUNDESNAPE, PROFONANPE, and Patrimonio Natural as Regional Implementation Team for CEPF in the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot, open the fifth call for Letters of Inquiry (LOI) from civil society organizations for small and large grants for conservation projects in Peru, Colombia and multiple country projects.

**This present Call is open for Peru, Colombia and Multiple Country Proposals.
In October 2016, CEPF expects to launch a Call for Proposals for Ecuador.**

2.1. Objective of the Call

To encourage local indigenous, afro-descendent and environmental civil society groups to be effective advocates and facilitators of multi-stakeholder approaches that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the Tropical Andes Hotspot through financing projects within the framework of CEPF's Strategic Directions and Investment Priorities of the Ecosystem Profile.

2.2. CEPF's niche of work

The ecosystem profile finds that the Tropical Andes Hotspot is at an important juncture, as unprecedented economic growth based on extractive industries and infrastructure expansion brings the promise of development to millions of people, but also come with potentially large environmental and social costs.

Given this imperative, CEPF works to ensure that the Andes' outstanding biodiversity and ecosystem services are conserved in its highest priority areas, while promoting development approaches that are compatible with environmental and social sustainability. Through its grants, CEPF seeks to build bridges between biodiversity conservation and economic development objectives, based on stakeholders' needs and aspirations, within a framework of development compatible with conservation.

CEPF supports civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and afro-descendants, in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and ecological functions in local, regional and national policies and programs, as well as in private sector plans. Grants strengthen policies and programs within the following sectors: tourism, mining, agriculture, infrastructure and climate change. When necessary, CEPF supports assessments and public inquiries to identify priorities and opportunities for action as well as for developing strategies that lead to conservation outcomes. CEPF does not fund basic research that does not clearly lead to conservation actions. Grants enhance awareness among decision makers about the benefits and cost effectiveness of biodiversity conservation and the values of ecosystems functions considered vital for economic development, human wellbeing and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Whenever possible, CEPF grants seek to incorporate two crosscutting themes: i) mainstreaming resilience to climate change and ii) strengthening capacities of local indigenous, afro-descendent and mestizo communities.

On climate change, CEPF also supports innovative demonstration and small-scale projects related to climate change in or near KBAs that illustrate the benefits of conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functions for adaptation and mitigation.

In relation to indigenous peoples, peasants and Afro-descendants, CEPF seeks to strengthen their capacities to manage natural resources on their lands and territories, in organizational and financial management, in analyzing their environment, strengthen their ability to influence in decision-making, and in general, to improve their quality of life in harmony with the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem function.

In addition, CEPF seeks to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships and leverage new and existing resources to strengthen development experiences that integrate the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functions with economic development. CEPF builds the capacity of local civil society groups and multi-stakeholder alliances to achieve consensus on common development and conservation objectives and to support key approaches to achieve these objectives.

2.3. 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, donations have been prioritized both, geographically at the level of corridors and KBAs, and thematically at the level of strategic directions. Note that in this fifth call, current projects will be considered in the selection process to avoid geographic and thematic duplications.

2.3.1. Strategic Directions and Investment Priorities

CEPF grants in Peru, Colombia and multiple country projects will be awarded within six strategic directions and their corresponding investment priorities. The strategic directions are based on stakeholder consultations from eight workshops, complemented by analysis and information presented in the ecosystem profile. Strategic directions are summarized in Table 1. Detailed guidance on each investment priority can be found in the Ecosystem Profile.

As cross-cutting objectives, proposals should seek to mainstreaming climate change resilience and strengthening capacities for indigenous, Afro-descendants and mestizo communities. **CEPF will emphasize support to community and indigenous civil society groups.**

In this call, CEPF is placing special emphasis on funding projects that fall under Strategic Direction 1.2. to establish, upgrade or expand protected areas in the priority KBAs.

Table 1. CEPF Strategic Directions and Investment Priorities

Strategic Directions	Investment Priorities
1. Improve protection and management of 36 priority KBAs 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 to support sustainable	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

development, with a focus on sub-national governments.	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.	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.	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-descendent and mestizo groups.	6.1 Strengthen the administrative, project management, and fundraising capacity of civil society organizations and indigenous and Afro-descendent 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.

To maximize your chance that CEPF will approve your proposal, pay special attention to detailed guidance provided for each funding priority on pages 266 to 276 of the English **Ecosystem Profile**.¹ CEPF seeks to support projects that directly contribute to the fulfillment of the targets found in the Tropical Andes Portfolio Logical Framework, found below in Appendix 3.

¹ CEPF Ecosystem Profile for the Tropical Andes Hotspot (mainly chapter 12) as well as the Technical Summary: http://www.cepf.net/where_we_work/regions/south_america/tropical_andes/Pages/default.aspx

2.3.2. Priorities at Corridor and KBA level

Projects funded in this Call should be implemented in at least one of the 18 KBA that are set in seven corridors in the Tropical Andes Hotspot. Consult Appendix 1 below to ensure your proposal seeks to work in a CEPF priority location.

Table 2. Priority Corridors and Number of Key Biodiversity Areas

Priority Corridors and Number of Key Biodiversity Areas
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Corridor (Colombia, 1)
Parque Nacional Natural Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta y alrededores (COL110)
Paraguas-Munchique Corridor (Colombia, 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)
Cotacachi-Awa Corridor (Colombia/Ecuador, 2/4)
Reserva Natural La Planada (COL88) Reserva Natural Río Nambí (COL91) Corredor Aguacachi (ECU 28) Intág-Tosán (ECU 34) Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas (ECU 61) Territorio Awá y alrededores (ECU 70)
Noroeste del Pichincha (Ecuador, 4)
Los Bancos-Milpe (ECU 41) Maquipucuna-Río Guayllabamba (ECU 43) Mindo y faldas occidentales del volcán Pichincha (ECU 44) Río Caoni (ECU 54)
Cóndor-Kutukú-Palanda Corridor (Ecuador/Perú, 4/1)
San José de Lourdes (PER 86) Abra de Zamora (ECU 2) Alrededores de Amaluza (ECU 6) Bosque Protector Alto Nangaritza (ECU 9) Cordillera del Cóndor (ECU 27)
Cordillera de Vilcanota Corridor (Peru, 1)
Kosnipata-Carabaya (PER 44)
Carpish-Yanachaga Corridor (Peru, 1)
Carpish (PER 17/18)
Noroeste del Perú Corridor (Peru, 4)
Abra Pardo de Miguel (PER 6) Cordillera de Colón (PER 29) Río Utcubamba (PER 84) 7km al este de Chachapoyas (PER 4)
Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata Corridor (Bolivia/ Peru, 6/0)
Bosque de Polylepis de Madidi (BOL 5) Bosque de Polylepis de Sanja Pampa (BOL 7) Bosque de Polylepis de Taquesi (BOL 8) Coroico (BOL 12) Cotapata (BOL 13) Yungas Inferiores de Pilón Lajas (BOL 37)

For multiple country projects in the Tropical Andes hotspot, letters of inquiry may include three kinds of proposals:

- Proposals that will be implemented in priority corridors and KBA for CEPF in more than one of the countries with country portfolio: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia².
- Bi-national proposals in the following priority corridors for CEPF (see Table 1): Cotacachi-Awa (Colombia and Ecuador), Cónдор-Kutuku-Palanda (Ecuador and Perú) and Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata (Bolivia and Perú).
- Proposals for building networks that cover all the Tropical Andes Hotspot, including the following countries: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile and Venezuela³, as well as proposals to support CSO in Argentina, Chile and Venezuela through the investment for building partnerships and the exchange of information along the Tropical Andes Hotspot.

Table 3 shows opportunities for bi-national projects in the Cotacachi-Awá (Colombia-Ecuador), Cónдор-Kutuku-Palanda (Ecuador-Perú) and Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata (Bolivia-Peru) corridors, as described in the Ecosystem Profile for the Tropical Andes.

Table3. Opportunities for Bi-National Projects in the Cotacachi-Awá (Colombia-Ecuador), Cónдор-Kutuku-Palanda (Ecuador-Perú) and Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata (Bolivia-Perú)

Corridor	Priority KBA
Cotacachi-Awa Corridor (Colombia and Ecuador)	Reserva Natural La Planada (COL88) Reserva Natural Río Ñambí (COL91) Corredor Awacachi (ECU28) Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas (ECU61) Intag-Toisán (ECU34) Territorio Étnico Awá y alrededores (ECU70)
Cónдор-Kutuku-Palanda Corridor (Ecuador and Perú)	Abra de Zamora (ECU2) Alrededores de Amaluza (ECU6) Bosque Protector Alto Nangaritza (ECU9) Cordillera del Cónдор (ECU27) San José de Lourdes (PER86)
Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata Corridor (Bolivia and Perú)	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 Pilón Lajas (BOL37)

In order to contribute to biodiversity of global relevance, support will be aimed at protecting IUCN Red Listed Critically Endangered and Endangered species at global level, as well as its taxonomic groups.⁴

Table 4 presents current projects in Bolivia, Peru and Colombia and the areas. As a general rule, CEPF seeks to fund initiatives that strategically complement the projects

² The list of priority KBA does not include KBA in Argentina, Chile and Venezuela. These sites in Argentina and Chile register comparatively lower biodiversity values than their counterparts Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

³ The possibility to work with CSO in Venezuela can concretize as soon as CEPF receives the GEF endorsement for the implementation of the Ecosystem Profile for the Tropical Andes in their country. Either way the participation of CSO from Venezuela in initiatives under development by other countries is open.

⁴Details of priority species can be found in the Ecosystem Profile for the Tropical Andes – Annexes 4 and 5b.

currently funded, projects with potential for synergies. CEPF will not fund projects that are similar to the ones already underway.

Table 4. Current CEPF Projects in Bolivia, Peru and Colombia

Country	Project	Implementing Entity	Description	KBA	Duration
Bolivia	Strengthening T'simane Mosevenes Regional Council to Manage Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Communal Land in Bolivia	Consejo Regional T'simane Mosevenes 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'simane Mosevenes Indigenous People, strengthening of the legal and administrative capacities of the Regional Council of the T'simane Mosevenes, and establishment of a women's group dedicated to improved land management.	BOL37	1 Jul, 2016-31 Dic, 2018
Bolivia	Capacity Building to Reduce the Impact of Mining in the Polylepis Forests of Apolobamba, Madidi, and Pilón Lajas Protected Areas of Bolivia	Wildlife Conservation Society - WCS	Mitigate the environmental impacts of mining occurring legally inside three protected areas by promoting 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, 37	1 Jul, 2016-31 Dic, 2018
Bolivia	Strengthening Local Capacities to Conserve Polylepis Forests and their Threatened Biodiversity in Madidi and Cotapata National Parks in Bolivia	Asociación Civil Armonía - ARMONIA	Conserve highly threatened Polylepis forests and globally threatened species that live in these high Andean Mountain habitats through an integrated program to support reforestation with Polylepis and native trees, demand reduction for fuelwood through provision of efficient cook stoves to local communities, and monitoring and action plan development for globally threatened species.	BOL5, 13	1 Jul, 2016-30 Jun, 2018
Bolivia	Assessing the Status of the Endemic Amphibian P. bisignatus in Cotapata and Coroico Key Biodiversity Areas of Bolivia	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.	BOL 12, 13	1 Ago, 2016- 30 Dic, 2016
Bolivia	Conserving Cotapata National Park by Promoting the Chasqui-maraton Pre-Colombian Trail in Bolivia	Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ecología - FUNDECO	Promote ecotourism, increase environmental and cultural awareness, and generate community revenues by holding the Chasqui-maraton, 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	BOL13	Jun 1, 2016-Jun 30, 2017

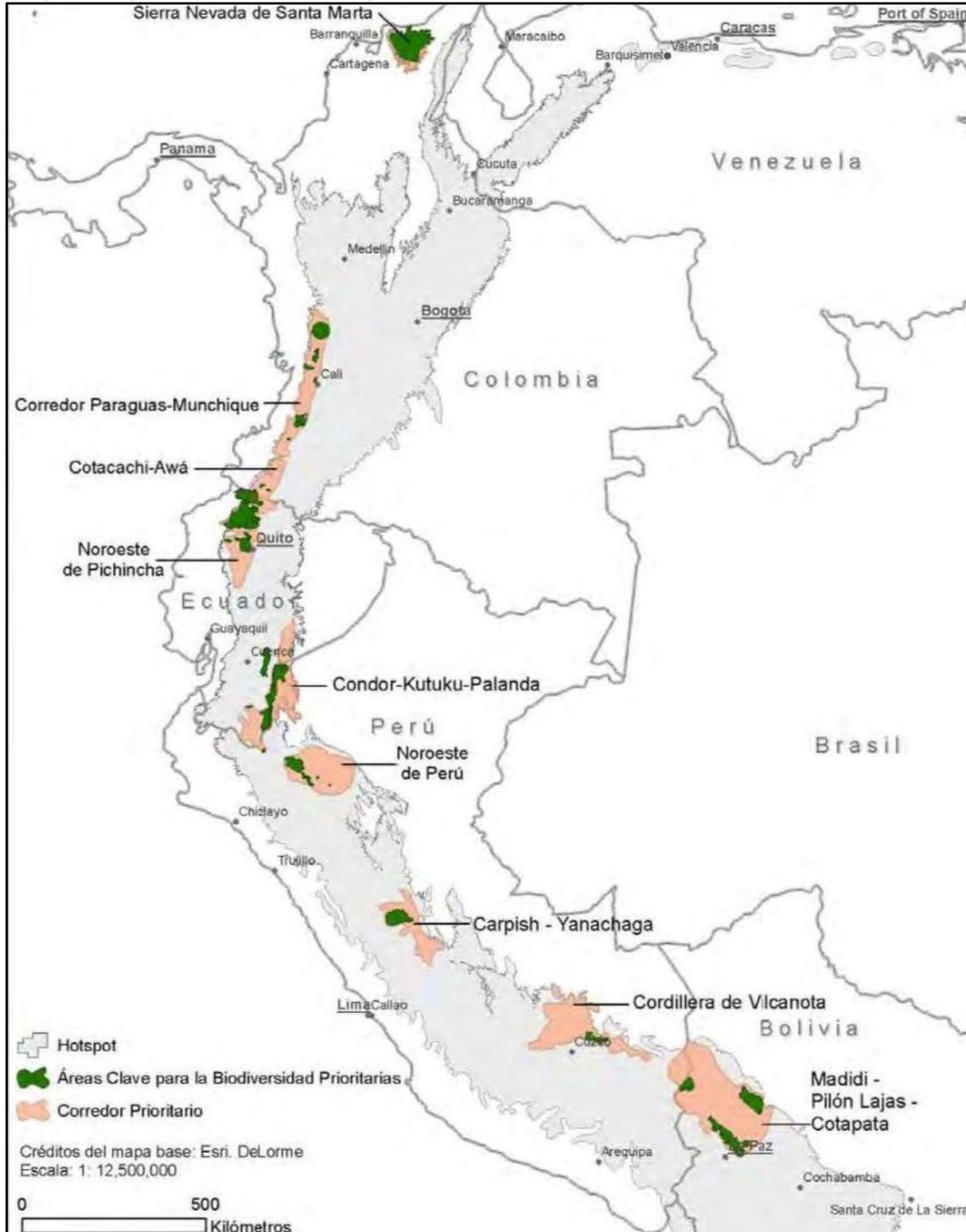
			and safety plans.		
Peru	Establishment of Three Protected Areas in Carpish Montane Forest of Carpish - Yanachaga Conservation Corridor in Peru.	Nature and Culture International	1) Around 124,000 hectares of the proposed Bosque Montano de Carpish ACR are approved by the SERNANP and have funding committed 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	PER 17/18	1 Jul, 2016 - 31 Dic, 2017
Peru	Strategy Development to Promote Ecotourism in Western Kosñipata-Carabaya Key Biodiversity Area of Peru	Ayuda para Vida Silvestre Amenazada Sociedad Zoológica de Francfort Perú	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.	PER 44	1 Jul, 2016 - 30 Jun, 2017
Peru	Strengthening the Participation of Awajún Indigenous People and Campesinos to Conserve the Colan Mountain Range of Peru.	Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza-APECO	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	PER 29	1 Jul, 2016 - 31 Ago, 2017
Peru	Strengthening Community and Private Conservation in the Northeast Conservation Corridor of Peru.	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental - SPDA	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 5) Basic equipment for the DBA RED	PER 4, 6, 29 y 84	1 Jul, 2016 - 30 Jun, 2018
Peru	Strengthening Management and Financial Sustainability of Five Protected Areas in the Northeast Corridor of Peru.	Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos - ECOAN	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.	PER 4, 6, 29, 84	1 Jul, 2016 - 30 Jun, 2017
Colombia	Establishing a Protected Area in Alto y Bajo Calima	Fundacion Tropico	The project aims to achieve the declaration as regional protected area as part of SINAP, because the existing figure of municipal order is not recognized by national law and does not	COL 80	1 Jul, 2016 - 30 Jun, 2017

	Key Biodiversity Area in the Cauca Valley of Colombia		exclude activities such as large-scale mining or hydrocarbons exploitation. Only a public protected area that is part of SINAP (National System of Protected Areas), can exclude these threats.		
Colombia	Constructing Participatory Conservation Plans for Four Globally Threatened Species in the Paraguas - Munchique Conservation Corridor of the Tropical Andes in Colombia.	Asociación Calidris	Conservation of key areas for threatened bird species in the Paraguas del Munchique corridor through ownership by communities, local organizations and environmental institutions through practices that benefit the following species: Henicorhina negreti, Bangsia aureocincta, Spizaetus isidori y Penelope perspicax.	COL 106, 75, 4, 67	1 Jul, 2016 -30 Jun, 2018
Colombia	Planning the Paraguas - Munchique Conservation Corridor Birding Trail in Colombia - Phase I.	Asociación Calidris	Proposal for the creation of a Birding Route in the Western Andes in the region of the Paraguas Munchique corridor with emphasis on priority KBA for CEPF that promotes the participation of local communities to benefit economically from bird watching. If communities are strengthened and trained to provide avitourism services will benefit economically from this activity, which provides incentives to the conservation of natural areas where the birds are that birdwatchers want to observe.	COL 106	1 Jul, 2016 -30 Jun, 2017
Colombia	Strengthening a Model for Community Conservation in the Serranía de los Paraguas of Colombia	Corporación Serraniagua	The Serranía de los Paraguas and Alto Oso KBA maintain their biodiversity from a cross-sector management framework that consolidates the model for community conservation implemented in the SP and promotes their replication in other KBA of the Tropical Andes Hotspot.	COL 4, 106	1 Jul, 2016 -30 Jun, 2019

Please note that CEPF expects proposals submitted under Strategic Direction 1 to include objectives to conserve the priority globally threatened species listed in Appendix 2 below. CEPF considers focal species under Strategic Direction 5, which are the IUCN Red Listed Endangered and Critically Endangered species, are listed in Appendix 4 of the Ecosystem Profile.

CEPF will entertain small grant proposals from community groups in all the CEPF priority KBAs.

Map 1. Tropical Andes - Priority Corridors⁵



⁵ The prioritization has considered diverse factors, including biodiversity, endemism, as well as threats. Further details on the prioritization process for corridors and KBA can be found in the Ecosystem Profile for the Tropical Andes.

2.4. Eligibility Criteria

2.4.1. Applicant Eligibility

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

- Be a civil society organization such as community-based organization, no governmental, private company, and university among others.
- 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 immunity.

2.4.2. 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;
- the elimination or alteration of any physical cultural property (including sites of natural, archeological, paleontological, historical, religious or other unique value).

2.4.3. 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.

2.4.4. Duration

All projects funded under this call must be completed before April 30, 2020 in line with the closing of the CEPF Tropical Andes investment program.

2.5. 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.

2.5.1. Technical and Strategic Criteria

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?

2.5.2. 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 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 at http://www.cepf.net/grants/Pages/safeguard_policies.aspx.

2.6. Application Process

To apply for a small or large grant, applicants should complete and email the LOI form.

Note that the LOI format and destination email address for small and large grants are different.

Remember also that the deadline for submission of the LOI is **November 16th 2016.**

We encourage applicants to submit their LOIs early to expedite proposal reviews and processing.

2.6.1. Process for applying for a small grant

The following organizations award and manage CEPF small grants based on the project location:
Bolivia - FUNDESNAP
Colombia - Patrimonio Natural
Peru - PROFONANPE

1. Read through all the sections of this call for proposals document carefully.
2. Download the CEPF Tropical Andes Small Grant LOI form in English or Spanish. If you are having difficulties accessing the form, please contact the RIT.

Table 5. Location of Small Grant LOI Form and Contact Information

Country	Location of Small Grant LOI Form	Contact Person and Address for Small Grant LOI Proposal
Peru	http://www.profonanpe.org.pe	osanchezd@profonanpe.org.pe
Colombia	http://www.patrimonionatural.org.co	morjuela@patrimonionatural.org.co
Bolivia	http://www.fundesnap.org/	jmariaca@fundesnap.org
Multiple Country	http://www.fundesnap.org/	ioetting@fundesnap.org

Send an email to with the completed LOI as an attachment on or before the deadline of November 16th, 2016 to the corresponding contact found in Table 5.

3. You will receive an email acknowledging receipt of your application. Hardcopy LOIs will not be accepted.
4. The decision on the LOI will take approximately three months after closure of the Call.
5. If the LOI is successful, the applicant will be asked to complete a Financial Risk Assessment form and an Anti-Terrorist and World Bank Screening form before signing a contract with FUNDESNAPE in Bolivia, PROFONANPE in Peru, and Patrimonio Natural in Colombia for small grants for multiple country proposals.

Applicants are encouraged to contact the RIT based on Table 5 to:

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

2.6.2. 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.
2. Download the LOI form in English or Spanish from the CEPF website here: <http://www.cepf.net/grants/apply/Pages/default.aspx>.
Application guidelines can also be downloaded from this site.
3. Send an email to cepfandes@conservation.org with the completed LOI and supporting documentation as attachments on or before the deadline of November 16, 2016. You will receive an email acknowledging receipt of your application. Note that hardcopy LOIs will not be accepted.
4. Your LOI will be evaluated by the CEPF Secretariat, the RIT, the national evaluation committee and other external technical reviewers where necessary. You will receive a letter from the CEPF Secretariat to inform you of the evaluation results.
5. 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. If the full project proposal is accepted by the CEPF Secretariat, you can expect your large grant project to start the first half of 2017.

2.6.3. Further Information and Assistance

The primary email contacts for the RIT are:

- Odile Sánchez, National RIT Coordinator for **Peru**: osanchezd@profonanpe.org.pe
- Mónica Orjuela, National RIT Coordinator for **Colombia**: orjuela@patrimonionatural.org.co
- Jorge Mariaca, National RIT Coordinator for **Bolivia**: jmariaca@fundesnap.org
- Imke Oetting, RIT Coordinator, for **Multiple Country Projects**: ioetting@fundesnap.org

Applicants are encouraged to 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;
- c) get further information on CEPF's policies, procedures, and the application process.

CEPF web site: www.cepf.net

CEPF's Newsletter: http://www.cepf.net/news/e_news/Pages/current_newsletter.aspx

CEPF's Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/CriticalEcosystemPartnershipFund>

ANDES newsletter: www.fundesnap.org

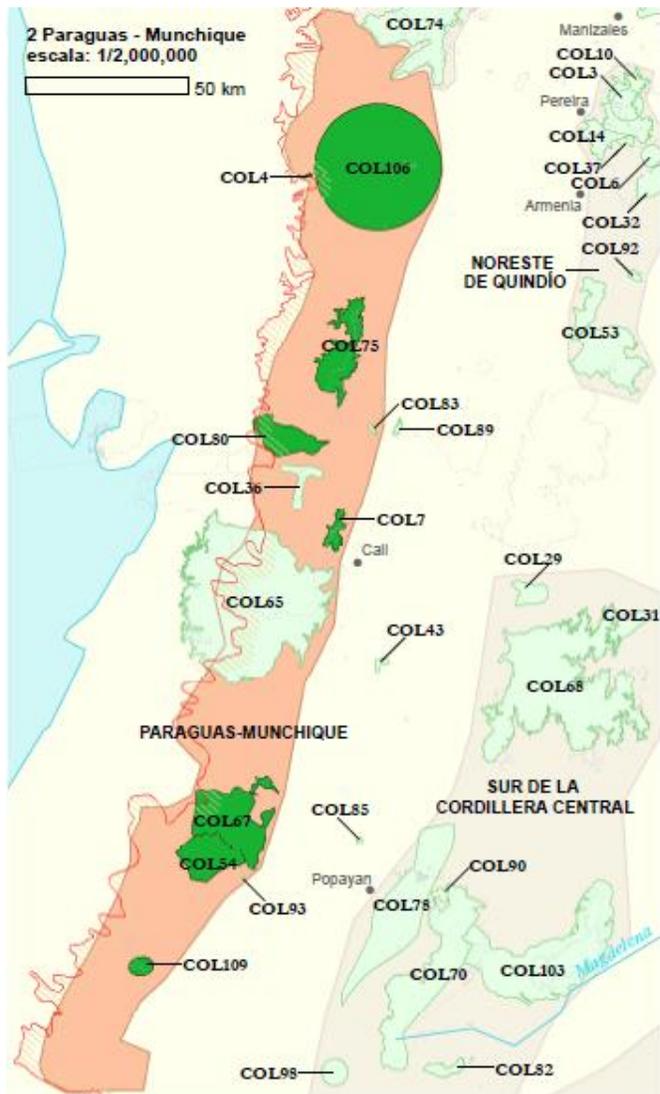
PROFONANPE (Perú) web site: www.profonanpe.org.pe

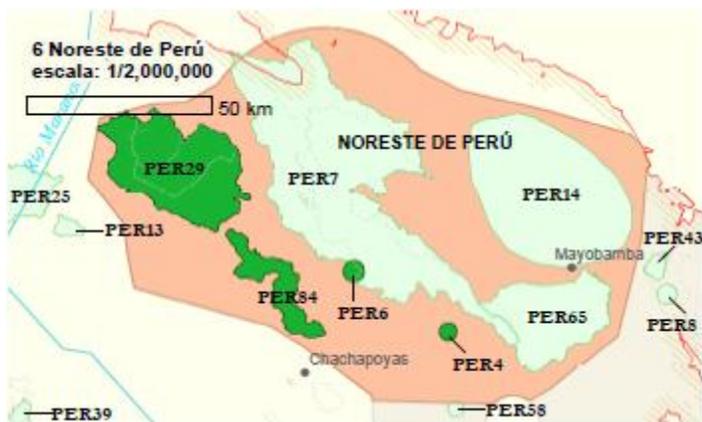
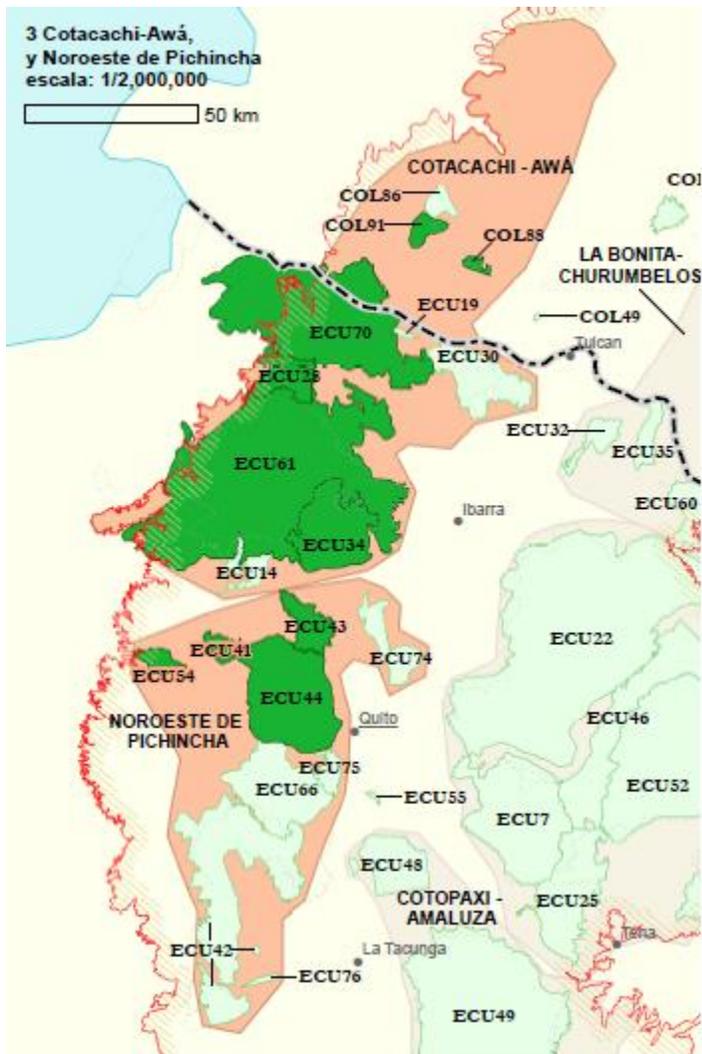
Patrimonio Natural (Colombia) web site: www.patrimonionatural.org.co

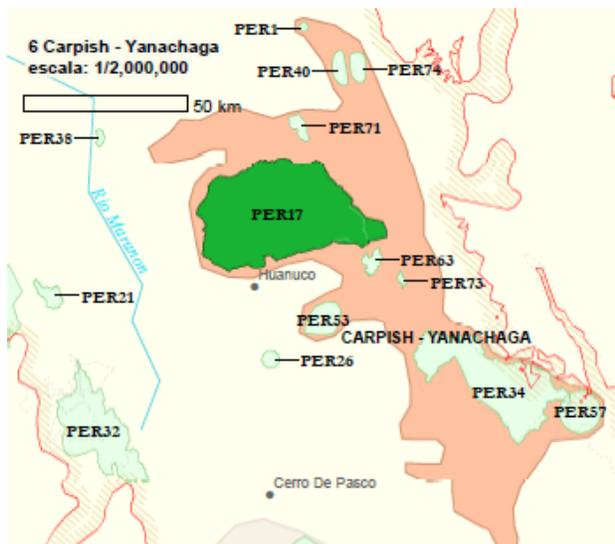
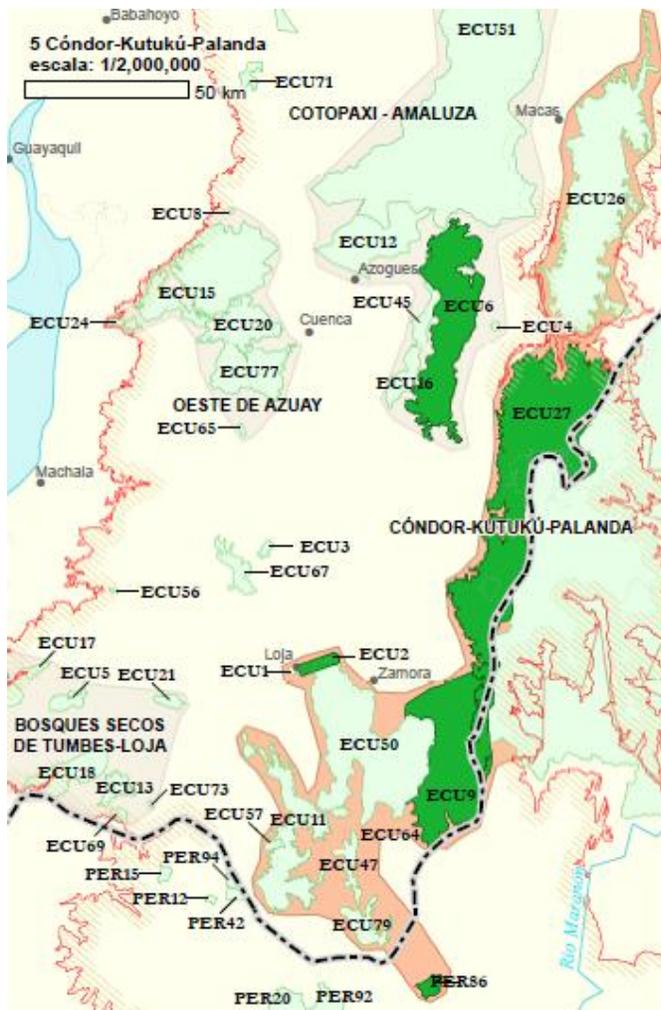
FUNDESNAPE (Bolivia) web site: www.fundesnap.org

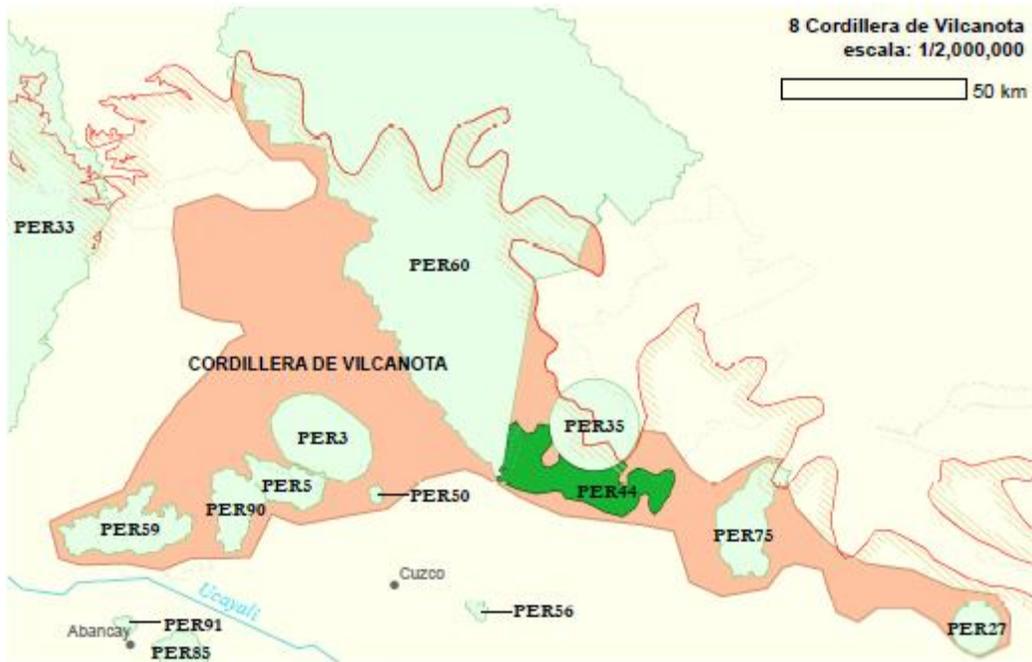
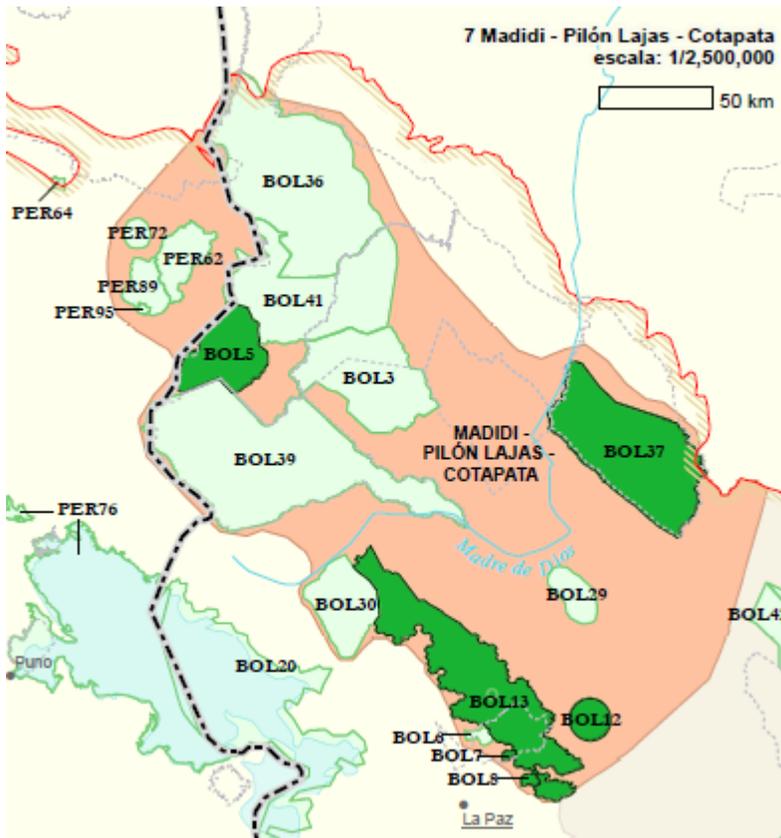
Appendix 1. Map of the CEPF priority Corridors and KBAs in the Tropical Andes Hotspot

Priority Corridors and Number of Key Biodiversity Areas
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Corridor (Colombia, 1)
Parque Nacional Natural Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta y alrededores (COL 110)
Paraguas-Munchique Corridor (Colombia, 8)
Alto de Oso (COL 4) Serranía de los Paraguas (COL 106) Parque Natural Regional Páramo del Duende (COL 75) Región del Alto Calima (COL 80) Bosque de San Antonio/Km 18 (COL 7) Parque Nacional Natural Munchique (COL 67) Munchique Sur (COL 54) Serranía del Pinche (COL 109)
Cotacachi-Awa Corridor (Colombia/Ecuador, 2/4)
Reserva Natural La Planada (COL88) Reserva Natural Río Nambí (COL91) Corredor Aguacachi (ECU 28) Intág-Tosán (ECU 34) Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas (ECU 61) Territorio Awá y alrededores (ECU 70)
Noroeste del Pichincha (Ecuador, 4)
Los Bancos-Milpe (ECU 41) Maquipucuna-Río Guayllabamba (ECU 43) Mindo y faldas occidentales del volcán Pichincha (ECU 44) Río Caoni (ECU 54)
Cóndor-Kutukú-Palanda Corridor (Ecuador/Perú, 4/1)
San José de Lourdes (PER 86) Abra de Zamora (ECU 2) Alrededores de Amaluza (ECU 6) Bosque Protector Alto Nangaritzá (ECU 9) Cordillera del Cóndor (ECU 27)
Cordillera de Vilcanota Corridor (Peru, 1)
Kosñipata-Carabaya (PER 44)
Carpish-Yanachaga Corridor (Peru, 1)
Carpish (PER 17/18)
Noroeste del Perú Corridor (Peru, 4)
Abra Pardo de Miguel (PER 6) Cordillera de Colán (PER 29) Río Utcubamba (PER 84) 7km al este de Chachapoyas (PER 4)
Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata Corridor (Bolivia/ Peru, 6/0)
Bosque de Polylepis de Madidi (BOL 5) Bosque de Polylepis de Sanja Pampa (BOL 7) Bosque de Polylepis de Taquesi (BOL 8) Coroico (BOL 12) Cotapata (BOL 13) Yungas Inferiores de Pilón Lajas (BOL 37)









Appendix 2. Trigger Species of KBAs with High Relative Biodiversity Value in the Tropical Andes Hotspot

Name of the KBA	Origin ¹	Trigger species
Colombia		
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Natural Park and Surrounding areas	AZE	Amphibian: <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> Reptile: <i>Anadiapulchella</i> Bird: <i>Campylopterusphainopeplus</i> , <i>Troglodytesmonticola</i> , <i>Ramphomicron dorsale</i> , <i>Myiotheretespernix</i> , <i>Pyrrhuraviridicata</i> Mammal: <i>Santamartamysrufodorsalis</i> , <i>Thomasomysmonochromos</i> , <i>Proechimysmincae</i>
Alto de Oso	AZE	Amphibian: <i>Pristimantis albericoi</i>
Serranía de los Paraguas	IBA	Bird: <i>Penelope perspicax</i> , <i>Bangsia aureocincta</i> , <i>Dysithamnus occidentalis</i> , <i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i>
Parque Natural Regional Páramo del Duende	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Centroleneheloderma</i> , <i>Pristimantis chrysops</i> Bird: <i>Leptosittacabranickii</i>
Bosque de San Antonio/Km 18	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Strabomantisruizi</i> Bird: <i>Dendroicacerulea</i>
Región del Alto Calima	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Gastrothecaangustifrons</i> Bird: <i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>
Parque Nacional Natural Munchique	IBA / AZE	Amphibian: <i>Colostethusalacris</i> , <i>Atelopusfamelicus</i> , <i>Atelopus longibrachius</i> , <i>Gastrothecatrachycephs</i> , <i>Pristimantis cacao</i> Bird: <i>Eriocnemis mirabilis</i> , <i>Diglossagloriosissima</i>
Munchique Sur	New	Amphibian: <i>Atelopusfamelicus</i> Bird: <i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i> , <i>Eriocnemis mirabilis</i>
Serranía del Pinche	AZE	Bird: <i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i>
Reserva Natural La Planada	IBA / AZE	Amphibian: <i>Pristimantis siopelus</i> , <i>Pristimantis sulculus</i> Bird: <i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i> , <i>Glaucidiumnubicola</i> , <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>
Reserva Natural Río Nambí	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Pristimantis siopelus</i> Bird: <i>Neomorphusradiolosus</i> , <i>Penelope ortoni</i>
Ecuador		
Abra de Zamora	AZE	Amphibian: <i>Gastrothecapsychrophila</i> , <i>Pristimantis balionotus</i> , <i>Pristimantis percultus</i> , <i>Telmatobiuscirrhacelis</i>
Alrededores de Amluza	new	Amphibian: <i>Atelopusnepiozomus</i> , <i>Pristimantis baryecueus</i> , <i>Pristimantis pycnodermis</i> , <i>Hyloscirtus pacha</i> , <i>Hyloxaluspecularis</i> , <i>Hyloxaluspumilus</i> Reptile: <i>Stenocercusfestae</i> Mammal: <i>Oreonaxflavicauda</i>
Bosque Protector Alto Nangaritza	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Atelopuspachydermus</i> Bird: <i>Hemitriccuscinnamomeipectus</i> , <i>Pyrrhuraalbipectus</i>
Cordillera del Cóndor	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Atelopusboulengeri</i> , <i>Pristimantis proserpens</i> , <i>Oreobates simmonsii</i> , <i>Centrolene condor</i> , <i>Hyloxalusmystax</i> Bird: <i>Leptosittacabranickii</i> , <i>Pyrrhuraalbipectus</i> , <i>Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron</i> , <i>Touitstictopterus</i> Mammal: <i>Caenolestescondorensis</i>
Corredor Awacachi	IBA	Bird: <i>Micrasturplumbeus</i> , <i>Neomorphusradiolosus</i> , <i>Attila torridus</i>
Intag-Toisán	IBA	Bird: <i>Odontophorusmelanonotus</i>
Los Bancos-Mlilpe	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Strabomantishelonotus</i> Bird: <i>Odontophorusmelanonotus</i> , <i>Vireo masteri</i>
Maquipucuna-Río Guayllabamba	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Hyloxalusmaquipucuna</i> Bird: <i>Odontophorusmelanonotus</i> , <i>Glaucidiumnubicola</i> , <i>Grallariagigantea</i> , <i>Grallariagalleni</i>
Mindo and western foothills of Volcan	IBA/ AZE	Amphibian: <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>Centroleneballux</i>

Name of the KBA	Origin ¹	Trigger species
Pichincha		Reptile: <i>Riamaoculata</i> , <i>Atractusmodestus</i> Bird: <i>Eriocnemis nigrivestis</i> , <i>Glaucidiumnubicola</i> , <i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i> , <i>Odontophorummelanonotus</i> , <i>Grallariaalleni</i> , <i>Grallaria gigantea</i> Mammal: <i>Mindomyshammondi</i>
Río Caoní	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Strabomantishelonotus</i> Bird: <i>Dacnisberlepschi</i>
Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Atelopuscoynei</i> , <i>Hyloxalustoachi</i> , <i>Pristimantis degener</i> , <i>Pristimantis tenebrionis</i> , <i>Agalychnislitodyras</i> Reptile: <i>Riamaoculata</i> Bird: <i>Eriocnemis nigrivestis</i> , <i>Odontophorummelanonotus</i> Mammal: <i>Mindomyshammondi</i> , <i>Lonchophyllaorcesi</i>
Territorio étnico Awá y alrededores	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Andinophrynecolomai</i> , <i>Pristimantis colomai</i> , <i>Pristimantis degener</i> Bird: <i>Ara ambiguus</i> , <i>Penelope ortonii</i> , <i>Vireo masteri</i> , <i>Neomorphus radiolosus</i>
Peru		
7 km East of Chachapoyas	AZE	Amphibian: <i>Atelopuspikeisthos</i>
Abra Pardo de Miguel	AZE	Amphibian: <i>Telmatobiusnecopinus</i>
Carpish	AZE	Amphibian: <i>Gastrothecazeugocystis</i> , <i>Phrynopuskauneorum</i> , <i>Rhinella chavin</i> , <i>Telmatobiuspunctatus</i>
Carpish	IBA	Plant: <i>Fuchsiaceracea</i> , <i>Inga augustii</i> , <i>Sancheziadasia</i> , <i>Sanchezia ferreyrae</i> Amphibian: <i>Gastrothecazeugocystis</i> , <i>Phrynopuskauneorum</i> , <i>Rhinella chavin</i> , <i>Telmatobiuspunctatus</i> , <i>Phrynopusdagmarae</i> , <i>Phrynopus horstpauli</i> Bird: <i>Buthraupisaureodorsalis</i> , <i>Chaetocercusbombus</i> , <i>Doliornissclateri</i> , <i>Hemispingusrufosuperciliaris</i> Mammal: <i>Marmosopsjuninensis</i>
Cordillera de Colán	IBA	Plant: <i>Passifloraamazonica</i> , <i>Nasa colanii</i> Amphibian: <i>Centrolenellemniscatum</i> , <i>Centrolenemuelleri</i> , <i>Hyloxalus aeruginosus</i> , <i>Hyloxalusmittermeieri</i> , <i>Pristimantis cuneirostris</i> , <i>Pristimantis infraguttatus</i> , <i>ristimantiskarcharias</i> Bird: <i>Grallariculaochraceifrons</i> , <i>Poecilotriccusluluae</i> Mammal: <i>Callicebusoenanthe</i> , <i>Oreonaxflavicauda</i>
Cordillera de Colán	AZE	Amphibian: <i>Telmatobiuscolanensis</i>
Kosnipata Carabaya	New	Plant: <i>Passifloracuzcoensis</i> Amphibian: <i>Hyloscirtusantoniiochoai</i> , <i>Atelopuserythropus</i> , <i>Bryophryne cophites</i> Mammal: <i>Isotrixbarbarabrownae</i>
Rio Utcubamba	IBA / AZE	Bird: <i>Loddigesia mirabilis</i> , <i>Leptosittacabranickii</i> , <i>Picumnussteindachneri</i> , <i>Thripophagaberlepschi</i>
San Jose de Lourdes	IBA	Bird: <i>Heliangelusregalis</i> , <i>Patagioenasoenops</i>
Bolivia		
Bosque de Polyepis de Madidi	IBA	Bird: <i>Tangara meyerdeschauenseei</i> , <i>Cinclodesaricomae</i> , <i>AnairetesAlpinus</i>
Bosque de Polyepis de Sanja Pampa	IBA	Bird: <i>Cinclodesaricomae</i> , <i>Anairetesalpinus</i>
Bosque de Polyepis de Taquesi	IBA	Bird: <i>Anairetesalpinus</i>
Coroico	AZE	Amphibian: <i>Yunganastes bisignatus</i>
Cotapata	new	Plant: <i>Passifloramacropoda</i> , <i>Passiflora insignis</i> , <i>Brunelliacoroicoana</i> , <i>Centropogonbrittonianus</i> , <i>Centropogongloriosus</i> , <i>Cyatheaarnecornelii</i> , <i>Siphocampylusdubius</i> , <i>Siphocampylussparsipilus</i> , <i>Sphyrospermum</i>

Name of the KBA	Origin ¹	Trigger species
		<i>sessiliflorum</i> Amphibian: <i>Oreobateszongoensis</i> , <i>Yunganastes bisignatus</i> , <i>Psychrophrynellachacaltaya</i> , <i>Phrynopustaplacai</i> Bird: <i>Cinclodesaricomae</i>
Yungas inferiores de Pílon Lajas	IBA	Amphibian: <i>Atelopus tricolor</i>

¹ KBA 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.

Appendix 3. 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</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>

	<p>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>		
Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Means of Verification	Import Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1. 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 wellbeing 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>
Outcome 2.	Subnational governments in	Grantee and	Subnational government

<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>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>Regional Implementation Team performance reports</p> <p>CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports</p> <p>Subnational government reports and budgets.</p>	<p>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. 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.</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>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>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance reports</p> <p>CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports</p> <p>Private sector reports</p>	<p>Private companies in key natural resource sectors appreciate the business case for better environmental and social practices.</p> <p>Sufficient civil society capacity to undertake biodiversity mainstreaming exists or can be built.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Three businesses and/or their associations influenced to better incorporate biodiversity objectives into their practices.</p> <p>Three private sector demonstration projects are scaled up in support of biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance reports</p> <p>CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance</p>	<p>Drivers of threats to specific species declines can be addressed (such as preventing spread of the Chytrid fungus). Adequate capacity to</p>

	<p>private sector.</p> <p>Conservation attention focused on at least 25 globally endangered species to improve their threat status.(G2)</p> <p>Hotspot-wide Red List conducted for at least three plant groups to help assess the health of representative Andean habitat.</p> <p>KBA analysis updated to integrate new Red Listing data for reptiles, plants and freshwater species to ensure more comprehensive taxonomic coverage.</p> <p>Strategy to address sampling/inventory gaps in Peru developed, adopted, and implemented by the conservation community, government, and donors.</p>	<p>reports</p> <p>CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports</p> <p>IUCN Red List species accounts</p> <p>Donor reports</p>	<p>implement species-focused conservation exists among civil society or can be built.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Five innovative financing mechanisms 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</p>	<p>Grantee and Regional Implementation Team performance reports</p> <p>CEPF Secretariat supervision mission reports</p> <p>CEPF civil society tracking tool Media tracking of stories on conservation outcomes in targeted outlets.</p>	<p>The operating environment for civil society will remain constant or improve across the hotspot.</p> <p>Key media outlets demonstrate interest in working with civil society to improve conservation reporting.</p>

	mechanisms created and functioning to share information among CSOs throughout the hotspot.(G22)		
<p>Outcome 7. 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>