

Final Portfolio Overview Report of the Southern Mesoamerica Consolidation Region January 2014

Introduction

The Mesoamerica hotspot ranks as among the most biologically diverse regions in the world. Encompassing all subtropical and tropical ecosystems from central Mexico to the Panama Canal, the hotspot is home to the highest diversity of reptiles in the world and is second in diversity for amphibians, birds, mammals and non-fish vertebrate. Furthermore, three of the hemisphere's four migratory bird routes converge in the region. This biological diversity is mirrored by high cultural diversity, as the region is home to 32 distinct ethnic and indigenous groups.

Within the hotspot, the southern region of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama contains the most extensive and best protected cloud and montane forests and many globally threatened species. The Talamanca – Bocas del Toro Corridor along the Costa Rican – Panamanian border is home to an estimated three percent of the planet's species and provides habitat to 75 percent of the hemisphere's migratory birds.

CEPF entered the Southern Mesoamerica region in 2002 at a particularly important time. Several protected areas were in crisis due to rampant hunting, forest fires, colonization, and agricultural encroachment. In addition, major funding agencies such as USAID and the MacArthur Foundation were reducing their biodiversity budgets for the hotspot, leaving large funding gaps.

To address the needs and priorities of the region, CEPF's investment strategy aimed to strengthen management in priority protected areas and to create sustainable livelihoods and land management practices in buffer zone communities. During its first phase of grant making from 2002 to 2006, CEPF awarded 74 grants for \$5.5 million. Grant making was guided by the Southern Mesoamerica Ecosystem Profile and centered on priority sites in southeast Nicaragua, Costa Rica and western Panama, in three conservation corridors as depicted in Figure 1. Conservation International's Southern Mesoamerica Regional Office served as the coordination unit.



Figure 1. CEPF Priority Conservation Corridors, 2002 to 2006 in red. CEPF consolidation funding, from 2008 to 2012 in yellow.

CEPF's April 2007 portfolio assessment found performance to be very strong. Significant management gains were achieved, especially in three of the most biologically important protected areas: Indio Maiz Biological Reserve in Nicaragua, Corcovado National Park in Costa Rica, and La Amistad Biosphere Reserve in Costa Rica and Panama. The portfolio benefited 150 communities, many of indigenous and Afro-Caribbean origin, through the introduction of such sustainable development activities as conservation coffee, ecotourism, and agroforestry. The program also helped leverage new resources, most notably by funding technical studies, management plans, and staff who were instrumental in securing a \$26 million debt swap in Costa Rica.

CEPF Consolidation Phase

While CEPF and its partners achieved important gains during the initial investment phase, challenges to conservation continued and threatened to undermine the sustainability of CEPF achievements, particularly in Nicaragua and Panama. For example, Rama and Kriol indigenous people of Southeast Nicaragua lacked land tenure, making them powerless to defend themselves against colonization which introduced unsustainable land-use practices that degraded connectivity within the Mesoamerica Biological Corridor. In Panama, the construction of a series of dams in the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve caused significant social tension as the schemes displaced indigenous communities and threatened to cause encroachment into core zones of the reserve. Compounding these problems were general capacity limitations within the Panamanian and Nicaraguan environmental ministries. Under CEPF, local NGOs grew, but they continued to demonstrate organizational and financial management weaknesses. Securing sustainable funding for future conservation activities was a major concern.

Given these challenges, CEPF proposed a consolidation program targeting high priority needs in Nicaragua and Panama aimed at building local capacity within civil society, strengthening environmental governance in strategically located areas, and establishing mechanisms for financial sustainability. Costa Rica was not included in this consolidation program because key sites had access to sustainable funding through the debt swap.

CEPF embarked on a consolidation phase in 2008 with an approved budget of \$1.675 for Nicaragua and Panama. The consolidation strategy addressed high priority needs in Indio Maiz Biosphere Reserve and its buffer zones in Nicaragua, and in La Amistad Biosphere Reserve in Panama. It contained four inter-dependent investment priorities:

1. Support civil society participation in development planning and implementation, focusing on infrastructure development.
2. Strengthen local governance structures and management capacity in critical areas, focusing primarily on indigenous reserves along the Caribbean.
3. Build local capacity within the civil society sector.
4. Support the establishment of sustainable financing mechanisms.

Portfolio Status

Consolidation investment commenced in Southern Mesoamerica in October 2008 and concluded four years later in October 2012. In total, six grants were approved (see Table 1). Expenditures totaled \$1,636,401, which equals 98% of the original \$1,675,000 commitment for consolidation.

All grants were awarded based on the specific geographic expertise and the ability of each applicant to deliver on all investment priorities presented in the consolidation strategy. In Nicaragua, Fundación Amigos del Río San Juan (FUNDAR) took responsibility for implementing CEPF's priorities in Indio Maiz Biological Reserve and its western buffer zone and for establishing a sustainable funding mechanism for southeast Nicaragua. The Universidad de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe Nicaragüense (URACCAN) joined in a sub-grant with the Asociación de Desarrollo y Promoción Humana de la Costa (ADEPHCA) to focus on the northern buffer of Indio Maiz, which includes Cerro Silva and Punta Gorda nature reserves and most of the Rama-Kriol indigenous territory. In Panama, Fundación Para el Desarrollo Integral, Comunitario y Conservación de los Ecosistemas en Panamá (FUNDICCEP) assumed responsibility for the Pacific side of La Amistad Biosphere Reserve, while Asociación de Profesionales y Técnicos Ngöbe Bugle (APROTENG) assumed responsibility for the Caribbean side of the reserve, location of the Naso and Ngöbe – Bugle indigenous territories. APROTENG was in the best position to work in the Caribbean coast because the organization is made up of indigenous technical and administrative professionals. It was the only such local NGO in the region. Conservation International (CI) assumed responsibility for supporting institutional capacity building and policy dialogue in CEPF priority sites in Nicaragua and Panama.

As with all consolidation programs, contracting and portfolio management has been undertaken by the CEPF Secretariat.

Table 1. Southern Mesoamerica Consolidation Grants

Organization	Title	Amount	Active Dates
Conservation International (CI)	Consolidating Local Conservation Capacity in the Biosphere Reserves of Southeast Nicaragua and La Amistad in Panama	\$318,061	October 2008 – December 2011
Asociación de Profesionales y Técnicos Ngöbe Bugle (APROTENG)	Consolidating the Financial, Institutional and Social Sustainability of the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve, With a Focus on the Indigenous Territories of the Caribbean	\$30,000	April – October 2009
Fundación Amigos del Río San Juan (FUNDAR)	Consolidating Key Management Actions in Indio Maiz Biological Reserve, Nicaragua	\$100,000	June 2009 – May 2010
Fundación Amigos del Río San Juan (FUNDAR)	Consolidating Key Management Actions in Indio Maiz Biological Reserve, Nicaragua Phase II	\$300,000	March 2011 – July 2012
Fundación Para el Desarrollo Integral, Comunitario y Conservación de los Ecosistemas en Panamá (FUNDICCEP)	Consolidating Civil Society Participation in the Conservation of the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve	\$594,555	April 2009 – August 2012
Sub-grants to Fundación Natura and Asociación de Profesionales y Técnicos Ngöbe Bugle (APROTENG)			
Universidad de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe Nicaragüense (URACCAN)	Consolidation of the Conservation Actions and Management of Biodiversity in Cerro Silva and Punta Gorda Reserves	\$293,784	June 2009 – October 2012
Sub-grant to Asociación de Desarrollo y Promoción Humana de la Costa Atlántica (ADEPHCA)			
Total		\$1,636,401	

Factors Impacting Performance Achievement

Based on a field visit and workshops in to Nicaragua, Panama, and Costa Rica in July 2011, several key factors influenced performance in the course of implementing the CEPF consolidation phase:

- The strong pro-development and anti-environmental policies of Panama President Martinelli, who was elected after CEPF's grants were designed and approved, proved to be a critical factor impacting the portfolio in Panama. The president put in place plans to expand mining in Ngöbe – Bugle territory and to construct new hydroelectric schemes in La Amistad Biosphere Reserve and its buffer zone. Simultaneously, the Panama park service ANAM experienced sharp budget and personnel cuts, significantly debilitating protection activities in La Amistad. Environmental and indigenous rights groups pursued measures to ensure that environmental protection and biodiversity conservation remained a priority for the country. In 2011, clashes between Ngöbe protesters and the government resulted in Panamanian forces killing several Ngöbe protesters. UNESCO investigations led the international body to classify La Amistad Biosphere Reserve as a biosphere in peril.

The political challenges meant that several key assumptions identified during CEPF's consolidation planning phase regarding the government's collaboration in meeting several products failed to materialize, and as a result, several CEPF targets were not achieved as planned. Indeed, the definition of success under the new administration in Panama needed to be reconsidered in its entirety, as the environmental and indigenous community worked hard just to stop the back sliding of conservation gains made in the last three decades.

- In Southeast Nicaragua, as in many other parts of Mesoamerica, the Ford Foundation and public donors from Denmark, Germany and Spain closed their programs. The environmental community expressed strong concern about the departure of the most important conservation donors since these agencies funded virtually all government park management personnel and operations in the Southeast, the location of several sites of high importance in the CEPF portfolio. The departure of these major donors created concerns about how the government would cover basic park management costs for the protected areas of the region.
- Several grants and sub-grants encountered difficulties with respect to compliance with CEPF policies which resulted on grant suspensions. Fortunately, CEPF was able to work with the grantees in such a way that key activities required to achieve important conservation outcomes were maintained.
 - In Panama, a grant to the Asociación de Profesionales y Técnicos Ngöbe Bugle (APROTENG) was terminated in 2009 due to weaknesses detected in the NGO's financial management system. Because several components in the APROTENG grant were regarded as critical toward meeting outcomes for the Pacific coast of Panama, CEPF integrated these components into the grant awarded to Fundación Para el Desarrollo Integral, Comunitario y Conservación de los Ecosistemas en Panamá (FUNDICCEP) through an amendment. The FUNDICCEP grant contained a sub-grant to APROTENG that included the strengthening of its financial management systems and execution of key programmatic priorities. At the same time, FUNDICCEP assumed responsibility for helping to build APROTENG's capacity and for monitoring its financial management and compliance. This arrangement proved to be productive, as APROTENG was able to

complete its CEPF sub-grant with strong performance and to secure new funding from other donors.

- In October 2011, URACCAN suspended its sub-grant with ADEPHCA after a project audit found that the procurement of a professional service contract did not follow CEPF policy. As a result, CEPF disallowed expenses associated with the professional service contract and amended the grant to give URACCAN direct responsibility for achieving those products originally planned under the ADEPHCA sub-grant.

Portfolio Investment Highlights by Investment Priority

Investment priority 1: Support civil society participation in development planning and implementation, focusing particularly on infrastructure projects in southeast Nicaragua and La Amistad in Panama

This investment priority supported a network of local NGOs in Nicaragua and Panama to strengthen participatory environmental management and monitoring systems as needed to mitigate threats emerging from current and future roads and ports in Nicaragua and from dams and mining in Panama. CEPF aimed to support constructive dialogue, information sharing, training, public education and impact monitoring within civil society in areas of influence. Components within grants to CI, FUNDAR, FUNDICCEP, and URACCAN supported this investment priority.

Nicaragua

- The World Bank decided not to finance the construction of a road connecting the town of Rama with Bluefields due to lack of agreement by local communities on several environmental and social issues, including how to mitigate the potential impacts of the roads on the region's indigenous territory and protected areas. The government of Nicaragua continued to advance the Canal Seco project to serve as a competitor to the Panama Canal, by constructing a train line and port to transport international cargo between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The infrastructure would cut the conservation corridor in half and introduce a great deal of development in the currently remote and largely unspoiled corner of Nicaragua. During portfolio implementation, it appeared that although obtaining financing for the project was difficult due to the global economic downturn. As a result of these two developments, CEPF grantees no longer dedicated their efforts to this investment priority. However, by the end of 2013, reports surfaced that investors from China were ready to support the large scheme, thus once again putting new pressure of development in the region.

Panama

- FUNDICCEP, APROTENG, and their partners actively engaged in ensuring that social and environmental considerations are integrated into planning and implementation of a series of large infrastructure projects in the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve and buffer zone, including 63 actual and planned hydroelectric dams, a major copper mine which allegedly contains the third largest copper deposit in the world, and a highway to run through a core zone of La Amistad. Many of the arguments made by the local partners were based on a CEPF-financed policy assessment of the threats to La Amistad, with a particular focus on hydroelectric development. CEPF grantees and beneficiaries believe that the outreach, consultations, and technical analyses supported under CEPF played a very important role in ensuring that the region would not be developed without attention to the environmental and social safeguards.

- CEPF partners conducted outreach through meetings, news articles, and radio programs to various stakeholder groups to keep them apprised on the latest developments related to the planning and construction of the dams, the copper mine, and highway. As one example of the activities undertaken, APROTENG sponsored a forum on mining and water in the Ngöbe – Bugle territory that was attended by more than 300 people. The program supported many other smaller outreach meetings throughout the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve. Such outreach created local awareness about the government’s development plans.
- Ngöbe – Bugle indigenous communities vigorously protested the siting of a large mine on their lands, which lie inside the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve. The Government of Panama took a heavy hand by calling in the military and declaring martial law. Civil strife ensued that resulted in the killing of a several Ngöbe protesters. With the entire country and selected members of the international community gripped by the events, the president of Panama acquiesced to Ngöbe demands and signed an agreement to prohibit mining, hydroelectric and road development on their territory. This was widely considered to be a hard-won victory for the indigenous community.
- Members of ADATA, the coalition of community groups dedicated to supporting the sustainable development of La Amistad and its buffer zone, formed part of a 16-member alliance of local organizations of farmers, environmentalists, producers and religious and social welfare groups that submitted an official complaint to The World Bank’s Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO) in January 2010. Their complaint focused on the IFC-financed Pando and Mote Lirio hydroelectric power project on the Chiriquí Viejo River. The complaint highlighted a variety of environmental and social concerns, including the lack of participative consultation process with communities during project planning and the failure to include downstream environmental impacts in the EIA process. In June 2010, ADATA members participated in a series of consultations with a CAO team dedicated to assessing the validity of the complaints. In February 2012, the CAO team found that IFC planning process was indeed in compliance with Bank policies, although it did also note that there was a deficiency of information on such important issues as the cumulative impact of the development of the entire Chiriquí Viejo River basin.
- ADATA also submitted a formal complaint to Inter-American Development Bank’s (IDB), which co-funded the Pando and Mote Lirio hydroelectric power project. The IDB undertook a similar assessment of the project that involved consultations with CEPF partners. The IDB’s assessment did indeed find violations of its safeguard policies, which caused an investigation of the Bank’s practices in the case.
- In conclusion, CEPF projects in Panama played an instrumental role in heightening understanding about the potential impacts of various infrastructure projects, creating broad public awareness of the issues, and supporting public consultations. This support has helped to ensure that infrastructure projects are executed with greater social and environmental safeguards, although the La Amistad region still faces significant threats.

Investment priority 2: Strengthen local governance structures and management capacity in critical areas of the Corridor, focusing primarily on protected areas and indigenous reserves along the Caribbean.

CEPF investments in the Rama – Kriol and buffer zones of Indio Maiz Ecologica Reserve in Nicaragua and in Ngöbe – Bugle indigenous territories and buffer zone of La Amistad Biosphere Reserve in Panama helped 78 communities (53 in Nicaragua and 25 in Panama) to pursue a plan for development that maintains the health of their forests and preserves their cultural heritage. Under this strategic direction, CEPF helped bring 438,302 hectares in protected areas under improved management, and another 1,102,000 hectares production landscapes under improved management. For example, in the Rama – Kriol Indigenous Territory in Nicaragua, which covers 457,000 hectares, CEPF supported efforts required for government-funded land demarcation, and the development and implementation of land-use plans. CEPF grantees also facilitated dialogue between the Rama, Kriol, and mestizo populations to find common ground on land management concerns. In the Ngöbe – Bugle Indigenous Reserve in Panama, CEPF grantees worked with communities to improve environmental awareness and investment for sustainable development, as well as raise awareness and understanding related to development threats. CEPF grantees gained the trust of these communities, and were able to help build their capacity and strengthen their organizational structures. Grants to CI, FUNDICCEP, FUNDAR, and URACCAN contained components dedicated to this investment priority.

Table 2. Baseline and Final Assessment of Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for Protected Areas in CEPF Priority Sites in Southern Mesoamerica

Site(s)	Baseline		Final Assessment Period		Difference
	Year	Score	Year	Score	
<u>Panama</u> Reserva de Biosfera La Amistad: Parque Internacional La amistad, Parque Nacional Volcán Barú, Humedal Lagunas de Volcán, Humedal San San Pond Sak, Bosque Protector Palo Seco, Reserva Forestal Fortuna, Isla Batismo (437,101 ha)	May 2009	47	Sept 2012	42	-5
<u>Nicaragua</u> Reserva Biológica Indio Maíz (263,980 ha)	June 2009	59	July 2012	74	+15

Nicaragua

- Analysis conducted under CEPF grant to FUNDAR showed that after ten years of conservation funding and efforts, the Indio Maiz Reserve Reserve maintained 100% of its 263,980 ha of forest cover from 2002 to 2011. METT scores taken as a baseline of CEPF’s consolidation investment in 2009 and then at the conclusion in 2012 show an increase of 15 points, from 59 to 74 points. This is significant good news in light of the heavy pressure the southeast region encountered during the previous decade due to a government sponsored colonization program. The success was due to several factors, including the government efforts to stop the encroachment into Indio Maiz, as well as investments by CEPF, GIZ, and Danida to strengthen the protected area and introduce sustainable alternatives in the buffer zones.
- The Nicaraguan Government approved management plans for Cerro Silva and Punta Gorda nature reserves, which cover 160,000 hectares and are co-located in the Rama - Kriol territory. CEPF grantees URACCAN and FUNDAR played an important role to ensure that local civil society

and communities were consulted and agreed with the management plans. The approval of the management plans provides an important foundation for pursuing conservation and sustainable development in the region.

- Based on CEPF partner success in obtaining formal land title for the Rama – Kriol indigenous reserve, URACCAN, CI, and FUNDAR worked with Rama Governing Council and local government agencies to facilitate the development of a co-management agreement with the government of Nicaragua to manage Cerro Silva and Punta Gorda nature reserves, which are co-located on Rama – Kriol lands. URACCAN provide a series of training workshops in land stewardship for over 30 leaders of Rama, Kriol, and mestizo communities. As part of local capacity building and community empowerment efforts, CEPF partners and stakeholders identified community conservation “promoters” to lead conservation activities in 20 ethnic and mestizo communities.
- A series of training sessions and facilitated discussions between the Rama, Kriol, and mestizos under the URACCAN grant helped to diffuse tensions that arose earlier in the land titling process by clarifying a series of sensitive issues. For example, mestizos who had colonized parts of the territory decades ago incorrectly assumed that they would be removed from the land they had occupied. Through a series of meetings, such incorrect assumptions were clarified. Grantees report that social tensions have decreased as a result of the dialogue and training.
- CEPF’s support of the Southeast Nicaragua Cocoa Strategic Plan through FUNDAR has permitted 1,500 smaller holder farmers to export organic cacao to the Ritter Sport company in Germany, while sustainably managing 50,000 hectares in the Indio Maiz Reserve buffer zone. CEPF was directly responsible for the certification of over 200 farmers and the technical and institutional strengthening of the local cocoa association. FUNDAR led the development of a five-year strategic plan for cocoa for the department of Rio San Juan, working closely with the territorial cocoa commission which was made up of seven cooperatives. FUNDAR strengthened the institutional capacity of these cooperatives and provided extension services to individual farmers. The project also empowered a women’s group to process and market artisan chocolate, cinnamon, and pepper. Exchange visits of young entrepreneurs allowed for the sharing of best practices and lessons learned locally. These associations participated in national roundtables on cacao development in Nicaragua.

Panama

- In Panama, success was measured by preventing the backsliding of important conservation gains earned in previous decades. An assessment of La Amistad based on the GEF’s METT1 shows a 5 point decrease in management capacity of the biosphere reserve from 2009 to 2012, from a score of 47 to 42, as the government cut funding and staffing.
- FUNDICCEP achieved an important milestone with the Park Service’s rejection of a proposal from a private hotel developer to degazette approximately 2,000 ha of the 14,322 ha Volcan Baru National Park. FUNDICCEP conducted a series of outreach meetings and public campaigns against the degazetting, as the group viewed the potential loss of the area to development interests as a dangerous precedent for the nation’s other protected areas, which are under many threats and remain legally weak as they were established by ministerial decree rather than by national law. The victory in Volcan Baru was viewed very positively in terms of maintaining the integrity of the nation’s protected areas.

- To improve local governance in Panama, FUNDICCEP engaged in a dialogue with the La Amistad park service to promote the establishment of the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve Management Committee to serve as the formal vehicle for local consultation on decisions related to the protected area's development and management objectives. Progress remained slow, however, due to the government's resistance to providing a venue for public input in the management and development of the biosphere reserve. Policy priorities identified during project design, such as promoting hunting laws against the killing of threatened animals, failed to advance due to the government's lack of interest.

Investment priority 3: Build local capacity within the civil society sector

This investment priority sought to build the capacity of four NGOs and three stakeholder alliances in strategic zones of the Southern Mesoamerica Corridor to help them assume true leadership roles as local conservation advocates and practitioners. Capacity strengthening efforts covered both improved administrative functions, as captured in the CEPF Institutional Strengthening Capacity Tool, as well as technical capacity to advocate for the inclusion of conservation and ecosystem services into development decision making. Many of the capacity building and collaboration efforts between environmental, indigenous, and sustainable development groups increased significantly with CEPF support. This investment priority was led by Conservation International in collaboration with all grantees.

Regional

- To promote the sustainability of CEPF's efforts to foster collaboration among environmental NGOs across political boundaries, CI led an effort to establish the tri-national International Foundation for Sustainable Conservation (FINCOS) alliance, which is made of 67 CEPF grantees from Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The alliance aims to foster the collaboration and sustainability of conservation efforts between CEPF partners. CEPF partners from Nicaragua and Panama conducted two exchange visits to CEPF project sites in the three countries of Southern Mesoamerica, allowing them to share their experiences and expertise and form regional-level collaborations. In addition, leaders from indigenous communities of Panama and Nicaragua also conducted exchange visits to learn from each other.
- Grantees made significant advances in forging alliances in response to CEPF portfolio requirements that grantees and partners jointly plan, implement, and monitor their activities within a corridor-level perspective. This new corridor-level emphasis enabled grantees to meet quarterly and jointly plan and monitor their activities with key stakeholder groups. This collaborative approach is a departure from the past when project implementers lacked the funds, contacts, and the mandate to work as part of a broader alliance. As a result, CEPF partners along the Caribbean and Pacific border regions of La Amistad now have an integrated vision of the reserve and take a more coherent and unified approach to respond to the challenges. Similarly in Nicaragua, efforts to plan activities inside Indio Maiz and its western border area are now integrated with activities to the north.
- CEPF's strategy called for strengthening FUNDICCEP, FUNDAR, and URACCAN so that they could serve as the conservation leaders within their respective areas. In turn, they served as leaders and mentors for the small and more localized community-based groups, such as ADATA, RECAP, and COCBIO. FUNDAR and FUNDICCEP distinguished themselves as being responsible managers of CEPF funds. CI provided training on proposal development, and project implementation and monitoring. This in turn helped them to attract funds from other donors for medium-sized

projects and to serve as facilitators to other donors interested in investing in the region. The contributions of the local civil society groups have been significant with respect to stabilizing the buffer zones and core areas of the region's protected areas.

- In Panama, this strategy has worked very well, with the grassroots civil society groups benefiting significantly from FUNDICCEP's strong capacity and leadership. Collaboration and networking among local community groups is very strong. In Nicaragua, the alliance COCBIO was not as advanced as the alliance in Panama, and still required further strengthening.

Nicaragua

- FUNDAR reports that its score on CEPF's civil society tracking tool increased from 65 points from its 2008 baseline to 75 points in 2012. It has developed a five-year institutional strategic plan, financial management and operations manual, financial sustainability strategy, and communications plan, which were complemented by training in organizational development. These advances strengthened its administrative and programmatic operations with impressive results: FUNDAR reports that its internal management systems are significantly better and its project budget has doubled since CEPF first funded the group in 2003. Furthermore, it has earned a reputation as one of Nicaragua's leading conservation groups. FUNDAR has assumed leadership roles representing civil society groups in national-level consultative bodies. FUNDAR was invited to attend a GEF forum of NGO representatives, held in Washington, DC.
- The Nicaragua alliance COCBIO received training in proposal preparation, monitoring, and fund raising. It also developed a strategic plan. While COCBIO made some progress, several weaknesses persisted, and it was not able to produce a work plan to implement CEPF-funded activities. Internal disagreement has been an issue within the alliance.
- In Nicaragua, a strong working relationship developed between FUNDAR and URACCAN, organizations that had never worked together previously. The two groups met every three months to collaborate on designing their activities. Several opportunities emerged from this approach. For example, beneficiaries of FUNDAR's projects participated in URACCAN courses. Similarly, FUNDAR set up a study tour for URACCAN beneficiaries to visit meet with cacao growers.
- The capacity of individuals for conservation was increased significantly. CEPF helped to strengthen governance of the indigenous territory Rama-Kriol and mestizo by involving 100 community members (65 men and 35 women) in workshops on various environmental and land titling laws, leadership, mediation, agroforestry, climate change, biodiversity conservation, environmental education, and land management issues. In addition to this broad training, 42 Rama, Kriol, and mestizo leaders attended classes on URACCAN's campus and received diplomas in environmental and land management. Many others participated in exchanges of experience in cocoa production and community outreach with exchange visits to indigenous communities in Panama. Such training fostered environmental "promoters" in many communities in the region. Promoters went to local schools and engaged in environmental education efforts dedicated to organic farming, conservation, creation and management of gardens, orchard establishment and management, and school cleanups.
- These various capacity building efforts paid off, as local leaders participated in negotiations with various government authorities with respect to the joint management of the Cerro Silva and Punta Gorda nature reserves and part of Indio Maiz Biological Reserve, which are co-located

with Rama – Kriol Territory. Community members had a voice in local conservation policies and actions on a variety of topics, including the enforcement of environmental laws, design of patrolling and vigilance plans, land-use plans, and the design of conservation projects. In effect, local people engaged for the first time in planning efforts that impact their future.

Panama

- CEPF support to FUNDICCEP helped to elevate the group as one of the strongest environmental NGOs in all of Panama, as FUNDICCEP earned national and even regional reputation for its competency and leadership in environmental issues in La Amistad. FUNDICCEP has consolidated its administrative and technical platform.
- Beyond strengthening FUNDICCEP, community-based conservation groups– located both in the reserve and in the buffer zone–also were strengthened in several ways. These community groups actively engaged in issues related to infrastructure projects and their impacts the generation environmental services, particularly for water resources, when spaces for consultation in Panama were very limited.
- APROTENG worked closely with 10 Naso and Ngöbe environmental and sustainable development groups along the Caribbean coast to establish RECAP, a new environmental alliance that brought together for the first time different local ethnic communities who historically have not worked together and even had acrimonious relations. RECAP members received training in a variety of fund raising and organizational development skills. They report that the improved collaboration has been an important milestone for the environmental and sustainable development community in the Caribbean.
- The ADATA alliance, which is made up of 13 local groups along the Pacific side of La Amistad, developed and implemented its long-term strategic plan. Members attended a series of workshops and meetings led by CI to build capacity for fund raising. Panamanian groups also met with conservation organizations that form part of Quercus, an alliance of Costa Rican NGOs, to discuss how to strengthen their collaboration with respect to bi-national management priorities, improved exchanges, and fostering eco-friendly agriculture along the border area.
- CEPF grantees sponsored exchange visits between members of RECAP of the Caribbean and ADATA of the Pacific, which resulted in greater cooperation between the different groups and the dissemination of new ideas for fostering sustainable development in the Caribbean. This was the first time that such Pacific-Caribbean exchanges and joint projects occurred between conservation groups in the area.

Investment priority 4: Support the establishment of sustainable financing mechanisms

This investment priority aimed to establish a variety of sustainable financing mechanisms to ensure CEPF-supported results are sustained. It is important to note the region continued to experience a decrease in international attention, with Conservation International’s closure of its Southern Mesoamerica office and TNC’s significant downsizing. The departure of the two major international NGOs in Southern Mesoamerica was matched by the departure of major European and private foundation donors in the region, and particularly in Southeast Nicaragua, which has created a gap in conservation funding. Funding for Panama’s La Amistad region was historically quite small from the donor community, as funds tended to focus on the Panama Canal watershed. This investment priority sought to establish trust funds for priority protected areas, and to diversify the CEPF grantee donor base.

Regional

- CEPF grantees wrote more than 38 proposals under their CEPF grants, of which 24 were approved for a total of \$805,000 in new funds for CEPF priorities in Nicaragua and Panama.

Nicaragua

- FUNDAR undertook a series of activities dedicated to designing and establishing a tri-national funding mechanism for Southern Mesoamerica, known as the Environmental Fund for Southeast Nicaragua (FASN), to complement the work undertaken by FINCOS. In 2012, the fund was legally established. The aim of this mechanism was primarily fundraising and channeling resources from national and international funding for projects for the management and conservation of the Biosphere Reserve Rio San Juan.

Designing the funding mechanism relied on consultation meetings with local civil society organizations, municipalities, the national government, and private businesses. Experts from Costa Rica in trust fund development facilitated the process. To complement these planning efforts, FUNDAR contacted several private firms, including a bank to set up a green credit card, a water distributor, and the airline company that services the region, to secure initial contributions. However, at the end of the portfolio, no funds had been secured to capitalize the fund, although interest was expressed by these private sector firms.

- URACCAN and FUNDAR attracted GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) funding for the first time in the Indo Maiz area, with two grants totaling \$60,000. FUNDAR's strengthened institutional capacity helped it to attract another \$604,000 in projects located close to CEPF priority areas, although not directly in them.

Panama

- FUNDICCEP. APROTENG, ADATA, and RECAP developed and implemented fund raising strategies and business plans geared toward ensuring their long-term sustainability. FUNDICCEP now owns and manages two small farms whose proceeds help to cover the organization's operational costs. FUNDICCEP borrowed money from a local bank to buy land and constructed a new office, with part of the building designed to be rented out as office space and sleeping quarters as a way of diversifying their income.
- FUNDICCEP worked closely with eight local environmental groups to fund 22 projects valued at \$745,000 from 2009 to 2011. These projects range from a \$2,000 grant to promote best practices in the adoption of sustainable coffee practices, to a \$199,750 grant for management activities and studies for Volcán Barú National Park. The Embassy of Japan to Panama provided \$96,000 to promote organic agriculture. Further, FUNDICCEP outreach to the GEF SGP helped convince the donor to open up funding to La Amistad. FUNDICCEP helped to write and organize six proposals from local groups which were funded by the GEF SGP.
- APROTENG was able to leverage \$96,000 through four projects from three new donors (including the GEF's Mesoamerica Biological Corridor Project) to promote agroforestry and cacao production as models in Ngöbe - Bugle territory. This leveraging represents an important milestone for APROTENG since it previously depended exclusively on CEPF for funding. APROTENG reports that CEPF-financed training in fund raising and proposal writing enabled it to win new projects.

- Original project designs in Panama called for establishing a trust fund for La Amistad to support its conservation and sustainable development. FUNDICCEP approached Fundacion Natura, Panama's national environmental trust fund, as well as government authorities to pursue the idea. Unfortunately, these two critical organizations were not interested in pursuing the idea as the project closed. However in late 2013, FUNDICCEP reported that a proposal to create a trust fund for Volcan Baru reemerged based on the original concept first proposed under the CEPF project based on growing awareness within the community of the importance of maintaining the water resources generated by the reserve.

Collaboration with CEPF Donor Partners

Several opportunities for collaboration were pursued with the GEF, The World Bank, and the Embassy of Japan mostly in Panama and to a smaller extent in Nicaragua, based on the nature of CEPF donor presence in priority sites.

In Panama, CEPF projects laid a foundation by which grant beneficiaries obtained new funding from CEPF donor partners. Most notably, FUNDICCEP outreach to the GEF SGP in Panama City proved instrumental in opening up new funds for the La Amistad region. Not only did FUNDICCEP provide technical arguments for adding La Amistad to the SGP's portfolio, but it also worked closely with six local groups to prepare their proposals.

Also in Panama, APROTENG and two other local groups obtained a total of \$96,000 from the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor project, which is financed by The World Bank and GEF, to promote agroforestry, ecotourism, and organic fertilizer production. AMIPILA received \$95,000 from the Government of Japan to build infrastructure for organic fertilizer production.

Several CEPF partners formed part of a broader consultation process undertaken by The World Bank's Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO) in response to a formal complaint filed in January 2010 by 16 local organizations regarding the environmental and social impacts of the IFC-financed Pando and Mote Lirio hydroelectric power projects on the Chiriqui Viejo River. CEPF partners participated in a series of consultations with a CAO team assessing the complaint.

In Nicaragua, FUNDAR and URACCAN developed several collaborative ties with the GEF. A 2012 CEPF-funded workshop in Managua on the status of conservation in the SE Biosphere Reserve attracted participation from the country's GEF SGP, which previously had no presence in the area. As a result, two projects were identified and funded, to focus on support for ecotourism and cultural resource use for Rama and Kriol communities.

FUNDAR was able to secure new funds and grow as an institution. It secured \$340,000 from the European Union and \$120,000 from the GEF SGP in the southern zone of the San Juan Biosphere Reserve, in some areas that overlap with CEPF priority sites, particularly in the buffer zone of Indio Maiz Reserve. These projects supported a variety of objectives, including land-use planning, community ecotourism, rescuing cultural land-use practices, institutional strengthening of indigenous communities, and sustainable fishing. In addition, FUNDAR represented Nicaragua in a 2011 GEF-NGO Network meeting in Washington, DC. The organization has worked with the government in helping to craft the government's conservation strategies for the southeast.

Conclusion

CEPF's ten-year investments from 2002 to 2012 came at an opportune time, when opportunities for strengthening local civil society emerged, and at the same time, a number of threats also were taking root. The challenges confronted also provided valuable lessons. To understand the lessons and tremendous impact of CEPF funding, it is important to note the baseline at CEPF commencement in 2002, with respect to the similarities and differences between Panama and Nicaragua:

- At the time of CEPF engagement, **threats** in Nicaragua were arguably more severe, since the country's civil war of the 1980s had come to an end and areas previously considered too dangerous were being opened up for colonization. On Panama's Caribbean coast, threats were less immediate since large tracts of land were already protected in national parks and indigenous reserves, although the paving of a coastal road introduced threats from agricultural encroachment. On the Pacific coast of La Amistad, agricultural encroachment was the key threat.
- **Funding for conservation and sustainable development** also differed significantly. In Nicaragua, several European donors had invested in the southern and western buffer zone of Indio Maíz. The areas to the north, the locations of Punta Gorda and Cerro Silva nature reserves, and of most of the deforestation, had virtually no donor presence outside of CEPF. In Panama, apart from funding from Conservation International and meager government resources for a handful of park staff, little conservation funding existed for the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve.
- In both Panama and Nicaragua, **local conservation capacity** and infrastructure were very weak or simply non-existent. On the Caribbean coasts of Nicaragua and Panama, no local environmental civil society groups existed, and indigenous and Creole inhabitants had no capacity to undertake conservation or sustainable agriculture projects. On the Pacific coast of La Amistad, small community-based groups existed, and Conservation International occupied a role of leadership with a Project funded by McDonald's.
- From the standpoint of **governance of natural resources** and development, Nicaragua and Panama took very different trajectories. The Government of Nicaragua passed a new law granting indigenous people's land rights over their territories. In addition, a process of decentralization and vesting land management to municipalities occurred in the 2000s. Greater emphasis was put on local consultation for decision making. In Panama, a centralized form of governance was further consolidated in the late 2000s, as decision making on land and water rights was made by the central government with virtually no consultation. In both countries, public funding for protected areas management was very little, with only enough funding to maintain a handful of park guards to maintain areas covering hundreds of thousands of hectares.

With a total investment from CEPF of \$7.0 million for 80 grants that spanned 2002 to 2012, the situation in both Nicaragua and Panama has indeed improved in several important ways:

In Nicaragua, pressures on land, indigenous populations, and protected areas have been significantly reduced from the baseline year of 2003. Today, the Rama and Kriol people have title to their territory and formal co-management authority over the protected areas located in their territory. They have also built their capacity to manage this land. Social tensions between the different ethnic groups over land rights have decreased, in part due to CEPF-funded training and dialogue that effectively disseminated

information about the land tenure laws and agreements. CEPF has helped to build an economy based on sustainability through organically certified cacao in 50,000 ha in the western buffer zone of Indio Maiz. In addition, community leaders throughout the region have been trained in sustainable land management and conservation, setting a more solid foundation for the future. Rama and Kriol, who previously were not consulted on policies impacting their lives, now have a full seat at the table. Furthermore, the NGO community, which previously had virtually no interaction with each other, has formed strategic alliances and has collaborated closely with governmental partners and with each other. CEPF partners have significantly stronger institutional and fund raising capacity.

In Panama, significant progress achieved in CEPF's first phase also continued forward in several respects. For the first time along the Caribbean coast of La Amistad, indigenous environmental and development NGOs have been established, have built their institutional capacity, have collaborated with each other despite past ethnic tensions, and have diversified their funding sources. Collaboration between environmental groups in the Caribbean and Pacific grew significantly. And, CEPF partners have built their capacity to attract new donors for their activities. These partners also have developed greater technical capacity to engage in discussions on water resources management, agroforestry, and mining. The ability to use technical arguments for the importance of protecting the environment gave local NGOs credibility within local communities and among the Panamanian populace more broadly. It is clear that the presence of the local NGOs elevated the importance of environment and social safeguards in public discourse over the development of the La Amistad. The government's agreement not to open mining in the Ngöbe – Bugle lands will assure that 600,000 hectares are free of mining and dam development. Core areas of La Amistad, such as Volcan Baru, remain intact, despite various attempts at degazetting them. In the La Amistad region more generally, CEPF has helped local groups to work through coalitions to develop well-thought out and collaborative campaigns to respond to threats from large-scale development interests. This is a significant step forward from the baseline in 2003 when very little environmental presence existed.

While progress has been made in both countries, the goals of full sustainability and consolidation of CEPF's results remain partially unfulfilled. In Panama, the Government of President Martinelli assumed power after the portfolio was designed and grants were approved. Success for CEPF has needed to be redefined: Success today is ensuring that the many conservation strides achieved over the last three decades do not slide backwards. The energy that could have been devoted to advancing the country's environmental agenda through innovative approaches was instead directed to mitigating the environmental and social impacts of large infrastructure projects. Innovative approaches for sustainable financing or collaborative decision making on the administration and management of La Amistad failed to get support from the government.

In Nicaragua, the overall operating framework has improved significantly from the baseline in 2002, but it is important to recognize that the baseline capacity for conservation in the civil society sector was practically non-existent when CEPF entered the region. CEPF's partners have achieved a great deal to turn the tide of degradation, although it remains clear that more needs to be done to help the region realize its full potential for developing an economy based on its natural capital. As the CEPF portfolio in Southern Mesoamerica concluded in 2012, several important priorities remain for the future:

- FINCOS, the incipient alliance of Southern Mesoamerica organizations formed under consolidation, needs to be strengthened so that it can serve as a regional leader for conservation, particularly in the face of the challenges. The alliances that have emerged in the last ten years need to be strengthened further, to ensure that they can work together effectively toward common conservation and sustainable development objectives.

- Sustainable financing mechanisms need to be capitalized and local NGOs themselves need to develop innovative approaches to cover their own operating costs, particularly as the international donors withdraw from Central America.
- Environmental and social safeguards need to be fully integrated into the various large infrastructure projects in planning, construction and implementation.
- Communities along the buffer zones of protected areas, particularly indigenous and Kriol communities along the coast of Nicaragua and Panama, which have been underserved for years, still require support so that they can manage their lands with conservation and sustainable development in mind. Indigenous and Kriol communities still require more support so that they can manage their territories well to reduce poverty and promote sustainability.

Should CEPF have the opportunity to invest again in Southern Mesoamerica, it will enter the region with a strong cadre of local partners able to build on a series of successes achieved in the ten-year period of CEPF support.

Annex 1. CEPF Investments in Southern Mesoamerica

Figure 2. Status of Portfolio Budget, 2012

Total - \$1,675,000

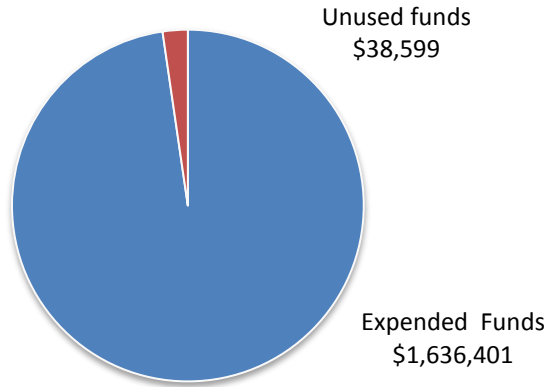
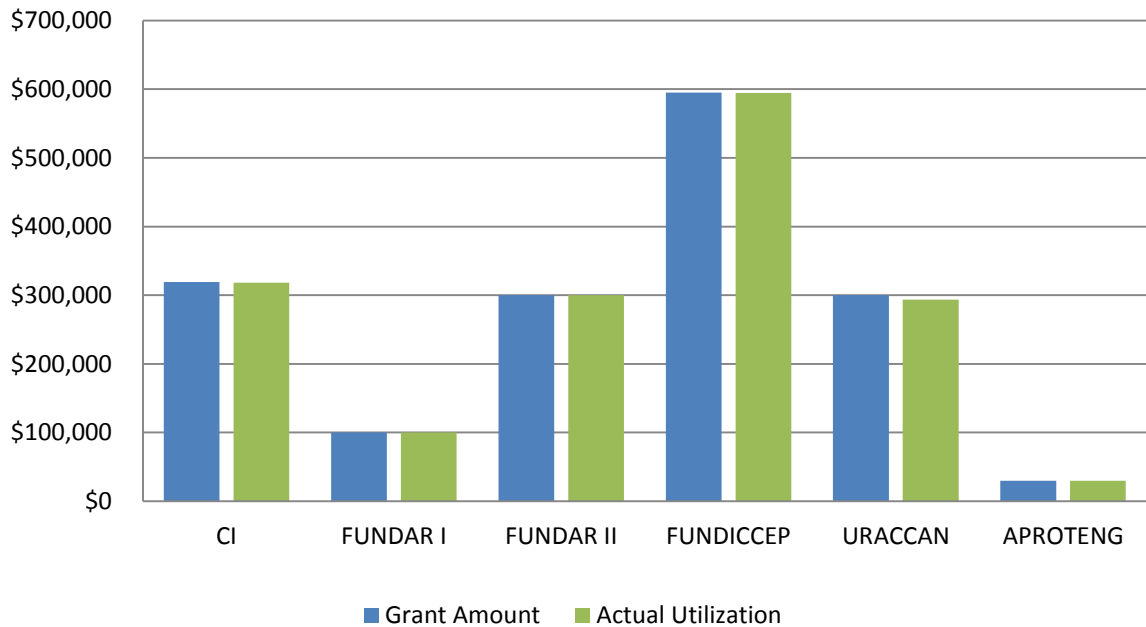


Figure 3. Consolidation Grants: Committed Funding vs Actual Utilization



Annex 2 – Final Logical Framework for CEPF’s Consolidation Investment in Southern Mesoamerica

Objective	Targets	Progress
Reinforce and sustain the conservation gains achieved as a result of previous CEPF investment in the Southern Mesoamerica Conservation Corridor, specifically in the biosphere reserves of Southeast Nicaragua and La Amistad in Panama	609,980 hectares located in key biodiversity areas with strengthened protection and management.	<p>438,302 ha under improved management:</p> <p>263,980 ha - Indio Maiz Reserve Ecological Reserve, remote sensing data reveals no net loss of habitat since CEPF’s investments commenced. GEF METT 1 score increased from 59 to 74 from 2009 to 2012.</p> <p>160,000 ha - Punta Gorda and Cerro Silva nature reserves have approved management plans and participatory management mechanisms.</p> <p>14,322 ha - Volcan Baru limits are maintained after the government rejected a proposal to degazette 2,000 ha for a hotel.</p> <p>In Panama, funding and staffing cuts in La Amistad, coupled with plans and the construction of dams, mines, and road development remain key impediments to achieve CEPF targets in La Amistad and Palo Seco. GEF METT 1 score decreased from 47 in 2009 to 42 in 2012.</p>
	1,014,300 hectares in production landscapes with improved management for biodiversity conservation	<p>1,102,000 under improved management</p> <p>457,000 hectares in Rama Kriol indigenous territory officially titled and co-management agreement reached with government.</p> <p>45,000 ha under certified organic cacao grown in Indio Maiz buffer zone</p> <p>600,000 ha Ngöbe – Bugle ethnic communities sign agreement with President of Panama agreeing not to open their territory up for mining.</p>
	\$750,000 leveraged	<p>Total of \$805,000 in direct leveraged funds</p> <p>FUNDAR and URACCAN directly leveraged \$60,000 through two GEF small grants. FUNDAR has leveraged on its own \$604,000 through projects financed by the GEF, European Union and Embassy of Finland for environmental management and social projects in the Southeast Nicaragua.</p> <p>FUNDICCEP, APROTENG, and ADATA leverage \$745,000 from 2009 through 22 projects.</p>
Intermediate Outcomes	Targets	Progress
Outcome 1. Conservation and human welfare considerations are fully incorporated into	Four policies influenced as a result of CEPF grant consolidation, including six	<p>In Panama, three conservation policies and actions are upheld.</p> <p>i. Proposal to degazette sections of the</p>

<p>infrastructure and development plans for areas in the corridor under immediate threat in southeast Nicaragua and the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve in Panama.</p> <p>\$300,000</p>	<p>individual infrastructure projects and development plans.</p>	<p>Volcan Baru National Park is rejected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. CEPF grantees in Panama engage in IDB and World Bank consultations related to safeguard policy compliance of their loans for dam construction. iii. Government reaches agreement with Ngöbe – Bugle authorities not to site mining and hydroelectric dams in their territories. <p>In Nicaragua:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The World Bank rejected a loan to build a road between the towns of Rama and Bluefields on environmental and social grounds.
	<p>Four projects enable effective stewardship by indigenous and local communities for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.</p>	<p>Three projects achieved their targets to enable effective stewardship by indigenous and local communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. URACCAN – conducted training of Rama, Kriol and mestizos leaders for sustainable development and facilitated dialogue between Rama, Kriol, and mestizos resulting in greater collaboration on land management. ii. FUNDAR – Technical support to the Rio San Juan Cacao Commission and farmers association resulted in member training and strategic planning. This assistance resulted in the expansion of organic cacao certification into new areas of the Indio Maiz buffer zone. iii. FUNDICCEP – New funds secured for sustainable agriculture and ecotourism for La Amistad buffer zone communities through ADATA. APROTENG won several new grants to promote sustainable agriculture.
	<p>Three sub-corridors under improved governance for sustainable development through achievement of key conservation milestones.</p>	<p>In Nicaragua, collaborative work programs developed and implemented for the SE conservation corridor between local NGOs and ethnic communities. As one indicator, a process of dialogue and conflict resolution over land tenure has resulted in reduction of conflicts over land.</p> <p>In the two sub-corridors of Panama, NGO collaboration has improved significantly. In the Caribbean, new indigenous sustainable development groups were established. The RECAP alliance has brought together for the first time leading local indigenous and environmental NGOs work collaboratively on sustainable development objectives. Furthermore, NGOs from the Caribbean and Pacific side of La Amistad are also collaborating for the first time.</p> <p>Due to the political difficulties in Panama, several governance goals were not achieved, such as the</p>

		establishment of a community management committee for La Amistad.
Outcome 2. Governance and management structures and plans improved in over 1.4 million hectares in Southeast Nicaragua and La Amistad Biosphere Reserve in Panama. \$775,000	<p>Four KBAs demonstrate improvements in their protection and management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indio Maiz Biological Reserve (263,980 ha) 2. La Amistad International Park, Panamá (207,000 ha) 3. Palo Seco Forest Reserve (125,000 ha) 4. Volcan Baru National Park (14,000 ha) 	<p>Two KBAs demonstrate management improvements.</p> <p>263,980 ha - Indio Maiz Reserve experienced no net loss of habitat.</p> <p>14,322 ha – Volcan Baru was saved from de-gazement to tourism interests.</p> <p>125,000 ha (Palo Seco) and 207,000 ha (La Amistad) are not under improved management due to funding and staffing cuts. GEF METT 1 score decreased from 47 in 2009 to 42 in 2012. Threats from mining, hydropower development, and road building also loom.</p>
	<p>Over one million hectares in production landscapes with improved management for biodiversity conservation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 54,900 ha – Punta Gorda Nature Reserve 2. 260,777 ha – Cerro Silva Nature Reserve 3. 10,000 ha – Naso indigenous territory 4. 600,000 ha – Ngöbe – Bugle indigenous territory 5. 10,000 ha – La Amistad Pacific Buffer Zone 	<p>About 1,107,000 ha under sustainable production and management improvements:</p> <p>457,000 hectares in Rama-Kriol indigenous territory, which overlap with Punta Gorda and Cerro Silva nature reserves, officially titled. Capacity building targets achieved. 54,900 ha (Punta Gorda Nature Reserve) and 260,277 ha (Cerro Silva Nature Reserve) now have approved management plans.</p> <p>50,000 ha under sustainable cocoa production in the Indio Maiz buffer zone.</p> <p>600,000 ha – Ngöbe – Bugle indigenous territory</p> <p>Other targets continue threatened by mining, road, and hydropower development in Panama.</p>
	100% of targeted communities involved in sustainable use projects demonstrate tangible socioeconomic benefits.	<p>78 communities achieve conservation benefits.</p> <p>53 communities benefit in Nicaragua, community promoters selected to serve as local conservation leaders and capacity building modules for sustainable development implemented. Rama and Kriol communities are part of the decision making on development policies for their lands. Cacao farmers continue to expand their sustainable production.</p> <p>25 communities in Panama, funding secured for environmentally compatible agriculture and ecotourism in buffer zone communities.</p>
	Four projects located outside protected areas integrate biodiversity conservation in management practices.	<p>Progress on three projects as planned.</p> <p>FUNDAR – Support to cacao farmers to improve corridor-level connectivity.</p> <p>FUNDICCEP – Support conservation agriculture and</p>

		<p>ecotourism for connectivity. New funds secured for sustainable production.</p> <p>URACCAN – Capacity building of Rama, Kriol, and mestizos to ensure the sustainable development of their territory for maintaining hotspot-level connectivity.</p>
<p>Outcome 3. Four civil society partners and three stakeholder alliances demonstrate requisite organizational and program management capacity in order to undertake effective, well coordinated conservation actions in the future.</p> <p>\$300,000</p>	<p>Four local civil society groups demonstrate improved institutional capacity to foster sustainability</p>	<p>Institutional scorecards completed to determine baselines and identify capacity building priorities. Strategies and work plans developed and in implementation.</p> <p>FUNDAR completes its strategic plan, achieves targets in financial management strengthening, communications plan, and overall institutional management. Success in attracting new funds. Score from the CEPF civil society tracking tool increases from 65 to 75 points.</p> <p>FUNDICEPP undertakes several activities to achieve sustainability: i. purchase and commencement of construction of their office; ii. Strengthened outreach to donors in Panama City, particularly the GEF small grants; and iii. Purchase two farms for income generation.</p> <p>APROTENG undergoes significant capacity building and secures new projects to build its sustainability.</p> <p>ADATA completes its strategic planning and continues to secure new projects.</p>
	<p>Eight stakeholder networks strengthened to support long-term conservation action by replicating and scaling up CEPF successes.</p>	<p>Seven networks strengthened:</p> <p>ADATA, COCBIO, RECAP, Quercus, FINCOS, San Juan Cacao Farmers Association, and La Amistad Caribbean – Pacific network engage in various institutional strengthening efforts, including development of collaborative work plans, training sessions, strategy development, and fund raising.</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Stable funding mechanisms are operational in support of priority management needs in southeast Nicaragua and La Amistad – Panama.</p> <p>\$300,000</p>	<p>Three sustainable financing mechanisms established and/or strengthened with initial capital secured.</p>	<p>A total of over 40 proposals to various donors in both Nicaragua and Panama yielded</p> <p>In Nicaragua, a regional trust fund legally established, based on wide consultations with stakeholders and outreach to potential donors and private sector entities.</p> <p>Organically certified cocoa for export to Europe continues to expand to new areas.</p> <p>In Panama and Nicaragua, the GEF small grants program invests for the first time in CEPF priority regions directly as a result of CEPF-funded efforts.</p>

Annex 3 – Pictures of July 2012 field visit and stakeholder workshops

Nicaragua



Figure 3. FUNDAR staff



Figure 2. Assessment Workshop in Bluefields, Nicaragua



Figure 5. URACCAN staff

Panama



Figure 6. Workshop participants in Changinola

Costa Rica



Figure 3. Workshop in San Jose



Figure 8. FUNDICCEP staff

Annex 4 – Southern Mesoamerica Achievement of CEPF Long-Term Conservation Goals – Workshop Results, July 2012

Nicaragua

(workshop held in Bluefields, Nicaragua)

Meta 1: Prioridades de conservación - Prioridades de conservación globales (es decir, especies amenazadas a nivel mundial, KBAs y corredores de conservación) y las mejores prácticas para su gestión son identificadas, documentadas, divulgadas y utilizadas por el sector público, la sociedad civil y las agencias de donantes, como guía para su apoyo de la conservación en la región.

Criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
i. Especies amenazadas a nivel mundial. Evaluaciones exhaustivas de amenazas globales realizadas para todos los vertebrados terrestres, plantas vasculares y, por lo menos, un taxón de agua dulce seleccionado.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – nada 2008 - indio maiz 2012 – cerro silva, punta gorda Falta agua dulce.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ii. Áreas Clave de Biodiversidad. KBAs identificadas y cubren, como mínimo, ecosistemas terrestres, de agua dulce y costeros.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	Hay zonas donde no hay suficiente información e inventarías para los KBA. Necesitan revisar los KBAs porque no tiene toda la información. La definición de KBAs no fueron hechos en una manera consultativa. La información no es sistemazion.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iii. Corredores de Conservación. Corredores de conservación identificados en todas las partes de la región donde se extienden hábitats naturales contiguos, sobre escalas mayores a sitios individuales, y refinados con datos de cobertura de suelo recientes.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002- No tenía el concepto de corredor en el sitio. 2008 – Corredor Mesoamerica y Corredor Atlántico, hubo un plan pero no socializado y localizar. 2012 – Marena tiene propuestas de corredores macros, lo que hay que hacer los corredores locales. Hay corredor pantera.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iv. Planes de Conservación. Prioridades de conservación mundiales incorporadas en los planes o estrategias de conservación nacionales o regionales, con la participación de varios grupos de interés.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – No hubo planes de manejo. Rio San Juan estaba mejor cubierto. 2008 – indio Maiz 2012 – Cerro Silva y Punta Gorda (aprobado) Falta la aprobación de GTR
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
v. Mejores Prácticas de Gestión. Las mejores prácticas de gestión para manejar las prioridades de conservación mundiales (p. e., proyectos de medios de sustento sostenibles, enfoques participativos para gestión de parques, control de especies invasivas, etc.) son introducidas, institucionalizadas y sostenidas en las KBA y los corredores prioritarios de CEPF.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Desde 1994, Danida entra Rio San Juan y MARENA. Guardabosques, viáticos, capacitaciones con el estado. 2008 – Mas presencia de MARENA, trabajan más de alianza, puestos de control, proyectos agrícolas, t 2012 – proyectos, pero los proyectos de cooperación esta saliendo.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

- Hay un base de información y planes en este categoría, pero falta la ejecución y difusión.
- Hay que sistematizar la información mejor, porque falta la identificación de prioridades. Falta sistematización de los pueblos indígenas. Nicaragua esta sub-representado en el sistema.

Meta 2: Capacidades de la Sociedad Civil - Grupos de la sociedad civil local y nacional dedicados a las prioridades de conservación globales poseen colectivamente capacidad organizativa y técnica suficiente para ser defensores efectivos de la conservación y el desarrollo sostenible, a la vez que agentes de estos, durante por lo menos, los próximos diez años.

Criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
i. Recursos Humanos. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente competencias técnicas de importancia crítica para la conservación.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002- Estaba empezando la preparación, no hubo coordinación. Universidades empezando entrenamiento en medio ambiente. 2008 – Mejor coordinación, más educación y cursos, y experiencia de campo. 2012 – Todavía falta especialización, por ejemplo en REDD, PSA, recaudación de fondos. Es más puntales las necesidades.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ii. Sistemas de gestión y planificación estratégica. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente suficientes capacidades institucionales y operativas, así como estructuras para recolectar fondos para la conservación y asegurar el manejo eficiente de los proyectos y estrategias de conservación.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Grupos no trabajan en Alliance, capacidad en recaudar fondos fue débil. 2008 – Hay una madurez en capacidad. Hay capacidad en desenar proyecto y conocer los donantes, hay acercamente 2012 – Falta de consolidar capacidad, establecer una estrategia hacer las cosas conjunta. Falta a nivel local. Algunos de los donantes salen.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iii. Sociedades. Existen mecanismos efectivos para los grupos de la sociedad civil enfocados en la conservación para trabajar en sociedad con otros y, a través de redes, con comunidades locales, gobiernos, el sector privado, donantes y otros grupos de interés importantes, en búsqueda de objetivos comunes.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – No hubo alianza ni red. 2008 – Existe COCBIO 2003, 2006 comisiones ambientales y redes, apoyados de ONGs. Mucho más trabajando en una manera coordinada. 2012- Necesidades de planificación conjunta, y ajuntar las visiones.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iv. Recursos Financieros. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil local tienen acceso a recursos financieros de largo plazo para mantener los resultados de conservación logrados con las donaciones de CEPF y/u otras iniciativas, a través de acceso a fondos de nuevos donantes, empresas de conservación, membresías, dotaciones y/u otros mecanismos de financiamiento.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	2002 – No hubo fondos de largo plazo 2008 – nada 2012 – hay los diseños, pero no hay fondos.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
v. Cooperación transfronteriza. En los hotspots que abarcan varios países, existen mecanismos para la colaboración por sobre los límites políticos en el sitio, corredor y/o escalas nacionales. (Nota: Hotspot las Ghats Occidentales y Sri Lanka se extiende sobre territorio de la India y Sri Lanka).	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 –no hubo 2008 – IUCN – corredores bi-nacionales entre NI y CR para la humedales. No hay organización formales 2012 – FINCOS, y ay relación, mas contacto entre PA, NI, and CR a través de CEPF. Pero falta concretaziar.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Hubo fortalecimiento de las capacidades, falta más trabajar en alianza estrategia, no de conveniencia. Falta fuentes para la auto-sostenibilidad de las organizaciones.

Meta 3: Financiamiento Sostenible - Se cuenta con disponibilidad de recursos financieros adecuados y continuos para trabajar con las prioridades de conservación globales durante, por lo menos, los siguientes diez años.

Criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	
i. Financiamiento del sector público. Las entidades del sector público responsables de la conservación en la región tienen una asignación continua de fondos públicos o capacidad de generar ingresos para operar en forma efectiva.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	2002 – No hubo públicos, DANIDA pago para salaries, mucho dependencia en donantes 2008 – 2012 – Hay algunos fondos para cubrir algunos gastos, (el estado pagara 150 guardes parques y batallón ecología para parar el tráfico ilegal, pero no hay asignaciones para operaciones).
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ii. Financiamiento de la sociedad civil. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil que participan en la conservación en la región tienen acceso a fondos suficientes para continuar su trabajo en los niveles actuales.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – no hubo fondos muchos para sociedad 2008 – No hay fondos en una manera sostenible 2012 – Algunos grupos tienen acceso a algunos fondos para continuar el trabajo, pero no hay fondos a nivel de grupos. Falta articular este financiamiento.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iii. Fundación de donantes. Otros donantes aparte de CEPF se han comprometido a proporcionar suficientes fondos para abordar las prioridades de conservación mundial en la región.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 –Había algunos donantes en algunos lados, algunos zonas fueron cubiertos, pero otros partes no tenía fondos. 2008 – Había otros donantes Austria, Danida, GTZ, Espanol para a largo plazo. 2012 – algunos donantes han salido, pero otros entran USAID y europeos. Los países están saliendo de América Latina. Los contextos han cambiado y debería ajustarse, y hay oportunidades todavía que debería buscar. Hoy no hay donantes de largo plazo como DANIDA.
	x	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iv. Alternativas de medios de sustento. Los grupos de interés que influyen en la conservación de la biodiversidad en la región tienen alternativas económicas para la explotación sostenible de los recursos naturales.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – no había 2008 – Es puntual hay cacao, agroforesteria 2012 – Es puntual, cacao y agroforesteria
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
v. Mecanismos a largo plazo. Existen mecanismos financieros (p. e., fondos de fideicomisos, ingresos provenientes de la venta de créditos por carbono, etc.) y de suficiente magnitud como para producir retornos continuos a largo plazo por lo menos en los próximos 10 años.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	no
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

En este meta, la zona no tiene garantizada fondos para la sostenibilidad a largo plazo, hay un diseño del mecanismo de captación, pero falta la ejecución.

Meta 4: Ambiente facilitador - Políticas públicas, la capacidad para implementarlas y los sistemas de gobierno en cada país individual son el soporte de la conservación de la biodiversidad global.

Criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
i. Medio legal para la conservación. Existen leyes que proporcionan incentivos para un comportamiento conservacionista deseable y que desincentivan comportamientos indeseables con respecto a la conservación.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Había leyes, medio ambiente, pero falta ejecución. 2008 – Leyes 445 demarcación de tierra indígenas, para falta todavía toda la ejecución 2012 – No hay ley para PSA, REDD,
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ii. Ambiente legal para la sociedad civil. Existen leyes que permiten que la sociedad civil participe en la elaboración de políticas públicas y los procesos de implementación.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Las leyes de participación ciudadana requiere la consulta.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
iii. Educación y capacitación. Existen programas nacionales que producen gestores ambientales a nivel secundario, universitario y académico avanzado.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – estaba comenzando 2008 – 2012 – Hoy tiene programas en nivel secundario y en universidades.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
iv. Transparencia. Las entidades del sector público pertinentes hacen uso de procesos participativos, que rinden cuentas y son revisables públicamente para tomar decisiones con respecto al uso de suelos y los recursos naturales.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – 2008 – 2012 – Hay las políticas pero falta ejecución, como en los otros rubros.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
v. Entrada en vigor. Las autoridades designadas cuentan con mandatos claros para administrar el o los sistemas de áreas protegidas en la región y conservar la biodiversidad fuera de estas, y están empoderadas para una ejecución obligatoria continua de educación, prevención, prohibición, detención y procesamiento.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – no había planes ni planes figura de manejo co-junto. 2008 – parcialmente, reserva biosfera crada (2002 – 2003) 2012 – La figura de manejo conjunto. Gov't locales y GTR administran los territorios
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Las leyes, procedimientos y políticas estén, pero falta recursos y buena coordinación para cumplir bien con esta meta. Están ejecutados en una manera parcial. El gobierno Rama tiene el derecho pero no hay recursos para hacer cumplir.

Meta 5: Reacción a los problemas emergentes - Existen mecanismos para identificar y responder a temas de conservación emergentes.

Criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
i. Monitoreo de la biodiversidad. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los componentes de la biodiversidad.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – como los inventarios
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
ii. Monitoreo de amenazas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de las amenazas a la biodiversidad.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – no 2008 – monitoreo de incendios y uso de tierra, falta estación permanente de biodiversidad en una manera sistematización. 2012 – incendios, uso de tierra, cambio de climático.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iii. Monitoreo de los servicios de ecosistemas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los servicios de ecosistemas.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Comenzó la iniciativa de monitoreo de agua y uso de suelo, la primer análisis de los ecosistemas 2008 – no monitoreo de agua, cambio de uso de suelo 2012 – Algunos puntos hacen agua, no cualidad de agua, cambio de uso de suelo
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
iv. Gestión adaptativa. Las organizaciones conservacionistas y las autoridades de gestión de áreas demuestran capacidad para responder en forma expedita a los problemas emergentes.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Los decretos y leyes salen pero no hay capacidad responder. 2008 & 2012 – Han sacado invasiones en Indio Maiz, pero se puede responder parcial a la extracción de madera y cacería, difícil hacer cumplir.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
v. Esfera pública. Los problemas de conservación son discutidos regularmente en la esfera pública y estas discusiones influyen en las políticas públicas.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Si, hubo muchas acciones, 2008 – Asuntos estaba publicado y discutido (plan de manejo Cerro Silva & Punta Gorda). 2012 – Hay bastante diffusion de los problemas pero falta cumplimiento de las entidades publicas.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Hay capacidades para monitorear algunas cosas, pero no sistemáticamente, pero no hay recursos para responder efectivamente para todos las amenazas.

PANAMA

(workshop in Changinola, Panama)

Meta 1: Prioridades de conservación - Prioridades de conservación globales (es decir, especies amenazadas a nivel mundial, KBAs y corredores de conservación) y las mejores prácticas para su gestión son identificadas, documentadas, divulgadas y utilizadas por el sector público, la sociedad civil y las agencias de donantes, como guía para su apoyo de la conservación en la región.

criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
vi. Especies amenazadas a nivel mundial. Evaluaciones exhaustivas de amenazas globales realizadas para todos los vertebrados terrestres, plantas vasculares y, por lo menos, un taxón de agua dulce seleccionado.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002- nada 2008 – reptiles, peces, aves, mamíferos 2012 – El parque es muy grande y es difícil tener estudios completos de todo, pero hay algunos estudios. (Plantas) Inbio, Smithsonian.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Áreas Clave de Biodiversidad. KBAs identificadas y cubren, como mínimo, ecosistemas terrestres, de agua dulce y costeros.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2008 & 2012 – kbaS exist pero no por areas costera ni agua dulce.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Corredores de Conservación. Corredores de conservación identificados en todas las partes de la región donde se extienden hábitats naturales contiguos, sobre escalas mayores a sitios individuales, y refinados con datos de cobertura de suelo recientes.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Corredores identificados de Corredor Mesoamerica, y después TNC y otros, pero todavía falta la ejecución.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
ix. Planes de Conservación. Prioridades de conservación mundiales incorporadas en los planes o estrategias de conservación nacionales o regionales, con la participación de varios grupos de interés.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – TNC financio para todo PILA, pero no Volcan o humeades. 2008 – PILA, Volcan, pero no para Palo Seco 2012 – igual, pero los planes son viejos y debería estar actualizados
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
x. Mejores Prácticas de Gestión. Las mejores prácticas de gestión para manejar las prioridades de conservación mundiales (p. e., proyectos de medios de sustento sostenibles, enfoques participativos para gestión de parques, control de especies invasivas, etc.) son introducidas, institucionalizadas y sostenidas en las KBA y los corredores prioritarios de CEPF.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Volcan, PILA, Empezaron de financiamiento de gestión de ANAM pero había debilidades. 2008 – Mayor participación de cuidanos, volunteers. 2012 - No hay presencia efectiva de ANAM en las zonas, esta en función de proyectos. La política de co-manejo siga adelante; hay mas o menos 10 organizaciones en marcha de tener su co-manejo. ANAM es muy débil en estos días.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Hay estudios puntuales pero no comparten la información y no está centralizada. ANAM debería requerir que la información sea puesta para uso público.

Hay mucho interés de sociedad civil y hay planes e información de base, pero las instituciones no facilitan la ejecución. Falta la capacidad financiera y voluntad política.

Meta 2: Capacidades de la Sociedad Civil - Grupos de la sociedad civil local y nacional dedicados a las prioridades de conservación globales poseen colectivamente capacidad organizativa y técnica suficiente para ser defensores efectivos de la conservación y el desarrollo sostenible, a la vez que agentes de estos, durante por lo menos, los próximos diez años.

Criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
v. Recursos Humanos. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente competencias técnicas de importancia crítica para la conservación.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – Sector Atlántico y Pacífica estaba empezando. 2008 – 2012 – Falta especializados . es difícil ganar dinero dentro de ONGs en comparision al sector privado. Hay pocos organizaciones trabajando en conservación y los que están no cuentan con mucha gente.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Sistemas de gestión y planificación estratégica. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente suficientes capacidades institucionales y operativas, así como estructuras para recolectar fondos para la conservación y asegurar el manejo eficiente de los proyectos y estrategias de conservación.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – estaba empezando a nivel local 2008 – Algunos tenia otros pequeños. 2012 – Es más fuerte hoy, grupos tiene planes estratégicas negios, persona jurídica.
		Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Sociedades. Existen mecanismos efectivos para los grupos de la sociedad civil enfocados en la conservación para trabajar en sociedad con otros y, a través de redes, con comunidades locales, gobiernos, el sector privado, donantes y otros grupos de interés importantes, en búsqueda de objetivos comunes.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – En el Pacífico, empezando ADATA (2001), el Caribe los grupos apenas formando. 2008 – ADATA funciona tiene plan estratégico, pero falta recursos, Caribe empezando. 2012 – RECAP existe para los ONGs en Caribe., pero sector privado y gobierno en entran en los redes. No hay comité de gestión para areas.
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Recursos Financieros. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil local tienen acceso a recursos financieros de largo plazo para mantener los resultados de conservación logrados con las donaciones de CEPF y/u otras iniciativas, a través de acceso a fondos de nuevos donantes, empresas de conservación, membresías, dotaciones y/u otros mecanismos de financiamiento.	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Cooperación transfronteriza. En los hotspots que abarcan varios países, existen mecanismos para la colaboración por sobre los límites políticos en el sitio, corredor y/o escalas nacionales. (Nota: Hotspot las Ghats Occidentales y Sri Lanka se extiende sobre territorio de la India y Sri Lanka).	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido		No cumplido	2008 – Empezando entre PA y CR 2012 – FINCOS, QUERCUS, empezando
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Hay crecimiento y mas preparación, madurado de los ONGs, es importante fortalecer aun mas los grupos comunitarios por que papel que juegan en la político. Falta sostenibilidad financiera.

Meta 3: Financiamiento Sostenible - Se cuenta con disponibilidad de recursos financieros adecuados y continuos para trabajar con las prioridades de conservación globales durante, por lo menos, los siguientes diez años.

Criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
v. Financiamiento del sector público. Las entidades del sector público responsables de la conservación en la región tienen una asignación continua de fondos públicos o capacidad de generar ingresos para operar en forma efectiva.	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	2002 – no tienen
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Financiamiento de la sociedad civil. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil que participan en la conservación en la región tienen acceso a fondos suficientes para continuar su trabajo en los niveles actuales.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – hubo fondos, pero grupos locales no podría accederlo. 2008 – El crisis entró y fue escasas de fondo, con algunos recibiendo fondos puntuales. 2012 – hay acceso a fondos de donantes, pero llega con viene condiciones difíciles.
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Fundación de donantes. Otros donantes aparte de CEPF se han comprometido a proporcionar suficientes fondos para abordar las prioridades de conservación mundial en la región.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – tnc, ci, F Natura, CBM 2008 – menos fondos por el crisis, iucn, usaid, 2012 – hoy es menos que antes, CBM, GEF – SGP, BID – GEF, con problemas de ejecución.
	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Alternativas de medios de sustento. Los grupos de interés que influyen en la conservación de la biodiversidad en la región tienen alternativas económicas para la explotación sostenible de los recursos naturales.	x	No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – empezadno 2008 – en marcha (APRE, AMPILA, ASAE LA) 2012 – Hay ONGs locales con algunos fuertes sostenibles (ODESEN, AAVECONA, MOCELVA, AMPILA)
		Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Mecanismos a largo plazo. Existen mecanismos financieros (p. e., fondos de fideicomisos, ingresos provenientes de la venta de créditos por carbono, etc.) y de suficiente magnitud como para producir retornos continuos a largo plazo por lo menos en los próximos 10 años.	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Hasta ahora, no hay mecanismos sostenibles para financiar conservación, aparte de algunos ONGs locales que tienen su propio negocio. Está empezando de desenar acuerdo privados públicos para financiar conservación. No hay información sobre proyectos, nadie vino aquí para discutir REDD, dificultado por los derechos de carbón en territorios indígenas en los APs.

Meta 4: Ambiente facilitador - Políticas públicas, la capacidad para implementarlas y los sistemas de gobierno en cada país individual son el soporte de la conservación de la biodiversidad global.

Criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
v. Medio legal para la conservación. Existen leyes que proporcionan incentivos para un comportamiento conservacionista deseable y que desincentivan comportamientos indeseables con respecto a la conservación.		No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	El marco legal desde 2002 han seguido relajando para permitir las inversiones. Había 4 modificación en el marco de estudios ambientales. 2012 – El marco regulatorio debilitado para incentivar la inversión del sector privado.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Ambiente legal para la sociedad civil. Existen leyes que permiten que la sociedad civil participe en la elaboración de políticas públicas y los procesos de implementación.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – hubo fuerzas para crear ley de participación de ciudadanía, pero no paso en el asamblea. Las directrices para consulta pública están hechos para no permitir una consulta real. (tienen 5 días de responder en base de argumentos científicos), El los leyes que existen no están ejecutado
	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	x	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Educación y capacitación. Existen programas nacionales que producen gestores ambientales a nivel secundario, universitario y académico avanzado.		No cumplido		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – en marcha 2008 – 2012 –hay programas
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Transparencia. Las entidades del sector público pertinentes hacen uso de procesos participativos, que rinden cuentas y son revisables públicamente para tomar decisiones con respecto al uso de suelos y los recursos naturales.		No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	2002 – Ley de Transparencia pasa., pero no se ejecuta. 2008 & 2012 – Problems – la gente no conoce el ley y no existe la cultura del pueblo pedir, y las instituciones no están acostumbrado a proporcionar la información.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Entrada en vigor. Las autoridades designadas cuentan con mandatos claros para administrar el o los sistemas de áreas protegidas en la región y conservar la biodiversidad fuera de estas, y están empoderadas para una ejecución obligatoria continua de educación, prevención, prohibición, detención y procesamiento.		No cumplido		No cumplido	X	No cumplido	2002 – ANAM ha hecho mas cosas. 2008 – igual 2012 - malo Los APs son débiles legalmente, en base de las resoluciones. ANAM es débil y cae mas débil. ANAM no es un ministerio. MICI y MEF (Min. Economía e Finanzas, e Min de Comercio e industria). Los técnicos se van. 2012 - PILA – Pacífico tiene 4 guarde parques; Caribe hay 3 guarde parque. AES hired 9 park guards hired for two months for UNESCO investigatin, and then fired.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Dedse 2002, se ha debilitado las institucionalidad y marco legal de conservación de los recursos nacionales, como la participación de la SC, limitado por el acceso a información pública. Tampoco existe las leyes adecuadas y voluntad política para crear y aprobar los APs.

Meta 5: Reacción a los problemas emergentes - Existen mecanismos para identificar y responder a temas de conservación emergentes.

Criterio	2002		2008		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
v. Monitoreo de la biodiversidad. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los componentes de la biodiversidad.	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	x	No cumplido	2012 – esta empezando.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Monitoreo de amenazas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de las amenazas a la biodiversidad.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Monitoreo de los servicios de ecosistemas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los servicios de ecosistemas.	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	Hay algo de calidad de agua, pero no esta hecho en una manera creible. Capacidades technicas son debilies.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
viii. Gestión adaptativa. Las organizaciones conservacionistas y las autoridades de gestión de áreas demuestran capacidad para responder en forma expedita a los problemas emergentes.		No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	2002 – Anam tenía capacidad a responder a incendios. 2008 – 2012 – Anam tiene equipos, pero hay otros problemas (talla, derambre petrol, cerrar agua) que no responde. Las ONGs tiene más capacidad responder.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vi. Esfera pública. Los problemas de conservación son discutidos regularmente en la esfera pública y estas discusiones influyen en las políticas públicas.		No cumplido	X	No cumplido	X	No cumplido	2002 – Entre Nasos y Ngobe fue discusiones. 2008 – no influyen 2012 - Cuando los políticas vean un problema ciudadana, el política reacciona. Se necesistan hacen los asuntos muy publicas para influir las decisiones.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Debil. No hay base para responder a los problemas emergentes por falta de capacidad técnica y política.

11/07/2012

Evaluación de CEPF en Mesoamérica Sur Julio 2012

Costa Rica
(Workshop in San Jose, Costa Rica)

Meta 1: Prioridades de conservación - Prioridades de conservación globales (es decir, especies amenazadas a nivel mundial, KBAs y corredores de conservación) y las mejores prácticas para su gestión son identificadas, documentadas, divulgadas y utilizadas por el sector público, la sociedad civil y las agencias de donantes, como guía para su apoyo de la conservación en la región.

Criterio	2002		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
xi. Especies amenazadas a nivel mundial. Evaluaciones exhaustivas de amenazas globales realizadas para todos los vertebrados terrestres, plantas vasculares y, por lo menos, un taxón de agua dulce seleccionado.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2002 – identificación de especies pero falta evaluaciones, y hay vacíos en poblaciones de especies amenazadas.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
xii. Áreas Clave de Biodiversidad. KBAs identificadas y cubren, como mínimo, ecosistemas terrestres, de agua dulce y costeros.	X	No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – tiene identificados áreas prioritarias en costeros y agua dulce, si no usa KBAs, pero prioridades locales.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
xiii. Corredores de Conservación. Corredores de conservación identificados en todas las partes de la región donde se extienden hábitats naturales contiguos, sobre escalas mayores a sitios individuales, y refinados con datos de cobertura de suelo recientes.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – son identificados totalmente y usado para determinar prioridades.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
xiv. Planes de Conservación. Prioridades de conservación mundiales incorporadas en los planes o estrategias de conservación nacionales o regionales, con la participación de varios grupos de interés.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – Los especies son incorporados en los planes nacionales y de APs, pero falta ejecución.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
xv. Mejores Prácticas de Gestión. Las mejores prácticas de gestión para manejar las prioridades de conservación mundiales (p. e., proyectos de medios de sustento sostenibles, enfoques participativos para gestión de parques, control de especies invasivas, etc.) son introducidas, institucionalizadas y sostenidas en las KBA y los corredores prioritarios de CEPF.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – corredores todavía tiene debilidades, 12 de los 36 corredores son active, los demás son en formación.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Tiene un base de planes y información, están los mas avanzado en corredores y están en mapas, y esta institucionalizado de corredores, hay avances, hay estrategia, cada corredor tiene un consejo corredor , pero falta ejecución total.

Meta 2: Capacidades de la Sociedad Civil - Grupos de la sociedad civil local y nacional dedicados a las prioridades de conservación globales poseen colectivamente capacidad organizativa y técnica suficiente para ser defensores efectivos de la conservación y el desarrollo sostenible, a la vez que agentes de estos, durante por lo menos, los próximos diez años.

Criterio	2002		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
ix. Recursos Humanos. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente competencias técnicas de importancia crítica para la conservación.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 -
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		X Totalmente cumplido	
x. Sistemas de gestión y planificación estratégica. Grupos de la sociedad civil local o nacional poseen colectivamente suficientes capacidades institucionales y operativas, así como estructuras para recolectar fondos para la conservación y asegurar el manejo eficiente de los proyectos y estrategias de conservación.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – han mejorado, hay un sociedad fuerte, avances enormente.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		X Totalmente cumplido	
xi. Sociedades. Existen mecanismos efectivos para los grupos de la sociedad civil enfocados en la conservación para trabajar en sociedad con otros y, a través de redes, con comunidades locales, gobiernos, el sector privado, donantes y otros grupos de interés importantes, en búsqueda de objetivos comunes.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – alianzas entre CR y PA
	X	Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		X Totalmente cumplido	
xii. Recursos Financieros. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil local tienen acceso a recursos financieros de largo plazo para mantener los resultados de conservación logrados con las donaciones de CEPF y/u otras iniciativas, a través de acceso a fondos de nuevos donantes, empresas de conservación, membresías, dotaciones y/u otros mecanismos de financiamiento.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – fondos de largo plazo existe, debt swap 7 SGP, Hay menos fondos, with the crisis financiero de 2007 afecto, hay poco fondos. Hay muchos menos fondos internaciones. El debt swap dar parece como tiene fondos pero todavía falta. Tambien hay un desbalance en los areas, Osa vs PILA.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Cooperación transfronteriza. En los hotspots que abarcan varios países, existen mecanismos para la colaboración por sobre los límites políticos en el sitio, corredor y/o escalas nacionales. (Nota: Hotspot las Ghats Occidentales y Sri Lanka se extiende sobre territorio de la India y Sri Lanka).		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – NI y CR tiene problemas, Hay una commission PILA – no hay voluntad política, y cambio de personal en CR y PA, y falta recursos para reunir (\$200,000 Minea budget - PILA – Pacifico – 800,000 ha)
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Hay capacidad y Alliance, pero falta sostenibilidad financiero.

Meta 3: Financiamiento Sostenible - Se cuenta con disponibilidad de recursos financieros adecuados y continuos para trabajar con las prioridades de conservación globales durante, por lo menos, los siguientes diez años.

Criterio	2002		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
ix. Financiamiento del sector público. Las entidades del sector público responsables de la conservación en la región tienen una asignación continua de fondos públicos o capacidad de generar ingresos para operar en forma efectiva.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – Parques nacionales es una entidad para cubrir forestal y APs. Pero falta. Hay recursos y fondos de PSA, pero falta la ejecución. El sector publico es muy burocratico.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
x. Financiamiento de la sociedad civil. Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil que participan en la conservación en la región tienen acceso a fondos suficientes para continuar su trabajo en los niveles actuales.		No cumplido		No cumplido	. había dinero antes y ahora, apesa de tener el canje, hay menos recursos
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
xi. Fundación de donantes. Otros donantes aparte de CEPF se han comprometido a proporcionar suficientes fondos para abordar las prioridades de conservación mundial en la región.		No cumplido		No cumplido	Había menos que antes, No hay muchos recursos para PILA y Maq; hay mas para OSA y areas marinos. Los donantes están enfocando en marinos
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
xii. Alternativas de medios de sustento. Los grupos de interés que influyen en la conservación de la biodiversidad en la región tienen alternativas económicas para la explotación sostenible de los recursos naturales.		No cumplido		No cumplido	Ha mejorado mucho, producción de agricultorea, es una diversificado, Ha aumentado el area bajo best practices, El mercado esta pidiendo mas cuidado ambiental y hay respuesta.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Mecanismos a largo plazo. Existen mecanismos financieros (p. e., fondos de fideicomisos, ingresos provenientes de la venta de créditos por carbono, etc.) y de suficiente magnitud como para producir retornos continuos a largo plazo por lo menos en los próximos 10 años.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – costa para siempre -\$50 millones Hay fondos, pero no cumpla con las necesidades y falta ejecucion.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Hay algunos vancea y mechanisms de financimientto en CR a mediano y largo plazo, pero la demanda sobresalta los que tiene y hay problemas de ejecución.

Meta 4: Ambiente facilitador - Políticas públicas, la capacidad para implementarlas y los sistemas de gobierno en cada país individual son el soporte de la conservación de la biodiversidad global.

Criterio	2002		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
ix. Medio legal para la conservación. Existen leyes que proporcionan incentivos para un comportamiento conservacionista deseable y que desincentivan comportamientos indeseables con respecto a la conservación.		No cumplido		No cumplido	Hay leyes de biodiversidad, y son buen fundamentados. La ejecución es un problema en algunos casos, pero en general las leyes son buenas. Las multas funcionan.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
x. Ambiente legal para la sociedad civil. Existen leyes que permiten que la sociedad civil participe en la elaboración de políticas públicas y los procesos de implementación.		No cumplido		No cumplido	Hay una proliferación de la presencia de todos.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
xi. Educación y capacitación. Existen programas nacionales que producen gestores ambientales a nivel secundario, universitario y académico avanzado.		No cumplido		No cumplido	El tema ambiental no es transversal en los otros temas.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
xii. Transparencia. Las entidades del sector público pertinentes hacen uso de procesos participativos, que rinden cuentas y son revisables públicamente para tomar decisiones con respecto al uso de suelos y los recursos naturales.		No cumplido		No cumplido	Las leyes existen pero en algunos casos no aplica, carretera fronteriza.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Entrada en vigor. Las autoridades designadas cuentan con mandatos claros para administrar el o los sistemas de áreas protegidas en la región y conservar la biodiversidad fuera de estas, y están empoderadas para una ejecución obligatoria continua de educación, prevención, prohibición, detención y procesamiento.		No cumplido		No cumplido	Problema es ejecución y presupuesto
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Las leyes son fuertes pero la implementación no es adecuada por recursos económicos y algunas decisiones son hechas con intereses políticos.

Meta 5: Reacción a los problemas emergentes - Existen mecanismos para identificar y responder a temas de conservación emergentes.

Criterio	2002		2012		Comentarios/Justificación
ix. Monitoreo de la biodiversidad. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los componentes de la biodiversidad.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – tiene a programa nacional de monitoreo pero falta recursos y tecnicas, trabajando con comunidades. Tienes datos pero no usa para hacer decisión.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
x. Monitoreo de amenazas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de las amenazas a la biodiversidad.		No cumplido		No cumplido	2012 – cambio climatico esta generando una línea base, tiene monitoreo de incendios por EEUU y MX, caceria no hay.
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
xi. Monitoreo de los servicios de ecosistemas. Existen sistemas a nivel nacional o regional establecidos para monitorear el estado y tendencias de los servicios de ecosistemas.		No cumplido		No cumplido	Uso de suelo & forestal, en el norte experimento en medir los services (agua, bosque,
	X	Parcialmente cumplido	X	Parcialmente cumplido	
		Totalmente cumplido		Totalmente cumplido	
xii. Gestión adaptativa. Las organizaciones conservacionistas y las autoridades de gestión de áreas demuestran capacidad para responder en forma expedita a los problemas emergentes.		No cumplido		No cumplido	Los ONGs puede reaccionar en una manera expidite pero más difícil prevenir.
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	
vii. Esfera pública. Los problemas de conservación son discutidos regularmente en la esfera pública y estas discusiones influyen en las políticas públicas.		No cumplido		No cumplido	
		Parcialmente cumplido		Parcialmente cumplido	
	X	Totalmente cumplido	X	Totalmente cumplido	

Observaciones Generales sobre el logro y las necesidades:

Hay una buena capacidad de reaccionar a problemas emergentes, hay capacidad técnica. Esta avanzando también en cambio climate (CATIE). Meta nacional de carbón neutral.

11/07/2012

Evaluación de CEPF en Mesoamérica Sur Julio 2012