

Critical Ecosystem Profile for the Tropical Andes - engaging civil society to conserve a biodiversity hotspot

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empower civil society to protect the most critical ecosystems



CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND





Biodiversity	Human well-being	Civil society
CEPF works to protect the Earth's most biologically rich yet threatened areas	CEPF grants improve human well-being by assisting people to benefit from the ecosystems they depend on	CEPF enables civil society to participate in and influence the conservation of critical ecosystems



Active

- Caribbean (\$6.9 M 2010 – 2015)

Re-investment

- Tropical Andes

Just approved

- Cerrado

NatureServe
The Conservation Science Authority

EcoDecisión
Inversión en la naturaleza

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Species Diversity and Endemism

Taxonomic Group	Species	Endemic Species	Percent Endemism	IUCN Red List – global assessed (2013)	IUCN Red List Range restricted, non-threatened
Plants	~30,000	~15,000	50	Not yet assessed	
Mammals	570	75	13	84	67
Birds	1,724	579	34	203	234
Reptiles	610	275	45	19 (incompletely assessed)	38
Amphibians	981	673	69	492	547
Freshwater Fishes	380	131	34	Not yet assessed	
Total	~34,265	~16,733		798	886

Inter-Andean Valleys – Cultural Heritage

Ecosystem Service	Beneficiaries	Relative Importance
Provisioning		
Water (drinking, irrigation, navigation, industrial use, energy generation)	All residents of the hotspot and downstream drainages	Highly significant in hotspot and throughout drainages in northern and central South America including the Orinoco and Amazon River Basins
Food (bushmeat, wild plants)	Rural and indigenous communities and some urban areas	Locally important especially for indigenous groups
Crop wild relatives	All humankind	Globally significant
Medicinal plants and animals	Rural and indigenous communities and some urban areas	Locally important throughout hotspot
Pasturage	Rural communities and the national and international consumers of meat and textiles produced	Significant in higher elevation grassland ecosystems throughout hotspot
Firewood	Rural and indigenous communities	Locally important throughout forested areas of hotspot
Timber	Rural communities	Locally important throughout forested areas of hotspot
Regulating		
Sediment retention	All communities and cities within hotspot	Significant throughout hotspot
Down-slope safety	Most communities and cities within hotspot	Significant throughout hotspot
Carbon storage	All humankind	Globally significant
Climate regulation	All residents of the hotspot	Significant throughout hotspot
Supporting		
Photosynthesis, pollination, soil formation	All residents of the hotspot	Significant throughout hotspot
Waste disposal	All residents of the hotspot and downstream drainages	Significant in hotspot and throughout drainages
Cultural		
Ecotourism opportunities	Local, national, and international tour operators and tourism infrastructure support staff	Locally important throughout hotspot
Scenic beauty and spiritual value	All humankind	Globally significant

Accelerating Landscape Change

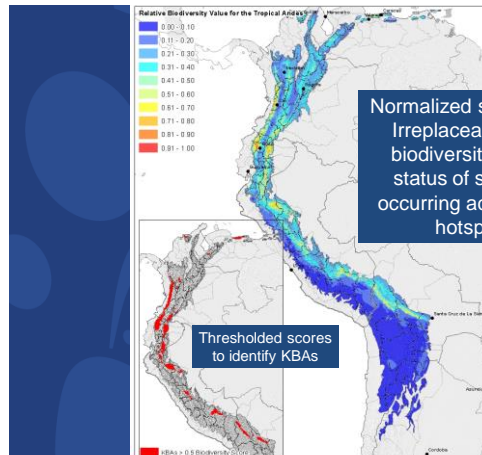


Important Bird Areas & Alliance for Zero Extinction sites



Key Biodiversity Areas

Criterion	Provisional thresholds for triggering Key Biodiversity Area status
Extinction Risk	Inferred regular presence of:
Regular occurrence of a globally threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List) at the site	Critically Endangered (CR) species Endangered (EN) species Vulnerable (VU) species
Range Restriction	Inferred presence & sufficient extent of:
Site holds >5% of a species' global population at any stage of the species' lifecycle	a) Restricted-range species b) Globally significant congregations



Normalized scores for Irreplaceability of biodiversity using status of species occurring across the hotspot

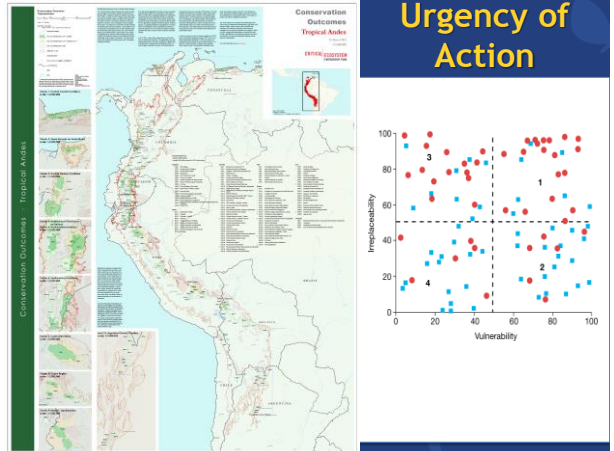
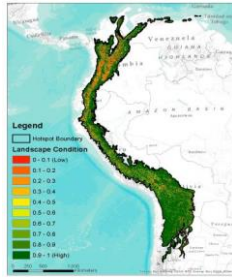
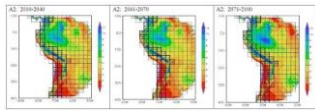
Site-Based Threat

Site-Based Threat Index

- Combines land cover maps: road size/type, land cover/conversion, mines, etc.
- Models footprint effects, adds distance-decay function

Climate Change Vulnerability

- Major Andean landscapes, scored as Highly Vulnerable, Moderately Vulnerable, Somewhat Vulnerable



Stakeholder Consultation Workshops



Defining the Investment Niche

Criteria	Conditions for CEPF Investment
Biological Priority	KBA is ranked as a high priority for species vulnerability and irreplaceability to prevent species extinction.
Degree of Threat	Threats pose an existential risk in the short-to-medium-term to those habitats and ecosystem services vital to priority species and local people. KBA has a critical need for CEPF funds based on existing and prospective funding streams.
Funding Need	Given its existing management capacity, KBA has a critical need for management improvements that have a reasonably good chance of ameliorating key threats.
Civil Society Capacity	Opportunities exist to support and strengthen civil society groups working in or near a priority KBA, to position them as effective stewards and champions of the KBA and its priority species.
Operational feasibility	CEPF can operate effectively and efficiently in the KBA, without such obstacles as long-term insecurity or legal prohibitions to undermine success.
Large-Landscape Opportunity	KBA offers an important opportunity to address conservation needs of the large landscapes present in the Tropical Andes,

Strategic Directions in the Tropical Andes Hotspot

- Institutionalize and leverage support and financing for safeguarding globally threatened species
- Improve protection and management of 28 priority KBAs
- Integrate biodiversity conservation into development planning, policy, and implementation in seven conservation corridors and at the national, local and sectoral level
- Promote adoption of best practices for biodiversity in mining and infrastructure policy, planning, and implementation

Support for Engagement by Civil Society

Strategic Directions	Investment Priorities
6. Support robust civil society capacity and engagement with multiple stakeholders to strengthen biodiversity conservation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support efforts to build and strengthen the institutional capacity of civil society organizations to undertake conservation initiatives and actions in priority KBAs and corridors. 2. Enable local and regional networking, learning and best-practice sharing approaches to strengthen stakeholder involvement in biodiversity conservation within priority corridors.
7. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operationalize and coordinate CEPF's grant-making processes and procedures to ensure effective implementation of CEPF's strategy throughout the hotspot. 2. Build a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and political boundaries toward achieving the shared conservation goals described in the ecosystem profile.



thank you

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