This Plan is focused on forests and agroforestry systems located at mid-elevations in Central America and northern South America, which are recognized as critical habitats for several species of migratory birds in steep decline.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Conservation Investment Strategy for mid-elevation forests in Central and South America.

United States

Strategic Areas for Action Strategies Actions steps Intermediate results Objectives Indicators

CONSERVATION STANDARDS WORKSHOPS

Countries

Organizations Institutions

Workshops

Participants 4 8 1

México

Honduras El Salvador Nicaragua Costa Rica Panamá

Colombia

Ecuador Perú

Habitats

Species



Mid-elevation forests in Central America (between 750 and 2000 m) and South America (between 1000 and 2250 m)



Agroforestry systems including coffee, cacao and cardamom (same elevation range as forests)



Canada Warbler (Cardellina canadensis) Population decline



Cerulean Warbler (Setophaga cerulea) Population decline



Golden-winged Warbler (Vermivora chrysoptera) Population decline

Endemic and/or threatened birds

Species in South America

Species in Central America

The resulting map identifies a

series of focal geographies

throughout the area of interest of

the plan where implementing

conservation actions

will benefit two or more of

the target species | |

PRELIMINARY FOCAL GEOGRAPHIES

With the goal of identifying and proposing places where conservation actions might be most effective, a priority setting exercise was carried out as part of the planning process in consultation with workshop participants. See Figure 6

Distribution eBird mapping



Distributions overlapped and pixels with high probability of occurrence selected.

Overlap of resulting pixels with forest cover and protected area layers.







Situation

General goal

Deforestation rates over the last two decades (2000-2019) in Central and South America

13% Guatemala & Honduras

Nicaragua

Costa Rica, Colombia &

Perú

Panamá & Ecuador

Working with the agents of deforestation to tackle underlying causes is key to mitigating the threats and direct causes of deforestation "

Direct causes of habitat loss related to human activities.



Advance of the agricultural frontier



Advance of the cattle ranching frontier



Transformation of shade-grown coffee to sun-grown coffee or other land uses

Underlying causes Demographic Economic Technological Political Cultural

Decrease the loss of forested habitats, increase the availability of habitat in degraded áreas, maintain and/or increase the area covered by agroforestry systems within the Plan's area of action in Central America and northern South America, and halt the population decline of the three Target species - 2033

Conservation targets

Mid-elevation forests

Objective. Include 50% of their current extent in conservation

Objective. Increase tree cover in 37,200 ha in South America and in 9,800 ha in Central America - 2033

Plantations of shade-grown coffee, cacao and cardamon

shade-grown plantations

Target Migratory Birds











Conservation **Areas**

Indigenous and

afro-descendent

lands

Best Agricultural & Livestock Practices, Incentives & **Ecological Restoration**

Marketing Biodiversity Friendly Coffee

Land use Planning & Environmental

Regulation

Strategies and Action Steps

Threat Reduction

Expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontiers halted

Expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontiers halted

Grazing in forests and the use of fire to renovate pastures reduced or eliminated

Forest fires caused by the use of fire for agriculture and cattle ranching reduced or eliminated

Conversion of shade-grown coffee to sun-grown coffee or other crops reduced

Expansion of tourist, energy and transport infrastructure better regulated

Implementation of Plan

The implementation of the Plan in the first 10 years has an estimated cost of

\$71,359,475 USD



\$10,334,500



\$6,498,250



\$48,188,800



\$3,942,675



\$2,395,250