# Biodiversity Governance: Non-state and Sub-national Initiatives in Latin America

Master thesis

by

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# ABSTRACT

Non-state and sub-national actors have been increasingly taking action to address biodiversity loss (Pattberg *et al.*, 2019) however, only relatively recently their initiatives started being integrated into international biodiversity governance. Negacz and collaborators (2020a) mapped international and transnational cooperative initiatives for biodiversity, but the research was limited to information available in English. This fact may have influenced the results, especially concerning South American, African and Asian initiatives, as pointed out at the report itself. Hereby we aim to achieve a better understanding of the institutional governance landscape related to biodiversity in Latin America by mapping volunteer initiatives involving non-state and sub-national actors in the region. The present approach can complement the aforementioned research. In order to do so, we partially used the methodology from Negacz *et al.* (2020a). The data collection consisted, first, of checking the same databases. For additional initiatives we considered the keywords established by Negacz *et al.* (2020a) translated to Spanish and Portuguese. Furthermore, we complemented the database by searching for specific terms in Spanish at the Google search engine. The data analysis was conducted through descriptive statistics, observing which Latin American countries and actors were involved in the initiatives; if the initiatives had a direct, strong or weak link to biodiversity; the type of actors involved (public: governments or private: companies and Civil Society Organizations - CSOs); accountability, through monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), presence of quantitative targets and sanctions mechanisms, as well as time restriction; mention to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG); starting year and status of accomplishment.

Our results show that Brazil, Colombia and Peru were the countries with the highest number of initiatives, whilst Cuba, Venezuela and Paraguay had the least. The most active actors were CSOs and the least were companies. Accountability was deficient and mention to the CBD and to the SDG was low. A higher number of initiatives was launched in the most recent years. Easily accessible information about the initiatives was the main limitation we faced. Additionally, the poor accountability raises doubts about initiatives' effectiveness.

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **BMU** | German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection |
| **BMZ** | German Federal Ministry for Economic, Cooperation and Development |
| **CBD** | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| **CITES** | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora |
| **CNM** | Confederação Nacional de Municípios (National Confederation of Municipalities) |
| **COP** | Conference of the Parties |
| **CSOs** | Civil Society Organizations |
| **FAO** | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| **GBF** | Global Biodiversity Framework |
| **GEF** | Global Environmental Facility |
| **GIZ** | German Agency for International Cooperation |
| **ITCIs** | International and Transnational Cooperative Initiatives |
| **IUCN** | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| **KfW** | German Development Bank |
| **LA** | Latin America |
| **MVR** | Monitoring, Reporting and Verification |
| **NGO** | Non-Governmental Organization |
| **SDG** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UNBL** | UN Biodiversity Lab |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme |
| **UNFCCC** | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| **UNEP** | United Nations Environment Programme |
| **WDPA** | World Database on Protected Areas |
| **WGI** | Worldwide Governance Indicators |

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Biodiversity Governance

Governance is the process of decision making for which not only nations are responsible for. Higher as well as lower level institutions, from different sectors of society, also play an essential role (FEDERALISM, 2013). International associations and agreements are often above nations, whereas below national level there are regional and local governments, as well as civil society and companies. Nonetheless, they are all involved in governance to some extent. Biodiversity governance, specifically, is the sphere of governance concerning biodiversity matters. Considering the different administrative levels and actors involved in biodiversity governance, it can be said to be a multilevel and multi actor process (FEDERALISM, 2013).

## 1.2. Non-state and Sub-national Actors

Despite many efforts to tackle biodiversity loss, studies show biodiversity rate continues to decline (Butchart *et al.*, 2010; Díaz *et al.*, 2019; Xu *et al.*, 2021). Non-state and sub-national actors have been increasingly taking action to address this issue (Pattberg *et al.*, 2019). Nevertheless, initiatives promoted by such actors are only starting to be integrated into international environmental governance. Even though non-state and public-private governance arrangements have been emerging at least since the 80's (Abbott & Snidal, 2009), only in recent years the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) began to encourage non-state and sub-national actors to make commitments to address the climate crises (Chan et al., 2010). Following this trend, a few years later, Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) equally encouraged non-state and sub-national initiatives (Kok *et al.*, 2019). The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) counts on the participation of indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society and business to address the biodiversity crisis (CBD, 2021a).

Notwithstanding, there is still debate when it comes to taking into account non-state and sub-national initiatives to tackle "global problems"[1] such as the climate and biodiversity crises. On the one hand, many believe non-state action can fill in governance gaps (Widerberg & Stripple, 2016; Chan *et al.*, 2019). Furthermore, its innovative and

[1] See Ostrom, 2010.

experimental approach would contribute to breaking current gridlocks (Hale & Held, 2018; Pattberg *et al.*, 2019). It would also have the potential of inspiring governments to increase their ambition levels as well to build new multi-stakeholders coalitions (Pattberg *et al.*, 2019). Therefore, polycentric approaches could facilitate achieving benefits at multiple scales (Ostrom, 2010). On the other hand, doubts are raised concerning the credibility of these initiatives (Widerberg & Stripple, 2016; Kok *et al.*, 2019; Pattberg *et al.*, 2019), such as its effectiveness (Widerberg, 2017; Hermwille, 2018) as well as its proper quantification (Widerberg & Pattberg, 2015). An incorrect quantification, could lead to a flawed assessment of the target's status (Chan *et al.*, 2019). In addition, national governments could evade their own responsibilities lying on non-state and sub-national actors' initiatives (Kok *et al.*, 2019; Pattberg *et al.*, 2019). Moreover, active non-state and sub-national actors are mostly located in the global North (Chan *et al.*, 2015; Negacz *et al.*, 2020a), which could consequently reinforce old imbalances between this region and the global South (Chant *et al.*, 2015; Pattberg *et al.*, 2019). Furthermore, non-state action outcomes might not be aligned with developing countries priorities and needs (Chan *et al.*, 2019). In addition, specifically concerning biodiversity action, how and who is to coordinate non-state and sub-national initiatives is yet not clear (Kok *et al.*, 2019; Pattberg *et al.*, 2019).

Despite the controversy, non-state and sub-national actors continue to be encouraged to take action for climate and biodiversity. Regarding the last, the “Sharm El Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People” was launched in 2018, aiming to catalyze the above mentioned actors initiatives’, which would contribute to biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use (Pattberg *et al.*, 2019; Kok *et al.*, 2019; Negacz *et al.*, 2020a).

### 1.3. International and Transnational Cooperative Initiatives for Biodiversity (ITCI)

Traditionally, nations would tackle environmental degradation adopting command-and-control regulations (Lyon & Maxwell, 1999). Laws would be made to address the issue, in a typical top-down approach. However, self-regulatory arrangements such as voluntary action and instruments can be effective to meet environmental goals as well (Camisón, 2010; Carraro & Lévêque; 2013). Cooperative initiatives integrate a bottom-up approach.

Bulkeley *et al.* (2012) state that in some cases, transnational governance emerged in order to fill voids created by the absence of national or international intervention. According to them

there are two premises to the term “transnational”: interactions which happen across national boundaries; and at least one of the actors involved is a non-state agent or does not operate on behalf of a national government or an international organization. Sub-national entities, private sector associations, individual firms and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are examples of such actors (Michelowa & Michelowa, 2016). Therefore, International and Transnational Cooperative Initiatives (ITCIs) stands for initiatives willingness taken between different actors, such as non-state and sub-national ones, acting in an international scope.

ITCIs for biodiversity around the globe have been mapped by Negacz and collaborators (2020a). Hereby, we aim to focus on non-state and sub-national initiatives in place in Latin America (LA). Furthermore, the aforecited research looked into information available in English only. As a consequence, initiatives from non-English speaking countries are likely to have been left out. Therefore, we also intend to broaden this research surveying information available in Spanish and Portuguese. This approach will bring a closer look to Latin America, aiming to map, to some extent, the institutional governance landscape related to biodiversity in the region. As a result, we expect to enhance understanding of the biodiversity governance scenario in Latin America, identifying gaps and opportunities for partnerships. At the same time we hope this work can inspire solutions for limitations acknowledged as well as new initiatives.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Climate change governance have being studied extensively (Ostrom, 2010; Abbott, 2012; Bulkeley *et al.*, 2012; Joseph *et al.*, 2013; Chant *et al.*, 2015; Widerberg & Pattberg, 2015; Michaelowa & Michaelowa, 2016; Widerberg & Stripple 2016; Widerberg *et al.*, 2016; Widerberg, 2017; Hermwille, 2018; Chant *et al.*, 2019; Hale *et al.*, 2021). When it comes to biodiversity governance, however, the literature is still not as robust. If we consider that environmental governance, at least to some extent, can reflect biodiversity governance, the scenario can be worrying. This was demonstrated by Blackman *et al.* (2014) based on the World Banks' Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) relevant for environmental governance. On a superficial look of the updated indicators, the patterns pointed out by Blackman *et al.* (2014) seem to generally remain the same.

To the present moment we acknowledge no survey focused on non-state and sub-national initiatives for biodiversity in Latin America. However, as previously mentioned, Negacz *et al.* (2020a) have surveyed ITCIs for biodiversity for which there was available information in English. Therefore, hereby we will expose some concepts this research was based upon, which will likewise be used for the present survey.

Widerberg, Pattberg and Kristensen (2016) criteria for ITCIs was the following: (i) international and transnational institutions were involved, (ii) intending to steer policy and behaviour of their members or a broader community and explicitly mentioned (iii) the common governance goal, which would be accomplished by (iv) significant governance functions.

In regard to the governance landscape, Abbott & Snidal (2009) developed a tool known as the ***governance triangle***. It considers as potential actors governments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and companies. Government actors are classified as public sector whereas CSO and companies are part of the private sector. The *governance triangle* illustrates possible interactions amongst those sectors and actors:

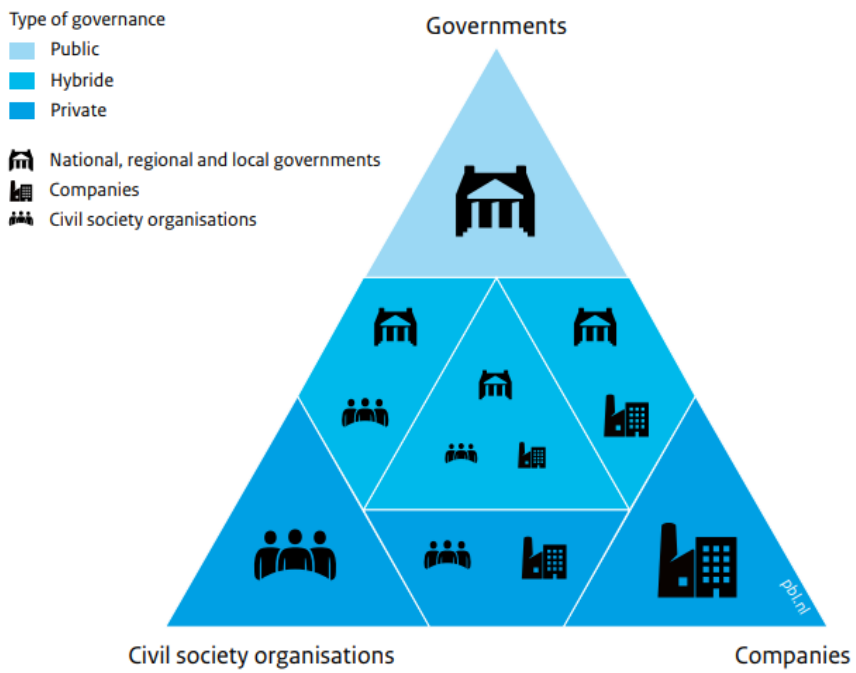



Figure 1: Governance Triangle
Source: Kok *et al.*, 2019

Initiatives can be led exclusively by each of those actors but also in different combinations of partnerships, such as: governments and CSOs, governments and companies, CSOs and companies and governments, CSOs and companies all together. Understanding the dynamics in place can help encourage new initiatives and partnerships as well as to acknowledge and address gaps. It is important to bear in mind, however, partnerships are not essentially advantageous or disadvantageous. It depends on which grounds they are based on. According to Bäckstrand (2008), on the one hand, hybrid partnerships can potentially improve legitimacy and accountability. On the other hand, it can have quite the opposite effect by increasing business influence and power inequalities, biasing stakeholders representation, fragmenting global governance, reinforcing elite multilateralism and retreating states' responsibility in the production of public goods (Bäckstrand, 2008).

**Governance function** is another valuable concept. In the present scope it should be understood as the primary activity, or two primary activities, by which institutions pursue their governance goals (Pattberg *et al.*, 2017). According to Pattberg *et al.* (2017) and Kok *et al.* (2019) the main governance functions to be considered are:

- Information sharing and networking;
- Standards and commitments;
- Operational, on the ground, activities;

- Financing.

Governance functions mainly identify the initiatives' approach. Initiatives are not necessarily limited to a single approach. *Information sharing and networking* are provided through technical consulting, training and information services to build capacity, share knowledge, and support local government (Widerberg *et al.*, 2016). *Standards and commitments* comprises rule-making and implementation, mandatory compliance, standards for measurement and disclosure of activities, certification schemes and voluntary and private standards and commitments (Pattberg *et al.*, 2017). *Operational*, on the ground, activities are such as technology research and development, (pilot) project implementation, demonstration and deployment of activities, skills enhancement, and best practice dissemination (Pattberg *et al.*, 2017). Finally, *financing* is the financial support provided to implement operational activities (Pattberg *et al.*, 2017). All governance functions are needed to properly address an issue. Acknowledging the gaps in governance functions enables actors to address it, improving initiative's outcomes.

One way to address non-state and sub-national initiatives' credibility issue is through **accountability**. Measuring initiatives' progress is of great importance to understanding whether their efforts are leading to the expected results (Hale *et al.*, 2021). In case they are not, it allows its adjustment so the expected results can be met. Moreover, it creates valuable knowledge for other initiatives and actors, which can learn from their peers' experience (Hale *et al.*, 2021). Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) is a popular tool for accountability and it is widely used to account for climate actions (Joseph *et al.*, 2013; Hale *et al.*, 2021). Monitoring can be understood as strategies or goals which enable tracking the progress in order to meet initiateve's goals and objectives (Negacz *et al.*, 2020b). Reporting consists of stating initiateve's performance and verification is the establishment of mechanisms to validate data regarding the performance (Negacz *et al.*, 2020b). Verification can be internal or external (Negacz *et al.*, 2020b). In the first case, one or more actors involved perform the verification themselves, whereas in the second case another institution is hired to do it. Furthermore, establishing quantitative targets and a specific period in time to achieve particular goals facilitate monitoring. Additionally, sanctions mechanisms can be seen as an incentive for one to fulfill its commitments.

# 3. METHODOLOGY

## 3.1. Study Area

Figure 2: Study area
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_America

In the scope of this research Latin America countries are understood as the countries whose official languages derived from Latin in the American continent. We searched for biodiversity related non-state and sub-national initiatives in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Haiti was not taken

into account. Nearly half of the world's tropical forests are found in the region (Baud *et al.*, 2011; Blackman *et al.*, 2014; De Castro *et al.*, 2016). Moreover, most of the countries in LA are considered biodiversity hotspots, with Uruguay being the sole exception (Mittermeier *et al.*, 1998; Bellard *et al.*, 2014). All Latin American countries considered in the scope of this survey are parties to the CBD (CBD, 2021b), to the Cartagena Protocol (CBD, 2021c) and to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (CITES, 2021). All countries but Mexico are also parties to the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar, 2021). In addition, all Latin American countries were considered developing countries by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) most recent report (2020).

### 3.2. Data Collection

The data collection consisted of searching for non-state and sub-national initiatives regarding biodiversity involving Latin America. Initiatives were considered either when they were implemented in the region or when LA actors were engaged. Pre-existing databases of initiatives for biodiversity from Kok *et al.* (2019) and Negacz *et al.* (2020a) were used as a starting point. For the initiatives that were not in place in Latin America analogous ones were searched in the region by translating the initiatives' names to Spanish when possible, preceded by the terms *alianza*, *asociación*, *convenio*, *consorcio* or *iniciativa*; adding *America Latina* or *latinoamerica*, after initiatives' names when translation was not possible; or looking for equivalent initiatives' through correspondent ecosystems or species in the region at google search engine. In addition, further initiatives were searched using the terms: "*iniciativas cooperativas internacionales y transnacionales para la biodiversidad*"; "*iniciativas cooperativas para la biodiversidad";* "*iniciativas de cooperación para la biodiversidad*"; *"iniciativas para biodiversidad*". Previous knowledge about Latin America was also used to search for initiatives.

Solely initiatives with official information were taken into account, displayed either at its own website or at one of the actors' involved websites. Initiatives with state actors were accounted for only at the international level. Initiatives that were not in the previous databases had their statements assessed. The assessment consisted of identifying selected keywords relevant for biodiversity in the statement. The keywords were previously selected by Negacz *et al.* (2020a). The selection process occurred in English, hence for initiatives with information available only in Spanish or in Portuguese we considered the equivalent terms in

these languages. A few terms were included to the Negacz *et al.* (2020a) selection, mainly due to language variations and specificities.

Initiatives were accounted for when they:

- directly target biodiversity: self-identify as biodiversity initiatives in their mission statement, vision or strategic goals;
- had “strong” keywords associated to biodiversity in their statements;
- had “weak” keywords associated to biodiversity in their statements.

Table 1: English keywords (based on Negacz *et al.*, 2020a)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Group 1 | Direct biodiversity link | Biodivers*, biological diversity** |
| Group 2 | Strong keywords associated to biodiversity | conservation of biodiversity, conservation of biological diversity, biological diversity, convention on biological diversity, cbd, protected area, aichi, benefit-sharing, benefit sharing, sharing of benefits, conserv*, ecosystem, forest*, genetic diversity, genetic resources, habitat, species, natural capital, nature based solutions, nature protection, nature, restoration, rewilding, zero extinction, ipbes, nature-based, biocultural, extinction, wildlife, red list, fish*, marine protection, flora, fauna, invasive |
| Group 3 | Weak keywords associated to biodiversity | ecosystem service*, biological resources, earth stewardship, ecological, nagoya protocol, safeguard*, stewardship, sustainable management, sustainable use, use sustainably, integrated landscape management, natural heritage, land degradation, natural assets, redd, ecotourism, sacred natural sites, seed, mangrove, natural resource management, degradation, biomes, genomes, illegal trade, hunting, monoculture, gmo, palm oil, permaculture, biodynamic, esg, agriculture, earth, planet, soy, cocoa, cotton, livestock, desertification, unccd |

*Multiple forms of the word/term were searched.
** Included term to Negacz *et al.*, 2020a selection.

Table 2: Spanish keywords (based on Negacz *et al.*, 2020a)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Group 1 | Direct biodiversity link | Biodiversidad, diversidad biológica |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Group 2 | Strong keywords associated to biodiversity | conservación de la biodiversidad, conservación de la diversidad biológica, diversidad biológica, convención sobre diversidad biológica, cdb, área protegida, aichi, distribución de beneficios, reparto de beneficios, conserva*, protección**, ecosistem*, forestal, diversidad genética, recursos genéticos, hábitat, especies, capital natural, soluciones basadas en la naturaleza, protección de la naturaleza, naturaleza, restaura*, extinción zero, ipbes, basado en la naturaleza, biocultural, extinción, fauna, fauna silvestre, vida silvestre, lista roja, pez, pesca*, protección marina, flora, invasora |
| Group 3 | Weak keywords associated to biodiversity | servicios del ecosistema (servicios ecosistémicos, servicios ambientales), recursos biológicos, gestión del planeta, gestión de la tierra, ecológico, protocolo de nagoya, salvaguardia (ambiental/del medio ambiente), gestión, gestión sostenible, manejo sostenible**, desarrollo sostenib*/**, sostenib*/**, uso sustentable, pesca sustentable**, gestión integral del paisaje, patrimonio natural, degradación de la tierra, activos naturales, redd, ecoturismo, sitios naturales sagrados, semilla, manglar, recursos naturales, degradación, bioma, genoma, comercio ilegal de fauna/animales/especies, tráfico de fauna/animales/especies, caza, cacería, montería, monocultivo, ogm, aceite de palma, permacultura, biodinámico, asg (criterios ambientales, sociales y de gobierno corporativo), esg, agricultura, agroecologia**, tierra, planeta, soja, cacao, algodón, ganad*, desertificación, cnuld (Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación). |

*Multiple forms of the word/term were searched.
**Included term to Negacz *et al.*, 2020a selection.

Table 3: Portuguese keywords (based on Negacz *et al.*, 2020a)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Group 1 | Direct biodiversity link | Biodiversidade, diversidade biológica |
| | | conservação da biodiversidade, conservação da diversidade biológica, diversidade biológica, convenção sobre diversidade biológica, cdb, área protegida, aichi, |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Group 2 | Strong keywords associated to biodiversity | repartição de benefícios, compartilhamento de benefícios, conserva*, ecossistem*, florestal*, diversidade genética, recursos genéticos, hábitat, espécies, capital natural, soluções baseadas na natureza, proteção da natureza, natureza, restaura*, refaunação, extinção zero, ipbes, baseado na natureza, biocultural, extinção, fauna, fauna silvestre, vida silvestre, lista vermelha, peixe, pesca, proteção marinha, flora, invasora. |
| Group 3 | Weak keywords associated to biodiversity | serviços ecossistêmicos (serviços ambientais), recursos biológicos, ecológico, protocolo de nagoya, salvaguarda* (ambiental/do meio ambiente), gestão, gestão sustentável, manejo sustentável**, uso sustentável, desenvolvimento sustentável**, pesca sustentável**, gestão integrada da paisagem, patrimônio natural, degradação da terra, bens naturais, redd, ecoturismo, sítios naturais sagrados, semente, mangue, recursos naturais, degradação, bioma, genoma, comércio ilegal de fauna/animais/espécies, tráfico de fauna/animais/espécies, caça, monocultura, ogm, óleo de palma, permacultura, biodinâmico, asg (governança ambiental, social e corporativa), esg, agricultura, agroecologia**, terra, planeta, soja, cacau, algodão, gado, desertificação, cnucd (Convenção das Nações Unidas de Combate à Desertificação). |

*Multiple forms of the word/term were searched.
**Included term to Negacz *et al.*, 2020a selection.

### 3.3. Data Analysis

For the pool of initiatives surveyed we investigated:

Table 4: Surveyed Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Basic Information** | Acronym |
| | Name |
| **Group** | Link to biodiversity according to the keywords: direct (1), strong (2), weak (3) |
| **Actors Involved** | Type: Governments, Companies, CSOs |
| | Origin: Latin American, foreigner |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Countries** | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela |
| **Governance Function** | Information sharing and networking; standards and commitments; operational; financing |
| **Accountability** | MRV |
| | Quantitative targets |
| | Sanction mechanisms |
| | Time-bound |
| **CBD** | Reference to it |
| **Sustainable Development Goals** | Reference to it |
| **Additional Information** | Starting year |
| | Status: accomplished (year), ongoing |

In order to complement the database of non-state and sub-national initiatives for biodiversity in Latin America we focused new searches on the Spanish language for it is the predominant language in the region. Furthermore, it would contribute to finding transnational initiatives. Despite being the only Portuguese speaking country of Latin America, Brazil is representative in many ways, such as territory, population, economy and biodiversity (Mittermeier *et al.*, 2005; Barber *et al.*, 2014). Thus the choice of including it in this research. The same can not be said about Haiti, the only French speaking country in the region. Consequently, and also due to time constraints, Haiti was not taken into account in the present survey.

Additionally, we looked into the network between countries based on common initiatives. In order to do so we did not consider initiatives running in 90% or more of the countries.

# 4. RESULTS

We were able to identify 231 non-state and sub-national initiatives in Latin America. However, it was not possible to determine in what countries 19 of them occurred. Amongst those were a few initiatives which mentioned being implemented in the Amazon, but without specifying in which countries. Furthermore, 5 initiatives were accomplished. It was not possible to assess the governance function of 1 of the initiatives. Therefore, a total of 206 initiatives were taken into account for the analysis.

## 4.1. Initiatives per Country

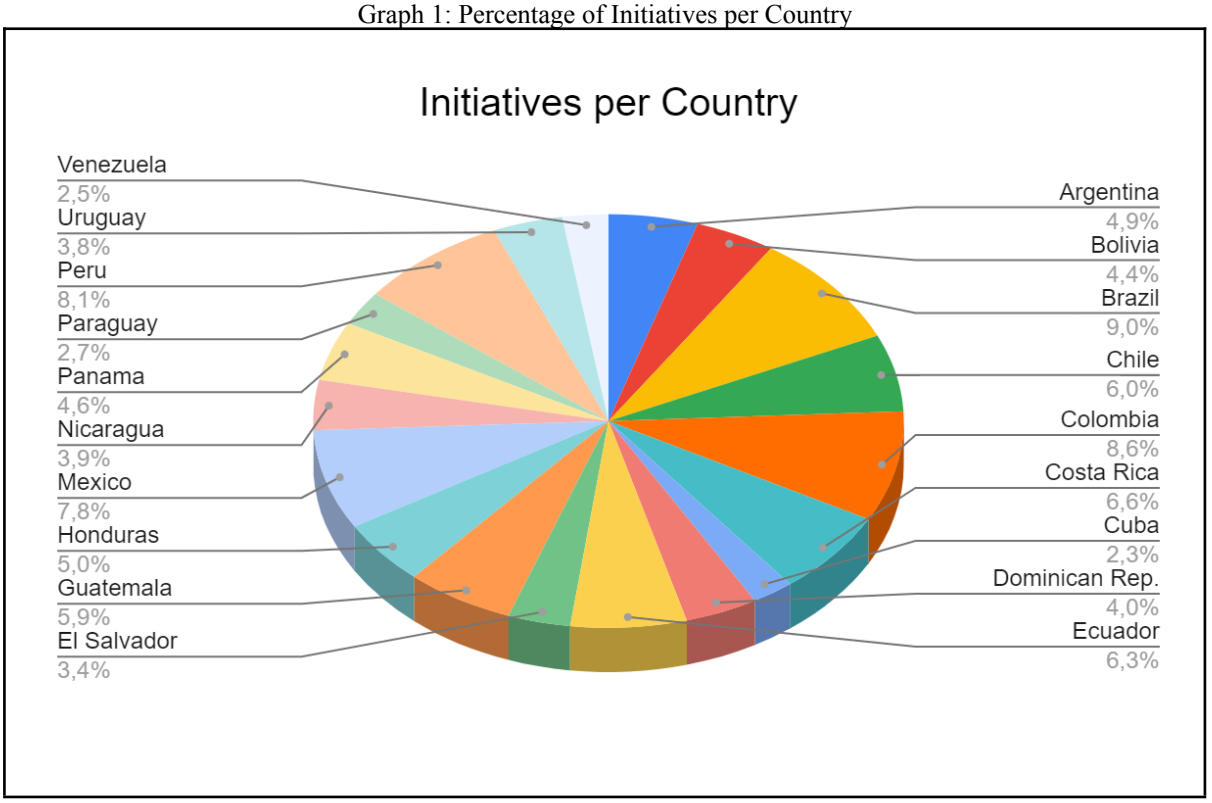
Virtually 40% of the initiatives were in place in only one or two countries. About 60% of the initiatives were implemented in three countries or more. Less than 10% occurred in all countries or in 18 out of the 19 countries.

100 or more initiatives were in place in Brazil, Colombia and Peru. Over half of the initiatives involved the first two countries whereas virtually half of them also occurred in Peru. Cuba, Venezuela and Paraguay had only about 30 initiatives in place, showing the lowest number of initiatives.


Figure 3: Number of Initiatives per Country
Based on: https://www.iapb.org/connect/regions/latin-america/

Over 8% of the initiatives occur in Brazil, Colombia and Peru, separately. Together they have over 25% of the initiatives. Whilst, not even 3% are in place in Cuba, Venezuela and Paraguay, each. Less than 10% of the initiatives occur in those countries all together.

Graph 1: Percentage of Initiatives per Country

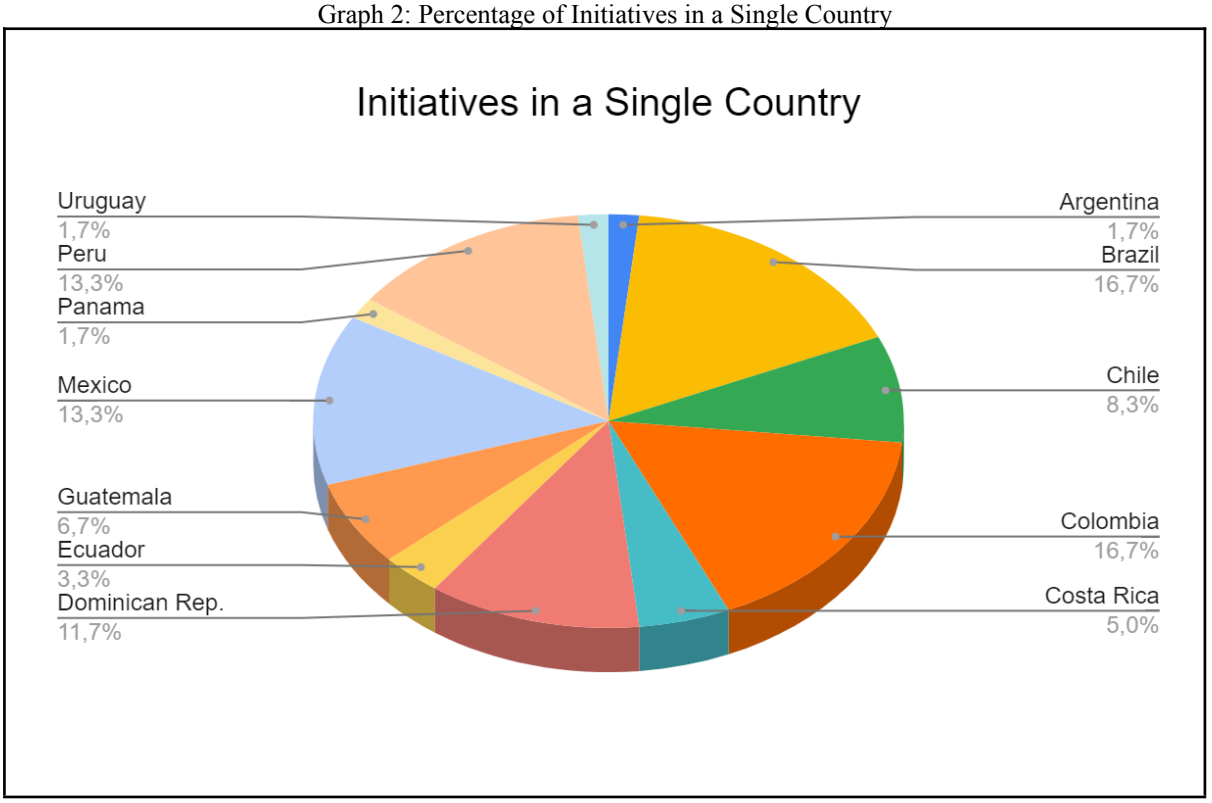



The number of initiatives in a single country varied between 0 and 10. Brazil and Colombia showed the highest number of initiatives being implemented exclusively in their own territory. No exclusive initiative was identified for Bolivia, Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay or Venezuela, representing over ⅓ of the countries.


Figure 4: Number of Initiatives in a Single Country
Based on: https://www.iapb.org/connect/regions/latin-america/

When considering only initiatives occurring in a single country, Brazil and Colombia showed the highest rate, with over 15% of the initiatives each. Argentina, Panama and Uruguay had the lowest rate, with less than 2% each.

Graph 2: Percentage of Initiatives in a Single Country

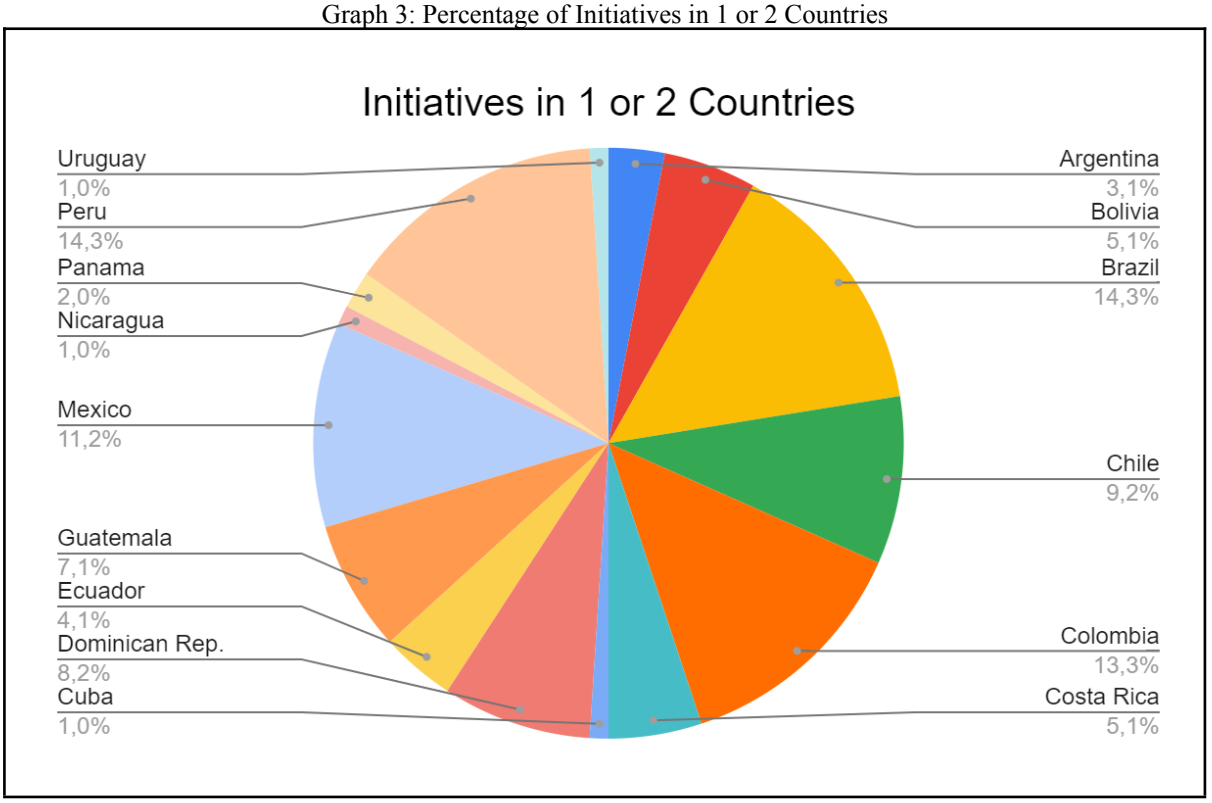



Considering initiatives that occur only in one or two countries, Brazil and Peru show the highest number of initiatives, with 14, closely followed by Colombia, with 13. Still no initiative was identified in El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay and Venezuela. However, initiatives could be found for Bolivia, Cuba and Nicaragua. The last two and Uruguay had the lowest number of initiatives, with only 1 each.


Figure 5: Number of Initiatives in 1 or 2 Countries
Based on: https://www.iapb.org/connect/regions/latin-america/

For initiatives in one or two countries only, Brazil and Peru showed the highest rate, with almost 15% each. Cuba, Nicaragua and Uruguay had the lowest rate, with only 1% each.

Graph 3: Percentage of Initiatives in 1 or 2 Countries

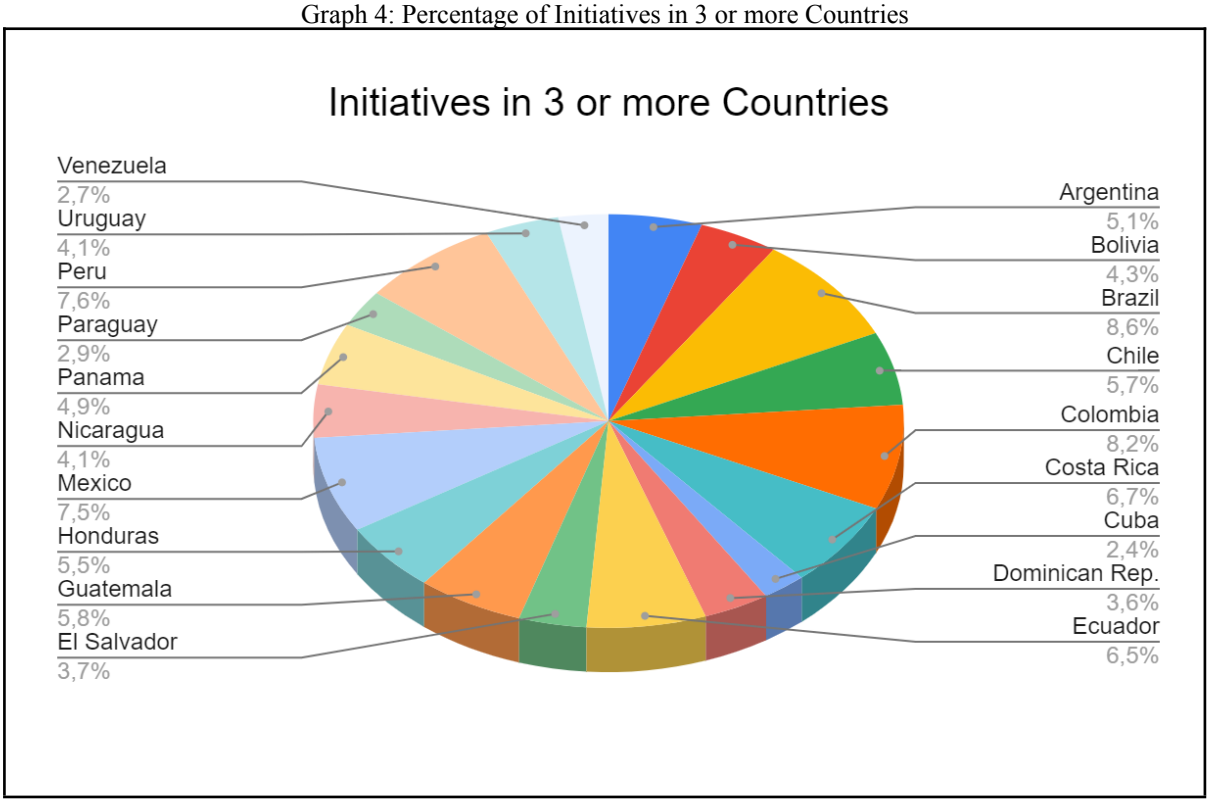



Taking into account exclusively initiatives in place in three countries or more, Brazil and Colombia continue to be ahead in the number of initiatives, with nearly 100 in Brazil and over 90 in Colombia. Cuba, Paraguay and Venezuela are the countries with the lowest number of initiatives, again with around 30 initiatives.


Figure 6: Number of Initiatives in 3 or more Countries
Based on: https://www.iapb.org/connect/regions/latin-america/

Almost 25% of the initiatives occur in Brazil, Colombia and Peru, all together, whereas only 8% are in place in Cuba, Venezuela and Paraguay together.

Graph 4: Percentage of Initiatives in 3 or more Countries




Each country has common initiatives with all the others. In this case, initiatives running in at least 90% of the countries were not considered. Over 90% of the initiatives in Paraguay and in Venezuela were also implemented in Colombia and Brazil, respectively. Close to 90% of the initiatives in Argentina and in Uruguay were in place in Brazil as well. The same occurred with the initiatives in Nicaragua in relation to Guatemala. Over 80% of the initiatives in El Salvador occurred in Guatemala too. Almost 80% of the initiatives implemented in Cuba were also in place in Brazil and Colombia. Regarding the maximum percentage of initiatives occurring in another country, Brazil showed the lowest number. Nearly 65% of the initiatives in the country also occurred in Colombia. Most countries showed the lowest proportion of common initiatives with Cuba. The exceptions were the Dominican Republic, with less initiatives in common with Venezuela, and Uruguay and Venezuela, both with less initiatives in common with El Salvador. Cuba also had less initiatives in common with El Salvador. In addition, we acknowledged the Dominican Republic is the country with proportionally more initiatives exclusively in its own territory. While those represent 20% of the initiatives in the Dominican Republic, for the other countries it varied from none to 11%.

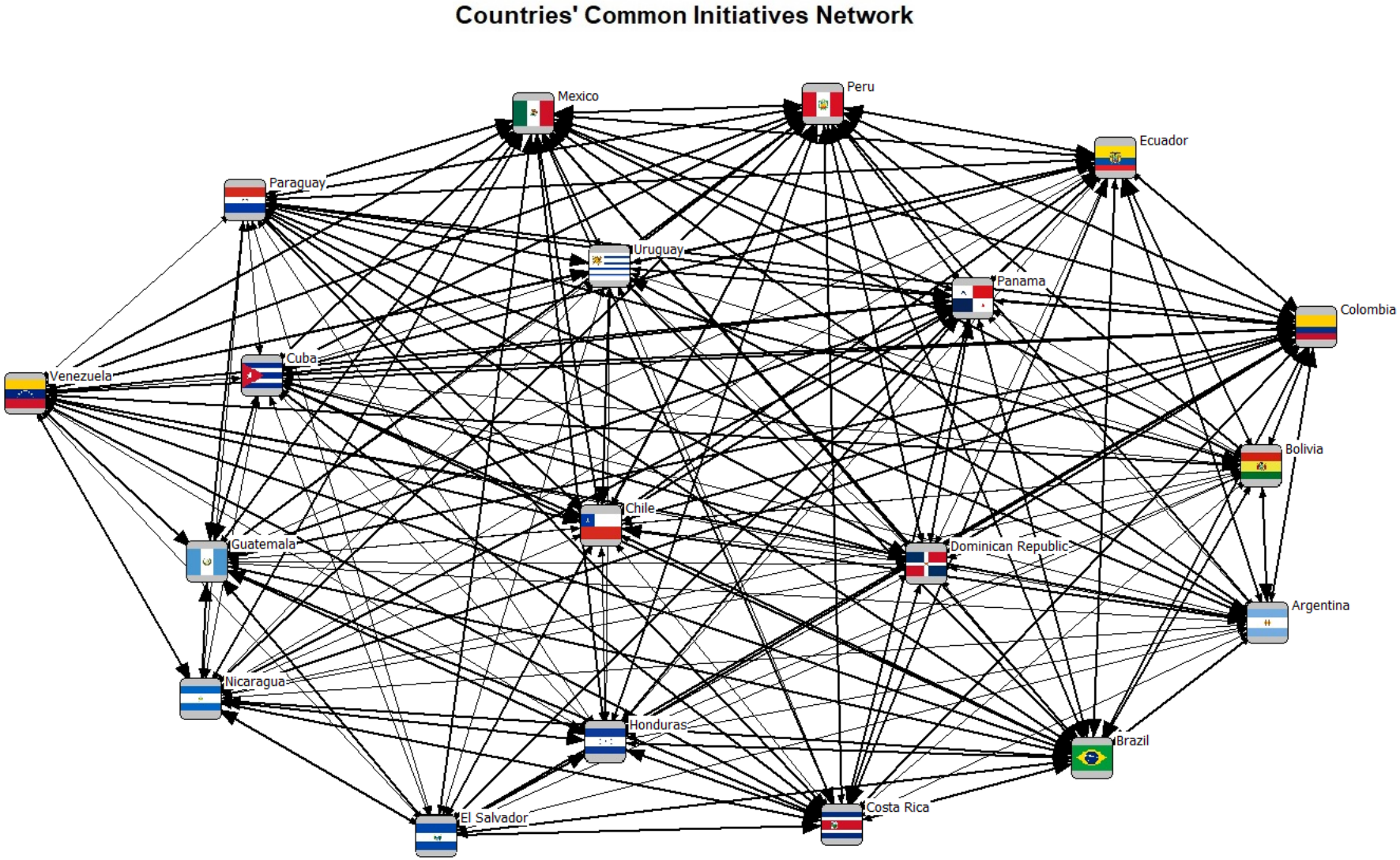



Figure 7: Countries' Common Initiatives Network

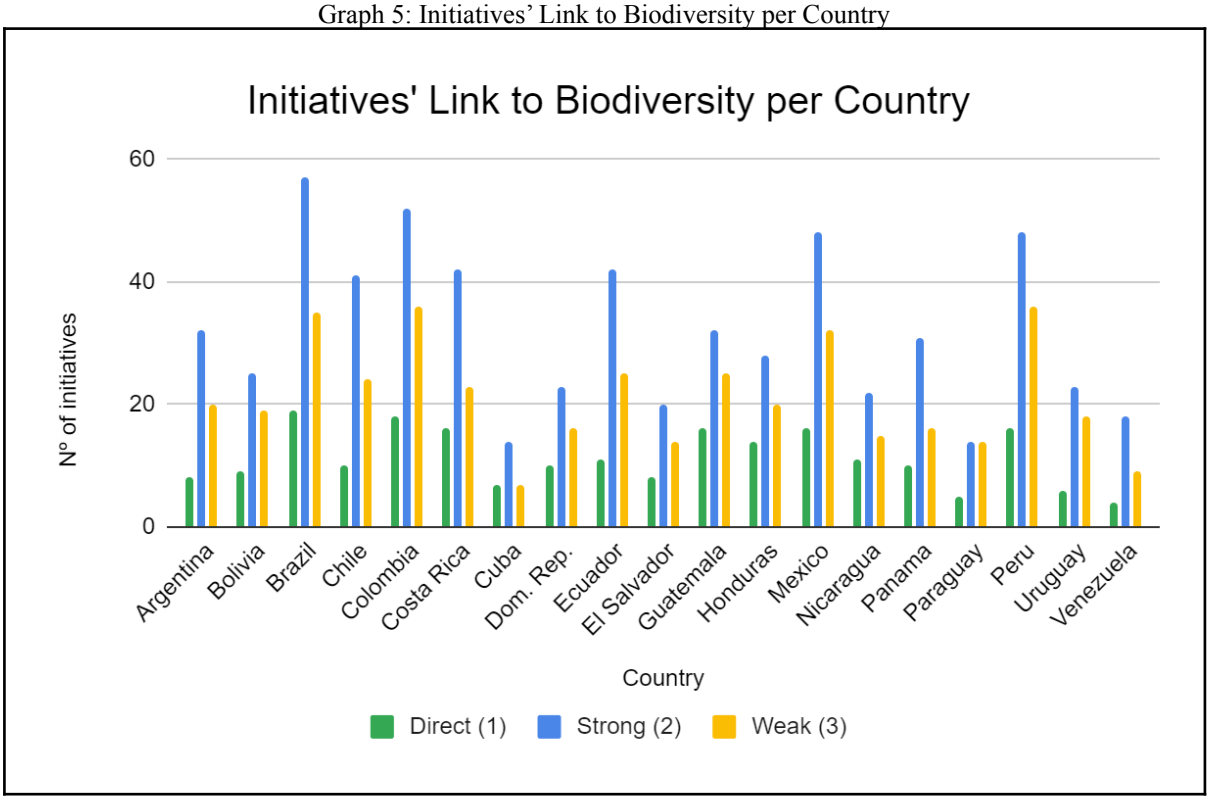
The thickness of the lines as well as the size of the arrows account for the proportion of common initiatives one country has in relation to another. As thicker the line and as bigger the arrow, more the common initiatives.

### 4.2. Link to Biodiversity

Half of the initiatives showed a strong link to biodiversity. Nearly 20% of the initiatives had a direct link to it and around 30% presented a weak link to this topic.

Virtually all countries showed the general pattern, with most initiatives strongly associated with biodiversity. Paraguay was the only exception with the same number of initiatives strongly and weakly related to biodiversity. Initiatives directly linked to biodiversity were less common for all countries but Cuba. This country showed the same number of initiatives directly related to biodiversity as well as weakly linked to it.

Graph 5: Initiatives' Link to Biodiversity per Country

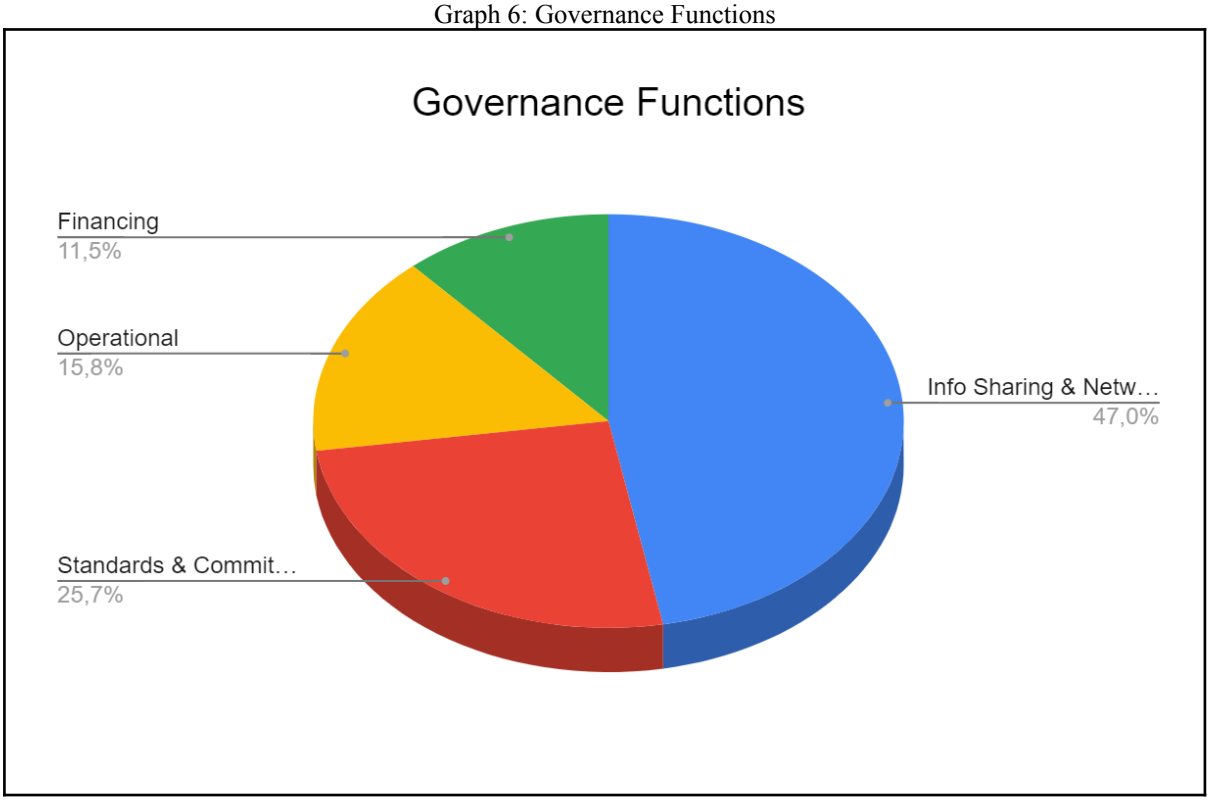



### 4.3. Governance Function

In over 60% of the initiatives it was possible to identify a single governance function and virtually 30% would have two. About 8% showed 3 governance functions while only 1% presented all four.

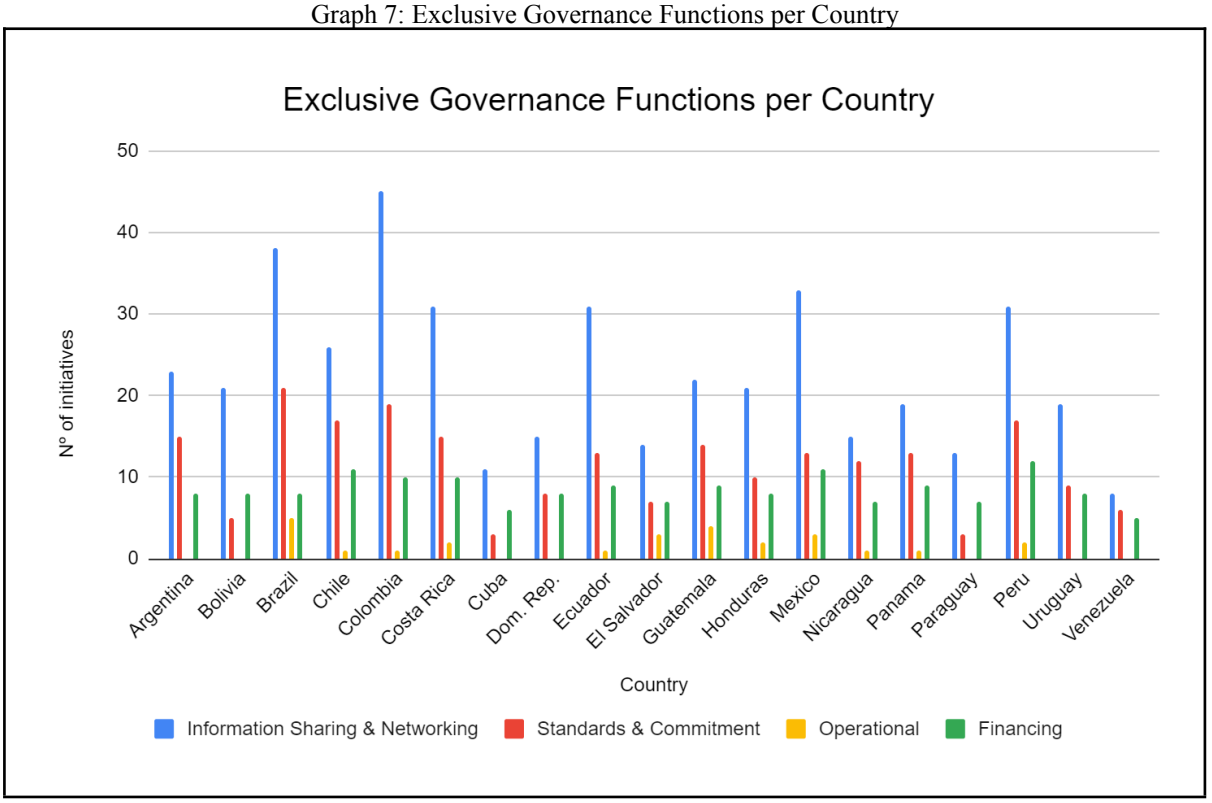
*Information sharing and networking* was the most identified governance function, present in nearly half of the initiatives. About 25% worked with *standards and commitments* and around 15%, with *operational* activities. Only about 10% of the initiatives included *financing*.

Graph 6: Governance Functions



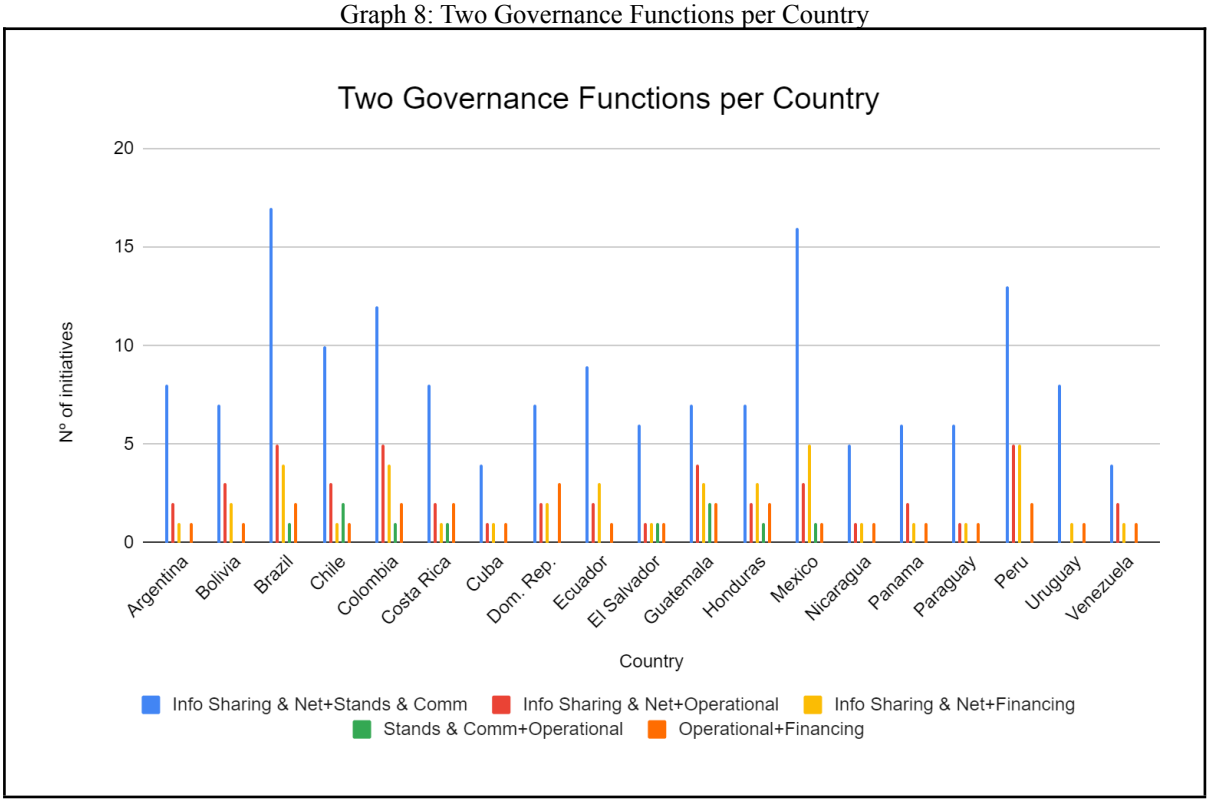

*Information sharing and networking* was the most applied governance function in all countries, followed by *standards and commitments* in the majority of the countries. *Financing* was most commonly the 3rd most used governance function, however, for Bolivia, Cuba and Paraguay it was the second. Only in the Dominican Republic and El Salvador *standards and commitments* and *financing* were equally applied. For other countries such as Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, a close number of initiatives applied those governance functions. *Operational* was the least observed governance function for all the countries, being completely absent in Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Graph 7: Exclusive Governance Functions per Country




For initiatives with two governance functions *information sharing and networking* and *standards and commitments* were the most popular in all of the countries. Followed by either *information sharing and networking* and *operational* or *information sharing and networking* and *financing* in most of the countries. A single initiative, in Ecuador only, used as governance functions *standards and commitments* and *financing* simultaneously. *Standards and commitments* and *operational* was an unpopular association amongst governance functions as well, being identified in less than half of the countries.

Graph 8: Two Governance Functions per Country




*Information sharing and networking*, *standards and commitments* and *operational* was the only association between three or more governance functions identified in all the countries. No more than 8 initiatives per country made use of such association of governance functions. And no more than 2 initiatives per country associated either *information sharing and networking*, *standards and commitments* and *financing*, *information sharing and networking*, *standards and commitments* and *operational* or all four governance functions.

### 4.4. Actors Involved

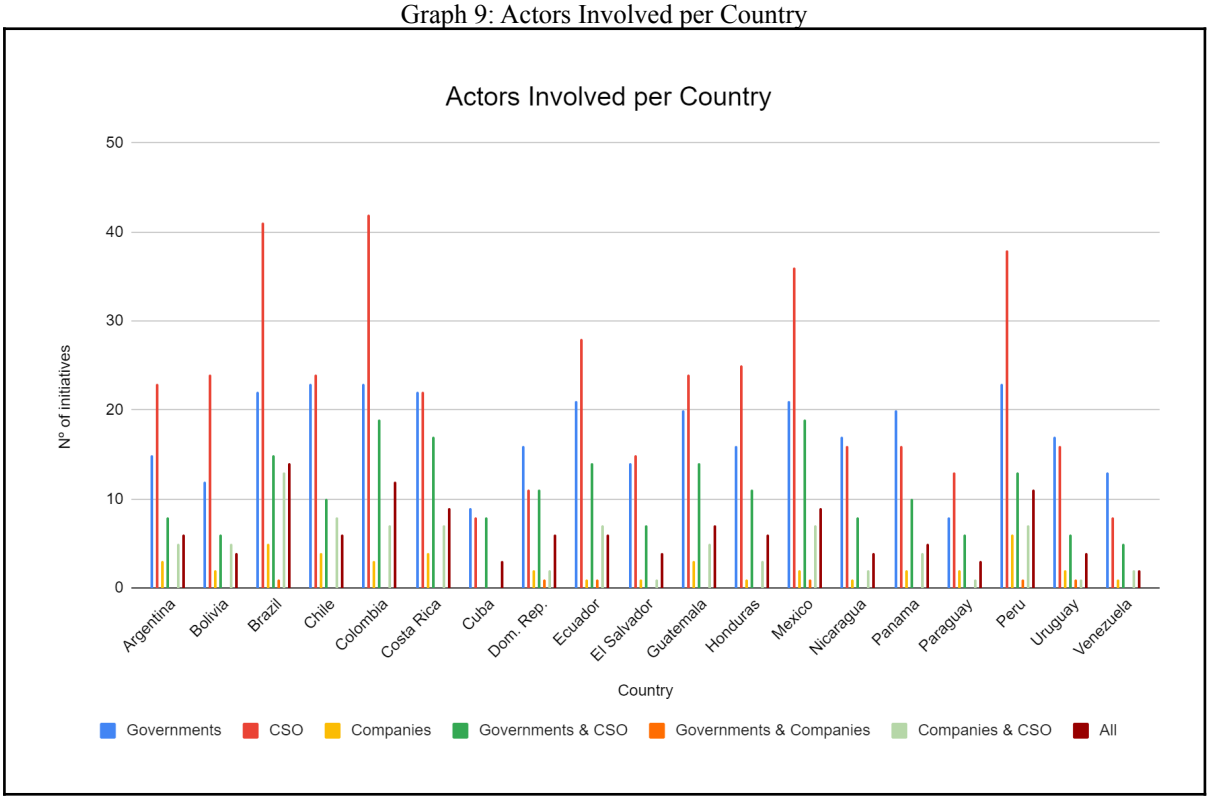
Civil Society Organizations were involved in slightly over half of the initiatives. Governments took part in approximately a third of them and companies played an active role in about 15%.

Civil Society Organizations were identified to be responsible alone for virtually 40% of the initiatives. Nearly 20% of the initiatives were led exclusively by governments and 18%, by governments and CSOs together. All three actors were involved in virtually 10% of the initiatives while companies and CSOs allied led close to 9%. Companies alone conducted slightly less than 5% of the initiatives and governments and companies in partnership were responsible for only 1,5%.


Figure 8: Governance Triangle for Non-state and Sub-national Initiatives in Latin America
Source: based on Kok *et al.*, 2019; Abbott & Snidal, 2009

This pattern was observed in most of the countries. In over 60% of the countries the majority of the initiatives were conducted exclusively by CSOs while governments alone led most of the initiatives in nearly 30%. Initiatives promoted by companies alone were identified in all countries but Cuba, however for a small number of initiatives. A maximum of 6 initiatives per country were conducted solely by companies. Partnerships between governments and CSOs were the most common association for all countries. Association amongst companies and CSOs were present in all countries but Cuba. The partnership between governments and companies was only identified for initiatives in Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay and only for one initiative in each country. In Cuba, companies were only identified associated with governments and CSOs simultaneously.

Graph 9: Actors Involved per Country




### 4.4.1. Latin American Actors

Latin American non-state and sub-national actors were identified as participating actors in virtually 80% of the initiatives. In nearly 2,5% of the initiatives only national partners were identified.

### 4.4.2. Other Actors

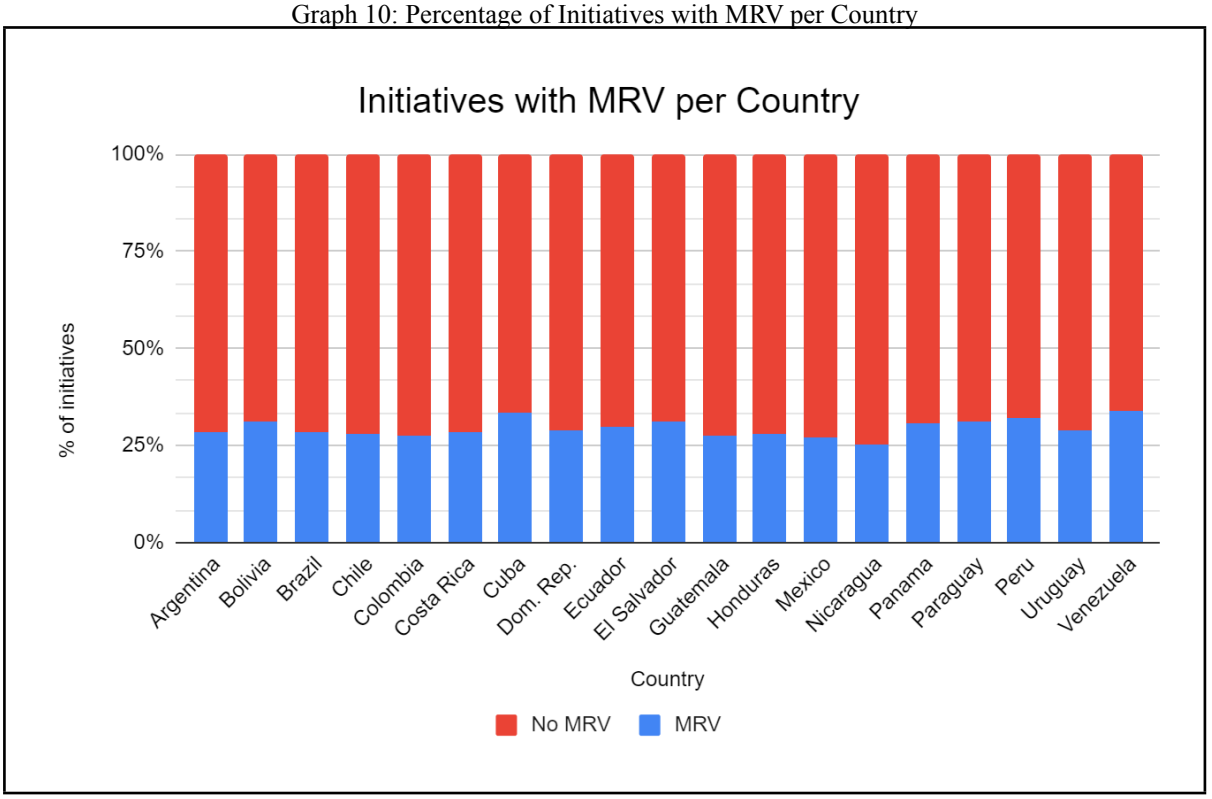
It was possible to acknowledge some frequent actors involved in biodiversity initiatives in LA. The United Nations (UN) is present in at least virtually 20% of the initiatives, mainly through Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The German Government was identified taking part in over 10% of the initiatives through the ministries for Economic, Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMU), the national Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the Development Bank (KfW). The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the World Bank were also common actors, to some extent. We acknowledge each taking part in about 5% of the initiatives.

### 4.5. Accountability

#### 4.5.1. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

At least one of the elements of MRV was identified in only about ⅓ of the initiatives. This is true for virtually all the countries:

Graph 10: Percentage of Initiatives with MRV per Country



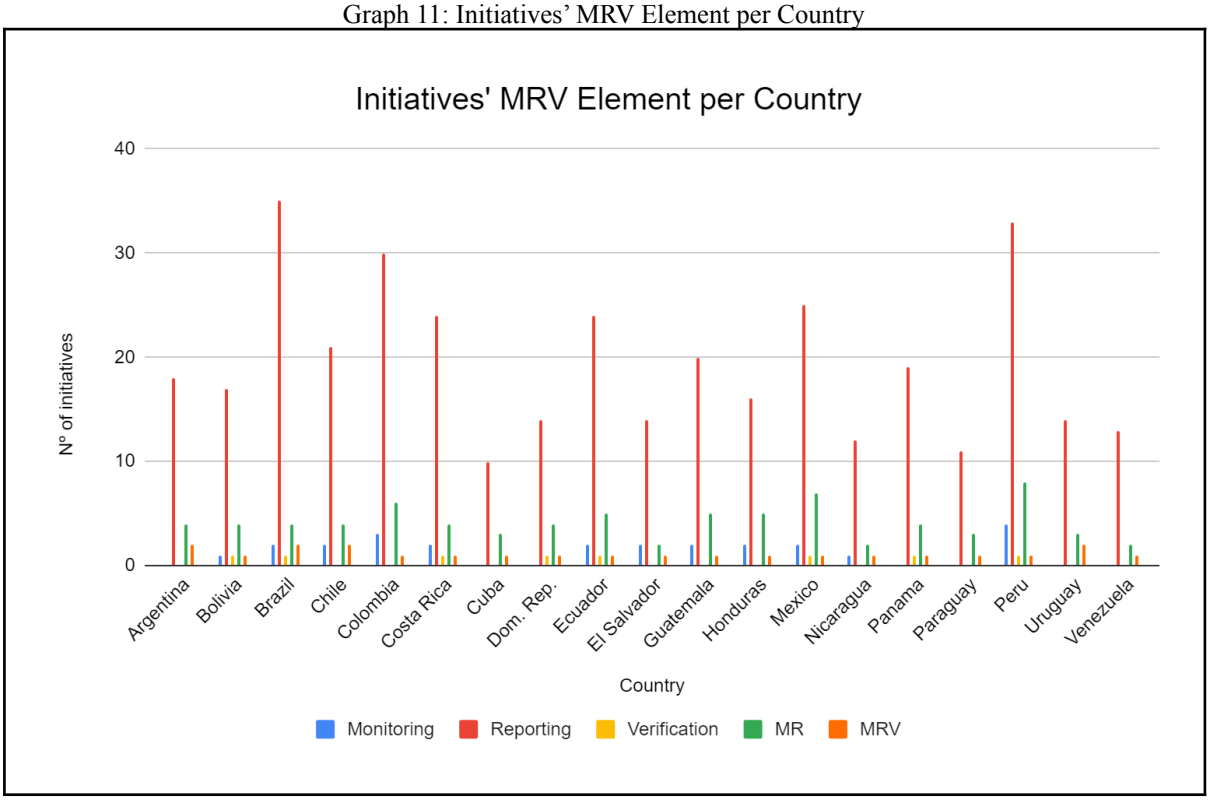

Peru, Brazil and Colombia were the countries with the highest number of initiatives for which we were able to identify any mechanism of MRV in place. Cuba, Paraguay, Venezuela and Nicaragua showed the lowest number.


Figure 9: Number of Initiatives' MRV per Country
Based on: https://www.iapb.org/connect/regions/latin-america/

Out of those, over 70% would issue reports while only around 20% would monitor its activities and less than 5% were compromised with verification. Merely 1,5% of initiatives could be identified as performing MRV in its whole and less than 10% would issue reports as well as monitor its activities. From the initiatives reporting its activities almost 40% would do so on an annual basis and less than 2%, on an biennial one. For 60% of those initiatives it was not clear if there was any regularity in its reporting.

*Reporting* was considerably the most applied element of MRV in the majority of initiatives in all countries.

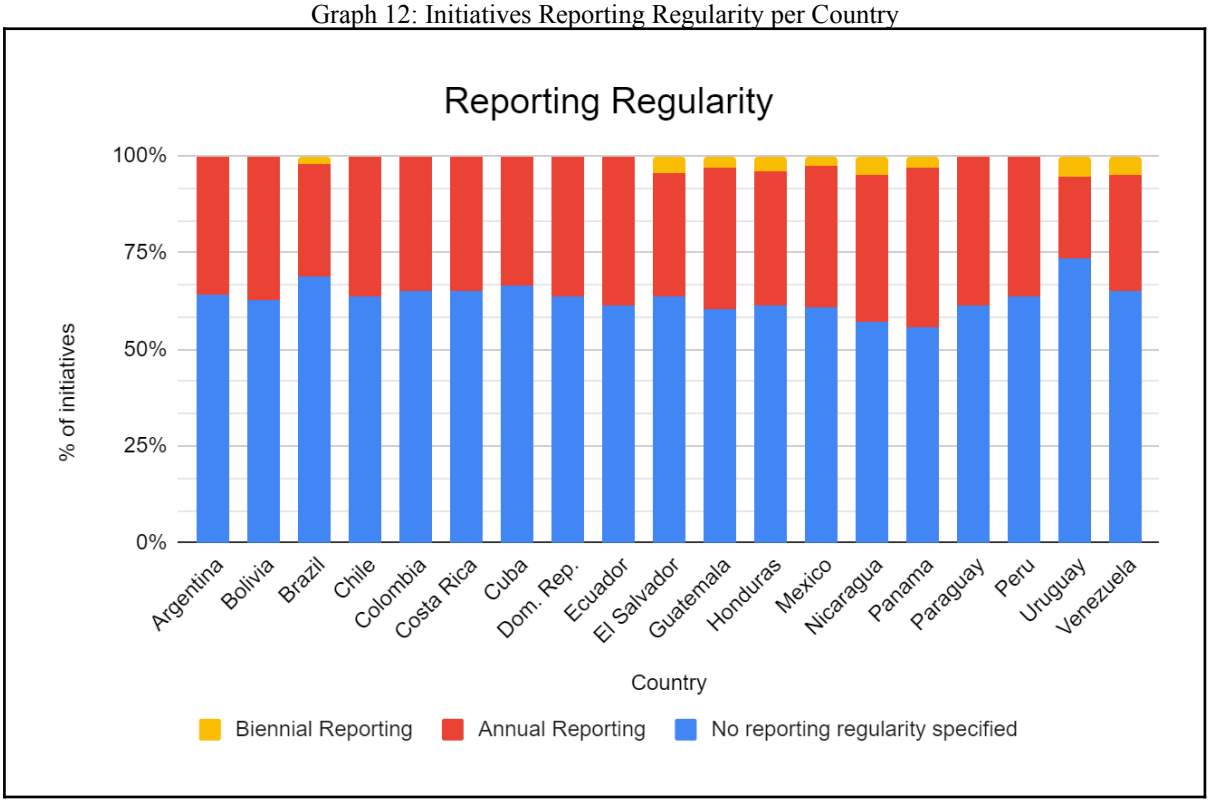
Graph 11: Initiatives' MRV Element per Country




A much lower number of initiatives put in place *monitoring and reporting* combined. Still, this was the second most used MRV in virtually all countries, but El Salvador. There, the same number of initiatives applied *monitoring* and *monitoring and reporting*. *Verification* was the least popular MRV element in the researched initiatives, being absent from initiatives in most of the countries. For the majority if the countries only one initiative with all three elements of MRV was identified. For Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay two initiatives with this feature were identified. No initiative was found to combine *monitoring and verification* nor *reporting and verification*.

According to the general pattern, most initiatives in all countries which mentioned reporting specified no regularity in such activity. The ones that did, usually would do so on an annual basis. That is true for initiatives in all countries. Biennial reporting of the activities was identified for initiatives in about half of the countries.

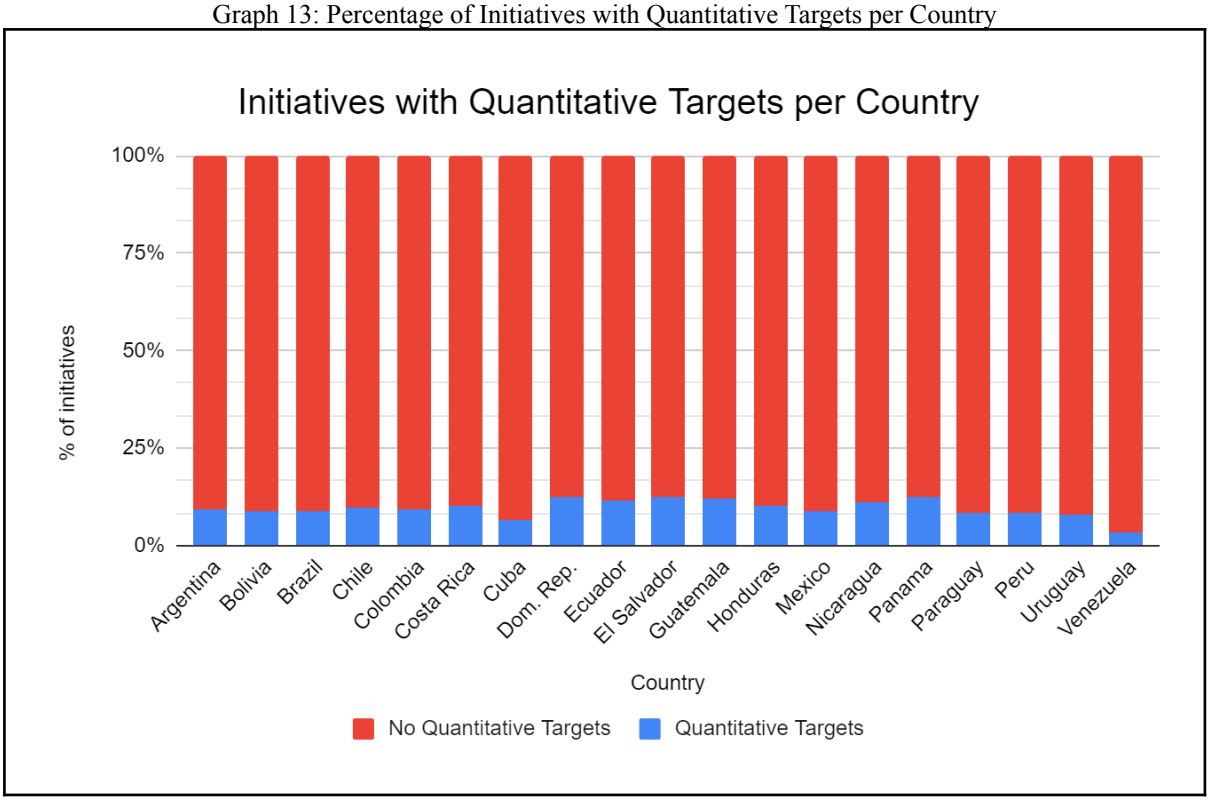
Graph 12: Initiatives Reporting Regularity per Country




### 4.5.2. Quantitative Targets

Quantitatives targets were identified for less than 10% of the initiatives. Initiatives in all countries roughly followed this pattern.

Graph 13: Percentage of Initiatives with Quantitative Targets per Country



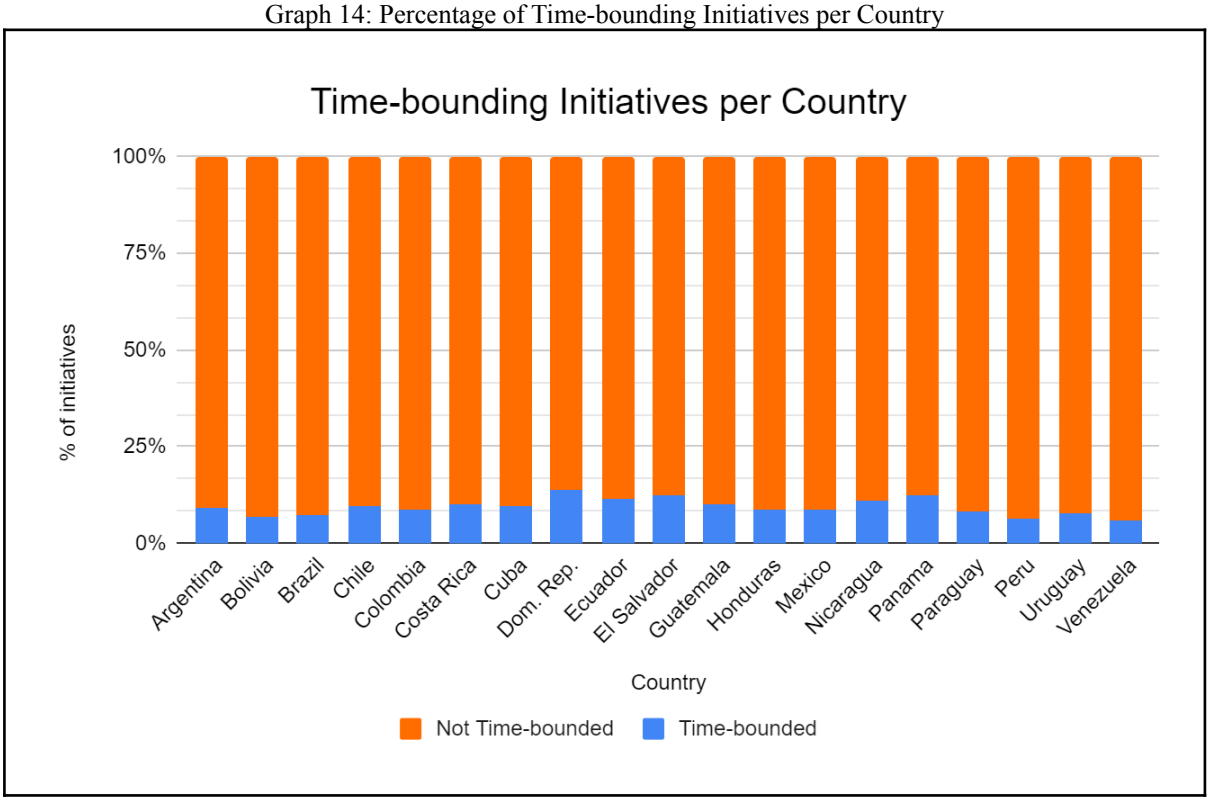
### 4.5.3. Sanction Mechanisms

It was not possible to clearly identify sanction mechanisms for any of the initiatives.

### 4.5.4. Time-bounded

Time-bounded actions or goals were identified in merely around 7% of the initiatives. Once more, initiatives in all countries showed a similar pattern.

Graph 14: Percentage of Time-bounding Initiatives per Country




### 4.6. Reference to the CBD

Reference to the CBD was identified in about 10% of the initiatives.

### 4.7. Sustainable Development Goals

Mention to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) was acknowledged in only about 6% of the initiatives. A couple of which made reference to no specific goal. All that did but one mentioned goal 14 (Life Below Water). Two initiatives referenced solely this goal while another pledged to contribute to all of the SDG. All of the other initiatives mentioned goal 13 (Climate Action). Goals 1 (No Poverty) and 15 (Life on Land) were also broadly referenced. Other SDGs mentioned were 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Goode Health and Well-being), 4 (Quality

Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

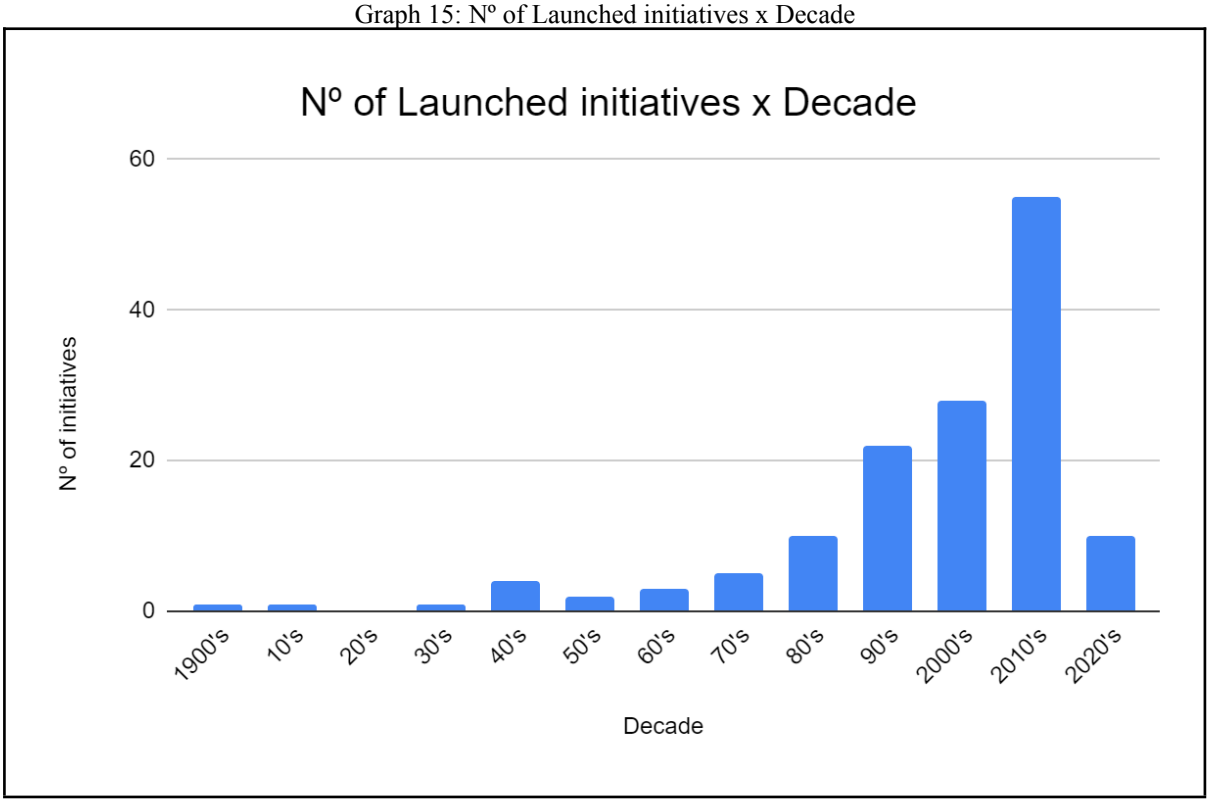
**MOST MENTIONED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**


Figure 10: Most Mentioned SDG

### 4.8. Initiatives' Launching Period

The oldest initiative identified dates from the beginning of the XX century. From the 50's we can observe a gradual increase in the number of new initiatives. The 90's showed over twice as many new initiatives than the 80's. Between the first and second decade of the 2000's, the number of new initiatives virtually doubled again. Even though a new decade has just started, a considerable number of new initiatives have already been launched in only a couple of years. 80% of the initiatives date from the 90's on.

Graph 15: Nº of Launched initiatives x Decade




All countries showed a considerably higher number of ongoing initiatives launched in the last 30 decades when compared with most of the XX century.

# 5. DISCUSSION

Despite targeting initiatives focusing on biodiversity, we crossed a reasonable number of initiatives for climate change. As reassuring as it might be to know the climate crisis is being addressed, it may be time to increase awareness of the biodiversity crisis as well, which should not be considered less critical than the climate one. Even though climate and biodiversity governance show some similarity they also bear many differences. They are two different domains related to environmental governance which can, however, learn from one another. Nonetheless, more action has been taken in the sphere of climate governance. Therefore, biodiversity governance likely follows examples from climate actions more often than the opposite.

We acknowledge the survey was to some extent limited to the choice of keywords. Even though the keywords were identified by experts it is still possible relevant terms might have been left out. The inclusion of other keywords relevant to identify biodiversity initiatives would possibly have as consequence the increase on the number of initiatives. Furthermore, keywords were considered to be directly, strongly or weakly linked to biodiversity. Even though such a classification was also established by experts, there is still a certain degree of subjectivity to it.

The aim of this study was to map the institutional governance landscape related to biodiversity in Latin America. Therefore, in this first closer look to the region we took into account initiatives which did not fit the concept of transnational. Considering we also targeted initiatives for which the information was available only in Spanish or in Portuguese it seems reasonable some of them were implemented within national borders. In addition, for the same reason, it is understandable that initiatives do not necessarily involve international or transnational organizations. Consequently, Widerberg, Pattberg and Kristensen (2016) criteria for ITCIs was not fully followed, specifically to what concerns its first criteria: "*(i) international and transnational institutions were involved*". However, the research was conducted based on the other three criterias: "*(ii) intending to steer policy and behaviour of their members or a broader community and explicitly mentioned (iii) the common governance goal, which would be accomplished by (iv) significant governance functions*". The governance function(s) adopted was often not explicit and it was assessed based on the

information available. In addition, when more than two functions were identified it was not possible to determine which were the primary one(s). Therefore, we took into account all the governance functions that could be identified. We highlight, though, that three or more governance functions were identified for less than 10% of the initiatives.

It is important to emphasize that, besides having timing constraints, this survey was limited to initiatives with information which was publicly available online. Therefore we are able to present but a sample of non-state and sub-national initiatives with Latin America actors or in place in the region. Some initiatives, for example, had no official website and could only be found on social media, while others would have no official information at all. They could only be acknowledged throughout mentions of it. This was the case for the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (*Convención para la Protección de la Flora, Fauna, y Bellezas Escénicas Naturales de los Países de América*), adopted back in 1940 (DEA, 2021), for example. Such initiatives were not accounted for. Moreover, during the first Iberoamerican Summit, in 1991, intellectuals and professionals claimed for a Latin American ecological alliance in what became known as "the hundred manifesto" (*manifiesto de los cien*) (Envio, 2021). Nevertheless, the above-mentioned convention, which includes virtually all Latin American countries, had been adopted decades before (DEA, 2021). This fact likely exemplifies how challenging it is to acknowledge the initiatives in the region. It can possibly be an example of lack of implementation as well.

In the study conducted by Kok *et al.* (2019) member organizations were considered only those "*...which would be able to influence rules and the initiative's direction. Organizations which simply adhered to the initiatives were not accounted as a member. Individual people were also not accounted for*". For this study it was not always possible to assess member organizations' influence extent, therefore we considered as member organizations of an initiative all those that were listed as such. In some cases, however, companies' and CSOs' country of origin was not specified. Thus we risk having underestimated countries' initiatives. Likewise Kok *et al.* (2019), individual people initiatives were not considered but in the case of a group of people creating associations.

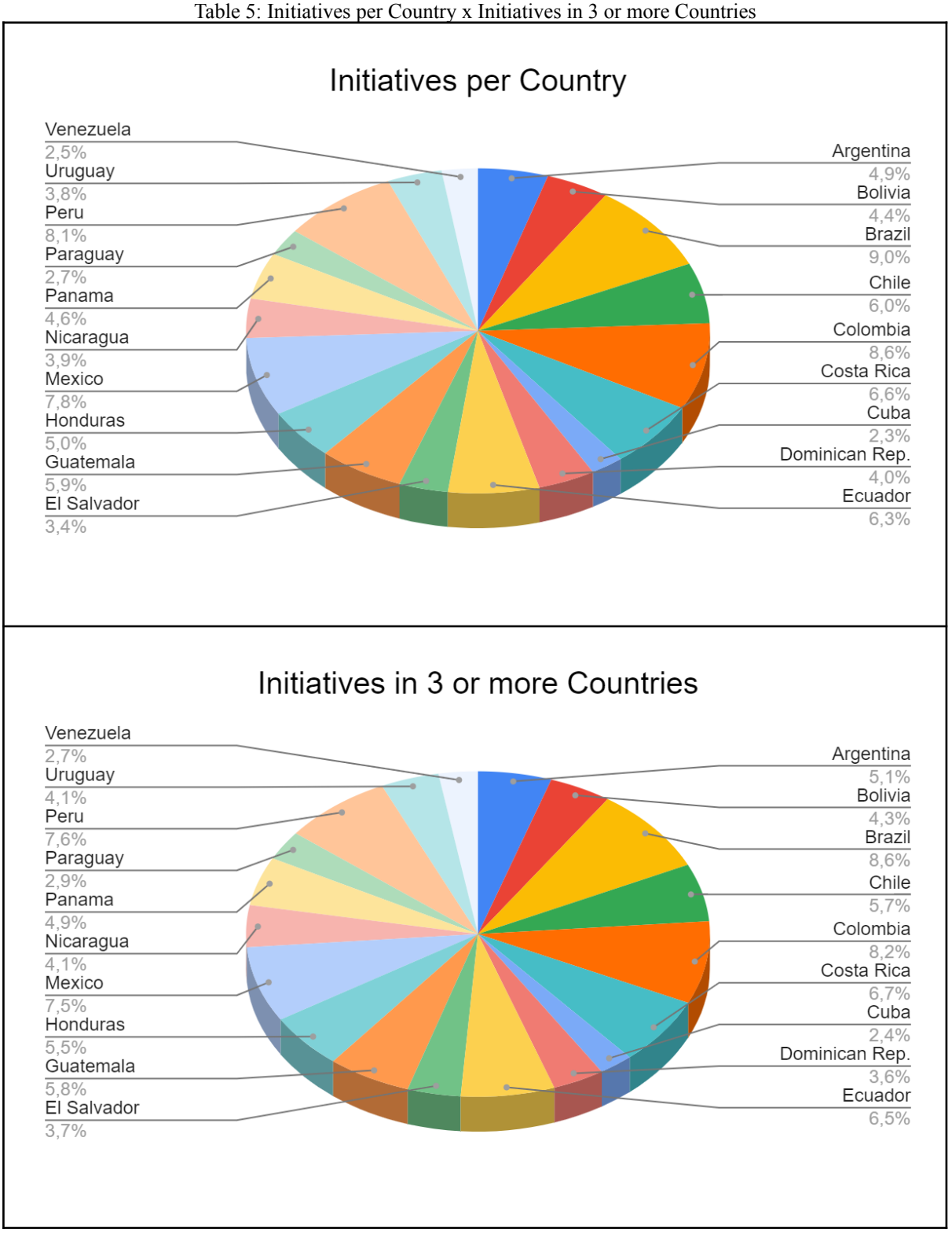
Amongst identified actors there were international organizations as well as multinational companies. Consequently, establishing the country of origin for such actors was not always possible. Additionally, initiatives would broadly use the term "*governments*" to describe the

actors involved. However, often they would not specify if government member(s) had national or sub-national status. In such cases we only accounted for the initiative if companies or CSOs were also involved or if multiple governments were involved. We accounted for sub-national initiatives only when that was explicit. As a consequence, we did not investigate sub-national participation in the initiatives closely since it would likely be inaccurate.

Initiatives were considered accomplished only when it was explicitly stated so, otherwise we would assume it was still ongoing.

Comparing the proportion of initiatives per country for the total pool of initiatives with the proportion of initiatives in 3 or more countries it is possible to observe a maximum variation of 0.5%, which occurs only for Honduras and Peru. For the other countries the variation is smaller. Similarly to the results considering the whole pool of initiatives Cuba, Venezuela and Paraguay are the countries with the lowest number of initiatives when considering initiatives in place in three or more countries. In both cases each of those countries are involved in less than 3% of the initiatives.

Table 5: Initiatives per Country x Initiatives in 3 or more Countries




The proportion of initiatives per country considering the total pool of initiatives and initiatives in three or more countries showed no substantial difference. For that reason and in order to have a more representative sample the whole pool of initiatives was considered for further analysis.

The high number of initiatives identified for Brazil, Colombia and Peru might be partially related to the general concern with and initiatives specifically targeting the Amazon rainforest. All three countries have this biome within its borders.


Figure 11: Amazon biome map
Source: based on BBC News Brazil

Even though Amazon Rainforest is also in Bolivia, Venezuela and Ecuador, most of the biome is within Brazil, Peru and Colombia.

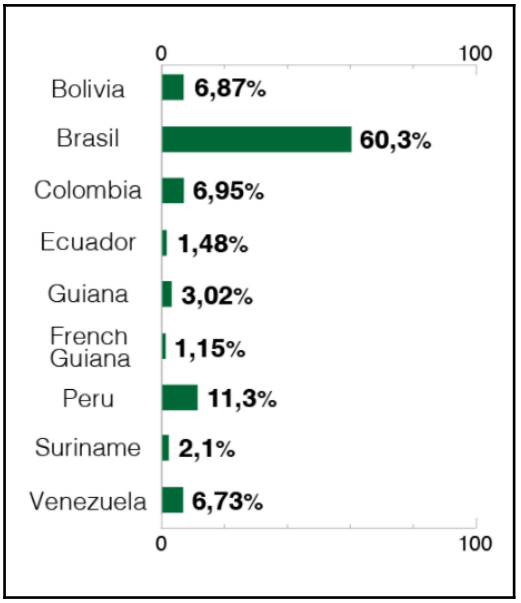


Figure 12: Percentage of Amazon biome per country
Source: based on RAISG, mongabay.com, ONU, OTCA

Investigating biodiversity governance closely in those three countries would presumably give a better insight to a full explanation of the identified pattern. In addition, it could contribute with possible ways of encouraging non-state and sub-national initiatives in other countries. As far as we acknowledged, less than 5% of the initiatives involved all countries, expressing the lack of regional approaches.

In order to give a closer look into common initiatives amongst countries we did not consider the ones implemented in 90% or more of the countries, for those initiatives are global or regional in Latin America. Considering each country showed common initiatives with all the others it could be interesting to investigate if initiatives tend to occur in any specific group of countries, such as regional groups within Latin America, economic blocs or any other. In all cases the lowest proportion of common initiatives occurred with countries that had less than 30 initiatives in total and it is, to some extent, related to that. Understanding the high proportion of exclusive initiatives in the Dominican Republic requires further investigation of those initiatives as well as the local context.

The UN Biodiversity Lab (UNBL) is an online platform which provides, amongst others, data on countries *Annual Accumulated Tree Cover Loss* (2001-2020), average *Biodiversity Intactness Index* (2015), the proportion of territory covered by *Protected Areas (WDPA)*

(2021) and *Terrestrial Human Footprint* (2000-2013). They are all related to biodiversity, either directly or indirectly.

Table 6: UNBL data

| | Annual Accumulated Tree Cover Loss (2001-2020) (%) | Average Biodiversity Intactness Index (2015) (%) | Protected Areas (WDPA) (2021) (%) | Terrestrial Human Footprint (2000-2013) (0-50) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Argentina** | 2.2 | 59 | 8 | 7 |
| **Bolivia** | 5.62 | 70 | 30 | 5 |
| **Brazil** | 7.06 | 66 | 30 | 5 |
| **Chile** | 2.78 | 63 | 9 | 6 |
| **Colombia** | 4.1 | 67 | 17 | 6 |
| **Costa Rica** | 4.95 | 61 | 29 | 13 |
| **Cuba** | 3.31 | 53 | 16 | 15 |
| **Dominican Republic** | 6.88 | 53 | 27 | 14 |
| **Ecuador** | 3.4 | 65 | 22 | 8 |
| **El Salvador** | 3.85 | 46 | 9 | 18 |
| **Guatemala** | 14.48 | 59 | 20 | 13 |
| **Honduras** | 10.52 | 59 | 23 | 9 |
| **Mexico** | 2.19 | 62 | 15 | 8 |
| **Nicaragua** | 12.28 | 53 | 37 | 9 |
| **Panama** | 5.9 | 59 | 20 | 8 |
| **Paraguay** | 15.79 | 63 | 14 | 7 |
| **Peru** | 2.63 | 70 | 22 | 4 |
| **Uruguay** | 2.1 | 56 | 4 | 8 |
| **Venezuela** | 2.44 | 69 | 53 | 6 |

Biodiversity Intactness Index: below 60 = medium; above 60 = high (for the numbers on this table).
Terrestrial Human Footprint: below 8 = moderate; 8 or above = high (for the numbers on this table).

According to UNBL, the average Biodiversity Intactness Index in Latin America varied between medium and high and the Terrestrial Human Footprint was moderate to high. Although Paraguay and Nicaragua had a high Annual Accumulated Tree Cover Loss, only a small number of initiatives were identified in those countries. Uruguay and El Salvador, both with less than 10% of its territory covered by Protected Areas, also showed a small number of initiatives. Some of the countries with the highest Terrestrial Human Footprints are amongst the ones with less initiatives as well, such as Cuba, Dominican Republic and El Salvador. El Salvador also has the lowest average for the Biodiversity Intactness Index.

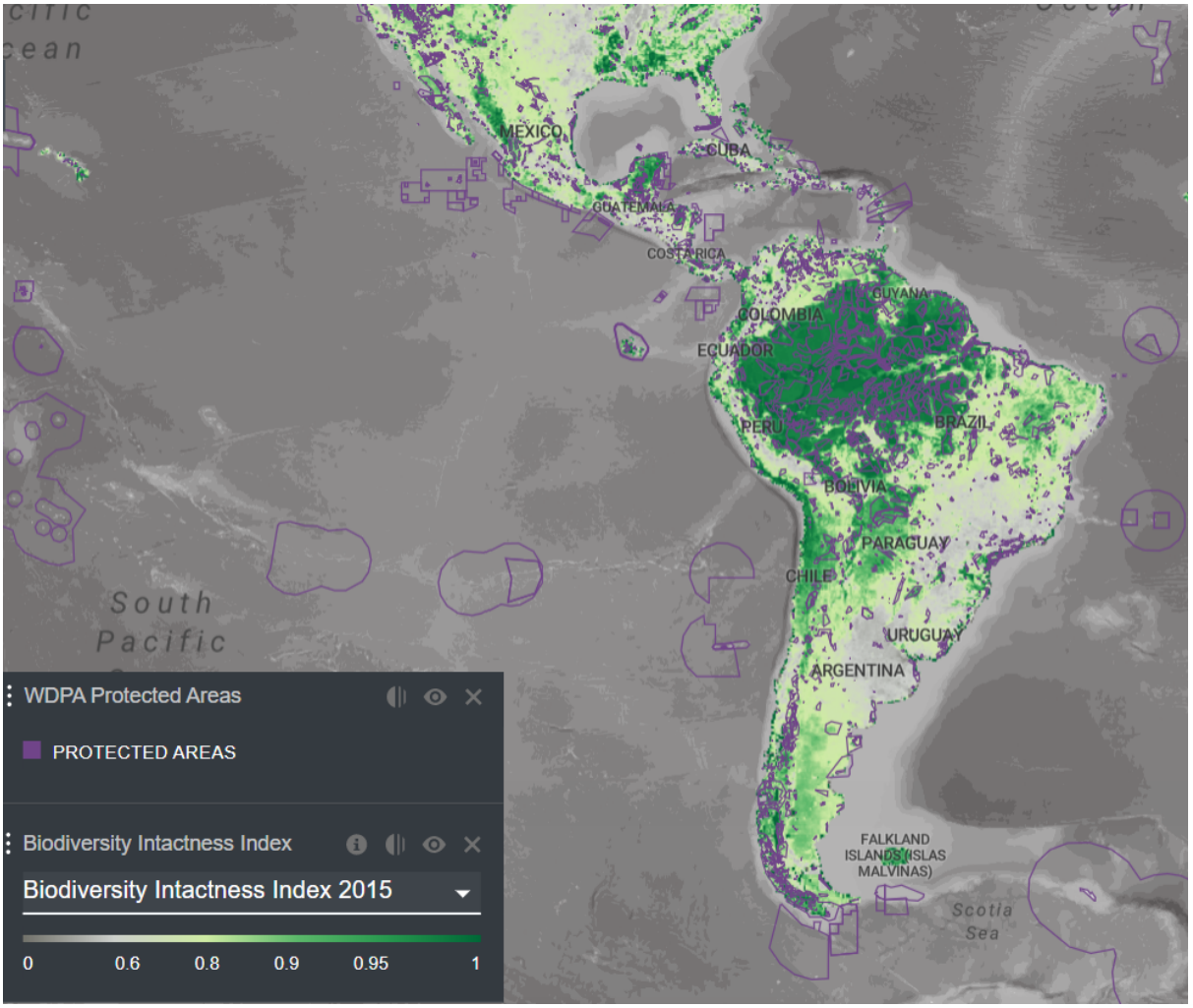



Figure 13:UNBL Biodiversity Intactness Index 2015 and Protected Areas
Source: https://map.unbiodiversitylab.org/

A Pearson correlation test showed no linear relation between each of the aforementioned features and the number of initiatives in the countries. We obtained the same result for the total number of endangered species per country, based on IUCN Red List, 2021, version 3.

Table 7: Nº of Threatened Species per Country - IUCN Red List, 2021-3

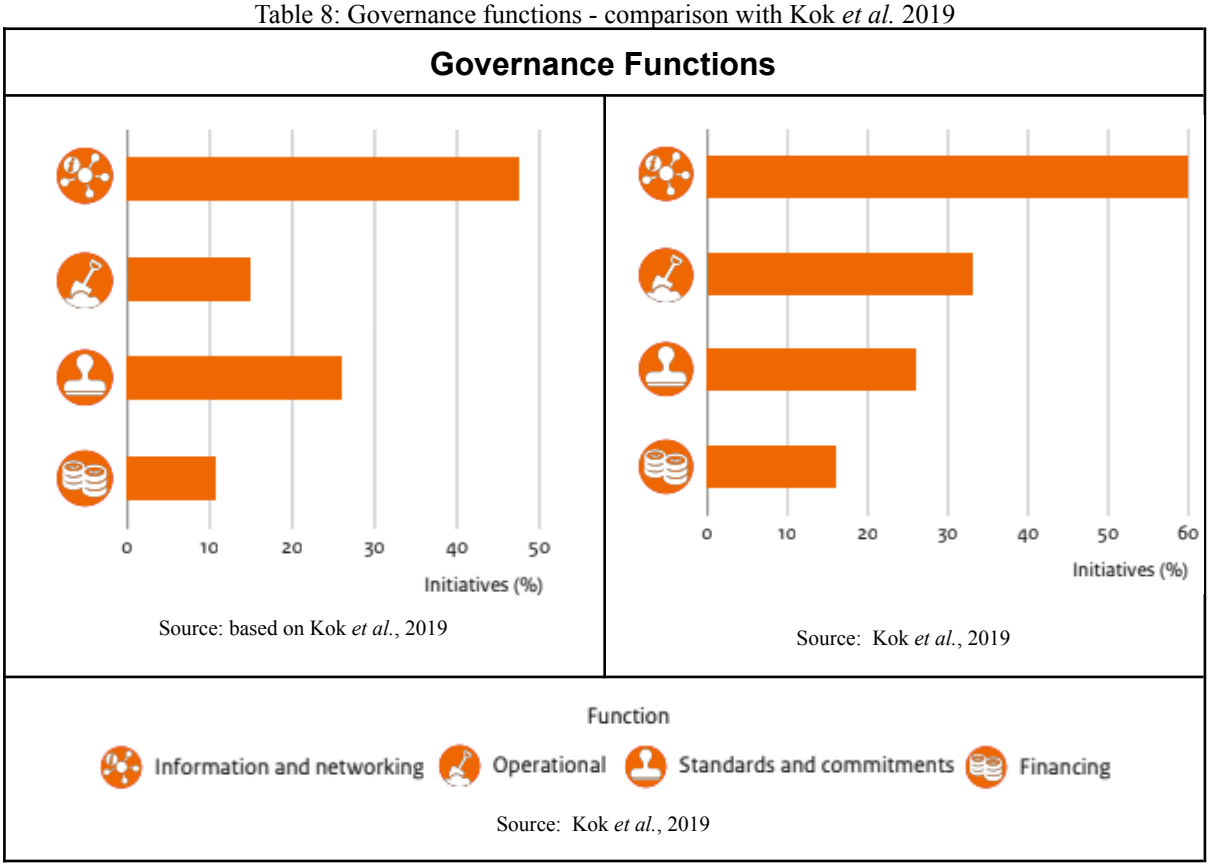
| | **Nº of Threatened Species - IUCN Red List, 2021-3** |
|---|---|
| **Argentina** | 321 |
| **Bolivia** | 458 |
| **Brazil** | 2040 |
| **Chile** | 278 |
| **Colombia** | 1511 |
| **Costa Rica** | 571 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cuba** | 400 |
| **Dominican Republic** | 267 |
| **Ecuador** | 2608 |
| **El Salvador** | 158 |
| **Guatemala** | 592 |
| **Honduras** | 448 |
| **Mexico** | 2219 |
| **Nicaragua** | 244 |
| **Panama** | 514 |
| **Paraguay** | 75 |
| **Peru** | 967 |
| **Uruguay** | 139 |
| **Venezuela** | 826 |

Initiatives depend on several factors to occur, mainly stakeholders interests, but they can also be influenced by political and economic context. Notwithstanding, it would be beneficial to biodiversity conservation to consider as many biodiversity related features as possible when selecting a country (or smaller area) to implement an initiative.

Similarly to Kok *et al.* (2019) findings, the most represented governance function in Latin America was *information sharing and networking* whereas the least adopted one was *financing*. Close to 50% of the initiatives in LA pursue its goal through *information sharing and networking*. According to Kok *et al.* (2019), 60% of the initiatives would do so. Only about 15% of these initiatives used *financing* mechanisms while about 10% of the initiatives in LA did the same. Unlike the initiatives studied by Kok *et al.* (2019), in LA *standards and commitments* was the second most popular governance function, adopted by around 25% of the initiatives in the region. The *operational* governance function was identified in about 15% of the initiatives in LA. Kok *et al.* (2019) described over 30% of the initiatives adopted *operational* approaches and about 25%, *standards and commitments* ones. It is noteworthy that the pool of initiatives researched by Kok *et al.* (2019) was about ⅓ bigger than the one for LA.

Table 8: Governance functions - comparison with Kok *et al.* 2019




Source: based on Kok *et al.*, 2019

Source: Kok *et al.*, 2019

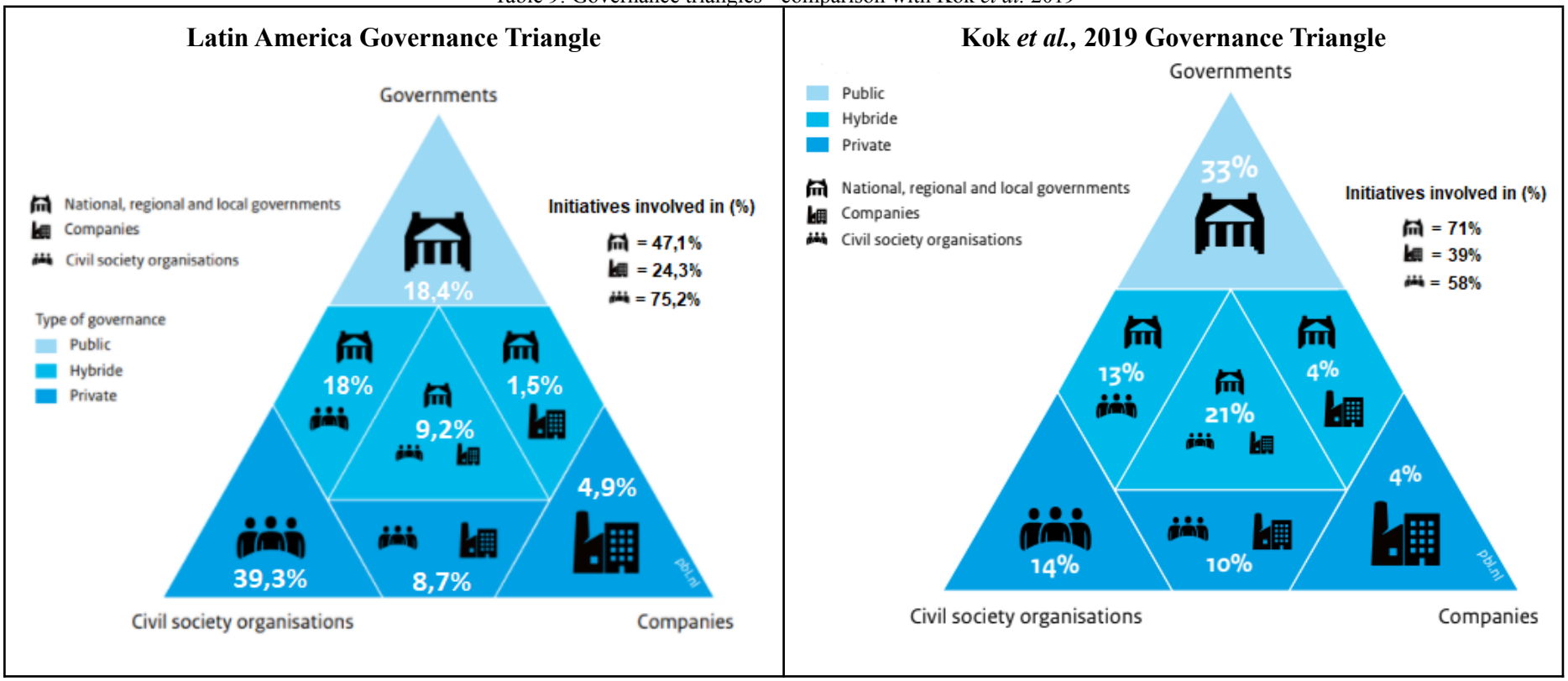
Source: Kok *et al.*, 2019

Although Bulkeley *et al.* (2012) surveyed transnational climate governance and did not consider exactly the same governance functions used hereby and by Kok *et al.* (2019) their results also pointed out for *information sharing* as widely adopted while *financing* was hardly used. This governance function seems to be relatively unpopular, and not only in LA. Financing is clearly a sensitive matter. How to motivate non-state and sub-national actors to commit to it is yet another challenge. It would be pertinent to investigate if initiatives' budgets would allow them to adopt *financing* in the first place.

Actors' engagement to non-state and sub-national initiatives for biodiversity in Latin America differs to some extent to the one described by Kok *et al.* (2019) for initiatives researched worldwide. Comparing governance function triangles we can observe a higher presence of Civil Society Organizations in Latin America, especially when being the sole actor. CSOs are involved in about 60% of the initiatives studied by Kok *et al.* (2019) and in 75% of it in LA. The difference in the presence of governments is also noticeable. They are involved in around 70% of Kok *et al.* (2019) initiatives but in less than 50% in LA. Alone, they are responsible for less than 20% of the initiatives in the region but for over 30% of the initiatives analysed by Kok *et al.* (2019). Partnerships between the three actors seems to be more popular in Kok

*et al.* (2019) initiatives, representing over 20% of it, whereas in LA they represent less than 10%. Partnerships only between governments and CSOs are the most popular in LA, representing close to 20% of the initiatives in the region. Companies involvement showed a similar representativity in both cases either alone or together with CSOs. Alone, they lead close to 5% of initiatives in LA and 4% of Kok's *et al.* (2019). In partnership with CSOs, they are ahead of close to 10% of the initiatives in LA and of 10% of Kok *et al.* (2019) initiatives. Initiatives led by partnerships between companies and governments had the lowest representativity for both cases. They represent 4% of the initiatives researched by Kok *et al.* (2019) and less than 2% in LA. In total, companies are involved in virtually 40% of Kok *et al.* (2019) initiatives but only in 25% of initiatives in LA. Once more we highlight the pool of initiatives researched by Kok *et al.* (2019) was about ⅓ bigger than the one for LA.

Table 9: Governance triangles - comparison with Kok *et al.* 2019




Source: based on Kok *et al.*, 2019

The high rates of CSOs engagement in initiatives in LA might be partially explained by the fact that participation of CSOs became a central element of environmental governance in the region a couple of decades ago (De Castro *et al.*, 2016). Another aspect, which could also explain the lower rate of engagement from governments, is the neoliberal development models broadly adopted in LA (De Castro *et al.*, 2016). Despite the reason for such arrangement being unclear, the concern that national governments could evade their own responsibilities, lying on non-state and sub-national actors' initiatives (Kok *et al.*, 2019; Pattberg *et al.*, 2019) seems to be reasoned. Non-state and sub-national initiatives' potential of inspiring governments to increase their ambition levels and to build new multi-stakeholders coalitions (Pattberg *et al.*, 2019), however, appears to not have materialized in Latin America so far.

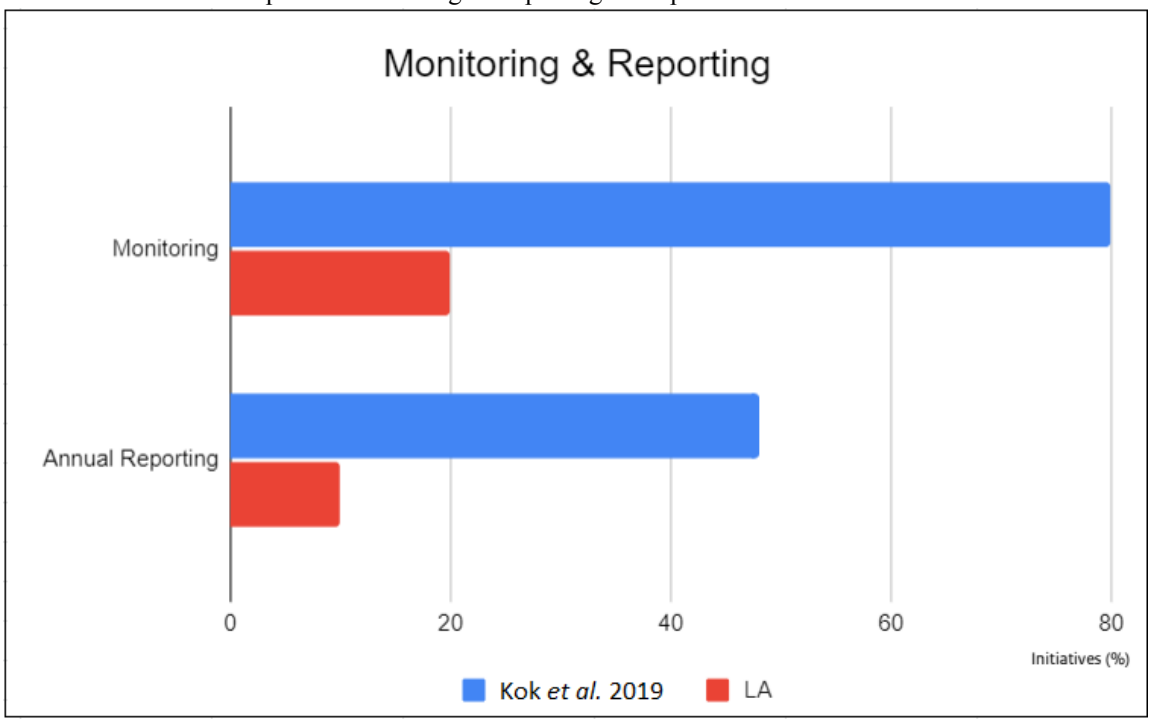
In the sphere of transnational climate governance, companies may seek partnerships with public organizations in order to increase the initiatives' legitimacy as well as to reduce political risk (Kolk *et al.*, 2010). In the scope of this survey, considering the low percentage of initiatives conducted by companies in partnership with governments, that does not seem to have occured. Furthermore, both for LA and for Kok *et al.* (2019), partnerships between companies and governments were at least 5 times higher when they also involved CSOs. The lack of involvement from LA companies might reflect a social economic feature. Companies from more developed countries may be more successful and therefore could afford to get involved in environmental initiatives. Another possibility is that they are encouraged to do so due to national legislation. Specifically for Cuba, companies showed an even smaller role. They were only identified to be involved in initiatives in association with governments and companies simultaneously. This fact is most likely related to the country's social-economic regime.

Latin American actors are not involved in all the initiatives. Foreigner actors are exclusively responsible for about 20% of it. Those actors are mainly international institutions, organizations, alliances and partnerships, but also include companies as well as national governments and agencies. Further investigating the dynamics in place of the initiatives - especially of the ones which have no actor from the region - would contribute to understanding whether the biodiversity governance is replicating a long established international political pattern of influence from global North countries on global South's (Bulkeley *et al.*, 2012).

All initiatives accounted for are implemented in LA. Moreover, for initiatives with local actors, those are mostly from the same country where the initiatives are in place. We could acknowledge only three cases with actors from countries where the initiatives were not being implemented. In the case of some initiatives, being a member necessarily means implementation, for instance to agree with the initiative's conditions. For example, certification initiatives, Conventions and Memorandums of Understanding. Such is usually the case specially for *standards and commitments* initiatives. Unlike Bulkeley *et al.* (2012) we did not account for initiatives' initiating actors, in which case we might have had the same result, with initiating actors predominantly from the Global North. We acknowledged though that some initiatives were initiated by international organizations. The frequent actors identified were not necessarily taken into account in regards to governments, companies and CSO involvement in the initiatives. The reason for that is the importance of their role was not always clear. Those actors were mostly either international (mainly the UN) or German (governmental institutions).

Unlike findings by Kok *et al.* (2019), most initiatives in Latin America did not adopt the *monitoring, reporting and verification* tool at all and even less did it to its whole extent, implementing all three elements of it. Still differing from Kok's *et al.* (2019) study, the most identified MRV element in LA was *reporting*, mentioned by over 70% of the initiatives. Kok *et al.* (2019) described less than 50% of the initiatives as having annual reports. However, for initiatives in LA, only about 10% stated *reporting* happened on an annual basis. 80% of the initiatives researched by Kok *et al.* (2019) showed some kind of monitoring framework in place. In Latin America the same occurred for only about 20% of the initiatives. Deficient monitoring regarding environmental governance in general has already been detected for Latin America and the Caribbean (Blackman *et al.*, 2014). Concerning MRV, Kok *et al.* (2019) considered a subset of their database, therefore in this case the pool of initiatives for LA was twice as big. A few initiatives in Latin America mentioned a strategic plan, which could be used for MRV. We did not account for strategic plans, though. Widerberg & Stripple (2016) have already acknowledged cooperative initiatives show a substantial lack of ex post data for measuring performance. According to Hale *et al.* (2021) that could be related to non-state and sub-national actors and even governments capacity limitations for monitoring and reporting.

Graph 16: Monitoring & Reporting - comparison with Kok *et al.* 2019

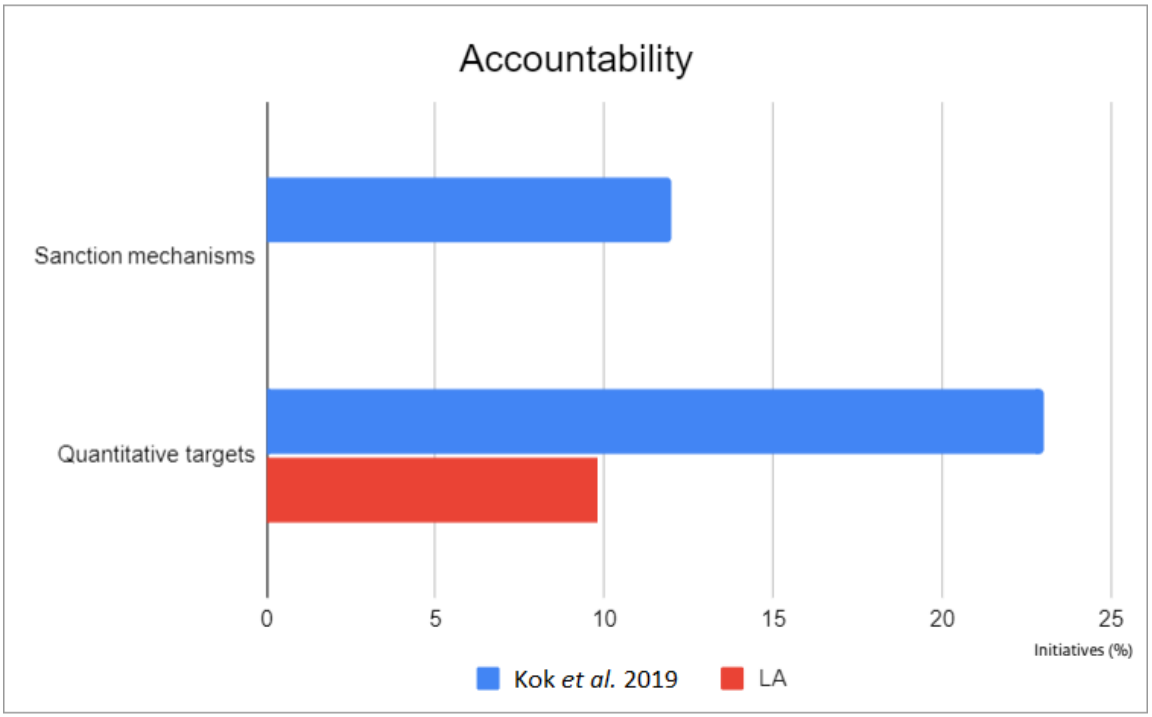



Legend: LA = Latin America

The poor accountability justifies doubts around the initiative's credibility (Widerberg & Stripple, 2016; Kok *et al.*, 2019; Pattberg *et al.*, 2019), such as its effectiveness (Widerberg, 2017; Hermwille, 2018) and proper quantification (Widerberg & Pattberg, 2015). It prevents adequate evaluation of its development, including target's status (Chan *et al.*, 2019) and implementation proper assessment. According to Visseren-Hamakers *et al.* (2012), lack of implementation is one of the weakest aspects of biodiversity governance. Furthermore, Widerberg & Stripple (2016) argue that gathering ex post data is an issue to understanding climate governance performance beyond the UNFCCC as well. Specifically in regards to initiatives related to certification schemes, although they can be understood as self-regulatory, their effectiveness is also questioned due to the accountability issue (Taylor *et al.*, 2012).

For Latin America the results for quantitative targets, sanction mechanisms and time-bounded initiatives were also disappointing. It was not possible to identify sanction mechanisms in any of the initiatives. Kok *et al.* (2019), using the same subset of initiatives previously mentioned for MRV identified 12% of the initiatives had some sort of sanction mechanisms. Less than 10% of the initiatives in Latin America clearly had quantitative targets. Kok *et al.* (2019) described 23% of their subset of initiatives as having quantitative targets. Lacking sanction mechanisms and quantitative targets can reflect low commitment.

Graph 17: Accountability comparison with Kok *et al.* 2019




Legend: LA = Latin America

In Latin America, also less than 10% of the initiatives were time-bounded. Some of the initiatives ran multiple projects. Accountability tools such as the above mentioned might have been adopted in the scope of individual projects, however we could not investigate it to this level of detail. According to Smith *et al.* (2003), developing countries show poor governance, which could partially explain Latin America initiatives' poor accountability. Nevertheless, not all initiatives in LA are led by actors from the region. Some initiatives involve actors from countries considered as developed. Furthermore, Kok *et al.* (2019) survey also indicated poor accountability. In addition, the few initiatives which committed to accountability in LA show a certain tendency of adopting both quantitative targets and time-bounding. While half of the initiatives that adopted the former also adopted the last, ⅔ of the initiatives time-bounded had quantitative targets as well.

Initiatives' mention of the CBD was considerably low. Only about 10% of the initiatives had any reference to the Convention. This could reflect a lack of direct commitment to the Convention. However, initiatives might still address CBD main themes as well as thematic programmes. Exploring if and to which of those initiatives are related would be helpful not only to better characterize the initiatives but also to better understand the biodiversity

governance scenario. Unfortunately, hereby it was not possible to proceed with such evaluation. In addition, some initiatives were born in the core of the CBD, during a Conference of the Parties (COP). Initiatives' low mention of the CBD could also indicate poor communication and promotion.

Even fewer initiatives had any reference to the Sustainable Development Goals. The two most mentioned SDGs were 14 (Life Below Water) and 13 (Climate Action). For Kok *et al.* (2019), most initiatives related to SDGs 15 (Life on Land) and 14. We acknowledge some initiatives mentioned the Aichi Targets, however we did not account for that.

Seemingly to Kok *et al.* (2019), the number of new initiatives considerably increased from the 90's. This is likely related to the Rio Summit and the adoption of the CBD, both in 1992. Moreover, the much higher number of initiatives being launched from the 90's might show an increase in awareness of the biodiversity crisis or the aggravation of the crisis itself. It can also be a consequence of both. Nevertheless, it is important to bear in mind only ongoing initiatives where accounted for, we did not acknowledge initiatives that have been launched and are no longer active.

There are other approaches that can also be useful to build the biodiversity governance scenario in Latin America. One would be to acknowledge Ministries of Environment initiatives aiming to identify non-state and sub-national partners. Following, each of the identified actors could be researched individually for the initiatives they are involved in. Another approach would be to investigate each sub-national actor's initiatives. However this alternative would be highly demanding both timewise and staffwise. For instance, Brazil alone has 26 state governments plus the federal capital government and over 5 thousand municipality governments (CNM, 2021). Therefore such an approach would be advisable for smaller scopes. In addition, it is possible easily accessible information would, again, be an issue in both alternatives. Another option would be to search for initiatives targeting specific biomes, ecosystems and species, such as threatened ones. Nevertheless it requires a certain level of knowledge about such features in the region.

# 6. CONCLUSION

We acknowledge that despite the efforts we were able to identify and analyse only a sample of non-state and sub-national initiatives regarding biodiversity in place in Latin America. Identifying initiatives was limited to easily accessible information, by keywords and time constraints. Additionally, even though we acknowledge the existence of a higher number of initiatives, due to the lack of (official) information some could not be accounted for. Although initiatives seem to be numerous in the region, to acknowledge all of them is a big challenge. So it is to have an accurate understanding of the biodiversity governance landscape. Still, the present survey allows one to have a broad picture of the biodiversity governance scenario in LA.

Initiatives in all countries' followed the general patterns. We identified no country outside those patterns regarding the initiatives features analysed. Brazil, Colombia and Peru were the countries with the highest number of initiatives, while Cuba, Venezuela and Paraguay showed the lowest number. The presence of Amazonia forest within Brazil, Colombia and Peru territories likely contributed to the high number of initiatives in those countries, since some initiatives target specifically Amazonia.

In what concerns governance functions, information sharing and networking seems to be widely popular while financing appears to be broadly unpopular. This pattern is not limited to Latin America.

The different configuration of actors' involvement in non-state and sub-national initiatives in Latin America compared to Kok's *et al.* (2019) worths further investigation, especially: the considerably lower involvement of governments as well as of companies in initiatives in LA and the higher involvement rate of Civil Society Organizations; the relatively low percentage of partnership solely between companies and governments. In addition, international organizations appear to play an important role in non-state and sub-national initiatives in LA, particularly the UN. It seems so does the German government.

Lack of accountability is not a particularity of biodiversity governance. Capacity limitation and actors' resistance to strong commitment are two possible reasons for poor accountability.

Initiatives' low mention of the CBD, on the one hand, might also indicate lack of commitment to address the biodiversity crisis. On the other hand, it could reflect poor communication and promotion.

The increasing number of initiatives in the past decades is undeniably positive. However, its outcome should not be overestimated. It is imperative to be mindful of how challenging it is to properly assess initiatives' effectiveness.

In order to build a more precise scenario regarding biodiversity governance, a platform listing all the initiatives could be developed. Such a platform could be promoted by the CBD, following the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) example: the UNFCCC launched the Global Climate Action Portal to track progress of non-state actors and initiatives (Global Climate Action, 2021). However, there is no need to wait for the CBD to take action. National governments are equally capable to promote such a platform, if only there is willingness. Nevertheless, in this case, articulating it amongst all LA countries is likely to be a challenge. Countries could also promote such a platform within its territory, for subnational leaders to adopt and manage it. Although more specific, it would still contribute to understanding the biodiversity governance scenario in the region, especially if several countries engage.

Additionally, learning more about general governance in different countries might shed some light on their biodiversity governance specifically, including states' role and involvement level, priority issues and companies environmental awareness. Environmental protection, poverty and inequality are closely connected in Latin America (De Castro *et al.*, 2016). Hence, looking into the country's political and economical context would contribute to a broader understanding of the biodiversity governance in the region.

Non-state and sub-national initiatives for biodiversity in Latin America should be encouraged not only to be more transparent about the governance function(s) adopted but also to increase employment of operational and financing functions.

Further investigating Latin America initiatives commitment to CBD, Sustainable Development Goals and Aichi Targets would contribute to better understanding biodiversity

governance in the region as well. In the future, so it would to consider initiatives' engagement to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework targets, yet to be established.

Cooperative initiatives have been attributed an increasingly important role and legitimacy in addressing climate change (Widerberg & Stripple, 2016). The same is possibly occurring for biodiversity, therefore the importance of researching these initiatives. The biodiversity governance landscape is complex and thus challenging to elucidate. Mapping it is just the first step towards unfolding it. Nonetheless, we expect to have provided an useful insight of this scenario in Latin America, concerning non-state and sub-national initiatives. We consider information availability and accountability are two crucial issues that need to be urgently addressed in order to improve the overview of the biodiversity governance scenario. Afterwards, identifying and addressing gaps should be more accurate and effective. Finally, encouraging regional initiatives as well as initiatives' strong commitment should improve the scenario itself.

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# 8. APPENDIX

## 8.1. Analysed initiatives and variables

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 1 | ACTO | Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization | Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net<br>Operational |
| 2 | AR | A Rocha | Peru | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 3 | BCI1 | Better Cotton Initiative | Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO<br>Companies | Standards & Comm<br>Operational |
| 4 | BF | Blue Finance | Dominican Republic | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Operational<br>Financing |
| 5 | BfFN | Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition | Brazil | 1 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 6 | BIOFIN | The Biodiversity Finance Initiative | Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru | 1 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Financing |
| 7 | BLIP | BirdLife International Partnership | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 8 | CCI2 | Caribbean Challenge Initiative | Dominican Republic | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>Companies<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 9 | CGIAR_RCCAFS | CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security | Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 10 | CIBHP | Conservation International BHP Alliance | Chile, Peru | 1 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Financing |
| 11 | COPESCAALC | FAO Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America and the Caribbean | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay | 3 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 12 | CPPS | FAO Permanent Commission for the South Pacific | Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm Operational |
| 13 | CWN | ICLEI Cities With Nature | Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru | 2 | Subnational | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 14 | CWP | Coalition of the Willing on Pollinators | Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |
| 15 | ERC1 | Ecosystem Restoration Camps | Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala | 2 | Non-state | Public | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Operational |
| 16 | FCPF | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility | Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments Companies CSO | Financing |
| 17 | FFF1 | FAO Forest & Farm Facility | Bolivia, Ecuador | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm Operational Financing |
| 18 | FIP | Forest Investment Program | Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net Financing |
| 19 | FOLU | Food and Land Use Coalition | Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 20 | FSC | Forest Stewardship Council | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 21 | GCP1 | Global Coffee Platform | Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments Companies CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 22 | GEF* | Global Environment Facility | All | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Financing |
| 23 | GFCR* | Global Fund for Coral Reefs | All | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments Companies CSO | Financing |
| 24 | GLA | Green Livelihood Alliance | Bolivia, Colombia | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 25 | GMA | Global Mangrove Alliance | Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama | 2 | Non-state | Hybrid | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 26 | GovCF | Governors' Climate and Forest Task Force | Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru | 2 | Subnational | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |
| 27 | GPB | Global Partnership for Busniess and Biodiversity | Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru | 1 | Non-state | Public | Companies | Info Sharing & Net |
| 28 | GPFPC | Global Partnership for Plant Conservation | Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico | 2 | State, Non-State, Subnational | Hybrid | CSO Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 29 | GSTC | Global Sustainable Tourism Council | Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico | 3 | International Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 30 | HPSOE | High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy | Chile, Mexico | 3 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |
| 31 | I2020 | Initiative 20x20 | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay | 3 | State | Public | Governments | Financing |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 32 | IAFN | International Analog Forest Network | Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Peru | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>Companies<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm<br>Operational |
| 33 | IATTC* | Inter-American Tropical Tuna Comission | Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Standards & Comm |
| 34 | ICCA | ICCA Consortium | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 35 | ICCAT* | International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas | Brazil, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Venezuela | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 36 | ICCP | International Conifer Conservation Programme | Chile | 2 | State | Public | Government | Info Sharing & Net |
| 37 | ICLEI | Gobiernos Locales por la Sustentabilidad | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay | 2 | Subnational | Public | Governments | Info sharing & Net |
| 38 | ICRI* | International Coral Reef Initiative | Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Panama | 2 | International, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 39 | IDHISLA* | IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative Landscape Programme (ISLA) | Brazil, Colombia | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>Companies<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm<br>Operational |
| 40 | IFOAM | IFOAM - Organics International | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO<br>Companies | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm<br>Operational |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 41 | IKI* | International Climate Initiative | All | 1 | State | Public | Governments | Financing |
| 42 | IPC* | International Planning Committee for Food | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 43 | IPEBS* | Intergovernmental Science-Policy Plataform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Uruguay, Venezuela | 1 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 44 | IPSI* | International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative | Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 45 | IRI | Interfaith Rainforest Initiative | Brazil, Colombia, Peru | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |
| 46 | ISCC | International Sustainability and Carbon Certification | Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, | 3 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 47 | ISFL | WB BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes | Colombia, Mexico | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Financing |
| 48 | ITTO | International Tropical Timber Organization | Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Venezuela | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm Operational |
| 49 | IUFRO* | International Union of Forest Research Organizations | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 50 | IWC* | International Whaling Commission | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Standards & Comm |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 51 | LACFC | FAO Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission | All | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 52 | MARF | MAR Fund | Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Financing |
| 53 | MarineGEO | Marine Global Earth Observatory MarineGeo | Panama, Peru | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 54 | MESA* | Multinational Exchange for Sustainable Agriculture | Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Financing |
| 55 | MICCA | Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture programme | Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay | 3 | State | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 56 | NagoyaP | Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 3 | Non-state | Public | Governments | Standards & Comm |
| 57 | NBS* | Nature-Based Solutions | Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 58 | NLBI* | UN Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests | All | 3 | State, Non-state | Public | Governments<br>CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 59 | NLC* | Network for Landscape Conservation | Mexico | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 60 | nrg4SD | Region4 | Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay | 3 | Subnational | Hybrid | Governments<br>Companies | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 61 | NYDF* | New York Declaration on Forests | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru | 2 | State, Subnational, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments, Companies, CSO | Standards & Comm |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 62 | O5* | Oceans 5 | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Financing |
| 63 | OAAlliance | International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification | Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments, Companies, CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 64 | OP2B* | One Planet Business for Biodiversity | Argentina, Brazil | 1 | Non-state | Private | Companies | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 65 | OSPESCA | Organización del Sector Pesquero y Aquícola del Istmo Centroamericano | Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 66 | ORRAA | Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance | Mexico | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments, CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 67 | Panorama* | Panorama - Solutions for a Healthy Planet | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 68 | PBDI* | Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative | All | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 69 | PEFC* | Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>Companies<br>CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 70 | PfR* | Partners for Resilience | Guatemala, Nicaragua | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm<br>Operational |
| 71 | PlanVivo* | PlanVivo | Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 72 | Problue* | Problue | Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 73 | Profor* | Program on Forests | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 74 | RAC | Rainforest Alliance Certified | Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru | 1 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments, Companies, CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm Operational |
| 75 | Ramsar | Ramsar | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm Operational |
| 76 | ReN* | ReNature | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico | 3 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 77 | RL1 | Resilient Landscapes | Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 78 | RR* | Rights+Resources | Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Peru | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Info Sharing & Net Financing |
| 79 | RSPO | Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 80 | RT | Rainforest Trust | Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO Companies | Info Sharing & Net Operational Financing |
| 81 | RTGA* | Rewildling - the Global Alliance | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |
| 82 | RTRS* | Round Table Responsability Soy | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay | 3 | Non-state | Private | Companies | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |
| 83 | SAN* | Sustainable Agriculture Network | Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |

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| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 84 | SC* | Social Carbon | Brazil | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 85 | SD=SH* | Sowing Diversity = Haversting Security | Guatemala, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 86 | Sharks MOU* | Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks | Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 87 | SICA | Central American Integration System (SICA) Initiative | Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 88 | SSC* | Seeds, Soil and Culture | Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Peru | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Financing |
| 89 | SPRFMO | South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization | Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 90 | TCW* | Tree Cities of the World | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 91 | TEEB* | The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity | Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico | 1 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 92 | TFA | Tropical Forest Alliance | Brazil, Colombia, Peru | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>Companies<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 93 | TFT* | Earthworm Foundation | Brazil, Mexico, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm<br>Operational |
| 94 | TLS* | The Lion's Share | Bolivia, Ecuador | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies<br>CSO | Financing |
| 95 | TNC* | The Nature Conservancy | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 96 | TNOC* | The Nature Of Cities | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |

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| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 97 | UNCCD* | Convention to Combat Desertification | All | 3 | State | Public | Governments | Standards & Comm |
| 98 | UNREDD | UN-REDD Programme | Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Info Sharing & Net Operational |
| 99 | VCA* | Voluntary Conservation Areas | Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 100 | WECAFC | FAO Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission | Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments, CSO | Info Sharing & Net Operational |
| 101 | WFO | World Flora Online | Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments, CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 102 | WI* | Wetlands International | Ecuador | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments, CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 103 | WLE | CGIAR Water, Land and Ecosystems research programme | Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 104 | WRFM* | World Rainforest Movement | Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Uruguay | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 105 | ABIC* | Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT | Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 106 | ACOFOP | Associación de Comunidades Forestales de Péten | Guatemala | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Operational |
| 107 | AMPB | Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques | Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Operational Financial |
| 108 | AFSB | Alianza por la fauna silvestre y los bosques | Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |

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| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 109 | AmCon | Amazon Conservation | Bolivia, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm<br>Operational<br>Financing |
| 110 | APSyM* | Alianza por los Paisajes Sostenibles y Mercado | Mexico | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Operational |
| 111 | ASL* | Amazon Sustainable Landscape | Brazil, Colombia, Peru | 1 | Non-state | Private | Companies<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Financing |
| 112 | BACC | Bosques Amazónicos y Cambio Climático | Bolivia, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | Governments | Financing<br>Info sharing & Net<br>Operational |
| 113 | BC* | Bonn Challenge | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 114 | BIOPAMA | Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management | Cuba, Dominican Republic | 1 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 115 | BPM | Biodiversity Partnership Mesoamerica (Alianza Mesoamericana por la Biodiversidad) | Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama | 1 | Non-state | Public | Governments | Financing |
| 116 | CCAMLR | Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Panama, Peru, Uruguay | 2 | Non-state | Public | Governments | Standards & Comm |
| 117 | CCRVMA | Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay | 2 | Non-state | Public | Governments | Standards & Comm |
| 118 | CIAO | Comisión Interamerica de Agricultura Orgánica | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 3 | Non-state | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |

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| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 119 | CLP* | Conservation Leadership Programme | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Financing |
| 120 | EDF* | Environmental Defense Fund | Mexico | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |
| 121 | FCMPAF | Foro para la Conservación del Mar Patagónico y Áreas de Influencia | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 122 | FF* | Forest Forward | Brazil | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Operational |
| 123 | FFI* | Flora & Fauna International | Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 124 | FR | Fashion Revolution | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 125 | GBYN | Global Youth Biodiversity Network | Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |
| 126 | GF* | Glo-Fouling | Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 127 | GFC* | Global Forest Coalition | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |
| 128 | GOA* | Global Ocean Alliance | Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Standards & Comm |
| 129 | GMW | Global Mangrove Watch | Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Government CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 130 | GPS | Global Peguin Society | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm |

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| 131 | GTMACV-PA | Environment and Green Growth Technical Group - Pacific Alliance | Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru | 3 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 132 | GSP | Global Soil Partnership | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 3 | International, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments CSO Companies | Info Sharing & Net |
| 133 | HAC | High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People | Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru | 2 | State | Public | Governments | Standards & Comm |
| 134 | IPMPABCC | International Partnership on MPAs, Biodiversity and Climate Change (Alianza Internacional para las Áreas Marinas Protegidas, la Biodiversidad y el Cambio Climático) | Chile, Costa Rica | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 135 | IRASR | Iniciativa Regional Agricultura Sostenible y Resiliente (FAO) | All | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Financing |
| 136 | LEAF | Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance | Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm Financing |
| 137 | LEAP | Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership (Alianza sobre la Evaluación Ambiental y el Desempeño Ecologíco de la Ganadería) | Brazil, Costa Rica, Uruguay | 3 | Non-state | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 138 | LDN* | Land Degradation Neutrality | All | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 139 | PLACA | Platform of Latin America and the Caribbean for Climate Action on Agriculture | Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay | 3 | State | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 140 | RAAA | Red de Acción en Agricultura Alternativa | Peru | 3 | State, Subnational, Non-state | Hybrid | CSO Governments | Operational Info Sharing & Net |

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| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 141 | RAS | Red de Agricultura Sostenible | Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Operational |
| 142 | SOLAMAC | Sociedad Latinoamericana de Especialistas en Mamífeors Acuáticos | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 143 | WCI* | Wildlife Crime Initiative | Brazil, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 144 | WASWAC | World Association of Soil and Water Conservation | Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 145 | Waves | Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services | Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala | 3 | Non-state | Private | Companies | Standards & Comm |
| 146 | AA | Aves Argentinas | Argentina | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Operational |
| 147 | ABio | Alianza Biodiversidad | Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 148 | ABO | Associacion Bogotana de Ornitologia | Colombia | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 149 | ACD | Alianza para la Conservación y el Desarrollo | Panama | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 150 | ACD-Co | Acuerdos Cero Deforestación Colombia | Colombia | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | CSO Governments Companies | Standards & Comm |
| 151 | ACO | Asociación Colombiana de Ornitologia | Colombia | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 152 | ACOPAZOA | Asociación Colombiana de Parques Zoológicos y Acuarios | Colombia | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Operational |

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| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 153 | AED | Alianza Empresarial para el Desarrollo | Costa Rica | 3 | Non-state | Private | Companies | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm.<br>Operational |
| 154 | AIAMPBCC | Alianza Internacional para las Áreas Marinas Protegidas, la Biodiversidad y el Cambio Climático | Chile, Costa Rica | 2 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 155 | ALPEC | Alianza para Ecosistemas Criticos* | Colombia | 2 | International, State, Subnational and Non-State | Hybrid | CSO<br>Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 156 | ALPESCAS | Alianza Latinoamericana para la seguridad alimentaria a través de la Pesca Sustentable | Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Operational |
| 157 | AM | Amigos del Mar | Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru | 3 | International, State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 158 | AMEBIN | Alianza Mexicana de Biodiversidad y Negocios | Mexico | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO<br>Companies | Info Sharing & Net<br>Financing |
| 159 | AMPA | Asociación Amazónicos por la Amazónia | Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Operational |
| 160 | AN | Alianza Natural | Colombia | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 161 | ANorAm | Alianza Noramazonica | Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm<br>Operational |
| 162 | ApA | Alianza por la Agroecologia | Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 163 | APC | Asociación Parque Cordillera | Chile | 2 | Subnational | Public | Government | Info Sharing & Net<br>Operational |
| 164 | Bam | Bosques Amazonicos | Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies | Financing |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 165 | Bio2030* | Biodiversidade al 2030 | Colombia | 2 | State, Non-state, Subnational | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Standards & Comm |
| 166 | ByE | Biodiversidad y Empresas | Peru | 1 | International, State and Non-State | Hybrid | Governments Companies | Info Sharing & Net |
| 167 | ByNAmCyRD* | Biodiversidad y Negicios en América Central y Republica Dominicana | Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua | 1 | Non-state | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Operational Financing |
| 168 | CAF-PBV | Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina - Programa de Bonos Verdes | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela | 3 | Non-state | Private | Companies | Financing |
| 169 | Calidris | Asociación para el estudio y conservación de las aves acuáticas en Colombia | Colombia | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 170 | Canainpesca | Canainpesca | Mexico | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm Operational |
| 171 | CC | La Costa de la Conservación | Guatemala | 3 | State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments Companies CSO | Standards & Comm Operational |
| 172 | CCMSS | Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible | Mexico | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm Operational |
| 173 | CDRC | Consorcio Dominicano de Restauración Costera | Dominican Republic | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net Standards & Comm Operational |
| 174 | CIPAMEX | Sociedad para el Estudio y Conservación de las Aves en Mexico A.C. | Mexico | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 175 | CJ | Conexión Jaguar | Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies | Operational Financing |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 176 | CONEPE | Coletivo Nacional da Pesca e Aquicultura | Brazil | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Operational |
| 177 | CpD | Conservación para el Desarrollo | Colombia | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Financing |
| 178 | CBM | Corredor Biológico Mesoamericano | Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama | 2 | State (international) | Public | Governments | Operational |
| 179 | CV | Ciudades Verdes | Costa Rica | 2 | State, Subnational | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 180 | CVMG | El Cinturón Verde de la Metrópoli de Guatemala | Guatemala | 3 | State (international), Non-state | Hybrid | CSO<br>Government | Operational |
| 181 | ECORED | ECORED | Dominican Republic | 3 | Non-state | Private | Companies | Info Sharing & Net |
| 182 | EMSA | Estrategia Mesoamericana de Sustentabilidad Ambiental | Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama | 1 | State (international) | Public | Governments | Info Sharing & Net |
| 183 | FDV | (Fondo de Desarrollo Verde para la région SICA) Convenio Municipalidades + INAB | Guatemala | 2 | Non-state, Subnational | Hybrid | CSO<br>Governments | Info Sharing & Net<br>Operational |
| 184 | FPAS | Foro para la Pesca y Acuicultura Sostenible | Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 185 | HP-WWF | Alianza HP-WWF para Conservación de los Bosques | Brazil | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies<br>CSO | Operational |
| 186 | ICEA | Iniciativa para la Conservación de Especies Amezadas* | Chile | 2 | International, State and Non-State | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Operational |
| 187 | Karumbé | Karumbé | Uruguay | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 188 | Misión Rescate Lista Roja | Misión Rescate Lista Roja Alianza por la Biodiversidad y Conservación | Dominican Republic | 1 | International, State, Non-state | Hybrid | Governments<br>Companies | Financing<br>Info Sharing & Net |
| 189 | MSM | Grupo Regional de Monitoreo de Aguadas y Fauna Associada en la Selva Maya | Guatemala, Mexico | 1 | Non-state | Private | Governments<br>CSO | Info Sharing & Net |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 190 | PCBio | Proyecto Corredores Biológicos | Costa Rica | 2 | International, State and Non-State | Hybrid | Governments Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 191 | PCS | Projeto Coral-Sol | Brazil | 1 | State, Subnational, Non-state | Hybrid | CSO Governments | Info Sharing & Net Operational |
| 192 | PPD/SGP* | Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones* Small Grants Programme | Argentina (2006), Bolivia (1997), Brazil (1995), Chile (1994-2012), Colombia (2015), Costa Rica (1993), Cuba (2005), Dominican Republic (1994), Ecuador (1993), El Salvador (2003), Guatemala (1997), Honduras (2002), Mexico (1994), Nicaragua (2004-2016), Panama (2007), Paraguay (2011), Peru (1999), Uruguay (2006), Venezuela (2010) | 1 | International (GEF, UNDP, UNOPS), Non-sate | Hybrid | Governments, CSO | Operational<br>Financing |
| 193 | PRMA | Pacto pela Restauração da Mata Atlântica | Brazil | 1 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net Operational |
| 194 | RAD | Red Arrecifal Dominica | Dominican Republic | 1 | International, Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 195 | REDChRE | Red Chilena de Restauración Ecológica | Chile | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 196 | Rede Cerrado | Rede Cerrado | Brazil | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm. |
| 197 | Rede Biomar | Rede de Conservação da Biodiversidade Marinha | Brazil | 2 | Non-state | Hybrid | Companies CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 198 | RedParques | Red Latinoamericana de Cooperación Técnica en Parques Nacionales, otras Áreas Protegidas, Flora y Fauna Silvestres* | All | 2 | State, Subnational (?), Non-state | Hybrid | Governments CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 199 | RFCMLD | Parceria: Restauração Florestal para a Conservação do Mico-Leão-Dourado | Brazil | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies CSO | Operational |

| Nº | Basic Info | Basic Information | Countries in Latin America | Group | Type of Actors Involved | Governance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acronym | Name | | | | Type | Actors Involved | Function(s) |
| 200 | RPV | Red Prensa Verde | Colombia | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 201 | PMACRD | Programa de Monitores Arrecifes de Coral RD | Dominican Republic | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net<br>Standards & Comm |
| 202 | SMBC | Sociedad Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación | Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama | 1 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 203 | SNP | Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería | Peru | 2 | Non-state | Private | Companies | Info Sharing & Net<br>Operational |
| 204 | SONAPESCA | Sociedad Nacional de Pesca | Chile | 2 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Standards & Comm<br>Operational |
| 205 | SPDA | Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental | Peru | 3 | Non-state | Private | CSO | Info Sharing & Net |
| 206 | IPM | Iniciativa para Proteger los Manglares Initiative for Mangroves Protection | Ecuador | 2 | International, State | Hybrid | Governments<br>CSO | Standards & Comm<br>Financing |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1995 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO<br>UNEP |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 1983 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15 | 2009 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1, 8, 13, 14, 17 | Around 2000's | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO<br>UNEP<br>GEF |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2012 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UNDP<br>GEF<br>BMU |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | 2008 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UNEP, BMZ, BMU, KfW, GEF, World Bank |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2012 | Ongoing until +- 2024 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1976 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1966 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BMU |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2016 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | 2017 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2008 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2012 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | FAO<br>BMZ<br>GIZ |
| 18 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | IDB |
| 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 2017 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 22 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 1991 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | GEF |
| 23 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1, 13, 14. | 2020 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BMZ<br>UNDP<br>UNEP |
| 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2021 | Ongoing (until 2025) | 1 | 1 | - |
| 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2018 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | BMZ |
| 26 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2008 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2011 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2007 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2018 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 31 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | 2014 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 33 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2010 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 35 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1967 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1991 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 37 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1994 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1994 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 39 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 40 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1972 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 41 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2008 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | BMU |
| 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2005 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 43 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UNEP<br>FAO<br>UNDP |
| 44 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2010 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2017 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | UNEP |
| 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 47 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2004 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | World Bank<br>DE |
| 48 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | All (1-17) | 1985 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 49 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1892 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 50 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1946 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 51 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1948 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO |
| 52 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2004 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | KFW |
| 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1994 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2010 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | FAO<br>World Bank<br>UNDP<br>UNFCCC |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 56 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2010 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UN |
| 59 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 60 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2002 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 61 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | 2014 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 62 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | 2011 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 63 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 2016 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2019 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1995 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 66 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2, 5, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BID |
| 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | GIZ, UNEP, World Bank, UNDP, BMU, GEF |
| 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2015 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2010 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1994 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 72 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | World Bank |
| 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1997 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | GIZ World Bank |
| 74 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 75 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1971 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UNEP, UNDP, FAO |
| 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2020 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UNEP, Wolrd Bank, BMZ, BMU |
| 78 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2005 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BMZ |
| 79 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2004 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 80 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 80's or early 90's | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2020 | Ongoig | 1 | 1 | - |
| 82 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 83 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 84 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 85 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 86 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2018 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UNEP |
| 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1991 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 89 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2012 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO |
| 91 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2007 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | BMU UNEP |
| 92 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | World Bank, UN, BMZ, BMU |
| 93 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1999 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 94 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. | 2018 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | UNDP UNEP GEF |
| 95 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | 1951 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 97 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | 1994 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | UN |
| 98 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2008 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UN FAO UNDP UNEP |
| 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | UNDP UNEP |
| 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1973 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO |
| 101 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2012 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 102 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | 1937 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UNDP UNEP GIZ BMZ KfW |
| 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | FAO |
| 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1986 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 105 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2018 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1995 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2019 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2001 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2018 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 111 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2015 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | World Bank GEF |
| 112 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2019 | 2021 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 113 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2011 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BMU |
| 114 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2011 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1980 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 117 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1982 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2008 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1988 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 120 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1967 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2004 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 123 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1903 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 124 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2013 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2010 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | PNUD |
| 127 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2000 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 128 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 129 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2011 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2009 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 131 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2016 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2012 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO |
| 133 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2021 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15. | 2020 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | FAO GEF |
| 136 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO |
| 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | 2017 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UNCCD |
| 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15. | 2019 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO World Bank |
| 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | UNEP |
| 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1996 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 143 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2014 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | GIZ |
| 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2010 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | **1916** | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | Late 90's | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1989 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1999 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2017 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BID |
| 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2002 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1978 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2021 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 156 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2018 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO UNEP |
| 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 159 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2003 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. | 2018 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2014 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2006 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 165 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2021 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2014 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2014 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BMZ |
| 168 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2018 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 169 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1989 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1949 | 2019 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 172 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2017 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BMZ |
| 174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1947 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2017 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 176 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1981 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2004 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 178 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1997 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BMZ |
| 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2017 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | BID |
| 182 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2008 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 183 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2021 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 184 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2013 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 185 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2019 | Ongoing | 0 | 1 | - |
| 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | FAO<br>GEF |
| 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1999 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 188 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | GIZ |
| 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | GIZ |
| 190 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | GIZ<br>BMU<br>PNUD |
| 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2006 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 192 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1993 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | GEF<br>PNUD |
| 193 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2009 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 194 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2016 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |

| Nº | Accountability | | | | CBD | SDG | | Additional Information | | LA Member/ Partner | In Place in LA | Some Actors Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MRV | Quantitative Targets | Sanctions mechanisms | Time-bounded | Reference to it | | | Starting year | Status | | | |
| 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1992 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1983 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 199 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 201 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2015 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1996 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1952 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 204 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2015 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 205 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |
| 206 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 2021 | Ongoing | 1 | 1 | - |

## 8.2. Countries' common initiatives

| % | Argentina | Bolivia | Brazil | Chile | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Dom. Rep. | Ecuador | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Mexico | Nicaragua | Panama | Paraguay | Peru | Uruguay | Venezuela |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Argentina** | 2 | 47 | 89 | 78 | 76 | 47 | 16 | 36 | 58 | 22 | 42 | 33 | 69 | 27 | 44 | 33 | 64 | 53 | 22 |
| **Bolivia** | 55 | 0 | 71 | 50 | 76 | 37 | 18 | 29 | 71 | 21 | 45 | 32 | 58 | 32 | 39 | 37 | 76 | 39 | 26 |
| **Brazil** | 42 | 28 | 10 | 42 | 64 | 45 | 11 | 19 | 49 | 17 | 35 | 33 | 56 | 19 | 28 | 16 | 60 | 29 | 16 |
| **Chile** | 57 | 31 | 66 | 8 | 64 | 51 | 13 | 26 | 54 | 21 | 38 | 26 | 57 | 23 | 39 | 21 | 61 | 36 | 15 |
| **Colombia** | 37 | 32 | 67 | 43 | 11 | 46 | 12 | 22 | 51 | 22 | 42 | 36 | 59 | 25 | 33 | 19 | 58 | 22 | 15 |
| **Costa Rica** | 32 | 21 | 65 | 47 | 64 | 5 | 14 | 35 | 53 | 33 | 59 | 53 | 70 | 38 | 50 | 15 | 55 | 24 | 17 |
| **Cuba** | 50 | 50 | 79 | 57 | 79 | 64 | 0 | 64 | 71 | 14 | 64 | 50 | 79 | 36 | 71 | 29 | 64 | 50 | 36 |
| **Dom. Rep.** | 46 | 31 | 51 | 46 | 57 | 66 | 26 | 20 | 46 | 29 | 49 | 43 | 63 | 31 | 60 | 31 | 54 | 40 | 20 |
| **Ecuador** | 41 | 43 | 75 | 52 | 73 | 56 | 16 | 25 | 3 | 21 | 40 | 38 | 63 | 24 | 40 | 22 | 71 | 32 | 19 |
| **El Salvador** | 36 | 29 | 57 | 46 | 71 | 79 | 7 | 36 | 46 | 0 | 82 | 79 | 71 | 61 | 68 | 25 | 71 | 21 | 14 |
| **Guatemala** | 33 | 29 | 59 | 40 | 66 | 67 | 16 | 29 | 43 | 40 | 7 | 66 | 66 | 52 | 53 | 17 | 59 | 24 | 21 |
| **Honduras** | 32 | 26 | 68 | 34 | 70 | 74 | 15 | 32 | 51 | 47 | 81 | 0 | 74 | 55 | 55 | 17 | 60 | 26 | 17 |
| **Mexico** | 38 | 27 | 66 | 43 | 66 | 56 | 13 | 27 | 49 | 24 | 46 | 43 | 10 | 27 | 40 | 17 | 56 | 26 | 15 |
| **Nicaragua** | 35 | 35 | 53 | 41 | 68 | 74 | 15 | 32 | 44 | 50 | 88 | 76 | 65 | 0 | 71 | 18 | 56 | 24 | 26 |
| **Panama** | 48 | 36 | 64 | 57 | 71 | 79 | 24 | 50 | 60 | 45 | 74 | 62 | 79 | 57 | 2 | 26 | 69 | 33 | 29 |
| **Paraguay** | 83 | 78 | 83 | 72 | 94 | 56 | 22 | 61 | 78 | 39 | 56 | 44 | 78 | 33 | 61 | 0 | 83 | 67 | 28 |
| **Peru** | 34 | 34 | 68 | 44 | 62 | 42 | 11 | 22 | 53 | 24 | 40 | 33 | 54 | 22 | 34 | 18 | 9 | 24 | 15 |
| **Uruguay** | 75 | 47 | 88 | 69 | 63 | 50 | 22 | 44 | 63 | 19 | 44 | 38 | 66 | 25 | 44 | 38 | 63 | 3 | 31 |
| **Venezuela** | 63 | 63 | 94 | 56 | 88 | 69 | 31 | 44 | 75 | 25 | 75 | 50 | 75 | 56 | 75 | 31 | 81 | 63 | 0 |

Green: Corresponds to initiatives occurring exclusively in the country.

## 8.3. UNBL Indicators

| Widget name | What metric does this widget calculate? | What dataset is used to calculate this metric? | How can this be used for monitoring? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annual Accumulated Tree Cover Loss | Sq km of tree cover loss per year within location; % change (-/+) since 2000 within location | This metric is derived from the Global Forest Watch Annual Accumulated Tree Cover Loss dataset (UMD), at 30m resolution, from the year 2000 through 2019. | This information can help monitor when and where deforestation is occuring as well as whether it is increasing or decreasing over your area of interest. |
| Biodiversity Intactness Index | Percentage within location that is very low intactness (0-20%), low intactness (20-40%), medium intactness (40-60%), high intactness (60-80% intact), and very high intactness (80-100%) | This metric is derived from the Biodiversity Intactness Index dataset (UNEP-WCMC, NHML), at 1 km resolution, from the year 2015. | This information illustrates whether habitat is become more intact or less intact, therefore affecting biodiversity over the area of interest. It can give insight into habitat destruction, fragmentation, or restoration. |
| Protected Areas (WDPA) | Sq km of protected area within location | This metric is derived from protected area area information provided by national governments to the World Database on Protected Areas (IUCN, UNEP-WCMC). | The WDPA is updated monthly and can be used to monitor changes in legally protected areas or, in conjunction with other datasets, monitor activity within and around protected areas. |
| Terrestrial Human Footprint | Average score within location calculated for both 1993 and 2009; difference of above averages | This metric is derived from the Terrestrial Human Footprint (WCS, UNBC) from the years 1993 and 2009. | The Human Footprint dataset can be used to monitor the impact of development and human infrastructure, on surrounding environments and areas of interest. |

## 8.4. Based on IUCN Red List, 2021-3

IUCN Red List version 2021-3

**Table 5: number of threatened species in each major taxonomic group by country.**

**IUCN Red List Categories: EX** - Extinct, **EW** -Extinct in the Wild, **CR** - Critically Endangered (includesCR(PE) and CR(PEW)), **EN** - Endangered, **VU** - Vulnerable,**LR/cd** - Lower Risk/conservation dependent, **NT** - NearThreatened (includes **LR/nt** - Lower Risk/near threatened), **DD**- Data Deficient, **LC** - Least Concern (includes **LR/lc** -Lower Risk/least concern).

**CR(PE) & CR(PEW):** The tags 'Possibly Extinct' and'Possibly Extinct in the Wild' have been developed to identify CRspecies that are likely already extinct (or extinct in the wild), butrequire more investigation to confirm this. NOTE that these are notIUCN Red List Categories; they are tags that can be attached to theCR category to highlight those taxa that are possibly extinct. Theyare included in the above table to indicate a plausible upperestimate for number of recently extinct species on The IUCN Red List.

| Name | Mammals | Birds | Reptiles* | Amphibians | Fishes* | Molluscs* | Other Inverts* | Plants* | Fungi* | Chromists* | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caribbean Islands** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 10 | 17 | 44 | 49 | 66 | 0 | 23 | 191 | 0 | 0 | 400 |
| Dominican Republic | 6 | 17 | 59 | 32 | 47 | 0 | 19 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 267 |
| **Mesoamerica** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 12 | 26 | 16 | 55 | 144 | 2 | 37 | 275 | 4 | 0 | 571 |
| El Salvador | 6 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 50 | 0 | 10 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 158 |
| Guatemala | 16 | 18 | 39 | 96 | 96 | 2 | 11 | 313 | 1 | 0 | 592 |
| Honduras | 10 | 17 | 60 | 68 | 91 | 0 | 21 | 180 | 1 | 0 | 448 |
| Mexico | 97 | 68 | 104 | 233 | 307 | 14 | 114 | 1,276 | 6 | 0 | 2,219 |
| Nicaragua | 9 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 97 | 2 | 18 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 244 |
| Panama | 18 | 20 | 16 | 74 | 128 | 0 | 25 | 232 | 1 | 0 | 514 |
| **South America** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 38 | 54 | 29 | 34 | 57 | 0 | 19 | 71 | 19 | 0 | 321 |
| Bolivia, Plurinational States of | 23 | 53 | 14 | 53 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 303 | 0 | 0 | 458 |
| Brazil | 94 | 166 | 94 | 36 | 208 | 22 | 70 | 1,326 | 24 | 0 | 2,040 |
| Chile | 18 | 34 | 28 | 34 | 40 | 1 | 13 | 91 | 19 | 0 | 278 |
| Colombia | 63 | 110 | 39 | 289 | 178 | 4 | 60 | 763 | 5 | 0 | 1,511 |
| Ecuador | 49 | 94 | 93 | 170 | 98 | 49 | 27 | 2,020 | 2 | 6 | 2,608 |
| Paraguay | 10 | 28 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 75 |
| Peru | 51 | 103 | 33 | 136 | 89 | 4 | 7 | 543 | 1 | 0 | 967 |
| Uruguay | 9 | 22 | 7 | 5 | 71 | 0 | 3 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 139 |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of | 37 | 47 | 32 | 128 | 99 | 1 | 41 | 440 | 1 | 0 | 826 |

### 8.5. Initiatives' Governance Functions per country

| Country | Information Sharing & Networking | Standards & Commitment | Operational | Financing | Info Sharing & Net Stands & Co | Info Sharing & Net Operational | Info Sharing & Net Financing | Stands & Co Operational |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Argentina** | 23 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| **Bolivia** | 21 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| **Brazil** | 38 | 21 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| **Chile** | 26 | 17 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| **Colombia** | 45 | 19 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| **Costa Rica** | 31 | 15 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cuba** | 11 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| **Dom. Rep.** | 15 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| **Ecuador** | 31 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| **El Salvador** | 14 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Guatemala** | 22 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| **Honduras** | 21 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| **Mexico** | 33 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| **Nicaragua** | 15 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| **Panama** | 19 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| **Paraguay** | 13 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| **Peru** | 31 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| **Uruguay** | 19 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Venezuela** | 8 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

| Country | Stands & Co Financing | Operational Financing | Info Sharing & Net Stands & Co Operational | Info Sharing & Net Stands & Co Financing | Stands & Co Operational Financing | Info Sharing & Net Operational Financing | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Argentina** | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Bolivia** | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| **Brazil** | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Chile** | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Colombia** | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Costa Rica** | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| **Cuba** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Dom. Rep.** | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Ecuador** | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **El Salvador** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Guatemala** | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Honduras** | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Mexico** | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| **Nicaragua** | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Panama** | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| **Paraguay** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Peru** | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| **Uruguay** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Venezuela** | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### 8.6. Initiatives' involved actors per country

| Country | Governments | CSO | Companies | Governments CSO | Governments Companies | Companies CSO | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Argentina** | 15 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| **Bolivia** | 12 | 24 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| **Brazil** | 22 | 41 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| **Chile** | 23 | 24 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| **Colombia** | 23 | 42 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 12 |
| **Costa Rica** | 22 | 22 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| **Cuba** | 9 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| **Dom. Rep.** | 16 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| **Ecuador** | 21 | 28 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| **El Salvador** | 14 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| **Guatemala** | 20 | 24 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| **Honduras** | 16 | 25 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| **Mexico** | 21 | 36 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| **Nicaragua** | 17 | 16 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| **Panama** | 20 | 16 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| **Paraguay** | 8 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| **Peru** | 23 | 38 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 11 |
| **Uruguay** | 17 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| **Venezuela** | 13 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 |

### 8.7. Initiatives' MRV per country

| Country | Monitoring | Reporting | Verification | MR | MRV | Reporting Annual | Reporting Biennial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Argentina** | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4* | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| **Bolivia** | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| **Brazil** | 2 | 20 | 1 | 4* | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| **Chile** | 2 | 11 | 0 | 4** | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| **Colombia** | 3 | 16 | 0 | 6** | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| **Costa Rica** | 2 | 12 | 1 | 4* | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| **Cuba** | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3* | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| **Dom. Rep.** | 0 | 7 | 1 | 4* | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| **Ecuador** | 2 | 11 | 1 | 5** | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| **El Salvador** | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| **Guatemala** | 2 | 8 | 0 | 5* | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| **Honduras** | 2 | 7 | 0 | 5* | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| **Mexico** | 2 | 11 | 1 | 7** | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| **Nicaragua** | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| **Panama** | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4* | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| **Paraguay** | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3* | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| **Peru** | 4 | 16 | 1 | 8** | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| **Uruguay** | 0 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| **Venezuela** | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 |

*1 of the reports is annual
**2 of the reports are annual

### 8.8. Initiatives with quantitative targets per country

| Country | Quantitative Targets |
|---|---|
| **Argentina** | 6 |
| **Bolivia** | 5 |
| **Brazil** | 11 |
| **Chile** | 8 |
| **Colombia** | 11 |
| **Costa Rica** | 9 |
| **Cuba** | 2 |
| **Dom. Rep.** | 7 |
| **Ecuador** | 10 |
| **El Salvador** | 6 |
| **Guatemala** | 10 |
| **Honduras** | 7 |
| **Mexico** | 9 |
| **Nicaragua** | 6 |
| **Panama** | 8 |
| **Paraguay** | 3 |
| **Peru** | 9 |
| **Uruguay** | 4 |
| **Venezuela** | 1 |

### 8.9. Time-bounded initiatives per country

| Country | Time-bounded |
|---|---|
| **Argentina** | 6 |
| **Bolivia** | 4 |
| **Brazil** | 9 |
| **Chile** | 8 |
| **Colombia** | 10 |
| **Costa Rica** | 9 |
| **Cuba** | 3 |
| **Dom. Rep.** | 8 |
| **Ecuador** | 10 |
| **El Salvador** | 6 |
| **Guatemala** | 8 |
| **Honduras** | 6 |
| **Mexico** | 9 |
| **Nicaragua** | 6 |
| **Panama** | 8 |
| **Paraguay** | 3 |
| **Peru** | 7 |
| **Uruguay** | 4 |
| **Venezuela** | 2 |

GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT
GÖTTINGEN

**Master of International Nature Conservation, Goettingen University**

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