

Annual Portfolio Overview Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot

July 2019 to June 2020

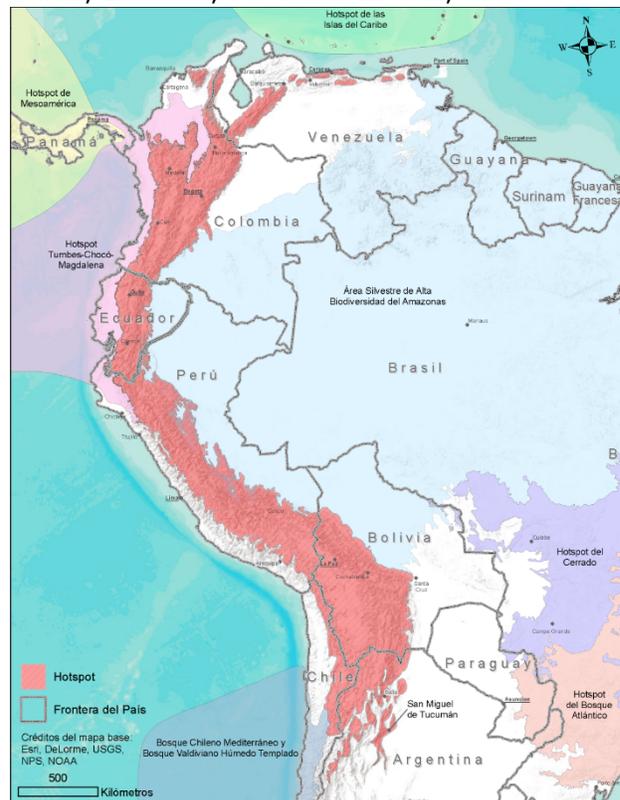
Annual portfolio overviews provide an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy. This overview covers progress in the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

Introduction

Home to more than 34,000 species of plants and vertebrates, the Tropical Andes Hotspot is the most biologically rich hotspot on the planet. It ranks number one for plant, bird, mammal and amphibian diversity, and ranks second for reptile diversity of the 36 hotspots identified to date in the world.

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

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



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

1. Niche for CEPF Investment

1.1 Overview

In 2013, the CEPF Donor Council selected the Tropical Andes Hotspot for a new investment phase, based on the successful implementation of a previous investment phase which funded 67 grants for US\$7.9 million from 2001 to 2013. In 2014, CEPF prepared the ecosystem profile for the second investment phase by gathering information on the status of the hotspot and by identifying conservation priorities and opportunities. Over 200 experts from the hotspot representing civil society, government and donor agencies participated in eight workshops held in all seven hotspot countries, thus ensuring broad stakeholder consultation.

Based on this consultative process, the CEPF Donor Council approved the ecosystem profile in March 2015. The investment niche for grant-making sought to enable local indigenous, Afro-descendant, mestizo and environmental civil society groups to serve as effective advocates for and facilitators of multi-stakeholder approaches that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the Tropical Andes Hotspot. The investment strategy targeted funding conservation action in seven conservation corridors in 36 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. These KBAs cover 3.4 million hectares. They represent those sites with exceptionally high biological values based on the presence of IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species, as well as high need for improved management. Implementation of the investment strategy called for support of seven strategic directions (SD) and 25 investment priorities, as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. CEPF Investment Strategy (2015 – 2020)

Number	Strategic Direction	Allocation
SD1	Improve protection and management of 36 priority KBAs to create and maintain local support for conservation and to mitigate key threats.	\$ 3,500,000
SD2	Mainstream biodiversity conservation into public policies and development plans in seven corridors to support sustainable development, with a focus on sub-national governments.	\$ 1,100,000
SD3	Promote local stakeholder engagement and the integration of social and environmental safeguards into infrastructure, mining, and agriculture projects to mitigate potential threats to the KBAs in the seven priority corridors.	\$ 750,000
SD4	Promote and scale up opportunities to foster private sector approaches for biodiversity conservation to benefit priority KBAs in the seven corridors.	\$ 1,150,000

SD5	Safeguard globally threatened species.	\$ 1,000,000
SD6	Strengthen civil society capacity, stakeholder alliances and communications to achieve CEPF conservation outcomes, focusing on indigenous, Afro-descendent and mestizo groups.	\$ 1,000,000
SD7	Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team.	\$ 1,500,000
Total budget		\$ 10,000,000

Portfolio-level targets in the ecosystem profile approved in March 2015 are as follows:

- i. 36 KBAs covering 3,399,016 hectares have new or strengthened protection and management.
- ii. Subnational governments in seven corridors adopt and implement key tools for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into their land-use and development planning.
- iii. Eight indigenous and/or Afro-descendent territories and their communities under improved land management and governance.
- iv. At least 20 partnerships and networks formed and/or strengthened among civil society, government, private sector, and communities to leverage complementary capacities and maximize impact in support of the ecosystem profile.
- v. At least 50 NGOs and civil society organizations, including at least 45 domestic organizations, actively participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile.
- vi. At least three private sector businesses mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on infrastructure, mining and agriculture. Conservation attention focused on at least 25 globally endangered species to improve their threat status.
- vii. Three financing mechanisms or programs integrate biodiversity conservation and priority KBAs into their programming.

1.2 Coordinating CEPF Grant-Making

To support the achievement of the conservation outcomes and grants management in FY2020, CEPF worked with three organizations that served as the regional implementation team (RIT):

- **Fund for the Promotion of Peru's Natural Protected Areas (PROFONANPE).** Based in Lima, PROFONANPE houses Peru’s environmental trust fund. It is dedicated to fostering synergies with public and private institutions, civil society organizations,

and international organizations to strengthening communities and nature conservation throughout the country.

- **Natural Heritage Biodiversity Fund and Protected Areas of Colombia (Patrimonio Natural).** Established in 2005 and based in Bogota, Patrimonio Natural houses Colombia’s environmental trust funds. It promotes strategic investments in business, government and civil society for the conservation of Colombia's natural areas and ecosystem services. Its investments cover three areas: i) project management and administration for conservation funding; ii) design and implementation of financial instruments and mechanisms; and iii) policy formulation for conservation financing. CEPF’s grant agreement with Patrimonio Natural covers RIT functions for Colombia and Bolivia.
- **The Latin American Future Foundation (FFLA).** A regional Latin American NGO established in 1994, FFLA is dedicated to building connections and capacity with civil society actors, local and national governments, donors, and the private sector in Latin America for sustainable development. FFLA performs the RIT functions in Ecuador.

The RIT has several responsibilities in the hotspot: provide technical advice to support the large grants process; manage the small grants mechanism; support capacity building processes of civil society; maintain and update information on portfolio conservation impacts; conduct donor outreach; and support communications on the portfolio. Responsibilities for hotspot-wide RIT functions are decentralized to each of the three members of the RIT, outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. RIT Institutions with Regional Responsibilities

Country	RIT Institution	Hotspot-wide Responsibilities
Peru	PROFONANPE	Communications and portfolio monitoring
Colombia, Bolivia	Patrimonio Natural	Donor outreach and long-term strategic vision
Ecuador	Latin American Future Foundation (FFLA)	Capacity building of civil society

The RIT was comprised of eight staff who worked between 75% to 100% of their time, listed in Table 3. Each country program was led by a RIT coordinator who had extensive experience in project management and conservation in their respective countries. Country coordinators were supported in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru by either an administrative officer of finance specialists, who are dedicated to supporting small grants and various other RIT administrative functions. A hotspot communications officer was housed in PROFONANPE in Peru. Many RIT personnel were bi-lingual in Spanish and English.

Table 3. RIT Personnel

Location	Name	Position/Role
Bolivia/ La Paz	Jorge Mariaca	National RIT Coordinator - Bolivia

Colombia/Bogotá	Karol Lorena Cardona	Administrative Officer
Colombia/Bogotá	Martha Liliana Silva	National RIT Coordinator – Colombia
Ecuador/Quito	Paola Zavala	National RIT Coordinator – Ecuador
Ecuador/Quito	Christian López	Financial Specialist
Peru/Lima	Odile Sanchez De la Cruz	National RIT Coordinator – Peru
Peru/Lima	Noelia Fernanda Nuñez	Hotspot Communications Officer
Peru/Lima	Claudia Zarate Castañeda	Technical Administrative Assistant

1.3 Portfolio Status to Date

In October 2015, CEPF issued the first of a total of eight calls for proposals, as listed in Table 4, to solicit letters of inquiry (LOIs) of Andean civil society groups. For the first six calls, CEPF sought to obtain proposals in all strategic directions and priority sites. The release of calls was synchronized with the RIT’s outreach efforts to local stakeholders and potential applicants to encourage the submission of LOIs that were well aligned to CEPF’s strategic directions. Starting in January 2018, with the seventh call for proposals, CEPF shifted its focus to requesting proposals dedicated to addressing gaps in the achievement of portfolio-level targets. CEPF dedicated the eighth call for proposals to respond to recommendations to emerge from the mid-term assessment, which was held in Quito in March 2019 and attracted 88 participants from throughout the region.

Table 4. Andes Tropical Calls for Proposals, 2015 – 2019

No	Release Date	Due Date	Geographic Focus	LOIs Received	
				Large	Small
1	20 October 2015	13 December 2015	Bolivia	36	5
2	2 December 2015	17 January 2016	Bolivia, Peru	31	5
3	15 December 2015	22 January 2016	Colombia	38	-
4	19 September 2016	25 October 2016	Bolivia	16	5
5	6 October 2016	16 November 2016	Colombia, Peru, regional	48	25
6	25 October 2016	29 November 2016	Ecuador	27	12
7	17 January 2018	20 February 2018	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, regional	80	44

8	20 November 2018	7 January 2019	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, regional	65	6
Total				341	102

As standard practice, the CEPF Secretariat and RIT screened all LOIs to ensure their eligibility for CEPF funding and general alignment with the terms of the call for proposals. All eligible LOIs were then reviewed by advisory committees set up for each country, known as the CONREP, comprised of national experts. For large grant proposals, CONREP recommendations were submitted to the CEPF Secretariat and RIT for consensus-based decision on whether to invite an applicant to submit a full proposal for funding. For small grants, CONREP recommendations were submitted only to the RIT, which had sole responsibility for managing small grants.

As shown in Table 5, CEPF has funded a total of 102 grants, covering four RIT grants, 67 large grants and 31 small grants. The approval rate of the proposals submitted was about 22%. Geographic distribution of grants is relatively evenly disbursed across the four eligible countries.

Table 5. Tropical Andes Approved Grants by Country, October 2015 – June 2020

Country	Large Grants	Small Grants	RIT Grants	Total
Bolivia	18	3	-	21
Colombia	16	9	1	26
Ecuador	16	8	1	25
Peru	15	11	1	27
Multi-country	2	0	1	3
Total	67	31	4	102

Table 6 shows that CEPF has awarded US\$9.4 million in grant funding across seven strategic directions. Section 5 of this document provides supplemental figures on CEPF grant-making. For example, 79% of all funds have been awarded to local and national organizations, while 21% have been awarded to international organizations that have longstanding programs in the hotspot. Furthermore, funding across the four countries has been relatively evenly distributed, grants totaling US\$1.6 million at the low end in Bolivia, and the remaining countries of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru each totaling US\$1.9 million.

Funding has been greatest for grants dedicated to the conservation of KBAs under Strategic Direction 1, at US\$4.4 million, followed by grants for species conservation under Strategic Direction 5 at US\$1.1 million. While strengthening capacities of civil society under Strategic Direction 6 received US\$0.5 million, it is important to note that projects drawing budgets under other strategic directions often contained components dedicated to building grantee capacity. The smallest allocations have been for projects falling under Strategic Direction 2

to mainstream biodiversity into public policies and projects. Here again, it is important to note that several projects have made important contributions to this mainstreaming goal under grants that draw funding from other strategic directions.

Table 6. Granting by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction	Active Grants	Closed Grants	Total Obligations	Ecosystem Profile Allocation
1. KBAs strengthening	\$1,944,490	\$2,412,554	\$4,357,045	\$3,500,000
2. Mainstreaming biodiversity	\$240,048	\$172,727	\$412,775	\$1,100,000
3. Threats mitigation	\$189,445	\$424,495	\$613,941	\$750,000
4. Private sector	\$606,425	\$299,765	\$906,190	\$1,150,000
5. Species conservation	\$871,264	\$203,103	\$1,074,368	\$1,000,000
6. Civil society strengthening	\$374,596	\$153,435	\$528,031	\$1,000,000
7. Regional implementation team	\$797,432	\$710,098	\$1,507,531	\$1,500,000
Total	\$5,023,703	\$4,376,180	\$9,399,883	\$10,000,000

Several factors explain budgetary variances between the obligation for each strategic direction and funding allocation of the ecosystem profile.

- For Strategic Direction 1, demand for site-based conservation to address urgent threats, management needs and opportunities was significantly stronger than had been anticipated when the ecosystem profile was prepared. CEPF has found that most Andean-based civil society organizations have as their core mission the conservation of sites, rather than a thematic-based focus.
- For Strategic Direction 2 and Strategic Direction 3, the ecosystem profile identified a series of threats emanating from mining, infrastructure and agricultural encroachment. The profile also identified a significant need to support sub-national public institutions in their policy development and implementation. CEPF experience during implementation demonstrated that such priorities were often better addressed through site-based interventions.
- For Strategic Direction 6, many grants to local organizations working under Strategic Direction 1 embedded capacity strengthening components within their grants, and therefore the budgetary obligations under Strategic Direction 6 do not fully reflect the extent to which CEPF has supported capacity building of NGOs.
- The impact of COVID-19 in the Tropical Andes starting in February 2020 significantly restricted grant-making and implementation for the second half of the fiscal year,

particularly for proposals requiring meetings and travel to rural indigenous communities.

2. Performance of CEPF Investment

1. Assessment

The results achieved up to 30 June 2020 toward portfolio targets per the logical framework and the goals of the ecosystem profile are presented in Section 7 of this report. In fiscal year 2020, the primary focus was on ensuring the success of ongoing grants, responding to the challenges presented by COVID-19, and responding to recommendations issued at the Tropical Andes mid-term assessment held in March 2019 through the award of new grants.

Progress toward portfolio targets. Progress toward the priorities identified in the ecosystem profile has been significant, as most portfolio targets are on-track to be achieved and/or exceeded. For example, CEPF has funded projects and capacity building activities to 64 organizations, of which 54 are Andean based, exceeding the target of supporting 50 organizations, of which 45 are based in the hotspot. Thirty-two local alliances and associations have been created and supported to promote collaborative conservation, exceeding the target of 20 groups. Threats have been reduced on 868,130 hectares, exceeding the target of 850,000 hectares. The portfolio has already achieved strengthened protection for 234,168 hectares, exceeding the target of 220,000 hectares. CEPF has funded direct conservation activities to safeguard 34 IUCN Red Listed species, exceeding the target of 25 species.

The target of supporting conservation achievements in 36 KBAs covering 3,399,016 hectares will not be achieved, due to three reasons: security risks in Colombia in several priority KBAs prevented CEPF from issuing grants, as explained below; based on CEPF-funded field work by local taxonomic experts in several KBAs, CEPF decided not to provide new funding for those sites where the KBA trigger species were not found; and despite RIT efforts, several KBAs did not receive any proposals to conduct conservation activities. Nonetheless, it is noteworthy that CEPF has invested in conservation activities at 29 KBAs covering 2,646,189 hectares.

Factors impacting performance. Three key factors emerged during the fiscal year that significantly impacted performance in FY2020.

- COVID -19 pandemic. Starting in early March 2020, all four CEPF portfolio countries went into strict nationwide quarantine to stem the spread of COVID-19. CEPF grantees retreated to their homes to work. Partner communities, located in remote areas and often lacking access to basic public services, went into isolation. Several CEPF grantees coped with staff and their families and colleagues contracting COVID-19. The pandemic required the CEPF Secretariat, the RIT and grantees to work together to address the emergency by undertaking a series of grant amendments to reconfigure programs, budgets and grant end dates. A major focus became helping grantees and local communities, particularly indigenous communities, cope with the emergency to meet their immediate needs and to adopt appropriate precautionary COVID-19 protocols. CEPF required that all project activities avoid the possibility of increasing the risk of COVID-19 transmission to project staff and partners. Three pipeline projects were put on hold because they entailed extensive travel and consultations with rural indigenous communities; activities that were regarded as not

viable given the need for these communities to go into isolation. The ensuing economic decline directly impacted local and national governmental counterparts, who experienced sharp budget cuts. See Section 2.6 for more information on CEPF support related to COVID-19.

- **Security threats in Colombia.** Security threats in several departments in Colombia emerged as a significant challenge to conservation for CEPF in recent years. Indeed, a Global Witness report found that Colombia ranked number one in the world for assassinations of environmental defenders. The security risks impacted CEPF’s work in the country in several ways. Safety concerns in priority KBAs such as Santa Marta de Sierra Nevada, Munchique and Munchique Sur prevented CEPF from grant-making in these sites. In recent years, the deterioration of security in the department of Nariño impacted the ability of CEPF grantees to conduct their conservation activities. CEPF has responded in several ways to support at risk grantees and communities, as described in Section 3.
- **Political Unrest.** Both Ecuador and Bolivia encountered episodic but significant political unrest and civil strife at the end of 2019 that led to national paralysis in both countries. The unrest meant that many grantees, the RIT and government counterparts were unable to function. The strife brought a slowdown of grant performance and grant-making for virtually all CEPF grantees in these countries.

2. Portfolio Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction

2.1 Strategic Direction 1. Improve protection and management of 36 priority KBAs to create and maintain local support for conservation and to mitigate key threats.

Site-based conservation in the KBAs is the cornerstone of CEPF’s grant-making approach in the Tropical Andes to conserve globally threatened species and their habitats. Of the 36 KBAs that are identified as eligible for CEPF funding under this strategic direction, CEPF has supported an array of conservation efforts in 29 KBAs that cover 2,646,189 hectares in six conservation corridors. Projects have established legal protection of the KBAs, supported the preparation and updating of protected area management plans that also include analysis of climate change impacts, engaged local community participation and authorities in KBA management, provided economic incentives for conservation, and raised awareness of the importance of conservation.

Table 7. CEPF funding in Priority KBAs

Country	KBAs Eligible for CEPF Funding	KBAs with CEPF Funding
Bolivia	6	5
Colombia	11	8
Ecuador	12	11
Peru	7	5

Total	36	29
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Highlights in FY2020

- In January 2020, the Huánuco regional government in Peru formally declared the Carpish Montane Forest Regional Conservation Area, covering 50,559 hectares, as legally protected. The area is considered the transition zone from the Andes highlands to the Amazonian lowlands. The new area protects several highly threatened species, including the Critically Endangered yellow-tailed monkey (*Lagothrix flavicauda*) and the Vulnerable Andean bear (*Remarctos ornatus*).
- In Colombia, with technical support from the local NGO Serraniagua de las Paraguas, the regional environmental authority of the Cauca Valley formally declared 39,792 hectares of forest connecting the Tropical Andes and Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena hotspots as the Serranía de los Paraguas Regional Integrated Management Area, to achieve the sustainable development and conservation of the highly biologically and culturally diverse area.
- In Bolivia, the Ministry of the Environment parks service approved the management plan and *plan de vida* (life plan) for Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory, which protects 396,264 hectares. Pilón Lajas is one of the only KBAs with a dual categorization as a formal indigenous territory and a national protected area. The approval was an important milestone since it was the first time in the history of Bolivia that the management planning process was led and managed by the local indigenous authorities, in this case the T'simane Mosekene Regional Council (CRTM) of Pilón Lajas, to prepare a management plan for a protected area.
- CEPF grants have provided human welfare and economic incentives to conserve 205,604 hectares through a variety of modalities, including nature tourism, sustainable coffee and cacao, and ecosystem services and conservation agreements, exceeding the portfolio target of 100,000 hectares.
- CEPF-funded projects have benefitted 138 communities, which include members of nine ethnic groups: Tsimané-Mosekene, Aymara and Quechuas in Bolivia; Awa and Embera in Colombia; Awa, Shuar; and Chachi in Ecuador; and the Awajún, Queros and Quechuas in Peru.

2.2 Strategic Direction 2. Mainstream biodiversity conservation into public policies and development plans in seven corridors to support sustainable development, with a focus on sub-national governments.

CEPF grantees have promoted 24 conservation policies and related actions dedicated to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into public policies. The policies have covered six conservation corridors. Two policies are national in scope while 22 are subnational and municipal in scope.

Highlights in FY2020

- In Ecuador, with technical support from Nature and Culture International, the Ministry of the Environment and Water formally declared the establishment of the Sangay –

Podocarpus Connectivity Corridor in central and southern Ecuador as the country's first conservation corridor that recognizes the importance of landscape-scale conservation for biodiversity conservation. Covering 567,067 hectares across four provinces, the new conservation corridor seeks to foster sustainable development and conservation to protect the region's exceptionally high biodiversity and critically important ecosystem services, particularly for water provisioning.

2.3 Strategic Direction 3. Promote local stakeholder engagement and the integration of social and environmental safeguards into infrastructure, mining and agriculture projects to mitigate potential threats to the KBAs in the seven priority corridors.

Stemming the expansion of mining into priority KBAs and mitigating its impacts in those KBAs where mining takes place have been important objectives in the portfolio. Grantees have often sought to counteract the encroachment of mining by obtaining legal protection of habitats under direct mining threat, such as in the case of the protection of 126,968 hectares as a regional protected area in the INTAG Toisán KBA (ECU34) in Ecuador.

Highlights in FY2020

- In Bolivia, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) helped reduce the impacts of mining in three protected areas located in the Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata Corridor, where mining is legally permitted as long as environmental and social safeguards are followed. WCS worked closely with three gold mining cooperatives to integrate environmental and social safeguards into their practices, through mercury reduction, water recycling and recovery of degraded lands. These efforts have met with good success. The Águilas de Oro mining cooperative in Apolobamba National Integrated Management Area and the Jesus del Gran Poder cooperative in Cotapata KBA have adopted these best practices and have served as field demonstrate sites to share experience with other mining cooperatives in the corridor. In December 2019, WCS trained 47 park guards from four protected areas in incorporating environmental and social best practices in mining and in strengthening oversight of illegal mining. This example is proving to be a demonstration effort for other areas in Bolivia.

2.4 Strategic Direction 4. Promote and scale up opportunities to foster private sector approaches for biodiversity conservation to benefit priority KBAs in the seven corridors.

CEPF has channeled support to strengthen community engagement in commercial enterprises that provide incentives for biodiversity conservation. Initiatives have created business plans and strengthened local community capacity.

Highlights in FY2020

- In the Noroeste de Peru corridor, the company Shiwi worked closely with the honey and sugar producers of the private reserve network, Red de Conservación Voluntaria de Amazonas (RED AMA) and Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA) to develop and implement a business and marketing plan for these sustainably produced products. The effort helped to improve sales by 99% for local producers, leading to a 46% increase in revenue. With RED AMA and SPDA, an ecotourism development plan was developed and implemented, and new tourism routes

designed and promoted for private protected areas and areas of high cultural value in the Corridor Noroeste of Peru. Hospitality training increased the capacity of 95 men and women. CEPF grantees report that tourism increased by a factor of six from previous years.

- In Colombia, Calidris has worked closely with local stakeholders to create the Western Andes Birding Trail. Colombia's Tourism Promotion Fund (Fontur) has adopted the plan developed under the CEPF grant to implement key aspects of the plan, including infrastructure development and strengthening community capacity for bird tourism, which CEPF has also co-funded.
- Implementation of an ecotourism strategy for Kosñipata-Carabaya KBA (PER 44) in Peru, prepared and implemented through a grant to the Peruvian NGO Sociedad Zoológica de Francfort Perú, involved consultations with 52 tourism operators and government officials also began implementation. For example, Aventuras San Fernando S.A.C upgraded its site through reforestation and improved signage on bird and water conservation. The hostel Sapan-sachayoq Manu Tunkywasi implemented a system to reuse plastic containers as bird feeders in the hotel and along nature trails on its site. Promotion, signage and capacity building were also reinforced.

2.5 Strategic Direction 5. Safeguard globally threatened species.

To date, CEPF grants have directly supported the conservation of 34 globally endangered species, as listed in Table 8, through support for field surveys for monitoring, development and implementation of conservation action plans; reforestation for habitat restoration; and *ex-situ* conservation. As more projects end, CEPF expects the number of species supported through grants to increase further.

Highlights in FY2020

- In Ecuador, the Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja reported that its field surveys in Abra de Zamora KBA, a 6,671-hectare site located in southern Ecuador, found 27 amphibian species of which 12 are new to science and 14 are endemic to the area. A single site with such localized amphibian endemism is a rarity in the hotspot, and discussion with local stakeholders shifted to how best to protect the unique site.
- In Peru, the Regional Government of Amazonas approved the action plan for the conservation of the Critically Endangered yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Lagothrix (Oreonax) flavicauda*) and the Endangered Andean night monkey (*Aotus miconax*), which was developed by the Peruvian NGO Yunkawasi. As a direct result of Yunkawasi's efforts, the government of Peru issued 10 million commemorative one Sol coins to raise awareness of the plight and importance of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey and its conservation.

Table 8. CEPF Funding of IUCN Red Listed Species

Country	IUCN Red List Category	Taxa
Bolivia		
<i>Anairetes alpinus</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Cinclodes aricomae</i>	CR	Birds
<i>Pristimantis (Yunganastes) bisignatus</i>	EN	Amphibians
Colombia		
<i>Bangsia aureocincta</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Centrolene heloderma</i>	CR	Amphibians
<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Chaetocercus bombus</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Dacnis berlepschi</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i>	CR	Birds
<i>Glaucidium nubicola</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Grallaria gigantea</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Micrastur plumbeus</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Neomorphus radiolosus</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Penelope ortoni</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Penelope perspicax</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Pristimantis chrysops</i>	EN	Amphibians
<i>Pristimantis colomai</i>	VU	Amphibians
<i>Pristimantis siopelus</i>	EN	Amphibians
<i>Strabomantis ruizi</i>	EN	Amphibians
<i>Vireo masteri</i>	EN	Birds
Ecuador		
<i>Pristimantis proserpens</i>	EN	Amphibians
Peru		
<i>Atelopus epikeisthos</i>	CR	Amphibians
<i>Cnemathraupis aureodorsalis</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Doliornis sclateri</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Grallaricula ochraceifrons</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Heliangelus regalis</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Lagothrix flavicauda</i>	CR	Mammals
<i>Patagioenas oenops</i>	VU	Birds
<i>Poecilatriccus luluae</i>	EN	Birds
<i>Poospiza rufosuperciliaris</i>	VU	Birds

2.6 Strategic Direction 6. Strengthen civil society capacity, stakeholder alliances and communications to achieve CEPF conservation outcomes, focusing on indigenous, Afro-descendent and mestizo groups.

CEPF has supported grants to 64 organizations of which 54 are local and nationally based and 10 are internationally based with strong roots in the hotspot.

Highlights in FY2020

- Virtually all CEPF grantees received support to adopt measures related COVID-19 prevention and mitigation. CEPF supported the development of organizations' COVID-19 policies, procurement of equipment and supplies, public education on COVID-19 in local languages, and other areas of emergency support to deal with the emergency.

For example, along the Ecuador-Colombia border, CEPF partnered with three Awá indigenous organizations (the Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá, the Resguardo Pialapi Pueblo Viejo, and Centro Awá Pambilar) to help Awá communities cope with threats emerging from the pandemic. With CEPF support, Awá communities obtained COVID-19 personal protective equipment, communications equipment to strengthen coordination on protecting their territory, and information on how to prevent the spread of the virus in their own language of Awapit. A highpoint was the installation of a radio antenna at La Planada Nature Reserve that allowed the transmission of internet and cell phone signals to Awá communities, which was indispensable for supporting the protection of the territory and communications in case of emergencies.

In Colombia, FELCA shared its wireless internet line with the community's school children to allow for remote learning. In Peru, CEPF grantee Practical Action provided seeds and food packages to the isolated community of San José de Lourdes, which had been working to protect threatened bird species. A small grant to Awajún indigenous authorities managing the Chayu Nain Communal Reserve in northern Peru allowed communities to obtain COVID-19 protection and fishing equipment.

CEPF also covered costs related to promoting community understanding of COVID-19 prevention strategies, including the production of radio programs in local indigenous languages, the printing of flyers and planned public health training workshops. Other grantees used CEPF funds to purchase supplies and equipment for their offices to prevent the transmission of the virus.

- In Colombia, CEPF grantees and the RIT put a strong focus on strengthening organizational capacities and alliances between civil society groups. CEPF partners in Colombia met several times throughout the year to attend training courses and participate in exchange visits. A four-day study tour and exchange in March 2020 allowed more than 20 partners to visit three CEPF sites to learn about a variety of locally relevant topics related to conservation in the region.
- In Ecuador in November 2019, CEPF partners met for two days in the facilities of CEPF grantee Yunguilla to exchange information and identify opportunities for collaboration, supported by the RIT.

- The Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible facilitated a stakeholder consultation process of Colombian civil society groups that resulted in a strategy to confront threats against environmental defenders and indigenous leaders. This topic is of urgency in the Tropical Andes. As mentioned previously, a Global Witness report found that 2019 was the deadliest year on record with 212 killings of environmental defenders globally. Over two-thirds of killings took place in Latin America, which has consistently ranked the worst-affected region since Global Witness began publishing data in 2012. Tragically, Colombia topped the list, with 64 activists killed.
- In Ecuador and Colombia, the financial management and reporting capacities of the Awá indigenous community have been strengthened significantly through technical assistance and support. For example, a small grant to the Ecuador Awá National Federation helped to build the organization's capacity to successfully manage its project. In Colombia, CEPF funding of communications and monitoring equipment has helped the La Planada Nature Reserve's (COL 88) surrounding communities improve their communications as a defense strategy to confront a series of assassinations and ongoing death threats in the area.
- Under leadership of PROFONANPE, hotspot-wide communications have been strengthened among CEPF partners and the public through the establishment of the website Andestropicales.net, dedicated to information exchange on the hotspot. By June 2020, more than 3,000 visits were registered to the website and 1,700 individuals were following the Facebook page.

3. Collaboration with CEPF Donors, Other Donors and Local Governments

The CEPF Secretariat and RIT reached out to CEPF donors, other donors and local and national governments throughout the year, as highlighted below.

- In October 2019, CEPF was featured in a workshop hosted by the European Union (EU) at the Latin American and Caribbean Protected Areas Congress (CAPLAC) held in Lima, which was attended by over 3,000 people from over 30 countries. At the EU panel, the CEPF grant director and the four RIT country coordinators provided a formal presentation to the EU delegation and other EU-funded projects and shared suggestions on how to foster further collaboration. Outreach with the EU was facilitated by the Bolivian RIT.

An information stand on CEPF organized by the Peruvian RIT was extremely well attended. CEPF participated in a workshop led by the KBA Partnership to share its experience in supporting KBAs in the Andes, Caribbean and Cerrado hotspots. Many CEPF grantees hosted workshops and panels as well, helping to highlight the important work that CEPF is undertaking with donor funding in the Tropical Andes. CEPF was widely praised for its contributions to CAPLAC and to conservation in the hotspot. While in Lima, the CEPF grant director and Peru country coordinator met with the director of the AFD Peru office to exchange information about CEPF and to identify opportunities for collaboration.

- From May through July 2020, the CEPF Secretariat worked closely with representatives from KfW in Germany to prepare and participate in a virtual appraisal mission to Ecuador. A list of priority KBAs and the grant-making investment

strategy was updated for KfW funding through new analysis and a series of stakeholder consultations, led by the Ecuadorian NGO Ecociencia with support from the Ecuadorian RIT. Furthermore, the CEPF grant director worked closely with KfW representatives to develop the project design and to meet with the Ecuadorian Environment and Water Ministry to ensure full alignment of the project with government priorities.

- Coordination remained robust throughout the year between the Colombia RIT country coordinator and the GEF Small Grants Program in Colombia as both programs invest in the same priority sites in the departments of Nariño, Cauca and Valle del Cauca. The GEF Small Grants Program and CEPF co-funded projects in Resguardo Palmar Imbi, Resguardo La Nutria Piman (Awá), Reserva Río Ñambi, la Reserva La Planada, Fundación Ecohabitat and Serraniagua de las Paraguas. CEPF and the GEF Small Grants Program have also exchanged information regarding investment priorities for several years.
- CEPF country coordinators have also collaborated with local and national government authorities to seek strong coordination during the year. In Ecuador, FFLA met periodically with authorities at the environment ministries to keep them abreast of developments. In Colombia, the country coordinator had several meetings with the regional environmental authority in Valle del Cauca to support the integration of KBAs into conservation and protected areas planning.

4. Conclusion

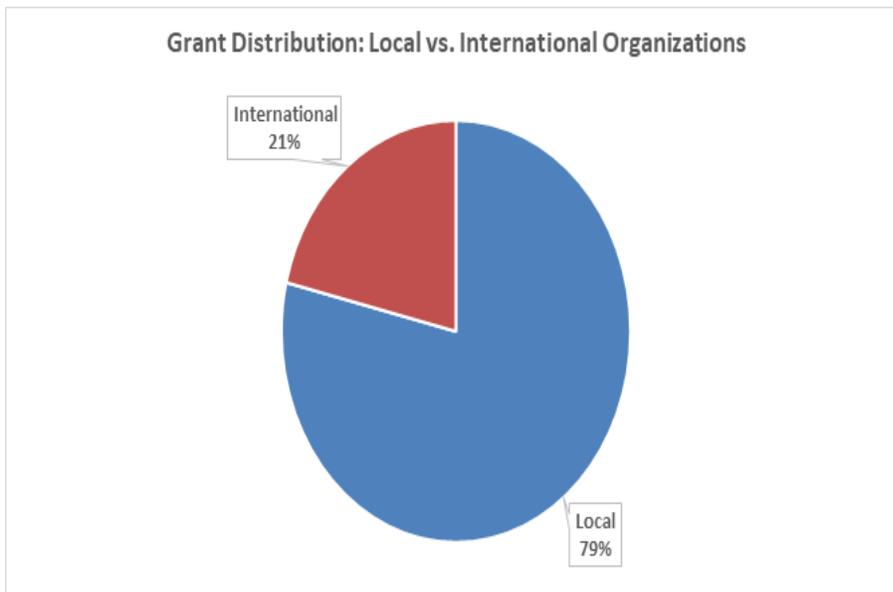
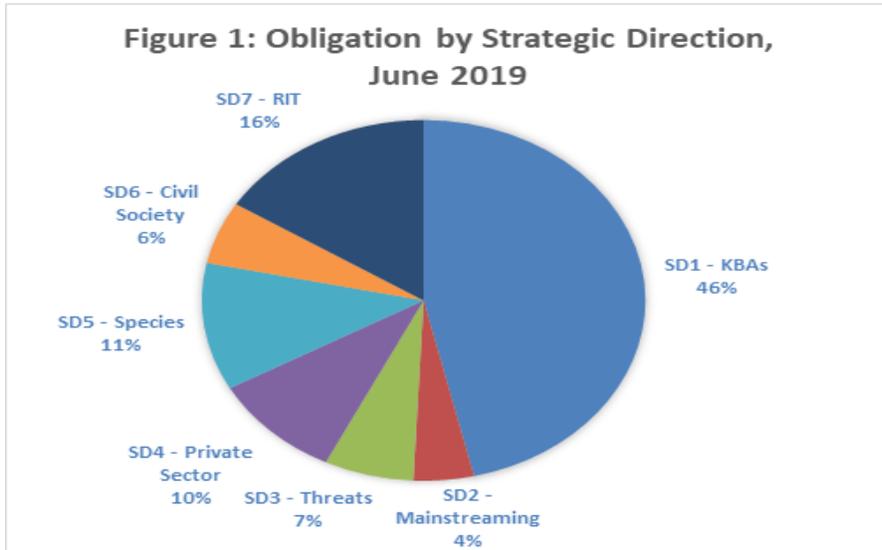
As fiscal year 2020 concluded, CEPF grantees and their partners grappled with the far-reaching consequences of COVID-19 and its economic and social impacts; security threats that directly impacted several grantees in Colombia; and political unrest and consequent institutional weaknesses. In Peru, the gross domestic product (GDP) contracted 27% by June 2020. In Ecuador, GDP was projected to contract 12% in 2020. In Bolivia, GDP contraction was projected at 21% for the year. Unemployment in Peru was 16% and increasing.

Despite these unprecedented challenges, grantees continued to work on their grants. They demonstrated remarkable resilience and tenacity and achieved important advances that demonstrated on-track performance in the hotspot. New protected areas continued to be designated by government authorities. Communities sought to be more self-reliant as they limited their travel while virtual meetings became the norm for communication within and across countries.

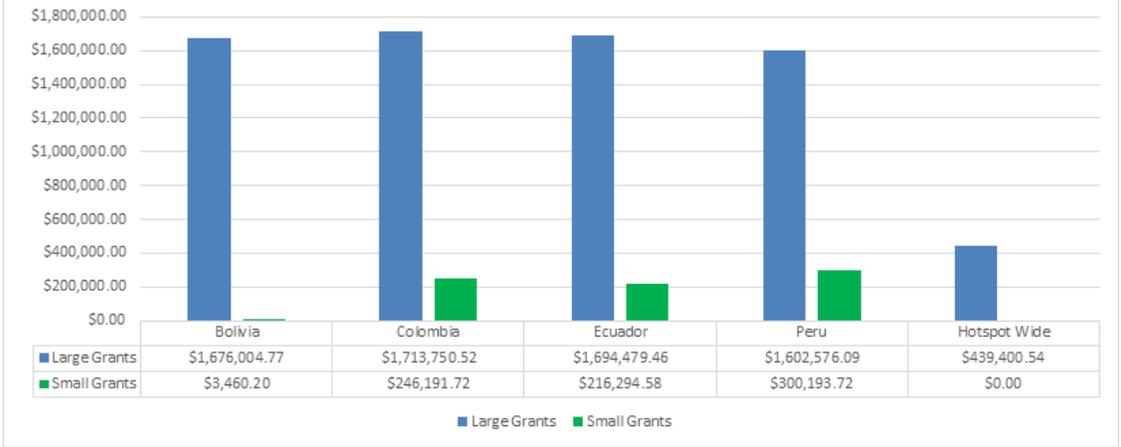
As fiscal year 2021 opened, CEPF began to transition to a third phase of investment in the hotspot. CEPF signed a grant agreement to update the ecosystem profile for a new funding phase with a consortium led by ProNaturaleza of Peru and comprised mostly of Andean partners: Fundación Ecológica Arcoiris of Ecuador, Panthera Colombia, Practical Action of Bolivia, and the Rainforest Trust and BirdLife International on behalf of the KBA Partnership. CEPF also brought on the UK-based consulting firm Talking Transformations, which has extensive experience in the Andes in multi-stakeholder dialogue and strategic planning for conservation and climate change, to carry out the long-term visioning exercise of the hotspot.

CEPF looks forward to continuing its support to the Andean conservation community for five more years to support COVID-19 recovery, build resilience, consolidate advances, help local partners diversify their funding sources, and benefit new KBAs and partners from CEPF's unique and valuable support.

5. Summary Figures



Distribution of Grant Funding by Country



6. Update on Progress Toward the Goals in the Logical Framework, FY2020

As of 30 June 2020, CEPF financed 102 projects, 40 of which were closed by the end of fiscal year 2020. This section documents the results achieved through implementation of these 40 closed projects.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
<p>Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities.</p>	<p>36 KBAs covering 3,399,016 hectares have new or strengthened protection and management. (G4)</p>	<p>New or reinforced protection and management has been achieved directly in 20 KBA, totaling 868,130 hectares. CEPF has supported conservation in 29 KBAs covering 2,646,189 hectares.</p>
	<p>Subnational governments in seven corridors adopt and implement key tools for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into their land-use and development planning. (G13)</p>	<p>Subnational governments in six corridors (Northeast Corridor of Peru; Carpish-Yanachaga Corridor; Cordillera de Vilcanota Corridor; Munchique Umbrella Runner and Cotacachi-Awá Corridor; Corredor Madidi – Pilón Lajas – Cotapata) have developed tools, strategies and actions aimed at biodiversity conservation within their land use and development planning, such as conservation areas, biological conservation corridors, protection and restoration of watersheds, fragile ecosystems, biodiversity, policy promotion, local water committees, and other governance schemes, among others.</p>
	<p>Eight indigenous and/or Afro-descendent territories and their communities under improved land management and governance. (G10)</p>	<p>CEPF has strengthened nine indigenous groups (Tsimané-Mosetene, Aymara y, Quechuas en Bolivia; Awa y Embera en Colombia; Awa; Shuar; Chachi en Ecuador y; Awajún, Queros y Quechuas en Perú) through improvement of protection and management of their territories, development of life plans incorporating components of biodiversity and climate change, maintenance of their customs, strengthening of mechanisms for collaborative decision-making, and participatory use and management of their resources.</p>
	<p>At least 20 partnerships and networks formed and/or strengthened among civil society, government, private sector, and communities to leverage complementary capacities and maximize impact in support of the ecosystem profile. (G22)</p>	<p>32 networks and partnerships between civil society, government and the private sector have been created and/or strengthened, in such areas as sustainable tourism, conservation of species and sites, strengthening of women organizations, water user associations, and interinstitutional working groups for dialogue and public education.</p>

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
	<p>At least 50 NGOs and civil society organizations, including at least 45 domestic organizations, actively participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile. (G20)</p>	<p>Sixty-four civil society organizations (54 local and national NGOs and 10 international NGOs) participate directly and benefit from CEPF support in eight conservation corridors and 29 prioritized KBAs in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The list of organizations by country is presented under indicator 7.1.</p>
	<p>At least three private sector businesses mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on infrastructure, mining, and agriculture.</p>	<p>Technical, environmental and social best practices have been implemented in three mining cooperatives in Bolivia: Gold Mining Cooperative "Golden Eagles," Gold Mining Cooperative "Red Ray," and Gold Mining Cooperative "Jesus of the Great Power."</p>
	<p>Conservation attention focused on at least 25 globally endangered species to improve their threat status. (G2)</p>	<p>Thirty-four globally threatened and endangered species have received conservation attention, with actions including development and implementation of species conservation plans; incorporation of species conservation in management plans, inventories, monitoring plans, distribution maps; and the assessment of species presences, status, location and habitats in the KBAs and corridors.</p>
	<p>Three financing mechanisms or programs integrate biodiversity conservation and priority KBAs into their programming. (G14)</p>	<p>Two innovative financing mechanisms have been established to ensure sustainable funds. An environmental services compensation agreement in the Cali and Meléndez river basins (COL 7), and institutionalization of water funds in Caranavi and Coroico (BOL 12), which allows consolidation of the governance model for managing recurrent economic resources of municipal governments.</p>
	<p>The Tropical Andes ecosystem profile influences and complements other donors' investment strategies.</p>	<p>CEPF's investments in the Tropical Andes have influenced and complemented strategies with local governments, national ministries, and donors: GEF and WWF for small donations in Colombia; Andes Amazon Fund and Rainforest Trust in Peru; and Andes Amazon Fund and Moore Foundation in Bolivia.</p>

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
<p>Outcome 1. Improve protection and management of 36 priority KBAs to create and maintain local support for conservation and to mitigate key threats.</p>	<p>At least, 75% of the 16 existing protected areas in the priority KBA, totally 1.4 million hectares, experience on average a 15% improvement on the Protected Areas Tracking Tool. (G4)</p>	<p>To date, 11 protected areas within priority KBAs, totaling 644,885 hectares, report on average a 17% improvement in the Protected Areas Monitoring Tool (METT).</p> <p>Additional improvements are expected in 11 protected areas, surpassing the target area over 2 million hectares.</p>
	<p>At least 15% of the 32 partially or unprotected KBAs under strengthened legal protection, totaling 220,000 hectares. (G5)</p>	<p>At least 22% or seven of the 32 KBAs—partially or totally unprotected—have strengthened legal protection with CEPF support, totaling 234,168.36 hectares. CEPF expected at least an additional 187,302 hectares under strengthened protection in 10 KBAs.</p>
	<p>Threat levels at least 25% of the 36 priority KBAs, covering 850,000 hectares, are reduced through locally relevant conservation actions implemented by local communities and park managers. (G6)</p>	<p>Actions to reduce threat levels have taken place in 20 priority KBAs in 868,130 hectares have been reduced through conservation actions such as: creation of new protected areas, declarations of intangible areas for conservation of spaces and species, implementation of management plans, implementation of conservation and restoration plans, and implementation of control and surveillance monitoring plans.</p>
	<p>At least 75% of local communities targeted by site-based incentive projects show tangible well-being benefits. (G10)</p>	<p>CEPF-funded projects have benefited 138 local communities in Peru (32), Colombia (25), Ecuador (39), and Bolivia (42), including in indigenous territories: Regional Council Tsimané-Mosetene and Quechuas (Bolivia); Awá Palapi Pueblo Viejo (Colombia); and 13 Awá communities (Ecuador).</p>
	<p>Conservation incentives (ecotourism, sustainable coffee, payments for ecosystem services, conservation agreements, etc.) demonstrated for at least 100,000 hectares. (G8)</p>	<p>To date, 205,604 hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management have been strengthened through ecotourism, sustainable coffee and cocoa, ecosystem services compensation.</p>
	<p>Climate change resilience integrated into 100% of management plans developed.</p>	<p>Climate change resilience has been 100% integrated into the following management plans:</p>

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
		<p>Colombia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-year Strategic and Monitoring Plan (PEM) using climate change criteria for 4.777 ha in Protected Areas in KBA of San Antonio (COL7) <p>Ecuador:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life Plan for ACUS Yunguilla-Santa Lucía • Four management plans for ACUS Intag-Toisán, Chocó Andino Biosphere Reserve in Pichincha, in ACUS Pachijal <p>Bolivia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and Life Plan of the Pílon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Community Land
<p>Outcome 2. Mainstream biodiversity conservation into public policies and development plans in seven corridors to support sustainable development, with a focus on sub-national governments.</p>	<p>Subnational governments in seven corridors adopt key tools for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into their land-use and development planning and policy. (G13).</p>	<p>Subnational governments in six corridors have incorporated biodiversity conservation in policy development (laws, guidelines and regulations).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru: 4 policies for forest management in the Amazon department, the creation of private conservation areas, and official plans to promote tourism in the department; 2 policies to promote sustainable tourism in Kosñipata District. Carpish-Yanachaga Corridor; 3 policies for the promotion of local management, surveillance and control committees in the basins in the Huánuco region and the proposal for an ACR (regional conservation area). • Colombia: Governance scheme for the San Antonio Forests KBA, Municipal System of Protected Areas of the Municipality of Trujillo, Valle, through Municipal Agreement 004 of May 31, 2017, incorporated the KBA COL 75 and the definition of Hotspot and KBAs. • Ecuador: Ministerial agreement for the design, creation and implementation of biological conservation corridors as a new form of protection was established—Sangay Podocarpus Corridor was the first one to be officially approved; and an ordinance for the protection and restoration of water sources, fragile ecosystems, biodiversity and environmental services in Municipality of San Lorenzo. Cotacachi-Awá Corridor.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bolivia: Administrative Resolutions of the National Protected Areas Service (SERNAP), for the approval of guidelines for Comprehensive Monitoring Programs and Environmental Action Plans in Protected Areas. This national policy was adopted in the Madidi Corridor – Pilon Lajas – Cotapata.
	Climate change resilience integrated into 100% of sub-national landscape plans developed.	Resilience to climate change has not been included in any of the subnational landscape plans developed beyond those identified in Outcome 1.
	Seven subnational public agencies (one per corridor) demonstrate improved capacity to integrate biodiversity conservation into their operations and policies.	Five subnational public institutions in five corridors have incorporated biodiversity conservation into the development of their policies. Four subnational entities are in the process of improving its capacities to incorporate conservation into their operations and policies.
	Seven subnational governments increase their budgets to cover conservation priorities.	To date, local government have not increased budgets to cover conservation priorities, however eight subnational governments where CEPF works with local organizations are in the process of increasing their budgets.
<p>Outcome 3. Promote local stakeholder engagement and the integration of social and environmental safeguards into infrastructure, mining and agriculture projects to mitigate potential threats to the KBAs in the seven priority corridors.</p>	Three mining and infrastructure or development projects for which civil society organizations are able to prevent or mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity.	<p>Bolivia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first responsible mining field school was developed at the Golden Eagles Gold Mining Cooperative to promote best practices and techniques, environmental and social in other cooperatives and rangers in Bolivia. A pilot experience in the Golden Eagles Gold Mining Cooperative (in Area Integrated Management Apolobamba and indigenous territory originating in the Pukina Nation) is applying best practices in mining. Two mining cooperatives "Rayo Rojo" and "Jesús del Gran Poder" set new standards and became field schools for demonstration of best practices. Six field schools have been implemented for mining operators (197 participants, 174 men - 88% and 23 women - 12%) and 2 for rangers and protected areas technicians (119 participants), with a focus on a peer-to-peer training (miner - miner or miner - park ranger), to promote technical,

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
		social and environmentally responsible mining.
	Mechanisms are instituted for three infrastructure projects to monitor their impacts after their construction to ensure their future attention to prevention of undesirable impacts.	CEPF did not receive proposals focusing on infrastructure projects in this investment phase.
<p>Outcome 4. Promote and scale up opportunities to foster private sector approaches for biodiversity conservation to benefit priority KBAs in the seven corridors.</p>	Private sector enterprises in ten priority KBAs provide income to local communities from biodiversity conservation.	Tangible economic contribution of a private sector company to a local biodiversity conservation community is in progress.
	Three businesses and/or their associations influenced to better incorporate biodiversity objectives into their practices.	Five private sector companies in Peru and Colombia have succeeded in incorporating biodiversity conservation objectives into their practices. Some of these practices include reforestation and signage in tourism companies, use of local resources promoting conservation, and training in bird species for local guides.
	Three private sector demonstration projects are scaled up in support of biodiversity conservation.	To date, scaling up of demonstration projects has not been expanded or replicated.
<p>Outcome 5. Safeguard globally threatened species.</p>	Ten species and/or taxonomic group conservation plans developed, implemented, and funded in collaboration with government, donors, and the private sector.	<p>Ten conservation plans have been developed, and an additional 11 plans for 19 species are in process.</p> <p>Colombia: 8 participatory conservation plans for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Henicorhina negreti</i> (CR), • <i>Bangsia aureocincta</i> (EN) • <i>Spizaetus isidori</i> (EN) • <i>Penelope perspicax</i> (EN). • <i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i> (CR) • <i>Dysithamnus occidentalis</i> (VU) • <i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i> (VU) • <i>Strabomantis ruizi</i> (EN)

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
		<p>Peru: 2 participatory conservation plans for 4 species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lagothrix (Oreonax) flavicauda</i> • <i>Aotus miconax</i> • <i>Patagioenas oenops</i> • <i>Heliangelus regalis</i>.
	<p>Conservation attention focused on at least 25 globally endangered species to improve their threat status. (G2)</p>	<p>Conservation actions have focused on 34 threatened species, with significantly more in progress.</p> <p>Peru:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paloma peruana (<i>Patagioenas oenops</i>) VU • Ángel de Sol Real (<i>Heliangelus regalis</i>) EN • Rana Arlequín (<i>Atelopus epikeisthos</i>) CR • Mono choro de cola amarilla (<i>Lagothrix flavicauda</i>) CR • <i>Cnemathraupis aureodorsalis</i> (EN) • <i>Doliornis sclateri</i> (VU) • <i>Grallaricula ochraceifrons</i> (EN) • <i>Poecilotriccus luluae</i> (EN) • <i>Poospiza rufosuperciliaris</i> (VU) <p>Colombia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cucarachero de Munchique (<i>Henicorhina negreti</i>) VU • Bangsia de Tatamá (<i>Bangsia aureocincta</i>) EN • Águila Crestada (<i>Spizaetus isidori</i>) EN • Pava Caucana (<i>Penelope perspicax</i>) EN • Zamarrito del pinche (<i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i>) CR • <i>Leptosittaca branickii</i> (VU) • <i>Centrolene heloderma</i> (CR) • <i>Pristimantis chrysops</i> (EN) • <i>Strabomantis ruizi</i> (EN) • <i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i> (VU) • <i>Chaetocercus bombus</i> (VU) • <i>Dacnis berlepschi</i> (VU) • <i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i> (EN) • <i>Glaucidium nubicola</i> (VU) • <i>Grallaria gigantea</i> (VU) • <i>Micrastur plumbeus</i> (VU)

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Neomorphus radiolosus</i> (EN) • <i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i> (VU) • <i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i> (VU) • <i>Penelope ortonii</i> (EN) • <i>Pristimantis colomai</i> (VU) • <i>Pristimantis siopelus</i> (EN) • <i>Vireo masteri</i> (EN) <p>Ecuador</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pristimantis proserpens</i> (EN) <p>Bolivia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pristimantis (Yunganastes) bisignatus</i> (EN). • <i>Anairetes alpinus</i> (EN) • <i>Cinclodes aricomae</i> (CR)
	Hotspot-wide Red List conducted for at least three plant groups to help assess the health of representative Andean habitat.	Red List assessment of plants for more than 400 plant species lying in the hotspot in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru were approved by the IUCN Red List Unit and published on the IUCN Red List website.
	KBA analysis updated to integrate new Red Listing data for reptiles, plants and freshwater species to ensure more comprehensive taxonomic coverage.	More than 50 new KBAs and AZE sites for plants and reptiles for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru have been formally submitted to the KBA Partnership for final approval.
	Strategy to address sampling/inventory gaps developed, adopted, and implemented by the conservation community, government and donors.	In Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia inventories and field studies were carried out to address the sampling and inventory gaps of species prioritized by the ecosystem profile. The details of the species and the studies appear under indicator 5.2.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
<p>Outcome 6. Strengthen civil society capacity, stakeholder alliances and communications to achieve CEPF conservation outcomes, focusing on indigenous, Afro-descendent and mestizo groups.</p>	<p>At least 50 NGOs and civil society organizations, including at least 45 in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile. (G20)</p>	<p>CEPF funding and support for administrative, financial and project management strengthening have been provided to 64 organizations. The details of the organizations can be seen in 7.1 indicator</p>
	<p>At least 20 partnerships and networks formed among civil society, government, and communities to leverage complementary capacities and maximize impact in support of the ecosystem profile. (G22)</p>	<p>Thirty-two partnerships and networks have been formed between civil society, government and local communities to boost complementary capabilities and maximize the positive impact on conservation.</p>
	<p>Five innovative financing mechanisms demonstrated for civil society sustainable funding. (G14)</p>	<p>Two innovative financing mechanisms are in place:</p> <p>Colombia: Environmental Service Compensation agreement in the Municipality of Cali with Fundación Ecovivero and Corporación Biodiversa (COL 7).</p> <p>Bolivia: Water funds in Caranavi and Coroico regulated and functioning as financial mechanisms that consolidate the institutionality of the governance model for managing recurrent economic resources of municipal governments.</p>
	<p>Five of media outlets (newspapers, radio and television stations, magazines) increase their capacity and report on the importance of species, protected areas, and ecosystem service values.</p>	<p>No results to report to date. Results expected in Colombia and Bolivia through active projects to strengthen environmental reporting in local media outlets.</p>
	<p>One communication mechanism created and functioning to share information among CSOs throughout the hotspot. (G22)</p>	<p>Through the communication component led by Profonanpe as the RIT in Peru, a hotspot website, newsletters and social networks (such as Facebook and Instagram) have been created for CEPF member organizations and beneficiaries to publish and share information. As of June 2020, the webpage has received more than 3000 visits and CEPF Tropical Andes Facebook account has over 1,700 followers.</p>

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
<p>Outcome 7. A regional implementation team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Tropical Andes Hotspot.</p>	<p>At least 50 civil society organizations, including at least 40 domestic organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile. (G2)</p>	<p>Sixty-four civil society organizations are actively involved in ecosystem profile-oriented conservation actions, of which 54 are local or national organizations and 10 are international organizations.</p> <p>Peru:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asociación de Ecosistemas Andinos (ECOAN) 2. Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (APECO) 3. Ayuda para la Vida Silvestre Amenazada Sociedad Zoológica de Fráncfort Perú (AVISA SZF PERU) 4. Biodiversity Institute of Kansas University 5. Centro de Ornitología y Biodiversidad (CORBIDI) 6. Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR) 7. ECA Chayu Nain 8. Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (PRONATURALEZA) 9. Nature and Culture International (NCI) 10. Practical Action - Regional Office for Latin America 11. PROFONANPE 12. RED AMA 13. Servicios Educativos Promoción y Apoyo Rural (SEPAR) 14. Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA) 15. Yunkawasi <p>Colombia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Asociación de campesinos agroecológicos de la zona de amortiguamiento del Parque Natural Regional del Duende 17. Asociación de productores agroecológicos del municipio de San José del Palmar- Choco 18. Asociación para el Estudio y Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas en Colombia 19. Corporación Biodiversa 20. Corporación Serraniagua 21. Fondo Patrimonio Natural 22. Fundación Ecológica Fenicia Defensa Natural 23. Fundación Ecológica los Colibríes de Altaquer 24. Fundación para la conservación y el desarrollo sostenible 25. Fundación EcoHabitats 26. Fundación Ecovivero

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
		<p>27. Fundacion Tropico 28. National Audubon Society-Oficina Colombia 29. Organización Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá-La Nutria 30. Resguardo Palmar Imbi 31. Resguardo Pialapí Pueblo Viejo</p> <p>Ecuador:</p> <p>32. Centro Awá Pambilar 33. Aves y Conservación - BirdLife en Ecuador 34. CONDESAN 35. Conservation International 36. Corporación Ecopar 37. Corporación Microempresarial Yunguilla 38. Fauna & Flora International 39. Federación de Centros Awá del Ecuador 40. Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano - FFLA 41. Fundación PRODECI 42. Fundación Altrópico 43. Fundación EcoCiencia 44. Fundación Ecológica Arcoiris 45. Fundación Jambatu 46. Mindo Cloudforest Foundation Nature and Culture International 47. Soluciones Ambientales BYOS Cía. Ltda 48. Universidad San Francisco de Quito - ECOLAP 49. Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja.</p> <p>Bolivia:</p> <p>50. Asociación Boliviana para la Investigación y Conservación de Ecosistemas Andino Amazónicos (ACEAA) 51. Asociación Civil Armonía 52. Centro de Estudios en Biología Teórica y Aplicada (BIOTA) 53. Consejo Regional T'simane Mosenen (CRTM) Conservación Internacional Bolivia 54. Conservation Strategy Fund 55. Fundación CODESPA 56. Fundación Natura Bolivia 57. Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ecología (FUNDECO) 58. Fundación PROFIN</p>

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
		<p>59. Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical 60. Wildlife Conservation Society</p> <p>Multi-country:</p> <p>61. International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 62. Universidad San Marcos 63. Instituto Von Humboldt en Colombia 64. Herbario Nacional en Bolivia</p>
	<p>At least 30 civil society organizations supported by CEPF secure follow-up funding to promote the sustainability of their CEPF grants.</p>	<p>At least 12 civil society organizations have obtained over \$1.3M as co-funding for CEPF grants.</p> <p>Peru: Total leveraged: \$436,299</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APECO US\$30,000 (PER 29). 2. Nature and Culture International US\$56,700 (PER 17/18). 3. Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental – SPDA US\$45,999 Northwester Corridor of Peru 4. ProNaturaleza US\$303,600 (PER 44). <p>Colombia: Total leveraged \$430,558</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Biodiversa. USD\$35,103 (COL 7) 6. Fedena. USD\$40,828(COL 75) 7. Trópico. USD\$106,377. KBA Alto Calima. 8. Calidris. USD\$167,300. Paraguas Munchique Corridor 9. FELCA. USD\$80,950. Mira and Mataje watersheds and Río Ñambí Natural Reserve. <p>Ecuador: Total leveraged \$489,000</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. CONDESAN USD\$417,000 Pinchincha Andean Chocó Biosphere Reserve 11. FCAE US\$50,000 (ECU70). <p>Bolivia: Total leveraged \$25,000</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. WCS, US\$25,000 Aguilas de Oro Cooperative (responsible mining)

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
	<p>At least 2 participatory assessments are undertaken, and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.</p>	<p>A mid-term evaluation was completed with partner organizations from the four hotspot countries in Quito, Ecuador in March 2019. This exercise assessed in a participatory manner the progress, impacts and lessons learned from CEPF projects.</p>

7. Awarded Grants

Table 9. Awarded and Pipeline Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Strategic Direction 1					
Nature and Culture International	Fostering Community-Based Conservation in Utcubamba Key Biodiversity Area in Peru	Peru	1/1/2019	11/30/2021	\$136,884.29
ONG ACEAA	Updating Cotapata National Park Management Plan emphasizing species conservation in Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2018	11/30/2021	\$101,514.00
Fundacion EcoHabitats	Strengthening of Governance and Conservation Incentives in the Serranía El Pinche Key Biodiversity Area of Colombia	Colombia	12/1/2019	11/30/2020	\$85,000.03
Nature and Culture International	Strengthening Protection of Alrededores de Amaluza Key Biodiversity Area in Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2019	11/30/2020	\$138,356.00
Resguardo Pialapi Pueblo Viejo	Preparation of a Management Plan for the Planada Nature Reserve in the Pialapi Pueblo Indigenous Reserve, Colombia	Colombia	6/1/2017	11/30/2020	\$186,345.99
Conservation International	Participatory Management Planning for Cotacachi - Cayapas Key Biodiversity Area in Ecuador	Ecuador	6/1/2018	10/31/2020	\$166,941.02
Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	Strengthening Indigenous Governance and Livelihood Support in the Chayu Nain Communal Reserve, Peru	Peru	3/1/2020	10/31/2020	\$113,322.00
Corporación Serraniagua	Strengthening a Model for Community Conservation in the Serranía de los Paraguas of Colombia	Colombia	7/1/2016	9/30/2020	\$268,090.00
Fundación EcoCiencia	Actualización de las Prioridades para las ACBs, Corredores y Especies para Ecuador	Ecuador	10/1/2019	9/30/2020	\$31,554.20

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Fundación Ecovivero	Land Restoration and Creation of Private Protected Areas to Promote Connectivity in the Bosque de San Antonio KBA of Colombia	Colombia	7/1/2019	9/30/2020	\$92,299.52
Nature and Culture International	Establecimiento de protección legal de los Bosques Montanos de Carpish del Corredor de Conservación Carpish - Yanachaga, en Perú - Fase II	Peru	7/1/2018	9/30/2020	\$131,597.89
Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja	Amphibian Conservation in the Abra de Zamora Key Biodiversity Area of Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2019	9/30/2020	\$74,774.00
Fundación Ecológica Fenicia Defensa Natural	Strengthening Legal Protection and Connectivity for Paramo del Duende KBA in Colombia – Phase II	Colombia	5/1/2019	8/31/2020	\$118,191.80
Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza - PRONATURALEZA	Protection and Sustainable Development in the Kosñipata Carabaya Key Biodiversity Area of Peru - Phase II	Peru	6/1/2019	8/31/2020	\$65,000.00
Practical Action - Regional Office for Latin America	Strengthening Management and Protection of the San Jose de Lourdes Key Biodiversity Area in Peru to Safeguard Globally Threatened Birds – Phase II	Peru	7/1/2018	7/31/2020	\$144,786.00
Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico	Fostering Altitudinal Connectivity and Conservation in the Cotacachi – Awa Conservation Corridor of Ecuador	Ecuador	8/1/2017	12/31/2019	\$195,328.86
Consejo Regional T'simane MoseTENES Pilon Lajas	Strengthening T'smane MoseTENE Regional Council to Manage Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land in Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2016	8/31/2019	\$136,416.44

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Fundación Ecológica los Colibríes de Altaquer	Preparation of a Participatory Management Plan for Río Ñambí Nature Reserve, Colombia	Colombia	6/1/2017	6/30/2019	\$98,000.00
Nature and Culture International	Securing Legal Protection of Alto Nangaritza Forest Reserve in Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2017	6/30/2019	\$112,045.45
Asociación Civil Armonía	Strengthening Local Capacities to Conserve Polylepis Forests and their Threatened Biodiversity in Madidi And Cotapata National Parks in Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2016	2/28/2019	\$226,427.54
Corporación Ecopar	Strengthening Protection and Improving Management in Shuar Arutam Territory in Cordillera del Cóndor Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2017	2/28/2019	\$142,814.00
Asociacion Peruana para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza - APECO.	Updating the Status of an Endemic Harlequin Frog in Peru	Peru	9/1/2018	1/31/2019	\$29,188.19
Fauna & Flora International	Promoting the Protection of Water Ecosystem Services in San Lorenzo Municipality as a Vehicle to Strengthen Legal Protection and Multisectoral Collaboration to Conserve Awacachi Key Biodiversity Area in Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2017	12/31/2018	\$132,179.73
Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Paceño Tropical	Management Planning and Protection for Biodiversity Conservation and Watershed Management of Cotapata Key Biodiversity Area in Bolivia	Bolivia	6/1/2017	11/30/2018	\$139,175.50
Yunkawasi	Community Forest Conservation in the Northeast Biodiversity Corridor in Peru	Peru	3/1/2017	11/30/2018	\$49,751.24
Fundacion PRODECI	Strengthening Community Management for the Sustainable Development and Conservation of Intag Toisán Key Biodiversity Area of Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2017	9/30/2018	\$104,952.00

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Conservation International	Identifying Conservation Priorities with Local Participation in Cotapata Key Biodiversity Area in Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2017	8/31/2018	\$94,449.00
Consortio Para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregion Andina-Condesan	Strengthening Management and Participatory Planning in Three Key Biodiversity Areas within the Quito Metropolitan District in Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2017	8/31/2018	\$120,452.86
Corporación para la Gestión Ambiental Biodiversa	Multi-Stakeholder Management Planning and Governance Strengthening for the San Antonio Key Biodiversity Area in Colombia	Colombia	7/1/2017	8/31/2018	\$75,000.00
Fundacion EcoHabitats	Management and Species Recovery Planning in the Serranía del Pinche Key Biodiversity Area of Colombia	Colombia	8/1/2017	8/31/2018	\$55,599.00
Corporación Microempresarial Yunguilla CMY	Strengthening Community Management of Yunguilla - Santa Lucia Conservation and Sustainable Use Area in Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2017	6/30/2018	\$44,712.30
Fundación Ecológica Fenicia Defensa Natural	Strengthening Legal Protection and Connectivity for Paramo del Duende KBA in Colombia – Phase I	Colombia	6/1/2017	4/30/2018	\$32,949.43
Nature and Culture International	Establishment of Three Protected Areas in Carpish Montane Forest of Carpish – Yanachaga Conservation Corridor in Peru	Peru	7/1/2016	3/31/2018	\$175,000.00
Asociación de Ecosistemas Andinos	Strengthening Management and Financial Sustainability of Five Protected Areas in the Northeast Corridor of Peru	Peru	7/1/2016	10/31/2017	\$121,657.00
Asociacion Peruana para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza - APECO	Strengthening the Participation of Awajún Indigenous People and Campesinos to Conserve the Colan Mountain Range of Peru	Peru	7/1/2016	10/31/2017	\$159,999.00

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Fundación Trópico	Establishing a Protected Area in Alto y Bajo Calima Key Biodiversity Area in the Cauca Valley of Colombia	Colombia	7/1/2016	10/31/2017	\$143,457.17
Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico	Earthquake Reconstruction Planning for Three Chachi Indigenous Communities in the Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve of Ecuador	Ecuador	1/1/2017	9/30/2017	\$23,000.00
Strategic Direction 2					
Conservation International	Fortalecimiento Institucional del Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Sorata para una Conservación Efectiva de la Biodiversidad y Desarrollo Sostenible en el Municipio en el Area Clave de Biodiversidad Cotapata-Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2020	2/28/2021	\$96,288.10
Fundación Natura Bolivia	Promoting Reciprocal Watershed Agreements for Biodiversity Conservation in 27 communities of the Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata Conservation Corridor of Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2017	5/31/2020	\$170,074.00
Conservation Strategy Fund	Feasibility Assessment of Options for Financing Water Conservation in the Pilón Lajas Key Biodiversity Area, Bolivia	Bolivia	1/1/2019	7/31/2019	\$19,999.03
ONG Asociación Boliviana para la Investigación y Conservación de Ecosistemas Andino Amazónicos "ONG ACEAA"	Conservando Bosques para Proteger el Agua en el Área Protegida Municipal Paramarani, Apolo, Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2018	6/30/2019	\$3,460.20

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
FUNDACIÓN PROFIN	Feasibility Assessment of Opportunities to Increase Local Producer Access to Financing to Support Biodiversity Conservation in Bolivia	Bolivia	11/1/2018	5/31/2019	\$17,775.04
Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza - PRONATURALEZA	Mainstreaming Conservation Strategies into Municipal Planning for the Kosñipata-Carabaya Key Biodiversity Area in Peru	Peru	7/1/2017	8/31/2018	\$131,493.00
Strategic Direction 3					
Wildlife Conservation Society	Building a Regional Strategy to Integrate Environmental and Social Safeguards into Mining Practices in the Tropical Andes Hotspot	Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Peru	7/1/2019	10/31/2020	\$189,445.54
Wildlife Conservation Society	Integrating Environmental Best Practices into Mining Operations in the Madidi - Pilon Lajas – Cotapata Conservation Corridor of Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2018	3/31/2020	\$189,250.66
Wildlife Conservation Society	Capacity Building to Reduce the Impact of Mining in the Polylepis Forests of Apolobamba, Madidi, and Pilon Lajas Protected Areas of Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2016	12/31/2018	\$158,245.09
Fundación EcoCiencia	Mitigating Pressure on Natural Resources and Biodiversity in Earthquake Reconstruction in Muisne, Ecuador	Ecuador	2/1/2017	6/30/2018	\$77,000.00
Strategic Direction 4					
Asociación Civil Armonía	Boosting local economies and biodiversity conservation through bird-based tourism development	Bolivia	3/1/2020	11/30/2021	\$47,465.44

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Ayuda para la Vida Silvestre Amenazada Sociedad Zoológica de Francfort Perú (AVISA SZF PERU)	Desarrollo de una Estrategia para el fortalecimiento de Iniciativas de Turismo Sostenible en la zona Oeste del ACB Kosñipata-Carabaya, Perú.	Peru	7/1/2016	6/30/2017	\$72,784.74
Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ecología	Conserving Cotapata National Park by Promoting the Chasquimaraton Pre-Colombian Trail in Bolivia	Bolivia	6/1/2016	8/31/2017	\$60,000.00
Asociación para el Estudio y Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas en Colombia	Planning the Paraguas - Munchique Conservation Corridor Birding Trail in Colombia – Phase I	Colombia	7/1/2016	9/30/2017	\$74,746.26
Ayuda para la Vida Silvestre Amenazada Sociedad Zoológica de Francfort Perú (AVISA SZF PERU)	Promoting Nature-Based Tourism in Kosñipata - Carabaya Key Biodiversity Area of Peru	Peru	7/1/2017	6/30/2018	\$92,234.00
Fundación Trópico	Promoting EcoTourism and Agrobiodiversity in Alto Calima and Páramo del Duende, Colombia	Colombia	4/1/2019	7/31/2020	\$70,326.88
Mindo Cloudforest Foundation	Launching an Online Application to Finance Conservation in Four Key Biodiversity Areas, Northwest Pichincha Corridor, Ecuador	Ecuador	11/1/2019	10/31/2020	\$48,671.60
Asociación para el Estudio y Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas en Colombia	Implementing Colombia's Western Andes Birding Trail: Conservation and Community Development Opportunity	Colombia	7/1/2018	10/31/2020	\$117,882.70
Fundacion Codespa	Promoting Ecotourism along the Pre-Columbian Road of Bosque Polylepis de Taquesi Key Biodiversity Area in Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2019	10/31/2020	\$101,939.20

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Strategic Direction 5					
Asociación Civil Armonía	Preparing Action Plans and Awareness Building for Endangered Birds in the Madidi – Pilon Lajas – Cotapata Corridor of Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2019	10/31/2020	\$113,188.00
Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ecología	Elaboración de un Plan de Acción para la Conservación de Anfibios Detonantes en el Area Clave de Biodiversidad Pilón Lajas, Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2020	3/31/2021	\$51,127.32
Fundación Jambatu	Promoviendo la conservación de anfibios en los Andes Tropicales del Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2019	11/30/2020	\$138,375.20
Aves y Conservación - BirdLife en Ecuador	Participatory Conservation of the Critically Endangered Black-breasted Puffleg in the Key Biodiversity Areas of Mindo (Pichincha Volcano) and Intag-Toisán in Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2018	10/31/2020	\$95,176.44
Fundación Ecológica los Colibríes de Altaquer	Construcción Participativa de Planes de Manejo de Aves y Anfibios Amenazados en el Corredor Cotacachi-Awá, Colombia	Colombia	7/1/2019	10/31/2020	\$95,570.00
Yunkawasi	Development of a Regional Action Plan of Lagothrix (Oreonax) flavicauda "Yellow-Tailed Monkey" and Aotus miconax "Night monkey" in Amazonas Region of Peru	Peru	8/15/2019	9/30/2020	\$32,003.06
Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico	Protecting Globally Threatened Birds and Amphibians Through Participatory Monitoring and Conservation Planning in the Cotacachi-Awá Corridor in Ecuador	Ecuador	6/1/2019	9/30/2020	\$79,700.00

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Assessing the Risk of Extinction of Plants and Updating Key Biodiversity Areas in the Tropical Andes	Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Peru	7/1/2017	9/30/2020	\$249,955.00
Asociación para el Estudio y Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas en Colombia	Conserving Four Globally Endangered Birds of the Paraguas-Munchique Conservation Corridor of Colombia, Phase II	Colombia	7/1/2018	8/31/2020	\$108,100.38
Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza - PRONATURALEZA	Conservation State Assessment of Endemic and Endangered Birds in Carpish Key Biodiversity Area, Perur	Peru	3/15/2019	10/31/2019	\$19,900.00
Corporación para la Gestión Ambiental Biodiversa	Diseño de Plan de Monitoreo Participativo de la Rana Duende de Ruizi, Strabomantis Ruizi	Colombia	3/12/2019	10/31/2019	\$19,912.48
Asociación para el Estudio y Conservación de las Aves Acuáticas en Colombia	Constructing Participatory Conservation Plans for Four Globally Threatened Species in the Paraguas – Munchique Conservation Corridor of the Tropical Andes in Colombia	Colombia	7/1/2016	6/30/2018	\$92,191.36
Practical Action - Regional Office for Latin America	Conservation Assessment and Planning to Safeguard Globally Threatened Birds in San José de Lourdes Key Biodiversity Area of Peru	Peru	7/1/2017	11/30/2017	\$25,443.74
Centro de Estudios en Biología Teórica y Aplicada	Assessing the Status of the Endemic Amphibian <i>P. bisignatus</i> in Cotapata and Coroico Key Biodiversity Areas of Bolivia	Bolivia	8/1/2016	5/31/2017	\$25,652.83
Strategic Direction 6					
Soluciones Ambientales BYOS Cía. Ltda	Fortalecimiento de Capacidades Donatarios CEPF AT	Ecuador	5/15/2020	11/30/2020	\$49,731.00

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Corporación Ecopar	Fortalecimiento de Capacidades del Consejo de Gobierno del Pueblo Shuar Arutam (PSHA)	Ecuador	11/1/2018	12/9/2019	\$20,000.00
ONG ACEAA	Capacity building in Communication for Biodiversity Conservation in the Madidi-Pilón Lajas-Cotapata Conservation Corridor of Bolivia	Bolivia	2/1/2020	11/30/2021	\$74,433.00
Centro Awá Pambilar	Fortalecimiento de la Gobernanza y Capacidades de Gestión Local para la Conservación en el Territorio de 6 centros Awá en la ACB ECU70	Ecuador	7/23/2019	10/31/2020	\$30,515.24
Fundación Ecológica Arcoiris	Strengthening capacities of civil society organizations for participatory management of the connectivity corridor in Southern Alto Nangaritza Protected Forest (ECU 9)	Ecuador	1/2/2020	7/31/2020	\$22,492.00
Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental - SPDA	Strengthening Community and Private Conservation in the Northeast Conservation Corridor of Peru	Peru	7/1/2016	6/30/2018	\$153,435.00
Strategic Direction 7					
Fundacion para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas de Bolivia	Tropical Andes Regional Implementation Team	Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Peru	7/1/2015	6/30/2020	\$710,098.98
Fondo Patrimonio Natural	CEPF Regional Implementation Team in the Tropical Andes Hotspot – Colombia and Bolivia	Bolivia; Colombia	10/1/2018	2/28/2021	\$322,903.52
Profonanpe	CEPF Regional Implementation Team in the Tropical Andes Hotspot – Peru	Peru	10/1/2018	2/28/2021	\$300,583.36
Fundacion Internacional para la Promocion del Desarrollo Sustentable	CEPF Regional Implementation Team in the Tropical Andes Hotspot – Ecuador	Ecuador	10/1/2018	2/28/2021	\$173,945.99

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA)					