

P13
Annual Portfolio Overview
Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot
October 2014

1. Introduction

The Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot — which stretches over a curving arc of widely scattered but biogeographically similar mountains, covering an area of more than 1 million square kilometers and running over a distance of more than 7,000 kilometers — is remarkable for both its high level of biological diversity and the life-sustaining systems it maintains for millions of people. Characterized by a series of montane “islands” (including the highest peaks in Africa and Arabia) and extensive plateaus, the Hotspot is home to several ecoregions, including the East African Montane forests, Southern Rift Montane Forest-Grassland mosaic, the Albertine Rift and the Ethiopian Upper Montane Forests, Woodlands, Bushlands and Grasslands, as well as the ecoregions of the Southern Montane “islands” in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The result is a region suitable for a wide range of vegetation types, with an estimated 7,600 plant species, of which at least 2,350 are endemic, or unique, to the region.

The hotspot covers fifteen countries, from north to south: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

The challenge for CEPF in the region is one of sheer geographic breadth and diversity of the socio-political landscape. Fourteen of the countries in the hotspot – all except Saudi Arabia – are eligible for CEPF investment, and eleven of the countries – all except Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, Kenya, and Uganda – have priority KBAs. Grantees are operating in English, French, Portuguese, Arabic, and Amharic (as well as kiSwahili). The countries in which they work have very different economic outlooks and very different operating environments for civil society. The issue for CEPF and its Regional Implementation Team (RIT) is creating a grants program that is more than the sum of its parts.

CEPF grant-making in the region formally began in September 2012. This portfolio overview is cumulative, but focuses on second year of implementation, from September 2013 through October 2014.

2. Niche for CEPF Investment

2.1. Overview

The ecosystem profile for the region was formally approved in January 2012 and the five-year investment period began in September of that year with the commencement of the RIT grant, led by BirdLife International. The total allocation to the region is \$9,800,000 with the plan being that all money is obligated and all grants are closed by August 2017.

In 2011, a team led by BirdLife International and Conservation International consulted more than 200 stakeholders from civil society, government, and donor institutions to gather and synthesize data on biodiversity, socioeconomic and institutional context, climate change, ecosystem services, and ongoing and planned conservation investments in the three countries in the hotspot. This team identified 261

terrestrial KBAs, 49 freshwater KBAs, and 14 corridors, which include representative elements of the Hotspot's 2,350 endemic plant species, 157 endemic bird species, 90 endemic reptile species, 100 endemic mammal species, 100 endemic amphibian species, and 181 globally threatened freshwater fish species.

In order to match the level of funding available from CEPF with a concomitant geographic scope, CEPF and the consulted stakeholders prioritized 37 terrestrial sites, ten freshwater sites, and eight corridors. The terrestrial sites represent 5.5 million hectares, or 18 percent of the total key biodiversity area and 5.5 percent of the total surface of the hotspot. Criteria used to prioritize these targets include: number of globally threatened species, presence of threatened habitat types, resilience to climate change, status of protection, provision of ecosystem services, threats, and opportunities for conservation action.

Being so geographically vast, the CEPF thinks of the hotspot in terms of five units, from north to south: the Arabian Peninsula, the Ethiopian Highlands, the Albertine Rift, the Eastern Arc Mountains, (including the Kenyan and northern Tanzanian volcanic mountains) and the Southern Highlands (including the Northern Lake Niassa Mountain Complex). *CEPF's niche in the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot to support civil society to apply innovative approaches to conservation in under-capacitated and underfunded protected areas, key biodiversity areas, and priority corridors thereby enabling changes in policy and building resilience in the region's ecosystems and economy to sustain biodiversity in the long term.* This is expressed via four Strategic Directions:

1. Mainstream biodiversity into wider development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors.
2. Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot.
3. Initiate and support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs and corridors.
4. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team (the RIT).

The CEPF Donor Council has made initial allocations to each of the Strategic Directions, as follows:

Strategic Direction 1: \$3,200,000
Strategic Direction 2: \$2,800,000
Strategic Direction 3: \$2,300,000
Strategic Direction 4: \$1,500,000

2.2. Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant, which ultimately took the shape a set of "programmatic" and "administrative" grants for a combined \$1,500,000. These grants are for the full amount of the Strategic Direction, with no plans for any further obligation as of this time.

The Secretariat and RIT have released calls for Letters of Inquiry to solicit applications for the other strategic directions. Table 1 summarizes the calls released to date. Note that the RIT accepts small grants on a rolling basis, and thus has received more total applications than those itemized in open calls for proposals.

Table 1. EAM Calls for Letters of Inquiry

Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received
September 7, 2012	October 19, 2012	50 [46 core / 4 small]
February 21, 2013	April 1, 2013	175 [66 core / 109 small]
July 10, 2013	August 21, 2013	10 [all small]
September 19, 2013	October 31, 2013	90 [45 core / 45 small]
November 11, 2013	December 16, 2013	99 [all core]
February 14, 2014	April 2, 2014	26 [all small]
Total		450

Table 2 shows the status of grants, by strategic direction, that were positively reviewed and moved beyond the LOI stage.

Table 2. Awarded (Active and Closed) Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction	Title	Allocation	Obligation
SD 1	Mainstream biodiversity	\$3,200,000	\$1,357,400
SD 2	Protect KBAs	\$2,800,000	\$2,533,723
SD 3	Sustainable financing	\$2,300,000	\$712,334
SD 4	RIT	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Total		\$9,800,000	\$6,103,457

Table 3 shows the status of grants, by country, that were positively reviewed and moved beyond the LOI stage.

Table 3. Awarded (Active and Closed) Large and Small Grants by Country

Country	Dollars	Country
Burundi	\$544,439	6
DRC	\$445,222	3
Eritrea	\$10,000	1
Ethiopia	\$978,180	10
Kenya	\$19,980	1
Malawi	\$293,100	3
Mozambique	\$332,580	7
Rwanda	\$310,640	4
Saudi Arabia	\$0	0
South Sudan	\$48,905	2
Tanzania	\$507,762	5
Uganda	\$0	0
Yemen	\$395,532	4
Zambia	\$149,000	1
Zimbabwe	\$129,390	1
Regional	\$438,727	5
RIT	\$1,500,000	3
Total	\$6,103,457	56

2.3. Coordinating CEPF Grant-Making

The RIT has a complex contractual and organizational structure. At the time of the RIT competition in mid-2012, standard operating procedure for CEPF was to split RIT grants between administrative and programmatic components. BirdLife International, via its East and Southern Africa Programme Office based in Nairobi, submitted the highest ranked paired proposals for the two components, with IUCN, via its offices in Nairobi and Maputo, and the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS), based in Addis Ababa, in subordinate roles. Normally, this would have yielded three separate agreements for BirdLife: RIT administration, RIT programs, and a small grants fund. However, due to unique elements of Ethiopian law on organizations being required to have a maximum of one third of donor funds allocated to “headquarters” versus two thirds of funds disbursed to the “field,” EWNHS needed its own direct engagement with CEPF as both RIT and as the manager of small grants funds (whereas IUCN falls under the BirdLife agreement). The resulting arrangement is as follows:

Table 4. RIT Contract Structure

Agreement Holder	Administration	Programs	Total RIT	Small Grant Allocation	Total Agreement Value
BirdLife	\$919,395		\$919,395		\$919,395
BirdLife		\$477,717	\$477,717		\$477,717
BirdLife			\$0	\$500,000	\$500,000
EWNHS	\$60,606	\$42,282	\$102,888	\$250,000	\$352,888
Total	\$980,001	\$519,999	\$1,500,000	\$750,000	\$2,250,000
Percent	65%	35%			

The BirdLife agreements run from September 2012 through August 2017; the EWNHS agreement runs from October 2012 through August 2017.

The scope of work of the RIT is ambitious in all hotspots, and is especially so in the Eastern Afromontane. Very few organizations have the capacity or mission to undertake the RIT role in this region. Of those, BirdLife International, with network partners in several of the EAM countries (including EWNHS), and IUCN, with multiple program offices and network partners, are among the best-suited, for the job. BirdLife and IUCN are able to make use of their network partners for country outreach to potential grantees and as a pool of experts for proposal review. Table 5 shows the staffing structure of the RIT.

Table 5. RIT Staffing Structure (full time positions in bold)

Position	Name	Organization	Base of Operation
Team Leader	Maaike Manten	BirdLife	Nairobi
Francophone Lead	Jean Paul Ntungane	BirdLife	Nairobi
Mozambique Lead	Richard Dixon	IUCN	Maputo
Ethiopia Lead	Zewditu Tessema	EWNHS	Addis Ababa
Yemen Lead	Sharif Jbour	BirdLife	Amman
Technical Coordinator	Leo Niskanen	IUCN	Nairobi
Overall Supervisor	Julius Arinaitwe	BirdLife (Regional Director)	Nairobi
Science Advisor	Ademola Ajagbe	BirdLife	Nairobi
Senior Accountant	Dalphine Adre	BirdLife	Nairobi

Position	Name	Organization	Base of Operation
Finance/Admin	Edith Onyango-Hongo	BirdLife	Nairobi
Financial Controller	Chris Wuestner	BirdLife	Cambridge, UK
Ethiopia Advisor	Mengistu Wondafrash	EWNHS	Addis Ababa
Ethiopia Accountant	Tesfaye Gebresenbet	EWNHS	Addis Ababa
Mozambique Advisor	Regina Cruz	IUCN	Maputo
Yemen/Saudi Arabia Advisor	Ibrahim Khader	BirdLife	Amman
M&E Advisor	Mine Pabari	IUCN	Nairobi

Only the names in bold are billed full-time to CEPF. All other staff listed have a CEPF budget of between 10-35 percent full-time, but actually contribute far more time to the work effort. BirdLife, EWNHS, and IUCN all also contribute or bill small amounts of time of senior advisory personnel who are of great value to the program.

2.4. Performance Assessment

In terms of the biophysical and socioeconomic indicators in the logical framework, after only two years of operations, it is more appropriate to speak of progress toward those goals than achievement, *per se*. Performance can be assessed by several managerial and qualitative measures.

- Efficiency of operations.** The RIT grant was awarded in September 2012. In the subsequent two years, the team released six calls for proposals, reviewed 450 letters of inquiry, and awarded 53 individual grants. These 53 grants represent \$4,603,457 out of an available \$8,300,000 for Strategic Directions 1, 2, and 3, or 55 percent of available funds. The pace of award is reasonable – roughly 2 grants per month since inception – but the challenge for the team is getting a greater success rate for LOIs moving to full proposal and award. Surely, it is inefficient for the RIT and Secretariat to process so many unsuccessful LOIs, but more importantly, the message to civil society (i.e., the applicants) is possibly mixed if so many LOIs are rejected.
- Engagement of civil society.** CEPF has made awards to 53 organizations. Of these, 27 are organizations founded and based in one of the eligible EAM countries, and fourteen can be characterized as first-time recipients of international funds or as smaller groups who can use their association with CEPF – and its donors – as a springboard to a broader and more demanding pool of funders. Admittedly, several internationally-based NGOs have received grants, including the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Fauna & Flora International (FFI), the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), and the Royal Botanical Gardens of Kew. This is a reflection of the reality of civil society capacity in the priority KBAs in the EAM. These groups are working in conflict-prone areas where very few conservation groups are active (WCS in the eastern DRC), building on long-standing efforts with host-country government “ownership” (FFI and FZS in Tanzania, FZS in Ethiopia, FFI in Mozambique), or providing scientific services not available locally (Kew Gardens in Mozambique). However, in all cases where the grantees are international, they are either working with local civil society partners, local government partners, or local personnel.
- Breadth of operations.** The mandate of the Ecosystem Profile is to work in 47 priority KBAs and eight priority corridors covering fifteen countries. Table 6 demonstrates the breadth of achievement thus far.

Table 6. Grants per KBAs and Corridors

No. *	KBA / Corridor Name	Grantees
fwBDI12	Burundi: Lake Tanganyika	BNA
BDI1	Burundi: Bururi Forest Nature Reserve	ABN
BDI2	Burundi: Kibira National Park	Rainforest Alliance, ACVE, ODEB, Resilience Now
COD4	DRC: Itombwe Mountains	WCS
COD 5	DRC: Kahuzi Biega NP	Horizon Nature
COD 7	DRC: Luama-Katanga-Mount Kabobo	WCS
fwETH4	Ethiopia: Lake Tana	Addis Ababa University, Bahir Dar University
ETH6	Ethiopia: Ankober-Debre Sina Escarpment	SUNARMA
ETH 15	Ethiopia: Bonga Forest	Gullele Botanical Garden, PHE
ETH 21	Ethiopia: Choke Mountains	EWCP
ETH36	Ethiopia: Guassa Plateau	FZS
ETH 47	Ethiopia: Konso-Segen	Gullele Botanical Garden
ETH61	Ethiopia: Mount Guna	EWCP
ETH69	Ethiopia: Sheka Forest (Metu-Gore-Tepi)	MELCA (2x), Gullele Botanical Garden, PHE, GPRDO
ETH76	Ethiopia: Wadela (Wadila)	EWCP
ETH 78	Ethiopia: Yayu Coffee Forest	PHE
KEN3	Kenya: Chyulu Hills	AWF
fwMWI 1	Malawi: Lake Malawi	
MWI1	Malawi: Dedza Forest Reserve	WESM
MWI2	Malawi: Misuku Hills Forest Reserves	Action for Environmental Sustainability, Misuku Beekeepers Association
MWI5	Malawi: Ntchisi Mountain FR	WESM
fwMOZ1	Mozambique: Lake Malawi	Manda Wilderness CT, UCA
MOZ1	Mozambique: Chimanimani Mountains	MICAIA, RBG Kew, EMU
MOZ4	Mozambique: Mount Mabu	FFI
MOZ6	Mozambique: Mount Namuli	Ukalene, LUPA
RWA1	Rwanda: Cyamudongo Forest	ARECO
RWA2	Rwanda: Gishwati	FHA
RWA4	Rwanda: Nyungwe	SDS Ltd
RWA5	Rwanda: Rugezi Marsh	EWT
RWA6	Rwanda: Volcans NP	IGCP
SSD1	South Sudan: Imatong Mountains	Wetlands International, EAPRLA
TZA7	Tanzania: Greater Mahale	FZS, FFI
TZA11	Tanzania: Livingstone Mountains Forests	WCS
TZA17	Tanzania: Mount Rungwe	WCS
TZA21	Tanzania: Njombe Forests	Development Impact, SATAFO
TZA23	Tanzania: (M)Poroto Ridge	WCS
UGA4	Uganda: Bwindi Impenetrable Forest	IGCP
YEM3	Yemen: High Mountains of Ibb	FEW
ZMB4	Zambia: Sumbu NP and Tondwa GMA	CLT
ZWE2	Zimbabwe: Chimanimani Mountains	BLZ
ZWE3	Zimbabwe: Chirinda Forest	BLZ
ZWE4	Zimbabwe: Nyanga Mountains	BLZ
ZWE5	Zimbabwe: Stapleford Forest	BLZ
ZWE6	Zimbabwe: Vumba Highlands	BLZ
Corridor 1	Arabian Peninsula Highlands	FEW (Enviromatics, USDWE, Ahmed)
Corridor 3	Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains	BLZ, MICAIA, RBG Kew, EMU
Corridor 4	Greater Mahale Landscape	FFI, FZS

No. *	KBA / Corridor Name	Grantees
Corridor 6	Itombwe-Nyungwe Landscape	Horizon Nature, , WCS
Corridor 7	Kaffa-Yayu Coffee Biosphere Reserve	Gullele Botanical Garden, MELCA, PHE, GPRDO
Corridor 9	Lake Tana Catchment	Addis Ababa University, Bahir Dar University
Corr. 10	Mount Kabobo-Margungu Highlands	WCS, CLT
Corr. 12	Northern Lake Nyassa Catchments	WCS, Development Impact, SATAFO

* Numbering per Conservation Outcomes map.

- Progress toward goals.** The logical framework and performance monitoring plan provide more details, but in terms of progress toward higher-level targets in the ecosystem profile, the portfolio is well on its way toward reaching 60 civil society organizations, strengthening the civil society sector as whole in at least some of the countries, and strengthening the management of 25 priority KBAs representing 1,200,000 hectares. Progress toward creation of 500,000 hectares of new protected areas, improving the management of 1,700,000 hectares of production landscapes, and creating sustainable financing schemes in each of the eight priority corridors appears less likely at the moment. The reasons for this are multiple, but can be distilled to two: the targets in the profile may be unreasonable given the resources; and, while grants are awarded for numerous reasons, the size of contribution to the targets is not a major discriminator. Rather, grants are awarded, appropriately, recognizing the trade-off between working with small civil society organizations in challenging or critical environments versus making grants to large organizations or quasi-state agencies that might affect larger land areas.

Rather, the RIT and Secretariat will need to respond to the following challenges in the coming year.

- Forge a strategic relationship with a leading organization in the DRC, given the region's importance within the hotspot and low capacity of civil society in the country.
 - Promote hotspot-wide and regional networks of civil society.
 - Reallocate resources toward achievement of targets rather than focusing on investment priorities, as some investment priorities have found little traction within the grantee customer base at the level of funding CEPF can provide.

3. Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction 1: mainstream biodiversity into wider development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors

This Strategic Direction is meant to (1) engage civil society in local government planning processes, (2) leverage donor funding for development activities to address causes of environmental degradation, (3) mainstream conservation into national policies and plans, and (4) facilitate engagement between civil society and private sector to both benefit biodiversity and reduce poverty. As originally conceived, this only applied in Burundi, parts of DRC, Rwanda, Malawi, parts of Tanzania, Zambia, and Ethiopia, but not Yemen, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Sudan, or selected parts of DRC or Tanzania. The portfolio has evolved to now consider this Strategic Direction relevant throughout the hotspot. Nevertheless, the biggest challenges to date have been finding grantees to meaningfully engage with the private sector and to meaningfully “mainstream” biodiversity into national development plans.

Strategic Direction 1 Highlights to Date

- Addis Ababa University has a grant to conserve the Labeobarbus species of fish in Lake Tana and the Abay Basin in northern Ethiopia. AAU is working with the Fisheries and Aquaculture Center of a smaller, local university, Bahir Dar University to enhance fish stock, develop catch protocols, raise awareness about the threatened status of the fishery and lake, and incorporate better lake management into local planning. At their first event, for World Fish Migration Day on 24 May, AAU reached more than 2,000 people in the town of Bahir Dar, adjacent to Lake Tana, with leaflets and events.

Strategic Direction 2: improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot

This Strategic Direction is meant to (1) improve the protection status of KBAs, (2) facilitate the engagement of civil society in environmental impact assessments and other processes meant to protect sites, and (3) identify new KBAs in the hotspot.

Strategic Direction 2 Highlights to Date

- CEPF has two ongoing grants to protect chimpanzee habitat in the Greater Mahale Landscape of Western Tanzania. The grants, to Fauna & Flora International (FFI) and the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), allow these two groups to continue long-standing promotion of better management of Mahale National Park and community co-management in the surround Ntakata Forest. The park, itself, is home to approximately 800 chimps, and the surrounding area -- forest fragments that form corridors to other parks -- may support as many as 2,000 additional individuals. FZS, working with CEPF and other donor funds, works on management issues inside the park, mapping of corridors forests, and the support of micro and small enterprises outside the park. FFI, also working with CEPF and other donor funds, is supporting a local group, the Tongwe Trust, to better manage "village land forest reserves" (a formal designation under the Tanzania forestry code) for both production and biodiversity. FZS further uses CEPF support to leverage its participation in a broader partnership with The Nature Conservancy, Jane Goodall Institute, and Pathfinder International to promote a population-health-environment approach over the broader landscape.

Strategic Direction 3: initiate and support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs and corridors

This Strategic Direction is meant to support CSO to develop (1) forest carbon partnerships and projects and (2) non-carbon PES schemes and other market mechanisms, particularly for freshwater KBAs. It also (3) supports CSOs to improve their management financial capacity and (4) supports the development of the civil society sector in Eritrea, South Sudan, and Yemen. As originally conceived, these investment priorities did not apply in all parts of the hotspot, but the Secretariat and RIT have revised this to apply throughout the region. Nevertheless, this strategic direction has proven challenging. It has been difficult to find grantees with the sophistication and ability to operate at the typical \$150,000 grant level that CEPF provides to develop forest carbon partnerships or PES schemes, and political reality is preventing progress in Eritrea, South Sudan, or Yemen. Success has been in building CSO capacity.

Strategic Direction 3 Highlights to Date

- Working via the Conservation Leadership Programme, FFI held a training in Bahir Dar for 15 conservation practitioners from across the hotspot and has already leveraged an additional \$75,000 in additional funding for the groups those people represented. The trainees have formed a network that will be the basis of mutual support for the next few years, at least.

4. Collaboration with CEPF Donors, Other Donors, and Local Government

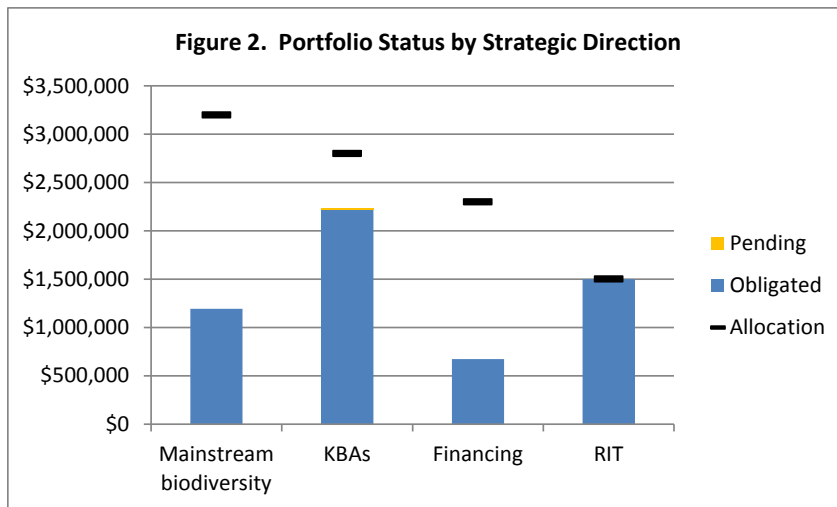
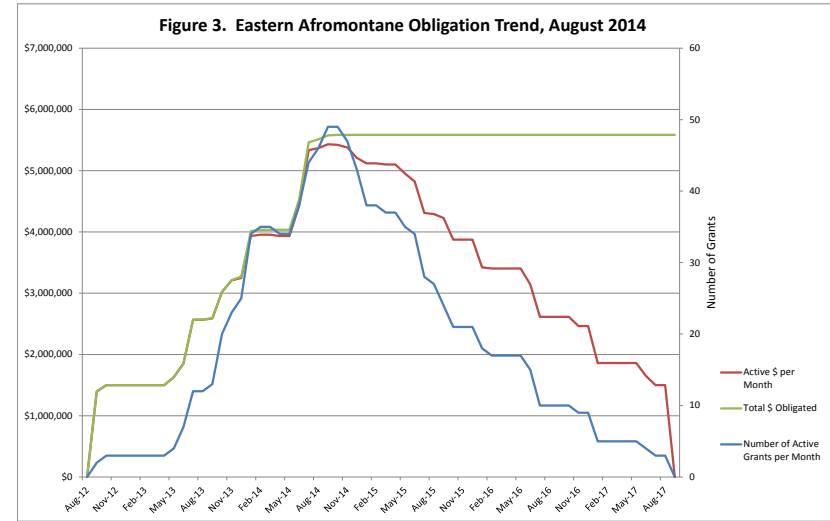
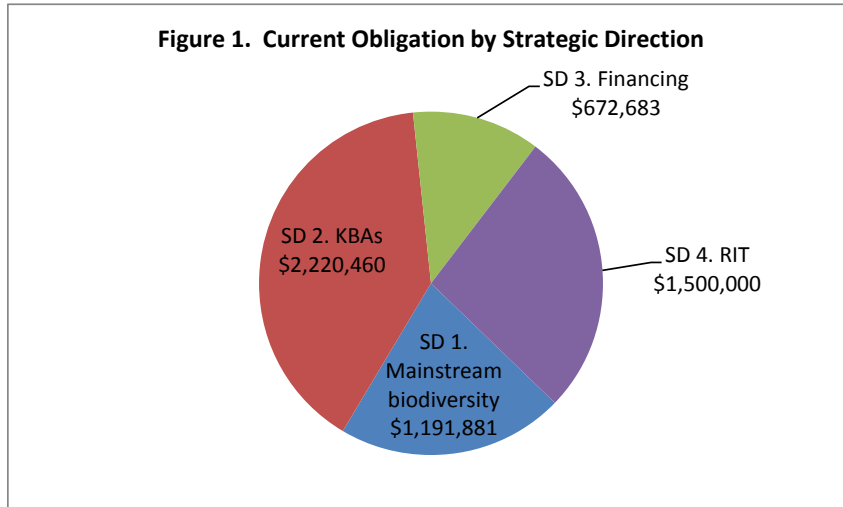
CEPF works with donors at the level of the Secretariat, the RIT, and via individual grantees. For the Secretariat and RIT, the challenge has been, with so many countries and relatively little money in any single place, finding the right party with whom to interact. For example, the RIT is based in Nairobi, a country with no priority KBAs, and countries like Tanzania and the DRC have KBAs that are far from areas of major donors' current interest, at least in terms of conservation. The two countries where this is not true are Ethiopia, home to RIT member EWNHS, and Mozambique, home to RIT member IUCN. In Addis Ababa and Maputo, respectively, the RIT has maintained regular contact with CEPF and other international donors.

Contact with donors via grantees has been more productive in terms of achieving CEPF log frame targets. High-capacity grantees like FZS, FFI, WCS, the Rainforest Alliance, ARCOS, Population Health Environment Ethiopia, MELCA, and the Gullele Botanical Garden all have either large grants from CEPF, major grants from other donors, or long-standing connection to particular sites that have had previous donor support, enabling them to ensure interest and leverage further support.

5. Conclusion

The CEPF grants portfolio in the Eastern Afromontane is proceeding appropriately. Grants have been awarded opportunistically per the capacity of grantees. The challenge in the coming year will be to build on those, create networks, and position the portfolio to ensure long-term sustainability.

6. Summary Figures



7. Update of the Logical Framework

Objective	Targets	Results
Strengthening the involvement and effectiveness of civil society in achieving conservation and management of globally important biodiversity in the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot	At least 60 civil society actors participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile	53 separate organizations receiving grants to engage in the goals of the profile (large grants, small grants and including 10 sub-grants).
	The conservation community in the Hotspot is better organized, shows improved capacities, and has improved collaboration with development stakeholders.	14 grantees are actively developing networks in the region, including the FFI Conservation Leadership Programme (fundraising), ARCOS (EIA experience sharing), BirdLife Zimbabwe (networking the 5 KBAs in the Chimanimani Mountains), Melca Ethiopia (information sharing between Kaffa, Yayu and Sheka Biosphere Reserves), etc.
	At least 25 priority key biodiversity areas with strengthened protection and management, representing at least 1.2 million hectares, and including at least 500.000 hectares of new protected areas.	Ongoing work in 22 KBAs representing about 2 million hectares
	At least 1.7 million hectares of production landscapes under improved management for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.	Progress to date not yet calculated
	New sustainable financing schemes exist for at least one priority site in each of the priority corridors.	No progress to date

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<p>Outcome 1: Biodiversity mainstreamed into wider development policies, plans and projects, delivering the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in 4 priority corridors (and associated KBA groups) and 7 countries.</p> <p>\$3,200,000</p>	<p>Number of local and community development plans or other processes in which biodiversity conservation priorities and actions are incorporated through civil society engagement in the process</p>	<p>About 20 projects being implemented by CSOs that include “direct and measurable impact on biodiversity such as alternative livelihood options and support for natural resource management”</p>
	<p>Number of national development plans or other processes in which biodiversity conservation priorities and actions are incorporated through civil society engagement</p>	<p>None yet</p>
	<p>Amount of funding directed at livelihood activities (using CEPF investment as leverage) which also benefit biodiversity conservation in and around KBAs in priority corridors</p>	<p>Not yet calculated (few projects completed by Sept 2014)</p>
	<p>Number of private sector ventures which benefit biodiversity and local livelihoods</p>	<p>Engagement with tea estates in Burundi (Rainforest Alliance) and Mozambique (FFI); honey enterprises in Rwanda (SDS Ltd), Malawi (MBA) and Tanzania (WCS); ecotourism ventures and product branding in Ethiopia (SUNARMA and FZS respectively)</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Improved protection and management of the KBA network through involvement of civil society</p> <p>\$2,800,000</p>	<p>Number of terrestrial KBAs under enhanced protection status and number of hectares covered.</p>	<p>Not yet calculated (calculate at end of projects)</p>
	<p>Number of management plans developed or improved, with enhanced implementation underway, and number of hectares covered.</p>	<p>Not yet calculated (calculate at end of projects)</p>
	<p>Number of engagements of civil society in EIA and site safeguard processes resulting in strengthened implementation at the most urgently threatened sites</p>	<p>Two grants were provided to ARCOS to train and establish a network of EIA practitioners in the Albertine Rift; an additional grant was provided to Horizon Nature to implement what was learned through the ARCOS grant (focus on Kahuzi Biega) and to set up a local ‘arm’ of this EIA network. Additional EIA work started in Malawi through a grant to WESM.</p>

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
	Number of new KBAs identified and changes in KBAs status resulting from an improved knowledge and information (including sites for irreplaceable plant diversity)	None yet by September 2014
<p>Outcome 3: Financing mechanisms established in 4 priority corridors and 2 additional sites ensuring substantial long-term financing for conservation activities in the most important sites, and conservation community enabled to raise funds and develop similar mechanisms in the Hotspot.</p> <p>\$2,300,000</p>	Number of forest carbon partnerships and projects established and achieving biodiversity conservation objectives in each of three priority corridors and in two individual KBAs	No progress to date
	Increased levels of CSO capacity in all Hotspot countries for conservation fund raising and project management	Training ongoing across the hotspot
	New conservation community developed and playing an effective role in KBA conservation in Eritrea, South Sudan, and Yemen	Progress to date limited due to unrest in South Sudan, safety concerns in Yemen, and limited formal ability of civil society in Eritrea to engage. CSO assessments were done for each of the three countries.
<p>Outcome 4: Strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment provide, and a broad constituency of civil society groups built across institutional and political boundaries, through a regional implementation team (RIT)</p> <p>\$1,500,000</p>	All groups receiving grants achieve a satisfactory score on final performance scorecard	A relative few grants have closed, so it is difficult to report on this; however, all indications thus far are that the vast majority of grantees will make substantial progress toward achieving their goals
	RIT performance in fulfilling approved terms of reference	The RIT is fulfilling all elements of its terms of reference
	All civil society groups in investment areas know CEPF and are given equal chance to participate to in call for proposals	Impossible to say if “all” civil society groups know about CEPF, but over 300 unique groups have applied for CEPF funding
	Amount of co-funding (for activities implemented by CEPF grantees) that have been facilitated by the RIT	Data will become available as grants close

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
	At least 60% of the CEPF grantees have improved management capacities thanks to RIT capacity building activities.	A relative few grants have closed, so it is difficult to report on this; however, all indications thus far are that the vast majority of grantees will show an increase in their capacity over the period of receiving CEPF funding

8. All Awarded Grants, by Start Date

GEM	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title/Description	Start Date	End Date
61681	Birdlife International	4	RIT	\$477,717	RIT - Programs	1-Sep-12	31-Aug-17
61682	Birdlife International	4	RIT	\$919,395	RIT - Administration	1-Sep-12	31-Aug-17
62242	Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society	4	RIT	\$102,888	RIT - Ethiopia	1-Oct-12	31-Aug-17
62582	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$129,390	Stakeholder Capacity Building for Key Biodiversity Area Management Planning in the Chimanimani–Nyanga Mountains	1-May-13	30-Apr-15
62562	Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action (MELCA) - Ethiopia	2	Ethiopia	\$121,797	Sheka Forest Biosphere Reserve: Strengthening the Management System and Working with Nearby Communities on Bio-Cultural Learning and Livelihoods Development	1-Jun-13	30-Nov-14
63512	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	2	Mozambique	\$43,919	In From the Cold: Providing The Knowledge Base For Comprehensive Biodiversity Conservation in the Chimanimani Mountains, Mozambique	1-Jun-13	30-Jun-15
62605	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Regional	\$57,310	Civil Society Alliance for Enhanced Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessments in Key Biodiversity Areas of the Albertine Rift Region	1-Jun-13	31-Dec-13
62584	Fauna & Flora International	2	Mozambique	\$127,140	Mount Mabu Conservation Project	1-Jul-13	31-May-15
62590	Fauna & Flora International	2	Tanzania	\$158,207	Securing the Ntakata Forest as a Community-Owned Village Land Forest Reserve in Tongweland, Western Tanzania	1-Jul-13	30-Jun-15
62598	Frankfurt Zoological Society	2	Tanzania	\$160,200	Protecting Priority Conservation Sites in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem, Tanzania	1-Jul-13	30-Jun-15
62603	MICAIA Foundation	2	Mozambique	\$81,986	In From the Cold: Providing the Knowledge Base for Comprehensive Biodiversity Conservation in the Chimanimani Mountains, Mozambique	1-Jul-13	30-Jun-15
62610	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	DRC	\$187,300	Establishment and Management of the Itombwe Massif and Misotshi-Kabogo as New Protected Areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo	1-Jul-13	31-Dec-15
SG	Gordon, Ian	1	Regional	\$3,983	Promoting the recognition of the Eastern Afromontane KBAs and Corridors to an International Audience of Ecologists and Climate Change Scientists	1-Aug-13	31-Oct-12
SG	Ukalene Productions LLC	3	Mozambique	\$20,000	The Lost Mountain	1-Sep-13	31-Oct-14

GEM	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title/Description	Start Date	End Date
62575	Burundi Nature Action	2	Burundi	\$74,400	Restoration and Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika	1-Oct-13	30-Sep-15
SG	Development Impact	1	Tanzania	\$20,000	Empowering women to become agents of change for conservation and preservation of species in four villages surrounding Njombe Forests	1-Oct-13	30-Apr-15
62574	Foundation for Endangered Wildlife (Yemen)	2	Yemen	\$120,000	Building Advocacy and Developing a Management Plan for the High Mountains of Ibb Protected Area	1-Oct-13	30-Sep-15
SG	Manda Wilderness Agricultural Project	1	Mozambique	\$19,996	Protecting Biodiversity with Conservation Agriculture	1-Oct-13	30-Nov-14
63362	Rainforest Alliance, Inc.	1	Burundi	\$158,465	Conserving Biodiversity Through Sustainable Tea and Coffee Farming Around Kibira National, Burundi Park, Burundi	1-Oct-13	30-Sep-15
SG	African Wildlife Foundation	3	Kenya	\$19,980	Strengthening Local Conservation Capacity of the Chyulu Hills and the Potential for Attracting Climate Change and Payment for Ecosystem Services Related Funding.	1-Oct-13	30-Sep-14
SG	Enviromatics	3	Yemen	\$19,825	Capacity need assessment for Yemen Civil Society Organizations	1-Oct-13	31-Mar-14
SG	International Gorilla Conservation Programme	3	Regional	\$19,987	Strengthening local institutions in the Albertine Rift for community development and conservation of the mountain gorilla	1-Nov-13	31-Dec-14
SG	UCA – União dos Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga	1	Mozambique	\$19,905	Preservação da Natureza no Posto Administrativo de Cobue, Distrito do Lago, Provincia do Niassa	1-Nov-13	31-Oct-14
63386	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Tanzania	\$149,855	Establishing Honey as a Viable Alternative Livelihood Across the Northern Lake Nyasa Mountain Complex, Tanzania	1-Nov-13	31-Oct-16
SG	God for People Relief and Development Organization	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Scaling up alternative livelihoods income sources focused forest development and protection approaches in Masha, Andrach and Yeki Woredas, Sheka Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia	1-Dec-13	30-Nov-14
SG	Ukizintambara, Tharcisse	3	Regional	\$20,000	Civil society capacity needs assessment in South Sudan and Eritrea	1-Dec-13	31-Aug-13

GEM	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title/Description	Start Date	End Date
SG	Resilience Now	1	Burundi	\$18,418	Réalisation participative d'un diagnostic de résilience, d'un plan de permaculture et de solutions pilotes avec des communautés voisines du Parc National de Kibira	1-Dec-13	31-Jul-14
SG	Action Ceinture Verte pour l'Environnement	1	Burundi	\$19,974	Projet de conservation de la biodiversité du Parc National de la Kibira par réduction de la pression anthropique et accroissement des bénéfices tirés par la population riveraine	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-14
63341	Addis Ababa University	1	Ethiopia	\$124,835	Conserving Fish in Lake Tana and Abay Basin, Ethiopia	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-16
SG	Bahir Dar University	1	Ethiopia	\$19,999	Empowering of the major stakeholders (fishing communities) for sustainable utilization and conservation of Lake Tana Fish Resources	1-Jan-14	30-Jun-15
63400	Fauna & Flora International	3	Regional	\$157,430	Building Capacity in Project Design and Proposal Writing in the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-16
63370	Frankfurt Zoological Society	1	Ethiopia	\$149,213	Improved Community and Ecological Resilience for the Guassa Community Conservation Area	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-15
SG	Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action (MELCA) - Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$19,980	Fostering collaboration for research and future common initiatives between biosphere reserves in the Western Ethiopian Afromontane forest corridor	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-14
63410	Oxford University	1	Ethiopia	\$49,851	Biodiversity-Friendly Futures For Ethiopia's Afroalpine Ecosystem	1-Jan-14	30-Jun-15
63406	Sustainable Natural Resource Management Association	1	Ethiopia	\$177,693	Wof Washa Community-Based Ecotourism Project	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-16
SG	Wetlands International	3	South Sudan	\$19,905	Developing the capacity of CSOs in the Imatong Mountains in South Sudan on biodiversity conservation and management	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-14
SG	Straightforward Development Services Ltd.	1	Rwanda	\$5,000	Promoting The Value Of Honey Bees For Sustainable Livelihood And Biodiversity Conservation	1-Jan-14	30-Jun-14
SG	Capacity Building and Leadership Institute	3	Tanzania	\$19,857	Assessing the capacity of civil society in Tanzania to support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs and corridors	1-Feb-14	30-Jun-14
64760	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Regional	\$210,000	Civil Society Alliance for Enhanced Implementation of EIAs in Key Biodiversity Areas of the Albertine Rift Region (Main Phase)	1-Jun-14	31-May-17

GEM	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title/Description	Start Date	End Date
64392	Misuku Beekeepers Association	1	Malawi	\$60,000	Misuku Hills Indigenous Forest Project	1-Jun-14	31-May-16
64756	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	DRC	\$199,582	Protecting the Ngamikka-Luama Landscape by Establishing Infrastructure and Capacity	1-Jun-14	31-May-16
SG	Eduardo Mondlane University	1	Mozambique	\$19,925	Reducing knowledge gaps for active participation of civil society in biodiversity conservation in the Chimanimani region of Mozambique	1-Jun-14	31-Aug-15
64667	Action for Environmental Sustainability	2	Malawi	\$83,100	Misuku Hills Biodiversity Conservation	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-16
64411	Association Burundaise Pour la Protection de la Nature	3	Burundi	\$175,943	Integrated Management of Natural Forest Reserve Bururi	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-16
64733	Forest of Hope Association	2	Rwanda	\$39,937	Strengthening the Conservation of the Gishwati Forest Reserve (GFR), Rwanda	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-16
64747	Gullele Botanic Garden	2	Ethiopia	\$144,000	Community Oriented In-situ and Ex-situ Conservation of Plant Species in Ethiopian Hotspots: Semien Mountains National Park, Harena-Bale, Sheka-Bonga-Yayu Biosphere Reserves and Konso-Segen Areas	1-Jul-14	31-Dec-16
64710	Horizon Nature	2	DRC	\$98,340	Building a Civil Society Advocacy Alliance to Support Government Agencies in South Kivu to Protect Biodiversity and Ensure that Environmental Safeguards are Applied	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-16
64404	Population Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium	1	Ethiopia	\$114,789	Community's and Institutional Capacity Building for Multisectoral Integration for Promoting Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Development in Kaffa and Yahu Biosphere Reserves Corridor	1-Jul-14	31-Dec-15
64766	United Society for Developing Water Resources and Environment	3	Yemen	\$132,020	Capacity Building on Environmental Safeguard and EIA Process for Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Yemen Environmental Authority Within EAM Eco-region in Yemen	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-16
64724	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi-Dwangwa Branch	2	Malawi	\$149,988	Advocating for Awareness on Forest Degradation and Policies and Procedures in Conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) in and Around Ntchisi Mountain and Dedza Mountain Forest Reserve	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-17

GEM	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title/Description	Start Date	End Date
SG	Save Tanzania Forests	1	Tanzania	\$20,000	Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods for Improved Forest Conservation in Njombe, Tanzania	1-Aug-14	31-Jan-16
SG	East African Plant Red List Authority	3	South Sudan	\$19,500	Assessing plant conservation capacity in South Sudan	1-Aug-14	31-Jul-15
SG	Organisation pour la défense de l'environnement au Burundi	3	Burundi	\$9,880	Accroissement de la protection du parc national de la Kibira (Burundi) par la responsabilisation accrue de la société civile	1-Aug-14	30-Nov-14
SG	Ali, Ahmed Yehia	3	Yemen	\$18,400	Increasing Capacity of NGOs, local community and officials staff on the Protected areas Conservation in Yemen : Training Workshop for Monitoring, Management and Conservation (including ToT)	1-Sep-14	28-Feb-15
64738	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	2	Rwanda	\$25,000	Promoting Bamboo and Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Conservation of Cyamudongo Forest	1-Sep-14	31-Aug-15
SG	Endangered Wildlife Trust	3	Rwanda	\$19,956	Building Community and National Partners' Capacity for Sustainable Conservation Financing at Rugezi Marsh Key Biodiversity Area	1-Sep-14	31-Aug-15
SG	Conservation Lake Tanganyika	2	Zambia	\$8,864	Facilitation of elections of Village Action Groups for the Nsama Community Resource Board and subsequent training, Nsumbu National Park and Tondwa Game Management Area, Zambia	1-Oct-14	31-Dec-14