

Executive Director's Report

44th Donor Council Meeting 11 February 2025



Follow-Up to Decisions of the 43rd Donor Council Meeting



Secretariat Action Points

Partnership with Watch and Jewellery Initiative

- Any agreement with the Watch and Jewellery Initiative 2030 (WJI 2030) will be presented to CEPF Donor Council for approval.
- The Donor Council agreed for the Secretariat to proceed with caution, and to negotiate a partnership with WJI 2030 to design, launch and implement a Fund for Nature Restoration.
- The Donor Council recommended that CEPF develop guidelines to determine which kind of companies CEPF should engage with.



Partnership Highlights

Government of Canada

- > Cerrado, Indo-Burma and Tropical Andes
- European Union and Agence Française de Développement
 - Cerrado, East Melanesian Islands, Indo-Burma, Mountains of Central Asia
 - Rapid Rescue for Conservation Crises (R2C2)

Conservation International

Watch and Jewlery Initiative 2030





Approved Grants

First and Second Quarter FY25





BIODIVERSITY

CIVIL SOCIETY





HUMAN WELL-BEING

ENABLING CONDITIONS

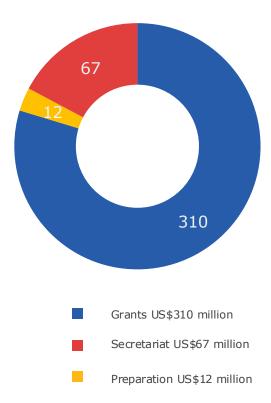


Financial Report

Inception to Date

31 December 2024

\$K	PHASE I (2000 – 2007)	PHASE II + III (2008 – to date)	TOTAL (2000 – to date)
Revenue	126,621	366,033	462,654
Expenses	123,695	269,199	392,894
Balance	2,926	96,834	69,760
Pledged & Prospect Funds	0	16,000	16,000



Current Year FY25

31 December 2024 USD \$K

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FY25 BUDGET	FY25 ACTUAL	FY25 BURN RATE	FY24 ACTUAL
Grant Awards	27,150	3,286	12%	11,165
Secretariat Costs	4,596	1,968	43%	3,795
Profiling	800	132	17%	242
Special Projects	0	0	0%	0
Total	32,546	5,386	17%	15,202
Grant Disbursements	19,260	6,605	34%	11,776

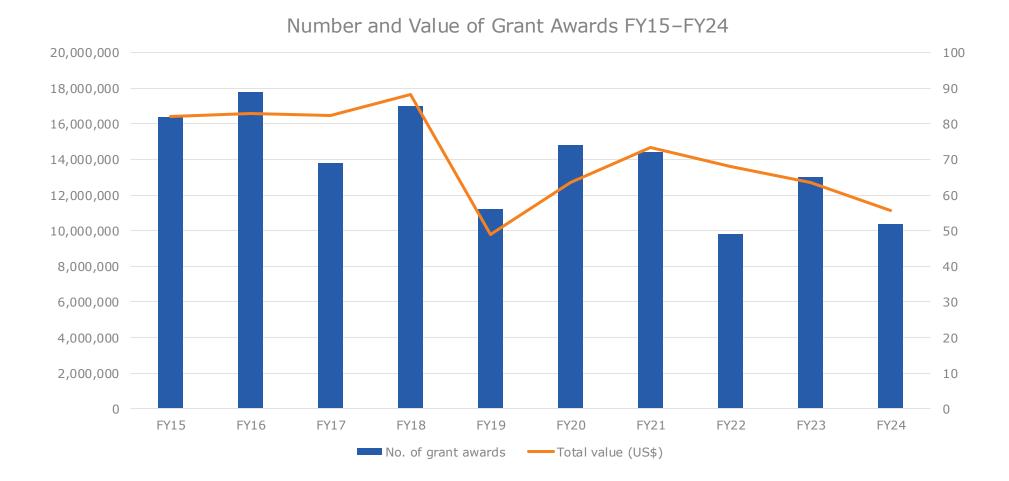
Discussion

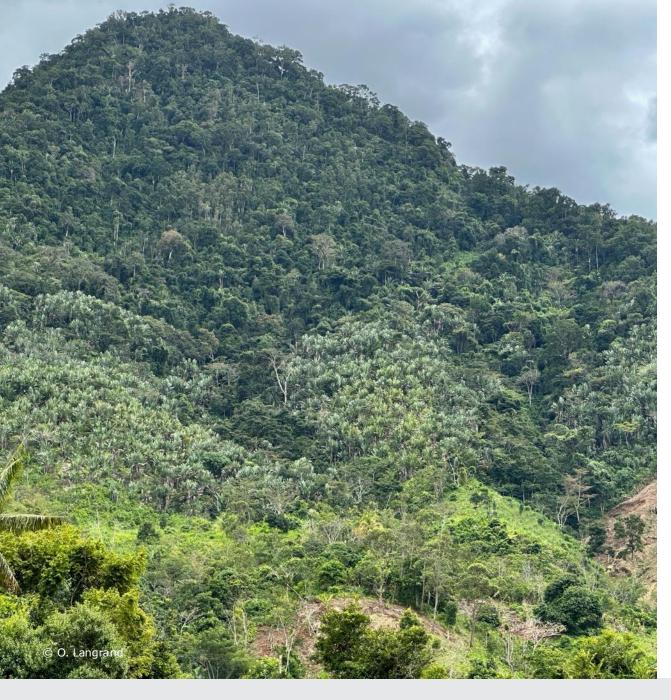
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CEPF Secretariat Staffing Analysis

The size of the CEPF program has remained relatively constant over the last decade.





Grant-Making and Workload

- During FY15–FY19, CEPF awarded, on average, 76 grants per year, totaling US\$15.4 million.
- During FY20–FY24, CEPF awarded, on average, 62 grants per year, totaling US\$13 million.
- The overall workload for the CEPF Secretariat remained relatively constant over the last decade.
- The number of Secretariat staff varied between 15 and 17.

A Growing Portfolio

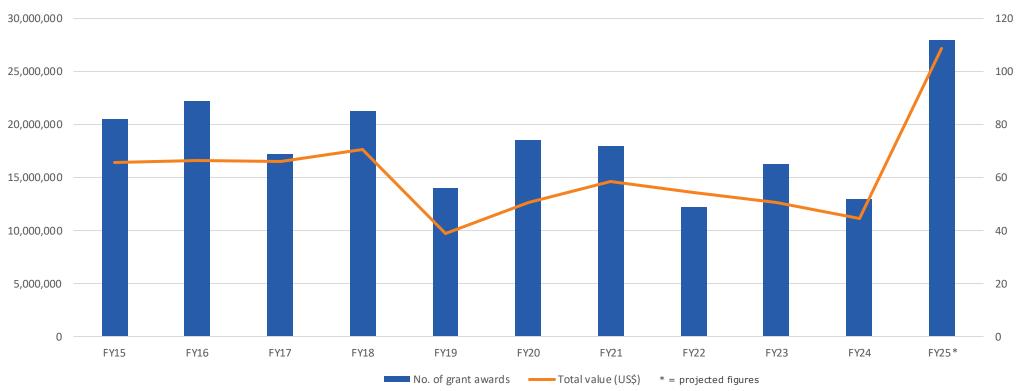
Due to successful fundraising efforts, the size of the CEPF global portfolio is projected to grow significantly from FY25 onward:

Donor	Estimated start	Status
Global Affairs Canada	FY25	Secured
EU/AFD contribution to four hotspots plus R2C2	FY25	Secured
GoJ/WB additional financing for Caribbean	FY25	Under negotiation
GEF Small Grants Program	FY26	Fullproposal
GCF Indo-Burma	FY26	Fullproposal
AFD Co-financing for Indo-Burma	FY26	Prospect
Hempel Foundation for Eastern Afromontane & Wallacea	FY26	Prospect
Government of Denmark for Eastern Afromontane	FY26	Prospect
EU DG NEAR contribution to Mediterranean	FY27	Prospect



Anticipated Grant-Making

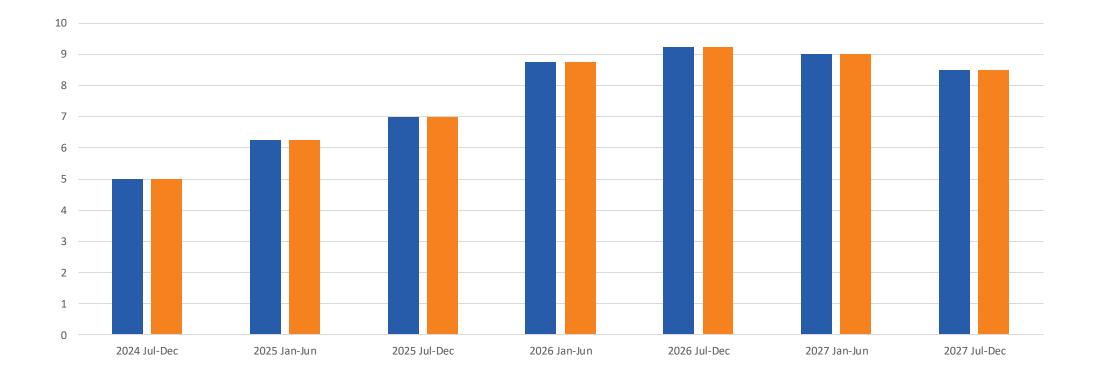
According to the approved spending plan, there will be US\$27.2 million in new grants in FY25, requiring the award of 112 grants.



Number and Value of Grant Awards FY15–FY25

Level of Effort

Projected Increase in Level of Effort



Grant Directors Grants Managers

Current Staffing and Projected Need

- As of 1 January 2025, the CEPF Secretariat has the equivalent of 4.5 full-time grant directors and 4.5 grants managers.
- The level of effort is projected to peak at 9.25 grant directors and 9.25 grants managers in FY27, before declining in FY28.
- This assumes that no additional funding is secured on top of opportunities already being pursued.
- There will also be significant increases in workload for the other teams at the Secretariat: Communications Team; Finance Team; and Monitoring, Evaluation and Outreach Unit.



Discussion

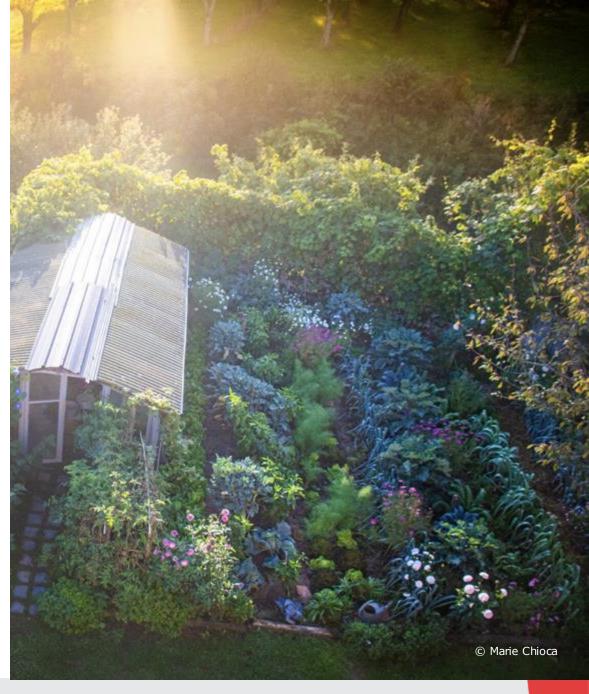
© Jack Tordoff



Facilitating the Development of a Five-Year Strategy for a New Approach to Organizational Development

What We Mean by OD in the Context of CEPF

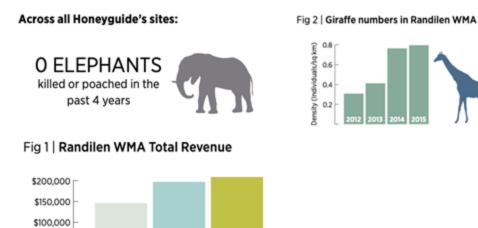
- Organizational Development (OD) is a holistic and continuous long-term process of positive change towards becoming a resilient organization/ community.
- The aim is to ensure the healthy and sustainable development of CSOs to enable them to have a long-term impact on biodiversity conservation.
- We do so by ensuring that all organizational capabilities are aligned with the organization's mission/ purpose.
- It **encompasses, and goes beyond**, capacity building and biodiversity technical skills.



The Positive Impact of OD on Conservation

Some interesting case studies highlight that CSOs going through an OD process have greater impact and results on conservation.

Honeyguide, a Tanzanian organization that empower local actors to run community-based protected areas, went through a 4-year transformative OD process, leading to increased impact in the field.



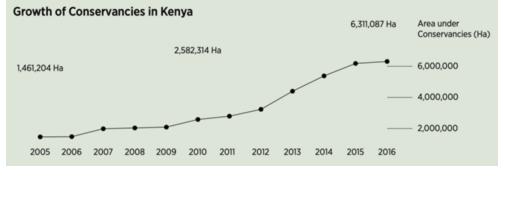
2018

\$50,000

2016

2017

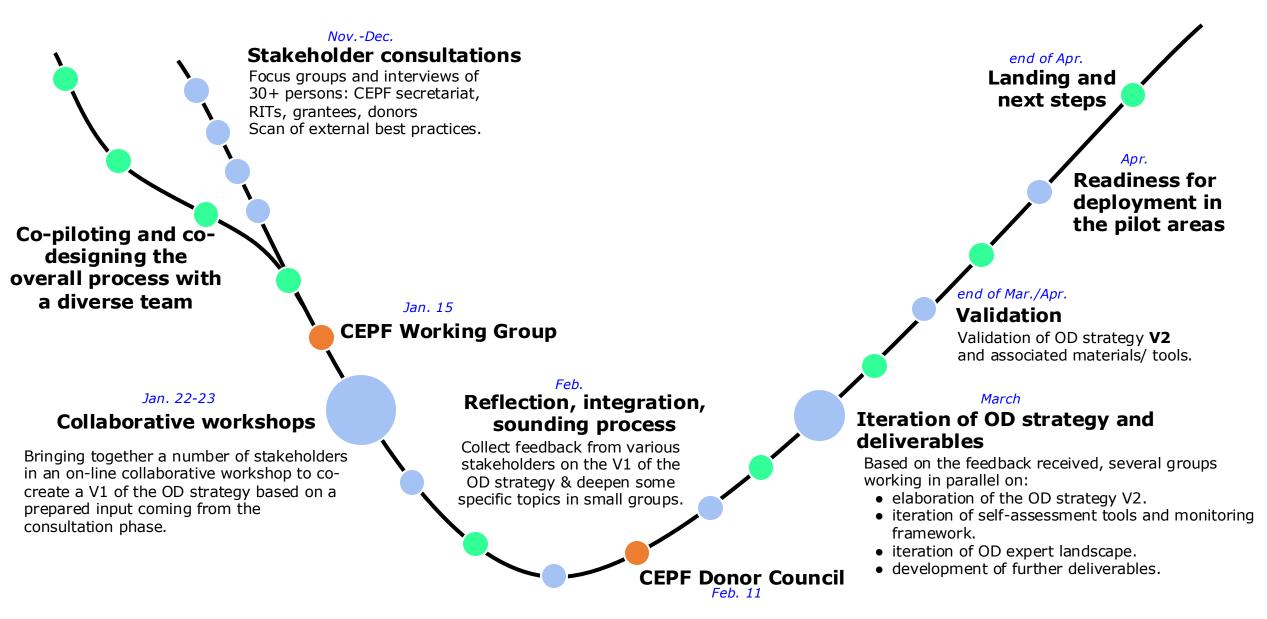
During a 5-year OD process, several communitybased conservation organizations in Kenya have been able to grow significantly, increasing their impact on the ground.



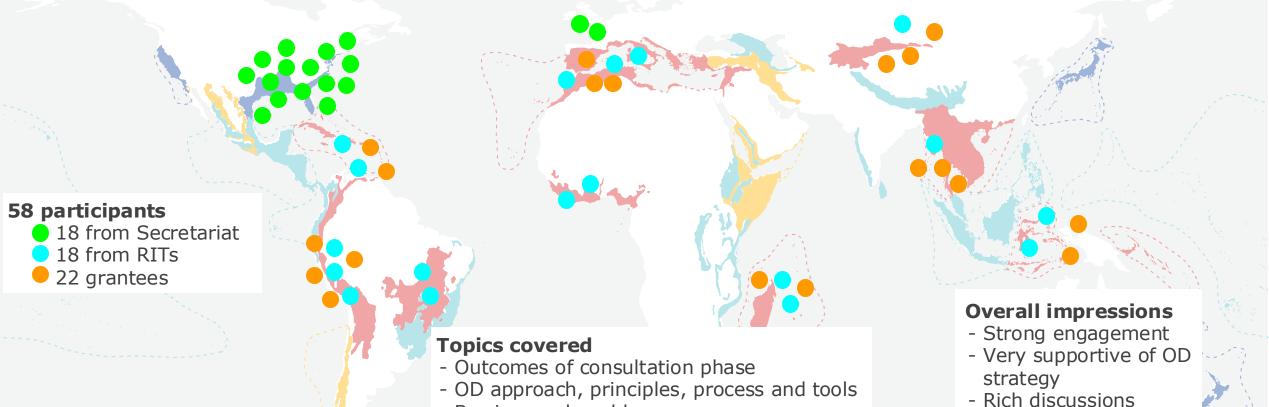


source: https://www.maliasili.org/publications

Process Overview



Highlights from the Collaborative Workshops



- Barriers and enablers
- Roles and responsibilities
- Assessment and impact measurement
- What will be helpful for the implementation

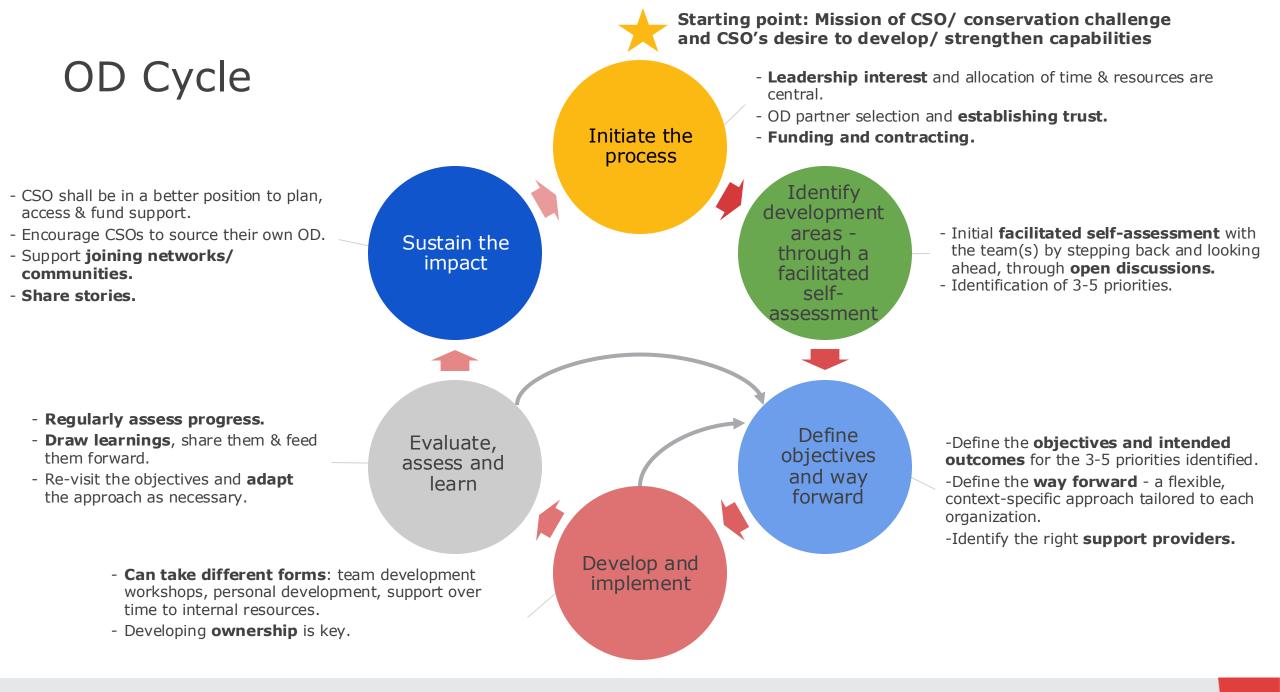
- Valuable contributions

- Good flow

Key Principles for the OD Strategy

- Directly **contributes to CEPF's mission** by strengthening the capacity of civil society to protect the world's biodiversity hotspots and is therefore **fully integrated in CEPF's strategy.**
- Builds on the drive coming from CSOs and communities.
- Provides overall guidelines with practical tools, enabling tailored and context-specific approaches based on CSOs needs.
- Envisions OD as a **long-term journey** going beyond funding cycles.
- Builds on the **strengths** of CEPF and of its partner organizations and puts **people at the heart of change.**
- Anchors OD support and resources regionally, while promoting sharing of learnings globally within and across hotspots.
- Is an iterative and learning process including a prototyping & piloting phase.

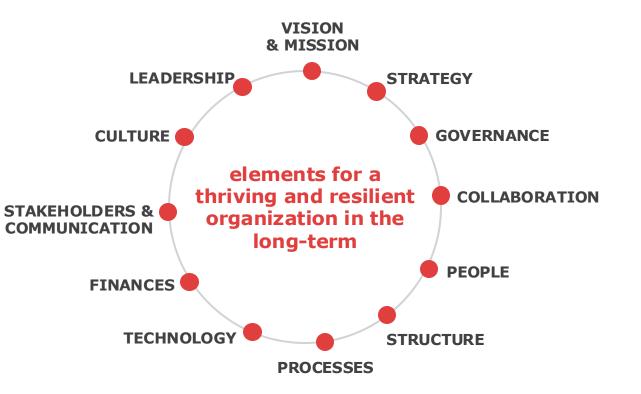




Self-Assessment

Key principles

- Taking a **holistic view** of the CSO/ community and of its ecosystem.
- A collaborative process, based on inquiry and on engaging teams into self-/ metareflection.
- **Developmental-focused** enabling the identification of organizational capabilities that can be strengthened to support long-term development and resilience.
- Building on a **self-assessment tool** that is holistic, visual, customizable, easy to use and inviting for self-reflection.



Resources, Roles & Responsibilities

Adequate skills will need to be developed at the different levels, both on OD and on the ability to facilitate, or support, an OD process.

- Engage in the OD process they have applied for.
- Build on the support provided by RIT/ external OD partner/ CEPF's OD toolbox.
- Potentially source their own OD provider.

RIT

1 or 2 OD resources within the RIT - or shared by 2 hotspots possible variations between RITs

ob potential external OD partners

CSO

2 focal points responsible for the relationship with the OD partner

- Help define local needs through hotspot mapping and conversations with CSOs.

- Provide grants, ressources, space (meaning time).
- Through 1 or 2 resources with OD competencies:
 - facilitate self-assessments.
 - provide OD expertise.
 - identify OD partners.
 - develop understanding of OD within RIT team.
 - support learnings exchanges within the hotspot.

Secretariat

A small team of 3 members at the Secretariat (with a double hat)

- Provide financial resources, guidance, space (meaning time) and support to the RITs on OD matters, including for their own organizational development.
- Facilitate peer-to-peer exchanges; provide support.
- Connect with OD networks outside of CEPF.

Eligibility Criteria

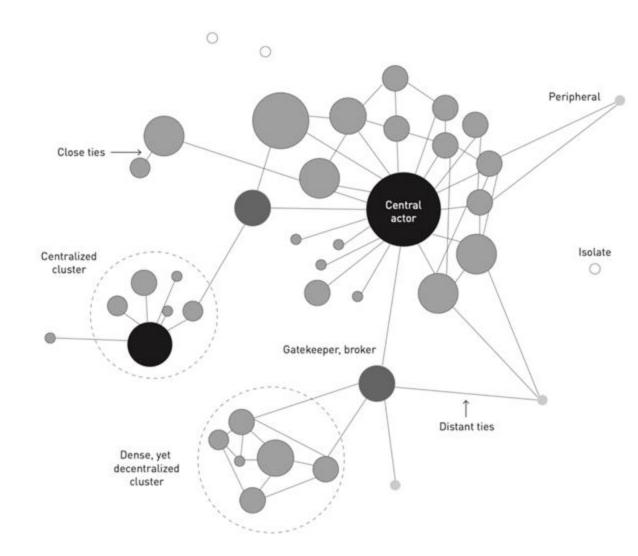
Criteria for eligibility for OD support need to be defined, taking into account:

- Strategic relevance of CSO's* work for CEPF.
- CSO's readiness for change.
- Capacity of CSO to work on OD.
- CSO's leadership support / buy-in.
- Level of intervention for OD (hotspot/country/part of a country).
- Financial sustainability of the OD investment.

*: on this slide CSO refers to individual CSOs or Communities of CSOs



Mapping of Actors at the Hotspot Level



At the level of geographical sub-areas in a hotspot:

- Map all the CSOs that are working on biodiversity conservation.
- Map the funding streams and organizations going to these CSOs.
- Identify the existing collaborations between CSOs.
- Based on the analysis of both the map of CSOs and funding streams, develop targeted actions/initiatives to strengthen the communities and/or specific actors.

Funding - OD Grants Management

- OD grants can be managed in different ways, including within CEPF.
- A decision tree can be developed to support the decision-making process.

Separation of OD and biodiversity programme grants. Ad-hoc integration of OD grants in biodiversity programme grants depending on the focus/ context.

"When examining project-grant applications, we also address OD issues that might represent "dangers" for the concrete project, whereas pure ODgrants focus on the organisation and are not linked to a project" Integration of OD into programme grants, as part of a continuous improvement process.

Example: MAVA Foundation

Example: Mercator

Examples: Oak and Laudes

Financial Sustainability

- The financial sustainability of the OD strategy implementation is key.
- It depends on different variables, such as:
 - the mix of OD internal and external resources.
 - the number and amount of OD grants.
 - the timeframe of OD support, potentially going beyond the current funding cycles.
- Depending on the available funds, different scenarios could be developed to maximize the impact of OD efforts while ensuring their financial sustainability.

OD Impact Assessment and Monitoring Key Principles

- OD cannot be measured and monitored with the same analytical & quantitative approach as conservation, due to its deep, systemic, and often cultural transformative characteristics.
- There is a need for a mix of qualitative and quantitative indicators.
- Success should be CSO-driven and focused, and not CEPF focused.
- A few examples of potential indicators:
 - Talent and staff retention.
 - Conservation impacts.
 - Level of connection with other CSOs (partnerships/joint projects).
 - Improved engagement and collaboration with local and national governments.
 - Percentage of achievement of the CSO's/Community's OD development goals.



Topics That Will Be Deepened

- Criteria for eligibility.
- Financial sustainability.
- Roles & responsibilities, skills and resources.
- Impact assessment and monitoring.
- Preparation for the implementation:
 - Prototypes / pilots preparation.
 - Accompanying change in the pilot areas.
 - Process for assessing progress, drawing learnings and feeding these into the OD strategy.

Potential Barriers and Enablers

Potential Barriers

- Limited OD capacity and resources.
- **Quite sophisticated management systems** that apply universally.
- Focus on predefined, tangible deliverables and strict time-based success measures.
- Limited self-awareness of the need to address development challenges.
- Short funding cycles and lack of unrestricted funding.
- A potential tension, in that CEPF needs to show results, while we need to respect that OD needs to be an organic, collaborative process.
- Reliance on a single donor for OD funding so far.

Enablers

- **Strengthen OD capacity in hotspots** by recruiting OD specialists, possibly shared across hotspots.
- Allocate time and resources at the Secretariat to support OD prototypes and institutionalize OD within the organization.
- Simplify processes and systems.
- Leverage prototypes and existing initiatives in hotspots and CSOs.
- **Develop and refine assessment tools** by piloting a simple OD self-assessment tool outside the CSTT system.
- Enhance knowledge-sharing and collaboration.
- **Integrate OD into funding and monitoring** by aligning OD efforts with conservation outcomes; consider a civic space protection approach.

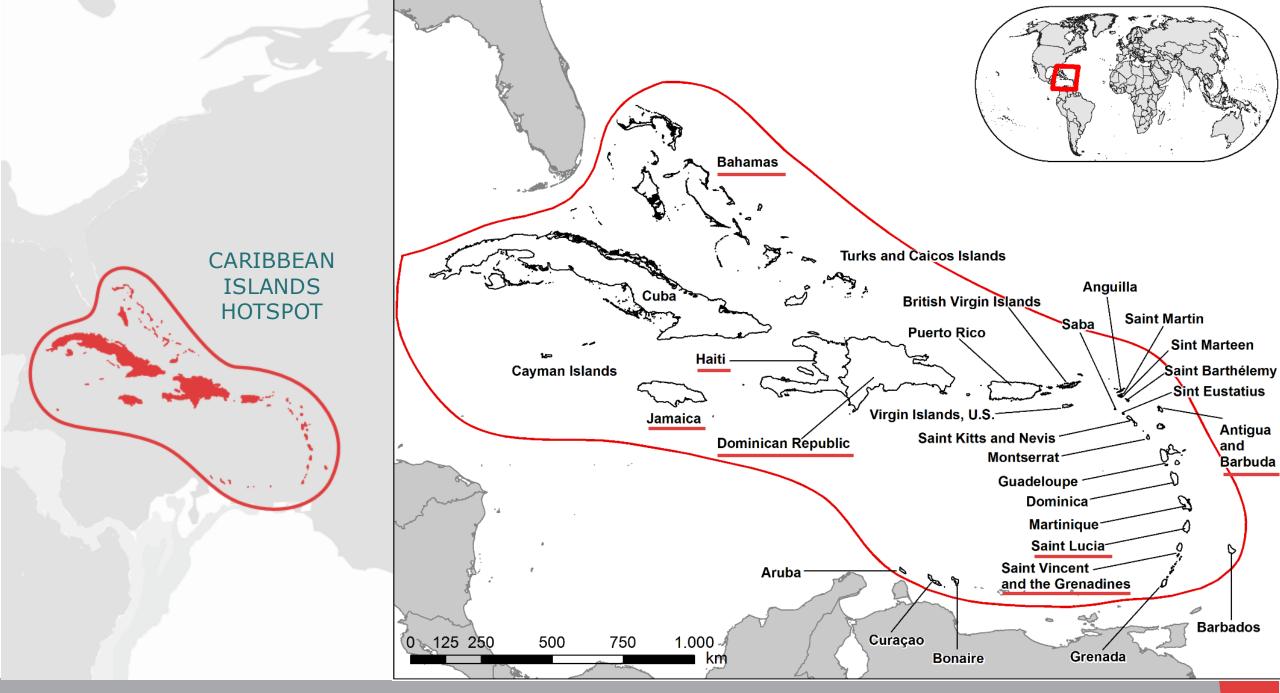


How does this resonate with you?

What is particularly important from your perspective, and what would be helpful to explore further/look at?



Caribbean Islands Hotspot Portfolio Overview



Caribbean Hotspot Investment Phase II

- Start date: July 2021
- End date: October 2027
- Total investment: \$13.9 million
 - Grants to CSOs: \$9.8 million
 - RIT grant: \$1.5 million
 - CSAT grant: \$0.5 million
 - CEPF operations: \$2.1 million
- Source of finance: Government of Japan funds managed by the World Bank

Goal Improve the capacity of civil society organizations to reduce threats to globally important biodiversity in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot

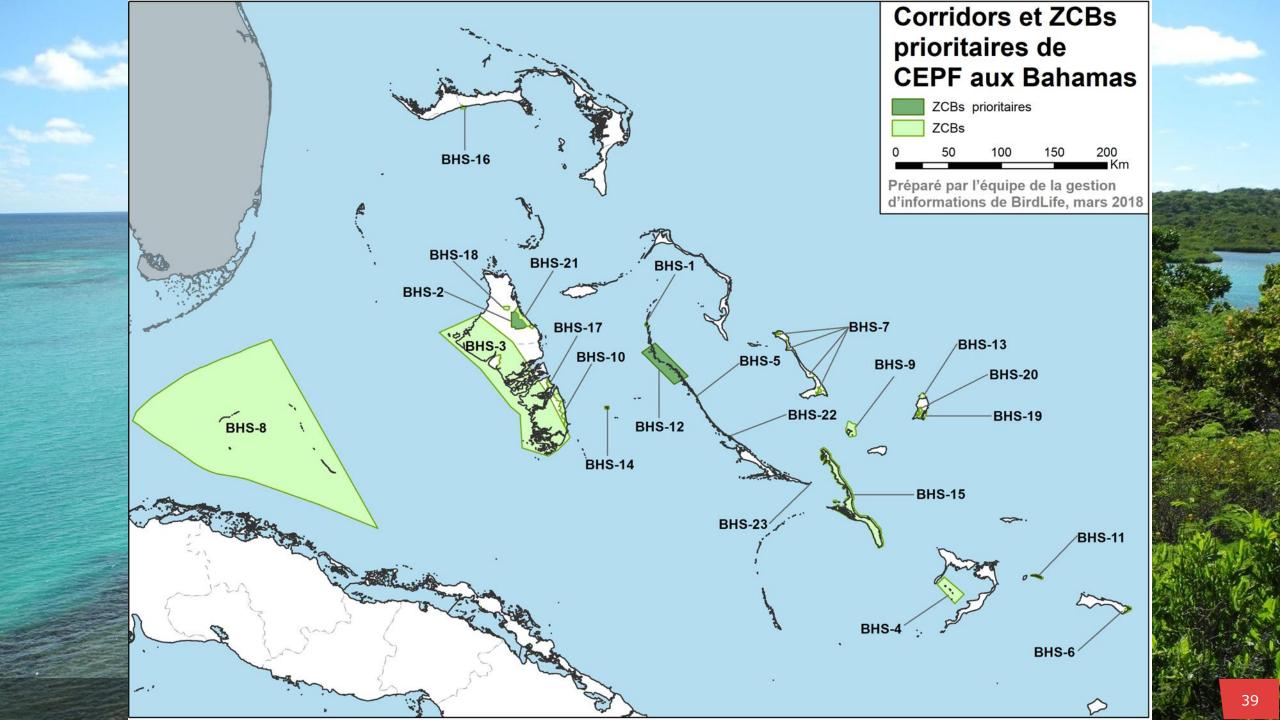
SD1: Improve the protection and management of **33 priority sites** for long-term sustainability

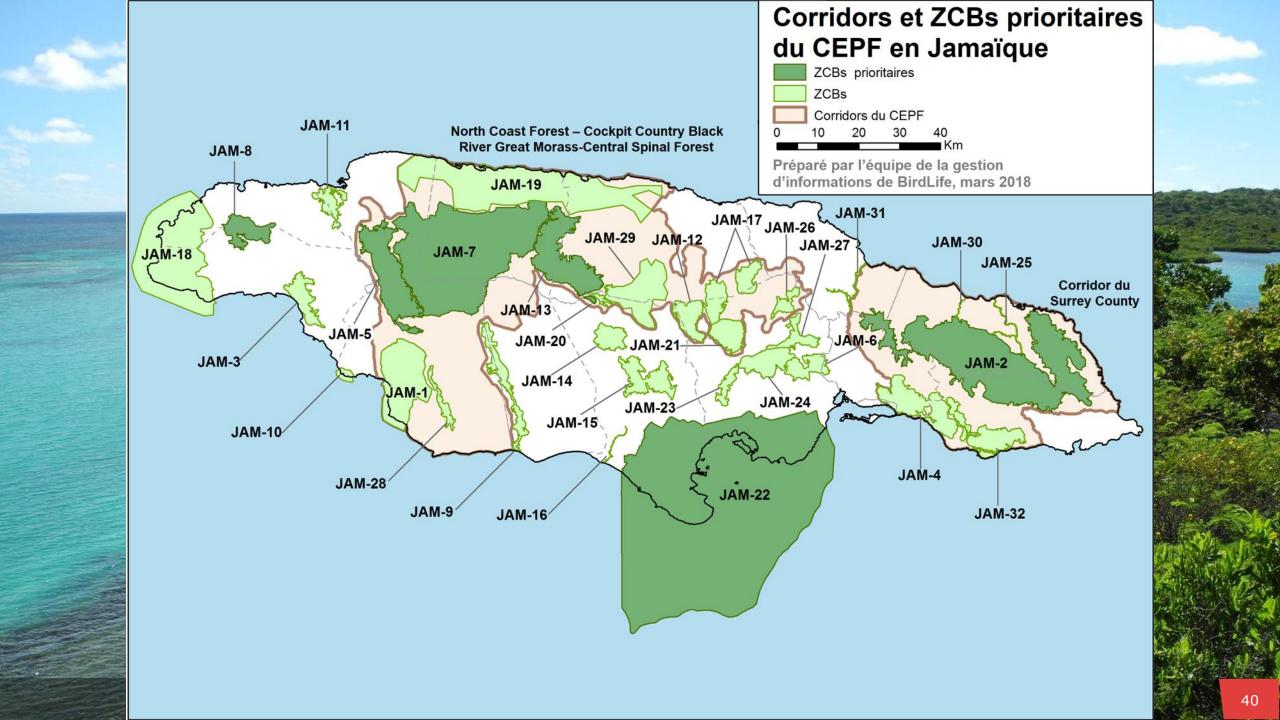
SD2: Increase landscape-level connectivity and ecosystem resilience in **7 priority corridors**

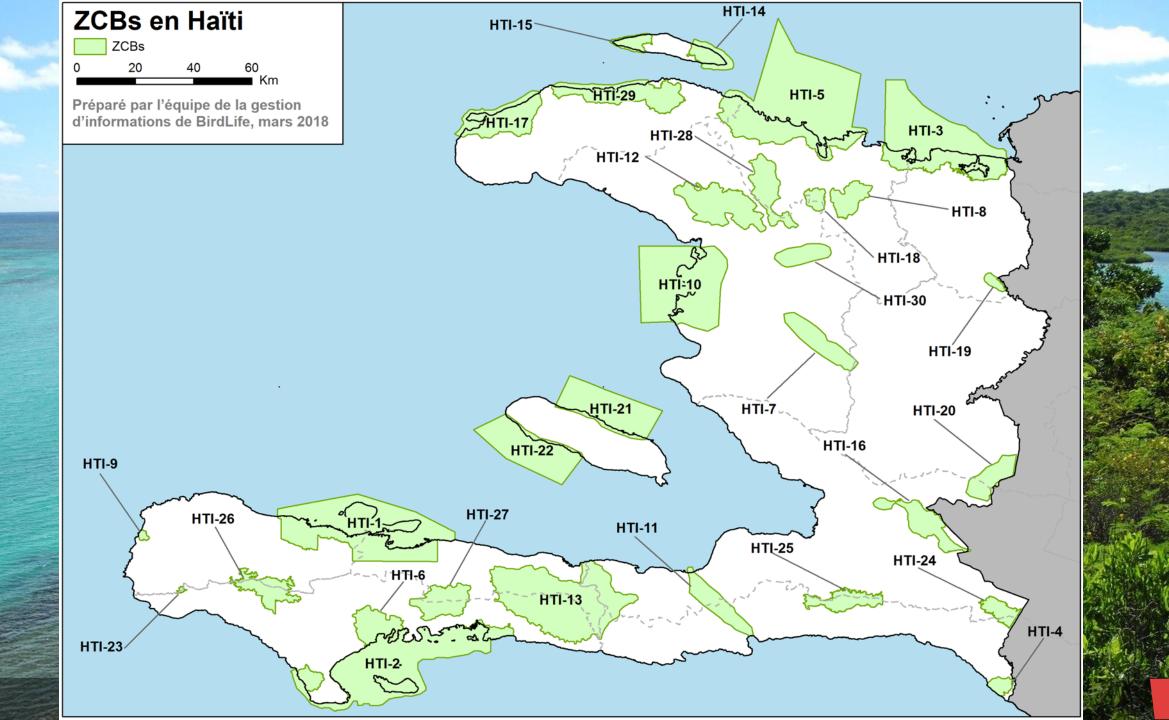
SD3: Safeguard populations of 138 priority species

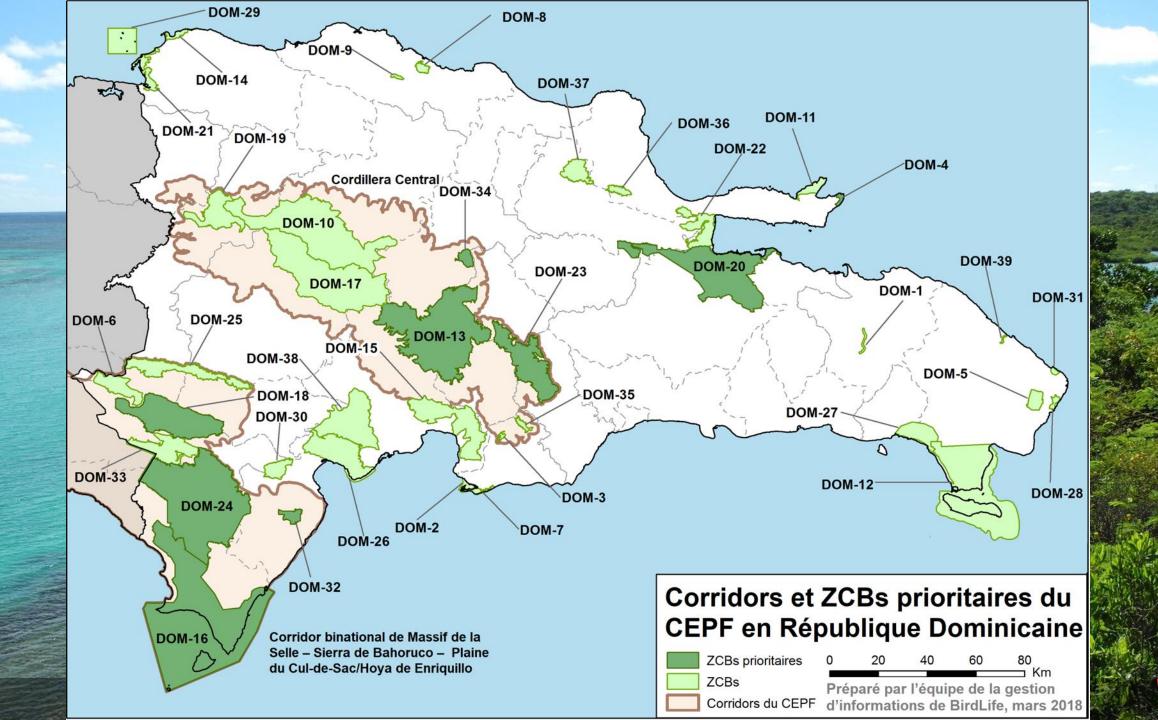
SD4: Improve the enabling conditions for conservation

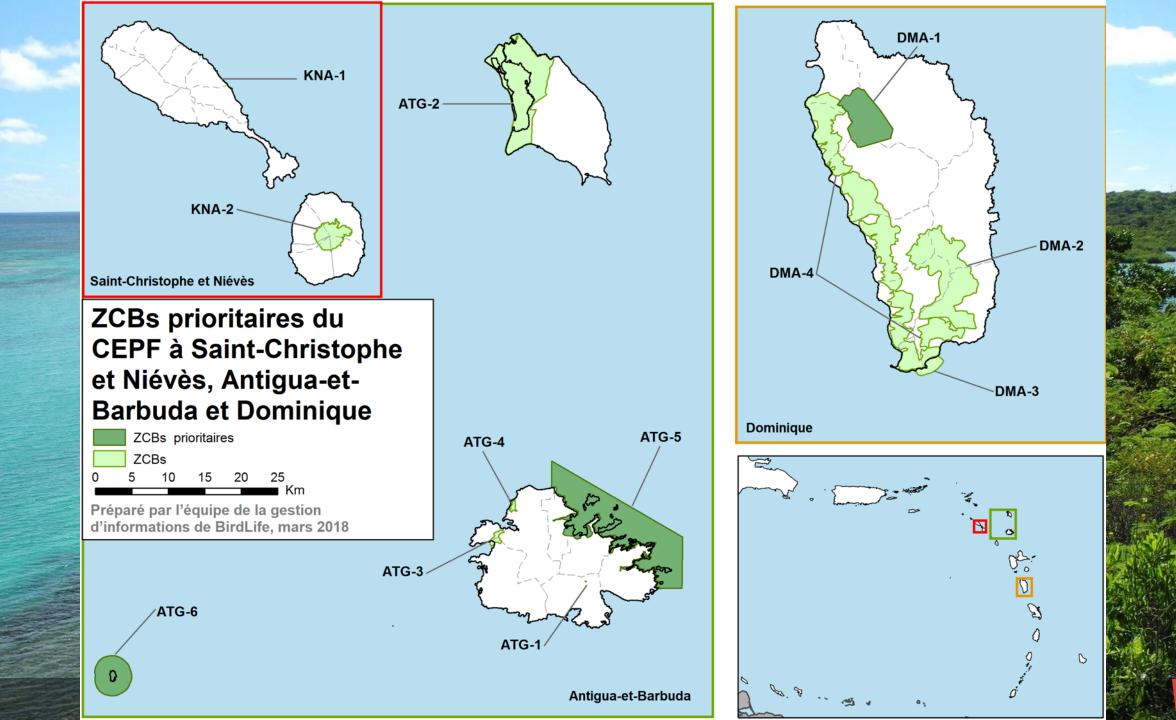
SD5: Support Caribbean civil society by building capacity and fostering collaboration

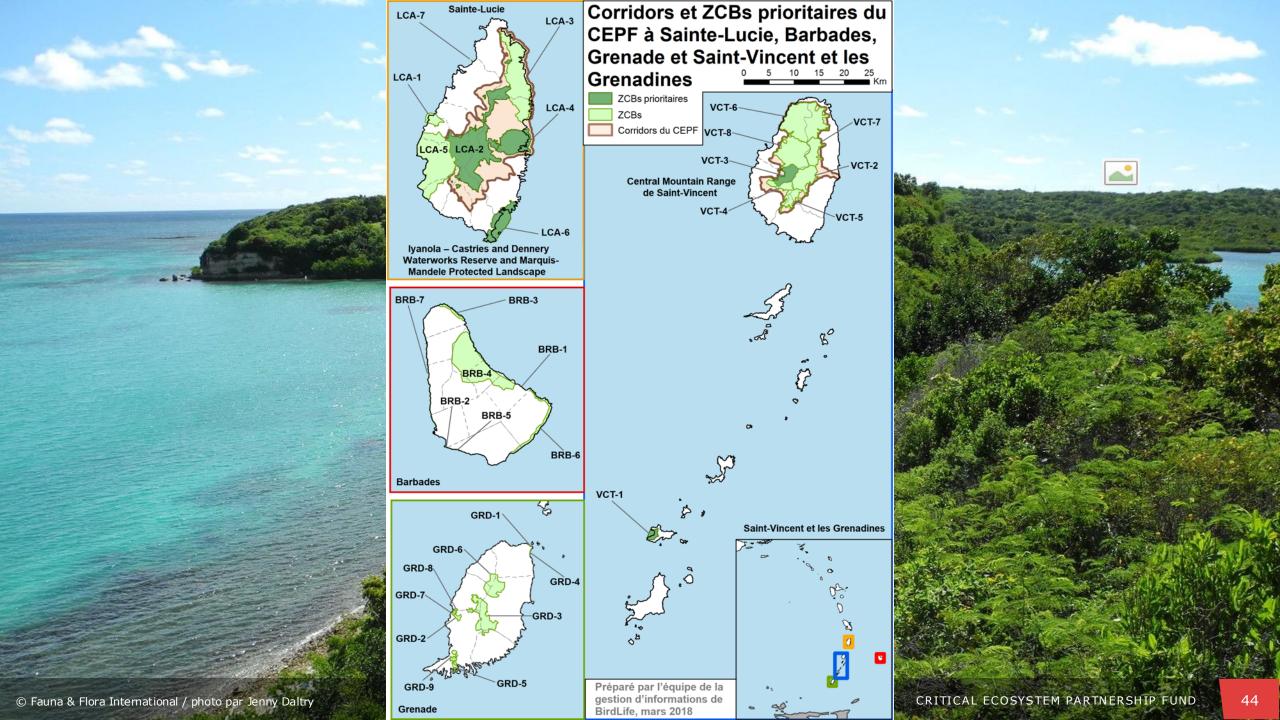












Overview of CEPF portfolio

- Regional Implementation Team: Caribbean
 Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
- Large grants: 20 (all active)
- Small grants (<\$50,000): 22 (20 active, 2 closed)
- Total value of portfolio: \$8.1 M (69% of budget)
- Local organizations: 29 grants / \$5.3 M
- International organizations: 14 grants / \$2.8 M



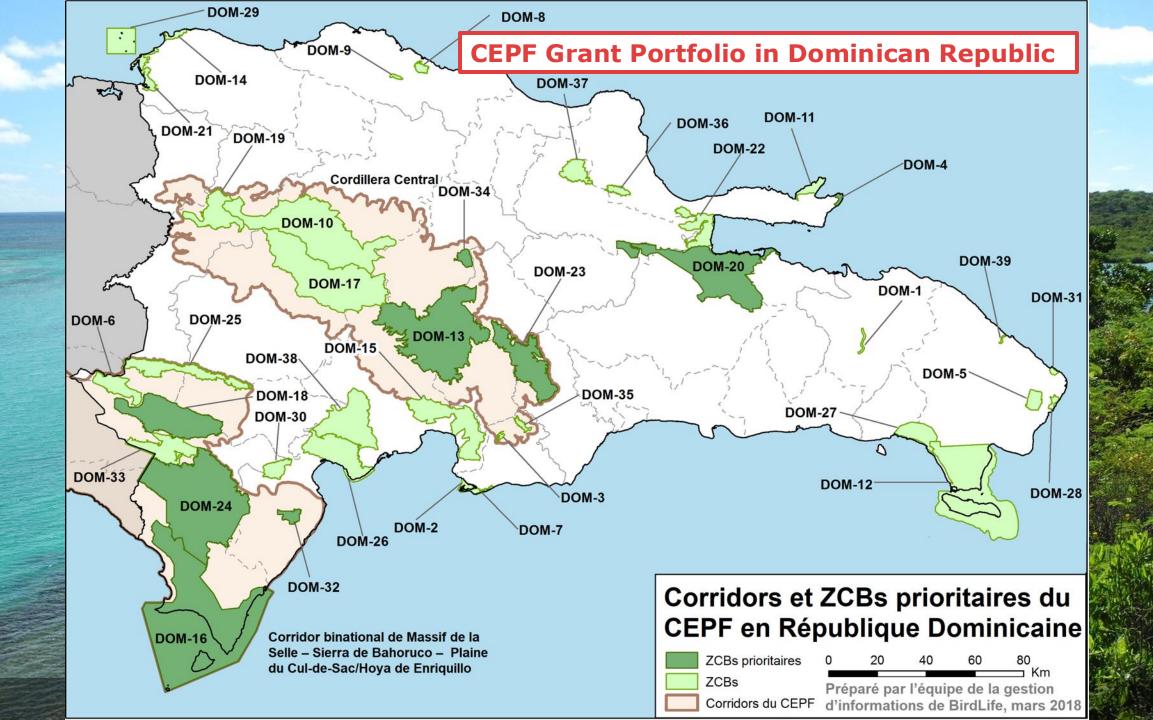
Interim results

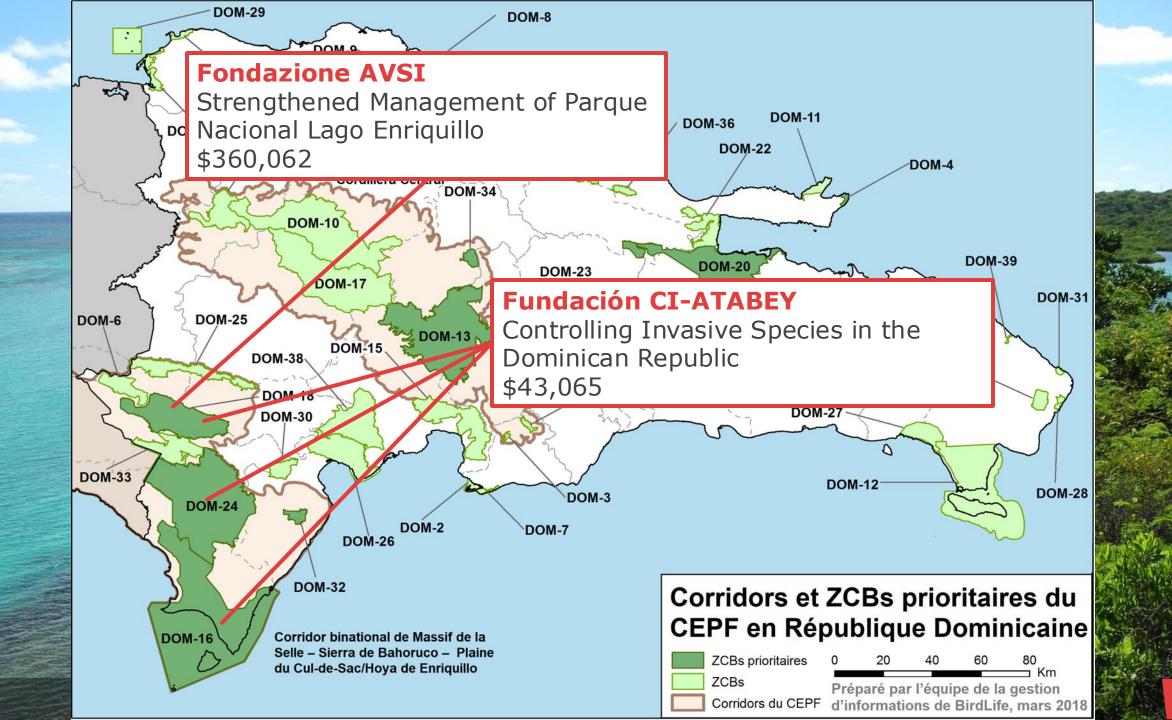
29 CSOs receiving grants from CEPF (Target = 50)
15 CSOs with increased capacity to reduce threats
to biodiversity (Target = 25)

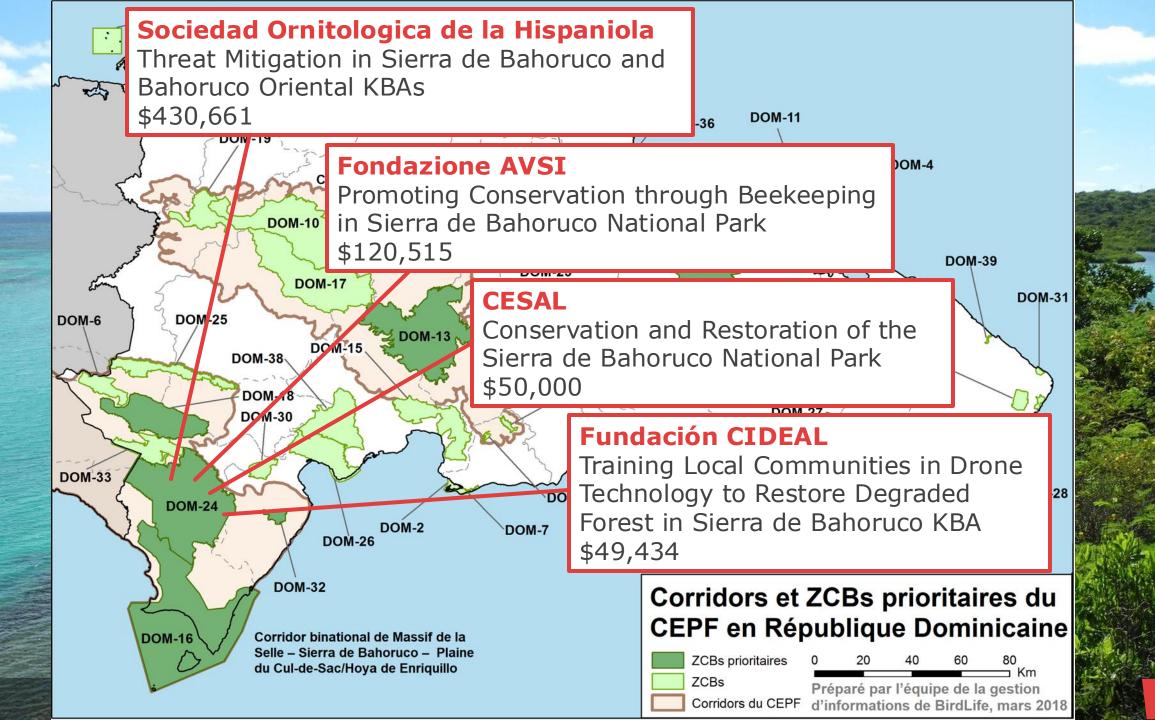
17 priority KBAs with reduced threats to biodiversity (Target = 20)

38 priority species with conservation action plans (Target = 30)

13 civil society networks with improved collaboration and coordination (Target = 10)





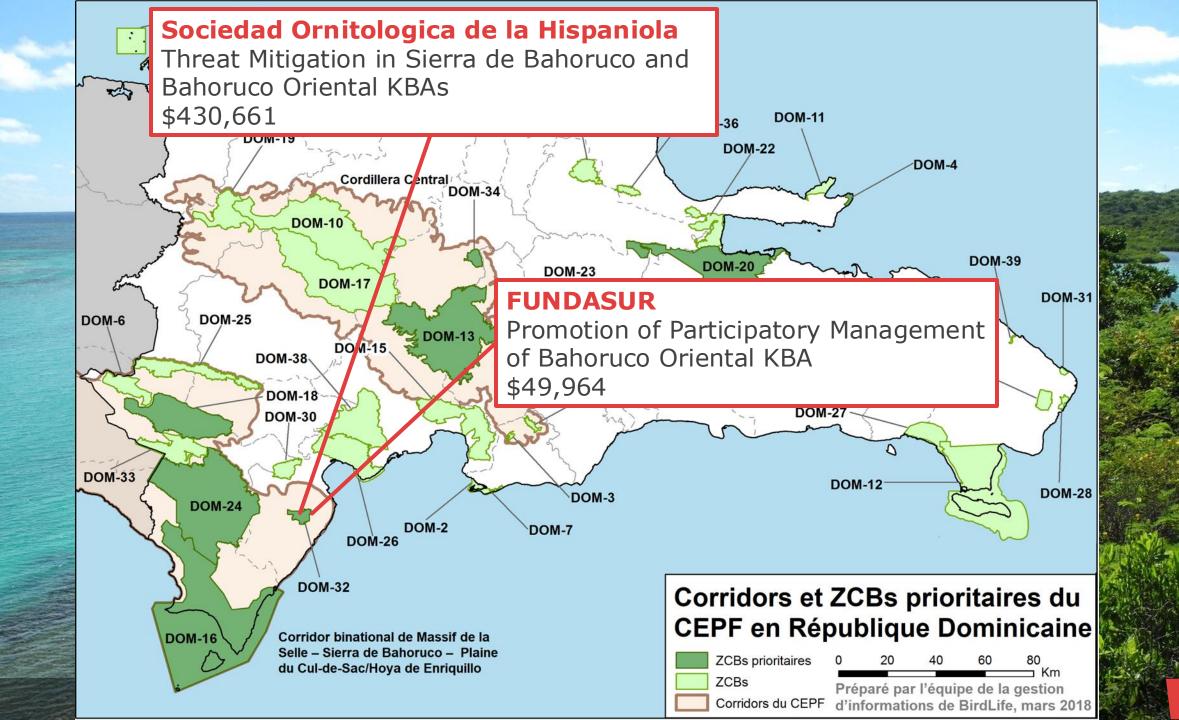


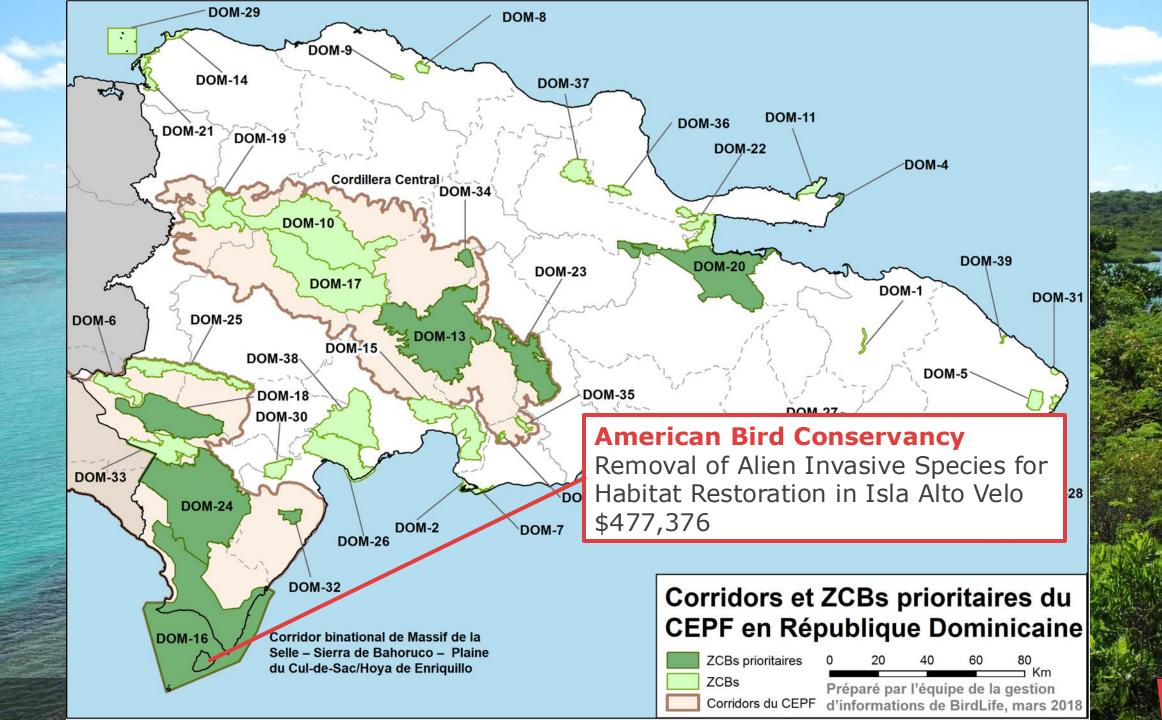
SOH Conservación: Enhancing Management to Mitigate Threats in Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental KBAs, Dominican Republic

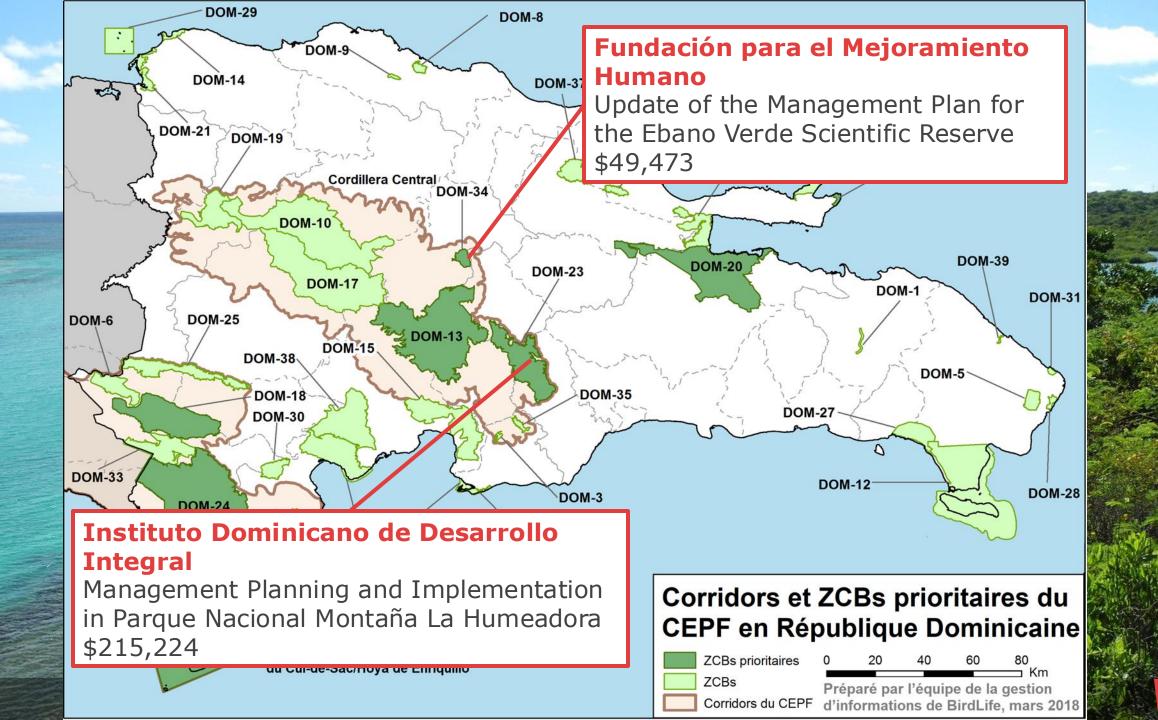


Fondazione AVSI: Promoting Conservation Through Beekeeping in Sierra de Bahoruco National Park



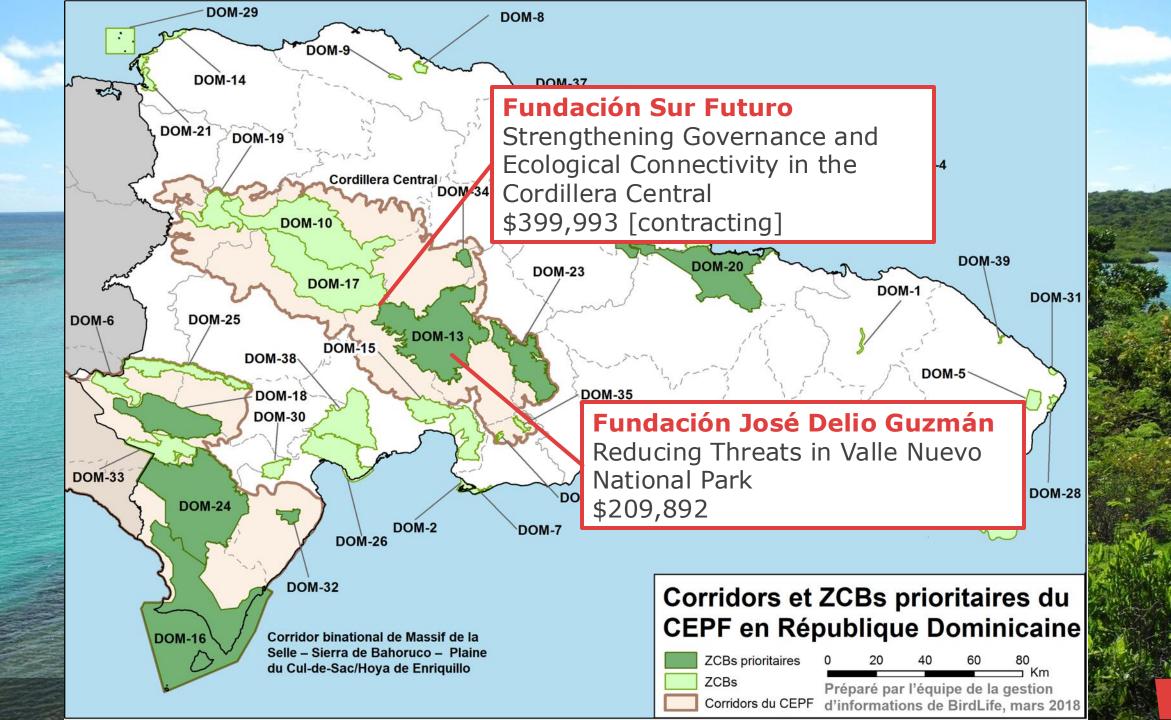


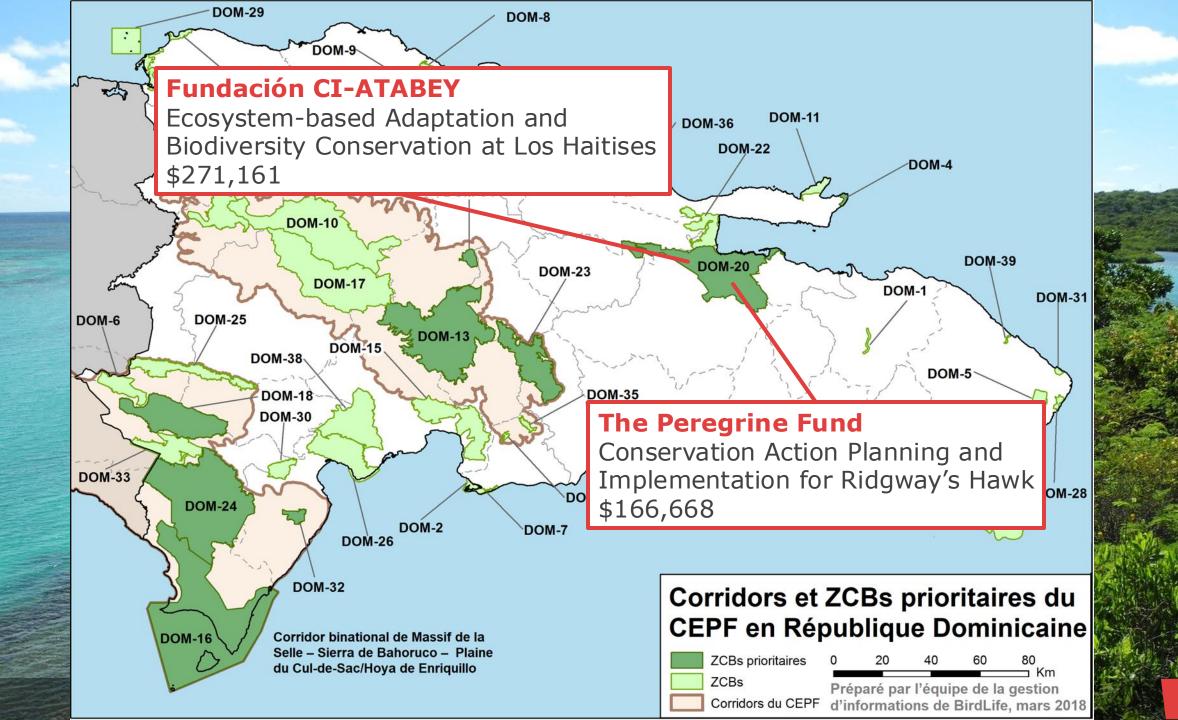




Instituto Dominicano de Desarollo Integral: Management Planning and Implementation in Parque Nacional Montaña La Humeadora

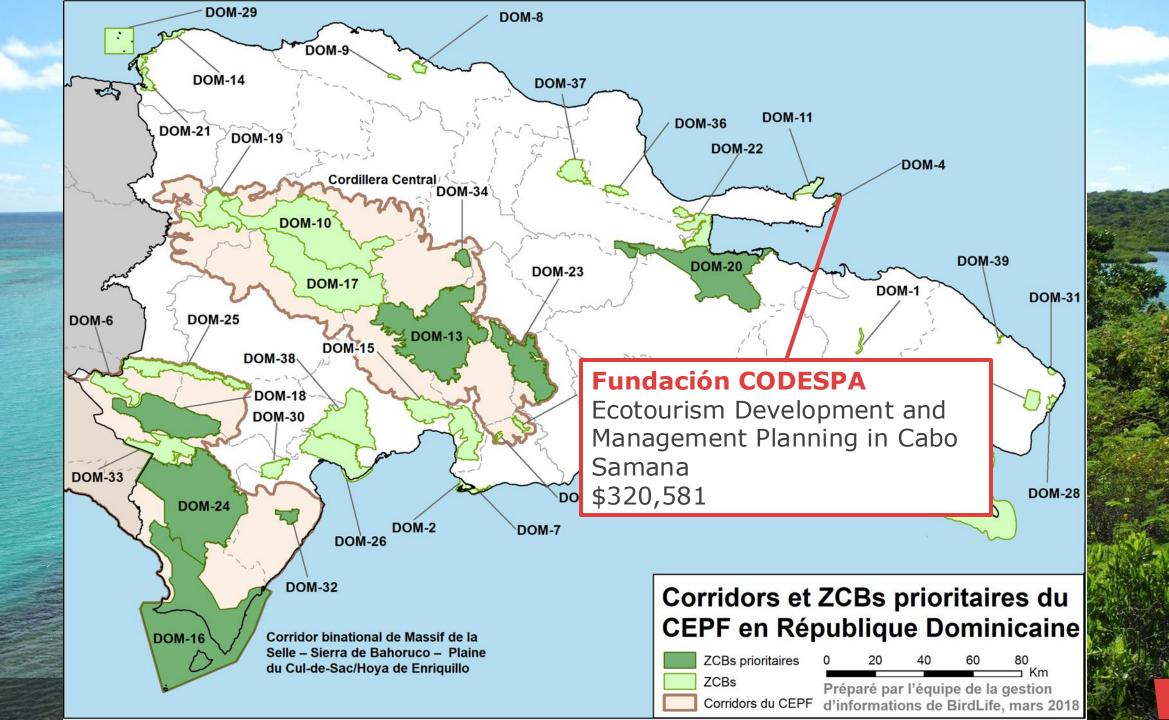


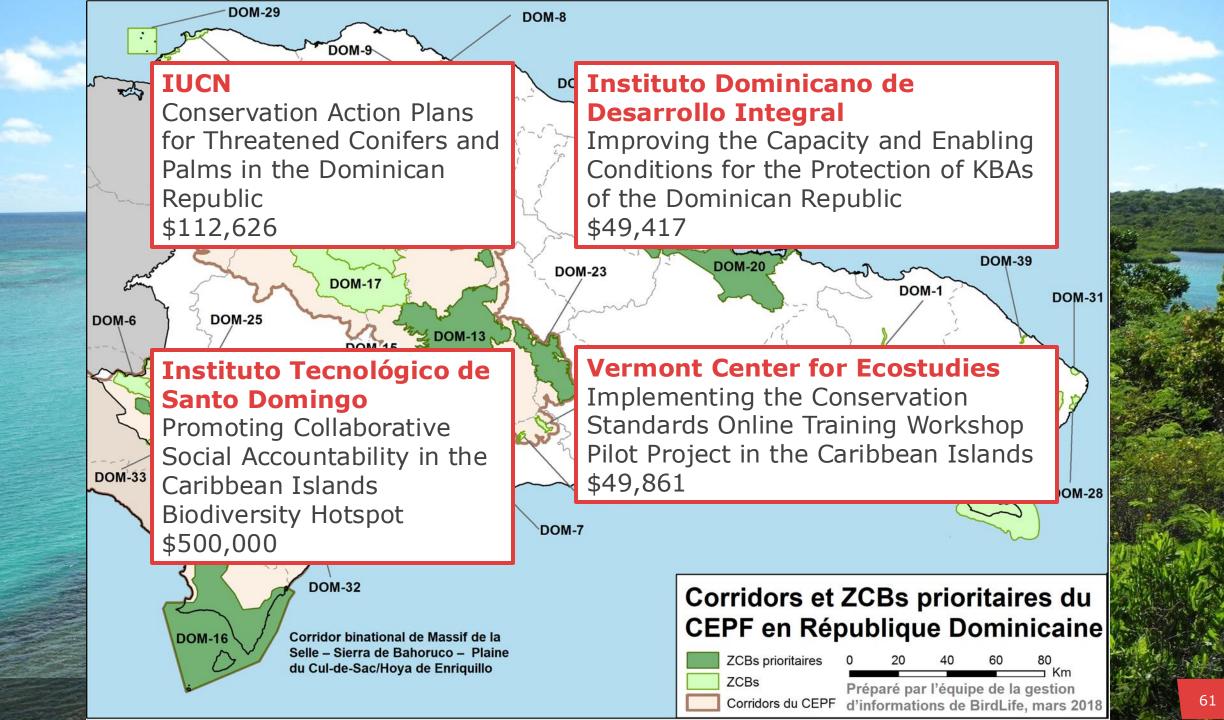




The Peregrine Fund: Conservation Action Planning and Implementation for Ridgway's Hawk







Discussion

THANK YOU

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

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