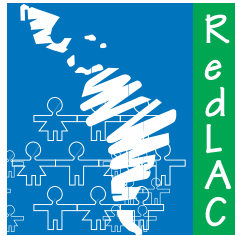


Measuring the Impact of Environmental Funds on Biodiversity





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**Perspectives from the Latin America and
Caribbean Network of Environmental
Funds**

May 2008



Largo do Ibam, 01/ 6º andar Humaitá
Rio de Janeiro - RJ - Brasil - CEP: 22271 070
Tel 55 (21) 2123 5300 - Fax 55 (21) 2123 5354

Technical Data Sheet

Writers (in alphabetical order):

Alberto Galán	Patrimonio Natural (Colombia)
Camila Monteiro	Funbio (Brazil)
Carlos Hernández	Profonanpe (Peru)
Daniela Lerda Klohck	Funbio (Brazil)
Humberto Cabrera	Profonanpe (Peru)
Jorge Ordóñez	FCG (Guatemala)
José Santamaría	Fundación Natura (Panama)
María Elena Santana	El Fondo (Colombia)
Pedro Leitão	Funbio (Brazil)
Samuel Sangüeza	FAN (Ecuador)

With collaboration from Xiomara Izurieta, consultant

The Mission of RedLAC:

To promote the interrelation and strengthening of Environmental Funds in Latin America and the Caribbean through a system of continuous learning in an effort to conserve the region's natural heritage and promote sustainable development.

www.redlac.org

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Environmental Funds have played an important role in biodiversity conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean for over 10 years. During this time, they have been recognized for their contribution of economic resources and for their technical capacity in support of conservation processes, especially those related to protected areas management.

Different evaluations of Environmental Funds have confirmed their performance in fund-raising and in managing investments under clear criteria of profitability and security. Nevertheless, the impact of their activities on biodiversity conservation still needs to be evaluated.

Among the strategic objectives of the Network of Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Funds (RedLAC) is the commitment to strengthen the capacity of its members and to provide opportunities for exchanging experiences and best practices to serve as benchmarks for the Network as well as for other Funds in other parts of the world.

Faced with a tangible lack of resources in the region, resources which are needed to advance compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CDB), as well as other international conservation protocols, RedLAC not only needs to identify innovative sources of funding, but also to develop systems that allow for assessing the impact of funding activities on biodiversity conservation.

Along these lines, RedLAC, with the support of the National Environmental Fund of Ecuador (FAN), organized the International Workshop Assessing the Impact of Environmental Funds on Biodiversity Conservation, in Quito, on April 2 and 3, 2008. This document is the result of discussions and the joint reflections of participants at that forum, regarding how to measure the impact of Environmental Funds on conservation. The document includes three case studies that help illustrate some of the experiences of different Funds regarding impact monitoring.

The workshop's most significant results can be summarized as follows:

1. Environmental Funds recognize the importance of measuring the contribution of their activities to biodiversity conservation. At the same time they acknowledge that there are limits to the results that can be attributed to their funding activities alone, given the presence of other actors in project areas, limits to financing and trained evaluation personnel, the lack of appropriate methodologies to carry out impact evaluations, and issues related to the temporality of effects that can be considered as being the result of Fund's funding cycles.—impact results are, in many cases, considered to take place long after direct Fund's investments have ceased.
2. Environmental Funds do not implement conservation projects directly; they work as intermediaries through implementing agencies. In this way, the burden of measuring impacts on biodiversity should not fall onto Funds, but rather Funds should work through grant beneficiaries to strengthen their capacity to measure impacts.
3. The Funds also recognize that the relationship between the activities they finance (many of which relate to basic management and management effectiveness) and biodiversity conservation is not always linear. It is possible to advance towards measuring impacts on conservation, by monitoring other key performance indicators, such as those that measure programmatic and financial results – elements that are already monitored by Funds.
4. RedLAC has defined a number of indicators for monitoring biodiversity impacts according to their experience – which can be found at the end of this document.. Impact measurement is viewed by Funds as a key element to improve funding strategies, which can serve to support the strategic flow of new investments in conserving the region's rich biodiversity.

Introduction

Environmental Funds “are not simply financial mechanisms, but must be viewed as institutions that have several roles to play in addition to channeling funds. These include acting as key players in the development of national conservation strategies, as technical experts who can work with public and private agencies to develop agile and effective management approaches and, in some countries, as capacity-builders and nurturers of an emerging group of non-governmental organizations involved in biodiversity conservation.”

Global Environment Facility. Evaluation of Experience with Conservation Trust Funds. 1999.

Environmental Funds (EFs) “... have been capable of providing long-term financing for the conservation of biodiversity in a transparent, flexible and effective manner.” EFs “...have also had the effect of strengthening the management practices of protected area agencies and of involving new stakeholders in conservation. ”

“...the donations and technical assistance of EFs have served to train non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) which implement biodiversity conservation and sustainable development activities. In some countries EFs “... have also served as catalysts for the creation of new alliances with the private sector aimed at conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources.”

Conservation Finance Alliance Rapid Review of Conservation Trust Funds. 2008.Funds

At the end of the 20th century, as the result of the World Environmental Summit (Rio Summit) in 1992, Environmental Funds (EFs) were structured to be innovative financial mechanism aimed at providing stable and predictable long-term financing for the implementation of national environmental strategies. Given this context, EF's have a variety of different missions, ranging from total support of national environmental policies, to specializing in specific ecosystems, topics, and protected areas.

Despite the large number of EFs present in the region, all of them are primarily focused on raising, administering, and directing financial resources to implementing agencies in the public and private sectors. The latter assign EFs the role of intermediate institutions whose aggregate value consists in administering different types of trust funds: endowment funds, sinking funds, mixed funds (endowment and sinking), and revolving funds.

Since the inception of the first EF in Latin America, in 1990, the region has concentrated the greatest number of EFs in the world. It is in this context that in 1999 the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds (RedLAC) was created, with the mission of strengthening and promoting exchange among EFs in the region.

RedLAC is a community of EFs that today includes 19 members in 13 countries. Jointly, RedLAC's members administer nearly US\$ 850 million originating mainly from multilateral, bilateral and private donor sources. Their success in administering such a significant sum of conservation finance resources is mainly due to the fact that they share three basic operating principles: institutional autonomy, transparency in their operations, and administrative efficiency. The commitment of EFs to these principles has granted them international credibility and ever growing support from different donors.

Changes in the Context of Conservation Finance and Environmental Funds in LAC

Recent changes in the conservation finance context have provided important lessons for environmental funds in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Environmental funds were established as stable, long-term financial mechanisms that have served as key tools for implementing conservation programs in LAC. The region, which includes five of the top ten most biodiverse countries on the planet—Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru—is also home to approximately 27 percent of the mammals, 34 percent of the plants, 37 percent of the reptiles, 43 percent of the birds, and 47 percent of the amphibians on the planet. It is therefore not surprising that historically the creation of environmental funds has been a priority in the region, helping to finance protected areas and sustainable use of biodiversity programs, whether they be implemented by governments or civil society partner organizations.

The growing interest on the topic of measuring the contribution of Environmental Funds to biodiversity conservation—the focus of this document—corresponds to an overall change in the national and international contexts in which environmental funds operate.

For example, in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), impact evaluations are identified as a key element for meeting the conservation, sustainable use, and assess and equitable benefits distribution goals. More specifically, the Conference of the Parties (COP), made up of governments that have signed on to the CBD, adopted Voluntary Guidelines on Impact Evaluations (Decision VIII/28), with the purpose of providing guidance on the topic of measuring environmental impacts.

For RedLAC, impact evaluations are a means to ensure that the projects, programs, and policies supported by Funds are economically viable, socially equitable, and environmentally sustainable. There are, however, important obstacles to incorporating biodiversity measures in environmental evaluations, among them limitations in evaluation methods, a lack of instruments, poor knowledge concerning the values of biodiversity, and gaps in the data required to establish baselines.

A key element for EFs is the need for having monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, that help provide feedback to their operations. Whether, in the case of Funds that support protected areas or those whose programs relate to sustainable use of natural resources, monitor-

ing mechanisms used by Funds demonstrate a noticeable trend in the contribution of EFs towards meeting the commitments set forth in international protocols and in national conservation policies.

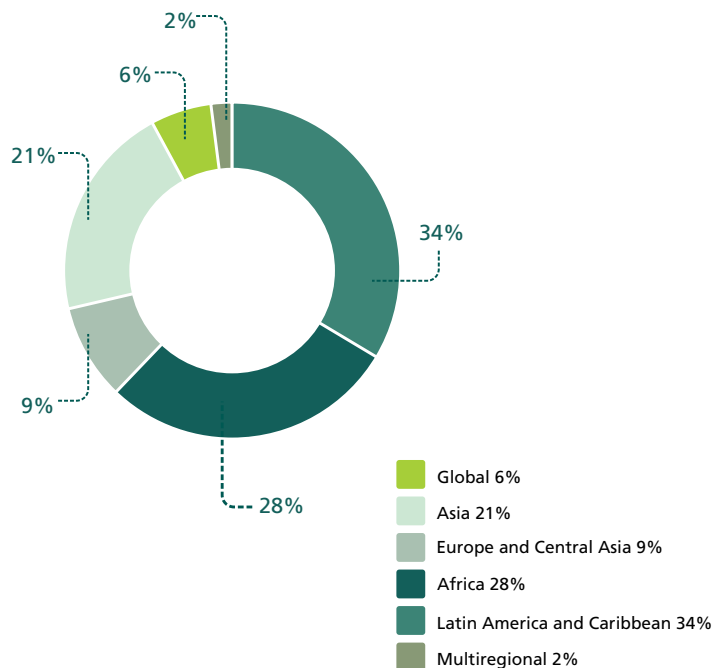
International cutbacks in conservation finance have also affected the ability of EFs to focus on impact evaluations. This change has been felt more severely in LAC, where there has been historically a significant contribution from bilateral and multilateral donor agencies to national conservation programs. If, for example, the distribution of Global Environment Facility (GEF) resources is taken into consideration, which was the primary source of financing for biodiversity conservation between 1991 and 2003, LAC is found to have received the majority of its contributions (34%) during this period, as compared with other regions.

Limits to conservation financing, specifically in LAC, have had repercussions in the fundraising strategies of EFs. Closer ties have been established with private financing sources, as a result, reflecting the importance of this sector as a new provider of resources for conservation programs. The relationship between EFs and private donor sources is very different from the underlying relationship with bilateral and multilateral agencies, such as the GEF.

For RedLAC, impact evaluations are a means to ensure that the projects, programs, and policies supported by Funds are economically viable, socially equitable, and environmentally sustainable.

This shift in context does not mean that private sources, and the commitment taken on by these actors, do not prioritize impact monitoring. Nevertheless, funding shortage for conservation programs contributes to the difficulty faced

GEF Investment in Biodiversity per Region, 1988-2004



by EFs to allocate sufficient resources to cover the costs of monitoring and evaluating their programs.

The change in funding context also influences the importance given to monitoring the impact that EFs have on biodiversity conservation. The accumulated competence of environmental funds in LAC is evident. The presence of new private funding sources, particularly large international NGOs, which sometimes possess their own funding programs, bring new agendas, priorities, and interests, which are not always in keeping with national conservation policies. Given the high costs of implementing impact monitoring and evaluation programs at the various scales relevant to biodiversity—species, areas, and ecosystems—the coordination of monitoring efforts among different donor sources is key. One way to ensure quality and accuracy of impact evaluations, as well as that costs are covered, is to share them among different interested parties.

The need for alignment, as well as strives made toward consistency and coherence among those who are internationally committed to biodiversity, and the manner in which the international finance agendas are guided and

implemented, are decisive. Countries providing financing and those receiving it encounter increasing difficulties in coordinating what has been agreed upon in settings such as the CDB, given that, in the broader funding context there is a fragmentation of resources and of resource providers (mainly multilaterals and private foundations, but, to a certain extent, also bilateral foundations), which negotiate and channel resources toward conservation programs that are not always in line with EF's programs.

This context is confirmed when resources from multilateral providers destined for conservation programs are analyzed. There is a growing number of finance sources for protected areas and other conservation activities within the World Bank (IBRD). The Development Grant Facility (DGF), the Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP), and other alliances, such as the World Bank/Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) Alliance for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Use, the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF), and the Global Invasive Species Programme, as well as other providers that make resources available for small projects (for instance, through the Development Marketplace), do not

necessarily coordinate their investment or impact evaluation agendas .

In LAC (and specifically in Brazil), where large investments were initially concentrated in a few projects, a change in the resource distribution of different sources, such as GEF, IDA, and IBRD, can be seen. Donations are increasingly becoming a diminishing priority, and resources are increasingly becoming available through loans (given to a greater number of projects). This shift in resource allocation also influences the allocation of funding for biodiversity impact monitoring. One conclusion that can be drawn from this context is that the fragmentation of sources is intensifying, along with the lack of interaction among funding sources. For RedLAC, which is a network

of EFs with different thematic foci and regional scope, impact monitoring strategies must include a directed effort toward facilitating diverse funding sources to coordinate investment agendas and share the costs for impact monitoring.

At the national level, many countries are going through a similar experience. There is a lack of coordinated investment strategies capable of meeting national priorities, especially when it comes to consolidation processes for protected area systems and biodiversity conservation policies. This has implications for structuring of programs that will measure conservation impacts and highlights the need for coordinating investment agendas and impact evaluations at the national level as well.



RedLAC's Response

The relationship of this context with the monitoring and evaluation programs planned by Funds should consider that EFs do not directly implement field activities, but rather work through beneficiaries or program implementing agencies. Impact measurements are therefore not taken into consideration by Funds as being their direct responsibility. What has changed in the context of EFs is the growing recognition of the need to have a strategic plan for coordinating financial strategies in each country, as well as regionally, in order to coordinate sparse resources originating from international and national providers.

The present effort towards agreeing on impact-measuring for EFs has led RedLAC's members to recognize the need to work in collaboration with implementing agencies to help them incorporate activities that will aid in measuring the impact of EF's investments in biodiversity as well as in developing the technical capacity to do so.

RedLAC acknowledges that the connectivity between the activities financed by EFs (which often relate to basic protected area management and to increasing the management capacity for these areas) and biodiversity conservation is not always linear. In the 1990s, when EFs were recent organizations with smaller structures, the general concern was in developing and following indicators capable of demonstrating the degree of efficacy attained in the use of resources, both in terms of administrative costs as well as in the implementation of projects supported.

What has been done in terms of measuring the results of concrete actions may not represent results at the impact level. Most of the monitoring and evaluation efforts done by EFs in LAC have been directed towards measuring the "quality of expenses" and other process indicators that related to EF's core business of financing programs.

EFs acknowledge that they do not have direct impacts on biodiversity, as they do not carry out field projects themselves. Yet, given that they act as intermediaries, their resources provide support to conservation, which makes EFs increasingly interested in obtaining feedback on the impact that their projects have on biodiversity. EFs are now recognizing the importance of measuring the contribution of their activities on conservation and have begun to build monitoring methods and instruments in an attempt to measure these impacts, indirect

as they may be, on the landscapes where their resources are allocated.

Indicators and Environmental Funds

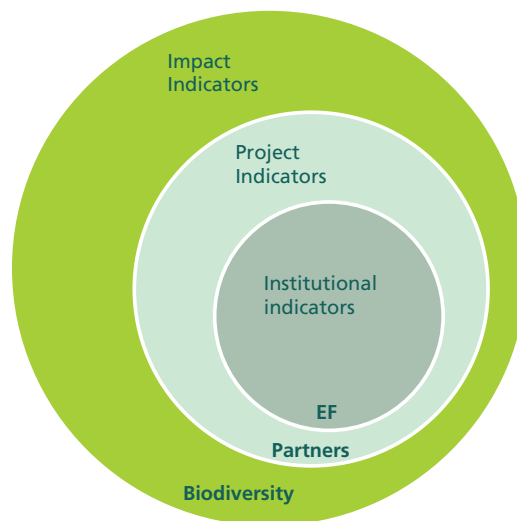


Fig.1 The three levels of indicators used by Environmental Funds

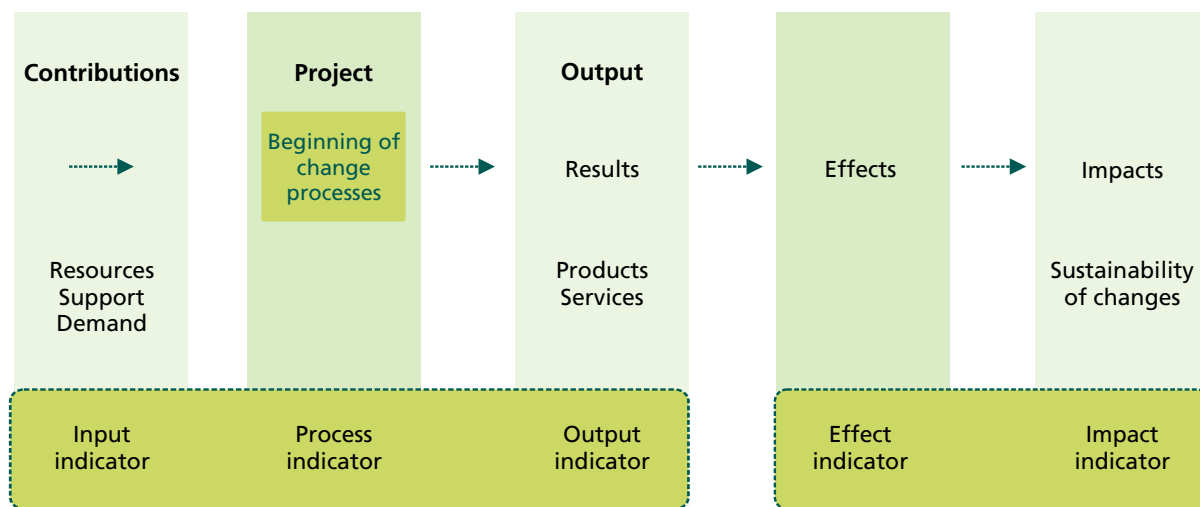
The experience of EFs in measuring indicators has shown that impacts on biodiversity pertains to the third level of indicators that Funds monitor. The first level comprises institutional indicators, related to EFs administrative performance. At the second level are those indicators that relate to programmatic and financial monitoring of projects supported. While the first two levels are simple, exact, and closely related to EFs' operations, the third level is thought to be more complex, approximated, and more costly.

EFs are now recognizing the importance of measuring the contribution of their activities on conservation

By structuring themselves to measure this more complex type of indicator, EFs recognize they can not take full credit for conservation results in a particular project area. First of all, in conservation projects, within or outside of protected areas, there are usually a number of actors that project their impacts. In order to magnify and coordinate project implementation as well as monitoring efforts, it is increasingly important to count on integrated conservation and development projects (ICDPs), where the agendas of various actors are complementary to each other. Secondly, the impacts of EFs investments require long term measures, becoming noticeable often times, only after projects have completed.

EFs acknowledge that, because of this, they cannot take on the job of measuring impacts in a certain area on their own. Rather, EFs should work through the agencies that carry out projects that are financed by them incorporating into projects supported the activities needed to measure the impact of their actions on biodiversity.

The five columns in the diagram (fig. 2) correspond to the various levels of indicators taken into account by EFs. In the first level are the so-called input indicators, related to the supply of financial resources, or materials, earmarked for supporting conservation and sustainable-use projects. This includes indicators on the number of projects received for approval, how many were actually approved, and how much was invested in programs. The second column relates to project level indicators. Included here are management and financial arrangements for specific projects, as well as the ability to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and evaluation of beneficiaries (or project implementers). Indicators that help measure the level of accomplishment of technical work plans, as well as the financial execution of a project, are measured at this level. The third column comprises output indicators, or the delivery of products and services that are part of a project. Indicators pointing to the number of beneficiaries of a project, as well as the number of activities performed are included in this level.



Performance evaluation:

The capacity to accomplish the contractual obligations undertaken by projects.

Impact evaluation:

The capacity to attain results in conservation and affect changes in public policy.

Fig. 2 The hierarchy of indicators on which the evaluation of a project's impacts are based⁸

These three types of indicators constitute a primary set of measures that help assess the institutional performance of EFs—their ability to meet the obligations they adhere to in accordance to their donor sources.

The second set of indicators consists of two columns related to measuring effective results, directly or indirectly, on biodiversity conservation from the projects and activities promoted by EFs. The fourth column corresponds to effect indicators, covering those measurements that come about once the intervention has been completed, involving changes that are generated by the action of a project, a fund, etc. but which take place after a project is complete. Here, new partnerships that are forged and new grants that are obtained by the Funds from other sources are monitored. The fifth column shows the impact indicators themselves, which correspond to the quality of environmental financial, and social conditions resulting from the actions fostered by EFs.

Thus, EFs emphasize the importance of supporting project implementers to include fund's indicators in their monitoring activities and make periodic progress reports. Many times, this means making an initial investment in establishing a baseline and in providing training for implementing partners in the use of impact measurement indicators. Only through empowering implementing



agencies will EFs be able to add up the indicators of various projects they finance, and increase their measures of biodiversity impacts.

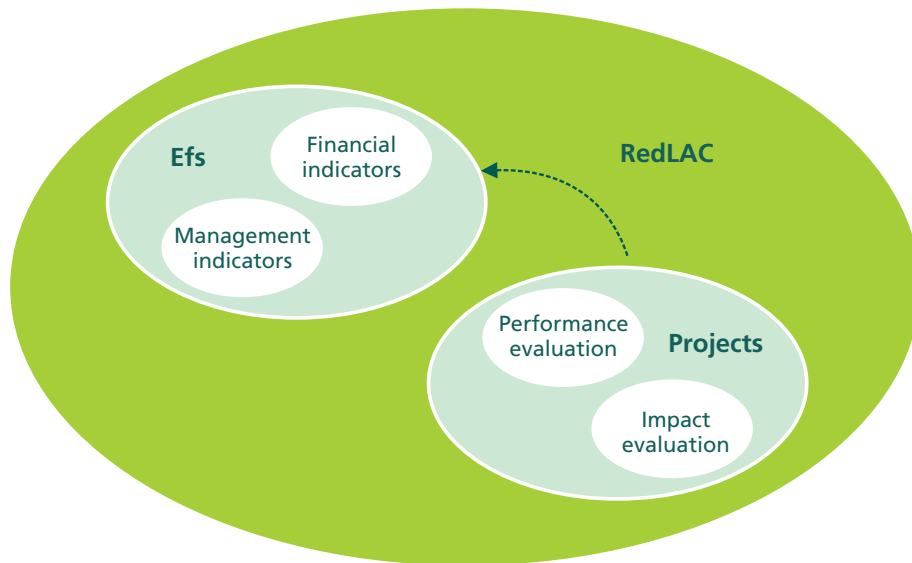


Fig.3 Network's impact indicators system

Group of Impact Indicators for Biodiversity Conservation

This work has allowed RedLAC Funds to define indicators for monitoring biodiversity in accordance with their experience. These indicators are presented in the matrix of indicators at the end of this document. It is hoped that these indicators will be seen as a contribution that EFs can make for addressing the impact on biodiversity resulting from their programs.

About the Set of Indicators

In addition to the Set of Indicators generated as a result of the Workshop on the International Experiences on Measuring the Impacts of Environmental Funds on Biodiversity Conservation, each project supported by EFs should have its own logical structure, including goals and objectives, results, activities, and indicators. These indicators will show the individual advances expected by each particular project, as compared with previously defined baselines.

An important aspect to highlight is that projects whose management and development depends exclusively on EFs' selection criteria, and where the Set of Indicators can be easily incorporated, should receive support from Funds to do so. The inclusion of the Set of Indicators presented here into EF's work program is expected to generate information that will serve to compile the impact indicators set forth by the Fund in its program goals.

Another basic consideration is that EFs' strategic plans, which reflect the purpose of their organizations and their long-term goals, should utilize these indicators to reflect advances toward their objectives.

Structure of the Group of Impact Indicators

The structure of the Group of Impact Indicators has been set up using the following components:

1. Scope of Analysis

The scope of analysis refers to the wider impacts of the activities financed by EFs. A total of six scopes of analysis were determined by EFs

2. Results expected by Environmental Funds

Prior to selecting indicators, EFs should define the concrete results that they intend to reach (their targets or their

goals) through the support of biodiversity conservation programs

3. Indicator

An indicator is a unit of measure which allows for quantitative and qualitative measurement of a real situation as compared with a desired one. This involves measuring the results achieved and the conditions that led to its success.

4. Types of Indicators by timeline of achievement

This classification is based on the time required for an indicator to be measured. In the case of result indicators, these can be measured as the project interventions have completed. Effect indicators refer to measures taken once the project has come to a close and involve changes generated by the actions of the project which do not immediately follow the intervention. Impact indicators are of much longer reach, sometimes years after the intervention has ceased.

Some indicators may belong to the result group as well as to the effect or impact groups since their reach can begin at the root of the intervention but continue to be monitored throughout the evaluation cycle.

The use of a classification based on quantification expresses that an indicator can be feasibly measured, either quantitatively or qualitatively.



Recommendations

RedLAC's reflections and recommendations can be summarized in two categories: Those that relate to the measurement of project impacts; and those that measure management results.

Measuring Project Impacts

- Impact evaluation requires an initial investment in order to establish a baseline, making it possible to compare the before and after effects of investments made by Funds.
- It is important to consider the initial availability of information in order to establish a baseline with already existing data, or to decide to finance a new project specifically to evaluate Funds' programs. New funds would be well served by building a baseline as a starting point, before beginning with project financing activities.
- Projects supported by Funds should include the impact evaluation as part of their activities and obligations, having the costs of monitoring covered by EFs.
- Because projects often times lack the technical capacity to monitor and evaluate their impacts, Funds should consider providing training to beneficiaries, enabling them to make use of the indicators managed by EFs.
- The choice of indicators and the cost of a monitoring program are part of a complex process, which should be conducted with clear criteria, ensuring that it will be cost-effective and reproducible.
- Many evaluation tools already exist, and the creation of new tools should be avoided. Existing tools should be employed and the necessary adaptations made for the local project context.
- In projects that take place in Protected Areas, Funds should identify a minimum set of indicators, preferably related to the GEF's Tracking Tools, in order to measure the management effectiveness of these areas.

- Collaboration with other donor sources and environmental monitoring institutions is essential for sharing the monitoring costs and increasing the technical capacity of funds to take full advantage of the range of methodologies available.
- Funds should align their indicators with public policies and monitoring activities already under way in their countries.

Tools for measuring Environmental Fund management

- Projects should be designed to incorporate the indicators presented at this document as part of their chains of results. Monitoring these indicators throughout the project should help point out whether projects are moving in the right direction or whether they should be adapted or corrected.
- It is necessary to define targets to be reached by projects within a given time frame. Developing a score card tool (such as logframe) which help demonstrate progress of specific indicators will help with this purpose.
- Management indicators should be in line with the specific goals of each Fund, as well as connected with the goals of each project. Each working scale, macro and micro level, should have specific indicators.
- Most Funds use an adapted version of a logical framework tool to monitor management of the projects they support. New tools are available that can strengthen this type of evaluation, providing more qualitative information (e.g. 'The Most Significant Change' technique.), which can strengthen the quality of the information available to funds regarding their impact.
- Concerns with measuring impacts should be included in EFs communications with their stakeholders with the aim to include local participation and ownership, identify synergies, and share costs for monitoring projects results.

¹ The logical framework is a tool used to identify the strategic elements of a project (objectives, expected goals, indicators of success, contributions, and results) and their causal relationships. The logical framework also considers external factors that can influence the result and success of a project, thus facilitating planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of a project's program.

Fundación NATURA (Panama)

Fund name: Fundación Para la Conservación de los Recursos Naturales (Fundación NATURA)

Country: Panama

Mission: To foster environmental conservation and sustainable development through resource management for improved quality of life

Year founded: Legally established in 2001

Number of projects approved since inception: 201

Address and additional contact information:
Llanos de Curundu, N° 1992 A-B,
Apartado Postal 0816-06822
Panama City, Panama
Tel.: (507) 232-7615/16/17
Fax: (507) 232-7613

Yearly investment and operational budget for 2008:
US\$ 3,696,966.00

Percent of budget reserved for monitoring:
8%
Total: US\$ 278,374.00

Three case studies of RedLAC members are included in this section to help illustrate some of the experiences and best practices already in place for measuring the impact of EFs on biodiversity conservation.

Fundación NATURA recognizes the importance of establishing impact indicators to facilitate the measurement of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development results in the projects it has supported. In addition, Natura sees this type of monitoring as key to ensuring the management and administration effectiveness of the Funds over the long run.

In its 2002-2011 strategic plan, Fundación NATURA set the goal of measuring the degree to which their proposed strategic objectives were being attained. In order to be consistent with the strategic plan, projects funded by Fundación NATURA were to undergo a diagnosis of the economic, social, and environmental status of the area where they are to be implemented as part of their evaluation.

Every project funded is considered as a guided process towards change. To gauge the success of projects it supports, Fundación NATURA has applied four types of indicators.

1. Efficiency: a measure of the degree that budget and operation schedules are met.
2. Efficacy: a measure of achievement, in quality and quantity, of the products and results agreed upon in the terms of reference.
3. Effectiveness: a measure of changes in Attitude, Behavior, and Performance.
4. Impact: a measure of changes in the environment and in the economic and social context.

NATURA manages a number of different funds. In one of these cases, impact measures were required by one of the donors to the fund —The Nature Conservancy (TNC) — following the “Measures of Success” approach. To this end, an organization was hired to develop a preliminary study, defining, in a participatory manner, the conservation elements to be monitored using the Land Conservation Plan approach. Another agency was later hired to design the specific monitoring plan for the fund, with the complete set of protocols. A portion (7%) of the Fund’s resources were earmarked for this purpose.

As a result, Fundación NATURA has defined impact indicators for some of the programs within its 2001-2011 strategic plan. The methodology adopted in project planning, including indicators, is the logical framework. In a specific case an adaptation of this method was utilized. This was previously referred to as a Site Conservation Plan, but it is now known as the Land Conservation Plan, developed by The Nature Conservancy.

For some of the strategic programs and priority areas of Fundación NATURA, baseline information was collected by governmental agencies. In the case of Alto Chagres (a priority area within the Chagres National Park) baseline information (biodiversity conservation indicators) are being collected as part of a project funded by the Chagres Fund, a debt-for-nature swap administered by Fundación NATURA.

Fundación NATURA formally began to define impact indicators in 2004 by holding an Indicators Workshop for its partners and members of the Technical Committee and Board of Trustees. Governmental institutions and strategic partners were also invited to join this process.

An example of the four types of indicators adopted by Fundación NATURA is provided below:

Results and lessons learned

One feature that has facilitated measurement processes in some of Fundación NATURA's programs is the inclusion of impact measurement as a key element in resource allocation decisions. This is the case in the FIDECO Fund as well as in the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) debt-swap funds administered by Fundación NATURA. Another important feature is the precise definition of these impact indicators and the identification of elements responsible for generating information that contribute to the measurement of indicators. In the case of Fundación NATURA, the indicators selected have been consistently measured by governmental agencies such as the National Environment Authority and the Panama Canal Authority.

Sharing plans with strategic partners is equally important, since a lack of involvement by all parties would preclude any positive impact on biodiversity conservation.

The chief obstacle to measuring impact is the failure to consider a component to address the financing of impact measurement in the budgetary structure of funds. The lack of funding for monitoring and evaluation activities, prevents the measurement of how the projects financed contribute to the Fund's strategic goals – not only for the goals of the Fund, but also for those of their donors.

An additional difficulty is the low availability of biodiversity monitoring data on which EFs can rely to build their indicators. This is reflected in the fact that it is not always

possible to select the most convenient indicators, since carrying out measurements by the Fund's own staff would be too costly, and such measurements are not always performed by the institutions that are in charge of them. An overall priority, therefore, is to assign more funding to long-term monitoring of biodiversity.

Another obstacle to be overcome by Funds interested in impact measurement is the lack of clear, strategic planning processes within the Fund. Strategic Plans should include actions and mid-term goals that can serve as a gauge to reveal whether a desirable route is being followed. Even more important is to finance projects that are consistent with the planning processes. This also translates as developing criteria to define which projects or funds an EF should choose to support, so that new initiatives can add value to the Fund's overall strategic plans.

An important aspect in the field of indicators might be referred to as "change-generation attribution." Because a number of factors and institutions play a role in the generation of a given effect (or change), changes cannot be attributed to a single entity alone. This aspect is related to what can actually be stated regarding the performance of each contributing partner working in a specific project area. Above all, the trends toward the desired changes should be followed periodically in order to measure the information provided by indicators.

Overall, Fundación NATURA expects to have impact measures available in mid-2010. These results will be compared against the respective baseline data for the different indicators utilized, allowing the expected trends to be analyzed in order to identify the extent to which each program is achieving its goals. Such analysis will be a key element in defining future strategies for the development of actions plans with strategic partners in areas and issues that are priorities for Fundación NATURA.

Conclusions:

- 1) The cost of impact monitoring should be an inherent and significant part of the structure of an EF.
- 2) Long-term monitoring plans should, as a priority, be part of institutions that address biodiversity issues, so that the data generated by these agencies can be used to inform EFs and a range of other users, regarding impact measurement and decision-making elements.
- 3) Funds should establish protocols for designing, selecting, and measuring indicators. To this they must identify information sources that can help measure indicators selected. For cost-related rea-

Fundación Natura Strategic Plan

Programmatic Area: Protected Areas

Program: Participatory Management Of Chagres National Park

PROJECTS	INDICATORS	METHODOLOGY	SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR MEASUREMENT
Operational Strengthening of Chagres National Park	<p>Effectiveness indicators: 37 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Social scope: 4 •Administrative scope: 16 •Natural and cultural resource scope: 10 •Political and legal scope: 2 •Economic and financial scope: 5 <p>Impact indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Index of Relative Abundance of major prey (pecaríes, sloths) to jaguars and harpy eagles. 2. Rate of jaguar deaths caused by hunting in cattle areas. 3. Density of jaguar population. 4. Index of Biological Integrity of lotic-riverine ecosystems. 5. Index of Biological Diversity of assemblages of amphibian species in creeks in cloud forests. 6. Maps of forest cover, with data on location, size, and/or number of patches or fragments of gallery forests, semideciduous forests, lowlands, and cloud forests. 	<p>Program of Protected Area Management Effectiveness Monitoring, PROARCAS CAPAS</p> <p>PCA – The Nature Conservancy (Logical framework)</p>	<p>FIDECO FUND / FIDECO Fund Impact Monitoring / Impact of the Program for Donations in Kind to ANAM</p> <p>CHAGRES FUND / Measures of Success</p>
Civil Society Short-Term Initiatives for the Management of Chagres National Park			
Measurement of Management Success in Chagres National Park			
Community Involvement in Biodiversity Monitoring at Chagres and Soberanía National Parks			
Wildlife Management with Community Involvement and Environmental Education toward Reducing Poaching in Chagres and Soberanía National Parks			
Visitor Reception at Río Boquerón, Chagres National Park: A model for local-scale community involvement			

sons, these measures should preferably be carried out by competent entities, rather than by the Fund itself. In some cases, the use of proxy indicators may be necessary.

- 4) Project impact indicators should be identified as early as possible, during the project diagnosis. Once designed, baselines, goals, monitoring schedules and budgets should also be defined.
- 5) Funds should use impact monitoring as a criteria for selecting new portfolios to be administered. Negotiations should be conducted with donors early on to include a component that addresses resource allocation for impact monitoring.
- 6) Plans, indicators, and objectives should be shared with strategic partners, so as to avoid the duplication of efforts.

- 7) Effectiveness indicators, though not impact-related, should be included to allow monitoring of milestones. This will help to ensure that the road to the intended change is being followed.
- 8) Impact indicators should be fine-tuned so that external events of global effect do not alter or influence the variables taken into account by EFs monitoring programs. Climate change measures, for instance, should be considered as macro level indicators, that are not under the influence of EFs.
- 9) Agreement on the indicators to be adopted should be reached nationally by institutions addressing biodiversity issues. In addition to minimizing costs, this would help guide and inform monitoring activities, expediting the generation of information to feed the decision-making process and reducing implementation costs.

Profonanpe (Peru)

Fund name: PROFONANPE	Country: Peru
Mission: To raise, manage and channel financial resources to conserve the biological diversity of protected areas and their buffer zones	Year founded: 1992
Number of programs and projects approved since inception: 22	Address and additional contact information: Av. Javier Prado Oeste 2378, San Isidro (Lima 27), Peru Website: www.profonanpe.org.pe
Annual budget: US\$ 10.5 million (2008)	% of budget allocated to monitoring: Not provided

Introduction

Peru contains one of the most diverse biological resources in the world. In order to protect it, the National System of State-Protected Natural Areas (SINANPE) was created with the goal of contributing to the country's sustainable development through the conservation of a representative sample of Peru's biological diversity. Its purpose was to effectively manage protected natural areas and ensure the delivery of environmental, social, and economic benefits to society.

SINANPE is comprised of 63 natural protected areas (PAs) covering 182 835 km² (14.23% of the national territory). The Peruvian Law on Protected Areas establishes that SINANPE's governing arm is the Coordination of Protected Natural Areas (IANP) of the National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA). PAs may also be managed, fully or partially, by non-profit private organizations.

PROFONANPE, created in 1992, is an Environmental Fund specialized in Peruvian PAs. As with other Environmental Funds, it manages trust funds, operates debt-for-nature

swaps, is engaged with asset management and finances, and provides oversight for programs and projects conducted by public and private entities. Since beginning operations in 1995, with a seed capital of US\$ 5.2 million, Profonanpe has been able to multiply its initial investment more than 18-fold, totaling US\$ 95.9 million (2008 figure).

From 1995 to 2007, Profonanpe channeled US\$46.6 million to 47 PAs managed by SINANPE. This value accounts for 67% of the financial resources used in this period.

Most of the funding raised by Profonanpe has been channeled to activities conducted within the following operational guidelines:

- a) Support to SINANPE's management: development of a regulatory framework, policy design, management strategies, and strategic planning;
- b) Operative planning and management: funding for recurrent costs, infrastructure maintenance, basic equipment and capacity-building;
- c) Investments: infrastructure and major equipment;
- d) Engagement of civil society and the private sector: strengthening management committees, promotion of management agreements, and development of sustainable economic activities.

As far as measuring the impact of its investments on biodiversity conservation, both Profonanpe and other institutions have funded biological diversity monitoring activities in different Pas. Efforts have been made to create the SINANPE Biological Monitoring System as a management tool for all PAs. A number of different monitoring systems have been operating in several Pas and no unified system is yet been available to guide SINANPE's management.

In this context, Profonanpe and INRENA, through the Project for Participative Management in Protected Natural Areas (GPAN), have driven the implementation of a new PA management mechanism. The "Contratos de Administración" (Management Agreements) is a tool primarily focused on meeting conservation goals within established deadlines, with a view to promoting sustained processes for monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity.

Management agreements in Protected Areas and the measurement of impacts on biodiversity conservation

Based on an INRENA-PROFONANPE inter-agency agreement, the GPAN project was designed to improve the conservation status of a group of PAs, seeking to increase their management capacity and financial sustainability. This goal would be achieved through the implementation of partici-

patory management in Pas, involving civil society, local communities, and the private sector.

To this end, one of the central tasks of the Project was to establish PA Management Agreements, which, according to Peruvian regulations, consists in transferring the responsibility for the full or partial management of operations foreseen in a PA Management Plan to a non-profit private corporation.

INRENA has the authority to delegate this responsibility for a period of up to 20 years. Goals included in the management agreements are specifically related to biodiversity conservation and the financial sustainability of PAs. The IANP is the entity responsible for defining management objectives and guidelines, and the institutions designated to implement the Management Agreements can also propose strategies for this purpose.

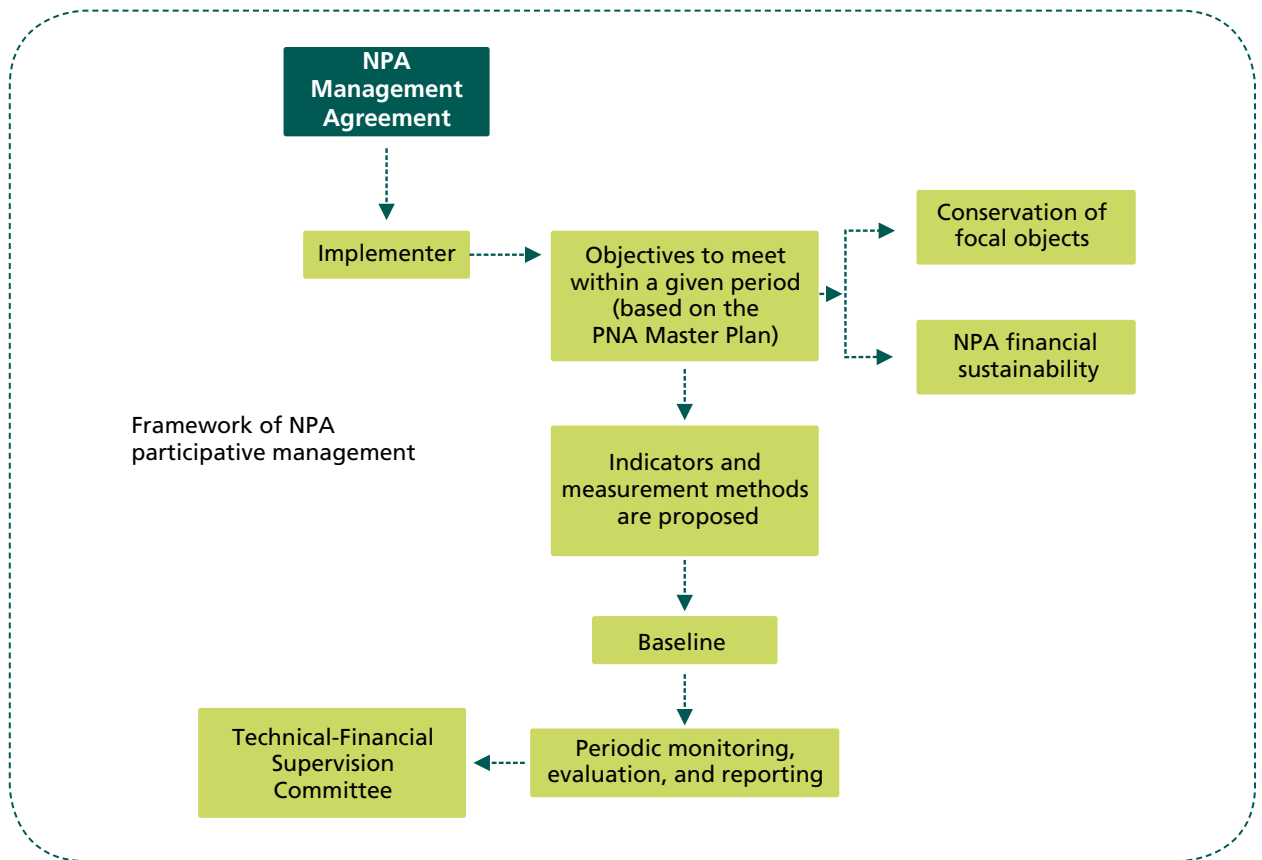
Once management agreements are forged, a results-oriented management plan is introduced in PAs. Results are periodically measured, directly related to conservation objectives specified in the management plan of the area. Management agreements serve to drive the biodiversity monitoring and evaluation elements that are part of the agreement, and are the responsibility of the implementers of the management plan. A clear definition of a baseline is also included in areas where they were not previously established.

In Peru, the first experience of this type is the Partial Management Agreement for operating the Resource Management Program of the Salinas and Aguada Blanca National Reserve (RNSAB). In operation since January 2007, the area is managed by the Center for Development Studies and Promotion (DESCO).

RNSAB belongs to SINANPE and has a type VI category of protection according to the World Conservation Union (IUCN) classification. With an area of 366,936 ha, located in the Arequipa and Moquegua departments, this PA collects and supplies water to the entire city of Arequipa. The area also holds a representative sample of the dry Andean plateaus (puna seca) of southern Peru, containing populations of the vicuna (*Vicugna vicugna*), guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*), viscacha (*Lagidium peruanum*), and a large numbers of resident and migratory birds. RNSAB contains large swaths of pastures, in addition to other vegetal formations of economic and environmental importance, such as the yareta (*Azorella yarita* y *Azorella compacta*), the tola (*Parastrephia lepidophylla* and *Parastrephia phyllicaeformis*), and the quinoa (*Polylepis beccari*). In addition, the Laguna del Indio-Dique de los Españoles and the Bofedales de la Laguna de Salinas are two RNSAB wetlands recognized as RAMSAR sites.

The Partial Management Agreement established between INRENA and DESCO sets forth an initial period of five years and commits funding totaling US\$ 2,283,644, of

Figura 1: Management Agreement Implamentation - Peru



which US\$ 834,253 are provided by DESCO (100 times the budget for the PA's management in 2004).

The Agreement includes the following objectives:

1. To improve the condition of 1000 ha of pastures for domestic camelids from 'very poor' to 'regular-good'; to triple the productivity of 500 ha of peat bogs in a sustainable manner; and to add 25 ha of peat bogs to the total area.
2. To improve the condition of 700 ha of natural pastures for wild camelids from 'very poor' to 'regular-good', in an area where no domestic cattle grazing occurs.
3. To increase the tola vegetation cover by 2,600 ha and to maintain the current vegetation cover in the rest of RNSAB.
4. To maintain the current yareta vegetation cover.
5. To improve the condition of the Chachani quinoa patches, based on comparative investigations with the conserved Pichupichu woodlands, reflecting increased biological diversity and species richness.
6. To increase the guanaco population density by 17% and to assess the feasibility of its use.
7. To increase the wild vicuna population density by 17%, the semicaptive population by 40%, and fiber production volume by 60%.
8. To maintain the viability of bird populations in Ram-sar sites.
9. By the fifth year of the Agreement's implementation, the fixed costs necessary for maintaining PA management are to be covered by resources originating from sustainable sources.

Figure 2. Indicators used for the RNSAB Management Agreement objectives.

	GOALS	INDICATORS
1	Recovery of pastures and peat bogs for domestic camelids	Load capacity: dry matter (kg/ha)
		Sustainability: dry matter (kg/ha)
		Animal unit: alpaca/ha/year
		Vegetation cover
		Soil depth
2	Recovery of pastures for wild camelids	Load capacity: dry matter (kg/ha)
		Sustainability: dry matter (kg/ha)
		Animal unit: alpaca/ha/year
		Vegetation cover
		Soil depth
3	Recovery of tola formations (tolares)	Vegetal coverage (m2/ha)
		Tola vegetation density (individual/ha)
4	Recovery of yareta formations (yaretales)	Vegetation cover (m2/ha)
		Tola vegetation density (individual/ha)
5	Recovery of quinoa formations (quinoales)	Total abundance of species
		Richness of species
6	Vicuna management	Number of animals
		Volume of commercial fiber (kg)
7	Recovery of guanaco population	Number of animals
8	Maintenance of ecologic conditions of RAMSAR sites	Number of animals
		Richness of species
9	Financial sustainability	Total resources originating from sustainable sources available to NPA / Total fixed costs of NPA

During the first year of the Management Agreement, in addition to the specific activities of resource recovery and management, the baseline for each one of the established goals was completed and a document on the biological diversity of RNSAB was prepared, including aspects of ecology, conservation, flora, climatology, and other baseline measures.

Conclusions

Thanks to the Management Agreement, RNSAB is the first SINANPE PA to consistently monitor, assess, and report on the set of conservation objectives and financial sustainability plans established in the Management guidelines for the area.

In the results-oriented management framework, monitoring and evaluation information holds a transaction value among stakeholders, stakeholders taking part in the PA's Management Committee who work jointly for the achievement of the area's objectives. These parties also serve as observers of the implementation of the Management Agreement. In this way, biodiversity monitoring can be used to regulate and ensure the quality of such biodiversity.

Three new Management Agreements are currently under negotiation. These will also allow for estimates on the



impact of biodiversity conservation and the financial sustainability of four additional NPAs. This mechanism is expected to be implemented in the next two years in a significant number of PAs, providing SINANPE with important support in terms of its ability to monitor and evaluate the conservation and investment status of these areas.

Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood (EL FONDO – Colombia)

Fund name: Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood (EL FONDO)

Country: Colombia

Mission: The Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood is a non-profit and non-governmental organization regulated by private law, focused on building a better relationship between community and environment and on supporting processes of childhood development through funding for projects aimed at the environment and childhood, which are conceived and implemented by civil-society organizations, with the goal of generating significant and sustainable changes within Colombia's society.

Year founded: 2000

Number of projects approved since inception:
669 projects

Address and additional contact information:
Carrera 7 No. 32-33 Of. 2703
Tel.: (+571) 285 3862
Email: elfondo@accionambiental.org
Website: www.accionambiental.org

Annual budget:
2007 (Childhood and Environment):
Investment: US\$ 5,259,512
Operation: US\$ 701,281

% of budget allocated to monitoring:
8% (US\$ 422,437)

The main reasons why EL FONDO integrates impact evaluation processes into its programs are:

- to assess its contribution to environmental conservation;
 - to negotiate with new resources (attract new donors based on results);
 - to report on the effects of investments; assessing early impacts;
 - to optimize the results of the projects funded;
 - to encourage transparency in the rendering of accounts;
 - to support timely decision-making;
 - to define pertinent and sufficient intervention strategies;
 - to encourage the engagement of other actors (inter-agency synergies).
1. In 2007, the Fund's Executive Board implemented five tasks aimed at measuring its environmental impacts:
 1. Inclusion of a statement of potential environmental impacts for each project supported: the statement of potential environmental impacts became a requirement for accepting new projects in order to ensure that proposals meet the environmental parameters established by the Fund.
 2. Design or adjustment of mitigation plans for each project: a number of themes were defined to guide implementers in the preparation of Environmental Mitigation Plans for their projects. These plans are meant to facilitate the identification of project activities that may generate environmental risks that demand closer attention. This allows for problems to be anticipated and reduces or eliminates potential negative impacts starting at the earliest stages of project implementation.
 3. Adjustment of general indicators for the Fund: a set of EL FONDO indicators are currently being validated with the purpose of measuring environmental impacts generated by investments in swaps. This has involved the participation of various partners (MA-VDT, UAESPNN, WWF).
 4. Adjustment of specific indicators for each project: the definition of project indicators establishes four levels of indicators capable of providing a range of measures – from basic contract conditions for project implementation to benefits generated in the implementation context. In the design process, organizations often define indicators associated only with the implementation of a set of activities and resources, thus establishing a minimum set of conditions that the project will commit to. This type of

indicator is known as a Compliance indicator and should be placed at the lowest tier of a scale. The intermediate level of the scale comprises a set of indicators capable of measuring the Benefits generated by the implementation of activities and use of resources. Benefits here refer to direct (attributable to the project) and immediate changes (observable during project implementation) on the conditions of beneficiaries, ecosystems, and/or organizations. The indicators placed at the upper level of the scale should express (i) the Magnitude of benefits generated at the intermediate level in terms of the problem identified and (ii) the existence of instruments and/or conditions ensuring the sustainability of these changes over time (the Support). In order to establish indicators that are adequate at this level, two very important conditions are to be observed: (1) the problem or opportunity that generated the project has to be well defined and should refer to the specific context in which the project will be implemented; (2) baselines must already be available or must be easily determinable at a low cost. Through the joint assessment of the intermediate and high levels, the organizations and EL FONDO will be able to report the Effects originating from project implementation. The latter includes stipulations that these effects should make reference to significant and sustainable changes generated by the intervention of a specific project. To the extent that these effects may add to those generated by the intervention of other organizations in the same context, the Impacts on the conditions of beneficiaries, ecosystems, and/or organizations may be determined.

5. The Fund also committed to reporting on investments as a function of public policies.

Results

- EL FONDO funds projects with the purpose of contributing to the development of local capacities and of pilot methodologies or strategies for interventions by public or private actors. In this sense, EL FONDO's impact-related goals do not refer to the impact on conservation in terms of magnitude, but rather to the quality and relevance of interventions that can be successfully reproduced in the future.
- The main limitation in the monitoring and evaluation program has been the weakness of the grassroots community in establishing indicators. Most of these organizations stick to compliance indica-

DIMENSIONS	INDICATORS	NUMBER
Forest conservation	Change in the area occupied by threatened species	1
	Change in the number of threatened species recorded in the project's working area	1
	Change in the type of ecosystems protected	1
	Change in the size of protected habitats of threatened species	1
	Change in the number of families adopting sustainable practices	1
	Change in the number of types of sustainable production systems	1
	Change in the coverage of production systems	1
	Change in natural vegetation cover	1
	Change in the size of the natural protected spaces	1
	Degrees of natural vegetation connectivity	1
Conservation and sustainable lifestyles	Conserved and/or recovered areas or species	1
	Reduction in pressure on ecosystems	1
Clean production and clean development mechanisms	Reduction in CO2 emissions	1
Accelerator of biocommunity microbusinesses	Employment	1
	New complementary businesses	1
	Community participation and/or leadership	1
	Access to international specialized markets	1
	Access to national specialized markets	1
	Product or service supply	1
	Permanence in current market	1
	Management and disposal of residual waters	1
	Protection of water resources	1
	Use of biological supplies	1
	Control of emissions	1
	Use of biological supplies	1
	Biodiversity conservation	1
	Recovery of native genetic material	1
	Management and disposal of solid residues (organic and inorganic)	1
	Protection of soil resources	1
	Use of biological supplies	1
Losses (%)	1	

DIMENSIONS	INDICATORS	NUMBER
Accelerator of biocommunity microbusinesses	Quality	1
	Production costs	1
	Product portfolio	1
	Production volume	1
	Development of market for support services	1
	Products with access to environment-friendly markets and services	1
	Total General	37

tors, without taking into account those related to impact measures. There is a lack of national targets that would allow the magnitude of changes promoted by EL FONDO to be determined in relation to the goals expected at the national level.

- Impact monitoring can be facilitated by defining clear indicators, which would be measured from the beginning of each project, and supported by the availability of baseline data. To this end, a workshop known as Project Management Preparation is provided by the Fund, defining the rules that must be complied with and ensuring that information is available to measure baselines and the changes that occur during and after the project.

Conclusions

- Funds should clearly know the scope of their interventions and the role they are to play in national environmental systems, so that they can determine whether it is possible to commit to indicators and goals in terms of changes in biodiversity conservation as well as committing to measuring indicators of quality and improvement that help render the choice of their interventions attractive.
- Funds should develop tools that make impact monitoring easier and that generate reports for each relevant theme, making it possible to render regular updates to current and potential future donors.
- Funds should also incorporate impact evaluation processes within their resource management strategies.



Annexes

Annex 1 – Impact Definitions

RedLAC member funds have distinct views of what qualifies as impact. Some of the definitions that were discussed are listed below:

Impact

A sequential process, acting at different levels, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity

Changes in a given condition

Actions that positively interfere with conservation

Impacts that underscore sustainability

The ultimate result of the actions implemented by Funds

Includes measures of intention, action, and results

The final result of a set of actions targeted at an objective

The effect of actions performed at a given environmental situation

The manner in which activities positively or negatively affect existing conditions, modifying them

Not necessarily the ultimate result, as later effects will still act on the environment

A consequence of interventions acting during a given period on an initial situation



Annex 2 –Set of Impact Indicators of Environmental Funds

SCOPE OF ANALYSIS	RESULTS EXPECTED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDS	INDICATOR	TYPE OF INDICATOR	
			BY PERIOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT	BY EASE OF QUANTIFICATION
LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY	Increase in vegetation cover in an ecosystem under protection	Number of landscapes where the vegetation cover has been maintained when support from a Fund is involved, as revealed by satellite images	Impact	Quantitative
		Percent of landscapes where the vegetation cover has increased when support from a Fund is involved, as revealed by satellite images	Impact	Quantitative
		Number of landscapes where connectivity between vegetation cover has increased when support from a Fund is involved (as revealed by satellite images)	Impact	Quantitative
		Percent increase in vegetation cover when support from a Fund is involved, as revealed by satellite images	Effect and Impact	Quantitative
		Hectares under some form of protection granted through the support of an Environmental Fund	Result, Effect, and Impact	Quantitative
		Number of protected areas created with the financial support of an Environmental Fund	Effect and Impact	Quantitative

Annex 2 –Set of Impact Indicators of Environmental Funds

SCOPE OF ANALYSIS	RESULTS EXPECTED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDS	INDICATOR	TYPE OF INDICATOR	
			BY PERIOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT	BY EASE OF QUANTIFICATION
ECOSYSTEM	Increase in the vegetation cover of an ecosystem receiving financial support from an Environmental Fund	Number of ecosystems where the vegetation cover has been maintained that have received support from an Environmental Fund.	Effect	Quantitative
		Percent of ecosystems receiving support from a Fund	Impact	Quantitative
		Percent increase in vegetation cover of an ecosystem receiving support from a Fund (as revealed by satellite images)	Impact	Quantitative
	Decrease in the incidence of forest fires in ecosystems receiving financial support from an Environmental Fund	Number of forest fires reported in an ecosystem receiving financial support from an Environmental Fund	Effect	Quantitative
		Percent decrease in forest fires reported in an ecosystem receiving financial support from an Environmental Fund	Effect	Quantitative
		Relative abundance (number of animals reported) of the species selected as indicator of habitat quality in an area receiving support from an Environmental Fund	Effect	Quantitative
SPECIES	Indicator species are maintained in areas receiving financial support from an Environmental Fund	Relative abundance of a game species in an area receiving support from an Environmental Fund	Effect and Impact	Quantitative
		Relative abundance of an endemic species in an area receiving support from an Environmental Fund	Effect and Impact	Quantitative

Biological diversity of a given group of species is maintained in each protected area	Index of Biological Diversity in an area receiving support from an Environmental Fund	Result, Effect, and Impact	Quantitative
Conservation status of a species is maintained on a national level	Positive change, in terms of species conservation, with a direct effect on the species, resulting from conservation actions implemented by an Environmental Fund at the national scale.	Impact	Qualitative
Conservation of biodiversity is fostered through awareness and changes in attitude by residents in and around protected areas where the intervention supported by an Environmental Fund is implemented	% de personas asociadas a las áreas protegidas que conocen la importancia y beneficios de los recursos naturales luego de la intervención del Fondo Ambiental en el área de ejecución del proyecto.	Results and Effect	Quantitative
	% de personas que aplican adecuadamente las técnicas para el uso y aprovechamiento de determinado recurso natural de forma sostenible, luego de la intervención del Fondo Ambiental	Effect	Quantitative
Benefits of environmental services reach residents associated with areas receiving support from an Environmental Fund	Percent of individuals associated with protected areas that are aware of the environmental benefits available in communities where there has been the intervention of an Environmental Fund.	Results and Effect	Quantitative
	Percent of individuals having access to environmental benefits available in communities where there has been the intervention of an Environmental Fund.	Effect and Impact	Quantitative
	Percent of protected areas where acceptable parameters have been reached in the quality of the water consumed by residents associated with the intervention of an Environmental Fund	Results and Effect	Quantitative
Existence of areas managed by -sustainable processes	Percent of protected areas categorized as self-sustainable in economic terms, where there has been the intervention of an Environmental Fund.	Impact	Quantitative
	Hectares categorized as self-sustainable in economic terms, where there has been the intervention of an Environmental Fund.	Impact	Quantitative

SOCIAL

Annex 2 –Set of Impact Indicators of Environmental Funds

SCOPE OF ANALYSIS	RESULTS EXPECTED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDS	INDICATOR	TYPE OF INDICATOR	
			BY PERIOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT	BY EASE OF QUANTIFICATION
CREATION OF INSTRUMENTS	Creation of instruments contributing to protected area management, species, collective or individual natural resources, etc.	Number of instruments generated through the intervention of an Environmental Fund	Result	Quantitative
		Number of instruments in use that have been created through the interventions of an Environmental Fund	Result	Quantitative
INVESTMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION	Increase in financial resources allocated for processes related the conservation of biodiversity	Percent of annual increase in financial resources allocated by an Environmental Fund for processes related to conserving biodiversity	Result	Quantitative
		Percent increase in the number of protected areas receiving financial support from an Environmental Fund	Immediate	Quantitative
		Self-sustainability is available in protected areas receiving financial support from an Environmental Fund for processes related to the conservation of biodiversity	Impact	Quantitative
		Percent of protected areas receiving support from an Environmental Fund where self-sustainability has been created over time	Impact	Quantitative

RedLAC Member Environmental Funds

BELIZE



Protected Areas Conservation Trust – PACT

Valdemar Andrade
2 Mango Street, Belmopan, Belize
CA PO BOX 443
Tel: (501) 8 22 3637 • Fax: (501) 8 223759
info@pactbelize.org • www.pactbelize.org

BOLIVIA



Fundación para El Desarrollo Del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas – FUNDESNAPE

Sergio Eguino
Prolongación Cordero, 127 – Casilla: 3667 – La Paz, Bolivia
Tel: (591 2) 243 1875 • Fax: (591 2) 211 3364
seguino@fundesnap.org • www.fundesnap.org

Fundación Protección y Uso Sostenible de Medio Ambiente – PUMA

Juan Carlos Chávez
Calle Miguel de Cervantes, 2977 - La Paz, Bolivia
Tel: (591 2) 2141495
Fax: (591 2) 2141496
jcchavez@fundacionpuma.org
www.fundacionpuma.org



BRASIL



Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade – Funbio

Pedro Leitão
Largo do Ibam, 1 – 6º andar – Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
CEP: 22271-070
Tel: (55 21) 2123-5305 • Fax: (55 21) 2123-5354
funbio@funbio.org.br • www.funbio.org.br



Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente – FNMA

Elias Araújo
SCRS 514 Bloco B Loja 59/69 – W3 Sul – Brasília, Brasil
CEP: 70380-526
Tel: (55 61) 4009-9090 Fax: (55 61) 4009-9101
fnma@mma.gov.br • www.mma.gov.br/fnma



COLOMBIA

Fondo para La Acción Ambiental y La Niñez – EL FONDO

José Luis Gómez

Carrera 7 # 32-33 oficina 2703 - Bogotá, Colombia

Tel: (571) 400 7168 Fax: (571) 400 7169

fpa@accionambiental.org • www.accionambiental.org

Fondo Patrimonio Natural

Francisco Alberto Galán

Carrera 7 # 26-20 oficina 1501 - Bogotá, Colombia

Tel: (571) 210 6002 • Fax: (571) 210 6603

agalán@patrimonionatural.org.co • www.patrimonionatural.org.co



ECUADOR

Fondo Ambiental Nacional - FAN

Samuel Sangüeza

Av. Amazonas N34-311 y Atahualpa, Edificio Financiero Amazonas, piso 9. Quito, Ecuador

Tel: (593) 2 224-6020 • Fax: (593) 2 226 - 2605

fan1@fan.org.ec • www.fan.org.ec



EL SALVADOR

Fondo Iniciativa para las Américas - FIAES

Jorge Oviedo

65 Avenida Sur # 132, San Salvador, El Salvador

Tel: (503) 2298-5308 • Fax: (503) 2224-5775

jorge.oviedo@fiaes.org.sv • www.fiaes.org.sv



GUATEMALA

Fideicomiso para la Conservación en Guatemala - FCG

Yvonne Ramírez

17 Ave. "D" 0-19 zona 15, Colonia El Maestro, Guatemala, Guatemala

Tel: (502) 2365-8985 • Fax: (502) 2365-8985

yramirez@fcg-gt.org • www.fcg-gt.org



Fondo Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza – FONACON

7ª. Avenida 3-74, Zona 9. Edificio 74, Sexto Nivel, Oficina 601. Guatemala, Guatemala C.P. 01009

Tel: (502) 2331 4773 • Fax: (502) 2331 4773

fonacon@intelnet.net.gt





HONDURAS

Fundación Hondureña de Ambiente y Desarrollo - Fundación Vida

Isaac Ferrera

Boulevard Suyapa, Edificio Florencia 2do.Piso 203. CP 4552. Tegucigalpa. Honduras

Tel: (504) 239-1642 • Fax: (504) 239-1645

isaac_ferrera@fundacionvida.org • www.fundacionvida.org



*Environmental Foundation
of Jamaica*

JAMAICA

Environmental Foundation of Jamaica – EFJ

Joan Grant-Cummings

1B Norwood Ave. Kingston 5, Jamaica W.I.

Tel: (876) 960 6744 • Fax: (876) 920 8999

jgrantcummings@efj.org.jm. • www.efj.org.jm

MÉXICO



Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza - FMCN

Lorenzo Rosenzweig

Damas #49, Col. San José Insurgentes C.P. 03900

(52 55) 56119779 • (525) 6119779

lorenzo@mail.fmcn.org • www.fmcn.org

PANAMÁ



Fundación para la Conservación de los Recursos Naturales - NATURA

Zuleika Pinzón Apartado Postal 0816-06822 Panamá, República de Panamá

(507) 232-7615

(507) 232-7613

zpinzon@naturapanama.org

www.naturapanama.org

PERU

Fondo de las Américas

Juan Gil

Av. Javier Prado 5318 Urb. Camacho La Molina

Tel: (511) 437-2727

Fax: (511) 437-1697

fondam@fondoamericas.org.pe

www.fondoamericas.org.pe



PERU



Fondo Nacional para las Áreas Protegidas por el Estado - PROFONANPE

Alberto Paniagua

Av. Javier Prado Oeste 2378, San Isidro, Lima 27, Peru

Tel: (511) 218-1097

Fax: (511) 218-1049

apaniagua@profonanpe.org.pe

www.Profonanpe.org.pe

REGIONAL



Mesoamerican Reef Fund - MAR Fund

María José González

17 Ave. "D" 0-19 zona 15, Colonia El Maestro, Guatemala, Guatemala

Tel: (502) 6637 5903

Fax: (502) 6637 5903

mjgonzalez@marfund.org

www.marfund.org

SURINAME

SURINAME



Suriname Conservation Foundation – SCF

Leonard Johanns

Hofstraat 1, 4th Floor Paramaribo, Suriname

Tel: (597) 470 155 Fax: (597) 470 156

johanns@sr.net

www.scf.sr.org

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Largo do Ibam, 01/ 6º andar Humaitá
Rio de Janeiro - RJ - Brazil - CEP: 22271 070
Tel 55 (21) 2123 5300 - fax 55 (21) 2123 5354