

Annual Portfolio Overview

Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot

August 2021 – June 2022

Annual portfolio overviews provide an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy. This overview covers progress in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot from 1 August 2021 to 30 June 2022.

1. Introduction

The Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot is one of 36 biodiversity hotspots in the world. Biodiversity hotspots hold least 1,500 plant species found nowhere else and have lost at least 70 percent of their original habitat extent (Mittermeier *et al.* 2004). The island geography and complex geology of the Caribbean has created unique habitats and high species diversity, and these islands have among the highest number of globally threatened species of any hotspot in the world.

The Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot comprises more than 7,000 islands, islets, reefs and cays with a land area of 230,000 km² scattered across 4 million km² of sea (Figure 1). The hotspot takes in 30 biologically and culturally diverse nations and territories, of which seven are currently targeted for CEPF support under its Phase II investment in the region: Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas; the Dominican Republic; Haiti; Jamaica; Saint Lucia; and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

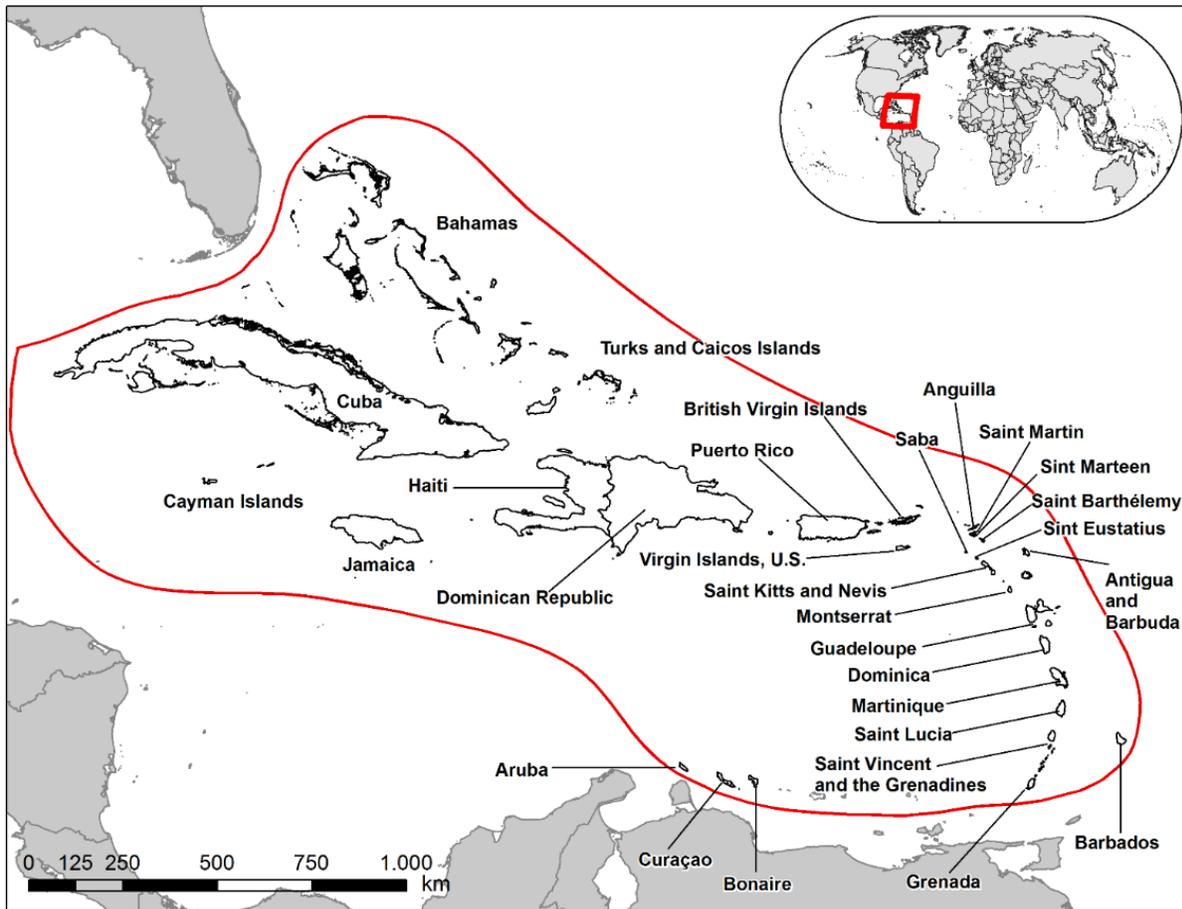
The current CEPF investment in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot began in August 2021 and will continue until July 2026. It builds on the achievements made during the first CEPF investment phase in the hotspot from 2010 and 2016.

2. Niche for CEPF Investment

2.1 Overview

The CEPF niche for the second investment phase is guided by CEPF's mission and informed by the experience of the first phase of CEPF investment and the findings of the ecosystem profile. The niche was defined during three national workshops (Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica) and an online sub-regional meeting for The Bahamas and the Eastern Caribbean, national Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) working groups and a regional consultation. The process engaged 175 stakeholders from 94 organizations within civil society, government, the private sector and the donor community. Participants in the ecosystem profile consultations emphasized the importance of a multi-pronged approach to conservation that includes addressing the institutional and structural impediments to management and preservation of the natural environment.

Figure 1. The Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot



This second investment phase seeks to identify opportunities to add value through “continuity of action” and to consolidate the results achieved in the first phase of CEPF investment. It also seeks to identify opportunities for replication and scaling-up of good practice models, and to apply the lessons learned from the earlier phase.

The CEPF niche focusses investment in those priority KBAs with the highest biological values, where there is an existing civil society constituency with an interest in conservation. During the first investment phase, there were examples of clustered grant making, where linked grants were made to CSOs with complementary capabilities to address the conservation of a single site. CEPF seeks to actively promote such approaches to build synergies across grants and scale up impact in sites and corridors.

The CEPF approach also aims to leverage new and existing financial and human resources as part of a sustainability strategy for the hotspot. In implementing the strategy, CEPF seeks to work in partnership with the public and private sector to identify and maximize opportunities for value-added synergies. Particular emphasis will be placed on collaborating with CEPF donors and other active conservation financiers.

2.2 Focus

The thematic focus of the investment strategy is set out in Table 1. CEPF investment will address 19 investment priorities grouped into six strategic directions. Targets and indicative spending allocations for each strategic direction are given in the logical framework, which is presented in Annex 1.

Table 1. CEPF strategic directions and investment priorities in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot (2021-2026)

Strategic Directions	CEPF Investment Priorities
1 Improve the protection and management of 33 priority sites for long-term sustainability	1.1 Strengthen the legal protection of priority sites. 1.2 Prepare and implement participatory management plans that support broad stakeholder collaboration. 1.3 Assess climate change impacts and integrate climate change adaptation into management plans and their implementation responses to protect ecosystem functions and build resilience. 1.4 Eradicate, control or prevent further spread of invasive plants and animals that are affecting globally threatened species populations at priority sites. 1.5 Update the KBA analysis to fill critical conservation planning data gaps in Barbados and Haiti.
2 Increase landscape-level connectivity and ecosystem resilience in seven priority corridors	2.1 Prepare and support implementation of participatory local and corridor-scale land-use and watershed management plans to guide future development and conservation efforts. 2.2 Support sustainable livelihoods in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and nature tourism that enhance ecosystem resilience and landscape-level connectivity and deliver gender-equitable benefits, in order to maintain the functionality of priority sites. 2.3 Promote the adoption and scaling up of conservation best practices in those enterprises compatible with conservation to promote connectivity and ecosystem services in the corridors.
3 Safeguard priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species	3.1 Prepare and implement conservation actions plans for priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species. 3.2 Identify climate impacts and develop and implement management plans in response to climate change impacts on priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species. 3.3 Support assessments of high priority plant families to update national lists and the IUCN Red List and develop conservation action plans.
4 Improve the enabling conditions for biodiversity conservation in countries with priority sites	4.1 Support the role of civil society organizations in policy dialogue and advocacy focused on government policies and practices that impact priority sites. 4.2 Mainstream biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service values into development policies, projects, and plans by government and the private sector, with a focus on addressing major threats, such as unsustainable agriculture, mining, tourism and infrastructure development. 4.3 Establish and strengthen sustainable financing mechanisms. 4.4 Build stakeholder and constituency support for the conservation of priority sites and priority globally threatened species through targeted communication and information dissemination.

Strategic Directions	CEPF Investment Priorities
<p>5 Support Caribbean civil society to conserve biodiversity by building local, national and regional institutional capacity and fostering stakeholder collaboration</p>	<p>5.1 Strengthen CSOs’ technical knowledge and skills to implement practical, applied biodiversity conservation actions through short-term training in topics that will advance implementation of projects that support CEPF priorities, based on a CSO training assessment and strategy.</p> <p>5.2 Strengthen the administrative, financial, fundraising and project management capacity of strategic CEPF civil society partners to implement biodiversity conservation programs and activities.</p> <p>5.3 Support local, national and regional information exchange, networking, mentorship, and coalition building among civil society organizations.</p>
<p>6 Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a Regional Implementation Team</p>	<p>6.1 Build a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and political boundaries to strengthen the communication capacity of local civil society organizations in support of their mission and to build public awareness on the importance of conservation outcomes.</p>

Building resiliency for climate change and integrating gender considerations into all investments are two crosscutting themes for integration across all relevant grants. The hotspot is widely recognized as being highly vulnerable to threats associated with climate change, and as such, CEPF seeks to build climate resilience to ensure sustainability of all investments. Furthermore, gender equity is a critical element of how the investment strategy for the Caribbean will ensure that civil society is empowered, and that there is equitable participation and decision-making by stakeholders at all scales.

The CEPF ecosystem profile includes a detailed logical framework with conservation targets that is presented in Annex 1. The logframe presents three portfolio-level targets:

- Thirty-three KBAs covering 1,174,380 hectares have sustainable management plans in place.
- At least 40,000 hectares of the 2,345,311 hectares within production landscapes are under improved management for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.
- At least five local development plans, projects or policies mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on tourism, mining, unsustainable agriculture, and infrastructure development.

2.3 Coordinating CEPF Grant Making

The Trinidad and Tobago-headquartered Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) serves as the Caribbean Islands Regional Implementation Team (RIT) that supports grant management and achievement of the conservation outcomes of the CEPF Phase II investment. The RIT:

- Provides technical advice to support the large grants process.
- Manages the small grants mechanism.
- Supports capacity building processes of civil society.

- Maintains and updates information on portfolio-level conservation impacts.
- Conducts donor outreach.
- Supports communications about the portfolio.

The RIT comprises 10 people, as listed in Table 2, who dedicate between 3 and 100% of their time to the work of the CEPF in the Caribbean. Country coordinators positions for the Dominican Republic and Haiti are expected to be filled in FY23.

Table 2. RIT personnel

Name	Position/Role	Location	% time
Nicole Brown	RIT Manager	Jamaica	100
Simone Lee	Country Coordinator for the English-speaking Caribbean	Jamaica	100
Deanna Albert	Small Grants Officer	Trinidad and Tobago	80
Wendy Dyemma-Harper	Communications and Information Management Officer	Trinidad and Tobago	60
Shrelle McLeod	Junior Finance Officer	Trinidad and Tobago	20
Venash Ramberan	Finance Officer	Trinidad and Tobago	15
Anna Cadiz-Hadeed	CANARI Programmes Director	Trinidad and Tobago	8
Kathryn Jones-Douglas	CANARI Human Resource Manager	Trinidad and Tobago	7
Anastacia Lee Quay	Administrative Officer	Trinidad and Tobago	5
Nicole Leotaud	CANARI Executive Director	Trinidad and Tobago	3

3. Portfolio Status to Date

3.1 Overview

As FY22 was the first full year of implementation, the CEPF Secretariat dedicated its attention to rolling out the new investment phase, highlighted by several key advances listed below:

- CEPF awarded a grant to CANARI to serve as the RIT and followed up with a series of training and inception activities to build capacity for advancing grant making.

- CEPF also awarded a grant to the Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC) to apply collaborative social accountability mechanisms and tools in addressing challenges across the biodiversity conservation delivery chain.
- CEPF issued three calls for proposals, which attracted 60 letters of inquiry (LOIs), comprising 26 LOIs for small grants and 34 LOIs for large grants, under the first two calls.
- By the end of the fiscal year, CEPF contracted three large grants totalling \$1.0 million dedicated to conserving four KBAs in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. Another other six applicants were in various stages of preparing their full proposals for award in FY23.

3.2 Call for Proposals

As presented in Table 3, CEPF issued three calls for proposals in FY22. These early calls were calibrated to build the portfolio through a sequencing approach, whereby the first call focused on soliciting LOIs from the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, which previous CEPF experience showed would yield a greater volume of promising proposals, followed by calls inviting proposals from Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines. CEPF did not have the required approval to issue a call for Haiti, as discussed further below.

The release of calls was synchronized with the RIT’s outreach efforts to local stakeholders and potential applicants, to encourage the submission of LOIs that were well aligned to CEPF’s strategic directions.

As is standard practice, the CEPF Secretariat and RIT screened all LOIs to ensure their eligibility for CEPF funding and general alignment with the terms of the call for proposals. All eligible LOIs were then reviewed by members of a 14-member Regional Advisory Committee (RAC), comprising national and technical experts. For large grant proposals, RAC recommendations were submitted to the CEPF Secretariat and RIT for a consensus-based decision on whether to invite the applicant to submit a full proposal for funding. For small grants, RAC recommendations were submitted only to the RIT, which had sole responsibility for managing small grants.

Table 3. Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot calls for proposals FY22

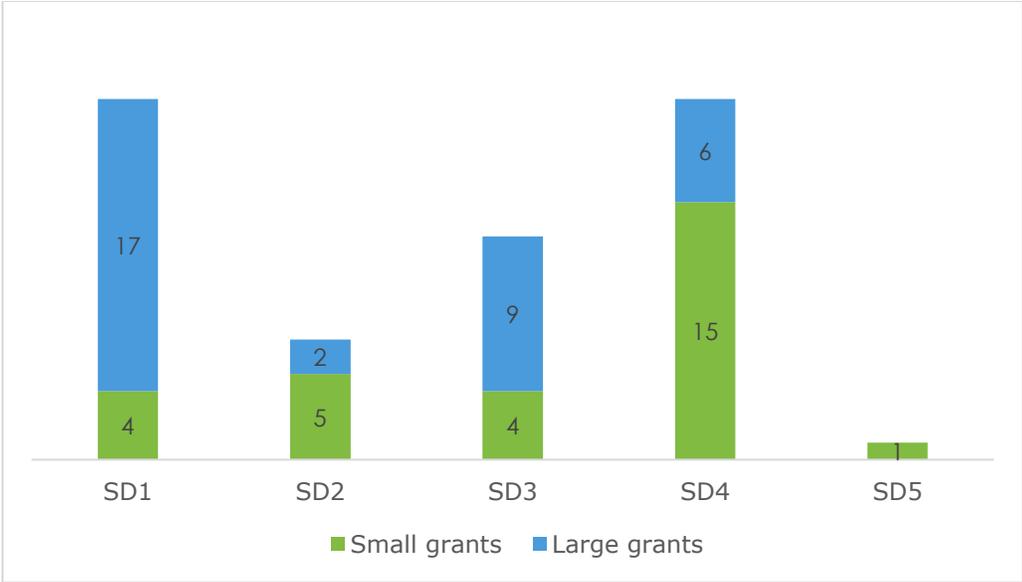
Call N°	Release Date	Closing Date	Strategic Directions	Geographic Focus	LOIs Received	
					Large	Small
1	13 October 2021	21 November 2021	1,2,3,4	Dominican Republic and Jamaica	18	5
2	13 December 2022	13 February 2022 extended to 27 February 2022	1,2,3,4	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines	16	21

Call N°	Release Date	Closing Date	Strategic Directions	Geographic Focus	LOIs Received	
					Large	Small
3	29 June 2022	23 August 2022	1,2,3,4,5	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines – all SDs Dominican Republic – SD5 only	n/a ¹	n/a ¹
Sub-Total					34	26
Total LOIs received					60	

Note: the deadline for the third call was during FY23, so no LOIs were received during FY22.

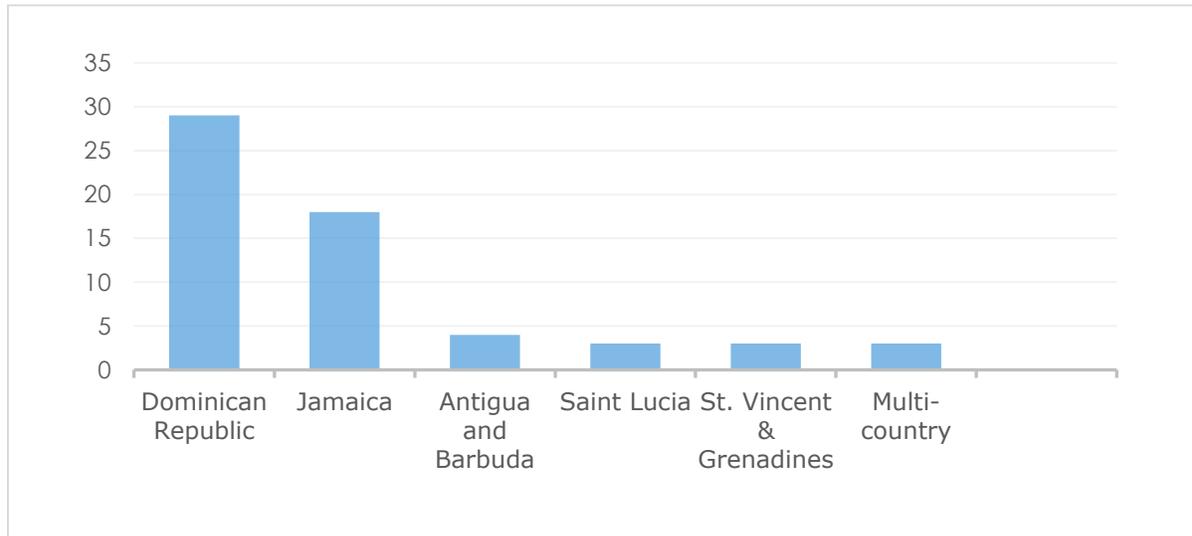
LOIs submissions by Strategic Direction: As shown in Figure 2, CEPF received the most LOIs for Strategic Direction 1 (21 LOIs), followed by Strategic Direction 4 (18 LOIs), then Strategic Direction 3 (13 LOIs) and, finally, Strategic Direction 2 (seven LOIs). Although Strategic Direction 5 was not covered by the first two calls, the RIT nevertheless received one small grant LOI aligned with that strategic direction.

Figure 2. LOIs received by Strategic Direction



Geographic distribution: As shown in Figure 3, among the 60 LOIs received, almost half (29 LOIs, 48 percent) targeted investment in the Dominican Republic. Eighteen LOIs (30 percent) focused on investment in Jamaica. The remaining LOIs requested funding to work in Antigua and Barbuda (four LOIs, 7 percent), Saint Lucia (three LOIs, 5 percent), St Vincent and the Grenadines (three LOIs, 5 percent) and multiple countries (3 LOIs, 5 percent). Given the focus of the first call on the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, combined with the higher number of priority sites and species in these countries, the receipt of more LOIs for Dominican Republic and Jamaica was expected.

Figure 3. LOIs received by country



3.3 Grant Awards

As Table 4 shows, CEPF awarded five grants totaling \$3,033,001 in FY22, which represents 30 percent of the total budget allocation for the investment phase. Annex 2 provides a list of these grants. The largest grant was to CANARI for \$1.5 million to serve as the RIT. CEPF also awarded a grant to INTEC for \$0.5 million to apply collaborative social accountability mechanisms and tools in addressing challenges across the biodiversity conservation delivery chain. In addition, three large grants were awarded under the first call, under Strategic Direction 1, totaling \$1,033,001 million.

Table 4. Grant-making status by strategic direction, June 2022

Strategic Direction	Budget Allocation	Contracted Grants			Budget Balance	% Contracted
		Total Amount	No. of Large Grants	No. of Small Grants		
SD1 – Priority Sites	\$4,500,000	\$1,033,001	3	0	\$3,466,999	23
SD2 – Priority Corridors	\$1,000,000	\$0	0	0	\$1,000,000	0
SD3 – Species	\$1,000,000	\$0	0	0	\$1,000,000	0
SD4 – Enabling Conditions	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	1	0	\$500,000	50
SD5 – Civil Society	\$1,000,000	\$0	0	0	\$1,000,000	0
SD6 - RIT	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	1	-	\$0	100
Total	\$10,000,000	\$3,033,001	5	0	\$6,966,999	30

Figure 4. Awards by strategic direction, June 2022

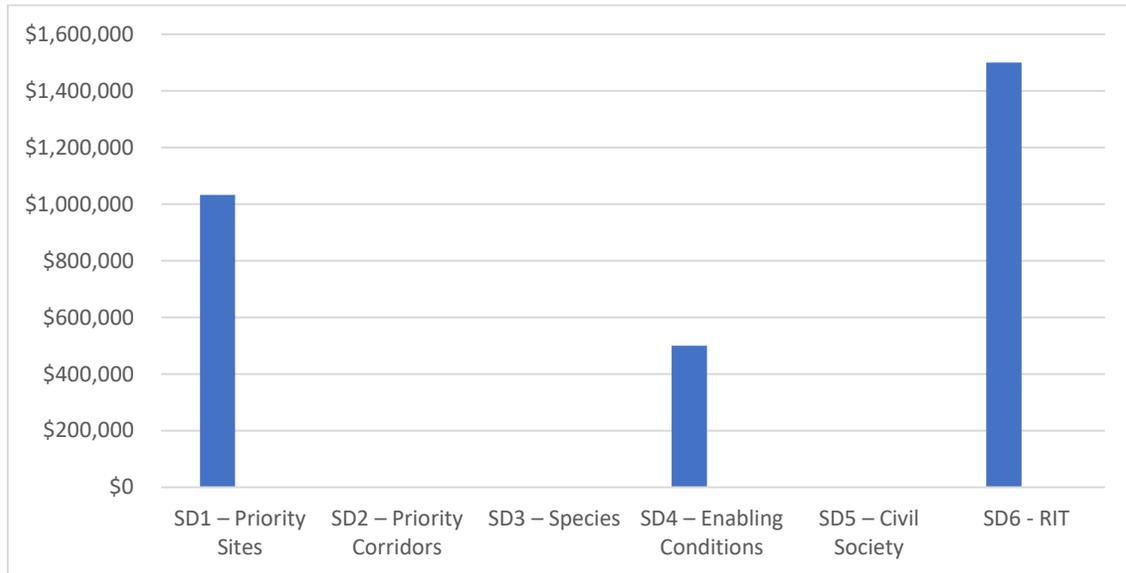
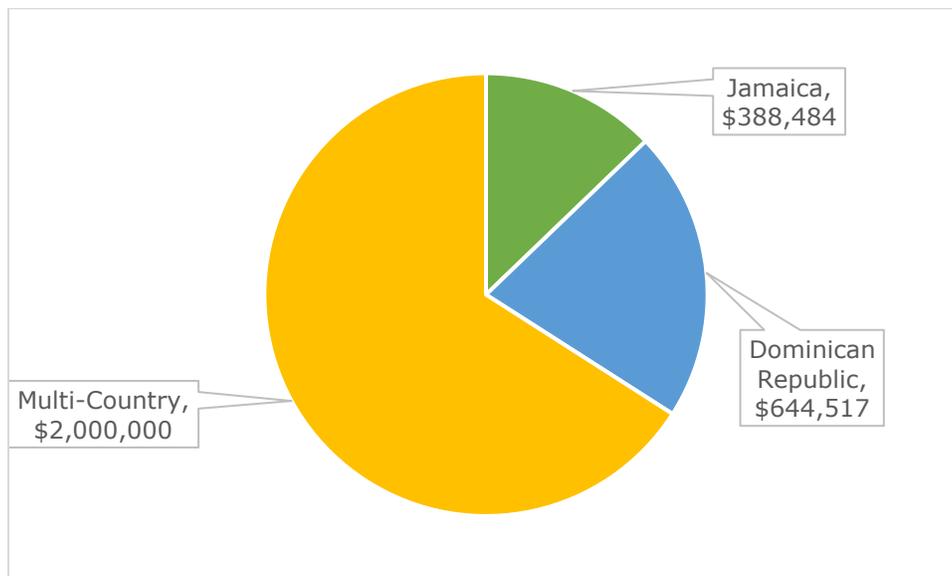


Figure 4 shows the distribution of grants awarded to date by strategic direction. Grants have only been awarded under three strategic directions: SD1 (for species conservation); SD4 (for the grant to INTEC); and SD6 (for the grant to CANARI). As Figure 5 shows, the highest allocation geographic perspective was allocated for multi-country grants, reflecting the two grants to CANARI and INTEC. Two grants awarded for conservation in the Dominican Republic totaled \$644,517, followed by the one grant in Jamaica totaling \$388,484.

Figure 4. Awards by country, June 2022



4. Performance of CEPF Investment

4.1 Assessment

By the close of FY22, CEPF's investment in the Caribbean Islands had only been implementation since August 2021, starting with the award of the RIT grant to CANARI. The three approved large grants had not yet begun implementation. This section, therefore, provides a concise overview of the projects approved in FY22. As such, an assessment of the portfolio with respect to the targets presented in the portfolio logframe in Annex 1 is nascent.

Overall, implementation in the Caribbean Islands is on track. Several factors contributed to this good performance:

- Experience gained and results achieved in CEPF's first investment phase provided a strong foundation for grant making, in the following ways:
 - CANARI and CEPF Secretariat staff had longstanding experience working together implementing the first investment phase and preparing the updated ecosystem profile. They were familiar with CEPF grant making and the local conservation landscape, including the priority KBAs and key civil society actors. This factor meant that the learning curve for CEPF and the RIT to launch the first investment phase was modest.
 - Results achieved in the first phase provide a firm foundation for local civil society organizations to prepare new proposals that were often dedicated to building on their results from the previous CEPF grants.
 - Potential Caribbean applicants in the conservation communities were often familiar with CEPF and its approach and processes. This previous experience provided a high degree of interest and credibility for the project among stakeholders.
- Strong collaboration between CANARI and INTEC proved to be mutually beneficial, allowing INTEC to work with an existing network of CEPF partners while at the same time, allow synergies and support to the RIT for grant making.

While implementation remains on track overall, several limitations were noted during the year. These factors are not expected to materially impact the portfolios success over the longer term, however:

- Throughout FY22, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to be an ever-present performance factor. RIT staff and members of the RAC either became ill themselves or had to care for family members who became ill. This led to delays with the review of applications. In addition, restrictions on travel to and within the Caribbean region meant that meetings, workshops and trainings remained online.
- In the Dominican Republic, the assassination of the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Orlando Jorge Mera, in June 2002 impacted CEPF grantees directly, as they took time off to commemorate the minister. Coordination of several activities with the ministry was delayed.
- In Haiti, the security and governance situation deteriorated significantly following the assassination of President Moïse in July 2021. Due to the risks, the World Bank instructed CEPF to refrain from direct grant making in the country.

- The RIT and several CEPF partners encountered significant challenges at times with staff recruitment and retention. As a result, existing staff assumed responsibilities of unfulfilled positions in addition to their existing responsibilities, which was burdensome in several respects. In other cases, lower priority activities experienced delays in their implementation.

4.2 Portfolio Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction

Since inception in August 2021, CEPF has contracted a total of five grants, under Strategic Directions 1, 4 and 6.

Strategic Direction 1

Strategic Direction 1 aims to improve the protection and management of 33 priority KBAs for long-term sustainability. CEPF approved three large grants under this strategic direction.

In Jamaica, a grant to Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM) is supporting the preparation of a five-year management and zoning plan for the Portland Bight Protected Area (PBPA), along with the implementation of the national conservation plan for the Critically Endangered Jamaican hutia (*Geocapromys brownii*) and the preparation of conservation action plans for other threatened and endemic plant and animal species. C-CAM will also develop a monitoring programme for PBPA that engages communities in a citizen science programme.

In the Dominican Republic, a grant to Fundación José Delio Guzmán is supporting an ecological restoration program along the northern border of Valle Nuevo National Park, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. This grant is also engaging local universities to prepare and monitor conservation action plans for four threatened endemic species. Given the importance of community support for the management of the park, the project includes an ecotourism component to ensure communities benefit from the park's conservation.

A second grant in the Dominican Republic is supporting Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola (SOH) to strengthen the management of Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental protected areas and their buffer zones, to mitigate threats originating from agrological encroachment. SOH will also build management capacity of the two protected areas, develop bird-friendly coffee demonstration plots in the conservation corridor that lies in between the two areas, promote ecotourism focussing on its private reserve, prepare and implement species conservation action plans, and establish a stakeholder management committee and community extension.

Strategic Direction 4

Strategic Direction 4 aims to promote a variety of enabling conditions designed to promote biodiversity conservation in countries with priority sites. CEPF awarded one grant under this strategic direction, to INTEC, which works in close collaboration with Integrated Health Outreach Inc. of Antigua and Barbuda. This grant aims to promote conservation by the application of an innovative approach known as collaborative social accountability to facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaption in priority KBAs in Antigua and Barbuda, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Saint Lucia.

Strategic Direction 6

Strategic Direction 6 supports the RIT for the hotspot. As described elsewhere, CEPF awarded a grant to CANARI to provide strategic leadership and local knowledge to advance CEPF's goals in the hotspot. CANARI also plays a central role in building the capacity of civil society groups in designing, implementing, and replicating successful conservation activities. In addition, CANARI is responsible for supporting collaborative social accountability in The Bahamas, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

5. Collaboration with CEPF's donors and other funders

The World Bank entered into an agreement with Conservation International in August 2021 to implement all strategic directions and investment priorities in CEPF's investment strategy in the Caribbean Islands, with the exception of priorities in Barbados. Following this approval, the CEPF Secretariat and RIT worked closely with World Bank staff to ensure the smooth launch of the initiative on several activities. CEPF and RIT staff participated in various online training opportunities made available on the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework. CEPF shared advanced drafts of grantee safeguard instruments with the World Bank's environmental and social management team to obtain feedback, and thus ensure good alignment of expectations. In March 2022, the World Bank conducted a virtual implementation support mission to review progress made on the project, provide support to the CEPF Secretariat, and discuss any potential adjustments to the workplan and delivery modes to ensure their successful completion. The ability to keep open lines of communication between the World Bank and the CEPF Secretariat helped to ensure good progress in grant making in FY22.

6. Conclusion

FY22 signified the first year of implementing the second implementation phase of CEPF's investment in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot. Overall, progress remained on-track. The CEPF Secretariat and RIT put in place key processes and systems for grant making and built capacity in areas such as the environmental and social framework to ensure compliance with donor requirements. The team launched into grant making by issuing three calls for proposals, which garnered 60 letters of intention. By the end of the fiscal year, CEPF had awarded a total of five grants valued at \$3.0 million and had laid a good foundation for grant making in FY23.

Annex 1: Results against Targets in the Portfolio Logframe

Global Objective	Goals and Indicators	Results
<p>Support the conservation of biodiversity within the global hotspots by engaging and strengthening the capacity of civil society</p>	<p>Biodiversity <u>Goal:</u> Improve the status of globally significant biodiversity in critical ecosystems within hotspots</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of globally threatened species benefiting from conservation action. • Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas with improved management. • Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded. • Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity. • Number of protected areas with improved management. <p>Civil Society <u>Goal:</u> Strengthen the capacity of civil society to be effective as environmental stewards and advocates for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity. • Number of CEPF grantees with improved understanding of and commitment to gender issues. • Number of networks and partnerships that have been created and/or strengthened. <p>Human Well-being <u>Goal:</u> Improve the well-being of people living in and dependent on critical ecosystems within hotspots.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people receiving structured training. • Number of people receiving non-cash benefits other than structured training. • Number of people receiving cash benefits. • Number of projects promoting nature-based solutions to combat climate change. • Amount of CO₂e sequestered in CEPF-supported natural habitats. <p>Enabling Conditions for Conservation <u>Goal:</u> Establish the conditions needed for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended. 	<p>No results to report.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sustainable financing mechanisms that are delivering funds for conservation. • Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices. 	
Portfolio Objective	Targets	Results
Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities.	<p>Thirty-three KBAs covering 1,174,380 hectares have strengthened management, as guided by sustainable management plans.</p> <p>At least 40,000 hectares of the 2,345,311 hectares within production landscapes are under improved management for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.</p> <p>At least five local development plans, projects or policies mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on tourism, mining, unsustainable agriculture and infrastructure development.</p>	No results to report.
Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<p>Outcome 1. Improve the protection and management of 33 priority sites for long-term sustainability.</p> <p>\$4,500,000</p>	<p>At least 75 percent (678,044 hectares) of the 19 existing protected areas in the priority sites, totaling 904,059 hectares experience, on average, a 15 percent improvement on the Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool.</p> <p>At least seven (50 percent) of the 14 under-protected priority KBAs brought under new or strengthened protection status.</p> <p>Climate change resilience integrated into 100 percent of management plans developed or updated with CEPF support.</p> <p>At least 10 participatory or collaborative management arrangements developed or strengthened.</p> <p>Three data-deficient sites assessed as KBAs under the 2016 Global KBA Standard.</p>	No results to report.
<p>Outcome 2. Increase landscape-level connectivity and ecosystem resilience in seven priority corridors.</p> <p>\$1,000,000</p>	<p>At least five participatory local land-use or catchment management plans developed or strengthened to improve ecosystem services and connectivity within conservation corridors.</p> <p>Climate change resilience integrated into 100 percent of landscape-level plans developed.</p> <p>At least three conservation-based enterprises (e.g. nature-based tourism, conservation coffee and cacao, sustainable fisheries, etc.) developed in communities within the priority conservation corridors.</p> <p>Three businesses and/or their associations influenced to better incorporate biodiversity</p>	No results to report.

	conservation into business and production practices, strategies and policies.	
<p>Outcome 3. Safeguard priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species.</p> <p>\$1,000,000</p>	<p>Conservation plans developed and implemented for at least 20 priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species.</p> <p>At least five species or species-group management plans and programs updated to integrate climate change responses.</p> <p>IUCN Red List updated with assessments of at least three priority plant families</p> <p>At least 50 CEPF priority species benefit from conservation actions through CEPF-supported management plans and their implementation.</p>	No results to report.
<p>Outcome 4. Improve the enabling conditions for biodiversity conservation in countries with priority sites.</p> <p>\$1,000,000</p>	<p>At least 10 local, national and regional policies, projects or plans incorporate biodiversity, climate change and ecosystem services in the agricultural, mining, tourism and infrastructural development sectors.</p> <p>Three small-scale climate change demonstration projects in priority sites and conservation corridors planned and implemented to illustrate the benefits of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services for adaption and mitigation.</p> <p>At least two sustainable financing mechanisms or programs include CEPF priority sites in their programming.</p> <p>Three private sector demonstration projects planned and implemented in support of biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Awareness of, and support for, conservation issues increased among stakeholders in least 10 priority sites.</p>	No results to report.

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<p>Outcome 5. Support Caribbean civil society to conserve biodiversity by building local, national and regional institutional capacity and fostering stakeholder collaboration</p> <p>\$1,000,000</p>	<p>At least 15 local CSOs demonstrate improved performance with gender mainstreaming (at least 10 percent increase).</p> <p>At least 20 local CSOs demonstrate improved organizational capacity (at least 10 percent increase).</p> <p>At least 20 civil society networks and alliances enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats.</p> <p>Two innovative financing mechanisms for civil society sustainable funding developed.</p>	<p>No results to report.</p>
<p>Outcome 6. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a Regional Implementation Team</p> <p>\$1,500,000</p>	<p>At least 50 CSOs, including at least 40 local organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>At least 75 percent of local CSOs receiving CEPF grants are found to have met or exceeded expectations regarding programmatic performance.</p> <p>At least 30 CSOs supported by CEPF secure follow-up funding to promote the sustainability of their CEPF grants.</p> <p>At least 2 participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.</p>	<p>No results to report.</p>

Annex 2: Contracted Grants to Date

No.	Organization	Country	Obligated Amount	Project Title	Start Date	End Date
Strategic Direction 1						
1	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation	Jamaica	\$388,484	Management Planning and Implementation in the Portland Bight Protected Area, Jamaica	7/1/2022	6/30/2025
2	Fundación José Delio Guzmán	Dominican Republic	\$209,892	Reducing Threats in Valle Nuevo National Park, Dominican Republic	7/1/2022	6/30/2024
3	Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola	Dominican Republic	\$434,625	Enhancing management to mitigate threats in Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental KBAs, Dominican Republic	7/1/2022	6/30/2024
Strategic Direction 4						
4	INTEC	Antigua and Barbuda; Dominican Republic; Jamaica; Saint Lucia	\$500,000	Promoting Collaborative Social Accountability in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot	9/1/2021	8/31/2025
Strategic Direction 6						
5	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute	Hotspot-wide	\$1,500,000	CEPF Regional Implementation Team for the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot	8/1/2021	7/31/2026