

Annual Portfolio Overview

Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot

July 2021 – June 2022

*Annual portfolio overviews provide an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy.
This overview covers progress in the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot
from 1 August 2021 to 30 June 2022.*

Introduction

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is designed to safeguard the world's biologically richest and most threatened regions, known as biodiversity hotspots. It is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Conservation International (CI), the European Union (EU), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Government of Japan and the World Bank. A fundamental purpose of CEPF is to engage civil society, such as community groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), academic institutions and private enterprises, in biodiversity conservation. This is done through a combination of grant making and capacity development.

The Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot extends across the Andes Mountains of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and the northern sections of Chile and Argentina (Figure 1). It constitutes one of 36 biodiversity hotspots in the world that together cover 16.7 percent of the Earth's land surface but are home to high levels of biodiversity. Around half of plant species and more than two-fifths of terrestrial vertebrate species are found nowhere else. Biodiversity hotspots contain at least 1,500 endemic plant species and have lost at least 70 percent of their natural habitat.

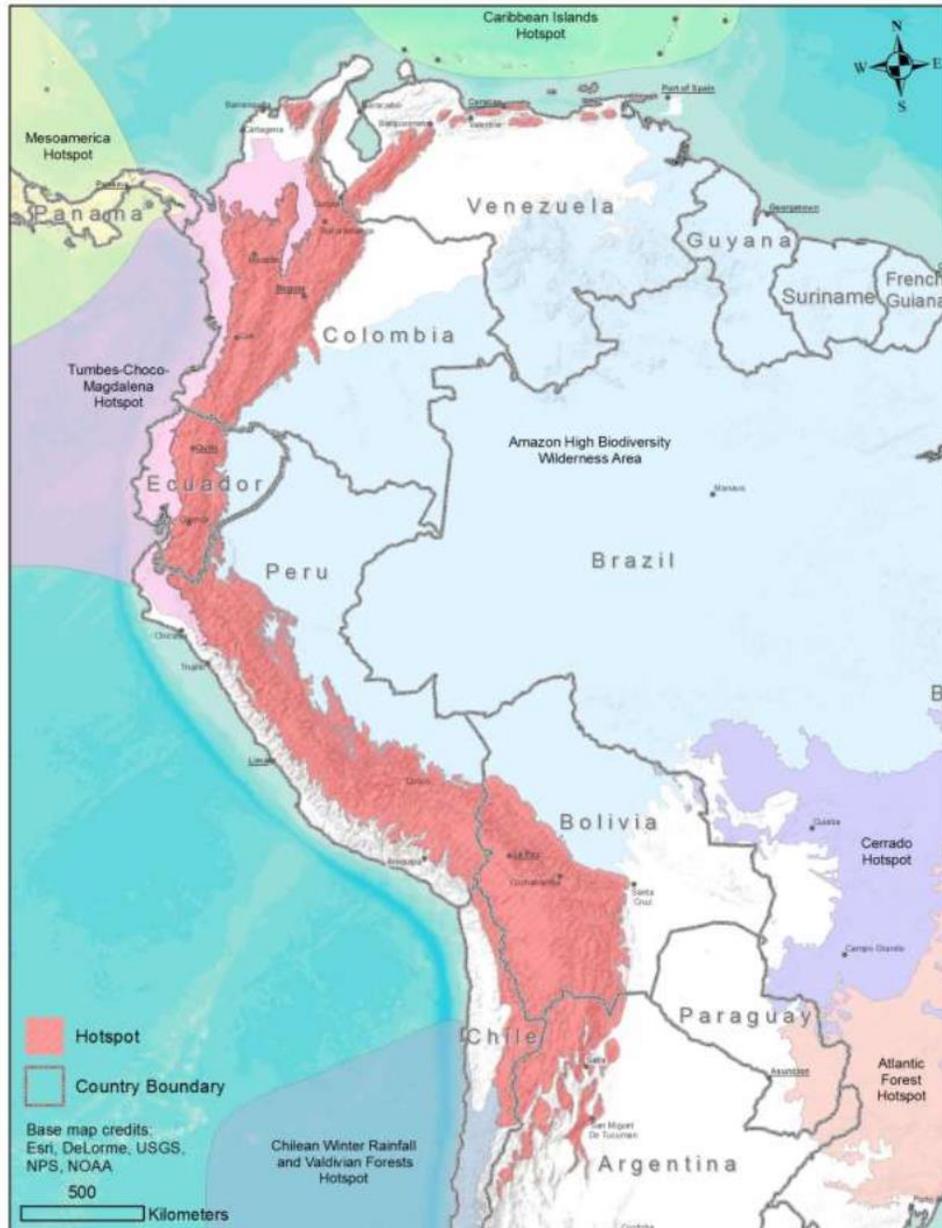
Covering 158.3 million hectares, the hotspot is three times the size of Spain. The Andes Mountains generate water for the Orinoco, Amazon and Paraguay rivers, which give rise to the thousands of species and diverse ecosystems, and provide water for numerous cities, including four national capitals. Its ecosystem services, particularly regarding water resources and carbon, provide benefits on hemispheric and global scales. Home to more than 40 Indigenous groups, the hotspot has exceptional cultural diversity. Indigenous communities play a critical role in economic activities and land use of the region. As such, they are important allies in biodiversity conservation.

Despite its biological importance, the Tropical Andes Hotspot also has very high levels of threat. Threats originate from mining, agricultural expansion, logging, road development, climate change, dams for hydroelectric production and irrigation, over-exploitation of species, and illegal hunting and trade. Given its strategic importance and

its high and irreplaceable biodiversity, the Tropical Andes Hotspot is a global priority for conservation within CEPF's investment strategy.

In 2019, CEPF's Donor Council approved a new investment phase for the Tropical Andes Hotspot, to extend to 2027. CEPF's accomplishments in the Tropical Andes during Phase I and II investments from 2001 to 2021 provided a solid foundation, important lessons learned, and conservation results to be consolidated, which has laid the foundation for a third phase of investment in the Tropical Andes, starting in 2022.

Figure 1. Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot Map



This annual portfolio overview provides an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy in the Tropical Andes Hotspot from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

1. Niche for CEPF Investment

1.1 Overview

The CEPF niche for the Phase III investment portfolio in the Tropical Andes Hotspot prioritizes support to civil society organizations to foster the long-term sustainability and resilience of the results achieved through previous CEPF investments, and to replicate the best conservation practices piloted to date to benefit sites with exceptional levels of biodiversity that have crucial conservation needs to ensure their survival.

This niche builds on experience from two previous investment phases, which started in 2001 and ended in 2021. The niche calls for focusing investments on approaches that have demonstrated success, moving from pilot projects to longer-term interventions, and integrating results more concretely into public policy and private sector practice. It also comes on the heels of COVID-19, which significantly impacted the people, environmental and Indigenous civil society organizations, and biodiversity of the hotspot. CEPF funding comes at an important time, when threats to biodiversity are increasing, and, at the same time, the opportunity for CEPF engagement in the conservation of the hotspot is broadening, with new funders, such as the Bezos Earth Fund, investing for the first time. The third investment phase continues CEPF support with a focus on Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The investment strategy comprises five strategic directions and 22 investment priorities (Table 1).

Table 1. CEPF Strategic Directions and Investment Priorities in the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot

Strategic Directions	Investment Priorities
1. Strengthen protection and management of 52 priority KBAs to foster participatory governance, green recovery from COVID-19, climate change resilience, species conservation, and financial sustainability.	1.1 Facilitate the establishment, upgrading, and/or expansion of public and private protected areas.
	1.2 Prepare and implement participatory management plans and other relevant KBA management instruments that support broad stakeholder collaboration.
	1.3 Strengthen land tenure, management, and governance of indigenous territories and campesino communities.
	1.4 Enable local communities to enter and remain in incentive programs that benefit biodiversity conservation.
	1.5 Promote and strengthen bio-enterprises that support biodiversity conservation and provide gender-equitable benefits to local communities.
2. In the seven priority corridors, collaborate with public and private sector stakeholders to enable biodiversity conservation, a green recovery from COVID-19, and environmental, financial, and social sustainability, in benefit of the priority KBAs.	2.1 Support participatory land-use and development plans and governance frameworks to foster a shared vision of conservation and sustainable development to guide future investments.
	2.2 Support the preparation of policies, programs, and projects that foster biodiversity conservation, particularly at sub-national levels, and that leverage funding for their implementation.
	2.3 Support the dissemination and integration of the conservation outcomes (threatened species, KBAs and corridors) in the strategic

	plans and public policies of governments, donors, and the private sector.
	2.4 Establish and strengthen traditional and innovative financial mechanisms and leverage financing initiatives for conservation, including payments for ecosystem services, carbon credits and compensation mechanisms.
	2.5 Promote and scale up bio-enterprises to benefit communities, biodiversity, connectivity and ecosystem services.
	2.6 Promote private sector actors and their associations to integrate conservation into their business practices and to implement corporate social responsibility policies and voluntary conservation commitments.
	2.7 Integrate biodiversity conservation objectives into policies and programs related to mining and infrastructure and promote related demonstration projects.
	2.8 Strengthen local capacity, facilitate public consultation, and support partnerships to implement mitigation measures (assess, avoid, mitigate and monitor impacts) in projects that present a risk to priority KBAs, with a focus on mining and infrastructure.
3. Safeguard priority globally threatened species.	3.1 Prepare, implement, and institutionalize conservation action plans that include climate change resilience for 183 Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) species, and for select genera, presented in Appendix 13.3.
	3.2 Support strategies and information campaigns to combat illegal wildlife trafficking and hunting.
4. Cultivate a well-trained, well-coordinated and resilient civil society sector at the local, corridor, and hotspot levels to achieve CEPF's conservation outcomes.	4.1 Strengthen the institutional capacities (administrative, financial, fundraising, communications, governance, and project management) of CEPF's strategic partners to implement biodiversity conservation programs.
	4.2 Strengthen the technical knowledge and skills of civil society through short-term courses to implement practical conservation actions based on an evaluation and training strategy.
	4.3 Support a security strategy and alliance to safeguard at-risk environmental and indigenous defenders.
	4.4 Strengthen the strategic communication capacity of the media and civil society networks to create conservation awareness among the public and decision makers.
	4.5 Strengthen the capacities and involvement of women in CEPF initiatives.
	4.6 Improve stakeholder cooperation and strengthen alliances, and foster information exchange and lessons learned.
5. In the hotspot, provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team (RIT).	5.1 Create a broad community of civil society groups working across institutional and geographic boundaries, to strengthen their capacities and promote their long-term resilience, to support CEPF's mission and conservation goals.

The investment strategy seeks to achieve nine high-level conservation targets:

1. At least 60 CSOs, including at least 50 domestic organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.
2. At least 2 million hectares have new or strengthen management in 30 priority KBAs.
3. At least 250,000 hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.
4. At least 50 alliances and networks formed among civil society actors to avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact in support of the CEPF ecosystem profile.
5. At least three corridor development plans or policies integrate biodiversity conservation goals.
6. At least five sustainable funding mechanisms established or strengthened, to leverage US\$1 million in sustainable funding for the conservation outcomes.
7. At least 5,000 women and 5,000 men receive direct socioeconomic benefits through increased income, food security, resource rights or other measures of human wellbeing.
8. At least eight Indigenous and/or Afro-descendant territories and their communities under improved land management and governance.
9. At least 200 communities, totaling at least 12,500 people, receive non-cash benefits from the management of their biological resources.

2. Coordinating CEPF Grant Making

January 2022, CEPF signed a grant agreement with Profonanpe to support the Tropical Andes Regional Implementation Team (RIT) for Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. Profonanpe leads a consortium with two organizations, with Patrimonio Natural serving as the RIT in Colombia and the Asociación Boliviana para la Investigación y Conservación de Ecosistemas Andino-Amazonicos (ACEAA) serving as the RIT in Bolivia. No entity was selected to serve as the RIT in Ecuador during the reporting period, for reasons described below.

The Phase III Tropical Andes RIT was selected on a sole source basis with the approval of CEPF donors based on the strong performance of Profonanpe and Patrimonio Natural in their capacity as the RIT in the second investment phase, spanning July 2015 to April 2021. ACEAA implemented several conservation grants in CEPF's second investment phase and entered the consortium in the third phase as the RIT in Bolivia.

The RIT's objective is to support grant-making in the hotspot and to strengthen the engagement and effectiveness of civil society groups working across international boundaries, to achieve the shared conservation goals described in the Ecosystem Profile.

In Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, the CEPF RIT is comprised of 11 technical and administrative staff who work between 10 and 100 percent of their time, as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Regional Implementation Team Personnel

Location	Name	Position/Role	% time RIT
Peru/Lima	Cynthia Garland	Regional and National RIT Coordinator - Peru	100
Peru/Lima	Vanessa Vargas	Technical Administrative Assistant	100
Peru/Lima	Alonso Marin	Communications Analyst	100
Peru/Lima	Odile Sanchez	Technical advisor	10
Colombia/Bogota	Martha Liliana Silva	National RIT Coordinator – Colombia	100
Colombia/Bogota	Alejandro Ojeda	Administrative and Financial Professional	50
Colombia/Bogota	Angelica Calixto / Angela Martin	Communications Professional	20
Bolivia/La Paz	Jorge Mariaca	National RIT Coordinator - Bolivia	100
Bolivia/La Paz	Xavier Claros	Monitoring Specialist	35
Bolivia/La Paz	Delia Copana	Financial Assistant	50
Bolivia/La Paz	Diva Gantier / Natalia Gil	Communicator	20

3. Portfolio Status to Date

3.1 Overview

CEPF entered the fiscal year in July 2021 in a process of transition between the second and third investment phases. At the time, COVID-19 continued to impact all the Andean countries significantly. Peru led the world in COVID-related mortality rates, and the hotspot’s economies were in a free-fall. Environmental degradation was on the upswing. The hotspot’s environmental community and their stakeholders and families also suffered with COVID-related illnesses.

The outbreak of COVID-19 also impacted CEPF grant making significantly. Andean countries imposed strict travel and meeting restrictions starting in 2020, which meant that existing grantees were not able to carry out activities critical to the success of their projects. As a result, CEPF consulted with partner organizations and together agreed to put six grants and three advanced proposals on hold until the operating environment improved and would allow for travel to project sites and for stakeholder meetings.

By the end of 2021, conditions related to pandemic closures improved, and travel and meeting restrictions started to be lifted. As a result, CEPF worked with Andean partners to re-activate the grants and proposals from the second investment phase. By January 2022, CEPF approved a grant to the consortium of Profonampe, Patrimonio Natural and ACEAA to serve as the RIT.

Although the impacts of COVID-19 figured prominently in the management of the portfolio throughout FY22, CEPF also made several important advances of note in the fiscal year:

- CEPF awarded a grant to Profonanpe of Peru working in alliance with Patrimonio Natural of Colombia and ACEAA of Bolivia to serve as the Regional Implementation Team. CEPF worked closely with the RIT to implement on a series of trainings and inception activities to build capacity for advancing the portfolio.
- CEPF re-activated and approved the three suspended proposals as Phase III grants, which totaled \$297,392, listed in Annex 2.
- CEPF re-activated six projects, listed in Annex 3, that were suspended at the end of Phase II due to COVID-19 travel and meeting restrictions.
- CEPF issued one call for proposals that garnered 43 letters of inquiry (LOIs): 23 for small grants and 20 for large grants.
- By early May 2022, CEPF signed a grant agreement with KfW to permit grant making in Ecuador for five years for €6.0 million.

Further details on these points are provided below.

3.2 Call for Proposals

In February 2022, CEPF issued its first call for proposals under Phase III, to solicit LOIs for large and small grants in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. The call sought to support Phase II grantees in their recovery from COVID-19 and to consolidate the results achieved in Phase II. It also sought to identify opportunities for replication and scaling-up of good practice models, and to apply the lessons learned from the earlier phase. As shown in Table 3, CEPF received 43 LOIs.

Table 3. Tropical Andes Call for Proposals, FY22

No.	Release Date	Due Date	Geographic Focus	LOIs Received	
				Large	Small
1	21 February 2022	27 March 2022	Bolivia, Colombia, Peru	23	20

As is standard practice, the CEPF Secretariat and RIT screened all LOIs to ensure their eligibility for CEPF funding and general alignment with the terms of the call for proposals. All eligible LOIs were then reviewed by members of country-based review committees of experts known as the *Comité Nacional Asesor en Propuestas (CONAP)*. For large grant proposals, CONAP recommendations were submitted to the CEPF Secretariat and RIT for consensus-based decision on whether to invite an applicant to submit a full proposal for funding. For small grants, CONAP recommendations were submitted only to the RIT, which had sole responsibility for managing small grants. Subsequent to the review of the LOIs, the CEPF Secretariat and RIT invited successful

applicants to submit full proposals in the case of large grants, and to refine existing proposal in the case of small grants. Because the first call was only issued in February 2022, no projects were approved by the end of FY22. However, the first call resulted in the submission of many promising project proposals for approval in FY23.

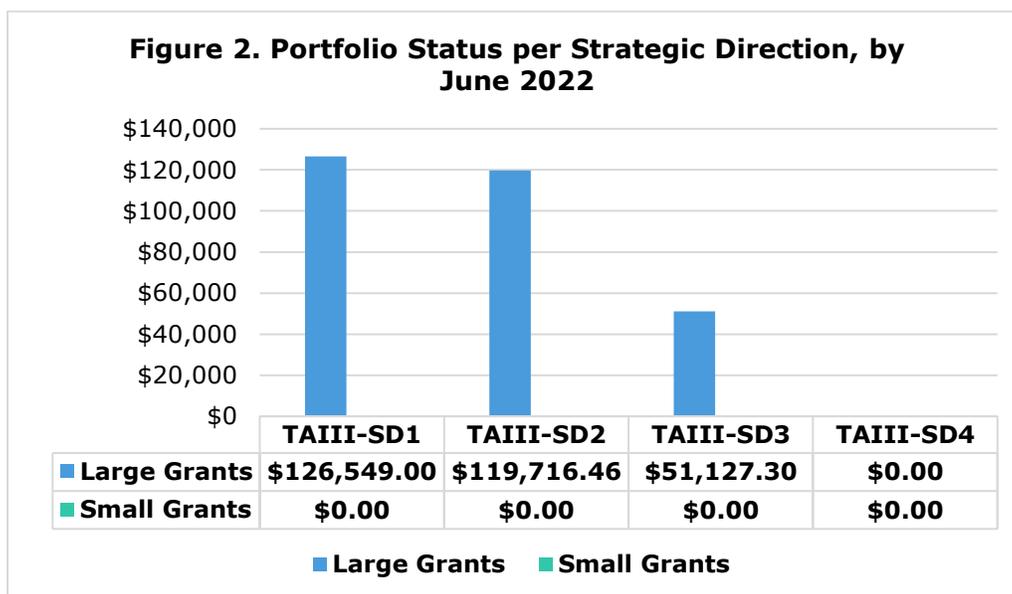
3.3 Grant Awards

As Table 4 shows, CEPF approved four projects in FY22 totaling \$867,392. One grant was dedicated to funding the RIT. The three other grants correspond to those proposals that originated in the second investment phase but were put on hold due to the COVID-19 restrictions. These proposals were reactivated under Phase III as restrictions were lifted. Annex 2 provides a list of the approved grants in FY22.

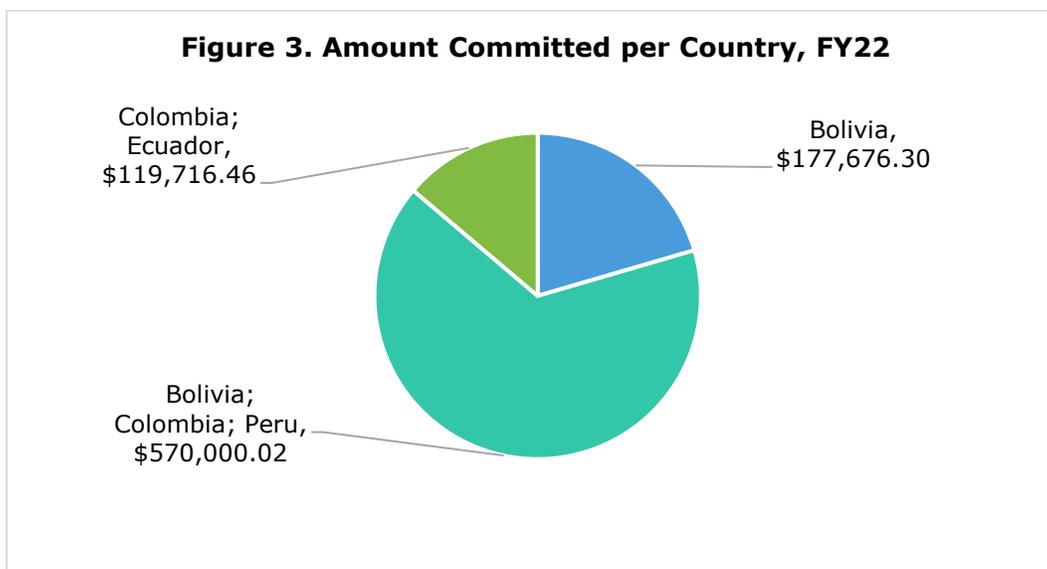
Table 4. Grant-making Status by Strategic Direction, June 2022

Strategic Direction	Budget Allocation	Contracted Grants			Budget Balance	% Contracted
		Total Amount	No. of Large Grants	No. of Small Grants		
SD1 – KBA Protection	\$6,500,000	\$126,549	1	0	\$6,373,451	1.9
SD2 – Mainstreaming Conservation	\$2,600,000	\$119,716	1	0	\$2,480,284	4.6
SD3 – Endangered Species	\$1,600,000	\$51,127	1	0	\$1,548,873	3.2
SD4 – Civil Society	\$1,200,000	\$0	0	0	\$1,200,000	0
SD5 - RIT	\$2,100,000	\$570,000	1	-	\$1,530,000	27.1
Total	\$14,000,000	\$867,392	4	0	\$13,132,608	6.2

Figure 2 demonstrates the portfolio status by June 2022, disaggregated by large and small grants. CEPF and the RIT planned for the first small grants to be awarded in FY23. Therefore, no small grants were awarded in FY22.



The total amount committed per country is shown in Figure 3. The highest allocation supported the RIT in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Two grants awarded were located in Bolivia totaling \$177,676, followed by the one grant dedicated to bi-national conservation along the Colombian-Ecuadorian border region, valued at \$119,716.



4 Performance of CEPF Investment

4.1 Assessment

By the close of FY22, CEPF's investments in the Tropical Andes fell into two categories:

1. Phase II grants that were re-activated in late 2021 after being suspended since 2019, when the pandemic brought the Andean countries to a standstill; and
2. Phase III grants that had started as proposals from the second investment phase and were re-activated and approved in FY23.

Due to Phase III grants being new by the close of FY22, no results or activities were reported against the portfolio logframe presented in Annex 1. This section, therefore, provides an overview of the performance factors impacting portfolio performance and a summary of the three projects approved in FY22 by their corresponding strategic directions.

Achievement of planned activities and milestones remained on track in FY23. Several factors contributed to this good performance:

- Experience gained and results achieved in the second investment phase provided a strong foundation for grant making in several ways:
 - Results achieved in the second phase provided a firm foundation for local CSOs to prepare new proposals that were dedicated to building on the results achieved in their previous CEPF grants. Andean CSOs were already familiar with CEPF and its approach and processes, which facilitated their

submission of new proposals. This previous experience provided a high degree of interest and credibility for the project among stakeholders.

- The CEPF Secretariat and several members of the RIT, notably the country coordinators for Bolivia and Colombia, had longstanding experience working together implementing the second investment phase and preparing the updated ecosystem profile. They were familiar with CEPF grant making and the local conservation landscape, including the priority KBAs and key civil society actors. This factor meant that the learning curve for CEPF and the RIT to launch the new investment phase was relatively modest, especially for those RIT staff that had worked as a member of the RIT earlier. The RIT was able to use many of the same tools and procedures already in place from before. Similarly, staff new to the RIT only had to become familiarized with these tools and processes, rather than to start from scratch.

While the overall project remains on track, CEPF noted several performance limitations:

- Throughout FY22, the COVID-19 pandemic, its impacts and restrictions continued to be ubiquitous and loom large. Even in FY22, project staff, stakeholders, and their families contracted COVID-19, which impacted project timetables, at times significantly.
- CEPF was not able to initiate grant making in Ecuador at the same time as the other hotspot countries because CEPF only signed the agreement with KfW to fund grant making in Ecuador in May 2022. As a result, the Ecuador RIT was planned to become operational in November 2022, 11 months after the RIT covering the other three countries. As a result, grant making timelines for Ecuador will diverge significantly from the timelines for the three other countries. Some opportunities to achieve synergies and an economy of scales between all the countries of the portfolio would be missed.

4.2 Portfolio Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction

CEPF contracted a total of four grants in alignment with Strategic Directions 1, 2 and 3.

Strategic Direction 1

Strategic Direction 1 seeks to strengthen protection and management of 52 priority KBAs to foster participatory governance, green recovery from COVID-19, climate change resilience, species conservation and financial sustainability. CEPF awarded one grant under this strategic direction, to the indigenous organization Consejo Regional T'simáne Masetén (CRTM), which has co-management responsibilities for managing the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve in Bolivia. This grant seeks to improve management of the Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory to mitigate threats through strengthening protected area management capacity. It also seeks to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of the CRTM and the Indigenous communities it serves, foster environmental education and capacity building of Indigenous youth, promote environmental education to Indigenous communities, and promote women's livelihoods and food security projects.

Strategic Direction 2

Strategic Direction 2 seeks to benefit seven conservation corridors by collaborating with public and private sector stakeholders to enable biodiversity conservation, a green recovery from COVID-19, and environmental, financial and social sustainability, to benefit the priority KBAs. CEPF awarded a grant to the Indigenous organization Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá (UNIPA), which represents the four Indigenous authorities of Great Family of the Bi-National Awa People (GFAB) of the Colombian-Ecuadorian border region. The grant supports the establishment of four reserves dedicated to cultural and biodiversity conservation, support for biodiversity and cultural assessments, consultations and capacity building of Awa authorities and community members, and outreach to local and national governmental authorities. The impetus for the project is in large part directed at mitigating threats to the Awa People from mining, illicit and legal crops, and violence. CEPF funding will strengthen the capacity of the Awá People to manage their territory based on their own cosmovision and aspirations.

Strategic Direction 3

Strategic Direction 3 aims to safeguard 183 species listed on the IUCN Global Red List as Critically Endangered or Endangered. CEPF awarded one project to the Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ecología (FUNDECO) to develop an action plan for amphibian conservation in Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory in Bolivia. The grant seeks to integrate recommendations for amphibian conservation in the Pilon Lajas Management Plan. To this end, the grant is funding field surveys, consultations with communities and park authorities, capacity building of park guards, environmental education and communications.

5. Collaboration with CEPF's donors and other funders

The CEPF Secretariat and RIT have made several efforts to collaborate with CEPF donors, as well as with other funders. Most notably, to secure funding for Ecuador, Secretariat staff met virtually with KfW to prepare an agreement between CI and KfW. Fortunately, these efforts came to fruition when the agreement was signed in early May 2022. Once the agreement was signed, CEPF moved to recruit a RIT. The experience will be reported in the next annual portfolio overview.

In addition, CEPF Secretariat staff worked closely with CI's Americas Program to obtain and program funding for projects in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru originating from the Bezos Earth Fund's award to CI for investment in the Andes – Amazon region.

Within the hotspot, the RIT for Bolivia, Colombia and Peru conducted outreach to several donors. The RIT and CEPF Secretariat hosted a well-attended webinar in May 2022 dedicated to presenting the updated ecosystem profile. The webinar attracted representatives from AFD and the EU, in addition to over 100 members of the Andean conservation community.

The CEPF Secretariat and the RIT conducted several outreach efforts to identify areas of complementarity with several other conservation financiers, including the Alliance for Zero Extinction, the American Bird Conservancy, the Andes-Amazon Fund, the Rainforest Trust and the National Audubon Society. For example, the CEPF team met with the team launching the Conserva Aves, an initiative dedicated to protecting

2 million hectares and creating 80 new protected areas for habitat conservation of KBAs that are priorities for migratory birds of the Americas.

In addition, the individual members of the RIT conducted in-country outreach. In Peru, Profonanpe contacted the administrators of the *Emprendedores por Naturaleza* Program, that funds projects in buffer zones of public natural protected areas. In Colombia, Patrimonio Natural attended meetings with the environmental ministry to seek collaboration on funding of the priority KBAs. In Bolivia, ACEAA met with private entrepreneurs and their foundation to inquire about possible alliances and financing. These meetings have started to pave the way for the emergence of a possible alliance with these organizations.

6. Conclusion

FY22 represented the first year of the third implementation phase of CEPF investment in the Tropical Andes Hotspot. Progress in implementing planned activities was on-track, as the CEPF Secretariat and RIT put in place key processes, systems and capacities for successful grant making for the duration of the third investment phase. The team issued one call for proposals, which garnered 43 LOIs, creating a solid basis for grant making in FY23. By the end of the fiscal year, CEPF had awarded four grants valued at \$867,392. Equally noteworthy, CEPF signed a grant agreement with KfW to launch grant making in Ecuador in FY23.

While the people of the Tropical Andes Hotspot experienced tremendous hardship since 2020 due to COVID-19, FY22 ended on a note of hope and optimism that, with the waning of the pandemic and the emergence of new conservation opportunities, the CEPF alliance of its Andean partners was ready to take a lead role in conserving the hotspot's biodiversity and ecosystems, and in building capacity of their communities to benefit from the conservation of nature.

Annex 1: Results Against Objective and Outcomes in the Portfolio Logframe

Objective	Targets	Progress
Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities.	At least 60 CSOs, including at least 50 domestic organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.	No results to report to date.
	At least 2.0 million hectares have new or strengthen management in 30 priority KBAs.	
	At least 250,000 hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.	
	At least 50 alliances and networks formed among civil society actors to avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact in support of the CEPF ecosystem profile.	
	At least 3 corridor development plans or policies integrate biodiversity conservation goals.	
	At least five sustainable funding mechanisms established or strengthened, to leverage \$1.0 million in sustainable funding for the conservation outcomes.	
	At least 5,000 women and 5,000 of men receive direct socioeconomic benefits through increased income, food security, resource rights or other measures of human wellbeing.	
	At least eight indigenous and/or Afro-descendant territories and their communities under improved land management and governance.	
	At least 200 communities, totaling at least 12,500 people, receive non-cash benefits from the management of their biological resources.	
Intermediate Outcomes	Targets	Progress
Outcome 1: Strengthen protection and management of 52 priority KBAs to foster participatory governance, green recovery from COVID-19, climate change resilience, species conservation, and financial sustainability. \$6,500,000	At least 6 unprotected or partially protected KBAs, covering at least 300,000 hectares, under new or expanded protection.	No results to report to date.
	At least 15 protected areas experience, on average, an improvement of at least 10 points in their METT score.	
	15 protected areas experience a 10% improvement in their participatory management, based on performance in questions 22 to 25 of the METT.	
	Co-management mechanisms that enable community participation in site management and governance	

	<p>developed and/or strengthened for at least 5 KBAs.</p> <p>Climate change resilience integrated into 100% of KBA-level management plans and related management instruments.</p> <p>10 <i>planes de vida</i> prepared and/or updated as development and empowerment plans for indigenous communities.</p> <p>6 KBAs with improved indigenous and campesino land tenure.</p> <p>At least 15 KBAs support successful small and medium-level conservation enterprises with gender-equitable sustainable livelihoods for communities.</p> <p>In at least 5 KBAs, 30 communities receive cash benefits from incentive schemes for the effective management of biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2: In the seven priority corridors, collaborate with public and private sector stakeholders to enable biodiversity conservation, a green recovery from COVID-19, and environmental, financial, and social sustainability, in benefit of the priority KBAs.</p> <p>\$2,600,000</p>	<p>At least 5 local development plans, projects, policies, and tools mainstream biodiversity, ecosystem services, and nature-based climate solutions, with a focus on tourism, mining, unsustainable agriculture, and infrastructure development.</p> <p>Climate change resilience integrated into 100% of sub-national development plans and policies supported by CEPF.</p> <p>At least five sub-national public entities in five priority corridors mainstream conservation tools and outcomes into their policies and operations.</p> <p>At least four sub-national governments in four corridors provide funding or in-kind support to CEPF-funded projects.</p> <p>Boundaries of KBAs in CEPF focal countries are updated, disseminated, and integrated into local and national public and donor conservation strategies.</p> <p>Long-term sustainable financing mechanisms in place for at least two CEPF priority KBAs and/or corridors.</p> <p>At least 10 conservation-friendly enterprises support local community monetary and/or non-monetary incentives for biodiversity in five corridors.</p> <p>At least 3 demonstration projects created and/or replicated with co-financing from the private sector, that integrate conservation, ecosystem services, and/or irrecoverable carbon into their production practices.</p> <p>At least two businesses and/or business associations influenced to better incorporate biodiversity, ecosystem services and irrecoverable carbon in their business and</p>	<p>No results to report to date.</p>

	<p>production practices, strategies, and policies in two corridors.</p> <p>At least three mining or infrastructure projects in two corridors integrate and co-finance social and environmental safeguards to prevent and/or mitigate environmental hazards in their operations.</p> <p>At least three mining or infrastructure projects in two corridors implement and finance monitoring protocols before and after their adoption of improved environmental and social practices.</p>	
<p>Outcome 3. Safeguard priority globally threatened species.</p> <p>\$1,600,000</p>	<p>Conservation attention focused on at least 50 globally Endangered and Critically Endangered species and/or their genera to improve their threat status.</p> <p>Conservation action plans developed, approved, and implemented for at least 20 priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species, with in-kind or monetary support provided by governmental and/or private sector entities to promote their sustainability after CEPF support.</p> <p>Action plans developed, approved, and implemented in two corridors to combat illegal wildlife trade and hunting, with in-kind or monetary support provided by governmental and/or private sector entities to promote their sustainability after CEPF support.</p>	No results to report to date.
<p>Outcome 4. Cultivate a highly trained, well-coordinated and resilient civil society sector at the local, corridor and hotspot levels to achieve CEPF's conservation objectives.</p> <p>\$1,200,000</p>	<p>At least 80 percent of local CSOs demonstrate improved capacity and performance on their CSTT and GTT.</p> <p>100 percent of CEPF projects working with communities incorporate gender considerations and capacity building to achieve gender equitable benefits.</p> <p>CSO sustainable financing strategies developed and implemented by at least 10 partners, leveraging at least \$100,000 in sustainable funding.</p> <p>At least 5,000 people, with 50 percent targeting women, receive structured training.</p> <p>One capacity needs assessment undertaken and implemented to support capacity building on priority conservation topics of direct relevance to implementation of the CEPF investment strategy.</p> <p>Baseline and final evaluation of virtual technical and administrative courses demonstrate improved capacity of at least 250 Andean conservation practitioners to implement</p>	

	<p>conservation projects and secure new financing.</p> <p>A security strategy to reduce threats to at-risk environmental and indigenous defenders developed and promoted to attract a broad coalition to support strategy implementation.</p> <p>Five of media outlets (newspapers, radio and television stations, magazines) increase their capacity and coverage on the importance of biodiversity, ecosystem service values, and carbon stocks.</p> <p>At least 2 communication campaigns implemented to link the KBAs and their ecosystem services with climate resilience and human welfare.</p> <p>Awareness of local conservation issues and rights and opportunities related to natural resource management raised among local communities within at least 5 priority sites.</p>	
<p>Outcome 5. In the hotspot, provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team (RIT).</p> <p>\$2,100,000</p>	<p>At least 60 CSOs, including 50 domestic organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>At least 20 CSOs leverage new funding to promote the sustainability of CEPF grants.</p> <p>At least 50 small grants and 50 large grants successfully achieve their main conservation objectives.</p> <p>At least 30 small grantees and 20 large grants consisting of grassroots and indigenous CSOs demonstrate improvements in their CSTT and GTT scores following CEPF support.</p> <p>One communication mechanism supported to enable active sharing of CEPF results, reports, best practices, and lessons learned among CSOs throughout the hotspot.</p> <p>At least one alliance of CEPF partners in each of the seven conservation corridors and/or focal countries coordinates conservation and sustainable development projects to achieve synergies.</p> <p>At least 2 participatory assessments undertaken, and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented and disseminated.</p>	<p>No results to report to date.</p>

Annex 2: Contracted Grants to Date

No.	Organization	Country	Obligated Amount	Project Title	Start Date	End Date
Strategic Direction 1						
1	Consejo Regional T'simane MoseTENES Pilon Lajas	Bolivia	\$126,549	Implementing the Pílon Lajas Management and Indigenous Life Plan, Bolivia	7/1/2022	11/30/2023
Strategic Direction 2						
2	Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá - UNIPA	Colombia; Ecuador	\$119,716	Conserving the Territory of the Awa People, Colombia and Ecuador	7/1/2022	5/31/2023
Strategic Direction 3						
3	Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ecología	Bolivia	\$51,127	Action plan for Amphibian Conservation in Pílon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory, Bolivia	12/1/2021	8/31/2022
Strategic Direction 5						
4	Profonanpe	Bolivia; Colombia; Peru	\$570,000	Regional Implementation Team for the Tropical Andes Hotspot in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru - Phase III	1/1/2022	3/31/2024

Annex 3: Grants of Phase II that Overlap with Phase III

Code	Organization	Project Title	Country	End date
CEPF-109736	Asociación Civil Armonía	Boosting local economies and biodiversity conservation through bird-based tourism development	Bolivia	09/2022
CEPF-108883	CI-Bolivia	Institutional strengthening of the Sorata municipality for effective conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development in Cotapata priority KBA in Bolivia	Bolivia	12/2022
CEPF-108565	ACEAA	Updating Cotapata National Park Management Plan emphasizing species conservation in Bolivia	Bolivia	05/2022
CEPF-108976	ACEAA	Capacity building in Communication for Biodiversity Conservation in the Madidi-Pílon Lajas-Cotapata Conservation Corridor of Bolivia	Bolivia	05/2022
CEPF-108981	Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional	Fostering Community-based Conservation in Utcubamba Key Biodiversity Area in Peru	Perú	10/2022
66469	Fundación Ecológica los Colibríes de Altaquer (FELCA)	Participatory development of management plans for threatened birds and amphibians in the Cotacachi-Awá Corridor, Colombia	Colombia	11/2021