CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	BirdLife International - HQ
Project Title:	Validation and Data Base Management of Updated KBAs in the Tropical Andes Hotspot
Grant Number:	CEPF-112351
Hotspot:	Profile Preparation
Strategic Direction:	1
Grant Amount:	$3,000.00
Project Dates:	August 01, 2021 - December 31, 2021
Date of Report:	December 17, 2021

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

BirdLife International was the sole partner on this grant agreement. BirdLife International hosts the Key Biodiversity Area Secretariat and employs the Head of the KBA Secretariat, Andy Plumptre, and the KBA Validation expert, Daniele Baisero, who were involved in the project to validate the proposed KBA boundary changes, together with two BirdLife staff from the Information Management Department, Gill Bunting and Tom Lambert who worked on checking submitted shapefile boundaries and then incorporating and updating the World Database of Key Bodiversity Areas.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?
None

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:
The grant agreement funded the validation of 70 KBAs from the Andes region of Latin America and their subsequent incorporation in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas

(WDKBA). These sites were mostly KBAs which had boundary issues, either overlapping with other KBAs, or buffered points which had not been delineated accurately. They were improved by the Regional Focal Point for Latin America and the Caribbean, David Diaz, and nominated to the KBA Secretariat for inclusion in the WDKBA. The 70 sites were reviewed and checked and have now been incorporated/updated in the WDKBA and will be available at the release of the next update which is due to take place before the end of December 2021. A table of the 70 sites together iwith the modifications made to the sites has been uploaded with this report.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:
N/A

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion

*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
0	0	N/A

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
0	0	N/A

Benefits to Communities

View the **characteristics** column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the **benefits** column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the **topics** column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics														
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

"Other" Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site

LESSONS LEARNED

The project has highlighted the need to have a clearer understanding of the imapcts of boundary delineation, changes to delineation and the replacement of existsing sites. It has led to a draft document that the KBA Technical Working Group is developing on how superceded sites are handled in the World Database of KBAs, including at what level changes can be made by KBA National Coordination Groups or KBA Regional Focal Points where there are clear errors (such as the boundary differing slightly from the protected area it is supposed to match) without needing review and at what point review is required. The BirdLife Information Management team havs been developing a mappig tool that will help KBA proposers visualize KBA boundaries being proposed with reference to other KBAs and proected area boundaries, as well as underlying high resolution satellite imagery. This will be made available in 2022 as part of the online proposal portal being built for the WDKBA.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

There is a need to find funding to increase the time KBA Regional Focal Points can give to KBA reviews. Currently, David Diaz who reviewed and worked on these boundary changes is only covered for 25% of his time by the KBA Secretariat yet has a backlog of 350 KBA sites in various stages of being proposed. Building in a standard budget line for review and validation costs in all CEPF proposals which will be generating KBA proposals should become standard across all projects whetherthey know to do this or not.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

There are no environmental or social safeguards relevant to this project. The KBA boundaries were revised as part of a CEPF project in the Andes region and involved local consultation with people from that region. In this project they were nominated for inclusion in the WDKBA and the assumption is made that consultation in that project was sufficient. The only other relevant safeguards to this project is the maintenance of any personal data and its security in the WDKBA. Strict personal data procedures are in place on the WDKBA to meet GDPR requirements in the United Kingdom and few people have any access to the data.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	
Breakdown of Additional Funding	

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

KBA Secretariat, Info@keybiodiversityareas.org