CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

Assessing Five Years of CEPF Investment in the Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena Hotspot

Chocó-Manabi Conservation Corridor
Colombia and Ecuador

A Special Report
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CONTENTS

Overview

Reaching from the southeastern portion of Mesoamerica to the northwestern corner of South America, the Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena Hotspot[1] extends for 1,500 kilometers and encompasses 274,597 square kilometers along the Pacific coast on the western portion of the Andes range. Possessing a rich variety of habitats, including mangroves, beaches, rocky shorelines, and coastal wilderness, this region contains the world's wettest rain forests (the Colombian Chocó to the north), as well as South America's only remaining coastal dry forests — in the Ecuadorian/Peruvian Tumbes region. This combination of flat coastal plains interspersed with small mountain ranges, has fostered over time the development of islands of endemism making this one of the most biodiverse regions of the planet.

In 2001, World Wide Fund for Nature Colombia held a workshop to build consensus for a conservation vision for this unique region. Soon afterwards, Conservation International (CI) convened a strategic planning workshop in Cali, attended by representatives of the governments of Colombia and Ecuador, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and scientists to discuss the threats to the region's biodiversity and articulate a strategy for the Chocó-Manabí Conservation Corridor through 2010.

The resulting 10-year strategy, Vision 2010, meant to catalyze interagency alliances and mobilize human and financial resources for an integrated effort to connect natural areas, by consolidating and upgrading existing protected areas, rehabilitating degraded areas, and promoting sustainable agriculture and other sources of livelihood to sustain biodiversity. As a result of this process, an action plan was prepared to address conservation, social, and economic priorities in the region and elements of the plan were incorporated into commitments and targets for a five-year strategy for the Chocó-Manabí Conservation Corridor as reflected in the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) ecosystem profile for this region[2].

CEPF designated $5 million to implement this five-year plan beginning in January 2002. CEPF is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank. A fundamental goal is to engage NGOs, community groups, and other sectors of civil society in biodiversity conservation.

This report summarizes the five years (2002-2006) of CEPF investments in the Chocó-Manabí Conservation Corridor, drawing from the experiences of numerous civil society groups in Colombia and Ecuador that implemented conservation projects in support of protecting this vast region. This report, prepared by CEPF's Regional Implementation Team (RIT) and the Grant Director for South America, captures the lessons and impacts of these investments, aiming to assess CEPF's successes in meeting the objectives laid out in this five-year strategy. These findings were further validated through a stakeholders' workshop held in Cali, Colombia on Jan. 29-30, 2007. A completed logical framework, list of all approved grants, and terms of reference for this assessment are also included as part of this report.

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[1] Formerly known as the Chocó-Darién-Western Ecuador Hotspot, this hotspot had its name changed as a result of a 2005 study that identified integral new areas, notably the Magdalena Valley in northern Colombia.

[2] The full ecosystem profile is available online: English, www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.Choco-Darien-WesternEcuador.Choco.EP.pdf (PDF, 1.6 MB) / Español, www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.Spanish.Choco-Darien-Western-Ecuador.Choco.EP.pdf (PDF, 1.3 MB)

CEPF Niche

CEPF's niche in the Chocó Manabi was to influence the direction of several major donor initiatives, leveraging new resources for conservation and catalyzing strategic partnerships with key stakeholder groups. The $5 million investment was meant to facilitate a coordinated approach to local and regional conservation efforts by encouraging environmental programs to work in synergy with one another in support of protected areas and benefiting Endangered species and historically underserved communities. CEPF's strategy focused on involving local and national NGOs, Indigenous and afro-descendant groups, as well as government, and academic and research institutions in implementing conservation at a broader scale than ever before. In doing so, CEPF was to catalyze additional resources for conservation efforts, ensuring sustainability and avoiding duplication of efforts among donors and implementing partners. CEPF's strategy outlined in the ecosystem profile focused on orienting actions and investments around three strategic directions:

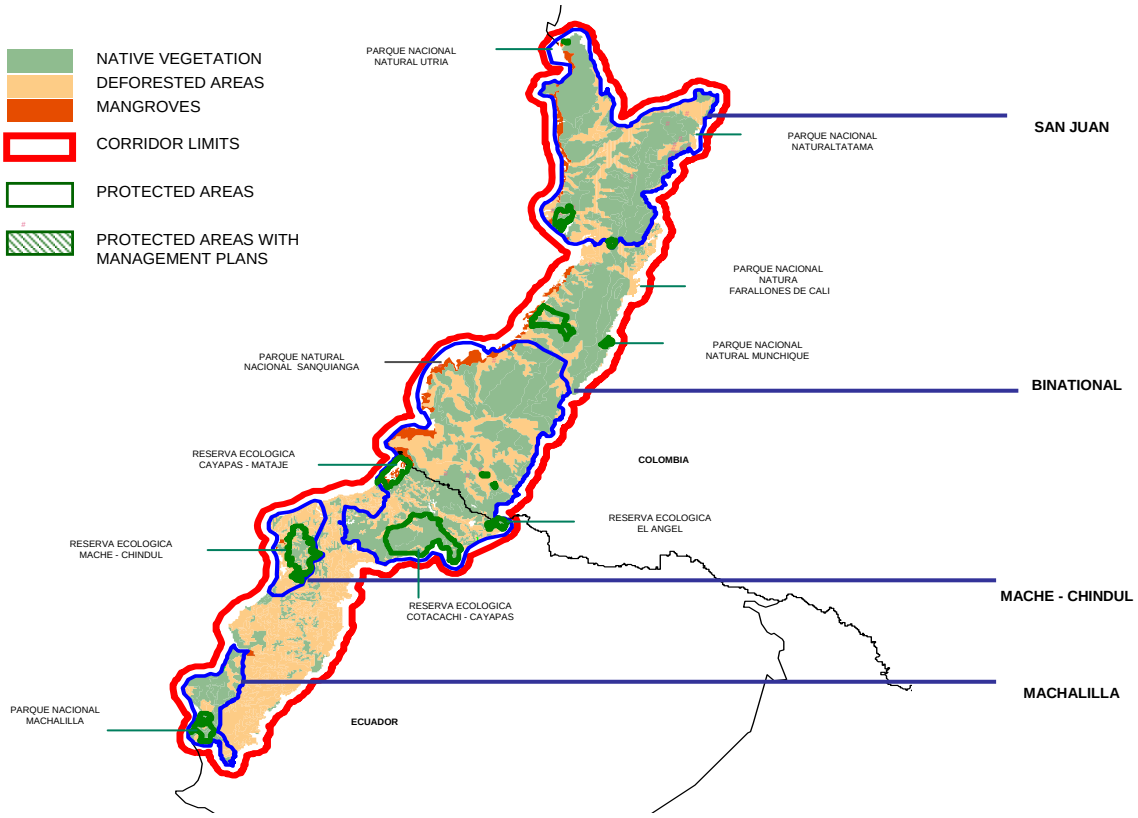
1. Establish/strengthen local and regional mechanisms to foster corridor-level conservation. Projects supported under this strategic direction were meant to pursue opportunities for leveraging and influencing other investments, while encouraging a coordinated approach among partners and their programs for landscape conservation efforts.

2. Bring selected protected areas and species under improved management. Here CEPF was to select projects that targeted priority areas to help bring broad conservation impacts, whether by improving the management of existing protected areas that lacked adequate capacity, and or pursuing greater connectivity between these areas through the adoption of sustainable agriculture and environmentally sound natural resource management approaches.

3. Identify and promote sustainable development practices in communities near selected protected areas. This strategic direction pointed towards empowering afro descendant groups in both Colombia and Ecuador as well as Indigenous communities (particularly the Awa, Chachis, and Chocóes) to implement conservation initiatives and adopt sustainable management of natural resources, focusing specifically on those groups living in and around protected areas.

The ecosystem profile also specified geographic focal areas in both countries, focusing on existing protected areas and their buffer zones. In this way, CEPF's interventions concentrated around four key regions along the corridor — 1) the area around the San Juan River Basin in Colombia, 2) the bi-national portion of the corridor which included important remnants of mangroves in the Cayapas-Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve and of rain forests in the Cotacachi – Cayapas Ecological Reserve, 3) the rain forest around the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve, and 4) the dry forests surrounding Machalilla National Park and Chongon Colonche Protective Forest in the Manabi and Guayas provinces of Ecuador. This approach strengthened CEPF's ability to concentrate funds around key priority areas and to visualize and measure the impacts of individual projects more effectively.

Figure 1. Priority Regions for CEPF Investments Included in the Ecosystem Profile



Implementing the Strategy

The first step taken by CEPF in launching investments in Colombia and Ecuador was to establish a Regional Implementation Team (RIT) comprised of Conservation International (CI) in Ecuador and Colombia. As in other CEPF regions, the RIT helped CEPF with promoting CEPF's strategy and funding opportunity to partners, assisting applicants with the development of proposals, reviewing letters of inquiry, ensuring compatibility with CEPF's strategy and ongoing projects, and monitoring projects during implementation. This team also organized opportunities for CEPF grantees to come together to update each other on project advances, coordinate protocols for information collection, and review progress being made toward the five-year strategy. The RIT also played a key role in strengthening relationships with policymakers at varying levels in both countries, helping integrate the corridor approach into public policies and local plans. The RIT's knowledge of local environmental policies and of socio-political and economic conditions specific to each country further positioned as CEPF's main mechanism for fostering long-term partnerships among local NGOs, the private sector, government, and other key partners in the region, strengthening the vision for the corridor and ensuring that the strategy was being implemented in synergy with other programs. Initially formed by one director and one portfolio coordinator in each country, the RIT team was later reduced in mid-2005 to one director to represent the corridor, a move that has strengthened bi-national collaboration and facilitated collaboration with other CI teams including Global Information Systems, communications, finance, and administration — all of which were involved in supporting CEPF's local coordination in the corridor.

Given the bi-national nature of the Chocó Manabí corridor, the assessment team emphasized that CEPF's investment strategy was adapted early on to best take advantage and fit into country specific contexts: In Ecuador, CEPF's investments supported conservation actions in and around protected areas and surrounding forest fragments, aiming to establish connectivity among formal protected areas, involving government, civil society, and other donor partners in developing management plans and a long-term vision for the financial and operational sustainability of state protected areas. Furthermore, CEPF's funds served to strengthen community-based conservation approaches. In Colombia, CEPF's investments supported projects aimed at avoiding the destruction of fairly intact key biodiversity areas, recognizing and working to support the land use and tenure rights of Idigenous and afro-descendant population, strengthening these groups' to manage their areas sustainably while exploring sustainable production alternatives. Formal cooperation agreements were also forged with a number of state and municipal government agencies, as well as research organizations who are the official entities responsible for monitoring environmental conservation objectives. In this way, the RIT guided CEPF in adopting country-specific approaches, further advancing the overall objectives laid out in the ecosystem profile.

Establishing Partnerships

The CEPF focus on strengthening mechanisms for corridor-scale conservation led to a strong emphasis being placed on forging inter-institutional partnerships with government, academic institutions, donors, and a variety of other partners. Regional Environmental Authorities in Colombia (Corporacion Autonoma Regional - CAR) agreed to leverage resources for conservation objectives aligned with corridor goals, such as identifying new projects and areas for intervention; producing and exchanging information about environmental issues; monitoring environmental and socioeconomic indicators; and developing alternative sustainable production systems. CEPF's strategy was also incorporated into these agencies' development plans, bringing much needed recognition and support from government partners to CEPF's objectives in the Colombian portion of the corridor. Similar agreements were established with numerous research and academic partners, such as Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico, Instituto Alexander von Humboldt, and the Unidad Administrativa Especial del Sistema de Parques Nacionales Naturales. Equally significant was a partnership established between CEPF and the Fondo Para la Accion Ambiental (FPAA), which took over ECOFONDO's account for the region. This partnership led to FPAA adopting CEPF's corridor strategy as well as the RIT to also coordinate its environmental projects portfolio. This partnership leveraged an additional $1 million of direct co-financing for CEPF projects, helping bring greater sustainability and support to a number of partner organizations. The corridor concept was incorporated into debates regarding Colombia's Forestry Law (approved in 2005) and in discussions of the national legislation related to afro-descendant populations' territorial rights.

In Ecuador, CEPF focused on integrating the corridor approach into provincial and municipal government plans — this was especially true in the provinces of Manabí and in the partnership created between CEPF and the National Protected Areas Fund (Fondo de Áreas Protegidas) managed by the National Environment Fund (Fondo Ambiental Nacional - FAN). CEPF forged an especially tight partnership with the Ministry of Environment's National Biodiversity and Protected Areas Unit (Dirección Nacional de Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas), which helped to update protected area management plans, coordinate investments with other donors, and ensure a long-term financial sustainability for protected areas. Fundacion Maquipucuna, supported by GEF, which was highlighted in CEPF's original strategy as a potential partner for collaboration on the corridor strategy focused its investments instead on the Andean portion of the hotspot. Likewise, the Inter-American Development Bank's Coastal Management Project also complemented CEPF's investments, specifically through interventions in the bi-national and Mache Chindul

portions of the corridor. Furthermore, the fact that CEPF's strategy was represented locally through an NGO - Conservation International – further enhanced the ability of the RIT to collaborate with other civil society groups and to regularly measure advances toward common goals.

In all of these examples, CEPF's RIT worked very closely with Fauna & Flora International, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation), Comitato Internacional per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli, World Wildlife Fund, and the Global Environment Facility's National Protected Area System project to review project proposals and coordinate general aspects of the strategy. These organizations have strengthened CEPF's overall presence in the region, providing new data as well as opportunities for building alliances and helping to increase the quality and success of CEPF's strategy.

The Grants Portfolio

CEPF received a total 169 proposals and selected 46 projects for funding during the five-year period (see Table 1 and Appendix A.). The majority of grants were undertaken by local organizations[3] with $2,524,129 of investments (equivalent to 72 percent of grants approved). International organizations received $2,475,871, representing 28 percent of all grants approved. These projects by international organizations supported CEPF's RIT functions over the last five years, in addition to the development and implementation of a communications strategy for the corridor, two vegetation change and deforestation studies, development of zoning plans for a community reserve in Ecuador, and a major conservation coffee initiative in Colombia.

Table 1: Resource Allocation by Type of Organization

Resource Allocation	International Organizations	Local Organizations	Total
Number of grants	13	33	46
Percent (%) of grants	28%	72%	100%
Dollar allocation	$2,475,871	$2,524,129	$5,000,000
Percent (%) dollar allocation	49.5%	50.5%	100%

Grant recipients report that at least $11,374,551 has been leveraged through co-financing by projects receiving CEPF grants in this region (see Appendix B.).

Geographic Priorities

It is worth analyzing CEPF's investment portfolio by considering the four geographic priority areas (see Table 2) where clusters of projects were supported. These regions of intervention were selected according to their biological and geographic significance — focusing on bringing a representation of bio-geographic areas, endemic species, native vegetation, and watersheds; land tenure issues were also assessed in this process, and protected areas or areas under some type of environmental management were also prioritized; along with areas with other donors

[3] CEPF defines an organization as local if it is legally registered in a country within the hotspot and has an independent board of directors or other similar independent governance structure.

investments; and under high levels of threat. Although not contemplated in the original ecosystem profile, the Darien region of Colombia (in the northernmost part of the corridor along the border with Panama), was incorporated into the corridor in 2005 after being identified as a high priority for conservation actions following a major biodiversity assessment conducted by Fundación Ecotropico. In addition, CEPF focused investments in the San Juan region (around Utria and Tatama national parks) which received six grants, representing 13 percent of all projects approved. The bi-national portion of the corridor, had 18 projects (representing 39 percent of all CEPF grants) — emphasizing the importance of this region, both biologically, and for ensuring corridor connectivity. Another 11 projects (or 24 percent of grants) went beyond priority regions, with multiple areas of reach including those projects that implemented vegetation cover change detection studies in various areas or those that encompassed the entire corridor, such as CEPF's RIT and the communication strategy for the corridor. In Ecuador, in addition to projects included in the bi-national region, investments were also concentrated around Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve with a total of nine projects (or 20 percent of grants) and the region around Machalilla National Park with two projects (representing 4 percent of grants).

Table 2: Resource Allocation by Geographic Focal Area

Resource Allocation	Machalilla	Mache Chindul	Binational	San Juan	Outside Priority Corridors	Total
Number of grants	2	9	18	6	11	**46**
Percent (%) of grants	4%	20%	39%	13%	24%	**100%**
Dollar allocation	$208,494	$479,207	$1,478,322	$1,018,116	$1,815,861	**$5,000,000**
Percent (%) dollar allocation	4%	10%	30%	20%	36%	**100%**

Furthermore, the assessment team felt it was worth highlighting how CEPF's strategy and objectives were developed in each of these regions:

Bi-national (Colombia/Ecuador): As previously noted, the bi-national portion of the corridor received the largest portion of CEPF grants. Nevertheless projects implemented in this region faced a myriad of challenges due to growing political tensions between the two countries arising from illicit crop eradication programs in Colombia and the presence of violent conflicts and resulting internal and cross-border displacements. In this way, the biological importance of the region was seen as a lesser priority, especially by national government representatives who might have put into action cross-border conservation initiatives, as outlined in the original CEPF strategy. CEPF's strategy adapted to this context by focusing on community-based conservation initiatives, led by Indigenous and ethic groups living in the region. Projects were supported aiming to strengthen cooperation among Indigenous and afro-descendant groups as well as conservation organizations to help foster a bi-national vision for natural resource management and long-term conservation goals.

Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve (Ecuador): The Mache Chindul region received a total of nine grants, which focused on consolidating protection for Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve, Muisne Mangroves Wildlife Refuge and Monte Saino Private Reserve, and to promote micro-corridors between these areas. CEPF invested in the development of a management plan for Mache Chindul and in assuring the finance of the basic operation costs for the reserve in the long

term, as well in reforestation and ecosystem restoration initiatives, to address the high levels of fragmentation present in this area.

Machalilla National Park and Chongón Colonche Protective Forest (Ecuador): Projects supported around Machalila National Park supported the consolidation of two micro corridors connecting Machalilla National Park and the Chongón Colonche Protective Forest, and Machalilla National Park to the Paján Protected Forest. Despite the high level of habitat conversion that affected the area and current pressures from unregulated tourism activities in the region, it is of recognized importance both for the provision of hydrological services and as an Important Bird Area (IBA – according to BirdLife International). CEPF aimed specifically to strengthen protected area management and promote sustainable landscape approaches in this portion of the corridor. Nevertheless, the absence of civil society groups working on local environmental conservation issues in this portion of the corridor posed a challenge for CEPF when trying to award grants here. As a result, only two projects were implemented in this portion of the corridor representing 4 percent of CEPF's grants portfolio — one focused on strengthening local government capacity for managing Machalilla National Park and the Chongón Colonche Protective Forest and the other aimed to promote best practices for ecotourism operators.

San Juan (Colombia): This region possesses one of the corridor's highest concentrations of diversity and species endemism. Conservation projects in this region depended largely on integrating sustainable practices into coffee production systems — mainly those located in the northern Cauca Valley. Furthermore, CEPF supported projects that formed a corridor between Parque Nacional Tatamà and Serrania de Los Paraguas helping to promote sustainable practices around protected area buffer zones and to test innovative conservation approaches such as payments for environmental services schemes. Six projects were supported here, representing 20 percent of all investments made in the corridor.

Darien (Colombia): As previously noted, this region was not included in CEPF's original ecosystem profile — nevertheless a number of CEPF projects with interventions in multiple scales included this region in their scope. Most notably, CEPF's support of a corridor wide socioeconomic monitoring information system and a study of the effects of landscape fragmentation aimed at identifying biodiversity indicators for the Chocó Ecoregional Complex included the Darien region as part of their analysis.

When analyzing the different scales of intervention (see Table 3) targeted by CEPF projects, most projects supported had site-specific interventions — focusing in and or around a protected area — 27 projects which represent 59 percent of investments. This result reveals the emphasis given by CEPF's strategy to focus actions around protected areas and in their buffer zones. Fourteen projects (or 30 percent of all grants awarded) had multiple scales of reach, including those that supported innovative production alternatives, assessed vegetation cover and deforestation trends, and in so doing advanced the consolidation of mini-corridors. Sustainable community development and capacity building initiatives were specifically supported to strengthen the corridor as a whole. Given that CEPF's investments in the Chocó were meant to strengthen protected areas and their buffer zones, and to support community-based initiatives, species-specific projects were de-emphasized in the implementation of the strategy.

Table 3: Resource Allocation by Scale

Resource Allocation	Species Focused	Site Focused	Corridor Focused	Multi-Corridor or Hotspot focused	Total
Number of grants for this scale	0	27	5	14	**46**
Percent (%) of grants for this scale	0%	59%	11%	30%	**100%**
Dollar allocation for this scale	$0	$2,402,250	$497,976	$2,099,774	**$5,000,000**
Percent (%) dollar allocation for this scale	0%	48%	10%	42%	**100%**

As previously stated, CEPF supported projects at multiple scales, clustering investments in priority geographic regions. This approach facilitated the establishment of partnerships with government, civil society, and other key partners helping complement and strengthen other conservation initiatives, be they public, private, and/or community based. Furthermore, beyond clustering projects around geographic areas, CEPF also programmed resources around the strategic directions outlined in the ecosystem profile (see Table 4).

Table 4: Resource Allocation by Thematic Priority Area (Strategic Direction)

Resource Allocation	Strategic Direction 1	Strategic Direction 2	Strategic Direction 3	Total
Number of grants for this Strategic Direction	25	12	9	**46**
Percent (%) of grants for this Strategic Direction	54%	26%	20%	**100%**
Dollar allocation for this Strategic Direction	$3,050,743	$714,242	$1,235,015	**$5,000,000**
Percent (%) dollar allocation for this Strategic Direction	61%	14%	25%	**100%**

Strategic Direction 1 received 61 percent of CEPF's resource allocations for the corridor, as well as the largest number of projects approved (25). These initiatives included eight projects that addressed enhancing connectivity between protected areas and community based natural resource management initiatives; five projects related to CEPF's RIT and the communications strategy for the corridor [four multi-hotspot grants (projects that supported initiatives that were part of the global portfolio)] four projects to help strengthen governance capacity and landscape planning; two projects to develop incentive schemes for biodiversity conservation (one in each country); and one project to design a socio-environmental information and monitoring system for the corridor. Together these projects brought increased capacity for corridor-level conservation among both local and regional groups. Strategic Direction 2, received 14% of investments (equivalent to $714,242) across 12 projects in support of strengthening reserve management – this included the development of management plans, the identification of new priority areas for protection, as well as strengthening the management capacity of existing areas and helping bring existing areas and species under improved protection. CEPF's focus on strengthening community conservation initiatives was reflected in 25% of investments being distributed across nine projects under Strategic Direction 3 — supporting sustainable alternatives for community development

around protected areas, focusing on capacity building and best practices approaches for protecting both private and public lands.

Results

Species

CEPF's investments in the Chocó Manabi Conservation Corridor, yielded results in three main levels — species, protected areas, and corridors. Although not emphasized in the ecosystem profile species protection was supported through projects that included biomonitoring components. A number of initiatives included biological assessments as part of the methodology for updating protected area management and monitoring plans. In this way, CEPF helped make new data available about different species groups, focusing on their distribution, status, and level of threat. A number of projects supported which improved landscape planning approaches and to promote sustainable land management practices also indirectly enhanced the protection of species. The assessment team also emphasized that few sources of information are available about the corridor and that future conservation efforts should emphasize efforts to monitor different species groups along with other ecological process — this includes plans to develop project-specific information and to integrate efforts of different partners into a corridor-wide monitoring and information system. Such a system is currently in development, with the support of partners from both sides of the corridor. In addition, the following results were highlighted as key advances in protecting species:

- The *El Pangan* Reserve created in Colombia with CEPF support encompasses 7,000 hectares. Pro-Aves implemented a bird monitoring study where 360 bird species were identified, among them 19 Critically Endangered, two Endangered, 13 Near Threatened, and four Vulnerable — 49 of these species were also identified as endemic.

- The Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve in Ecuador, a biological assessment was conducted as part of a management plan. As a result, 491 species of birds were identified, representing 305 genus and 52 families. Of these, 28 were identified as endemic, one as Critically Endangered, five as Endangered, 20 as Vulnerable, nine as Near Threatened, and 29 as restricted to the Chocó. The study also found 136 species of mammals, representing 93 genus and 27 families — equivalent to 37 percent of all mammals in Ecuador. Of these, four were Data Deficient, two of Least Concern, five Vulnerable, eight Near Endangered, two Endangered, and one Critically Endangered, according to IUCN's Red List and Ecuador's Ministry of Environment 2005 National Red List.

- A corridor-wide project implemented by Fundacion Ecotropico Colombia, evaluated the effects of Landscape Fragmentation for the Chocó Ecoregional Complex, building a 35,000 species registry, and assessing sites for the presence of Endangered and endemic species. Furthermore, the study aimed to identify indicator species to represent the state of biodiversity conservation in the complex — as a result 57 bird and nine butterfly species have been identified as indicators of ecosystem fragmentation and subsequent studies aim to analyze another 10 key indicator species to use in future monitoring efforts for the corridor.

- A corridor-wide socio-environmental monitoring system is in development. When completed this system will help improve species monitoring and inform future conservation priorities for the corridor.

Appendix C indicates all projects that had an impact in reducing pressures on species.

Key Biodiversity Areas

CEPF projects made important contributions toward expanding existing protected areas as well as improving their management, and bringing new areas under protection in both countries. As a result 61,686 hectares are under new protection as a result of the last five years of investment, through community or privately owned areas in both countries.

Most notably, in Ecuador, 33,200 hectares are under new protection through the creation of the Gran Reserva Chachi (7,200 hectares) — with another 5,000 hectares under current study for expanding the reserve's total area to 12,200 hectares; the designation of a portion of the Awá territory (15,000 hectares) for conservation and sustainable management; and the creation of the Awacachi Biological Corridor with 8,624 hectares (or 11,000 hectares when including its buffer zone). In Colombia, 28,486 hectares are under new protection as a result of CEPF's investments. These advances were made through community and civil society efforts in Bahía Málaga where 5,260 hectares were set aside for conservation (3,000 hectares in the La Plata council including an additional 2,260 hectares of mangroves), in Tumaco 13,000 hectares were set aside by Afro-Colombian community councils for conservation management, and another 2,000 hectares were established as conservation areas as part of the network of community councils of the Pacific (RECONPAS). In addition, a new reserve, El Pangán (7,000 hectares) was created bringing connectivity between the forests surrounding the Telembí River and the Awá Indigenous People's territory in Colombia, as were civil society reserves connecting Tatama and the Serranìa de Los Paraguas national parks (1,200 hectares) (see Appendix D and E for a full list of hectares protected).

CEPF investments also improved the development and update of management plans for protected areas in both countries. More specifically, management plans were developed and co - management committees created for five areas in Ecuador, in addition to an environmental management plan created for Manabi province. Six areas that are part of community territory in Colombia also had management plans developed. These efforts involved collaboration and information exchange among numerous partners, including NGOs, Ministry of Environment, and local government agencies who benefited from information made available about these areas. In Ecuador, 509,229 hectares are under improved protection – resulting from efforts to strengthen buffer zones, develop conservation incentive agreements, implement reforestation and restoration efforts in mangroves and forests, support capacity building initiatives, and improve eco-tourism practices.

Some examples worth highlighting include CEPF's support to four organizations that worked with the Ministry of Environment to develop a management plan for the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve. The new management plan also includes a financial sustainability strategy and a conflict resolution plan for resolving part of the land tenure disputes among communities living within the reserve. In the buffer zone of the Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve, CEPF and the German Cooperation Agency (GTZ) collaborated with three Chachi centers to implement an innovative incentives agreement (see Box 1). This participatory effort led to a new community conservation effort — the Great Chachi Reserve, currently under expansion to incorporate another 5,000 hectares under protection and management. As part of this effort, a biological monitoring plan was developed for the new reserve, and is now being implemented by the Chachi with support from GTZ, FDS and CI Ecuador. Eight community members have also been selected and trained to serve as reserve guards, helping enforce the limits of the reserve and monitor any infractions. The lower portion of the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve has also benefited

from another CEPF project to demarcate the limits of the reserve (which was expanded in 1995), involving communities in the effort and conducting awareness-raising efforts with communities surrounding the reserve. In addition, CI-Ecuador and three local partner organizations, are collaborating with the Ministry of Environment, with support from GEF, to update the reserve's management plan — part of an effort to strengthen Ecuador's National Protected Areas System.

BOX 1: Gran Reserva Chachi: Conservation and Poverty Reduction

Ecuador's Esmeraldas Province lies at the heart of the Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena Hotspot. Identified as a top conservation priority by the government, the province lost 35 percent of its forest cover between 1991 and 2000 largely due to unsustainable and illegal logging activities and expanding oil palm plantations. Chachi and Afro-Ecuadorian groups living in the area, and who posess management use and rights over large portions of this territory, are also among the poorest groups in the country — often forced to succumb to logging pressures in order to meet their income and service needs.

To alleviate these problems and conserve this fast disappearing natural gem, CI and GTZ partnered with three Chachi Centers around the Cotachachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve in 2003 to implement an innovative conservation incentives scheme that integrates community development needs and biodiversity conservation. These voluntary agreements provide Indigenous communities with financial and technical resources to identify and implement development projects (education and health services were identified as top priorities) in exchange for ongoing commitments to preserve 7,200 hectares of key forest areas within their territory. This initiative has been named by the Chachi people as the *Gran Reserva Chachi* (or Great Chachi Reserve). Most recently, several additional communities have taken interest in the initiative and CEPF expanded its support to a total of five Chachi Centers and two Afro-Ecuadorian groups to set conservation areas aside in their territory, replicating the incentives agreement and bringing direct benefits to new groups in the region.

The Awacachi Biological Corridor is a private conservation initiative led by Flora & Fauna International (FFI) and Fundación Sirua with support from CEPF and CI's Global Conservation Fund (GCF) (see Box 2). This new 11,000 hectares area supports sustainable management alternatives, involving communities in improving land management practices. The corridor also brings enhanced connectivity between the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve and the Awá Indigenous Territory. Also in Esmeraldas, CEPF supported an *Eco-Summit* process — a forum to bring provincial and municipal government representatives together to discuss biodiversity issues and the need for incorporating environmental issues into development plans for the province. This was a major step in engaging local government in learning about biodiversity issues, laying the foundation for future plans to increase protection of the forests remaining in this portion of Ecuador. In Carchi, CEPF supported the creation of a community managed protected and sustainable use area in the Cerro Golondrinas Protective Forest. A management plan was developed for the area and communities are seeking official state recognition for their effort. This effort brings greater protection for the rich bi-national portion of the corridor, linking the Awá Indigenous territory and the buffer zones of El Ángel Ecological Reserve.

In Colombia, 342,000 hectares have been brought under improved management as a result of CEPF's investments. Most notably, CEPF supported the Awá People to develop a Cultural and Environmental Management Plan for their collective territory in Barbacoas and Tumaco municipalities (Department of Nariño). This initiative brought 200,000 hectares under improved management. The resulting management plan was develop through a participatory process with

Awa community members and leaders and was later recognized and endorsed by state-level authorities, helping to strengthen the Awa's cultural and traditional management systems. In Tumaco, afro-colombian groups improved management of 15,000 hectares of their territory — an area co-managed by the network of civil society reserves (Reconpas) and administrated by Corponariño (the state's regional environmental authority). A Conservation coffee program was also developed in a 12,000-hectare landscape, where 2,560 hectares have been brought under improved management connecting the municipalities of El Aguila, Argelia and El Cairo. CEPF also supported conservation in 2,000 hectares that connect Munchique and Serranìa del Pinche national parks and enhance protection for this 29,000 hectares landscape.

The assessment team also highlighted how CEPF's investments were particularly important in advancing civil society and ethnic minority conservation initiatives throughout the corridor. This move is a reflection of the fact that today 78 percent of the surface of the corridor is already under some type of special management category — belonging to the collective territory of afro-descendant groups — in Colombia equivalent to 4,600,000 hectares and in Ecuador 1,500,000 hectares; or to Indigenous groups — in Colombia 1,647,897 hectares and in Ecuador ~ 1,000,000 hectares or protected areas — in Colombia 230,350 hectares and in Ecuador 550,000 hectares (equivalent to 20 percent of the country's land area). In essence, any effort to successfully advance conservation objectives in either country must undoubtedly go hand in hand with these groups' own vision for the region. CEPF's funding over the last five years provided these groups with some of the necessary support for designating conservation areas as part of their territory — a move that was well received by these groups who actively seek support for exploring innovative natural resource management approaches. Especially significant were initiatives implemented with the Chachi and Awá Indigenous groups, as well as those with afro-colombian groups in Bahía Málaga, La Plata, and in the creation of the Reserva El Pangan. In all of these examples, NGO partners who acted as the technical experts in project design and management recognized the importance of implementing activities through participatory processes, further enhancing the capacity of local communities to take an active role in entering into conservation agreements, supporting monitoring and enforcement efforts in protecting their territory, and in deciding how to manage resources more sustainably. CEPF investments also strengthened relationships between these groups and key government partners, both nationally and locally, promoting the integration of biodiversity conservation issues into development plans and emphasizing the need to recognize community conservation efforts as part of national policy considerations.

More specifically, CEPF supported conservation of 509,667 hectares in Ecuador through the development of management plans, incentive agreements, mangrove restoration projects, and the implementation of best practices in areas surrounding protected areas. In Colombia, an additional 259,152 hectares were protected through investments in private and community lands, improved land management practices (such as conservation coffee programs) and ecosystem restoration approaches in degraded areas.

Corridors

One of CEPF's objectives in the Chocó Manabí, as specified in Strategic Direction 1 of the ecosystem profile, was to strengthen local and regional mechanisms for corridor-level conservation enhancing connectivity between existing protected areas. CEPF contributed toward consolidating four micro-corridors, and identifying an additional seven landscapes as priorities for future conservation investments and activities. Results in this section are presented under each priority geographic region.

Darien (Colombia): Although not originally included in CEPF's strategy, the Darien region was incorporated into the corridor as a result of new research led by Fundacion Ecotropico, which revealed its conservation significance for protecting numerous Globally Threatened species. The regions around Katìos National Park and in the special management zone of the Daríen were especially highlighted for future conservation action, due to mounting pressures from infrastructure development plans (such as the Darién plug – an extension of the inter-American highway) on the existing network of civil society reserves (the Nungandì complex) and on Indigenous and afro-Colombian lands in the region. Two micro-corridors have been proposed for future interventions as a result of this analysis — the *Katíos-Darién* and the *Capurganá-Serranía de La Iguana* — which would connect the coastal portion of the Acandi municipality with the *Serranía de la Iguana,* strengthening Katios National Park and the Darien special management zone. Four new protected areas are also proposed for creation in this region — Ciénegas de Ungía, Marriaga, La Playona, and the Atrato Wetlands complex. These are important advances for planning future interventions and investments in the corridor.

San Juan (Colombia): One microcorridor was strengthened as a result of CEPF investments in this region — the *Tatamá-Serranía de los Paraguas (*12,000 hectares). In addition a new area was identified as a priority for national or regional protection, the pàramos (or montane forests) of El Duende, containing important registers of endemic and threatened species groups. A second micro-corridor, the Interétnico Asocasan – Oregua was identified as a priority for future investments to help connect the upper San Juan river basin to the *Cabildo Mayor Indígena del Alto San Juan* refuge, one of the Pacific rim's richest areas in biodiversity and endemism. Advances were also made with afro-Colombian groups in Bahía Málaga, where the community council of La Plata signed a co-management agreement with the state authority (Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Cauca), and with developing innovative payments for environmental services in 29,000 hectares in the Muchinque Pinche corridor, a critical watershed for coffee-growing municipalities in the region.

Bi-national region (Colombia and Ecuador): This portion of the corridor, as previously described, posed significant challenges for CEPF partners who implemented conservation initiatives in a region facing increasing bouts of violent conflicts, expansion of illicit crops and crop eradication programs, internal displacements, and cross-border migrations. Advances were made nonetheless in forging collaboration among Indigenous groups (specifically the Awa of Colombia and Ecuador), and afro-Colombian and afro-Ecuadorian communities, who agreed to manage shared mangrove resources sustainably as part of their collective territories. Advances were also made in with afro-colombian groups in Bahía Málaga, where the community council of La Plata signed a co-management agreement with the state authority (Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Cauca). CEPF also supported alternative land-use practices in this region helping to consolidate a complex of 60 civil society reserves along the Tatama-Serranía de Los Paraguas micro-corridor. In Tumaco, a network of community councils (Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur) also advanced a similar agreement with the state authority (Corponariño). In Ecuador, the Awacachi Biological Corridor initiative, as already mentioned, helped forge connectivity between the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve's and the Awá Indigenous people's territory. Two new micro-corridors were also proposed in this region, connecting the El Ángel Ecological Reserve to the Awá Indigenous territory, and another, connecting a mangroves network on both sides of the border. The development of a management plan for Golondrinas Protected Forest and a community conservation area in the Awá territory had indirect, positive conservation impacts in the buffer zone of these two areas. CEPF's support of updating the Manglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve's management plan, and the activities implemented with afro-Colombian groups in the RECONPAS further advanced a mangrove corridor between the northern portion of Esmeraldas province in Ecuador and the

mangroves of Tumaco in Colombia. Despite these advances, participation of key government agencies, the authority in charge of designating and enforcing cross-border conservation initiatives, has been weak to date. Future follow-up and strategies to effectively engage these officials will need to be a key component in formalizing bi-national conservations agreements in the corridor. The RIT and other CEPF partners have also taken an active role in participating in discussions regarding infrastructure development projects that would impact this region of the corridor — especially regarding the expansion of a port in Bahía Málaga. Proposals to create new protected areas in this region have been developed to counter negative effects of potential infrastructure projects.

Box 2: Awacachi Corridor: Sustainable Community Development and Capacity Building

The Awacachi Corridor is a private conservation initiative implemented by Fauna & Flora International and Fundación Sirua, a local organization created to administer the reserve and support local capacity-building efforts. The aim of the corridor is to improve local livelihoods while brining the area between the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve and the Awa Indigenous Territory under improved management. The Awacachi Corridor initiative provided an institutional strengthening component for Fundación Sirua (establishing its legal base, administrative office, and hiring local staff), land purchase and resolution to tenure disputes (supported by GCF), a land survey and bio-physical study, and training for a team of park guards to patrol and monitor the corridor provided by the International Ranger Federation. The project also included agroforestry and resource management components — an alliance with the Asociación de Productores de Cacao del Norte de Esmeraldas (Northern Esmeraldas' Cocoa Growers Association) provided training on establishing cacao plots. Training was also provided for community groups to set up tree and plant nurseries, and to learn improved methods of farming and monitoring for their farms. A partnership with the Red Internacional del Bambú y el Ratán (International Network of Bamboo and Rattan Growers) brought training to government, local authorities, and community members on techniques for cultivating and managing the guadua bamboo (*Guadua angustifolia*). CEPF also supported a rapid ecological assessment to inform a biological monitoring plan for the corridor — this component is also being supported by Ecuador's Natural Science Museum.

Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve (Ecuador): A corridor connecting Mache Chindul to Monte Saino Private Reserve (in the Punta Galeras region) was proposed as a result of numerous CEPF projects implemented in this region. The development of management plans for Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve and the Manglares Estuario del Río Muisne Wildlife Refuge as well as development of non-forest products project in Monte Saino supported the argument for restoring this region that has been so highly fragmented. These interventions have brought to light the need to further restore degraded areas around these reserves in order to bring connectivity to species in Mache Chindul and Monte Saíno. A CEPF partnership with Jatun Sacha initiated restoration of 30 hectares inside Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve, around the Laguna del Cube. As a result, S.C. Jonson and Pearl Jam (a U.S. rock band) have pledged to continue supporting these efforts over the long term as part of a carbon offsets agreement.

Machalilla National Park – Chongón Colonche Protective Forest (Ecuador): Two micro-corridors were proposed in this region— one connecting Machalilla National Park to the Chongón Colonche Protective Forest, and the other, connecting Machalilla National Park to the Paján Protective Forest. Despite the degree of conversion present in these landscapes, they continue to be highlighted as important areas for future investments focusing on reforestation efforts and sustainable land management approaches. CEPF's support resulted in the provincial

government of Manabi incorporating the corridor into its environmental management plan, highlighting the two proposed micro-corridors as conservation priorities in the province. CEPF's RIT also established a regional cooperation agreement with the Global Mechanism of The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to help consolidate the Parque Nacional Machalilla-Bosque Protector Paján corridor by developing a payment for environmental services incentive scheme that involves watershed management practices.

The assessment team also emphasized that CEPF's approach of clustering projects into the above mentioned priority regions helped make impacts from investments more effective. Unfortunately, no analysis of time-lapsed vegetation cover change detection existed for the entire corridor — the Colombian portion of the corridor is particularly problematic for these types of studies due to heavy cloud covers that block satellite images used to monitor these changes. Nevertheless, CEPF's projects have advanced protection on the ground, making new maps and data available providing a more updated understanding of the state of the corridor today, versus what was available and known about it five years ago (see Figure 2).

Socioeconomic

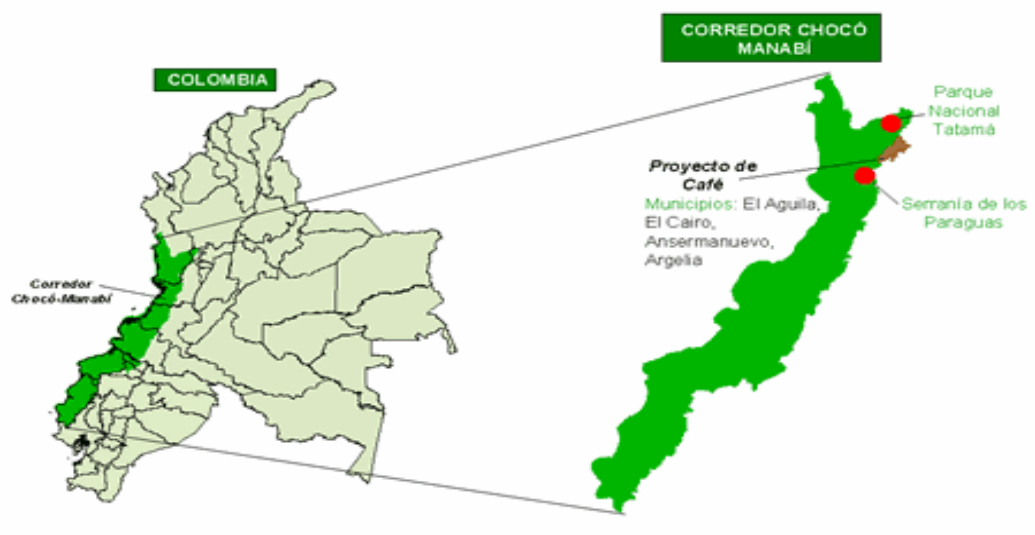
CEPF's investments in the Chocó-Manabí Corridor must be equally assessed against the region's cultural and social characteristics. Globally recognized as one of the world's most culturally diverse regions, sustainable development and conservation objectives depend in large part on the populations that live in this vast region — among them more than 250 communities of afro-descendants, Indigenous peoples, and mestizo populations. A study of the socio-economic impact of CEPF's projects[4] revealed a clear overlap between investments and the collective territories of these groups, as well as with areas of considerable poverty. The research also concluded that CEPF's investments contributed both directly and indirectly to poverty reduction, improving human conditions through job creation and by offering new training opportunities, while at the same time advancing biodiversity conservation objectives. More than 70 percent of CEPF's support went to local groups, to implement initiatives directly targeting the maintenance and restoration of ecosystems upon which communities rely for livelihoods and as alternative income options.

More specifically, CEPF's support of Indigenous and afro-descedant groups, helped advance the implementation of these groups' own vision of development for the region. CEPF supported numerous capacity-building initiatives worth highlighting — the RIT supported, in collaboration with the Federation of Municipalities of the Pacific, seminars to promote conservation corridors to key audiences among them mayors, environmental authorities, and community leaders); the Awa Peoples's Union organized capacity building initiatives for Awa authorities using participatory methodologies to rescue cultural and traditional natural resource management practices, developing learning tools and materials in the Awa language; initiatives such as Green Gold, the Gran Reserve Chachi, Monte Saino, Punta Galeras, and the Awacachi corridor were all aimed at involving community groups through participatory methods in learning sustainable land management practices and production alternatives. A major conservation coffee initiative targeted coffee farmers to promote sustainable coffee production practices leading to the creation of a new community-based organization, the Asociación de Productores de Café de Conservación del microcorredor Tatamá- Paraguas (ASOCORREDOR) – this initiative integrates the efforts of more than 500 families (with ongoing efforts aiming to expand this number to 1,000) from four municipalities to coordinate sustainable coffee production in the region.

[4] www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/PovertyReduction_TumbesChoco_Dec06.pdf

BOX 3: Conservation Coffee: Building Sustainable Corridors

One of CEPF's objectives in the Chocó Manabi Conservation Corridor was to identify and promote sustainable development practices (Strategic Direction 3). In the 12,000-hectare micro-corridor that connects the Serranía de Los Paraguas and Tatamá National Park (see figure below) there are 5,400 hectares of coffee plantations. Conservation International and the National Federation of Coffee Growers (FNC) joined effortrs in 2003 to enhance biodiversity conservation in the region by promoting sustainable coffee practices that would also improve the quality of life of coffee farmers by building an international market for conservation coffee. Since the program's inception in 2003, more than 650,000 lbs of conservation coffee have been exported, yielding an average of 40 percent higher earings for participating farmers. The program's success has inspired the creation of a new community-based organization of conservation coffee growers and cattle ranchers, ASOCORREDOR, which has designated seed funds for supporting infrastructure development projects that aim to minimize the impacts of coffee production and diversify the production of shade trees to restore the region's rich landscapes. The initiative also includes a monitoring strategy that measures the impacts of individual farms in generating landscape connectivity and supporting biodiversity. The initiative has involved key partners such as the National Federation of Coffee Growers (FNC), the coffee growers committee of the Valle del Cauca, the FPAA, and the Alexander von Humboldt research Institute, making it one of the most successful examples of connecting sustainable alternatives to improved livelihoods.



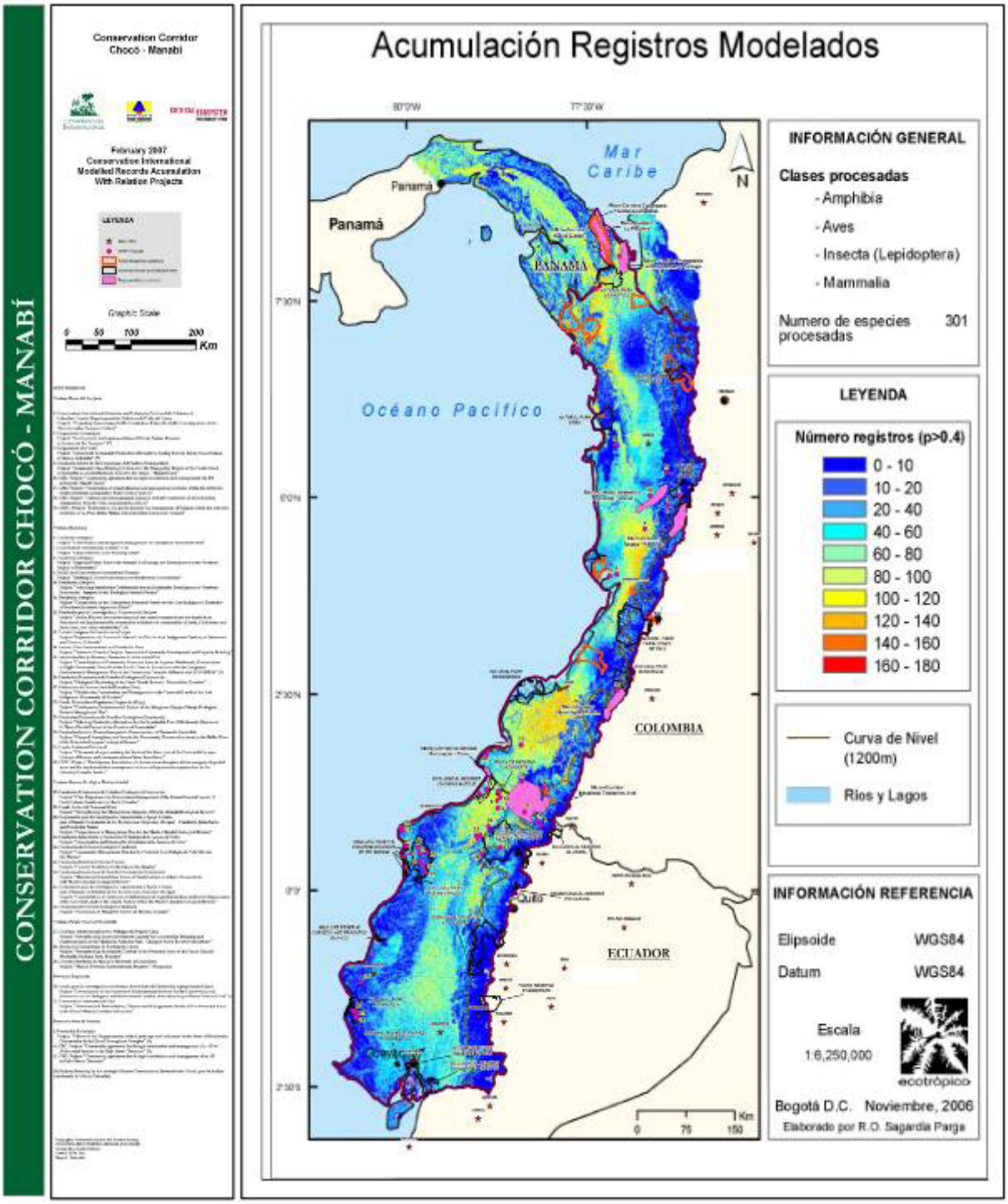
This investment also motivated inter-institutional coordination among coffee growers of the Cauca Valley, the Corporación Autónoma regional, and Colombia's National Federation of Coffee growers, leading to new efforts to restore degraded lands in coffee growing regions.

Other initiatives aimed to build awareness of conservation issues, seeking policy and behavior change — such was the case with Fundacion Ecotrópico's Darien Charter, where youth and politicians were specifically targeted to learn about the region's rich biodiversity; CEPF's partnership with the FPAA brought additional training on project management and monitoring, among other topics to all partners supported; local government officials in Machalilla and Esmeraldas provinces received training on the corridor concept and land management strategies,

as did municipal government and city council representatives in these areas. CEPF also supported an environmental and social certification scheme for green gold — which incorporates agroforestry and reforestation/restoration efforts to the region. The certification criteria developed by the project, which is implemented with afro-Colombian groups, is being assessed by the Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico and has already influenced the certification criteria of jewelry traders in Holland and England. The aggregate impacts of these individual initiatives, although difficult to quantify and measure, is seen in the interest demonstrated by community groups to participate in conservation and sustainable resource management, designating entire portions of their territory for a long term vision of sustainable development for their territory. CEPF's support has served to foment this scenario, which has gained momentum and strength as a result of the last five years of investments in the Chocó Manabí Conservation Corridor.

Since 2004, close collaboration has also taken place between CEPF and IUCN's ecosystem commission — which have used the experiences of implementing a conservation corridor in this vast region to demonstrate how putting people at the center of conservation efforts supports biodiversity conservation results. CEPF's experiences in the Chocò Manabì as well as in other conservation corridors have been highlighted in ongoing discussions regarding landscape conservation approaches. The RIT has especially used these opportunities to promote a common research agenda among international experts, local policymakers and partners, and to emphasize the corridor as a sustainable development vision for the region. Nevertheless the challenge of making the corridor relevant to local actors, especially to community groups, who are the true stewards of the region, remains. Ongoing efforts to further consolidate the corridor must place an even greater emphasis in integrating ethnic and Indigenous groups into a sustainable development vision for the region.

Figure 2. New Species' Registry and Distribution of CEPF Projects in the Chocó-Manabí Corridor



Lessons Learned

The assessment team and CEPF partners summarized a number of lessons learned from CEPF's last five-years of investments in the Chocó Manabi, including the following:

- Despite the bi-national nature of the corridor, differences between Colombia and Ecuador's social, economic, and political contexts were emphasized by the adoption of country specific approaches for selecting and overseeing projects approved. In order to solidify and advance a bi-national vision for the corridor, greater participation of national government representatives from both countries must be emphasized. The current lack of dialogue and cooperation between the governments of Colombia and Ecuador has been one of the major hindrances in CEPF's ability to advance corridor objectives, especially those focusing on shared border initiatives.

- Working at the corridor scale requires broad support from all sectors of society. The assessment team and partners emphasized that a more focused communication effort is needed to build a strong support base for the corridor. Communications approaches should reflect the needs and realities of local community groups and projects that include research and monitoring components should integrate communications into their plans in order to share information gathered with local communities.

- Although the CEPF ecosystem profile served as a tool for guiding and coordinating investments, the assessment team felt that any future strategy for the corridor must place greater emphasis on the vision of local groups — who are advancing their own development and political goals and political agendas and often prioritizing these over the corridor vision. Community-based groups also requested that future funding strategies incorporate a quick-action response fund to help facilitate financial transfers. CEPF's application process, although efficient and generally reliable, was not always able to respond with the agility needed by these groups who often face numerous emergency needs.

- The socio-political context of project sites is an important component when evaluating their potential for success. The presence of conflicts in some areas overlapping with CEPF projects hindered the RIT's ability to monitor the progress of activities and often delayed progress of projects.

- Collaboration between implementing partners, the RIT, and other key stakeholders has been one of the most innovative and successful components of CEPF's strategy. Mechanisms that fostered the exchange of experiences, such as meetings, advocacy networks, virtual dialogues, and roundtable discussions, should be emphasized in future strategies to strengthen conservation approaches and help consolidate networks of partners around common purposes. Greater participation of grassroots organizations (including Indigenous and afro-descendant groups) in these processes should also be emphasized. A concerted effort to promote inter-institutional collaboration with different social and economic sectors in the region is also necessary to minimize the negative impacts of growing private sector interests reflected in African palm and eucalyptus plantations, mining, logging, and infrastructure development projects which overlap with areas of extreme biological importance.

- Improving communication and collaboration with regional representatives of the World Bank, IDB (which has a strategy for the region, *Plan Pacífico)*, and the Andean Financing Corporation (CAF) is necessary in order to forge synergies and guarantee that biodiversity

conservation criteria is incorporated into development projects. Ongoing plans for the Initiative for Integration of Infrastructure in South America is one example of where exchanges among these groups and CEPF and partners is necessary — and although a meeting with World Bank representatives took place in 2005 in Rio de Janeiro this dialogue has not been ongoing. The same is true of a need to coordinate activities with the GEF – and in Colombia, the Protected Areas Fund, which is financed by the GEF. Priority actions proposed for portions of the corridor by these different groups should be sought to be implemented in synergy with civil society efforts supported by CEPF. This collaboration is already taking place in Ecuador and should be strengthened in Colombia.

- Long-term sustainability of the corridor will depend on understanding of the corridor concept and its adoption by different sectors of society. A more systemized effort to develop a sustainable development vision for this vast landscape is needed to leverage additional resources, develop joint actions towards sustainable land management goals, and to identify market solutions — most importantly this vision must be represented in the development policies of governments at all levels and in both countries, being updated to reflect changing contexts and priorities.

Conclusions

CEPF's investments in the Chocó-Manabi Conservation Corridor have been successful at complementing existing conservation investments taking advantage of key actors in the region — NGOs, government institutions, and donors — to scale up conservation interventions. The corridor approach, emphasized by CEPF's strategy, is an innovative element that was strengthened by CEPF's presence in the Chocó Manabi, bringing a broader focus to geographic areas and supporting synergy in actions among a wide range of public and private groups. The impacts of CEPF projects will be seen increasingly over time — the assessment team felt that five years is too short a time frame to evaluate the collective impact of these initiatives, many of which are still ongoing. Furthermore what has begun with CEPF's support must be sustained over time. The complexity of the region in both social and political terms requires a long-term concerted effort and presence in order to yield the partnerships and trust required to expand these efforts and further consolidate a sustainable vision that is compatible with the protection of key biodiversity areas.

After five years and $5 million of investments in 46 projects led by civil society, CEPF's impact can be summarized as having made important contributions toward strengthening a constituency for ecoregional conservation in Colombia and Ecuador. CEPF's use of a local coordination framework brought increased cooperation among partners throughout the corridor, strengthening an integrated vision for scaling up conservation interventions. Furthermore CEPF's investments helped refine the identification of priority conservation sites, as well as create and strengthen public, private, and community-managed protected areas. Innovative tools, such as payments for environmental services and incentive agreement schemes, were also tried and tested, bringing to light new conservation approaches that consider market incentives and merit continued investments. Management plans were also created for numerous areas (see Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve and the Cerro Golondrinas Protective Forest), and updated for others (Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve and Estuario del Río Muisne Mangrove Wildlife Refuge). Indigenous and afro-descendant groups have also led the development of a sustainable vision for their territory, which has brought these areas under improved management. In addition, the design of a biological and socio-economic monitoring system for the corridor, which is being conducted through a bi-national coalition of partners, is a major gain for establishing a mechanism to

measure progress toward consolidating the corridor into the future. These are just some of the efforts that helped strengthen protected areas and improve management of biodiversity resources in the Chocó Manabi Conservation Corridor.

A number of approaches were also successful in identifying and promoting sustainable development practices in communities near protected areas, helping to advance closer collaboration and coordination of efforts among key stakeholders, including government partners – nationally, regionally, and locally. This was especially true in Colombia where the Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (CARs) adopted the corridor approach as part of its Environmental Action Plans. In Ecuador important advances were also made toward integrating landscape management strategies into state, municipal and provincial plans. Complementing these advances is the progress that has been made in collaborating with Indigenous and afro-descendant groups and similar efforts for developing a shared vision alongside ethnic groups in Colombia.

The identification, promotion, and implementation of sustainable development initiatives with communities surrounding protected areas represents important progress in curbing threats to these areas while also offering alternative livelihood options for local groups. Among the most notable examples of this are, were incentive schemes implemented with Chachi Centers (in the Gran Reserva Chachi), environmental payment services in Munchique-Pinche Corridor, the development of a conservation coffee program, the implementation of conservation and development programs in Mache Chindul, and strengthening of ecotourism processes around Machalilla National Park. These experiences confirm that individuals from local communities must place high value on natural resources as well as how providing incentives for managing resources sustainably is also key. CEPF partners also highlighted the importance of having political recognition of communities' property rights and responsibility for using resources sustainably, which enables the communities to benefit from this type of management. Local communities have also requested that CEPF and other donors invest in strengthening local institutions, to ensure that these groups have the ability to regulate the use of natural resources now and into the future.

CEPF's investments have strengthened existing conservation initiatives, supported new ones, and generated experiences that can be replicated to other parts of the corridor, and to other regions where large-scale initiatives are appropriate. The strategy outlined in the ecosystem profile was a major strength of CEPF's approach in the Chocó Manabi. Future strategies should apply the lessons from this initial five-year cycle in order to refine interventions, incorporate specific indicators for measuring progress, and strengthen micro-corridors to connect to key conservation areas.

The main impacts of the last five years are further summarized in the Logical Framework for the region in the next section.

CEPF 5-YEAR LOGICAL FRAMEWORK REPORTING

LONG-TERM GOAL STATEMENT	TARGETED CONSERVATION OUTCOMES	RESULTS
Establish and strengthen local capacity for corridor-level conservation, bring selected protected areas under improved management, and identify and promote sustainable development practices in communities near selected protected areas.	**Areas Protected:** **1-5 Years (Immediate priorities for improved management and connectivity)** **Tatama-Galeras Complex:** - Tatama National Park (25,950 hectares) under improved management and corridor created - Utria National Park (43,440 hectares) under improved management and corridor created - Gorgona National Park (61,600 hectares) under improved management and corridor created - Sanquianga National Park (64,000 hectares) under improved management and corridor created - Farallones de Cali National Park (75,000 hectares) under improved management and corridor created - Munchique National Park (22,000 hectares) under improved management and corridor created - Galeras National Park (3,800 ha)	CEPF's original strategy for the Chocó-Manabí contemplated investments in Colombia's National Parks System including the following areas: Tatamá National Park (51,900 hectares) Utría National Park (77,750 hectares) Gorgona National Park (61,600 hectares) Sanquianga National Park (80,000 hectares) Farallones de Cali National Park (75,000 hectares) Munchique National Park (47,000 hectares) A subsequent agreement signed between Colombia's National Parks Unit (Unidad Administrativa Especial del Sistema de Parques Nacionales Naturales UAESPNN) and the Netherlands Government made it possible for all protected areas (national parks) in Colombia to have management plans developed through this cooperation and funding mechanism — these plans were approved as of December 2005 and are in process of implementation. CEPF's strategy adapted to this new context and oriented efforts towards supporting the projects in the buffer zones of these areas, aiming to implement priority actions reflected in the management plans. As a result, CEPF's main focus in Colombia was to support and strengthen community based conservation areas, which overlap with Indigenous and afro-Colombian communal lands, as well as privately owned land.

	under improved management and corridor created	The following areas were supported by CEPF as a result of this shift in strategy: 200,000 hectares in the Awá People's Indigenous Territory in Barbacoas and Tumaco Municipalities, in the Nariño Department were supported to develop a Cultural and Environmental Management Plan. This plan has been adopted by the Barbacoas and Tumaco Municipalities, as well as endorsed by the state governor's council to help strengthen the Awa's cultural management systems and norms; 15,000 hectares of mangroves in the bi-national portion of the corridor (13,000 in the Tumaco Municipality of Colombia and 2,000 in the San Lorenzo Municipality of Ecuador) were designated as conservation areas by afro-descendant communities from both countries 2,000 hectares under conservation established as part of the network of community councils of the Pacific (RECONPAS) 3,000-hectares under conservation and an additional 2,260 hectares of mangroves within the collective territory of the Community Council of Bahía Malaga in La Plata 2,000 hectares established as a riparian corridor between Munchique National Park and Serranìa del Pinche. This area is located in the buffer zone of Munchique National Park and is being restored through payments for environmental services led by CIPAV CEPF also supported the formation of a complex of civil society reserves in the area around Tatamá National Park - Serranía de Los Paraguas. The complex includes 60 reserves covering 2,500 hectares — 1,200 hectares of which are new protected areas and 13 reserves have developed and are implementing management plans. These reserves also support sustainable practices involving different agroforestry systems, including: cacao, chontaduro (a popular, nutritious palm fruit that is cooked and eaten with salt), caña panelera (sugar cane), coffee, sustainable livestock breeding, and agro-ecotourism.

		CEPF also supported the consolidation of 12,000 hectares under protection in the Tatamá National Park – Serranía de Los Paraguas microcorridor, 5,400 hectares of which are in coffee-growing areas, and Conservation International's Conservation Coffee project intervened in 2,560 hectares of this area. CEPF supported the creation of the Pangán Reserve with 7,000 hectares. In the Darién region, though not included in the original Ecosystem Profile, the results of an assessment of the eco-geographic Chocó supported by CEPF revealed a number of priority conservation areas, including: Playona, Serranía de Capurganá- La Iguana microcorridor; Katíos-Área de manejo Especial del Darién microcorridor, the Atrato wetlands complex (Ciénagas de Ungía y Marriaga).
	Cayapas/Chindul Complex (Ecuador):	There were no specific initiatives targerting the Cayapas/Chindul Complex. Instead, CEPF's investments targeted activities around specific priority regions highlighted in the ecosystem profile. In Ecuador, these were the bi-national portion of the corridor (shared with Colombia); the area surrounding the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve; the area in and around Machalilla National Park - Chongón-Colonche Protective Forest Microregion.
	- Cayapas -Mataje Mangroves Ecological Reserve (51,300 hectares) under improved management and corridor created.	A management plan is being updated for the 51,300-hectare Cayapas Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve with CEPF support. A management committee has been established for the area, including environmental authorities and civil society groups. The plan will be completed in June 2007.
	-Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve (243,638 hectares) under improved management and corridor created.	CEPF supported the demarcation of 18 kilometers that mark the limits of the Cotacachi Cayapas located in the lower portion of the reserve — the new limits are part of an expansion of the reserve which took place in 2002, yet neighboring communities do not recognize the reserve's new limits.

		CEPF also supported the creation of the Great Chachi Reserve (7,200 hectares), which was designated as a conservation area by 3 Chachi centers in the lower portion of the Cotacachi-Cayapas reserve, bringing the buffer zone of the reserve under improved management. Additionally, CEPF is supporting feasibility studies to expand the area of the reserve to include five additional Chachi centers and two afro-ecuadorian communities, bringing 12,000 hectares under improved management in the lower portion of the Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve. Finally, CEPF financed the establishment of the Awacachi Biological Corridor (8,624 hectares or 11,000 including the buffer zone), a private initiative that connects the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve with the Awá people's territory. The management plan developed for this corridor involves aspects of legal security, research and biological monitoring, administration, and the promotion of alternative production activities.
	-Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve (119,172 hectares) under improved management and corridor established	A Management plan was developed for the 119,172-hectare Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve and approved by the Ministry of Environment in 2006. The area also had a management committee created to support its governance structure. CEPF also supported the consolidation of three Chachi centers within the Reserve. Funds were leveraged for a conflict resolution strategy developed and implemented as one of the main activities defined in the area's management plan. It has been concluded that conflicts between Chachi and "colonos" inside the Reserve require more work to reach a resolution. The National Environmental Fund of Ecuador, with support from CEPF and KFW, established a $1 million fiduciary fund to cover the $50,000 annual operational costs of the Reserve.
	-Machalilla National Park (56,184 hectares)	CEPF supported an initiative to strengthen sustainable tourism activities in and around Machalilla National Park. A manual of ecotourism best practices was created with and for tour operators in and around the park and this is now serving as the basis of new municipal laws to regulate ecotourism within national parks and protected areas throughout Ecuador.

		A regional conservation management plan was also developed for Manabí Province (where Machalilla National Park is located), involving community groups, local government representatives and the Ministry of Environment. This plan was included in the Provincial Development Plan — the first time a provincial development plan includes biodiversity conservation criteria. CEPF also supported training of officers from the Environmental Management Units of four municipalities surrounding Machalilla National Park aiming to strengthen natural resource management.
	-El Ángel Ecological Reserve (15,715 hectares)	CEPF did not support the development of a management plan for El Ángel Ecological Reserve given that the Moore and MacArthur foundations supported local partners, Randi Randi and Altrópico, for this purpose.
	Other Results:	A management plan was developed for the 2,000-hectare Golondrinas Protective Forest (Ecuador), as well as a management committee for the area. The development of this plan was the first step in the creation of the El Ángel Ecological Reserve – Golondrinas Protective Forest - Awá Indigenous Territory microcorridor. Currently, Fundación Altrópico and Randi Randi are implementing activities from the plan, with support from the MacArthur Foundation. CEPF also supported an assessment of deforestation trends between 1990 and 2000 focusing on four protected Areas in Ecuador — Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve, Machalilla National Park, Cayapas-Mataje Mangroves Ecological Reserve and Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve. The results of this study were a major contribution to policy advances in developing a sustainable financing mechanism for the national protected areas system of Ecuador. CEPF supported activities to update of the Community Participatory Management Plan for the Muisne River Estuary Mangroves Wildlife Refuge (3.173 hectares) and is prompting the creation of a management committee for the area. CEPF supported zoning activities within the Awá Indigenous Territory

		(15,000 hectares), aiming to strengthening land management practices and designate community conservation areas.
	5-10 years **Long-Term Priorities for Protected Areas:**	The areas initially listed in this portion of the logframe were not emphasized by national and regional environmental authorities, and were therefore not targeted as CEPF outcomes. The lack of supporting documentation (including comprehensive maps) that would allow for evaluating specific criteria for their demarcation of these targets and to assure they do not overlap with communal lands of Indigenous and afro-colombian groups is an added challenge in reporting against these criteria.
	Tatama -Galeras Complex: - El Cairo Natural Reserve (150,000 hectares) under protection - Buenaventura National Park (150,000 hectares) under protection - Dagua Natural Reserve (50,000 hectares) under protection - Cerro de Guapi National Park (100,000 hectares) under protection - Laguna del Trueno National Reserve (45,000 hectares) under protection and corridor created - Cerro de Sotomayor National Park (80,000 hectares) under protection - Chiles-Cumbal Indigenous Reserve (100,000 hectares) under protection and corridor created - Munchique Natural Reserve (50,000 hectares) under protection and corridor created	During this period new laws were advanced recognizing the tenure and usage rights of afro-colombian populations living in the Pacific region — CEPF focused on strengthening conservation objectives on collective and civil society lands, aiming to establish connectivity between national parks by promoting sustainable land management practices. The following results can be highlighted: • 1,200 hectares (in 37 private reserves) under sustainable land management promoting connectivity between Tatamá and Serranìa de Los Paraguas national parks. • A network of 60 reserves consolidated, covering five municipalities and two departments in the buffer zone of Tatamá National Park. • 2,560 hectares of conservation coffee established in Tatamà, Serrania de los Paraguas Corridor • 2,000 hectares of riparian corridors established through a payment for environmental services scheme in Munchique-Serranìa del Pinche Corridor.
	Cayapas/Chindul Complex:	CEPF's investments followed the geographic priorities outlined in the ecosystem profile which are not compatible with this complex. In the course of implementing its strategy it became clear that it is not viable to create a 100,000-hectare reserve in this area given that the majority of this territory

	- Cayapas Santiago Ecological Reserve (100,000 hectares) - Esmeraldas Ecological Reserve (100,000 hectares)	overlaps with Indigenous and afro-ecuadorian lands. The long-term strategy for this region focuses on creating community conservation areas (~20,000 hectares) in the buffer zone of the lower portion of the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve.
	Extinctions Avoided:	CEPF had no species-specific initiatives, although the following projects significantly contributed new data on species' distribution throughout the corridor: In Colombia, CEPF financed a project in El Pangán Reserve which performed bird monitoring studies and registered 360 species - 19 Threatened, two Endangered, 13 Nearly Threatened, 4 Vulnerable. Of these 49 were also categorized as endemic. Fundacion Ecotropico measured the effects of fragmentation on the landscape and sought to identify indicators for the state of biodiversity conservation in the Chocó Ecoregional Complex. As a result, new data on ecosystem fragmentation is available along with the identification of key indicator species of birds, bats and butterflies — this data will support priority setting exercises for new protected areas in the corridor. In Ecuador, CEPF supported baseline biological research in the Awacachi Biological Corridor, the Great Chachi Reserve, and in Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve. Through these activities, information was generated regarding the status of numerous species groups — result of this information will be included in management plans for these areas. CEPF also supported an environmental education campaign through Rare, which promoted conservation of the parrot *Amazonas Frentiroja* in the San Lorenzo Canton in Esmeraldas Province. The campaign which uses a flagship species approach resulted in preparation of a municipal ordinance which declared the parrot the official bird of San Lorenzo County.
	Viable populations of IUCN Red List species including: - Colorful Puffleg (*Eriocnemis*	a. Colorful puffleg: No research or conservation efforts were carried out specifically targeting this species but previous studies on the distribution of this bird and processes supported by CEPF to strengthen community

	mirabilis) - Tumaco seedeater (*Sporophila insulata*) - Yellow-eared parrot (*Ognorhynchus icterotis*) - Black-breasted puffleg (*Eriocnemis nigrivesti*)	conservation areas will serve as mechanism to maintain the *Eriocnemis mirabilis*. b. Tumaco seedeater: No research or conservation efforts were carried out specifically targeting this species but previous studies on the distribution of this bird and processes supported by CEPF to strengthen community conservation areas will serve as mechanism to maintain the *Sporophila insulata*. c. Yellow–eared parrot: No research or conservation efforts were carried out specifically targeting this species but previous studies on the distribution of this bird and processes supported by CEPF to strengthen protected areas will serve as mechanism to maintain the *Ognorhynchus icterotis*. d. Black-breasted puffleg: No research or conservation efforts were carried out specifically targeting this species but previous studies on the distribution of this bird and processes supported by CEPF to strengthen protected areas will serve as mechanism to maintain the *Eriocnemis nigrivesti*.
	Other species: - Buffon's macaw *(Ara ambigua*) - Rare montane rainforest palm (*Aiphanes duquei*) - Ghost orchid (*Dendrophylax lindenii*)	a. Buffon's macaw (*Ara ambigua*): No research or conservation efforts were carried out specifically targeting this species but previous studies on the distribution of this bird and processes supported by CEPF to strengthen protected areas will serve as mechanism to maintain the *Ara ambigua*. b. Rare montane rainforest palm: No research or conservation efforts were carried out specifically targeting this species but previous studies on the distribution of this palm and processes supported by CEPF to strengthen protected areas will serve as mechanism to maintain the *Aiphanes duquei*. c. Ghost orchid *(Dendrophylax lindenii):* No research or conservation efforts were carried out specifically targeting this species but previous studies on the distribution of this orchid and processes supported by CEPF to strengthen protected areas will serve as mechanism to maintain the *Dendrophylax lindenii*.
CEPF PURPOSE	**IMPACT INDICATORS**	**RESULTS**

Effective participation of NGOs, civil society organizations and communities in corridor-level conservation of biodiversity, improved management of protected areas, and adoption of sustainable development practices within the Chocó-Manabí Corridor.	1.1 Corridor-level planning and management of biodiversity conservation within the corridor is continued with active civil society participation. This includes continued and effective management of protected areas begun during CEPF implementation.	1.1 CEPF supported projects around three national parks in Colombia: Tatama, Muchinque and Katíos involving civil society groups in the establishing micro corridors to forge connectivity between national parks. In this way, 21 agreements with signed with communities who agreed to establish conservation areas on their lands: 14 civil society reserves were created around Tatamá National Park (including Cerro El Inglés and Galápagos Private Reserve) through CEPF partner Serraniagua, four communal reserves were established by afro-colombian communities (two in Bahía Málaga and two in RECONPAS territories) and three with the support of CI's Center for Biodiversity Conservation in Cacarica, Cabo Marzo, and San Francisco del Cugucho. In addition, management committees have been set up or in the development process for five protected areas in Ecuador (Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve, Muisne River Estuary Mangroves Wildlife Refuge, Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve, Golondrinas Protective Forest, and the Awacachi Biological Corridor), with the support of CEPF. These committees will require ongoing support from national environmental authorities to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness. CEPF financed the creation of the San Lorenzo Inter-institutional Coordination Committee to create a space for discussion and promote coordination of activities for biodiversity conservation in the northern province of Esmeraldas. The Great Chachi Reserve was established and participating communities were strengthened through numerous participatory processes that assisted the communities in zoning their territory, setting demonstration plots of production alternatives, and creating a community managed fund for development projects, among other activities. Additionally, three Chachi centers in the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve were strengthened through the implementation of land tenure and management activities to reduce pressure from "colonos" in the area. Five Awá centers are participating in assemblies regarding zoning their

		territory for designating a community conservation area in the Awa Territory in Ecuador. Multiple stakeholders also participated in the preparation of an Environmental Management Program for Manabí, which integrates biodiversity conservation criteria and designates conservation corridors as part of the Provincial Development Plan.
	1.2 Increased number of NGOs and civil society, including the private sector, participating in conservation efforts under various co-management and partnership arrangements, and using the corridor approach as their framework.	1.2 New alliances and work agreements have been forged with more than 70 organizations in the corridor, including private landowners who declared new reserves on their lands in Tumaco and Bahía Málaga; afro-descendant groups have set aside conservation areas in mangrove ecosystems as part of their communal lands; a community-based coffee growers association (ASOCORREDOR) was established to support conservation coffee practices and promote sustainable practices in coffee growing regions of the Valle del Cauca. In Ecuador, organizations such as Altrópico, Sirua, Randi Randi and FDS have incorporated conservation corridors, community management of corridors, and other aspects of CEPF's strategy into their own objectives. This shows that such organizations have been working towards the creation of corridors – although they may use different terms. Golondrinas Protective Forest was supported with a management plan, helping resolve land tenure conflicts and prompting co-management of the area with the National Forestry Unit.
	1.3 Conservation alliances supported and/or established during CEPF continue beyond the	1.3. Eight strategic partnerships created in Colombia integrating CEPF's strategic approach in the planning processes of five government agencies; one donor fund (FPAA); one research institute; and two community councils

	implementation years of CEPF and act in accordance with a common overarching vision for the corridor.	included the corridor in their environmental management plans. Monitoring these alliances over the long term is necessary to ensure sustainability of these agreements beyond the last five years. In Ecuador, alliances were created to strengthen the development of the management plans for the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve, Muisne River Estuary Mangroves Wildlife Refuge, Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve, and Golondrinas Protective Forest — as well as to build new community conservation areas (such as the Chachi and Awa conservation areas), for the implementation of projects related to conservation and development in Laguna de Cube, and capacity building in Machalilla National Park.
	1.4 New funding toward corridor conservation efforts leveraged through collaborative partnerships that of $40-50 million by the end of the 5-year CEPF funding cycle.	1.4. Grant recipients report that at least $11,374,551 has been leveraged through co-financing and additional funds raised for conservation in the hotspot by projects receiving CEPF grants. This data includes funding amounts provided by grantees in both proposals and in final project completion reports. It is worth noting that the estimated $40-50 million in leveraged funds predicted during the planning phase was overly optimistic.
	1.5 New policy decisions regarding protected areas, agro-ecological zoning of critical areas, land-use issues and the like are compatible with the corridor approach and frameworks developed during CEPF activities.	1.5 In Colombia, four regional environmental authorities: CVC, CRC, CODECHOCÓ y CORPONARIÑO adopted the corridor as part of their environmental action plans (2005-2007) – creating synergy among priority conservation actors in the region. The corridor concept was also incorporated into policies of the Department of National Parks, the National Plan for Forestry Development, the policy for the Pacific and other governmental initiatives. And four land management plans were developed for Barbacoas, Tumaco, Unguìa and Acandì municipalities emphasizing biodiversity conservation strategies. An additional 20 land management plans were developed in Colombia including landscape planning initiatives in line with priorities of the Corridor strategy. In Ecuador, two ordinances related to the creation of biological corridors were prepared for the San Lorenzo and Eloy Alfaro municipalities.

		An Environmental Management Plan was also developed and adopted by Manabí Province, which included criteria regarding biodiversity conservation and conservation corridors. Three Chachi centers developed land management strategies to define a community conservation area (the Great Chachi Reserve). Additionally, five Chachi centers and two afro-ecuadorian territories are in the process of defining community conservation areas.
	1.6 Community-based sustainable development and traditional use "best-practices" models replicated in communities surrounding protected areas.	1.6 Conservation coffee guides were produced and disseminated through Colombia's National Federation of Coffee growers (this was a general guide to conservation coffee best practices that includes the basic concept, as well as specific handbooks addressing grounds, coverage and weeds, social aspects, and forest cover and shade). All of these guides were developed with participation from the National Federation of Coffee Growers and received the approval of the National Coffee Committee. Subsequently these guides were effective in the regional context with participation from the Comité de Cafeteros del Valle, the Corporación del Valle del Cauca and community members. A total of 6 guides were produced with print runs of more than 1,000 which were distributed to communities assisting in replicating the process to other parts of the country. Another initiative defined social and environmental criteria for traditional gold mining (Oro Verde) and these are being validated by the Pacific Research Institute and in the process of being adopted at the international level. A total of 194 household producers dedicated to artisan gold mining practices have been certified and their gold is being exported to European jewelry stores. Numerous CEPF partners were also trained in analog forestry practices in both Mache Chindul, and as part of the Oro Verde initiative — these experiences have been replicated to Monte Saino in Punta Galeras, Ecuador. Best practices models were also disseminated with tourism providers around Machalilla National Park in Ecuador (more than 200 people participated in

		seven workshops). These practices are in the process of approval and adoption by the adjoining municipalities to Machalilla National Park and have already been adopted by 10 tourism providers.
	1.7 Critically Endangered species populations maintained and/or improved.	The Pangàn Reserve and The English Hill in Colombia were defined according to the conservation of threatened and endemic species. New information was also generated by projects supported in the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve, the Great Chachi Reserve, and the Awacachi Biological Corridor confirming the presence of Endangered bird and mammal species. Efforts to improve management of these conservation areas will bring positive effects to numerous Critically Endangered species. A new Socio-Environmental Monitoring System is being developed for the corridor and will support efforts to monitor and measure the habitat and populations of endangered species. This monitoring system is being developed by a group of organizations from Colombia and Ecuador: CIEBREG, CIPAV and ECOCIENCIA.

*As part of this assessment, CEPF also assessed results of its investments against the World Bank's standard biodiversity indicators. The completed reporting against those indicators is included in a separate document prepared for the workshop (see Appendix F).

APPENDICES

Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants

Appendix B. Leveraging Data for Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena

Appendix C. List of Threatened Species in Protected Areas - Chocó Manabi Conservation Corridor

Appendix D. Change in Hectares Protected by CEPF in Priority Protected Areas in the Chocó Manabí Conservation Corridor

Appendix E. Key Biodiversity Area Safeguard Information

Appendix F. Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators

Appendix G. CEPF Assessment Meeting Agenda and List of Participants

Appendix A. LIST OF CEPF APPROVED GRANTS

Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena
Chocó-Manabi Conservation Corridor

Strategic Direction 1. Establish/strengthen local and regional mechanisms to foster corridor-level conservation

Design and Implementation of a Socioenvironmental Information and Monitoring System in the Chocó-Manabí Corridor
Design a socio-environmental monitoring system for assessing the state of biodiversity in the Chocó-Manabí Conservation Corridor. The system will serve as an early warning and threat detection tool for conservation practitioners and decisionmakers helping to strengthen policies and environmental management in the corridor.
Funding: $133,000
Grant Term: 11/1/06 - 12/31/07
Grantee: Centro de Investigacion y Estudios en Biodiversidad y Recursos Geneticos

Consolidation of Community Protected Areas to Improve Biodiversity Conservation in Eight Community Councils of the Pacific Coast in Accordance with the Integrated Environmental Management Plan of the Community Councils Affiliated with RECOMPAS
Continue the process to consolidate community nature reserves, advancing the implementation of their management plans and the regulation of community uses in eight of the 12 community reserves that make up the RECOMPAS - Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacifico Sur - in the region of Tumaco.
Funding: $99,800
Grant Term: 9/1/05 - 3/31/07
Grantee: Asociación Red Colombiana de Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil

Community-Based Strategy to Conserve the Malaga Bay Region of the Pacific Coast of Colombia as a Contribution to Conserve the Choco - Manabi Coast
Develop legal protection of the mangroves along the southern portion of Colombia's Pacific coast, and the local community-based support to manage these important areas into the future. The project directly links to CEPF's investments on the Ecuadorian coast supporting the improved protection of the Cayapas-Mataje Ecological Reserve, thus helping to create a bi-national corridor of coastal mangrove forests.
Funding: $68,742
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 6/30/06
Grantee: Fundación Centro de Investigaciones del Pacifico

Communication Strategy for the Chocó–Manabi Conservation Corridor (Phase 2)
Implement the Choco-Manabi Conservation Corridor Communication Strategy that resulted from the first phase project funded by CEPF to develop such a strategy. The project will promote the corridor concept, help train local journalists in reporting on biodiversity conservation issues and will develop communication networks among key regions within the corridor.
Funding: $111,734
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 3/31/07
Grantee: Conservation International

Pilot Experiences in Conservation Management of the Humid Coastal Forests of Punta Galeras, Southeastern Chocó, Ecuador
Implement a follow-up phase to the earlier project, Conserving Highly Threatened Coastal Rain Forest of Punta Galeras to Achieve Connectivity with Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve, implemented by EcoCiencia and continue efforts to protect the highly threatened humid coastal forests of Punta Galeras, creating connectivity with the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve.
Funding: $20,000
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 12/31/05
Grantee: Fundación Ecuatoriana de Estudios Ecológicos

Development of the Payment of Environmental Services for the Conservation and Restoration of the Biological and Multicultural Corridor of the Munchique-Pinche National Park
Develop and test a model for providing payments to farmers for the provision of environmental services. Farmers will be chosen in strategic areas to help create connectivity within the biological corridor of Munchique-Pinche National Park.
Funding: $200,000
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Centro para la Investigación en Sistemas Sostenibles de Producción Agropecuaria

Southern Preparation Phase: Development of Latin American Proposals for the 2005 Forest Stewardship Council Assembly
Conduct the Forest Stewardship Council Assembly for Latin America to discuss problems and issues related to forest certification in Latin American countries. The aim is to arrive at agreement on how best to use this certification tool in the Latin American context. This is of specific interest to many of CEPF's community-based grantees.
Funding: $10,000
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 10/30/06
Grantee: Grupo de Trabajo sobre Certificación Forestal Voluntaria en Ecuador

Effects of the Fragmentation of the Landscape and Indicators for the State of Biodiversity Conservation in the Chocó Ecoregional Complex
Design and implement a socioeconomic biodiversity monitoring plan for the Choco-Manabi ecoregional complex to include data on forest fragmentation; key bird, small mammal, and reptile species; and priorities for decisionmakers. Proposals for new protected areas will be part of the final products of this effort.
Funding: $170,000
Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Fundación Ecotrópico Colombia

Connectivity of the Golondrinas Protected Forest and the Awa Indigenous Territories of Northern Ecuador: Preparatory Phase
Coordinate the inter-institutional working group of the Bosque Protector Golondrinas, including building awareness, and planning and coordination of the process to put in place the management plan for the area together with the communities and local authorities.
Funding: $9,000
Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 9/30/04
Grantee: Fundación Altropico

Communication Strategy for the Chocó–Manabi Conservation Corridor (Phase 1)
Carry out the first phase of a communication strategy for the Chocó-Manabi Conservation Corridor. This first phase will bring together key partners in the elaboration of a shared communications strategy and workplan for the full implementation of a communications strategy.
Funding: $101,033
Grant Term: 10/15/03 – 12/31/04
Grantee: Conservation International

Chachi Reserve Zone Planning Grant
Carry out a planning grant for the possible creation of a reserved zone on indigenous lands in the northern Ecuadorian Chocó.
Funding: $8,670
Grant Term: 9/1/03 - 8/31/04
Grantee: Conservation International

Conserving Highly Threatened Coastal Rain Forest of Punta Galeras to Achieve Connectivity with Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve
Support participatory approaches to conserve the biodiversity conservation corridor spanning Punta Galeras - Mache Chindul reserve. Activities include the establishment of a network of local nongovernmental organizations, private landowners and municipalities to support conservation efforts; development of a conservation action plan; placement of 1,000 hectares of forest under formal protection; and community-based development projects in buffer zones.
Funding: $59,992
Grant Term: 9/1/03 - 3/31/05
Grantee: Fundación Ecuatoriana de Estudios Ecológicos

Strengthening Local Government Capacity for Conservation Planning and Implementation in the Machalilla National Park - Chongon Forest Reserve Subcorridor
Increase local and provincial government capacity to conserve critical areas in Manabi through training, development of local conservation plans, improved coordination of government activities, provision of basic equipment, community outreach, fundraising and monitoring. Project results will include declaration of new municipal parks, improved coordination with Machalilla National Park and community conservation projects in critical areas.
Funding: $146,828
Grant Term: 9/1/03 - 2/28/05
Grantee: Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli

Preparation of a Land and Cultural Use Plan for Awá Indigenous Territory of Barbacoas and Tumaco, Colombia
Prepare a land-use and management plan for the Awá indigenous territories of Barbacoas and Tumaco in southwest Colombia though a participatory process that integrates traditional uses of local resources. The project supports an assessment of the state of natural resources, identification of traditional uses of these resources, training of community leaders, development of a zoning plan and land-use policies and community outreach.
Funding: $178,237
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 9/30/05
Grantee: Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá

Achieving Stakeholder Collaboration for the Sustainable Development of Northern Esmeraldas - Support for the Ecological Summit Process
Support a process of dialogue and agreement among 120 organizations in order to develop and implement the Sustainable Development and Conservation Plan for Esmeraldas. The grant supports activities to implement municipal ordinances for conservation, development of local agreements for conservation among municipalities and nongovernmental organizations, establishment of biological corridors and development of a land-use plan for the entire region.
Funding: $40,000
Grant Term: 6/1/03 - 6/30/05
Grantee: Fundación Altropico

Pangan Project: An Initiative to Achieve Community Conservation in the Pangan Reserve
Promote a network of private reserves in southern Colombia near the Ecuador border through direct conservation action, ecological research, public education and construction of infrastructure for reserve management. As first steps, improve management of the 15,000-hectare Pangan Nature Reserve and promote sustainable development in communities on the park's borders.
Funding: $119,700
Grant Term: 6/1/03 - 6/30/05
Grantee: Fundación para la Investigación y Conservación ProAves

Building a Global Constituency for Biodiversity Conservation
Implement a series of targeted public awareness and education campaigns in nine hotspots in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Campaign leaders participate in an intensive training course at the UK's Kent University or Mexico's Guadalajara University, prepare detailed plans to implement campaigns, link with a local organization in their region and commit to a minimum two years with that organization.
Funding: $153,373
Grant Term: 12/1/02 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Conservation International ($48,448), Rare ($104,925)
This is a multiregional project covering nine hotspots; the total grant amount is $1,993,855 (Rare $1,364,030 and Conservation International $629,825).

Using the Eco-Index to Allow Organizations Working in Neotropical Hotspots to Share Experiences and Glean Lessons from Colleagues
Facilitate the exchange of information about experiences, challenges and best practices developed through various conservation projects throughout Central and South America, including CEPF-funded projects in the Atlantic Forest, Chocó-Darién-Western Ecuador, Mesoamerica, and Tropical Andes hotspots. Project goals, experiences and information will be disseminated through the Eco-Index in English, Spanish, and where relevant, Portuguese.
Funding: $38,484
Grant Term: 10/21/02 - 3/31/04
Grantee: Rainforest Alliance
This is a multiregional project covering four hotspots; the total grant amount is $189,727.

Regional Forum Prior to the Summit for Ecology and Development in the Northern Region of Esmeraldas

Support a meeting of more than 400 representatives from local and national organizations, government and the private sector through the Inter-Institutional Coordination Committee of San Lorenzo to discuss and recommend a conservation and development strategy for the Northern region of Esmeraldas.

Funding: $9,900
Grant Term: 10/1/02 - 7/30/03
Grantee: Fundación Altropico

Building the Chocó-Manabi Conservation Corridor

As the Chocó-Manabí Coordination Unit for CEPF, coordinate and catalyze the development of projects that, through the biogeographic and thematic priorities identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile, will have positive impacts on the region's biodiversity. The unit will strengthen the capacity for environmental management of governmental and nongovernmental actors.

Funding: $980,198
Grant Term: 7/1/02 - 6/30/05
Grantee: Conservation International

Preparing NGOs in Colombia and Ecuador for the Application Process in the Chocó-Manabí Conservation Corridor

Conduct a series of workshops in Colombia and Ecuador to provide guidance to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) on the CEPF application process and investment strategy for the Chocó-Manabi corridor.

Funding: $62,427
Grant Term: 3/1/02 - 6/30/02
Grantee: Conservation International

Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy People: Linkages Between Biodiversity, Ecosystem Health and Human Health

Cover travel and full participation costs for individuals from the Atlantic Forest, Chocó-Darién-Western Ecuador, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Madagascar, Philippines, and Tropical Andes hotspots to attend the Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy People conference.

Funding: $5,550
Grant Term: 5/1/02 - 7/31/02
Grantee: University of Western Ontario
This is a multiregional project covering six hotspots; the total grant amount is $27,200.

<u>Strategic Direction 2. Bring selected protected areas and species under improved management</u>

Demarcating and Promoting the Limits of the Lower Portion of the Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve

Support the consolidation of the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve by focusing on defining and demarcating its limits in the lower portion of the reserve and promoting awareness of the reserve's boundaries to nearby communities.

Funding: $20,000
Grant Term: 1/1/07 – 12/31/07
Grantee: Fondo Ambiental Nacional

Expand, Strengthen, and Sustain the Community Conservation Areas in the Buffer Zone of the Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve

Expand existing conservation incentive agreements with the Chachi Indigenous Peoples to five new centers and bring two Afro-Ecuadorian centers into the scheme for an additional 5,000 hectares under protection as part of the Great Chachi Reserve in the buffer zone of the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve.

Funding: $79,000
Grant Term: 1/1/07 - 6/30/08
Grantee: Fundación Servicio Ecuatoriano para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible

Participatory Evaluation and Update of the Manglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve Management Plan

Finalize the management plan for the REMACAM (Cayapas Mataje Mangroves Ecological Reserve) and to begin implementing the first phase of productive projects in the region. The plan will be elaborated and validated with local participation to minimize potential negative impacts and to develop the necessary partnerships and political will for the sustainable management and conservation of the area's natural resources.

Funding: $60,000
Grant Term: 9/1/05 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Grupo Social Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio

Community Management Plan for the Protected Area Refugio de Vida Silvestre

Develop a community management plan for the mangrove ecosystem of Muisne-Conjimies and strengthen community ability to ensure sustainable use of resources in the region.

Funding: $59,996
Grant Term: 5/1/05 - 4/30/07
Grantee: Fundación de Defensa Ecológica

Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Territorial Lands of the Awá Indigenous Community of Ecuador

Consolidate the Awa Indigenous Territory, maintaining its ecological integrity and permitting connectivity and sufficient species flow to other areas through the legal establishment of the Reserva de la Vida and the strengthening of local capacity to manage conservation and development projects.

Funding: $116,575
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 1/31/08
Grantee: Federación de Centros Awá del Ecuador

Consolidation of Territories, Establishment of Legal Jurisdiction and Social Organization of the Ancestral Lands of the Chachi Nation within the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve

Consolidate the Chachi territories in the southern region of Esmeraldes in Ecuador Reserva Ecológica Mache Chindul. The project includes working directly with the Coordination Committee of the Chachi to build its capacity to govern and manage indigenous territories, focusing on the sustainable management of natural resources.

Funding: $60,763
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 4/30/06
Grantee: Corporación para la Investigación, Capacitación y Apoyo Técnico para el Manejo Sustentable de los Ecosistemas Tropicales

Biological Monitoring of the Great Chachi Reserve - Esmeraldas, Ecuador
Design a biodiversity monitoring system and build local capacity within the Chachi indigenous communities to contribute to the implementation of a conservation strategy for the eventual Grand Reserva Chachi. This will be an extension to the already existing Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve.
Funding: $20,000
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 3/31/06
Grantee: Fundación Ecuatoriana de Estudios Ecológicos

Strengthening Sustainable Tourism in the Protected Areas of the Chocó-Manabi Machalilla National Park, Ecuador
Improving the management and biodiversity conservation of Machalilla National Park through a participatory process of elaboration and implementation of a system of minimum environmental, social, and service quality standards for tourism providers in and around the Park.
Funding: $61,666
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 9/30/06
Grantee: Asociación Ecuatoriana de Ecoturismo

Conservation and Integrated Management of Golondrinas Protected Forest
Implement the Management Plan for Golondrinas Protected Forest involving the local communities in the design and implementation process. The plan includes sustainable production alternatives, environmental education, research and ecotourism, all in an effort to reduce the communities' pressure on their natural resources.
Funding: $29,000
Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 3/31/06
Grantee: Fundación Altropico

Forestry Workshop for the Chocó Bio-Region
Conduct a workshop, "Identification and Promotion of Sustainable Development Practices in Communities Surrounding Protected Areas" with the objective of demonstrating and applying "Forestería Análoga" as a best practice for reforestation.
Funding: $9,900
Grant Term: 11/1/03 - 11/30/03
Grantee: Fundación Rainforest Rescue

Assessment of Deforestation, Threats and Management: Needs of Five Protected Areas in the Chocó-Manabi Corridor of Ecuador
Provide detailed information about current forest extent and deforestation pressure and analyze five major protected areas - Cotacachi-Cayapas, Machalilla, Cayapas-Mataje, Mache Chindul and Awa Forest Reserve - with respect to threats and current management capacity and needs. The project will ultimately support partner efforts to improve protected areas management and to monitor the corridor.
Funding: $49,361
Grant Term: 9/1/03 - 3/31/05
Grantee: Conservation International

Preparation of a Management Plan for the Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve
Prepare a management plan for Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve, which protects 119,172 hectares of rain forest in the southern fringe of the Chocó-Manabi Corridor but has come under threat through agricultural encroachment and illegal colonization. Development of the plan will involve establishment of a process of open dialogue, consultation and active participation of local and national stakeholders to come to agreement on key goals for the park over the next 10 years, as well as immediate actions to mitigate key threats.
Funding: $149,981
Grant Term: 6/1/03 - 9/30/04
Grantee: Corporación para la Investigación, Capacitación y Apoyo Técnico para el Manejo Sustentable de los Ecosistemas Tropicales

Strengthening the Management Capacity of Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve
Strengthen Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve by providing funding for basic park management and community outreach activities. Grantee will develop working plans based on the needs identified by the Ministry of the Environment and by those activities identified in the management plan for this reserve to be developed under another CEPF project.
Funding: $77,000
Grant Term: 6/1/03 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Fondo Ambiental Nacional

Strategic Direction 3. Identify and promote sustainable development practices in communities near selected protected areas

Design and Implementation of a Socioenvironmental Information and Monitoring System in the Chocó-Manabí Corridor
Inform the design of the Socioenvironmental Monitoring System for the Chocó-Manabí Conservation Corridor by providing a forest cover and change detection map for the period of 1990-2000 that will be part of a predictive land-cover model.
Funding: $19,210
Grant Term: 11/1/06 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Conservation International

Selecting Productive Alternatives for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Resources In Three Chachi Centers in the Province of Esmeraldas
Identify sustainable economic alternatives for communities living in and around the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve. The project will contribute toward a larger process of assisting Chachi communities to develop and manage the sustainable use of natural resources.
Funding: $5,000
Grant Term: 1/1/06 - 2/28/06
Grantee: Fundación Ecuatoriana de Estudios Ecológicos

Green Gold Sustainable Production Alternatives: Analog Forestry for the Conservation of Chocó, Colombia

Reduce the negative environmental impacts of mining in the Colombian portion of the Choco by working with local populations to promote biodiversity conservation, environmental certification for gold mining, restoration of degraded areas, and delineation of conservation areas within community territories.

Funding: $99,979
Grant Term: 6/1/05 - 3/31/07
Grantee: Corporación Oro Verde

Conservation and Sustainable Development in Laguna de Cube

Improve the management of biodiversity in Laguna de Cube - Mache-Chindul Reserve, promoting sustainable practices that halt the loss of habitat, increase the forest coverage and improve the livelihoods of communities. The project will help reforest areas surrounding the lake, improve solid waste collection, improve agroforestry systems and develop ecotourism activities.

Funding: $35,000
Grant Term: 3/1/04 - 2/28/05
Grantee: Fundación Jatun Sacha

Promoting Conservation Coffee Production Within the Coffee Growing Zone of the Micro-Corridor Paraguas-Tatamá

Develop the micro-corridor of Serranía de Los Paraguas - Parque Nacional Tatamá Paraguas-Tatama through the implementation of a series of interventions with local coffee growers in the region. Maintain and improve practices of conservation coffee under the shade of the forest canopy in this region, which connects two key protected areas.

Funding: $316,450
Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 9/30/07
Grantee: Conservation International

Development and Implementation of Private Nature Reserves in Serranía de los Paraguas

Promote a network of private reserves in the Tatamá-Paraguas Conservation Corridor. Prepare needs assessments and management plans for 12 private reserves. The grant also supports small sustainable agriculture projects aimed at maintaining forest cover to promote connectivity between these private reserves and development of a marketing plan to promote green products produced by farmers involved with the project.

Funding: $152,945
Grant Term: 6/1/03 - 12/31/05
Grantee: Corporación Serraniagua

Promoting and Evaluating Conservation Best Practices for the Coffee Growing Zone of the Micro-Corridor Paraguas-Tatamá

Support to Colombia's premier coffee association to encourage coffee farmers located in the Tatamá-Paraguas Conservation Corridor to adapt best practices for conservation coffee. Activities include agricultural extension and training in conservation coffee, development and implementation of a marketing plan, an auditing system to monitor adoption of best practices and assistance to farmers to access credit.

Funding: $210,000
Grant Term: 6/1/03 - 12/31/05
Grantee: Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia, Comité Departamental de Cafeteros del Valle del Cauca

Restoration of Mangrove Forests in Muisne, Ecuador
Restore and monitor 13 hectares of mangrove forests in the buffer zone of the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve that have been degraded by shrimp farming.
Funding: $6,575
Grant Term: 5/23/03 - 5/23/04
Grantee: Fundación de Defensa Ecológica

Awacachi Corridor Project - Sustainable Community Development and Capacity Building
Enable the development of an integrated landscape conservation approach for the Chocó-Manabi corridor area, whilst strengthening the institutional capacity of Fundación NYTUA to conserve and manage the biodiversity and ecological integrity in the Awacachi corridor.
Funding: $330,066
Grant Term: 1/1/03 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Fauna & Flora International

Appendix B. Leveraging Data for Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena

Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Funds Agreed	Leveraged and Co-financing Funds
Asociación Ecuatoriana de Ecoturismo	Strengthening Sustainable Tourism in the Protected Areas of the Chocó-Manabi Machalilla National Park, Ecuador	$61,666	$13,756
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli	Strengthening Local Government Capacity for Conservation Planning and Implementation in the Machalilla National Park - Chongon Forest Reserve Subcorridor	$146,828	$83,400
Conservation International	Building the Chocó-Manabi Conservation Corridor	$980,198	$5,117,239
Conservation International	Chachi Reserve Zone Planning Grant	$8,670	$149,500
Corporación Oro Verde	Green Gold Sustainable Production Alternatives: Analog Forestry for the Conservation of Chocó, Colombia	$99,979	$15,000
Corporación para la Investigación, Capacitación y Apoyo Técnico para el Manejo Sustentable de los Ecosistemas Tropicales	Preparation of a Management Plan for the Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve	$149,981	$3,225,945
Corporación Serraniagua	Development and Implementation of Private Nature Reserves in Serranía de los Paraguas	$152,945	$824,644
Fauna & Flora International	Awacachi Corridor Project - Sustainable Community Development and Capacity Building	$330,066	$737,195
Federación de Centros Awá del Ecuador	Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Territorial Lands of the Awá Indigenous Community of Ecuador	$116,575	$57,859
Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia, Comité Departamental de Cafeteros del Valle del Cauca	Promoting and Evaluating Conservation Best Practices for the Coffee Growing Zone of the Micro-Corridor Paraguas-Tatamá	$210,000	$296,000

Fondo Ambiental Nacional	Strengthening the Management Capacity of Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve	$77,000	$180,000
Fundación Altropico	Achieving Stakeholder Collaboration for the Sustainable Development of Northern Esmeraldas - Support for the Ecological Summit Process	$40,000	$40,000
Fundación Altropico	Conservation and Integrated Management of Golondrinas Protected Forest	$29,000	$58,380
Fundación Altropico	Regional Forum Prior to the Summit for Ecology and Development in the Northern Region of Esmeraldas	$9,900	$21,300
Fundación Ecotrópico Colombia	Effects of the Fragmentation of the Landscape and Indicators for the State of Biodiversity Conservation in the Chocó Ecoregional Complex	$170,000	$150,000
Fundación Ecuatoriana de Estudios Ecológicos	Conserving Highly Threatened Coastal Rain Forest of Punta Galeras to Achieve Connectivity with Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve	$59,992	$10,000
Fundación para la Investigación y Conservación ProAves	Pangan Project: An Initiative to Achieve Community Conservation in the Pangan Reserve	$119,700	$245,000
Fundación Servicio Ecuatoriano para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible	Expand, Strengthen, and Sustain the Community Conservation Areas in the Buffer Zone of the Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve	$79,000	$88,333
Grupo Social Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progressio	Participatory Evaluation and Update of the Manglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve Management Plan	$60,000	$61,000
	Additional CEPF Grants in Region	$2,098,475	
	Total Funding	$4,999,975	$11,374,551*
*Data includes funding amounts provided by grantees in both proposals and in final project completion reports.			

Appendix C: List of Threatened Species in Protected Areas - Chocó Manabi Conservation Corridor

Protected Area	Group	*Threatened Species*	IUCN Category				CEPF Project
			CR	EN	VU	NT	
El Pangán Reserve	Birds	*Micrastur plumbeus*			X		ProAves
	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			X		
Bahía Málaga	Birds	*Aramides Wolfi*			X		
Awa Indigenous Territory Colombia	Mammals	*Tapirus bairdii*	X				UNIPA
	Reptiles	*Geochelonia denticulata*			X		
	Reptiles	*Kinosternon dunni*			X		
	Birds	*Leptossittaca branickii*			X		
	Mammals	*Myrmecophaga tridactila*			X		
Tatamá-Paraguas	Amphibians	*Dendrobates bombotes*			X		Serraniagua
	Amphibians	*Atelopus Chocóensis*	X				
	Amphibians	*Dendrobates lehmanni*	X				
	Birds	*Bangsia aureocinta*		X			
	Birds	*Bangsia melanochlamys*		X			
	Birds	*Chlorochrysa nitidissima*			X		
	Birds	*Dacnis hartlaubi*			X		
	Birds	*Odontophorus hyperythru*			X		
	Birds	*Oreothraupis arremonops*				X	
	Birds	*Penelope pespicaz*		X			
	Mammals	*Aotus lemurinus*			X		
	Mammals	*Tremarctos ornatus*			X		
	Flora	*Calatola columbiana*		X			
	Flora	*Juglans neotropica*		X			
	Amphibians	*Minyyobates minutus*				X	
	Amphibians	*Atelopus famelicus*	X				
	Birds	*Oreothraupis arremonops*			X		
	Birds	*Diglossa gloriosissima*					

	Birds	*Penelope perspicax*		X			
	Birds	*Chlorochrysa nitidissima*			X		
	Birds	*Eriocnemis mirabilis*	X				
	Birds	*Chlorochrysa nitidissima*			X		
	Mammals	*Dinomys branickii*		X			
	Mammals	*Tremarctos ornatus*					
	Mammals	*Platyrrhinus Chocóensis*					
Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve	Amphibians	*Agalychnis litodryas*			x		FAN
	Amphibians	*Andinophryne colomai*	x				
	Amphibians	*Atelopus coynei*	x				
	Amphibians	*Atelopus elegans*	x				
	Amphibians	*Atelopus mindoensis*	x				
	Amphibians	*Bolitoglossa chica*			x		
	Amphibians	*Bolitoglossa sima*			x		
	Amphibians	*Centrolene ballux*	x				
	Amphibians	*Centrolene buckleyi*				x	
	Amphibians	*Centrolene geckoideum*			x		
	Amphibians	*Centrolene heloderma*	x				
	Amphibians	*Centrolene lynchi*		x			
	Amphibians	*Centrolene peristictum*			x		
	Amphibians	*Cochranella balionota*			x		
	Amphibians	*Cochranella griffithsi*			x		
	Amphibians	*Colostethus awa*			x		
	Amphibians	*Colostethus lehmanni*				x	
	Amphibians	*Colostethus toachi*		x			
	Amphibians	*Craugastor anatipes*			x		
	Amphibians	*Craugastor necerus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Dendrobates sylvaticus*				x	
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus anatipes*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus calcarulatus*			x		

	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus celator*				x	
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus colomai*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus crenunguis*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus crucifer*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus degener*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus duellmani*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus eremitus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus floridus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus illotus*				x	
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus muricatus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus muricatus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus necerus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus ocreatus*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus ornatissimus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus pteridophilus*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus pyrrhomerus*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus quinquagesimus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus rosadoi*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus scolodiscus*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus surdus*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus tenebrionis*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus verecundus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus vertebralis*			x		
	Amphibians	*Gastrotheca angustifrons*			x		

	Amphibians	*Gastrotheca dendronastes*			x		
	Amphibians	*Gastrotheca espeletia*		x			
	Amphibians	*Gastrotheca guentheri*			x		
	Amphibians	*Gastrotheca plumbea*			x		
	Amphibians	*Gastrotheca riobambae*		x			
	Amphibians	*Hemiphractus fasciatus*				x	
	Amphibians	*Hyloscirtus alytolylax*				x	
	Amphibians	*Osornophryne talipes*		x			
	Amphibians	*Rhaebo blombergi*				x	
	Amphibians	*Rhaebo caeruleostictus*		x			
	Amphibians	*Rhaebo hypomelas*				x	
	Birds	*Aburria aburri*				x	
	Birds	*Accipiter collaris*				x	
	Birds	*Agriornis andicola*			x		
	Birds	*Andigena laminirostris*				x	
	Birds	*Ara ambiguus*		x			
	Birds	*Aramides wolfi*			x		
	Birds	*Aratinga erythrogenys*				x	
	Birds	*Attila torridus*			x		
	Birds	*Brotogeris pyrrhoptera*		x			
	Birds	*Campephilus gayaquilensis*				x	
	Birds	*Campylorhamphus pucherani*				x	
	Birds	*Capito quinticolor*				x	
	Birds	*Capito squamatus*				x	
	Birds	*Cephalopterus penduliger*			x		
	Birds	*Chaetocercus berlepschi*		x			
	Birds	*Chaetocercus bombus*			x		
	Birds	*Chlorospingus flavovirens*			x		
	Birds	*Contopus cooperi*				x	
	Birds	*Crax rubra*				x	
	Birds	*Cyanolyca pulchra*				x	

	Birds	*Dacnis berlepschi*			x		
	Birds	*Dendroica cerulea*			x		
	Birds	*Dysithamnus occidentalis*			x		
	Birds	*Eriocnemis derbyi*				x	
	Birds	*Eriocnemis nigrivestis*	x				
	Birds	*Gallinago imperialis*				x	
	Birds	*Glaucidium nubicola*			x		
	Birds	*Grallaria alleni*		x			
	Birds	*Grallaria gigantea*			x		
	Birds	*Haplophaedia lugens*				x	
	Birds	*Harpia harpyja*				x	
	Birds	*Iridosornis porphyrocephalus*				x	
	Birds	*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*			x		
	Birds	*Leucopternis occidentalis*		x			
	Birds	*Leucopternis plumbeus*				x	
	Birds	*Margarornis stellatus*				x	
	Birds	*Megascops ingens*				x	
	Birds	*Micrastur plumbeus*			x		
	Birds	*Morphnus guianensis*				x	
	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			x		
	Birds	*Nyctiphrynus rosenbergi*				x	
	Birds	*Odontophorus melanonotus*			x		
	Birds	*Ognorhynchus icterotis*	x				
	Birds	*Onychorhynchus occidentalis*			x		
	Birds	*Oreomanes fraseri*				x	
	Birds	*Oreothraupis arremonops*			x		
	Birds	*Oroaetus isidori*				x	
	Birds	*Ortalis erythroptera*			x		
	Birds	*Oryzoborus crassirostris*				x	
	Birds	*Pachyramphus spodiurus*		x			
	Birds	*Penelope ortoni*		x			
	Birds	*Pionopsitta pyrilia*			x		

	Birds	*Pittasoma rufopileatum*				x	
	Birds	*Semnornis ramphastinus*				x	
	Birds	*Tangara johannae*				x	
	Birds	*Tryngites subruficollis*				x	
	Birds	*Veniliornis Chocóensis*				x	
	Birds	*Vireo masteri*		x			
	Birds	*Vultur gryphus*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Balantiopteryx infusca*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Bassaricyon gabbii*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Caluromys derbianus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Chironectes minimus*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Choeroniscus periosus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Cuniculus taczanowskii*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Dinomys branickii*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Dinomys branickii*	x				
	Mamiferos	*Leopardus pajeros*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Leopardus tigrinus*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Mazama rufina*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Panthera onca*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Puma concolor*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Rhinophylla alethina*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Speothos venaticus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Sturnira bidens*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Tapirus bairdii*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Tremarctos ornatus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Vampyressa thyone*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Vampyrum spectrum*				x	
	Peces	*Aequidens sapayensis*			x		
	Peces	*Agonostomus monticola*			x		
	Peces	*Apteronotus rostratus*			x		
	Peces	*Astroblepus chotae*			x		
	Peces	*Astroblepus fissidens*			x		

	Peces	*Astroblepus retropinnis*			x		
	Peces	*Astyanax orthodus*			x		
	Peces	*Astyanax ruberrimus*			x		
	Peces	*Awaous trasandeanus*			x		
	Peces	*Brachypomus occidentalis*			x		
	Peces	*Brycon dentex*			x		
	Peces	*Bryconamericus simus*			x		
	Peces	*Bryconamericus scleroparius*			x		
	Peces	*Cetopsigoton occidentalis*			x		
	Peces	*Chaetostoma fischeri*			x		
	Peces	*Chaetostoma marginatum*			x		
	Peces	*Cichlasoma ornatum*			x		
	Peces	*Cynoscion albus*			x		
	Peces	*Eleotris picta*			x		
	Peces	*Gasteropelecus maculatus*			x		
	Peces	*Gobiesox multitentaculus*			x		
	Peces	*Gobiomorus maculatus*			x		
	Peces	*Gymnotus cf.carapo*			x		
	Peces	*Hemiancistrus fugleri*			x		
	Peces	*Hemieleotris latifasciatus*			x		
	Peces	*Hoplias malabaricus*			x		
	Peces	*Iteglanis laticeps*			x		
	Peces	*Microglanis cf. variegatus*			x		
	Peces	*Piabucina astrigata*			x		
	Peces	*Pimelodella grisea*			x		
	Peces	*Pseudochalceus boehlkei*			x		
	Peces	*Pseudocurimata lineopunctata*			x		
	Peces	*Pseudopimelodus transmontanus*			x		

	Peces	*Rhamdia wagneri*			x		
	Peces	*Rineloricaria jubata*			x		
	Peces	*Roeboides occidentalis*			x		
	Peces	*Sicydium rosembergi*			x		
	Peces	*Sturisoma panamense*			x		
	Peces	*Trichomycterus caliensis*			x		
	Reptiles	*Caiman Crocodylus*				x	
	Reptiles	*Rhinoclemmys annulata*				x	
	Reptiles	*Rhinoclemmys nasuta*				x	
Reserve Ecológica Manglares Cayapas Mataje	Birds	*Aramides wolfi*			x		FEPP
	Birds	*Attila torridus*			x		
	Birds	*Dacnis berlepschi*			x		
	Birds	*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*			x		
	Birds	*Micrastur plumbeus*			x		
	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			x		
	Birds	*Synallaxis tithys*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Speothos venaticus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Tapirus bairdii*		x			
	Amphibians	*Gastrotheca angustifrons*			x		
	Amphibians	*Bolitoglossa sima*			x		
Awá Indígenous Territory Ecuador	Birds	*Aramides wolfi*			x		FCAE
	Birds	*Attila torridus*			x		
	Birds	*Dacnis berlepschi*			x		
	Birds	*Glaucidium nubicola*			x		
	Birds	*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*			x		
	Birds	*Micrastur plumbeus*			x		
	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			x		
	Birds	*Odontophorus melanonotus*			x		
	Birds	*Oreothraupis arremonops*			x		

	Birds	*Penelope ortoni*		x			
	Birds	*Chlorospingus flavovirens*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Balantiopteryx infusca*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Choeroniscus periosus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Tapirus bairdii*		x			
	Amphibians	*Andinophryne colomai*	x				
	Amphibians	*Atelopus lynchi*	x				
	Amphibians	*Colostethus delatorreae*	x				
	Amphibians	*Colostethus toachi*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus degener*		x			
	Amphibians	*Ecnomiohyla phantasmagoria*		x			
Gondrinas Protected Forest	Birds	*Aramides wolfi*			x		Altrópico
	Birds	*Attila torridus*			x		
	Birds	*Dacnis berlepschi*			x		
	Birds	*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*			x		
	Birds	*Micrastur plumbeus*			x		
	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Tapirus bairdii*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus tenebrionis*		x			
	Amphibians	*Agalychnis litodryas*			x		
	Amphibians	*Colostethus awa*			x		
	Amphibians	*Craugastor necerus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus calcarulatus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus crucifer*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus duellmani*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus floridus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus muricatus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus ornatissimus*			x		

	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus quinquagesimus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus rosadoi*			x		
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus vertebralis*			x		
	Amphibians	*Gastrotheca plumbea*			x		
Awacachi Biological Corridor	Birds	*Aramides wolfi*			x		Fauna & Flora International / Fundación Sirua
	Birds	*Attila torridus*			x		
	Birds	*Dacnis berlepschi*			x		
	Birds	*Glaucidium nubicola*			x		
	Birds	*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*			x		
	Birds	*Micrastur plumbeus*			x		
	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			x		
	Birds	*Odontophorus melanonotus*			x		
	Birds	*Oreothraupis arremonops*			x		
	Birds	*Penelope ortoni*		x			
	Birds	*Chlorospingus flavovirens*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Balantiopteryx infusca*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Choeroniscus periosus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Tapirus bairdii*		x			
	Amphibians	*Andinophryne colomai*	x				
	Amphibians	*Colostethus toachi*		x			
	Amphibians	*Eleutherodactylus degener*		x			
Great Chachi Reserve	Birds	*Attila torridus*			x		Conservation International-Conservation Economics Program FDS
	Birds	*Dacnis berlepschi*			x		
	Birds	*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*			x		
	Birds	*Micrastur plumbeus*			x		
	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			x		
	Birds	*Ortalis erythroptera*			x		
	Birds	*Synallaxis tithys*		x			
	Birds	*Ara ambigua*			x		

	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			x		
	Birds	*Cephalopterus penduliger*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Speothos venaticus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Leopardus tigrinus*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Balantiopteryx infusca*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Choeroniscus periosus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Ateles fusciceps*	x				
	Mamiferos	*Caluromys derbianus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Chironectes minimus*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Bassaricyon gabbii*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Vampyrum spectrum*				x	
	Mamiferos	*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Eptesicus innoxius*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Lonchophylla hesperia*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Tapirus bairdii*		x			
Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve	Birds	*Aramides wolfi*			x		Ecopar/Alianza REMACH
	Birds	*Brotogeris pyrrhoptera*		x			
	Birds	*Attila torridus*			x		
	Birds	*Chaetocercus berlepschi*		x			
	Birds	*Dacnis berlepschi*			x		
	Birds	*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*			x		
	Birds	*Micrastur plumbeus*			x		
	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			x		
	Birds	*Ortalis erythroptera*			x		
	Birds	*Synallaxis tithys*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Speothos venaticus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Bolitoglossa chica*			x		
Wildlife Refuge Manglares Estuario del Río Muisne	Birds	*Attila torridus*			x		Fundecol
	Birds	*Dacnis berlepschi*			x		

	Birds	*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*			x		
	Birds	*Micrastur plumbeus*			x		
	Birds	*Neomorphus radiolosus*			x		
	Birds	*Ortalis erythroptera*			x		
	Birds	*Synallaxis tithys*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Speothos venaticus*			x		
Machalilla National Park	Birds	*Brotogeris pyrrhoptera*		x			CISP y ASEC
	Birds	*Attila torridus*			x		
	Birds	*Chaetocercus berlepschi*		x			
	Birds	*Chaetocercus bombus*			x		
	Birds	*Hylocryptus erythrocephalus*			x		
	Birds	*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*			x		
	Birds	*Leptotila ochraceiventris*			x		
	Birds	*Ortalis erythroptera*			x		
	Birds	*Synallaxis tithys*		x			
	Mamiferos	*Amorphochilus schnablii*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Cabreramops aequatorianus*			x		
	Mamiferos	*Speothos venaticus*			x		
	Amphibians	*Ceratophrys stolzmanni*			x		
	Amphibians	*Dendropsophus gryllatus*		x			

Appendix D: Change in Hectares Protected by CEPF in Priority Protected Areas in the Chocó Manabí Conservation Corridor. Rows marked in BOLD indicate areas targeted by CEPF investments

Colombia							
Protected Area	**Hectares 2001**	**Hectares 2006**	**Approved management Plan? (Y/N)**	**Date of Protected Area Creation/ Expansion**	**Type of safeguarding**		
					IUCN Cat I-IV	**IUCN Cat V (Multiple Use Protected Area)**	**Private or other protected area**
National Parks							
Parque Nacional Utría	43,44	77,75	**Y**	**1986**	**X**		
Parque Nacional Tatamá	25.950	51.900	Y	1987	X		
Parque Nacional Gorgona	61.600	61.600	**Y**	**1995**	**X**		
Parque Nacional Sanquianga	64.000	80.000	Y	1977	X		
Parque Nacional Munchique	22.000	47.000	**Y**	**1977**	**X**		
Parque Nacional Farallones de Cali	75.000	205.266	**Y**	**1968**	**X**		
Parque Nacional Galeras	3.800	7.615	Y	1985	X		
Parque Nacional Katios		72.000	Y	1974	X		
Parque Nacional Orquídeas		31.983	Y	1974	X		
Protective Forest Reserves							
Area de Reserva Forestal Protectora La Planada	1.667	1.667	N	1984	X		
Area de Reserva Forestal Protectora Río Nembí	5.800	5.800	N	1984	X		
Area de Reserva Forestal Protectora Río Escalarete y San Cipriano	3.800	5.543	N	1980 Ampliac. 1983	X		

Natural Private Reserves							
Reservas Naturales de la Sociedad Civil							
Reserva Natural de la Sociedad Civil Río Nambí	1.000	1.000		1992			X
Reserva N.S.C. Civil la Planada	3.200	3.200	Si	1992			X
Reserva N.S.C. El Canto del Viento	2	2	No	1998			X
Reserva N.S.C. Casa de la Vida	9	9	No	1996			X
Reserva N.S.C. El Refugio Torremolinos	18	18	Si	1994			X
Reserva N.S.C. El Ciprés	12	12					X
Reserva N.S.C. Himalaya	208	208	No	1998			X
Natural Private Reserves							
Reserva N.S.C. El Pilar de Ana María	257	257					X
Reserva N.S.C. Estación Septiembre	2	2	No	1999			X
Reserva N.S.C. Kakirí	6	6					X
Reserva N.S.C, Juná	10	10	No	1999			X
Reserva Natural Biotopo- Selva Húmeda		396	Si	2002			X
Reserva Natural Reserva de Rivendel		3	No	2002			X
Reserva Natural Kailasa de Shiva		1.5	No	2002			X
Reserva Natural Lomalinda		1.5	No	2002			X
Reserva Natural Tebada		70	No	2002			X
Reserva Natural El Lucero		54.5	No	2003			X

Reserva Natural La Paisada		16.1	Si	2003			X
Reserva Natural Tambito		953	Si	2004			X
Reserva Natural Villamaga		1.14	No	2005			X
Reserva Natural la Fontana		89.3	Si	2006			X
Reserva Natural Cerro El inglés		60.7	Si	2006			X
Reserva Natural La Esperanza		107.23	No	2006			X
La Cascada		73.6					X
La Linda		46.8					X
Jamaica		215.52					X
La esperanza		64.5					X
La Palma		72.9					X
Buenavista		25.6					X
Montevideo		29.5					X
Altamira		7.75					X
La Fontana		118.9					X
San Luis		45.5					X
San luis		6.3					X
San Luis		23.3					X
El Madroño		41.22					X
El Vergel		17.6					X
Alto Mira		8.4					X
Protected Area	**Hectares 2001**	**Hectares 2006**	**Approved management Plan? (Y/N)**	**Date of Protected Area Creation/ Expansion**	**Type of safeguarding**		
					IUCN Cat I-IV	**IUCN Cat V (Multiple Use Protected Area)**	**Private or other protected area**
Natural Private Reserves							
Nevada El Pauji		42.1					X
La Quiebra Indio		44.42					X
La Argentina		8.3					X

Barlovento		23.1					X
Vellavista		2.6					X
Vellavista		5.3					X
Londres		26.2					X
La Florida		17.0					X
Lucitania		90.8					X
La India		19.1					X
El Recreo		34.7					X
La Esperanza		14.1					X
Portobelo		58.6					X
La Maria		3.5					X
Villa Manuela		10.6					X
Las orquídeas		7.9					X
La Secreta		1.4					X
Los Anturios		3.8					X
Las Golondrinas		15.0					X
La Rayada		32.4					X
La Esperanza		10.0					X
La primavera		9.1					X
El Establo		15.0					X
La Aurora		9.59					X
La Esmeralda		33.0					X
La Maria		11.3					X
Ecuador							
Protected Area	**Hectares 2001**	**Hectares 2006**	**Approved management Plan? (Y/N)**	**Date of Protected Area Creation/ Expansion**	**Type of safeguarding**		
					IUCN Cat I-IV	**IUCN Cat V (Multiple Use Protected Area)**	**Private or other protected area**
National Parks							
Parque Nacional Machalilla	**56.184**	**56.184**	**N (en proceso de elaboración el apoyo del proyecto SNAP-GEF)**	**26-Jul-79**	**X**	**--**	**--**
Ecological Reserves							

Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi-Cayapas	243.638	243.638	N (en proceso de elaboración con apoyo de CI y el proyecto SNAP-GEF)	29-Ago-68	X	--	--
Reserva Ecológica Cayapas-Mataje	**51.300**	**51.300**	**N (en proceso de elaboración con apoyo de CEPF)**	**26-Oct-95**	**X**	**--**	**--**
Reserva Ecológica Mache-Chindul	**119.172**	**119.172**	**Y (con apoyo de CEPF)**	**09-Ago-96**	**X**	**--**	**--**
Reserva Ecológica El Angel	15.715	15.715	N (en proceso de elaboración por parte de Organización Socia de CI con financiamiento de la fundación Moore)	08-Sep-92	X	--	--
Wildlife Refuges							
Rio Muisne Wildlife Refuge	**3.173**	**3.173**	**N (en proceso de elaboración con apoyo de CEPF)**	**02-Ene-03**	**--**	**X**	**--**
La Chiquita Wildlife Refuge	0	809	N	21-Nov-02	--	X	--
Corazón and Fragatas Islands Wildlife Refuge	0	800	N (en proceso de elaboración con apoyo de CI y el PMRC [5])	03-Nov-02	--	X	--

[5] PMRC: Programa de Manejo de Recursos Costeros.

Protected Area	Hectares 2001	Hectares 2006	Approved management Plan? (Y/N)	Date of Protected Area Creation/ Expansion	Type of safeguarding		
					IUCN Cat I-IV	IUCN Cat V (Multiple Use Protected Area)	Private or other protected area
Protection Forests							
Golondrinas Protection Forest	**2.000**	**2.000**	**N (en proceso de aprobación. Elaborado con apoyo de CEPF)**	**31-Ene-95**	**--**	**X**	
Yalaré Wetland Protection Forest	1.612	1.612	N	17-Jul-97	--	X	
La Boca Quinto Piso Protection Forest	1.338	1.338	N	08-Ago-95	--	X	
Carrizal Chone Protection Forest	75.700	75.700	N	12-Oct-88	--	X	
Pata de Pájaro Protection Forest	4.333	4.333	N		--	X	
Tabiazo, Sua, Atacames, Tonchigüe Rivers Protection Forest	10.620	10.620	N	24-Abr-90	--	X	
Chongon Colonche Protection Forest	77.649	77.649	N	05-Sep-94	--	X	
Communitarian Conservation Areas							
Awa Communitarian Conservation Area	**0**	**~15.000**	**N**	**Área en proceso de creación con financiamiento del CEPF**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Chachi Reserve	**0**	**7.200**	**N (en proceso de elaboración con apoyo de CI)**	**2005**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Awacachi Biological Corridor	**0**	**12.000**	**Y (con apoyo de CEPF)**	**2002**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Bilsa Private	3000	3000	N	1994	--	--	X

Reserve							
Reserva Monte Saino	**0**	**200**	**N**	**2001**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Reserva Maquipucuna	5000	5000	Y	1989	**--**	**--**	X

Appendix E: Key Biodiversity Area Safeguard Information — Rows in BOLD Indicate Protected Areas Targeted by CEPF Investments

Name of the site	Date of Protected Area Creation/ Expansion	Area (ha)	AZE site? (Y/N)	Approved management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of safeguarding		
					IUCN Cat I-IV	IUCN Cat V (Multiple Use Protected Area)	Private or other protected area
Colombia							
Reserva El Pangán	**2.004**	**4.600**	**--**	**Y**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Bahía Málaga	Bahía Málaga (en proceso de legalización)	20.000	--	--	--	--	X
Recompas	**2.005**	**1.000**	**--**	**-Y**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Nodo Tatamá- 12 Reservas	2.005	1.200	--	Y	--	--	X
Galápagos y El Inglés	**2.006**	**400.7**	**0**	**Y**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Bahía Málaga (Mangroves)	**2.006**	**7.000**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**X**

Ecuador							
El Ángel Ecological Reserve (El Ángel-Cerro Golondrinas KBA)	08Sep-85	15.715	Y	N (en proceso de elaboración con apoyo de la fundación Moore)	X	--	--

Golondrinas Protection Forest (El Ángel-Cerro Golondrinas KBA)	**31-Ene-95**	**2.000**	**N**	**N (en proceso de aprobación con apoyo de CEPF)**	**--**	**X**	**--**
Awa Communitarian Conservation Area (Awá Indigenous Territory KBA)	**En proceso de creación**	**~15.000**	**Y**	**N**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve	**29-Ago-68**	**243.638**	**Y**	**N (en proceso de elaboración con apoyo de CI y el proyecto SNAP-GEF)**	**X**	**--**	**--**
Awacachi Biological Corridor	**2.002**	**12.000**	**N**	**Y (con apoyo de CEPF)**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Cayapas - Mataje Mangrove Reserve (Mataje-Cayapas-Santiago KBA)	**26-Oct-95**	**51.300**	**N**	**N (en proceso de aprobación con apoyo de CEPF)**	**X**	**--**	**--**
Chachi Reserve (Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve KBA)	**2.004**	**7.000**	**N**	**N (en proceso de elaboración con apoyo de CI)**	**--**	**--**	**X**
Maquipucuna	1989	5.000	N	Y	--	--	X

Name of the site	Date of Protected Area Creation/ Expansion	Area (ha)	AZE site? (Y/N)	Approved management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of safeguarding		
					IUCN Cat I-IV	IUCN Cat V (Multiple Use Protected Area)	Private or other protected area
Ventana Reserva Ecológica Mache-Chindul							
Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve	**09-Ago-96**	**119.172**	**N**	**Y (con apoyo de CEPF)**	**X**	**--**	**--**
Bilsa Private Reserve (Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve KBA)	1994	3.000	N	N	--	--	X
Pata de Pájaro Protection Forest	NA	4.333	N	N	--	X	--
Ventana Microregión Parque Nacional Machalilla-Bosque Protector Chongón Colonche							
Chongon Colonche Protection Forest	05-Sep-94	77.649	N	N	--	X	--
Corazón and Fragatas Islands Wildlife Refuge	**03-Nov-02**	800	N	N (en proceso de elaboración con apoyo de CI y el PMRC)	--	X	--
Machalilla NP	26-Jul-79	56.184	Y	N (en proceso de elaboración el apoyo del proyecto SNAP-GEF)	X	--	--

Appendix F: Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators

Impacts On:	Has the project produced impacts? Yes, No, Not Applicable, Planned	Quantitative Information of changes	Comments on changes, including qualitative information
New Protected Areas	Yes	7,000 hectares: The Pangan Bird reserve created.	Pangan is a private reserve that provides connectivity between the forests surrounding Telembí River and the Awá Indigenous People's territory in Colombia.
	Yes	3,000 hectares of civil society reserves established in Bahía Málaga.	This reserve belongs to the Community Council of Bahìa Málaga, part of the afro-colombian territory of the Pacific. Initially a more extensive conservation area had been planned, but the council is still waiting for official designation of titles for the entire territory 36,000ha.
	Yes	2,260 hectares of private reserves established in mangrove ecosystems of Bahía Málaga.	By means of a small grant, the Community Council of La Plata in Bahía Málaga put forth a community agreement to establish this mangrove reserve in their territory.
	Yes	8,624 hectares: The Awacachi Biological Corridor established (11,000 hectares with the buffer zone), connecting the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve with the Awá Indigenous Territory in Ecuador.	The Awacachi Biological Corridor was created and a management plan developed, in close collaboration with adjoining communities.

	Yes	2,000 hectares of private reserves established.	This Afro Colombian private reserve was recognized through an agreement and is part of the Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacífico Sur (RECONPAS) or network of community councils in the municipality of Nariño.
	Planned	15,000 hectares of mangroves: 13,000 hectares in Tumaco Municipality in Colombia and 2,000 hectares in San Lorenzo Municipality in Ecuador (Afro-descendant communities in both countries)	This region is co-managed by the national government and the Red de Consejos Comunitarios del Pacifico (Reconpas) and is administered by Corponariño (the regional environmental authority). In Ecuador this corresponds to the San Lorenzo Municipality — the creation of a binational mangroves reserve is advancing.
	Yes	1,200 hectares of private reserves established connecting Tatama National Park and Serranìa de Los Paraguas.	Private reserves created in the buffer zone of PNN Tatamá.
Expansion of Protected Areas	Yes	7,200 hectares declared as a communal reserve.	The Great Chachi Reserve is an initiative of the Chachi people to conserve their territory in the buffer zone of the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve.

	Yes	Chachi communities living around the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve have strengthened their organizational structure as a result of processes to create the Great Chachi Reserve.	Chachi communities have designated a 11 community members be trained as forest rangers in support of enforcement and monitoring activities around the area. Six forest rangers are currently working in the Great Chachi Reserve.
	Yes	~15,000 hectares belonging to the Awá Indigenous Territories in Ecuador have been demarcated as part of the Awá Communal Reserve.	Awá Indigenous communities have demarcated their territory establishing zones that make up the Awá Community Conservation Area.
	Planned	~5,000 hectares of Chachi and Afro Ecuadorian Territories involved in the creation of community conservation areas under the conservation incentives agreement plan.	Five Chachi Centers and two Afro Ecuadorian Territories are participating in feasibility studies to create community conservation areas expanding the area of the Great Chachi Reserve. This initiative will strengthen the buffer zone of the lower portion of the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve.
Improving management effectiveness of protected areas	Yes	Completed a Cultural and Environmental Management Plan for the 200,000-hectare Awá People's Indigenous Territory in Barbacoas and Tumaco Municipalities, in the Nariño Department (Colombia).	The Cultural and Environmental Management Plan of the Awá was developed through participatory means and endorsed by the Governor's council, which recognized the cultural and traditional management systems and norms of the Awa. The plan was also included in the state land management plans (Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial).

	Yes	2,000 hectares connecting Munchique National Park and la Serranía del Pinche.	This area is part of the buffer zone of Munchique National Park.
	Yes	505 hectares of conservation under improved management – through the development of 12 management plans for "Civil Society Reserves" in Tatamá. Established a network of 60 consolidated reserves over 2500 ha, covering five municipalities and two departments.	This area is part of the buffer zone of Tatamá National Natural Park.
	Yes	Management plan created for 11,000 hectares (8,624 hectares plus the buffer zone) in the Awacachi Biological Corridor (Ecuador).	The management plan includes legal/tenure aspects, research and monitoring, administration and sustainable production activities to be promoted in/around the area. In addition, 6 forest rangers were trained and are now working in the Corridor.
	Yes	Management plan created for 119,172 hectares of the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve (Ecuador).	The management plan was approved by the Ministry of Environment and involves activities that will strengthen the reserve, including a management committee which was created for the area.
	Yes	The Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve receives $50,000 annually to cover recurrent operational costs (Ecuador).	CEPF and KFWs support helped create a fiduciary fund to cover recurrent operational costs of the Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve.

	Yes	Developed a conflict resolution strategy for three Chachi communities inside the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve (Ecuador).	This strategy is part of the main activities defined in the Mache Chindul management plan — as a result some land tenure disputes between the Chachi and "colonos" living inside the reserve have been resolved.
	Yes	Management plan updated for the 2,000-hectare Golondrinas Protective Forest (Ecuador).	This management plan has supported the creation of governance structures — Management Committees for the area. The management plan was also supported by the Ministry of Environment and the main activities proposed in the plan are being implemented by Fundación Altrópico and Randi Randi.
	Planned	A management plan is being updated for the 51,300-hectare Cayapas Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve (Ecuador).	The development of the management plan has supported the creation of a Management Committee (Comité de Gestión) for the area. The management plan is being supported by the Ministry of Environment and should be completed in June 2007.
	Planned	A management plan is being updated for the 3,173-hectare Muisne Mangroves Wildlife Refuge (Ecuador).	The development of the management plan has led to the creation of a management committee for the area. The management plan is being supported by the Ministry of Environment and should be completed in June 2007.
	Planned	Demarcation of limits for 18 kilometers of the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve.	The new boundary of the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve will be demarcated together with neighboring communities aiming to build awareness of the limits of the

			reserve (expanded in 1995) and to prevent invasions.
Hectares of production systems that involves improving sustainable use of biodiversity resources	Yes	6,225 hectares under improved management in areas using traditional methods of gold extraction. These activities complemented agroforestry and restoration practices (analog forestry) in the municipalities of Condoto and Tadó (Tadó covers the San Juan River basin).	The certification initiatives of Oro Verde are being evaluated by the Institute of Environmental Studies of the Pacific, Colombia. Oro Verde is also promoting the certification criteria to international programs interested in incorporating their model for socially and environmentally responsible mining.
	Yes	2,560 hectares of conservation coffee planted and 508 hectares of forests protected in the El Cairo, El Águila, Ansermanuevo and Argelia Municipalities, Valle del Cauca Department (Colombia).	The conservation coffee approach has been recognized and adopted by the National Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia (FNC). These actions have started being replicated in other parts of the country. The financial benefits of the premium prices paid for conservation coffee are benefiting more than 800 families in the region.
	Yes	18 mangrove hectares restored.	FUNDECOL and local communities reforested 18 ha of mangroves that were abandoned shrimp farms in the Bolívar, Daule, Muisne and Chamanga communities.
	Yes	30 hectares reforested in the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve (Ecuador).	JatunSacha, MEIPRO and Fundación Caimán reforested 30 ha in Laguna del Cube, part of the Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve. This project included an environmental health component for local populations of the Laguna del Cube. This project also leveraged funds to reforest and additional 30 ha.

	Yes	50 hectares improved with the implementation of agro-forestry systems (analog forestry) in Monte Saino (Punta Galera).	The Monte Saíno Reserve (managed by EcoCiencia) was strengthened through CEPF's project in Punta Galeras. Conservation practices in Punta Galeras have strengthened local communities through a training program in agro-forestry systems (analog forestry), sustainable harvest methods, and alternative products (river shrimp).
% of beneficiaries engaged in improved livelihoods based on sustainable NR management (or sustainable harvesting?)	Yes	% indicators were not tracked over the course of implementing CEPF's portfolio in the Chocó Manabi. 300 Chachi families were involved in the Conservation Incentives Agreement project for the creation of the Great Chachi Reserve (Ecuador).	Chachi families have designated funds obtained through direct payments that are part of the conservation agreement of the Gran Reserva Chachi in education, health care, cacao plantations and the development of micro enterprises managed by Chachi women.
	Yes	56 Chachi people involved in land tenure agreements in the Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve.	Land tenure of Chachi groups within Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve have been mapped and reviewed with the goal of reducing pressures on natural resources from "colonos." CEPF funds were leveraged to develop a conflict resolution strategy to reduce conflicts caused by land invasions. Conflicts between Chachi communities

			and “colonos” require more work to develop a sustainable solution.
	Yes	50 families from Laguna del Cube involved in conservation and development projects that improve their existing social conditions.	The conservation and development project implemented in Laguna del Cube focused on building the capacity of the area to restore degraded areas through reforestation projects with native species and plantain (used as a food staple by the population). The project also supported communities in implementing projects to improve local health conditions and solid waste management practices.
Changes in sectoral policies, laws and regulations and their application, changes in institutional arrangements, responsibilities and effectiveness, to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	Yes	In Colombia, the corridor concept was incorporated into policies of the Ministry of Environment, National Parks Unit, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Transportation, Mining and Energy, as well as environmental action plans of four regional environmental authorities.	Manuals are being developed to integrate biodiversity conservation into management plans of Indigenous territories and Afro communities, as well as those of municipalities.

		In Colombia, the Federation of Municipalities of the Pacific Region, the Institute of Environmental Studies of the Pacific, and the National Parks Unit have been engaged in drafting land-use planning schemes that are compatible with the Corridor.	These actors have taken advantage of training programs to support municipalities in creating their land management plans (plan de ordenamiento territorial - POT).
	Yes	In Colombia, the corridor concept has also been included in the policies of the Department of National Parks, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Transportation, Mining and Energy. .	Representatives of these agencies participated in meetings to discuss public policies and other related actions in the Pacific region, with the goal of integrating the corridor concept into public management plans.
	Yes	The inter-institutional committee for the San Lorenzo Municipality in Ecuador promoted the development of municipal environmental legislation for San Lorenzo and Eloy Alfaro counties.	San Lorenzo and Eloy Alfaro counties developed legal mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and conservation corridors. These legal mechanisms will be used in the development of future land management plans.
	Yes	Environmental management program developed for the Manabí province (Ecuador.)	For the first time in Ecuador, a provincial development plan includes an environmental strategy that incorporates biodiversity conservation and the concept of a conservation corridor. This plan is being supported and implemented by the Manabí Provincial Government.

	Yes	Capacity building of 14 officials from four local municipalities was supported for planning and implementing conservation projects in Machalilla National Park, and the Bosque Protector Chongón Colonche (Ecuador).	Five municipalities near Machalilla National Park know the importance of this area, and have skills to understand and define activities to support the National Park.
	Yes	Improved tourism standards within Machalilla National park promoted and in the process of implementation (Ecuador).	Environmental authorities and ecotourism operators in and around Machalilla National Park strengthened as a result.
	Yes	Terms of Reference for Management Plans of the National Protected Areas System developed in partnership with the Ministry of Environment (Ecuador).	Preparation of Terms of Reference for updating the management plans of all protected areas has been used by diverse actors as a basis for creating management plans for areas that are part of the corridor.
Sharing of benefits between and/or in countries, arising from the use of genetic resources	N/A		
Other impacts	Yes	70 public authorities, nongovernmental organizations, and community organizations involved in and committed to the corridor.	Strategic alliances established to build a common vision for the corridor helping to integrate conservation actions from the public sector and civil society.

	Yes	A participatory communication strategy designed and in process of being implemented.	Communication strategy implemented to ensure that communities, governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the media contribute to raising awareness and support for biodiversity conservation and for the corridor.
	Yes	Two economic instruments for biodiversity conservation implemented in the corridor (Great Chachi Reserve and the CIPAV project).	Design of economic instruments (e.g. economic assessment and environmental service payment schemes) to facilitate the creation of financial strategies for short and long term conservation within the corridor. Another example of these efforts was the study conducted with CEPF support "Analysis of Funding Needs for the National System of Protected Areas of Ecuador."
	Planned	Five Chachi centers and two Afro Ecuadorian territories carrying out a feasibility assessment for creating community conservation areas in their territory through a conservation incentives agreement scheme (Ecuador).	The project, "Conservation Incentives Agreement in the Great Chachi Reserve" served as a pilot example for other Chachi and Afro Ecuadorian communities who are now seeking to set aside conservation areas in their territory under a similar plan.

	Yes	Nine projects with nongovernmental organizations supported along ethnic territories in the border between Ecuador and Colombia.	Relations among community organizations in the border zone strengthened and alliances created toward implementing conservation projects. In some cases, such as Golondrinas Protective Forest and the Awacachi Biological Corridor, partners involved also secured funding to continue activities in the medium term.
	Yes	Meetings facilitated to encourage dialogue among Indigenous communities, Afro Colombian communities, nongovernmental organizations, and governments from both countries.	
	Planned	Multi-scale Information and Socio-environmental Monitoring System i designed for the corridor.	The Information and Socio-environmental Monitoring system is currently in the design phase in collaboration with partners CIEBREG (Colombia), CIPAV (Colombia) and EcoCiencia (Ecuador).

Appendix G. CEPF Assessment Meeting Agenda and List of Participants

Conservación Internacional Colombia - Ecuador
Taller Evaluación CEPF 2002-2006
Cali, 29-30 de enero de 2007

AGENDA
Lunes 29 de enero de 2007

Hora	Actividad
8:30 - 9:00	Inscripción de participantes Luz Mery Cortés - Coordinadora de Comunicaciones Dorelly Estepa - Gerente Administrativa
9:00 - 9:10	Palabras de bienvenida a la reunión Fabio Arjona - Director Ejecutivo CI-Colombia
9:10 - 9:20	Propósito de la reunión Daniela Lerda - Directora de Donaciones para Suramérica CEPF
9:20 - 9:30	Metodología y logística del Taller Carlos Fierro - Facilitador
9:30 - 9:50	Contexto del Corredor de Conservación Chocó-Manabí (CCCM) Luis Suárez - Director Ejecutivo CI-Ecuador
9:50 - 10:10	Contribución del CEPF al Corredor Fabio Arjona - Director Ejecutivo CI-Colombia
10:10 - 10:40	Presentación participantes Participantes reunión, Carlos Fierro - Facilitador
10:40 - 11:00	Presentación del informe. Parte I biodiversidad, áreas y corredores Jaime Cevallos - Coordinador de Proyectos CI- Ecuador
11:00 - 11:10	Preguntas y respuestas sobre el informe Jaime Cevallos – Coordinador de Proyectos CI-Ecuador, Ángela Andrade - Directora CCCM
11:10 - 11:30	Receso
11:30 -11:50	Presentación del informe. Parte II lecciones y conclusiones. Ángela Andrade - Directora CCCM
11:50 - 12:00	Preguntas y respuestas sobre el informe Ángela Andrade - Directora CCCM, Jaime Cevallos – Coordinador de Proyectos CI-Ecuador
12:00 - 13:30	Foro de discusión con preguntas dirigidas. Incluye discusión del marco lógico y matriz de biodiversidad del Banco Mundial Daniela Lerda - Directora de Donaciones para Suramérica CEPF, Carlos Fierro - Facilitador

Hora	Actividad
13:30 - 15:00	Almuerzo
15:00 - 15:30	Explicación metodología de trabajo en la tarde y división de grupos Carlos Fierro - Facilitador
15:30 - 18:00	Impacto, Lecciones Aprendidas y Sostenibilidad (trabajo en grupos) Relatores de grupo, Carlos Fierro - Facilitador
18:00 - 18:30	Verificación avance y cierre del día
19:00 - 20:00	Cena
20:00 - 21:30	Evento cultural

Martes 30 de enero de 2007

Hora	Actividad
8:30 - 10:00	Presentación de resultados de trabajo en grupos Relatores, Carlos Fierro - Facilitador
10:00 - 10:30	Plenaria. Preguntas y respuestas presentaciones Carlos Fierro - Facilitador
10:30 - 10:40	El futuro del CCCM Daniela Lerda - Directora de Donaciones para Suramérica CEPF
10:40 - 11:00	El monitoreo del CCCM John Mario Rodríguez – CIEBREG
11:00 - 11:30	Receso
11:30 - 13:30	Presentación de afiches y productos generados por los proyectos Participantes del taller
13:30 - 14:30	Almuerzo
14:30 - 17:00	Foro "Visión y futuro". Dinámica participativa de visión en grupos. Próximos pasos. Carlos Fierro - Facilitador
17:00	Palabras cierre del Taller Daniela Lerda - Directora de Donaciones para Suramérica CEPF

List of Participants, CEPF Assessment Meeting – Jan. 29-39, 2007, Cali, Colombia

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