

Annual Portfolio Overview
Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot
October 2018

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 has been 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. Over the past year, grantees were operating in English, French, Arabic, Amharic, and kiSwahili, and in prior years, in Portuguese, as well. The countries, themselves, have very different economic outlooks and very different operating environments for civil society. The issue for CEPF and its Regional Implementation Team (RIT) has always been to create 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 CEPF fiscal year, running from July 2017 through June 2018.

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 and 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 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 core / 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, 2014	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]
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]
18	January 29, 2018	March 5, 2018	26 (all large)
19	April 18, 2018	May 23, 2018	82 (all small)
		Total	1,097

* 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 six 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	\$3,426,542	58
2. Protect KBAs	\$2,800,000	\$4,652,955	72
3. Sustainable financing	\$2,300,000	\$1,766,392	23
4. RIT	\$1,942,195	\$1,942,195	3
Non-allocated GEF funds	\$1,757,805		
Total	\$12,000,000	\$11,788,084	156

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

Country	Dollars	Grants
Burundi	\$452,445	6
Congo-DRC	\$534,372	6
Eritrea	\$8,000	0.5*
Ethiopia	\$1,840,363	30
Kenya	\$839,839	15
Malawi	\$391,089	6
Mozambique	\$783,610	17
Rwanda	\$724,219	15.5
South Sudan	\$46,673	2.5*
Saudi Arabia	Ineligible	Ineligible
Tanzania	\$1,359,561	20
Uganda	\$628,420	9.5
Yemen	\$419,530	5
Zambia	\$194,841	5
Zimbabwe	\$252,936	5
Multi-country	\$1,369,990	10
RIT	\$1,942,195	3
Total	\$11,788,084	156

* One grant was made to conduct a civil society assessment in Eritrea and South Sudan, and another grant was to study gorilla-human interaction in Rwanda and Uganda, hence the use of the unusual ½ grant counts for those countries.

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 fell under the BirdLife agreement.]

This arrangement effectively came to an end during the subject period. The BirdLife sub-grant to IUCN ended as of August 2017 and the CEPF Secretariat grant to EWNHS ended in October 2017. As of the writing of this Annual Portfolio Overview, neither IUCN nor EWNHS have any formal or contractual role in relation to the RIT in the hotspot. The BirdLife agreements run from September 2012 through December 2019.

From an accounting and contractual structure, the RIT appears 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 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, have been among the best-suited for the job. BirdLife [and previously, IUCN] is able to make use of its 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 as June 2018 (full time positions in bold)

Location	Core Team	Expanded Team
Kigali, Rwanda	Maaïke Manten , Head of BirdLife International Kigali Office and RIT Leader (BirdLife)	Emmanuel Ntivuguruzwa, Finance and Administration Officer, (BirdLife)
	Jean Paul Ntungane , Project Manager (BirdLife)	
Nairobi, Kenya	Dalphine Adre, Finance Coordinator (BirdLife)	Ademola Ajagbe, Regional Director for Africa (BirdLife)
Cambridge, UK		Allesandra Cappelli, Finance Manager (BirdLife)
		Neil Burgess, Scientist (independent)

See previous year’s Annual Portfolio Overviews to see the composition of the RIT when EWNHS and IUCN were active, particularly in managing grants in Ethiopia, Yemen, and Mozambique. Going forward, no significant changes are expected for the remainder of BirdLife’s engagement through December 2019.

2.4. Performance Assessment

CEPF measures performance from several perspectives. Certainly, as shown in Section 7, below, the Ecosystem Profile includes a logical framework with indicators and targets that aggregate the results of every grantee. 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 exceeded, achieved, or is on track for achieving several goals, including reaching 60 civil society organizations (98 reached to date, not counting sub-grantees), strengthening the management of 25 priority KBAs representing 1,200,000 hectares (35 reached representing 3.7 million hectares), and creating 500,000 hectares of new protected areas (1.19 million hectares achieved). The portfolio has improved the management of 734,000 hectares of production landscape (versus a target of 1,700,000 hectares) and has supported six sustainable financing mechanisms (versus a target of eight). The reasons for these shortcomings are multiple, but can be distilled to two: the targets in the profile may be over-ambitious 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 six years, the team released nineteen calls for proposals, reviewed 1,097 letters of inquiry, and awarded 153 individual grants, obligating over 98 percent of available funds.
- **Engagement of civil society.** CEPF and the RIT have made awards to 98 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	Mafinga Hills	WECSZ, BirdWatch Zambia
Aliyu Amba-Dulecha, Ankober-DebreSina Escarpment, Wadila and Guassa Plateau	Bees for Development, University of Gondar	Malagarasi River System	Governance Links, Nyakitonto Youth for Development
Awi Zone	Bees for Development	Masai Mara National Reserve	Peregrine Fund – East Africa Project (The)
Bale Mountains	Oxford University	Misuku Hills	Action for Environmental Sustainability, Misuku Beekeepers, Sustainable Rural Growth and Development
Bugoma Central Forest Reserve	CSWCT	Mount Chiperoone	Verde Azul, SANBI
Bururi	ABPPO	Mount Guna	University of Gondar, ORDA
Bwindi	MUST, Conservation Through Public Health	Mount Hanang	Missouri Botanical Garden
Chimanimani	Museo de Historia Natural de Maputo, Tsuoro Trust, BirdLife Zimbabwe, Eduardo Mondlane University, MICAIA Foundation, Royal Botanical Gardens Kew	Mount Kenya	Nature Kenya, Wetlands International-Kenya, NMK
Chirinda Forest, Nyanga Mountains, Stapleford Forest, Vumba Highlands	BirdLife Zimbabwe, Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe	Mount Mabu	FFI
Chiperoone	SANBI	Mount Namuli	Additive Adventures, LUPA, Khaiya
Choke Mountains, Mount Guna, Wadela (Delanta)	Oxford Universtiy	Mount Rungwe	African Wildlife Foundation
Chyulu Hills	AWF, MWCT	Mporoto Ridge, Livingstone Mountains, Mount Rungwe	Wildlife Conservation Society
Cyamudongo	ARECO, Resilience Now	Mafinga Hills	WECSZ, BirdWatch Zambia
Dedza Forest Reserve	Wildlife Action Group	Mt Marsabit Forest	Saku Accountability Forum
East Usumbaras	Nature Tanzania	Mukurweini and Kianyaga Valleys	Nature Kenya
Echuya	KIWCEDU	Murchison falls National Park	Gulu University, Nature Uganda, WCS, AWF

KBA	Grantees	KBA	Grantees
Gishwati	DFGFI, FHA, Nature Rwanda	Ngorongoro	Indigenous Heartland Organization
Greater Mahale	FZS	Njombe Forests	Development Impact, Save Tanzania Forests, Sokoine Agriculture University, WCS
Guassa Plateau	FZS	Nou Forest	Missouri Botanical Garden
High Mountains of Ibb	FEW	Ntchisi Mountain FR, Dedza Forest Reserve	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi-Dwangwa Branch
Imatong Mountains	EAPRLA, Wetlands International	Nyungwe NP	Straightforward Development Services, WCS, Resilience Now
Itombwe Mountains	WWF, WCS	Rugezi Marsh	Endangered Wildlife Trust, ICF, RWCA
Luama-Katanga-Mount Kabobo	WCS	Sheka Forest	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation, God for People RDO, MELCA, Organization for Social Development
Kahuzi-Biega	Horizon Nature	Yayu Coffee Forest BR, Kaffa BR (Bonga Forest)	MELCA, PHE
Kibira NP	ACVEODEB, Rainforest Alliance, Resilience Now	Sof Omar	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Kibira NP	Resilience Now	Stapleford Forest	BirdLife Zimbabwe
Kikuyu Escarpment	KENVO	Sumbu NP and Tondwa GMA	Conservation Lake Tanganyika
Lake Bogoria National Reserve	Nature Kenya	Udzungwa Mountains	TFCG
Lake Kivu	APEIER, ACNR	Volcans NP, Bwindi Impenetrable NP	International Gorilla Conservation Programme
Lake Niassa	Manda Wilderness Community Trust, União dos Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga	Wadela	Climate Change Research Center, University of Gondar
Lake Niassa	União dos Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga	Zomba Mountains	National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens
Lake Ol Bolossat	EAWLS, CCV		
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 final eighteen months of operation.

- Close grants across the portfolio 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, including engaging of donors for further support.
- Achieve the targets in the GEF results framework, particularly in relation to policy mainstreaming, private sector best practice, and sustainable finance.
- Promote networks of grantees across varying geographies or themes.
- Showcasing of grantee accomplishments.

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

Addis Ababa University (AAU) completed its grant promoting the conservation of *Labeobarbus* species of fish and the better management of Lake Tana in Ethiopia. The grant involved biological surveys of the fish and habitat and socio-economic and knowledge/attitude/practice surveys of the fisherfolk and surrounding communities. AAU also established a hatchery, ran a semi-intensive production experiment with the Bahir Dar Fisheries Research Center, organized multiple public awareness raising activities, and advocated for improved policies for lake management. As a result:

- AAU worked with the Bahir Dar Fisheries Research Center, Bahir Dar University, and a local NGO called Fish for All. In other words, the grant from CEPF to AAU actually reached four organizations, not one.
- AAU worked closely with the Amhara Regional Government on lake management policy, thereby beginning the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policy.

- AAU was one of many contributors to a process that ultimately saw Lake Tana declared as UNESCO biosphere reserve covering 697,200 hectares. Certainly, this was not the work of AAU alone, or AAU only acting with CEPF money, nor does the creation of a UNESCO biosphere reserve equate directly to improved management. However, it is a vital step in raising awareness and generating more government support.
- 150 men and 50 women were trained and are now better managers of aquatic resources.
- 7 men and 5 women have demonstrably increased income based on sustainable catfish farming.
- AAU demonstrated that a viable response to the destruction of *Labeobarbus spp.* habitat is the use of breeding pawns and canals that simulate feeder rivers.
- AAU demonstrated that human populations are willing to adopt environmentally benign aquaculture practices in lieu of non-sustainable wild capture of *Labeobarbus spp.* from Lake Tana.

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 Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM) completed its grant promoting local popular awareness of the need to conserve the Ntchisi Mountain and Dedza Mountain forest reserves and advocating for more consistent use of environmental impact assessments in and around these reserves. WESM designed and implemented information campaigns, prepared and advocated for adoption of EIA guidelines, and trained government personnel from Malawi's Environmental Affairs Department, department of forestry, and CSOs in how to participate in EIAs. As a result:

- WESM worked with two other CSOs, the Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) and Coordination Unit for Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE).
- WESM worked with three government agencies: National Parks and Wildlife, Forestry, and Environmental Affairs.
- Improved the management of 3,237 hectares in the Ntchisi Mountain Forest Reserve, with indirect benefits to 129,000 people.
- Improved the management of 225 hectares in the Dedza Mountain Forest Reserve, with indirect benefits to 20,000 people.
- Trained 1,452 men and 1,557 women in EIA processes.
- The Government of Malawi enacted a policy on the application of EIA guidelines in and around protected areas.

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

The Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO) in Kenya completed its grant to initiate actions leading to the eventual creation of a payment for ecosystem services scheme in the Kikuyu Escarpment. The project was designed to engage upstream “sellers” of water services (in other words, communities practicing better watershed management), engage downstream “buyers” of water services (e.g., utilities, bottlers), and facilitate links and outright agreements between the two. As a result:

- The Water Resources User Association (WRUA) of Kamiti and the Community Forest Associations (CFAs) of Kieni and Kamae were trained in the writing and negotiation of contracts. This included training for 181 men and 63 women.
- Gatandu Water and Sanitation Company of Tatu City was engaged for a possible future agreement.
- KENVO engaged the Kenya Forest Service, the Kenya Forest Research Institute, and the Kiambu county government.
- KENVO created two local private sector platforms (called *Boresha Kamae* and *Boresha Kieni*) that include representatives from tea, coffee, pineapple, and dairy industries, as potential buyers of water services or as corporate social responsibility contributors.
- 30,000 hectares of the Kikuyu Escarpment are under marginally better management through the better awareness of the WRUAs and CFAs and through the revision of management plan with improved grazing and harvesting regulations.
- 300 men and 200 women received increases in income through KENVO-facilitated sale of seedlings.

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 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 leverage grant money in the name of their organizations, as CEPF’s 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 Programme in Kenya. BirdLife promotes the KBA methodology and CEPF priorities via its formal network of partnerships. In a particular example from the past year, BirdLife, via a consulting contract from the Secretariat, prepared the Long-Term Vision for the Albertine Rift and Eastern Arc Mountains, securing the endorsement of relevant agencies in Kenya and Uganda and from the major international conservation NGOs.

5. Conclusion

The CEPF grants portfolio in the Eastern Afromontane is proceeding well. Grants have been awarded in line with the capacity of grantees. The challenge in the final 18 months of the program will be to consolidate results, promote the sustainability of successful projects, engage donors to provide further funding to relevant grantees, and engage government stakeholders to effectively “mainstream” biodiversity conservation into their operations.

6. Summary Figures

Figure 1. Current Obligation by Strategic Direction

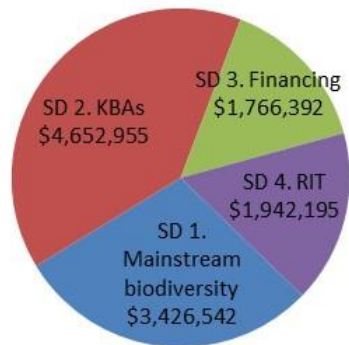


Figure 2. Portfolio Status by Strategic Direction

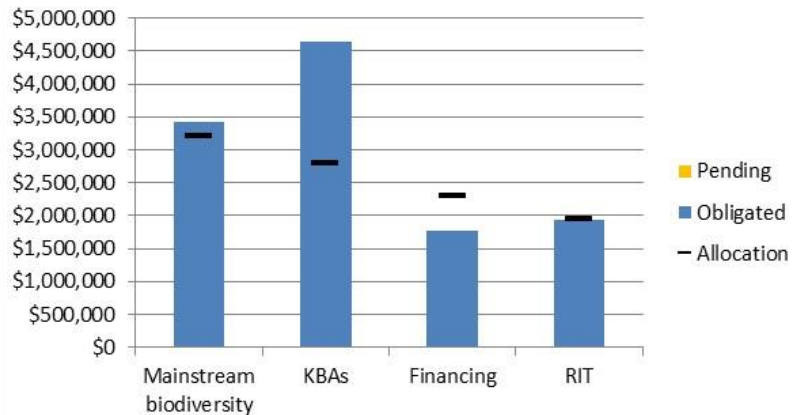
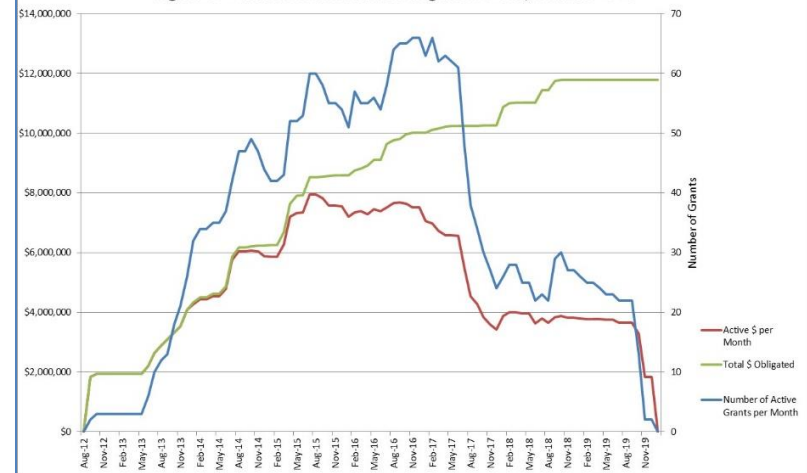


Figure 3. Eastern Afromontane Obligation Trend, October 2018



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>156 projects were granted to 98 unique grantees (not counting subgrantees) between 2012 and 2018</p>
	<p>The conservation community in the Hotspot is better organized, shows improved capacities, and has improved collaboration with development stakeholders</p>	<p>More than 90 Civil Society Organisations were trained through the RIT-led capacity building programme (with FFI, TBA and CLP). This included 187 individuals (67 female). Ten experience-exchange visits were organized across the hotspot.</p> <p>In total, 18,901 people benefited from training provided by grantees (over 6,900 female). 14 new networks were established, 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 production landscapes</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: 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.</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>7 projects mainstreamed directly into national and sub-national development plans/policies while 2 more aimed at influencing wider audiences</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</p>
	<p>Number of private sector ventures which benefit biodiversity and local livelihoods</p>	<p>2 projects engaged with private sector ventures– 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 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, 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 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 focused on updating the “biodiversity potential” status of under-researched KBAs. Together this makes 12 KBAs with new information.
<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.</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</p> <p>Three regional training programs were specifically aimed at fundraising (CLP Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda), + producing the book in Arabic and Portuguese.</p> <p>Five training programs were specifically aimed at grants project management (TBA TZ, RW, KE + financial management, communications in Ethiopia).</p> <p>Three trainings were part of 5-year assessment: INTRINSIC Uganda and Zimbabwe, women networking.</p> <p>Development of Master Class concept</p>
	New conservation community developed and playing an effective role in KBA conservation in Eritrea, South Sudan, and Yemen	7 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 is active KBA conservation 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</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

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
institutional and political boundaries, through a Regional implementation team (RIT) \$1,500,000	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 1,097 applications over 19 calls for proposals between 2012 and 2018
	Amount of co-funding (for activities implemented by CEPF grantees) that have been facilitated by the RIT	Overall, grantees leveraged USD 8.3 million. CEPF 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	Start Date	End Date
1	61682	BirdLife International	4	RIT	\$919,395	Sep-12	Aug-17
2	61681	BirdLife International	4	RIT	\$477,717	Sep-12	Aug-17
3	62242	Ethiopia Wildlife and Natural History Society	4	RIT	\$102,888	Oct-12	Aug-17
4	62582	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$129,390	May-13	Apr-15
5	62605	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Multiple	\$57,310	May-13	Dec-13
6	62603	MICAIA	2	Mozambique	\$80,993	May-13	Aug-15
7	62562	MELCA	2	Ethiopia	\$117,229	Jun-13	Nov-14
8	63512	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	2	Mozambique	\$69,415	Jun-13	Jun-16
9	62584	Fauna & Flora International	2	Mozambique	\$79,552	Jun-13	Mar-16
10	62590	Fauna & Flora International	2	Tanzania	\$158,026	Jun-13	Sep-15
11	62598	Frankfurt Zoological Society	2	Tanzania	\$259,385	Jul-13	Jul-17
12	SG60814	Gordon, Ian	1	Multiple	\$3,983	Jul-13	Oct-13
13	62610	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Congo-DRC	\$187,300	Aug-13	Dec-15
14	SG61613	Additive Adventure	3	Mozambique	\$20,000	Sep-13	Oct-14
15	SG61616	Manda Wilderness Community Trust	1	Mozambique	\$19,995	Sep-13	Nov-14
16	62575	Burundi Nature Action	2	Burundi	\$74,351	Sep-13	Sep-15
17	62574	Foundation for Endangered Wildlife	2	Yemen	\$108,000	Sep-13	Mar-16
18	SG61620	Development Impact	1	Tanzania	\$20,000	Oct-13	Apr-15
19	SG61628	Africa Wildlife Foundation	3	Kenya	\$19,980	Oct-13	Sep-14
20	SG61601	Enviromatics - Amjad and Majdi Salameh Company	3	Yemen	\$19,825	Oct-13	Mar-14
21	SG61806	International Gorilla Conservation Programme	3	Rwanda; Uganda	\$19,710	Oct-13	Dec-14
22	63386	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Tanzania	\$149,855	Oct-13	Oct-16
23	63341	Addis Ababa University	1	Ethiopia	\$197,435	Nov-13	Jun-18
24	SG62131	União dos Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga	1	Mozambique	\$19,905	Nov-13	Oct-14
25	63370	Frankfurt Zoological Society	1	Ethiopia	\$149,213	Nov-13	Dec-16
26	SG62876	God for People Relief and Development Organisation	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Nov-13	Nov-14
27	63362	Rainforest Alliance, Inc.	1	Burundi	\$157,964	Nov-13	Dec-15
28	SG62738	Ukizintambara, Tharcisse	3	Eritrea; South Sudan	\$16,000	Dec-13	Aug-15
29	SG62879	Resilience Now	1	Burundi	\$18,418	Dec-13	Jul-14
30	SG64277	Wetlands International	3	South Sudan	\$19,173	Dec-13	Mar-15
31	SG63237	Bahir Dar University	1	Ethiopia	\$19,994	Dec-13	Sep-15
32	SG64267	Straightforward Development Services Ltd.	1	Rwanda	\$5,000	Dec-13	Jun-14

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Start Date	End Date
33	SG63343	MELCA	1	Ethiopia	\$8,540	Dec-13	Dec-14
34	63406	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association	1	Ethiopia	\$164,584	Dec-13	Sep-17
35	SG64264	Action Ceinture Verte pour l'Environnement	1	Burundi	\$16,000	Jan-14	Dec-14
36	63400	Fauna & Flora International	3	Multiple	\$157,412	Jan-14	Jun-17
37	SG64280	Capacity Building and Leadership Institute	3	Tanzania	\$19,857	Mar-14	Jun-14
38	63410	Oxford University	1	Ethiopia	\$99,626	Mar-14	Jul-17
39	64411	Association Burundaise Pour la Protection de la Nature	2	Burundi	\$175,943	May-14	Sep-16
40	64392	Misuku Beekeepers Association	1	Malawi	\$59,993	May-14	May-16
41	64756	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Congo-DRC	\$199,582	Jun-14	Dec-16
42	SG65803	Eduardo Mondlane University	1	Mozambique	\$16,000	Jun-14	Nov-15
43	64710	Horizon Nature	2	Congo-DRC	\$87,700	Jun-14	Dec-16
44	64667	Action for Environmental Sustainability	2	Malawi	\$123,099	Jun-14	Mar-17
45	64724	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi	2	Malawi	\$149,273	Jun-14	Sep-17
46	64404	Population Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium	1	Ethiopia	\$214,789	Jun-14	Jun-17
47	64760	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Multiple	\$209,999	Jun-14	Aug-17
48	SG65797	East Africa Plant Red List Authority	3	South Sudan	\$19,500	Jul-14	Apr-19
49	64766	Sustainable Development of Agricultural Resources	2	Yemen	\$146,007	Jul-14	Jun-16
50	64733	Forest of Hope Association	2	Rwanda	\$76,996	Jul-14	Sep-17
51	64747	Gullele Botanic Garden	2	Ethiopia	\$30,029	Jul-14	Dec-16
52	SG66115	Save Tanzania Forests	1	Tanzania	\$19,485	Jul-14	Jan-16
53	SG66110	Organisation pour la défense de l'environnement au Burundi	3	Burundi	\$9,769	Aug-14	Oct-14
54	SG66118	Endangered Wildlife Trust	3	Rwanda	\$19,159	Sep-14	Oct-15
55	64738	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	2	Rwanda	\$25,000	Sep-14	Aug-15
56	SG67104	Conservation Lake Tanganyika	2	Zambia	\$8,864	Sep-14	Aug-15
57	SG67126	Ahmed Yehia Ali	3	Yemen	\$18,207	Oct-14	Feb-15
58	SG67646	University of Gondar	1	Ethiopia	\$18,663	Dec-14	Jun-16
59	SG68126	Oxford University	2	Ethiopia	\$9,925	Feb-15	Oct-15
60	65703	Tropical Biology Association	3	Multiple	\$415,001	Feb-15	Oct-19
61	SG67110	Nature Kenya	2	Kenya	\$10,000	Mar-15	Aug-16
62	SG68341	Governance Links Tanzania	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Mar-15	Feb-16
63	SG68344	Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Mar-15	Feb-16
64	SG68347	Gulu University	2	Uganda	\$9,944	Mar-15	Sep-15
65	65706	Additive Adventure	1	Mozambique	\$150,000	Mar-15	Jun-16
66	65701	Fauna & Flora International	3	Multiple	\$249,989	Mar-15	Jul-17

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Start Date	End Date
67	65708	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Tanzania	\$182,196	Mar-15	Feb-17
68	SG69105	Bees for Development Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$19,997	Mar-15	Sep-16
69	65707	Bahir Dar University	2	Ethiopia	\$147,381	Mar-15	Jul-17
70	65713	African Wildlife Foundation	1	Tanzania	\$159,432	Mar-15	Jan-17
71	65714	Manda Wilderness Community Trust	1	Mozambique	\$139,325	Apr-15	Oct-17
72	65711	Lem, the Environment & Development Society of Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$149,399	Apr-15	Jun-17
73	SG68933	Association Pour la Promotion des Etudes d'Impacts Environnementaux au Rwanda	1	Rwanda	\$20,000	May-15	Apr-16
74	65712	Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara	2	Ethiopia	\$145,024	Jun-15	Jun-17
75	65709	Sokoine University of Agriculture	2	Tanzania	\$79,033	Jun-15	Mar-17
76	SG68966	Verde Azul Lda	1	Mozambique	\$10,140	Jun-15	Jun-16
77	65807	Resilience Now	1	Rwanda	\$150,000	Jun-15	Jul-18
78	SG68954	Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia	1	Zambia	\$19,982	Jun-15	Dec-15
79	65808	The Nature Conservancy	1	Multiple	\$164,000	Jun-15	Jun-17
80	SG68957	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation	1	Ethiopia	\$17,464	Jul-15	Sep-16
81	SG68960	Nature Uganda	2	Uganda	\$10,000	Aug-15	Apr-17
82	SG69571	Saku Accountability Forum	2	Kenya	\$9,857	Aug-15	May-16
83	SG70727	Nature Uganda	1	Multiple	\$16,000	Sep-15	Feb-16
84	SG70733	Indigenous Heartland Organization	2	Tanzania	\$8,000	Oct-15	Apr-17
85	SG68963	Khaiya Editores & Servicos	2	Mozambique	\$19,030	Oct-15	Mar-17
86	SG71701	Peregrine Fund – East Africa Project	2	Kenya	\$10,000	Jan-16	Jan-17
87	65992	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$64,999	Jan-16	Jun-17
88	SG71661	Bees for Development Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Feb-16	Feb-17
89	SG71669	Organisation for Social Development - Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Feb-16	Feb-17
90	SG71648	University of Gondar	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Feb-16	Feb-17
91	SG71655	University of Gondar - Climate Change Research Center	2	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Feb-16	Feb-17
92	SG71760	ZESMAN Consultancy	3	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Feb-16	Jun-17
93	65993	MICAIA	2	Mozambique	\$63,943	Feb-16	Nov-17
94	65995	Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda	1	Multiple	\$76,297	Mar-16	Jun-17
95	SG71658	God for People Relief and Development Organisation	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Mar-16	Feb-17
96	65994	MELCA	2	Ethiopia	\$90,000	Apr-16	Nov-17
97	66139	Nature Kenya	3	Kenya	\$100,000	Apr-16	Dec-17
98	66205	Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust	3	Kenya	\$100,000	Jun-16	Jul-17
99	66167	Kijabe Environment Volunteers	3	Kenya	\$100,000	Jun-16	May-18

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Start Date	End Date
100	66263	Enviromatics - Amjad and Majdi Salameh Company	2	Yemen	\$127,491	Jun-16	May-18
101	66188	Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust	3	Uganda	\$99,995	Jun-16	May-18
102	SG72665	TSURO Trust	1	Zimbabwe	\$20,000	Jun-16	Aug-17
103	SG72661	Nature Kenya	2	Kenya	\$20,000	Jun-16	Jun-17
104	SG72678	LUPA	1	Mozambique	\$20,000	Jun-16	May-17
105	SG72652	Missouri Botanical Garden	2	Tanzania	\$17,958	Jun-16	Oct-18
106	SG72649	Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$18,547	Jun-16	Aug-17
107	SG72643	National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens	2	Malawi	\$20,000	Jul-16	Jun-17
108	SG72655	Wildlife Action Group	2	Malawi	\$18,724	Jul-16	Feb-18
109	SG74267	Missouri Botanical Garden	2	Tanzania	\$16,983	Jul-16	Oct-18
110	SG72646	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	2	Ethiopia	\$16,178	Jul-16	Nov-17
111	66314	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	2	Rwanda	\$40,000	Jul-16	Sep-17
112	SG72658	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation	2	Mozambique	\$19,721	Jul-16	Jul-17
113	SG72671	Museu de Historia Natural de Maputo	1	Mozambique	\$20,000	Aug-16	Oct-18
114	SG72668	Verde Azul Lda	1	Mozambique	\$15,664	Aug-16	Jun-17
115	66315	Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia	1	Zambia	\$130,000	Sep-16	Aug-18
116	SG74778	Conservation Lake Tanganyika	1	Zambia	\$16,000	Sep-16	Jun-18
117	SG75247	Mettu University, Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$18,901	Sep-16	Aug-17
118	SG75289	East African Wildlife Society	2	Kenya	\$10,000	Oct-16	Jun-17
119	SG75282	SANBI	2	Mozambique	\$19,927	Oct-16	Jul-17
120	SG71673	ZESMAN Consultancy	3	Ethiopia	\$12,793	Nov-16	Jun-16
121	100826	Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Dec-16	Dec-17
122	100839	God for People Relief and Development Organisation	1	Ethiopia	\$13,612	Jan-17	Jul-17
123	100837	Bees for Development Ethiopia	2	Ethiopia	\$19,877	Jan-17	Jun-17
124	100838	University of Gondar	2	Ethiopia	\$19,710	Jan-17	Jul-17
125	100831	Sustainable Rural Growth and Development Initiative	1	Malawi	\$20,000	Feb-17	Jul-17
126	100827	Pixels on Screen	1	Multiple	\$20,000	Feb-17	Dec-17
127	100832	Museo delle Scienze di Trento	2	Congo-DRC	\$19,790	Feb-17	Mar-18
128	100828	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$20,000	Feb-17	Dec-17
129	100830	Nature Rwanda	1	Rwanda	\$9,514	Mar-17	Oct-17
130	100829	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Tanzania	\$19,888	Mar-17	Mar-18
131	100833	World Wildlife Fund for Nature	1	Congo-DRC	\$20,000	Mar-17	Jun-18
132	102085	Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International	2	Rwanda	\$14,874	Mar-17	Sep-17
133	102084	Forest of Hope Association	2	Rwanda	\$20,000	Apr-17	Mar-18

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Start Date	End Date
134	104068	Horizon Nature	2	Congo-DRC	\$20,000	Oct-17	Mar-19
135	103639	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	1	Tanzania	\$100,000	Dec-17	Oct-19
136	103577	Kijabe Environment Volunteers	3	Kenya	\$102,900	Dec-17	Jun-19
137	103689	Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust	3	Uganda	\$102,900	Dec-17	Oct-19
138	103593	Wetlands International Kenya	1	Kenya	\$102,400	Dec-17	Oct-19
139	103546	Nature Kenya	3	Kenya	\$104,222	Dec-17	Oct-19
140	103543	Forest of Hope Association	1	Rwanda	\$104,200	Dec-17	Oct-19
141	103663	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Uganda	\$104,999	Jan-18	Oct-19
142	109041	BirdWatch Zambia	2	Zambia	\$19,995	Feb-18	Dec-18
143	108956	BirdLife Zimbabwe	1	Tanzania	\$19,990	Feb-18	Jan-19
144	108997	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Kenya	\$100,000	Jun-18	Oct-19
145	109072	MICAIA	2	Uganda	\$99,999	Jun-18	Oct-19
146	109075	MELCA	2	Rwanda	\$99,976	Jun-18	Oct-19
147	109068	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	2	Uganda	\$110,738	Jun-18	Oct-19
148	109128	Fauna & Flora International	2	Kenya	\$19,997	Aug-18	Sep-19
149	109126	Fauna & Flora International	2	Rwanda	\$49,747	Aug-18	Sep-19
150	109119	Frankfurt Zoological Society	2	Tanzania	\$50,000	Aug-18	Sep-19
151	109129	Gordon, Ian	2	Uganda	\$29,999	Aug-18	Sep-19
152	109121	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Uganda	\$49,992	Aug-18	Sep-19
153	109123	Additive Adventure	2	Tanzania	\$49,473	Aug-18	Sep-19
154	109127	Manda Wilderness Community Trust	2	Kenya	\$30,483	Aug-18	Sep-19
155	109120	Burundi Nature Action	1	Rwanda	\$29,898	Aug-18	Sep-19
156	109130	Foundation for Endangered Wildlife	1	Rwanda	\$50,000	Sep-18	Sep-19