

Annual Portfolio Overview
Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot
October 2017

1. Introduction

The Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot — which stretches over an 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 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. Grant-making has taken place in fourteen of the countries in the hotspot – all except Saudi Arabia, which is not eligible. 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 the most recent year of implementation, from September 2016 through October 2017.

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 was originally for \$9,800,000 through August 2017, but effective in July 2016, with additional funding from the GEF, the allocation increased to \$12 million with work in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda through December 2019.

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 hotspot countries. 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.

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, 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 is 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 with an initial expectation of funding as follows:

Table 1a. Strategic Directions and Funding Allocation Per 2012 Ecosystem Profile

No.	Strategic Direction	Funding
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	\$3,200,000
2	Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot	\$2,800,000
3	Initiate and support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs and corridors	\$2,300,000
4	Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a Regional implementation team (the RIT)	\$1,500,000
	Total	\$9,800,000

In August 2015, the Secretariat and RIT conducted a mid-term assessment of the program, which is detailed in [EAM 2015 Mid-Term Assessment](#). The major results of that assessment were to:

- Focus on grant-making in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania as core elements of a long-term strategy for sustainability.
- Actively solicit grants for Strategic Direction 3, particularly in relation to payment for ecosystem services schemes.

Two further events provided significant direction to the portfolio.

- In 2016, the Secretariat commissioned the drafting of a “long-term vision” for the Albertine Rift and Eastern Arc Mountains (a sub-region within the hotspot that includes the four countries) to define a point when civil society would no longer require CEPF support.
- The GEF provided an additional \$2.2 million (internally described as a “bridge” grant to an eventual CEPF Phase 3 with multiple large donors) for the Albertine Rift-Eastern Arc sub-region,

with results tied to a logical framework that, while overlapping, is distinct from the Ecosystem Profile.

Considering the three bulleted points above, effective in December 2016, the funding structure of the portfolio was modified per Table 1b.

Table 1b. Strategic Directions and Funding Allocation Plus 2016 Addition of GEF Funds

No.	Strategic Direction	Funding
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	\$3,200,000
2	Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot	\$2,800,000
3	Initiate and support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs and corridors	\$2,300,000
4	Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a Regional implementation team (the RIT)	\$1,942,195
	Additional GEF funding to be divided between SDs 1, 2, 3	\$1,757,805
	Total	\$12,000,000

2.2. Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant, split into “programmatic” and “administrative” grants for a combined \$1,500,000. These grants were for the full amount of Strategic Direction 4, which was then increased to \$1,942,105 in December 2016 with the additional funding from the GEF.

The Secretariat and RIT have released calls for Letters of Inquiry to solicit applications for the other strategic directions. Table 2 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 2. EAM Calls for Letters of Inquiry

No.	Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received*
1	September 7, 2012	October 19, 2012	50 [46 large / 4 small]
2	February 21, 2013	April 1, 2013	175 [66 large / 109 small]
3	July 10, 2013	August 21, 2013	10 [all small]
4	September 19, 2013	October 31, 2013	90 [45 large / 45 small]
5	November 11, 2013	December 16, 2013	99 [all large]
6	February 14, 2014	April 2, 2014	26 [all small]
7	30 July 2014	Open call [closed 31 May 2016]	111 [all small]
8	4 August 2014	September 15	142 [65 large / 77 small]
9	September 19, 2014	October 14, 2014	10 [all large]
10	October 1, 2014	November 14, 2014	13 [4 large / 9 small]
11	May 18, 2015	June 15, 2015	3 [all small]
12	September 21, 2015	October 20, 2015	35 [all small]
13	November 20, 2015	January 15, 2016	57 [all large]
14	January 8, 2016	February 19, 2016	36 [all small]

No.	Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received*
15	January 8, 2016	February 19, 2016	13 [all small]
16	October 19, 2016	November 23, 2016	73 [all small]
17	July 24, 2017	September 4, 2017	46 [all large]
		Total	989

* Due dates are for large grants (small grant application due dates were generally two weeks later than large grants). LOIs received includes those submitted for both large and small grants; CEPF GEM database only captures small grants awarded, not all small grant applications.

In addition to open calls for proposals, the Secretariat has awarded nine large grants on a sole-source basis and the RIT has awarded four small grants on a sole-source basis.

LOIs that were reviewed positively moved to on “full proposal stage” and eventual award as grants, or projects. Table 3 shows projects by Strategic Direction and Table 4 shows projects by country.

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

Strategic Direction	Allocation	Obligation	Grants
1. Mainstream biodiversity	\$3,200,000	\$2,952,730	52
2. Protect KBAs	\$2,800,000	\$3,968,489	60
3. Sustainable financing	\$2,300,000	\$1,291,335	20
4. RIT	\$1,942,195	\$1,942,195	3
Total	\$10,242,195*	\$10,154,749	135

* No formal obligation between SDs for the remaining \$1,757,805.

Table 4. Awarded (Active and Closed) Large and Small Grants by Country

Country	Dollars	Grants
Burundi	\$452,445	6
DRC	\$534,582	6
Eritrea	\$15,000	0.5*
Ethiopia	\$1,867,160	30
Kenya	\$379,837	9
Malawi	391,859	6
Mozambique	785,019	17
Rwanda	383,858	10
South Sudan	23,673	1.5*
Saudi Arabia	Ineligible	Ineligible
Tanzania	1,145,984	16
Uganda	\$119,939	3
Yemen	\$419,530	5
Zambia	\$198,696	5
Zimbabwe	\$254,305	5
Multi-country	\$1,240,667	12
RIT	\$1,942,195	3
Total	\$10,154,749	135

* One grant was made to conduct a civil society assessment in Eritrea and South Sudan, hence the use of the unusual 0.5 grant in Eritrea and 1.5 grants in South Sudan.

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, in association with two subordinate partners: IUCN, via its offices in Nairobi and Maputo; and the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS), based in Addis Ababa. 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 thirty percent of donor funds allocated to “headquarters” versus seventy percent 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 5. RIT Contract Structure

Agreement Holder	Administration	Programs	Total RIT	Small Grant Allocation	Total Agreement Value
BirdLife	\$1,048,946		\$1,048,946		\$1,048,946
BirdLife		\$790,361	\$790,361		\$790,361
BirdLife			\$0	\$1,523,000	\$1,523,000
EWNHS	\$60,606	\$42,282	\$102,888	\$272,087	\$374,975
Total	1,109,552	\$832,643	\$1,942,195	\$1,795,087	\$3,737,383
Percent of portfolio	9.2%	6.9%	16.2%		

The BirdLife agreements run from September 2012 through December 2019. The EWNHS agreement runs from October 2012 through October 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 6 shows the staffing structure of the RIT.

Table 6. RIT Staffing Structure in through June 2017 (full time positions in bold)

Position	Name	Organization	Base of Operation
Team Leader	Maaike Manten	BirdLife	Kigaili
Project Officer	Jean Paul Ntungane	BirdLife	Kigali
Ethiopia Lead	Zewditu Tessema	EWNHS	Addis Ababa
Financial Officer	Dalphine Adre	BirdLife	Nairobi
Mozambique Lead	Thomas Sberna	IUCN	Brussels
Yemen Lead	Sharif Jbour	BirdLife	Amman
Technical Coordinator	Leo Niskanen	IUCN	Nairobi
M&E Specialist	Anthony Ochieng	BirdLife	Nairobi
Overall Supervisor	Julius Arinaitwe	BirdLife	Nairobi

Position	Name	Organization	Base of Operation
Business and Biodiversity	Ademola Ajagbe	BirdLife	Nairobi
Ethiopia Advisor	Mengistu Wondafrash	EWNHS	Addis Ababa
Ethiopia Accountant	Accounting staff	EWNHS	Addis Ababa

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.

This staffing structure is expected to change significantly, by design, by the close of 2017: the EWNHS grant and the IUCN sub-grant both come to an end, and the majority of grant activities outside of Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda also will close.

2.4. Performance Assessment

CEPF measures performance from several perspectives. Certainly, there are the indicators stated in the logical framework of the Ecosystem Profile, the achievement of which are a collection of the biophysical and socio-economic goals of every grantee, and these are captured in Section 7, below. However, there are other measures, as well.

- Progress toward goals.** The logical framework in Section 7 provides more details, but in terms of progress toward higher-level targets in the ecosystem profile, the portfolio has either achieved, exceeded, or is on track for achieving several goals, including reaching 60 civil society organizations (105 reached to date), strengthening the management of 25 priority KBAs representing 1,200,000 hectares (35 reached representing 3.7 million hectares), and creating 500,000 of new protected areas (1.1 million hectares achieved). Progress toward 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. 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.
- Efficiency of operations.** The RIT grant was awarded in September 2012. In the subsequent five years, the team released seventeen calls for proposals, reviewed 989 letters of inquiry, and awarded 132 individual grants, obligating 84 percent of available funds. This pace is by design, with the goal being that most grants should be awarded, and therefore have time to finish, with one year remaining in the program. (Grant-making with the additional GEF funds has been deliberately paced to ensure correspondence with the Long-Term Vision and the GEF results framework, and to ensure appropriate grantee engagement with a new online application and reporting system, ConservationGrants.)
- Engagement of civil society.** CEPF and the RIT have made awards to 105 unique organizations. Of these, 76 are organizations founded and based in one of the eligible EAM countries, and at least half of those 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.

- **Breadth of operations.** The mandate of the Ecosystem Profile is to work in 47 priority KBAs and eight priority corridors covering fifteen countries. To date, we have made grants benefiting 76 KBAs, 40 of which were originally deemed “priority” in the Profile. Table 7 demonstrates the breadth of achievement thus far.

Table 7. Grants per KBA

KBA	Grantees	KBA	Grantees
Aliyu Amba –Dulecha	Lem	Livingstone Mountain Forests	WCS
Ankober-Debra Sina Escarpment	SUNARMA	Luama-Katanga-Mt Kabobo	Museo delle Scienze di Trento, WCS
Aberdare Mountains	Nature Kenya	Luama-Katanga-Mt Kabobo	Wildlife Conservation Society
Aliyu Amba-Dulecha, Ankober-DebreSina Escarpment, Wadila and Guassa Plateau	Bees for Development Ethiopia, University of Gondar	Mafinga Hills	WECSZ, BirdWatch Zambia
Awi Zone	Bees for Development	Malagarasi River System	Governance Links, Nyakitonto Youth for Development
Bale Mountains	Oxford University	Masai Mara National Reserve	Peregrine Fund – East Africa Project (The)
Bugoma Central Forest Reserve	CSWCT	Misuku Hills	Action for Environmental Sustainability, Misuku Beekeepers, Sustainable Rural Growth and Development
Bururi	Association Burundaise Pour la Protection des Oiseaux	Mount Chiperone	Verde Azul
Chimanimani	Museo de Historia Natural de Maputo, Tsuoro Trust, BirdLife Zimbabwe, Eduardo Mondlane University, MICAIA Foundation, Royal Botanical Gardens Kew	Mount Guna	University of Gondar
Chirinda Forest, Nyanga Mountains, Stapleford Forest, Vumba Highlands	BirdLife Zimbabwe, Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe	Mount Hanang	Missouri Botanical Garden
Chiperone	SANBI	Mount Mabu	FFI
Choke Mountains, Mount Guna, Wadela (Delanta)	Oxford Universtiy	Mount Namuli	Additive Adventures, LUPA, Khaiya
Chyulu Hills	AWF, MWCT	Mount Rungwe	African Wildlife Foundation

KBA	Grantees	KBA	Grantees
Cyamudongo	ARECO	Mporoto Ridge, Livingstone Mountains, Mount Rungwe	Wildlife Conservation Society
Cyamudongo and Nyungwe NP	Resilience Now, ARECO	Mt Chipero	Verde Azul
Dedza Forest Reserve	Wildlife Action Group	Mt Guna	ORDA, U. of Gondar
Gishwati	Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund, FHA, Nature Rwanda	Mt Marsabit Forest	Saku Accountability Forum
Greater Mahale	FZS	Mukurweini and Kianyaga Valleys	Nature Kenya
Guassa Plateau	FZS	Murchison falls National Park	Gulu University, Nature Uganda
High Mountains of Ibb	Foundation for Endangered Wildlife	Ngorongoro	Indigenous Heartland Organization
Imatong Mountains	East African Plant Red List Authority, Wetlands International	Njombe Forests	Development Impact, Save Tanzania Forests, Sokoine Agriculture University, WCS
Imatong Mountains	Wetlands International	Nou Forest	Missouri Botanical Garden
Itombwe Mountains	WWF, WCS	Ntchisi Mountain FR, Dedza Forest Reserve	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi-Dwangwa Branch
Luama-Katanga-Mount Kabobo	WCS	Nyungwe NP	Straightforward Development Services
Kahuzi-Biega	Horizon Nature	Rugezi Marsh	Endangered Wildlife Trust
Kibira NP	Action Ceinture Verte pour l'Environnement, Organisation pour la défense de l'environnement au Burundi, Rainforest Alliance, Resilience Now	Sheka Forest	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation, God for People RDO, MELCA, Organization for Social Development
Kibira NP	Resilience Now	Yayu Coffee Forest BR, Kaffa BR (Bonga Forest)	MELCA, PHE
Kikuyu Escarpment	KENVO	Sof Omar	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Lake Bogoria National Reserve	Nature Kenya	Stapleford Forest	BirdLife Zimbabwe
Lake Kivu	APEIER	Sumbu NP and Tondwa GMA	Conservation Lake Tanganyika
Lake Niassa	Manda Wilderness Community Trust, União dos Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga	Volcans NP, Bwindi Impenetrable NP	International Gorilla Conservation Programme
Lake Niassa	União dos Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga	Wadela	Climate Change Research Center, University of Gondar
Lake Ol Bolossat	East African Wildlife Society	Zomba Mountains	National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens

KBA	Grantees	KBA	Grantees
Lake Tana	Addis Ababa University, Bahir Dar University		
Lake Tanganyika	Burundi Nature Action		

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

- Close grants in countries other than Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia, and in so doing, ensure that results are captured, networks are formed, and to the extent possible, that impacts are sustained and that the grantees, themselves, continue to thrive.
- Promote a long-term vision for the Albertine Rift and Eastern Arc mountains.
- Award grants in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda that mainstream biodiversity into policy and private sector practice, in concert with the goals of the additional funding from the GEF. (One legacy grant in Zambia will continue into FY19 at the request of the RIT.)

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 evolved to consider this Strategic Direction relevant throughout the hotspot. The challenges, to date, have been finding grantees to meaningfully engage with the private sector and to meaningfully “mainstream” biodiversity into national development plans. On the other hand, almost all grantees address local livelihoods – not only in this Strategic Direction but in Strategic Direction 2 (improved KBA management), as well. In fact, many grants categorized as SD 2 could well be categorized as SD 1. To not address local livelihoods when working in this hotspot is to risk irrelevance.

Highlight from the past year

Lem, also known as the Environment and Development Society of Ethiopia, worked in the Ankober District to mainstream biodiversity into district development planning and to improve local livelihoods. The community is home to about 5,500 people and is a KBA because of the presence of the Ankober serin, a threatened species of finch. Lem worked closely with district-level offices of finance, agriculture and natural resources, women and children’s affairs, and environment protection. Then, in collaboration with another NGO, the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute, and with a local university, Debre Birhan University, Lem then worked with the Aliyu Amba community to raise awareness the need for climate adaptation and adoption of agricultural diversification and conservation practices. As a result of Lem’s efforts, 521 community leaders and district officers have a better understanding of the links between poverty and unsustainable land practice. The district agriculture and environmental protection offices are now modifying existing five-year plans.

A further 460 hectares of key biodiversity area designated for farm and grazing (termed “production landscape” in CEPF terminology) are now under improved management. Meanwhile, a driver of deforestation has been economic, with unemployed – frequently women – being forced to collect wood to make charcoal for sale. Lem trained 121 women in more sustainable harvesting and better charcoal production practices, simultaneously reducing their impact and improving the value of their product. To further reduce pressure on natural resources, Lem trained 139 women and provided them basic inputs beekeeping, rearing of sheep, and fuel-efficient stove production. Trainees saw their annual incomes increase from a baseline of \$120 to \$500 by project close.

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. This strategic direction has received the greatest interest from grantees, reflecting their capacity to implement such work. As stated above, the majority of projects in this area include elements of SD 1 to improve local livelihoods.

Highlight from the past year

The Gishwati forest is part of a remnant track of pristine forest in northern Rwanda, near to the borders of Uganda and the DR Congo. Once part of a much larger forest, over the past forty years, it shrunk to its current size of 1,484 hectares as the result poverty, refugee movements, expansion of tea estates, and population growth. The forest is also home to an isolated population of chimpanzees. In the mid-2000s, the Government of Rwanda ultimately declared Gishwati a protected area and then linked it with another forest fragment, Mukura; however, the government had no resources or staff to manage the park. In a unique arrangement that was formalized in 2015, asked the Forest of Hope Association, to manage the Gishwati portion. FHA had been a leader in primate research in the forest, but then was being asked to fill a new role of park management, one the government did not have the funds to otherwise support. With the assistance of CEPF and other donors, FHA took on multiple roles.

FHA developed partnerships with multiple government agencies responsible for parks, forestry, mining, and economic development, as well as with the army and police and officials within the Rutsiro District. FHA coordinated their inputs, or at least, their cooperation, starting by explaining their responsibilities under Rwanda law for forest protection. FHA then engaged six communities surrounding Gishwati, establishing forest protection committees that provided rangers/patrols to protect the chimpanzee habitat from deforestation, pit mining, and grazing. Because of FHA, Gishwati is no longer merely a “paper park.” Surrounding communities understand where park boundaries are and the value they derive from its conservation, and FHA, with collaboration from the government personnel formally responsible for park management, completed a METT for the first time.

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 CSOs 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 per the Mid-Term Assessment, these investment priorities now apply to the whole region – particularly Kenya and Uganda.

Highlight from the past year

With the guidance from the mid-term assessment, CEPF made four grants to explore the promotion of payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes. The results of these grants are now helping us better understand the niche for CEPF. Apart from wanting to have four successful projects, we wanted to know: is the typical CEPF grant – roughly \$125,000 over 18-24 months, ideally to a national-based NGO – the right vehicle for promoting PES? Approaching the end of each of these grants, we have a bit of an answer.

One of the grants, to the Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (MWCT), working in the Chyulu Hills of Kenya, stands separate from the others because it deals with carbon forestry and because CEPF joined at the end of a longer story. MWCT and its partners had been working for over seven years, and with funding from international donors, had spent over \$1.5 million to develop the Chyulu Hills REDD + project, a project that would sell forest-based carbon credits on the voluntary market, with revenues for use by local communities. CEPF came in at a crucial, final minute to support emissions reduction quantification, verification, and social and biological monitoring which enabled the project's first-ever sale, raising \$237,600 for community-based natural resource management. Perhaps grant-making opportunities like this, queued up for success, are relatively few, but when they do arise, CEPF is nimble enough to fill the gap.

The other three grants are based on water flows, and with these, CEPF joined toward the beginning of the story. We made awards to the Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT), working with communities around the Bugoma Central Forest Reserve of Uganda, Nature Kenya, working with water users' associations in and around Mt. Kenya National Park, and Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO), working in Kenya's Kikuyu Escarpment, a protected forest. Each of the organizations has engaged upstream "sellers" of water services; tried to identify, and cultivate, downstream "buyers" of water services; and, worked to broker deals between the two. While one measure of success – the day that money changes hands – could be years away, as the MWCT example shows. However, each has taken important steps: CSWCT in establishing the "willingness to accept" price that small farmers demand per hectare to better manage riparian forest corridors; Nature Kenya in convincing local industry to make "corporate social responsibility" contributions prior to the development of a formal market mechanism; and KENVO in promoting county-level policy changes that allow buyers and sellers to enter into more secure deals. There are several steps to go, but the MWCT example shows success can be had.

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. At a grantee level, collaboration is robust, if not, effectively mandatory. Very few project ideas, if any, are put forward absent some level of coordination, if not outright advance approval, from relevant local authorities, and most grantees are working with other CSOs/NGOs, if only because CEPF funds, alone, are not enough to achieve a project's long-term goals. By design, CEPF encourages individual grantees to pursue their own networks with leveraging our funds in the name of their organizations, as our goal is to promulgate – *not own* – the approach to conservation outlined in the Ecosystem Profile.

The RIT and Secretariat integrate the collaborative efforts of the grantees and pursue their own network to further the cause. This includes frequent exchange with representatives of CEPF donors and purposeful collaboration with in-country representatives, particularly the GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programmes in Kenya and Mozambique. BirdLife promotes the KBA methodology and CEPF priorities via its formal network of partnerships, and IUCN does the same via its larger membership base. In a particular example from the past year, the Secretariat and RIT were key drivers behind the African Great Lakes Conference, formally organized and led by The Nature Conservancy. Our support for this effort allowed for a much broader connection to basin managers, scientists, and donors from Europe, Japan, and the U.S. that all support better management of freshwater KBAs in the hotspot.

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 promote sustainability in countries where grants are ending and to promote a long-term vision for the graduation of civil society from CEPF support.

6. Summary Figures

Figure 1. Current Obligation by Strategic Direction

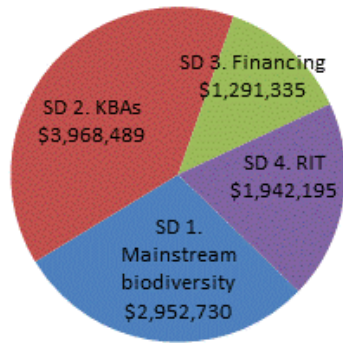


Figure 3. Eastern Afromontane Obligation Trend, October 2017

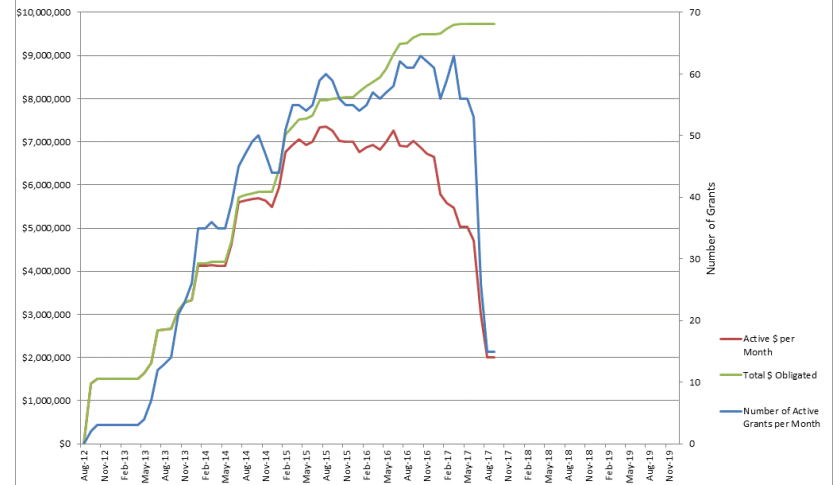
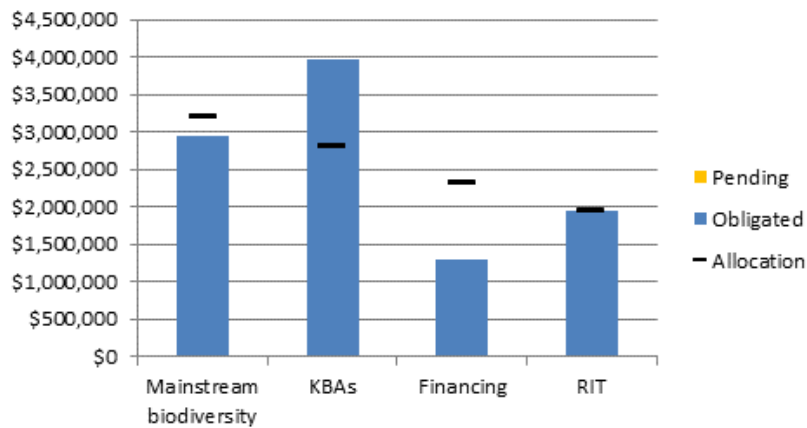


Figure 2. Portfolio Status by Strategic Direction



7. Update on Progress Toward Targets in the Portfolio Logical Framework

Objective	Targets	Results
<p>Strengthening the involvement and effectiveness of civil society in achieving conservation and management of globally important biodiversity in the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot</p>	<p>At least 60 civil society actors participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile</p>	<p>135 projects were granted to 104 unique grantees (94 main grantees and 19 sub-grantees, of which 10 unique)</p>
	<p>The conservation community in the Hotspot is better organized, shows improved capacities, and has improved collaboration with development stakeholders</p>	<p>77 Civil Society Organisations were trained through the RIT-led capacity building programme (with FFI, TBA and CLP). This included 155 individuals (34% female)</p> <p>In total, 18,901 people benefited from training provided by grantees (37% female)</p> <p>14 new networks have been establishment, and 18 new CSOs were created</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Projects were implemented at 76 individual KBAs, including 40 priority KBAs</p> <p>35 KBAs have strengthened management (32 terrestrial), representing 3,772,218 hectares of KBA and including 1,198,266 hectares of new protected areas</p>
	<p>At least 1.7 million hectares of production landscapes under improved management for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.</p>	<p>Grantees improved the management of 734,750 hectares of/around KBAs outside protected areas</p>
	<p>New sustainable financing schemes exist for at least one priority site in each of the priority corridors.</p>	<p>6 sustainable financing mechanisms have been/are being supported (against a target of 8): 3 REDD (2 in DRC, 1 in Kenya) and 3 PES (1 in Uganda, 2 in Kenya). Only 2 are in a priority corridor (DRC)</p>

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>20 new local development plans (Village by-laws, Local Action Plans, etc) have been agreed with government and other stakeholders, which include conservation considerations (compared to target of 10)</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>No mainstreaming into national development plans/policies has been achieved (compared to target of 10)</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>US\$ 1,254,740 has been leveraged directly for livelihood activities (compared to target of US \$250,000)</p>
	<p>Number of private sector ventures which benefit biodiversity and local livelihoods</p>	<p>2 projects engaged with private sector ventures (against target of 10) – one in Burundi (Rainforest Alliance, tea factory) and one in Malawi (honey production). <i>[NB 5 additional projects under this Investment Priority are still to be assessed.]</i></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>32 Terrestrial KBAs are under improved management (target: 25), covering 3,652,219 hectares</p>
	<p>Number of management plans developed or improved, with enhanced implementation underway, and number of hectares covered.</p>	<p>16 management plans were developed or improved (target was 10), encompassing 1,855,241 hectares</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>12 projects (target was 10) supported EIA engagements at urgently threatened sites; this includes EIA training, monitoring, networking, and active community / government / private sector engagement</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)	1 new KBA (in Kenya) has already been added to the list; 5 additional new KBAs are under assessment following the new KBA standard. 6 Projects are working on updating the BP status of under-researched KBAs. Together this makes 12 KBAs with new information (target was 5)
<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	<p>1 Project (in Kenya) has just started selling its first credits. One other project completed REDD+ feasibility assessments for 2 KBAs in the DRC. (Target was 6.)</p> <p>In addition, on advice of the Board in 2015, 3 new projects were funded in Uganda and Kenya supporting the development of water-related PES projects</p>
	Increased levels of CSO capacity in all Hotspot countries for conservation fund raising and project management	<p>Training was provided to CSOs in 13 countries – i.e. in all countries besides Saudi Arabia and Eritrea (target was 10)</p> <p>In total, 18,901 people benefited from training provided by grantees (37% female)</p>
	New conservation community developed and playing an effective role in KBA conservation in Eritrea, South Sudan, and Yemen	47 grants included engagements in these countries, including capacity needs assessments (all 3 countries) and training/networking (Yemen and South Sudan). Unfortunately, in none of the 3 countries, active KBA conservation is ongoing due to political circumstances.
<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>	All groups receiving grants achieve a satisfactory score on final performance scorecard	Not assessed yet
	RIT performance in fulfilling approved terms of reference	Not assessed yet
	All civil society groups in investment areas know CEPF and are given equal chance to participate to in call for proposals	In total, CEPF received 943 applications over 16 calls for proposals between 2012 and 2017

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
\$1,500,000	Amount of co-funding (for activities implemented by CEPF grantees) that have been facilitated by the RIT	Overall, grantees promised to leverage USD 2.7 million in their proposals; in fact, they leveraged USD 8.3 million. CEPF/RIT leveraged USD 2.2 million for the hotspot from the additional GEF funds. In total, USD 10.5 million has been leveraged so far (of a target of USD 15 million)
	At least 60% of the CEPF grantees have improved management capacities thanks to RIT capacity building activities.	Not assessed yet

8. All Awarded Grants, by Start Date

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title (Truncated)	Start Date	End Date
1	61682	BirdLife International	4	RIT	\$919,395	RIT	Sep-12	Aug-17
2	61681	BirdLife International	4	RIT	\$477,717	RIT	Sep-12	Aug-17
3	62242	Ethiopia Wildlife and Natural History Society	4	RIT	\$102,888	RIT	Oct-12	Aug-17
4	62582	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$129,390	Stakeholder capacity build	May-13	Apr-15
5	62605	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Regional	\$57,310	Civil Society Alliance for	Jun-13	Dec-13
6	63512	Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew	2	Mozambique	\$69,415	Biodiversity Conservation	Jun-13	Jun-16
7	62562	MELCA-Ethiopia	2	Ethiopia	\$117,229	Sheka Forest Biosphere Res	Jun-13	Nov-14
8	62598	Frankfurt Zoological Society	2	Tanzania	\$260,271	Protecting Priority Conser	Jul-13	Dec-16
9	62610	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	DR Congo	\$187,300	Establishment and Manag	Jul-13	Dec-15
10	62603	MICAIA Foundation	2	Mozambique	\$80,993	Biodiversity Conservation	Jul-13	Aug-15
11	62584	Fauna and Flora International	2	Mozambique	\$79,552	Mount Mabu Conservation	Jul-13	Mar-16
12	62590	Fauna and Flora International	2	Tanzania	\$158,026	Securing the Ntakata Fores	Jul-13	Sep-15
13	S13-014	Ian Gordon	1	Regional	\$3,983	Promoting the recognition	Aug-13	Oct-13
14	S13-020	Filmmakers Alliance	3	Mozambique	\$20,000	The Lost Mountain	Sep-13	Oct-14
15	63362	Rainforest Alliance	1	Burundi	\$157,964	Conserving Biodiversity Th	Oct-13	Dec-15
16	S13-065	Development Impact	1	Tanzania	\$20,000	Empowering women to bec	Oct-13	Apr-15
17	S13-022	Manda Wilderness Agricultural Project	1	Mozambique	\$19,995	Protecting Biodiversity wi	Oct-13	Nov-14
18	62574	Foundation for Endangered Wildlife	2	Yemen	\$120,000	Building Advocacy and Deve	Oct-13	Mar-16
19	62575	Burundi Nature Action	2	Burundi	\$74,351	Restauration et Conservati	Oct-13	Sep-15
20	S13-033	Africa Wildlife Foundation	3	Kenya	\$19,980	Strengthening Local Organi	Oct-13	Sep-14
21	S13-119	Amjad and Majdi Salameh Company	3	Yemen	\$19,825	Capacity needs assessment	Oct-13	Mar-14
22	63386	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Tanzania	\$149,855	Establishing Conservation	Nov-13	Oct-16
23	S13-026	União dos Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga	1	Mozambique	\$19,905	Preservação da Natureza no	Nov-13	Oct-14
24	S13-032	International Gorilla Conservation Programme	3	Regional	\$19,710	Strengthening Local Instit	Nov-13	Dec-14
25	S13-077	Resilience Now	1	Burundi	\$18,418	Réalisation participative	Dec-13	Jul-14
26	S13-061	God for People Relief-Development Org	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Scaling up Alternative Liv	Dec-13	Nov-14

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title (Truncated)	Start Date	End Date
27	S13-123	Tharcisse Ukizintambara	3	Regional	\$16,000	Civil society capacity nee	Dec-13	Jun-15
28	63341	Addis Ababa University	1	Ethiopia	\$197,435	Conserving the fish stocks	Jan-14	Jun-17
29	63370	Frankfurt Zoological Societ	1	Ethiopia	\$149,213	Improved Community and	Jan-14	Dec-16
30	63406	Sustainable Natural Resource Management Assoc.	1	Ethiopia	\$177,693	Wof Washa Community Ba	Jan-14	Dec-16
31	63410	Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme	1	Ethiopia	\$99,966	Biodiversity-Friendly Futu	Jan-14	Mar-17
32	S13-053	Action Ceinture Verte pour l'Environnement	1	Burundi	\$16,000	Projet de conservation de	Jan-14	Dec-14
33	S13-067	Bahir Dar University	1	Ethiopia	\$19,994	Empowering Major Stakeho	Jan-14	Sep-15
34	S13-110	Straightforward Development Services	1	Rwanda	\$5,000	Promoting the Value Of Ho	Jan-14	Jun-14
35	S13-060	MELCA Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$8,540	Fostering collaboration fo	Jan-14	Dec-14
36	63400	Fauna and Flora International	3	Regional	\$157,430	Building Capacity in Proje	Jan-14	Dec-16
37	S13-120	Wetlands International	3	South-Sudan	\$19,173	Developing the Capacity of	Jan-14	Mar-15
38	S13-166	Capacity Building and Leadership Institute	3	Tanzania	\$19,857	Assessing the capacity of	Feb-14	Jun-14
39	64392	Misuku Beekeepers Association	1	Malawi	\$59,993	Misuku Hills Indigenous Fo	Jun-14	May-16
40	S13-106	Eduardo Mondlane University	1	Mozambique	\$16,000	Reducing knowledge gaps f	Jun-14	Nov-15
41	64756	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	DR Congo	\$199,582	Protecting the Ngamikka-Lu	Jun-14	Sep-16
42	64760	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Regional	\$210,000	Civil Society Alliance for	Jun-14	May-17
43	64404	Population Health-Environment Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$214,789	Communities and Institutio	Jul-14	Jun-17
44	64411	Assoc. Burundaise Pour la Protection des Oiseaux	2	Burundi	\$175,943	Integrated Management o	Jul-14	Jun-16
45	64724	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malaw	2	Malawi	\$149,988	Advocating for Awareness o	Jul-14	Jun-17
46	64733	Forest of Hope Association	2	Rwanda	\$79,937	Strengthening the Conserva	Jul-14	Jun-17
47	64710	Horizon Nature	2	DR Congo	\$98,340	Building a Civil Society A	Jul-14	Dec-16
48	64667	Action for Environmental Sustainability	2	Malawi	\$123,100	Misuku Hills Biodiversity	Jul-14	Mar-17
49	64766	Sustainable Development of Agricultural Resources	2	Yemen	\$146,007	Capacity Building on Envir	Jul-14	Jun-16

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title (Truncated)	Start Date	End Date
50	64747	Gullele Botanic Garden	2	Ethiopia	\$30,029	Community Oriented In-situ	Jul-14	Dec-16
51	S13-162	Save Tanzania Forests	2	Tanzanai	\$19,485	Promoting Sustainable Live	Aug-14	Jan-16
52	S13-027	East African Plant Red List Authority	3	South-Sudan	\$19,500	Assessing plant conservati	Aug-14	Mar-15
53	S13-146	Org. pour la défense de l'environnement au Burundi	3	Burundi	\$9,769	Accroissement de la protec	Aug-14	Oct-14
54	64738	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	2	Rwanda	\$25,000	Promoting Bamboo and	Sep-14	Aug-15
55	S14-185	Endangered Wildlife Trust	3	Rwanda	\$19,159	Building community and	Sep-14	Oct-15
56	7-2014-8	Conservation Lake Tanganyika	2	Zambia	\$8,864	Facilitation of elections	Oct-14	Aug-15
57	S14-01	Ahmed Yehia Ali	3	Yemen	\$18,207	Training Workshop for M	Oct-14	Feb-15
58	S14-262	University of Gondar	1	Ethiopia	\$18,663	Strengthen Emerging Cons	Jan-15	Jun-16
59	65703	Tropical Biology Association	3	Regional	\$249,938	Systematic Evaluation of C	Jan-15	Jul-17
60	65701	Fauna and Flora International	3	Regional	\$249,999	Systematic Evaluation of C	Jan-15	Jul-17
61	65713	African Wildlife Foundation	1	Tanzania	\$159,432	Improved Conservation, Agr	Feb-15	Jan-17
62	65706	Additive Adventures	1	Mozambique	\$150,000	Lost Mountain Phase III: S	Feb-15	Jun-16
63	65708	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Tanzania	\$185,403	Designing Management and	Feb-15	Feb-17
64	7-2015-109	The Peregrine Fund – East Africa Project	2	Kenya	\$10,000	Mapping Mara's Threatene	Feb-15	Jan-17
65	65712	ORDA	2	Ethiopia	\$145,024	Community Based Biodiver	Feb-15	Jan-17
66	65707	Bahir Dar University	2	Ethiopia	\$149,307	Rehabilitation and Sustain	Feb-15	Jul-17
67	7-2014-15	Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme	2	Ethiopia	\$9,925	Rabies emergency response	Feb-15	Oct-15
68	65711	Lem - Environment & Development Society	1	Ethiopia	\$149,399	Mainstreaming Biodiversity	Mar-15	Jun-17
69	7-2014-37	Nature Kenya	2	Kenya	\$10,000	Catalyzing the application	Mar-15	Aug-16
70	7-2014-9	Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Participatory action to sa	Mar-15	Feb-16
71	7-2014-28	Gulu University	2	Uganda	\$9,944	Community Information, Ed	Mar-15	Sep-15
72	7-2014-34	Governance Links	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Multi-stakeholder Partners	Mar-15	Feb-16
73	S14-273	Bees for Development Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$19,997	Modelling Integration of b	Apr-15	Sep-16
74	65714	Manda Wilderness Community Trust	1	Mozambique	\$139,325	Manda Wilderness Biodiver	Apr-15	Mar-17

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title (Truncated)	Start Date	End Date
75	S14-259	APEIER	1	Rwanda	\$20,000	Building capacity of farme	May-15	Apr-16
76	65709	Sokoine University of Agriculture	2	Tanzania	\$79,033	Mapping of the Remaining	Jun-15	Nov-16
77	S14-272	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation	1	Ethiopia	\$19,813	Filling the gap: biodivers	Jul-15	Jun-16
78	65808	The Nature Conservancy	1	Regional	\$150,000	The African Great Lakes Su	Jul-15	Jun-17
79	65807	Resilience Now	1	Rwanda	\$150,000	Civil Society Engagement I	Jul-15	Jun-17
80	S14-272	Verde Azul	1	Mozambique	\$10,140	Participatory process for	Jul-15	May-16
81	S15-274	WECSZ	2	Zambia	\$19,982	Using formative research t	Jul-15	Dec-15
82	7-2014-67	Nature Uganda	2	Uganda	\$10,000	Contributing to piloting d	Aug-15	Jul-16
83	S15-02	Nature Uganda	1	Regional	\$19,775	Strengthening civil societ	Sep-15	Feb-16
84	7-2015-98	Saku Accountability Forum	2	Kenya	\$9,857	Bridging the Gap: Promotin	Sep-15	May-16
85	7-2015-108	Indigenous Heartland Organization	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Developing tools and met	Oct-15	Sep-16
86	S14-273	Khaiya	1	Mozambique	\$19,030	Estudo sobre as percepções	Nov-15	Jul-16
87	15-281-ETH	ZESMAN Consultancy	3	Ethiopia	\$12,793	Support EWNHS to condu	Nov-15	Jun-16
88	65992	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$65,000	Transboundary Cooperation	Jan-16	Jun-17
89	65993	MICAIA Foundation	2	Mozambique	\$65,000	Transboundary Cooperation	Jan-16	Jul-17
90	65995	Associ. Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda	1	Rwanda	\$99,698	Kivu-Rusizi CRAG Implemen	Feb-16	Jun-17
91	15-280-ETH	ZESMAN Consultancy	3	Ethiopia	\$20,000	A consultant to assist	Feb-16	Jun-17
92	S15-286	University of Gondar	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Enhancing Biodiversity Con	Mar-16	Mar-17
93	S15-302	Bees for Development Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Institutionalizing Integra	Mar-16	Mar-17
94	S15-298	Organization for Social Development	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Enhancing Public-private P	Mar-16	Mar-17
95	S15-304	God for People Relief Devel. Org.	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Consolidating theScaling u	Mar-16	Mar-17
96	S15-292	University of Gondar	2	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Increasing the protectio	Mar-16	Mar-17
97	65994	MELCA-Ethiopia	2	Ethiopia	\$100,000	Phase II: Sheka Forest Bio	Apr-16	Jun-17
98	66139	Nature Kenya	3	Kenya	\$100,000	Water Payment for Ecos	May-16	Jul-17
99	66205	Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust	3	Kenya	\$100,000	Chyulu Hills Landscape RED	May-16	Jul-17
100	S16-372	LUPA	1	Mozambique	\$20,000	Legado: Namuli - Phase IV	Jun-16	May-17

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title (Truncated)	Start Date	End Date
101	66263	Amjad and Majdi Salameh Company	2	Yemen	\$115,708	Development of Web-enabled	Jun-16	May-18
102	66167	Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO)	3	Kenya	\$100,000	ECO-Partnering: Kikuyu Esc	Jun-16	May-18
103	66188	Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust	3	Uganda	\$99,995	Developing a PES Scheme	Jun-16	May-17
104	S16-363	TSURO Trust	1	Zimbabwe	\$20,000	Watershed Biodiversity Mai	Jul-16	Jun-17
105	S16-370	Museo de Historia Natural de Maputo	1	Mozambique	\$20,000	Contributo ao Inventário d	Jul-16	Jun-17
106	S16-358	Wildlife Action Group	2	Malawi	\$18,779	DSFR biodiversity hotspot	Jul-16	Jun-17
107	66314	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	2	Rwanda	\$40,000	Promoting Energy-Efficient	Jul-16	Jun-17
108	S16-367	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation	2	Mozambique	\$20,000	The Njesi Plateau expediti	Jul-16	Jun-17
109	S16-374	Nature Kenya	2	Kenya	\$20,000	Research to upgrade the bi	Jul-16	Jun-17
110	S16-342	Botanic Gardens Conservation Int.	2	Ethiopia	\$17,600	Verifying the Biological I	Jul-16	Jun-17
111	S16-350	Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$19,915	Freshwater Odonata	Jul-16	Jun-17
112	S16-340	National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens	2	Malawi	\$20,000	Updating the conservation	Jul-16	Jun-17
113	S16-376	Missouri Botanical Garden	2	Tanzania	\$19,983	Nou National Forest Reserv	Jul-16	Jun-17
114	S16-355	Missouri Botanical Garden	2	Tanzania	\$19,958	Mount Hanang Biodiversity	Jul-16	Jun-17
115	S16-368	Verde Azul	1	Mozambique	\$19,966	Implementing Adaptive Co	Aug-16	Jun-17
116	66315	Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society	1	Zambia	\$130,000	Conservation and Forest Ma	Sep-16	Aug-18
117	16-04-ZBA	Conservation Lake Tanganyika	1	Zambia	\$20,000	Ensuring the long term sus	Oct-16	Jul-17
118	7-2016-111	East African Wildlife Society	2	Kenya	\$10,000	Safeguarding Lake Ol Bolos	Oct-16	Jul-17
119	S16-375	South African National Biodiversity Instit.	2	Mozambique	\$20,000	Hidden under the clouds: S	Oct-16	Jul-17
120	S16-377	Mettu University	2	Ethiopia	\$18,399	The assessment of the dive	Oct-16	Jun-17
121	S16-06	Nyakitonto Youth for Development	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Strengthening the Capacity	Jan-17	Dec-17
122	S16-440	Bees for Development Ethiopia	2	Ethiopia	\$19,877	Assessing the value added	Feb-17	Jun-17
123	S16-407	God for People Relief and Development Organization	1	Ethiopia	\$13,612	Producing communication	Feb-17	Jul-18
124	S16-452	Museo delle Scienze di Trento	2	DR Congo	\$20,000	Using biodiversity surveys	Feb-17	Jan-18
125	S16-394	Pixels on Screen Photography	1	Regional	\$20,000	Telling pictures for the	Feb-17	Dec-17

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title (Truncated)	Start Date	End Date
126	S16-416	Sustainable Rural Growth and Development	1	Malawi	\$20,000	Misuku Hills Art Challenge	Feb-17	Jul-17
127	S16-414	University of Gondar	1	Ethiopia	\$19,710	Theatened Mammal and	Feb-17	Jun-17
128	S16-408	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$20,000	Updating information on	Mar-17	Dec-17
129	S16-442	Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International	2	Rwanda	\$14,880	Biological surveys of the	Mar-17	Sept-17
130	S16-396	Nature Rwanda	1	Rwanda	\$9,882	Empowering and engaging	Mar-17	Oct-17
131	S16-429	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Tanzania	\$19,888	'Touchwood' - Raising	Mar-17	Dec-17
132	S16-410	World Wildlife Fund for Nature-DRC	1	DR Congo	\$20,000	Discovering the hidden	Mar-17	Dec-17
133	S16-391	Forest of Hope Association	1	Rwanda	\$20,000	Guide to the Gishwati	Apr-17	Dec-17
134	S17-07	Horizon Nature	2	DR Congo	\$20,000	Consolidation d'une plate	Oct-17	Mar-19
135	S17-08	BirdWatch Zambia	2	Zambia	\$19,850	KBA surveys	Oct-17	Mar-19