

Annual Portfolio Overview

Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot

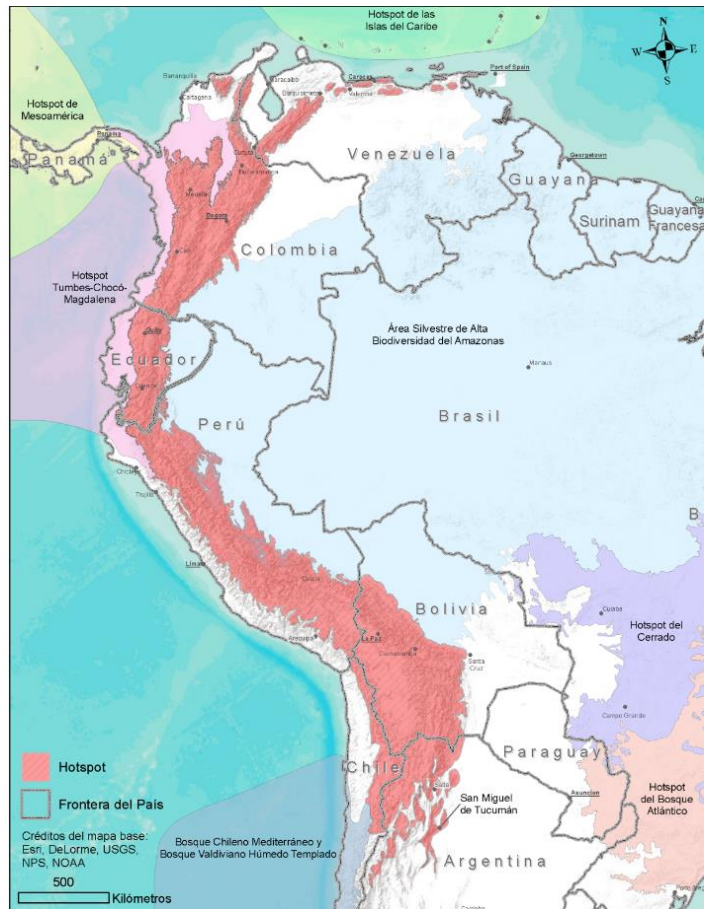
July 2016 to June 2017

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 2016 to 30 June 2017.

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 FY17, an alliance of four Andean-based organizations served as the Tropical Andes regional implementation team (RIT):

- **Foundation for the Development of the National System of Protected Areas (FUNDESNAPE)**. A private Bolivian foundation serving as an environmental fund to support the national protected area system. FUNDESNAPE serves as the lead organization of the consortium and fulfills RIT functions in Bolivia.
- **Natural Heritage Biodiversity Fund and Protected Area 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.
- **Fund for the Promotion of Peru's Natural Protected Areas (PROFONANPE)**. Based in Lima, PROFONANPE hosts Peru's environmental trust fund. It is dedicated to fostering synergies with public and private institutions, civil society organizations, and international organizations to strengthen communities and nature conservation throughout Peru.
- **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 the information on portfolio conservation impacts; conduct donor outreach; and support communications on the portfolio. Responsibilities for the hotspot-wide RIT functions that include communications and financial management are centralized under FUNDESNAPE. FUNDESNAPE has entered into individual sub-grants with Patrimonio Natural, FFLA, and PROFONANPE.

The RIT is comprised of 12 staff listed in Table 2 who work between 25% and 100% of their time on RIT functions. Country programs in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru are led by a RIT Coordinator with experience in project management and conservation, with support from either an administrative officer or financial specialists.

Table 2. RIT Personnel

Location	Name	Position/Role
Bolivia/ La Paz	Ingrid Oetting	RIT Manager
Bolivia/ La Paz	Ernesto Aramayo	RIT Finance Director
Bolivia/ La Paz	Jorge Mariaca	National RIT Coordinator - Bolivia
Bolivia/ La Paz	Marcel Cabezas	RIT Monitoring
Bolivia/ La Paz	Olga Flores	RIT Administrative Assistant
Bolivia/ La Paz	Maria Jose Cabrera	RIT Communications
Colombia/Bogotá	Paula Alejandra Ardila	Administrative Officer
Colombia/Bogotá	Mónica Orjuela Vásquez	National RIT Coordinator – Colombia
Ecuador/Quito	Juan Carlos González	National RIT Coordinator – Ecuador
Ecuador/Quito	Christian López	Financial Specialist
Peru/Lima	Odile Sanchez De la Cruz	National RIT Coordinator – Peru
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 six calls for proposals in FY16 and FY17 to solicit letters of inquiry (LOIs), as listed in Table 3. 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. The release of the call for proposals for Ecuador coincided with CEPF securing the formal endorsement of the Ecuadorian focal point of the GEF, sent to CEPF on 16 July 2016.

Table 3. Tropical Andes Calls for Proposals, 2015 - 2017

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, Perú	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, Perú, regional	48	25
6	25 October 2016	29 November 2016	Ecuador	27	12
TOTAL				196	52

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 4, CEPF approved 36 grants by the end of FY17, covering one RIT grant and 35 large grants, with several pipeline grants from calls 5 and 6 to be signed in the next fiscal year. The RIT did not approve any small grants during the reporting period, as it focused on developing and receiving final approval of the small grant template.

Table 4. Tropical Andes Approved Grants by Country, October 2015 – June 2017

Country	Large Grants	Small Grants	RIT Grants	Total
Bolivia	7	-	-	7
Colombia	9	-	-	9
Ecuador	9	-	-	9
Peru	9	-	-	9
Multi-country	1	-	1	2
Total	35	0	1	36

By the end of FY17, CEPF awarded \$4.8 million in grant funding across seven strategic directions, equaling 48% of the total spending authority for the portfolio, as presented in Table 5. Section 5 of this report provides supplemental figures on CEPF grant-making. Seventy-seven percent of awarded funds has been channeled to local and national organizations, while 23% have been awarded to international organizations that have longstanding programs in the hotspot. Funding across the four countries has been relatively evenly distributed, with grants totaling \$915,991 at the low end in Bolivia, and with grants totaling \$1,022,025 at the high end for Colombia.

Funding has been greatest for grants dedicated to the conservation of KBAs under Strategic Direction 1, at \$2.4 million, followed by grants for mainstreaming biodiversity under Strategic Direction 2 at \$578,404, and species conservation under Strategic Direction 5 at \$448,539. While strengthening capacities of civil society under Strategic Direction 6 had the lowest obligation to date, totaling \$153,435, Strategic Directions 3 and 4 dedicated to mitigate threats to biodiversity and engage the private sector in conservation also had lower obligations relative to strategic directions 1 and 2. Furthermore, several proposals are in the pipeline for funding for these strategic directions.

Table 5. Granting by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction	Active Grants	Closed Grants	Total Obligations	Ecosystem Profile Allocation
1. KBAs strengthening	\$2,406,564	\$0	\$2,406,564	\$3,500,000
2. Mainstreaming biodiversity	\$578,404	\$0	\$578,404	\$1,100,000
3. Threats mitigation	\$235,245	\$0	\$235,245	\$750,000
4. Private sector	\$226,980	\$72,785	\$299,765	\$1,150,000
5. Species conservation	\$422,886	\$25,653	\$448,539	\$1,000,000
6. Civil society strengthening	\$153,435	\$0	\$153,435	\$1,000,000
7. Regional implementation team	\$710,099	\$0	\$710,099	\$1,500,000
Total	\$4,733,614	\$98,438	\$4,832,051	\$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, creating significant demand for funding for site-based conservation.

- 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. As a result, several projects have made important contributions to this goal under grants that draw funding from other strategic directions.
- 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.

2. Performance of CEPF Investment

1. Assessment

The RIT and CEPF Secretariat dedicated their attention in FY17 to mobilizing local civil society in all four countries to build the portfolio through the approval of strategically aligned grants. Grant making in Ecuador portfolio only start in July 2016 with the selection of FFLA as the RIT partner in that country, once CEPF secured the endorsement of the Ecuador GEF focal point. Fortunately, grant-making in Ecuador proceeded rapidly in the fiscal year and funding levels in that country were comparable to the other three priority countries in the portfolio by the end of the reporting period. Progress on grant making for small grants was delayed, as the RIT sought to prepare and receive approval on the small grant template for the hotspot.

CEPF obtains impact data from its grants through the final completion report, after a project has closed. Because no grants formally closed in FY17, this APO has no results to report. Several grants are expected to close in FY18, which will allow for the presentation of results.

2. Portfolio Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction

In future annual portfolio overviews, this section will provide highlights on grantee activities that contribute to strategic directions per the ecosystem profile.

3. Collaboration with CEPF's donors and other funders

The CEPF team conducted outreach to CEPF donors working in the hotspot to explore opportunities to coordinate and collaborate on CEPF priorities. CEPF worked with the RIT to meet with representatives of the World Bank, the European Union, the GEF, the French Development Agency and Government of Japan.

Of particular note is close coordination between the Colombia RIT 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 have co-funded projects in several KBAs of Colombia, 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.

Conclusion

The Tropical Andes portfolio ends FY17 with a growing portfolio of large grants to local organizations that are strategically aligned with CEPF's conservation objectives and that show good promise of making a meaningful contribution to conservation in the hotspot. CEPF secured all GEF focal point endorsements for all focal countries in the fiscal year. Key systems and procedures are now in place for large grant-making, and RIT attention is being devoted to completing the small grant template to permit small grants to proceed forward. Relationships with CEPF donors are being solidified, while a new relationship with the Colombia GEF Small Grants Programme is being forged.

4. Summary Figures

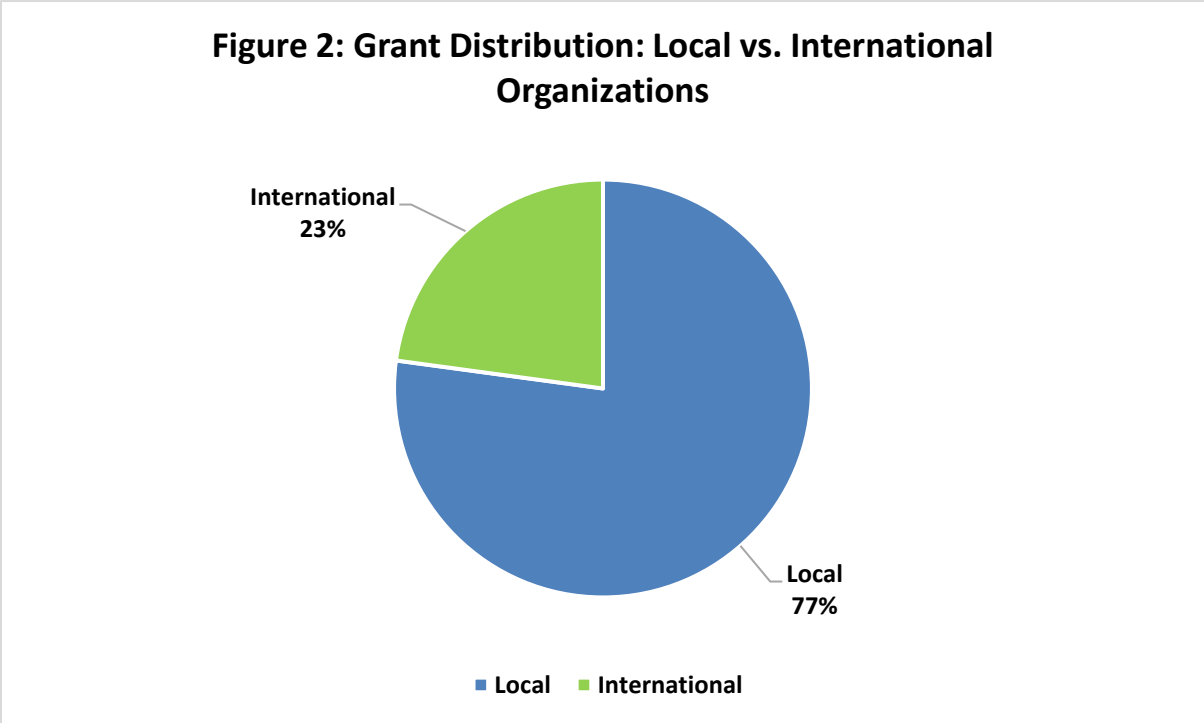
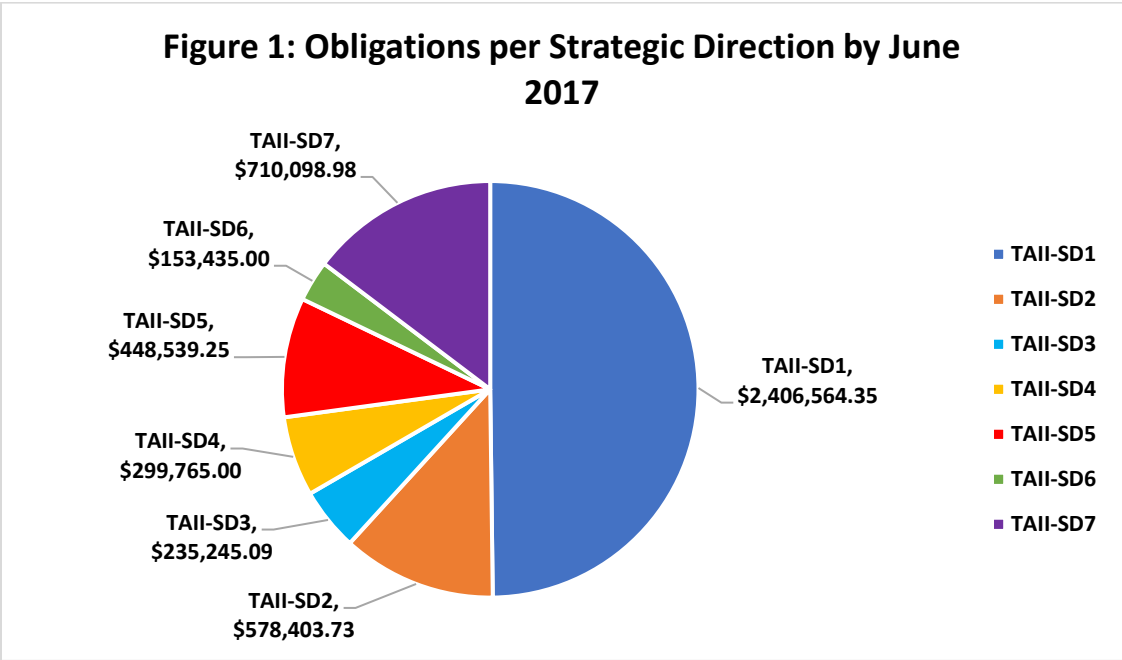
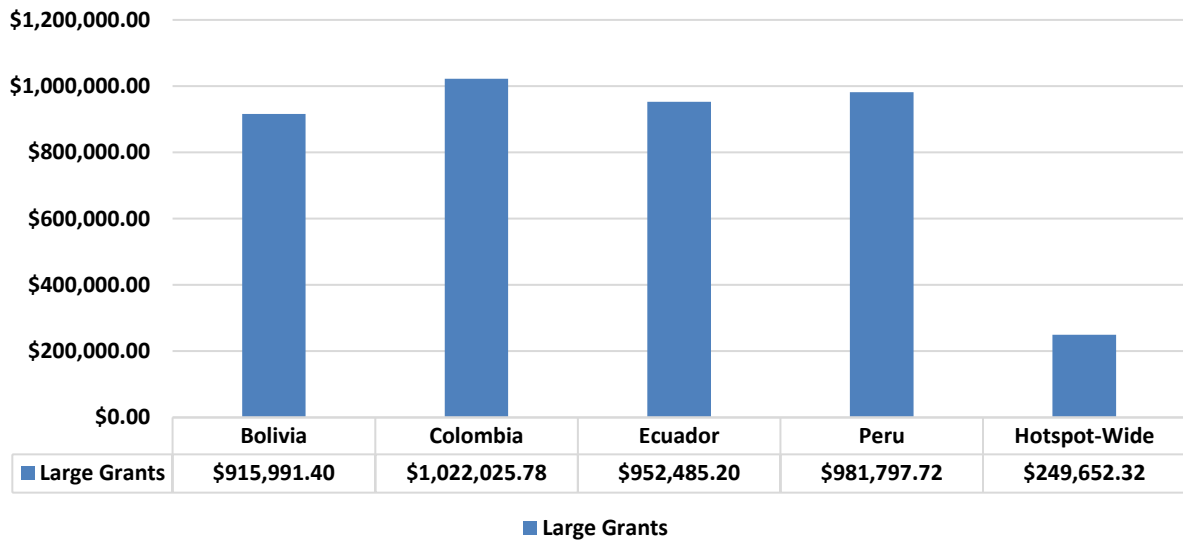


Figure 3: Distribution of Grant Funding per Country



Annex 1: Contracted Grants – October 2015 to June 2017

Organization	Title	Country	Start Date (M/D/Y)	End Date (M/D/Y)	Amount (US\$)
Strategic Direction 1					
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	\$226,428
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
Consejo Regional T'simane Mosetenes Pilon Lajas	Strengthening T'simane Mosetenes Regional Council to Manage Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Land in Bolivia	Bolivia	7/1/2016	8/31/2019	\$136,416
CONSORCIO 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	\$120,453
Corporacion Ecopar	Strengthening Protection and Improving Management in Shuar Arutam Territory in Cordillera del Cóndor Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2017	2/28/2019	\$142,814

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
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
Corporación Serraniagua	Strengthening a Model for Community Conservation in the Serrania de los Paraguas of Colombia	Colombia	7/1/2016	9/30/2020	\$268,090
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
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
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	\$195,329
FUNDACION PRODECI	Strengthening Community Management for the Sustainable Development	Ecuador	7/1/2017	9/30/2018	\$104,952

	and Conservation of Intag Toisan Key Biodiversity Area of Ecuador				
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
Mancomunidad de Municipios del Norte Pazeño 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
Nature and Culture International - Ecuador	Securing Legal Protection of Alto Nangaritza Forest Reserve in Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2017	6/30/2019	\$112,045
Nature and Culture International - Peru	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
Resguardo Pialapí 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	\$181,993
Yunkawasi	Community Forest Conservation in the Northeast Biodiversity Corridor in Peru	Peru	3/1/2017	11/30/2018	\$49,751
Strategic Direction 2					
Asociación de Ecosistemas Andinos	Strengthening Management and Financial Sustainability of Five Protected	Peru	7/1/2016	10/31/2017	\$121,657

	Areas in the Northeast Corridor of Peru				
Fauna & Flora International - HQ	Promoting the protection of water ecosystem services in San Lorenzo Municipality as a Vehicle to Strengthen Legal Protection and Multisectorial Collaboration to Conserve Awacachi Key Biodiversity Area in Ecuador	Ecuador	7/1/2017	12/31/2018	\$132,180
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
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
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
Strategic Direction 3					

Fundación EcoCiencia	Mitigating Pressure on Natural Resources and Biodiversity in Earthquake Reconstruction in Muisne, Ecuador	Ecuador	2/1/2017	6/30/2018	\$77,000
Wildlife Conservation Society - Bolivia	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
Strategic Direction 4					
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
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	\$72,785
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
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
Strategic Direction 5					

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
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	\$25,653
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
International Union for Conservation of Nature - USA	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	\$249,652
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	\$25,444
Strategic Direction 6					
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

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	\$710,099

Annex II –Update on Progress towards the Goals in the Logical Framework, FY2017

In FY2017, CEPF approved one grant for the Regional Implementation Team and 35 large grants. This section documents advancement in achieving portfolio-level targets.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities	36 KBAs covering 3,399,016 hectares have new or strengthened protection and management. (G4)	CEPF awarded 18 grants to strengthen management of priority KBAs in all four priority countries. Given the recent approval of most grants, achievement of results are in progress and will be reported in future annual reports.
	Subnational governments in seven corridors adopt and implement key tools for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into their land-use and development planning. (G13)	CEPF grants are supporting 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) to meet this target.
	Eight indigenous and/or Afro-descendent territories and their communities under improved land management and governance. (G10)	CEPF grants are working to strengthen 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).
	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)	CEPF grants are working 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.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
	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)	32 civil society organizations (28 local and national NGOs and four international NGOs) participate directly and benefit from CEPF support.
	At least three private sector businesses mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on infrastructure, mining and agriculture.	CEPF awarded one grants to integrate improved environmental practices in the KBAs related to mining, targeting mining in protected areas in Bolivia.
	Conservation attention focused on at least 25 globally endangered species to improve their threat status.(G2)	CEPF awarded four grants to directly support conservation actions on threatened species, although many grants under strategic direction 1 support species-level conservation as well.
	Three financing mechanisms or programs integrate biodiversity conservation and priority KBAs into their programming.(G14)	Two grants are seeking to support innovative financing mechanisms, in Colombia and Bolivia.
	The Tropical Andes ecosystem profile influences and complements other donors' investment strategies.	Given the recent approval of most grants, achievement of results are in progress and will be reported in future annual reports.

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>CEPF awarded 18 grants to strengthen management of priority KBAs in all four priority countries. Given the recent approval of most grants, achievement of results are in progress and will be reported in future annual reports.</p>
	<p>At least 15% of the 32 partially or unprotected KBAs under strengthened legal protection, totaling 220,000 hectares. (G5)</p>	<p>CEPF awarded six grants to improve protection of priority KBAs in three priority countries. Given the recent approval of most grants, achievement of results are in progress and will be reported in future annual reports.</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>CEPF awarded 18 grants to strengthen management of priority KBAs in all four priority countries. Given the recent approval of most grants, achievement of results are in progress and will be reported in future annual reports.</p>
	<p>At least 75% of local communities targeted by site-based incentive projects show tangible well-being benefits.(G10)</p>	<p>CEPF awarded 18 projects to benefit local communities in Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia, including in indigenous territories. Given the recent approval of most grants, achievement of results are in progress and will be reported in future annual reports.</p>
	<p>Conservation incentives (ecotourism, sustainable coffee, payments for ecosystem services, conservation agreements, etc.) demonstrated for at least 100,000 hectares. (G8)</p>	<p>CEPF awarded ten to improve management of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management through ecotourism, sustainable coffee and cocoa, ecosystem services compensation.</p>
	<p>Climate change resilience integrated into 100% of management plans developed.</p>	<p>CEPF awarded three grants to integrate climate change resilience into management plans.</p>

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
<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>CEPF awarded five grants to support subnational governments to incorporate biodiversity conservation in policy development (laws, guidelines and regulations).</p>
	<p>Climate change resilience integrated into 100% of sub-national landscape plans developed.</p>	<p>Resilience to climate change has not been included in any of the subnational landscape plans developed to date.</p>
	<p>Seven subnational public agencies (one per corridor) demonstrate improved capacity to integrate biodiversity conservation into their operations and policies.</p>	<p>CEPF awarded five grants that seek to incorporate biodiversity conservation in subnational public institutions.</p>
	<p>Seven subnational governments increase their budgets to cover conservation priorities.</p>	<p>CEPF awarded five grants that show promise of having local government increase their budgets to cover conservation priorities.</p>
<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>	<p>Three mining and infrastructure or development projects for which civil society organizations are able to prevent or mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>CEPF awarded one grants to integrate improved environmental practices in the KBAs related to mining, targeting mining in protected areas in Bolivia.</p>
	<p>Mechanisms are instituted for three infrastructure projects to monitor their impacts after their construction to ensure their future attention to prevention of undesirable impacts.</p>	<p>CEPF did not receive proposals focusing on infrastructure projects in this investment phase.</p>

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
<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>	<p>Private sector enterprises in ten priority KBAs provide income to local communities from biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>CEPF awarded four grants to deliver tangible economic contribution of a private sector company to a local biodiversity conservation community.</p>
	<p>Three businesses and/or their associations influenced to better incorporate biodiversity objectives into their practices.</p>	<p>CEPF has not received a suitable proposal related to scaling up of demonstration projects.</p>
	<p>Three private sector demonstration projects are scaled up in support of biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>CEPF has not received a suitable proposal related to scaling up of demonstration projects.</p>
<p>Outcome 5. Safeguard globally threatened species</p>	<p>Ten species and/or taxonomic group conservation plans developed, implemented, and funded in collaboration with government, donors, and the private sector.</p>	<p>CEPF awarded four grants to support the development and implementation of species conservation plans.</p>
	<p>Conservation attention focused on at least 25 globally endangered species to improve their threat status.(G2)</p>	<p>CEPF awarded four grants to directly support conservation actions on threatened species, although many grants under strategic direction 1 support species-level conservation as well.</p>
	<p>Hotspot-wide Red List conducted for at least three plant groups to help assess the health of representative Andean habitat.</p>	<p>CEPF awarded one grants to support the Red List assessment of more than 400 plant species found in the hotspot in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.</p>

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
	KBA analysis updated to integrate new Red Listing data for reptiles, plants and freshwater species to ensure more comprehensive taxonomic coverage.	CEPF awarded one grants to identify new KBAs and AZE sites for plants and reptiles for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.
	Strategy to address sampling/inventory gaps developed, adopted, and implemented by the conservation community, government, and donors.	No grants have been awarded to achieve this target.
Outcome 6. Strengthen civil society capacity, stakeholder alliances and communications to achieve CEPF conservation outcomes, focusing on indigenous, Afro-descendent and mestizo groups.	At least 50 NGOs and civil society organizations, including at least 45 in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile.(G20)	CEPF funding to most local civil society organizations supports the strengthening of their institutional capacity.
	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)	Many grants support throughout all strategic directions support partnerships and alliance strengthening.
	Five innovative financing mechanisms demonstrated for civil society sustainable funding. (G14)	CEPF awarded two grants to support innovative financing mechanisms.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS
	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.	No grants awarded to date to strengthen environmental reporting in local media outlets.
	One communication mechanisms created and functioning to share information among CSOs throughout the hotspot.(G22)	No grants awarded to date to support a communications mechanism to share information among CSOs.
Outcome 7. A Regional Implementation Team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Tropical Andes Hotspot	At least 50 civil society organizations, including at least 40 domestic organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.(G2)	CEPF awarded 36 grants to 32 civil society organizations that are actively involved in ecosystem profile-oriented conservation actions, of which 28 are local or national organizations and 4 are international organizations.
	At least 30 civil society organizations supported by CEPF secure follow-up funding to promote the sustainability of their CEPF grants.	Due to the early nature of implementation of CEPF grant making in the Tropical Andes, CEPF has not results to report for this target.
	At least 2 participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.	No assessments were scheduled for the reporting period.