

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Table of Content

1	Eligibility	3
1.1	Who can apply for a CEPF grant?	3
1.2	Can Individuals apply for grants?	3
1.3	Can Conservation International programs apply for grants?	3
1.4	Can Regional Implementation Teams apply for grants?	3
1.5	What types of proposals does CEPF approve?	3
1.6	Can applicants apply for or receive more than one grant?	4
2	Applying for grants	4
2.1	Where is CEPF currently accepting proposals?	4
2.2	Where can I find an open call for the CEPF Cerrado?	4
2.3	How can an organization apply for a grant?	4
2.4	Is there a deadline for submitting grant applications?	5
2.5	What is the maximum time a grant can cover?	5
2.6	Is there a maximum amount an applicant can request for a project?	5
3	Writing a proposal for CEPF Cerrado	6
3.1	What documents should I read before applying for a grant?	6
3.2	How to write a good proposition?	6
3.3	How should I structure my project?	7
3.4	Why should I fill out my Letter of Inquiry (LOI) carefully?	7
3.5	Will CEPF cover core costs?	7
3.6	Does CEPF require matching funds?	7
4	Selection Process	7
4.1	What are the selection process steps?	7
4.2	Why might a proposition be rejected?	8
4.3	What are the selection criteria for projects?	8
4.4	How is the result of the selection process communicated?	9
4.5	How long does the selection process take?	9
5	Grant Management	10
5.1	How are the funds disbursed to grantees?	10
5.2	What are the reporting requirements for CEPF?	10

5.3	What should I do if I need help?	10
6	About CEPF	10
6.1	What is the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)?	10
6.2	How does CEPF work?	10
6.3	Who contributes to the fund?	10
6.4	When was CEPF created?	11
6.5	Why was the partnership created?	11
6.6	What makes CEPF different?	11
6.7	How is CEPF governed?	11
6.8	How is CEPF administered?	12
7	Regional Implementation Teams (RITs)	12
7.1	What is the role of Regional Implementation Teams?	12
7.2	Who is the Regional Implementation Team for the CEPF Cerrado Hotspot?	13
8	Where CEPF works	13
8.1	What are Biodiversity Hotspots?	13
8.2	Are there any available maps showing the CEPF hotspots and areas of interest in the Cerrado?	13
8.3	Where does CEPF support civil society?	13
8.4	How does CEPF determine which critical ecosystems to invest in?	14
9	Regional Strategy Development	14
9.1	How does CEPF determine its focus and investment strategy within a particular hotspot?	14
9.2	What elements are present in each ecosystem profile?	14
9.3	What is the process to develop an ecosystem profile?	14
9.4	Who contributes or has input into the ecosystem profile?	15
9.5	Who approves the ecosystem profile?	15
9.6	Which ecosystem profiles have been approved so far?	15
9.7	How can I obtain a specific ecosystem profile?	15

1 Eligibility

1.1 Who can apply for a CEPF grant?

Nongovernmental organizations, community groups, private enterprises, and other civil society applicants may apply for funding. Government-owned enterprises or institutions are eligible only if they can establish that the enterprise or institution i) has a legal personality independent of any government agency or actor; ii) has the authority to apply for and receive private funds; and iii) may not assert a claim of sovereign immunity.

1.2 Can Individuals apply for grants?

Individuals can only receive support from the CEPF if they are linked to an organization eligible for program funds.

1.3 Can Conservation International programs apply for grants?

Conservation International (CI) may apply for grants and have its application considered following the same process as all other applicants. However, as CI administers the CEPF, its proposals must also be approved by the CEPF Working Group to avoid potential conflict of interest. Proposals will be reviewed and, where appropriate, approved based on their merit and the applicant's comparative advantage in helping to implement the CEPF strategic directions for the region in question.

1.4 Can Regional Implementation Teams apply for grants?

To avoid potential conflict of interest at the hotspot level, neither the individual groups that comprise the Regional Implementation Teams nor other offices and programs of those organizations will be eligible for additional grants in that particular hotspot. Applications from formal affiliates of those organizations that have an independent operating board of directors will be accepted, but subject to additional external review.

1.5 What types of proposals does CEPF approve?

Proposals that target direct global environmental benefits and meet the following eligibility criteria are welcome:

- Project is located in an approved hotspot
- Project is located in a country that is not excluded by U.S. law
- Project supports a strategic direction outlined in the relevant CEPF ecosystem profile and investment strategy
- Grant applicant is authorized under relevant national laws to receive charitable contributions
- Government-owned enterprises or institutions are eligible only if they can establish i) that the enterprise or institution has a legal personality independent of any government agency or actor, ii) that the enterprise or institution has the authority to apply for and receive private funds, and iii) that the enterprise or institution may not assert a claim of sovereign immunity

- Grant will not be used for the purchase of land, involuntary resettlement of people, or activities that negatively affect physical cultural resources, including those important to local communities
- Grant will not be used for activities adversely affecting Indigenous Peoples or where these communities have not provided their broad support to the project activities
- Grant will not be used to remove or alter any physical cultural property (includes sites having archeological, paleontological, historical, religious, or unique natural values)
- Proposed activities observe all other relevant safeguard and social policies

1.6 Can applicants apply for or receive more than one grant?

Yes. If an applicant wishes to perform work in multiple areas or support more than one strategic direction for a particular area, separate proposals may be submitted.

2 Applying for grants

2.1 Where is CEPF currently accepting proposals?

To learn more about where CEPF is currently accepting applications for grants, visit the [Grants](#) section of the [CEPF website](#).

For additional questions, CEPF can be contacted by e-mail at cepf@conservation.org. You can also find complete address and contact information for CEPF primary regional contacts or use the contact form in the [Contact Us](#) section.

2.2 Where can I find an open call for the CEPF Cerrado?

Information on the open calls for the Cerrado Hotspot can be found on the [Editais](#) section of the CEPF Cerrado webpage, www.cepfcerrado.iieb.org.br and on the international site of [CEPF](#).

2.3 How can an organization apply for a grant?

All applicants must first submit a letter of inquiry. Letters of Inquiry for a grant of \$50,000 or less constitute the full proposal. For grants of more than \$50,000, if invited, applicants then submit a more detailed proposal. The letter of inquiry form for small grants is available in the [Editais](#) section of the CEPF Cerrado website.

Large grants will apply directly using the CEPF online system called **ConservationGrants**. The link for this system will be made available for each call.

Additional information can be requested to the Regional Implementation Team under cepfcerrado@iieb.org.br. Do not hesitate to get in contact directly:

CEPF Cerrado

Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB)

SCLN 211 Bloco B Salas 101 e 102
70.863-520 Brasília-DF, Brasil
Telefone principal: +55 61 3248.7449
Fax: +55 61 3248.7440

2.4 Is there a deadline for submitting grant applications?

Timeframes and procedures for submitting Letters of Inquiry may vary for each region. CEPF will stop accepting Letters of Inquiry for a particular area or strategic direction in that area once the designated funds are committed. If this occurs, grant applicants will be advised on the [CEPF Cerrado webpage](#).

CEPF Cerrado requests for Letters of Inquiry can be general or specific. More details are made available for each call on the [Editais](#) section of [CEPF Cerrado webpage](#) and on the international website of [CEPF](#). This is also where the deadline for submitting an application can be found. It is also possible to register on the lower right corner of the [Contato](#) section of the webpage, to receive the CEPF Cerrado newsletter.

2.5 What is the maximum time a grant can cover?

Five years, however the time available for each project may differ depending on the region in question and the amount of time remaining for implementation of the overall investment strategy. CEPF Cerrado, for example, will support projects that should terminate their implementation up to December 31st, 2020.

2.6 Is there a maximum amount an applicant can request for a project?

Yes. As of July 2007, CEPF will not fund projects of \$1 million and above. Specific requests for proposals may also include a ceiling on the amount an applicant could request. CEPF Cerrado, for example, has a ceiling of US \$50,000 for Small Grants and orients a maximum of US \$200,000 for Large Grants.

In general, when determining the amount to request, applicants should keep in mind that CEPF aims to create a diversified portfolio of grantees and projects to best meet its conservation objectives and help strengthen the involvement of civil society in conservation. While preparing your budget, consideration should be given to the project duration and the contribution towards the CEPF targets in the Cerrado presented in the logical framework ([here](#)).

3 Writing a proposal for CEPF Cerrado

3.1 What documents should I read before applying for a grant?

Before filling in a Letter of Inquiry, the applicant should read carefully the following documents:

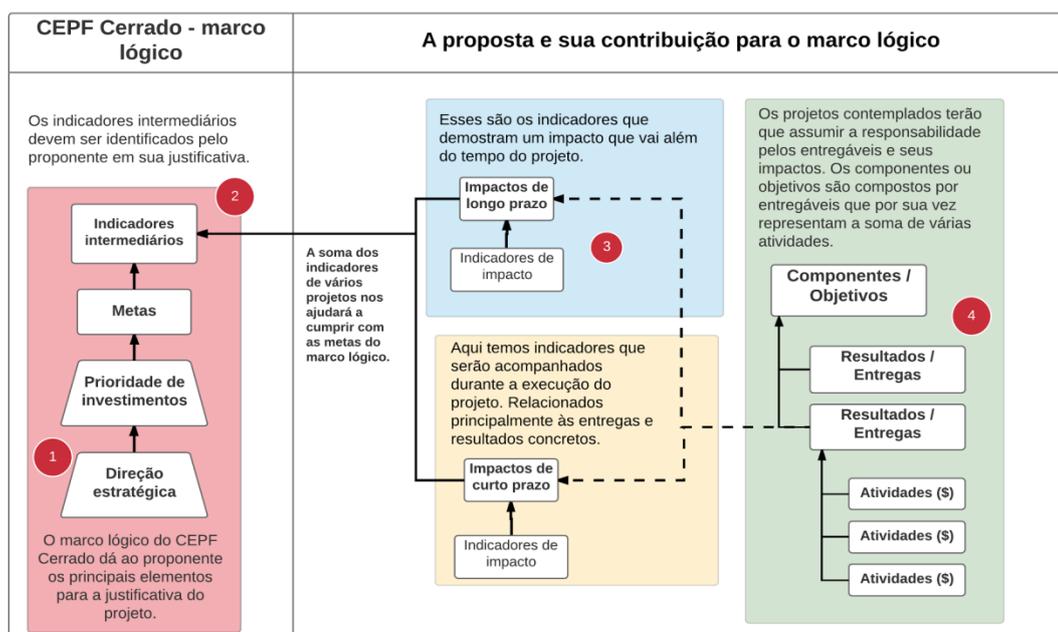
- Ecosystem Profile for the Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot in [English](#) and [Portuguese](#).
- Frequently Asked Questions (this current document) in [Portuguese](#).
- Ecosystem Profile Logical Framework in [English](#) and [Portuguese](#).
- Ecosystem Profile Investment Strategy in [English](#) and [Portuguese](#).

3.2 How to write a good proposition?

A good proposal must be anchored on the CEPF Cerrado Logical Framework, which is available [here](#). The Logical Framework is the starting point for the whole project selection process, as shown in the figure below. Therefore, before completing the Letter of Inquiry form, it is essential that the applicant carefully read the CEPF Cerrado Logical Framework. The applicant needs to make sure that the project idea is (1) related to one strategic direction and (2) dialoguing with CEPF's investment priorities, targets and intermediate indicators. The project proposition should also (3) highlight long-term and short-term impacts. These measures will ensure that the evaluators will be able to review the proposition and evaluate the project more objectively.

You can also consult the 12 Tips for Getting Your Grant Idea Funded [here](#).

ESTRUTURA DA PROPOSTA E O MARCO LÓGICO



3.3 How should I structure my project?

The project structure should be clear and simple, capable of assertively communicate what the project wishes to accomplish. This will also facilitate project evaluation. Structure your project in such a way that it is easy to identify specific objectives (components), the respective results (deliverables) linked to each objective and the main activities required for each deliverable (4). We strongly recommend that you elaborate the project structure before starting to complete the Letter of Inquiry form.

3.4 Why should I fill out my Letter of Inquiry (LOI) carefully?

Projects will be evaluated and selected based on the information submitted on the Letter of Inquiry (LOI), so it is essential that this form be filled out with much attention and caution in order to ensure that the final document includes all essential information needed for a complete analysis of the project, without needing extra material. The applicant may provide additional documents, such as maps (in kml or pdf format) or letters of support from the communities or partners (in pdf format), as attachments to the LOI. However, the Letter of Inquiry itself will be the only document used for analysis, judgment and selection of small and large grant projects. For large grant projects, a full proposal will then be requested from successful applicants.

3.5 Will CEPF cover core costs?

Yes. CEPF can cover core costs, such as salaries, rent, and maintenance. These costs, however, must support a specific grant proposal and within that proposal, a specific output. Core costs are inevitable in achieving conservation outcomes, but they must be merited, budgeted, and reported on appropriately.

3.6 Does CEPF require matching funds?

No. CEPF does not require counterpart for project submission. Applicants are free to include or not matching funds on project budget, according to the specific characteristics of each project.

4 Selection Process

4.1 What are the selection process steps?

The CEPF selection process in the Cerrado consists of the following steps:

Screening of Letters of Inquiry - the first step consists of members of the Regional Implementation Team selecting all applications that have met basic eligibility criteria defined in the Call for Letters of Inquiry. These are: submission before the deadline, use of the appropriate LOI template, location of the project within the eligible areas defined in the call, and focus of the project on themes (Strategic Direction, Investment Priority) mentioned in the call.

Technical review - projects are then reviewed by members of the Regional Implementation Team, the CEPF Grant Director and a group of independent reviewers (Technical Council) who evaluate the Letters of Inquiry using technical criteria (see section 4.3 below). Project propositions receive a technical evaluation from specialists in the areas related to the strategic directions of CEPF. The Technical Council provide a score to each proposition.

Selection Committee – projects which have received a positive evaluation and received a score above the agreed upon threshold are then further evaluated by a committee composed by a small number of representatives of the Technical Council, which meets to discuss and define a short list of projects to be prioritized for selection. In the case of Small Projects (up to US \$ 50,000), this is the final step of the selection process.

Final selection – for Large Project applications (over US \$ 50,000), the CEPF Grant Director and the Regional Implementation Team then discuss and agree upon the final list of projects shortlisted by the Selection Committee. Successful project applicants are then invited to submit a full proposal.

4.2 Why might a proposition be rejected?

Project proposition may be rejected because the Letter of Inquiry was submitted after the deadline indicated in the Call for Letters of Inquiry or did not follow the template provided. Other reasons may be that funding for the appropriate strategic direction in the ecosystem profile may already be allocated or the activities may duplicate efforts already supported. In other cases, the proposed project may fall outside geographic or thematic funding priorities. In some cases, the project may be too ambitious for the requested time frame or beyond the demonstrated expertise of the applicant. Sometimes a proposal includes activities that CEPF cannot support, such as relocation of people or the purchase of land. Whatever the reasons, CEPF will communicate these directly to the applicant.

4.3 What are the selection criteria for projects?

CEPF calls can be directed to strategic directions or specific species. Therefore, it is important to read carefully the call for Letters of Inquiry to make sure that the project is eligible for it. There are three general criteria for evaluating projects submitted:

1. **Structure of the project approach:** a good project structure often indicates that the candidate has invested time in designing the proposition and has thought more about the project and how to achieve its objectives;
2. **Logical Framework objectives:** the chances of having an approved project increase if the project contributes to the CEPF Logical Framework defined for the hotspot. It is vital to be aware of the Logical Framework and the CEPF intermediate targets. After all, the project must contribute to the accomplishment of CEPF goals in the hotspot and that defined targets will be met by the sum of the selected projects;

3. **Partnerships:** it is a common understanding that the Cerrado will not be protected just with CEPF funds in isolation. Therefore, proposals that promote dialogue among stakeholders, and collaboration between partners and projects working in the same region have one of the key elements for the success of project propositions. It is necessary to point out that each project brings an input missing in the other project with which a collaboration is thought (being a project funded by CEPF or another donor), expands its area of activity, or even finances something for which the partnering project still does not have financing sources, for example. It is also key to highlight in the project description that no overlap between projects will take place.

Additional technical selection criteria often apply. These are focused on:

- To what degree does the project engage and strengthen local civil society in conservation efforts, in line with CEPF's mission?
- To what degree are the programmatic capacity and experience of the applicant organization(s) consistent with the scale and complexities of the project?
- How likely are the results of the project to be sustained and/or replicated?
- Is the budget reasonable given the scale and likely cost of the work?
- To what degree the proposal is linked to protected areas, RPPNs, concessions, reserves...?
- To what degree the proposal is linked to indigenous people, quilombolas or traditional communities in the Cerrado?
- To what degree the proposal considers gender and youth issues?
- To what degree the proposal refers to specific public policies of the Cerrado?
- To what degree the proposal refers to private sector practices of the Cerrado?

4.4 How is the result of the selection process communicated?

The proponents who had their projects approved receive individual letters, informing about the final result and providing details on the contracting procedures (for small grant) and on the full proposal stage (for large grants). All proponents who have not had their projects approved also receive specific letters with details on the reasons for not being selected.

When the final decision is made and all applicants have been informed, the Regional Implementation Team releases the official list of selected projects on the CEPF Cerrado [website](#).

4.5 How long does the selection process take?

For large grant applications, the selection process can take up to ten months after the deadline for submission of the Letter of Inquiry. Therefore, selected projects should expect to begin project implementation ten months after the deadline for Letters of Inquiry submission.

For small grant applications, the selection process can take up to six months.

5 Grant Management

5.1 How are the funds disbursed to grantees?

CEPF grant agreements describe the terms of reference, payment schedules, and disbursements procedures for each grant. Grant payments are made based on approved financial reports and projected cash needs specific to the project supported.

5.2 What are the reporting requirements for CEPF?

All grantees must submit regular programmatic and financial reports in a specific format. The frequency of programmatic reporting required is specified in each grant agreement. The format has been designed to be a useful program management tool. The programmatic reporting relates to demonstrating progress with respect to the performance indicators in the project design. The financial reporting is based on the approved budget.

5.3 What should I do if I need help?

If there are doubts about the calls for Letters of Inquiry, the selection process or further assistance required on filling in the application forms, the proponent can receive direct support from the Regional Implementation Team of CEPF Cerrado (RIT), at cepfcerrado@iieb.org.br or from CEPF Secretariat staff, at cepfcerrado@conservation.org.

6 About CEPF

6.1 What is the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)?

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a global program that provides grants to nongovernmental organizations and other private sector partners to protect critical ecosystems in the world's biodiversity hotspots.

6.2 How does CEPF work?

CEPF provides grants and technical support to nongovernmental and private sector organizations so they can conserve some of the most biologically diverse yet threatened ecosystems — the world's biodiversity hotspots. The investments are even more meaningful because these regions are home to millions of people who are impoverished and highly dependent on natural resources.

6.3 Who contributes to the fund?

CEPF is a joint program of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. CEPF also has a number of regional donors.

6.4 When was CEPF created?

CEPF was launched in August 2000. CEPF grants first became available in 2001.

6.5 Why was the partnership created?

The partners recognize that the urgency and complexity of today's threats to biodiversity require strategic alliances and the elimination of duplicate efforts. A fundamental goal is to engage nongovernmental partners in biodiversity conservation.

6.6 What makes CEPF different?

Several factors distinguish CEPF from traditional investment programs.

Our grants:

- Target hotspots in developing countries and transitional countries.
- Are guided by regional investment strategies—ecosystem profiles—developed with local stakeholders.
- Go directly to civil society groups to build this vital constituency for conservation alongside governmental partners. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to implement the conservation strategy developed in each ecosystem profile.
- Help governments meet targets related to the U.N.'s Convention on Biological Diversity, Framework Convention on Climate Change, and Sustainable Development Goals.
- Create working alliances among diverse groups, combining unique capacities and eliminating duplication of efforts.
- Achieve results through an ever-expanding network of partners working together toward shared goals.

6.7 How is CEPF governed?

A council of senior representatives from each partner institution governs the Fund. The Donor Council approves priority areas and strategies for investment and provides strategic guidance on other operational aspects. The Council also provides a forum through which the partners can coordinate and leverage their investment.

Donor Council

Chairperson:

- Julia Marton-Lefèvre
Edward P. Bass Distinguished Visiting Environmental Scholar, Yale University

Donor Council Members:

- Laurence Breton-Moyet
Directrice, Département Développement Durable
[L'Agence Française de Développement](#)
- Julia Bucknall
Acting Senior Director, Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice
[The World Bank](#)

- Daniel Calleja Crespo
Director General for Environment
[European Commission](#)
- Mitsutoshi Kajikawa
Director of Development Issues
Ministry of Finance – International Bureau
[Government of Japan](#)
- Naoko Ishii
Chairperson and CEO
[The Global Environment Facility](#)
- Jennifer Morris
Chief Operation Officer
[Conservation International](#)
- Roberto Ridolfi
Deputy Director-General
Policy and Thematic Coordination (Dir A, B & C)
Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
[European Commission](#)
- Jørgen Thomsen, on behalf of the President
Director, Conservation and Sustainable Development Program Area
[John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation](#)

6.8 How is CEPF administered?

As one of the founding members, Conservation International (CI) administers and executes the global program through a CEPF Secretariat. This includes hosting the CEPF Secretariat, employing Secretariat staff, and ensuring that all funds are managed with due diligence and efficiency on behalf of the partnership. The CEPF Secretariat is responsible for strategic and financial management, oversight, and reporting for the program

7 Regional Implementation Teams (RITs)

7.1 What is the role of Regional Implementation Teams?

Nongovernmental organizations selected to function as Regional Implementation Teams provide strategic leadership for the program in each hotspot approved for investment. Their objective is to convert the plans in the CEPF ecosystem profiles into cohesive portfolios of grants that exceed in impact the sum of their parts. They have primary responsibility for building a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and political boundaries toward achieving the shared conservation goals described in the profiles.

The role of these Regional Implementation Teams further strengthens and expands the Coordination Unit model pioneered by CEPF during its first six years.

7.2 Who is the Regional Implementation Team for the CEPF Cerrado Hotspot?

In April 2016, the International Institute of Education of Brazil ([IEB](#)) was selected as the CEPF Regional Implementation Team for the Cerrado Hotspot. IEB is responsible for the program strategic leadership in the Cerrado for the period of July 2016 to June 2021. Meet the members of RIT Cerrado on the [Equipe CEPF Cerrado](#) section of the website.

8 Where CEPF works

8.1 What are Biodiversity Hotspots?

CEPF invests in various biodiversity *hotspots*, which are the most critically threatened and biologically diverse areas on Earth.

8.2 Are there any available maps showing the CEPF hotspots and areas of interest in the Cerrado?

On the CEPF site, on the [Where We Work](#) page, you will find a map with all the active hotspots on the globe.

For the Cerrado, you will find a detailed map of all the hotspot in [Hotspot Cerrado](#) and [additional maps](#) as *.kml* files to facilitate the location of your project in relation to corridors or key biodiversity areas.

8.3 Where does CEPF support civil society?

There are 36 biodiversity hotspots on Earth. CEPF focuses on hotspots in developing and transitional countries and territories, and strategically targets priority areas for conservation within these hotspots for maximum impact. To date, [CEPF grants have supported civil society in 24 of the 36 biodiversity hotspots](#).

To learn more about where CEPF is currently accepting applications for grants, visit the [Grants](#) page. CEPF supports the conservation of *hotspots* in the following regions:

- Africa & Madagascar;
- Asia-Pacific;
- Europe & Central Asia;
- North and Central America;
- South America.

For more information on where CEPF works in the world, visit www.cepf.net.

8.4 How does CEPF determine which critical ecosystems to invest in?

Three main criteria guide which areas would be recommended to the Donor Council and approved for funding: ecosystems must be within a hotspot, within World Bank Borrowing Member Countries, and within countries that have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity.

9 Regional Strategy Development

9.1 How does CEPF determine its focus and investment strategy within a particular hotspot?

CEPF uses a stakeholder-informed process of developing ecosystem profiles to identify its niche and investment strategy for each region approved for investment. The profile reflects a rapid assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and couples this with an inventory of investment taking place within the region and other key factors to identify how CEPF can provide the greatest incremental value. Ultimately, the profile explains and guides CEPF investment in the region.

9.2 What elements are present in each ecosystem profile?

CEPF donor partners agreed that certain specific information requirements should be present in all ecosystem profiles. Each profile follows a standard format that includes:

- Introduction;
- Background;
- Biological importance of the Hotspot;
- Ecosystem Services in the Hotspot;
- Conservation Outcomes;
- Civil Society Social, Economic and Political Context;
- Threats to Biodiversity in the Hotspot;
- Climate Change Assessment;
- Assessment of Current Conservation Investments;
- CEPF Niche for Investment;
- CEPF Investment Strategy and Programmatic Focus;
- Sustainability;
- Conclusion;
- Logical Framework.

9.3 What is the process to develop an ecosystem profile?

CEPF coordinates a process to gather data, consult local stakeholders, and create the profile. This process includes securing up-to-date information on current activities, threats and opportunities affecting biodiversity conservation in a region, and current levels of investment. It also includes consulting many key stakeholders with expertise in biological, economic, and political arenas.

9.4 Who contributes or has input into the ecosystem profile?

Each ecosystem profile is based on a comprehensive research and consultation process that includes input from diverse stakeholders to create a shared strategy from the outset. Technical review teams and regional representatives from CEPF donor partner institutions also provide input.

9.5 Who approves the ecosystem profile?

The CEPF Donor Council reviews and approves each profile. The Donor Council approves funding for each profile in the form of a block ecosystem grant to be managed by CEPF, based on the final approved profile.

9.6 Which ecosystem profiles have been approved so far?

CEPF Donor Council has revised and approved 24 ecosystem profiles up to this date:

1. Atlantic Forest (Brasil);
2. Caribbean Islands;
3. Cape Floristic Region;
4. Caucasus;
5. Cerrado;
6. Eastern Arc & Coastal Forests;
7. Eastern Afrotropical;
8. East Melanesian Islands;
9. Guinean Forests of West Africa;
10. Indo-Burma (Região da Indochina);
11. Madagascar & Indian Ocean Islands;
12. Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany;
13. Mediterranean Basin;
14. Mesoamérica
15. Mountains of SouthEast China;
16. Mountains of Central Asia;
17. Philippines;
18. Polinésia-Micronésia;
19. Succulent Karoo;
20. Sundaland (Sumatra);
21. Tropical Andes;
22. Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena;
23. Western Ghats;
24. Wallacea.

9.7 How can I obtain a specific ecosystem profile?

The profiles are available in multiple languages in the [Publications](#) section of the CEPF webpage.



The *Ecosystem Profile for the Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot* can also be found, in Portuguese, in the [Hotspot do Cerrado](#) section of the CEPF Cerrado webpage and in English in the Cerrado [Documents](#) page of the CEPF international website.