

**CRITICAL** **ECOSYSTEM**  
PARTNERSHIP FUND

ANNUAL REPORT 2002



A joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank



### **Purpose**

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) aims to dramatically advance conservation of Earth's biologically richest and most threatened areas. A fundamental goal is to ensure that civil society, such as community groups, nongovernmental organizations and private-sector enterprises, is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

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# MORE THAN NATURE FOR NATURE'S SAKE

**By 2015, we could see an important increase in the size of the global economy and a significant reduction in poverty if we act now in a responsible manner. We must create the foundations for a new path of development based on economic growth coupled with environmental and social responsibility. This is the only way to achieve the Millennium Development Goals set by world leaders and to avert a growing risk of severe damage to ecosystems and profound social unrest motivated by the inequalities of today.**

Among the most important actions needed are new coalitions with partners from all sectors at the local, national and global levels. No institution can implement this ambitious program by itself. The era of fragmentation is definitely over.

Partnerships must be encouraged and facilitated, and the constituency for biodiversity conservation dramatically expanded, especially within civil society.

At stake is far more than nature for nature's sake. As wildlife and the forests and entire ecosystems that support it disappear, so do the many ecological services and the wealth they provide for people. The greatest impact is upon the poor in developing countries—the people most dependent on natural resources for food, shelter, medicine, income and employment. Globally, 1.3 billion people live on fragile lands—arid zones, slopes, wetlands and forests—that cannot sustain them. We have to move fast and together to create realistic alternatives for poor people if we are to relieve the growing pressures on the environment.

When Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility and the World Bank launched the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) in late 2000 to better safeguard some of the most fragile

ecosystems, we knew the challenge was immense. Yet while these are some of the most daunting years for global biodiversity, they also present an opportunity to change the course of conservation history to benefit nature and people alike. CEPF is a necessary and complementary union: Private-public partnerships are underused but among the most promising mechanisms to enable change and to leverage additional financial and political commitment.

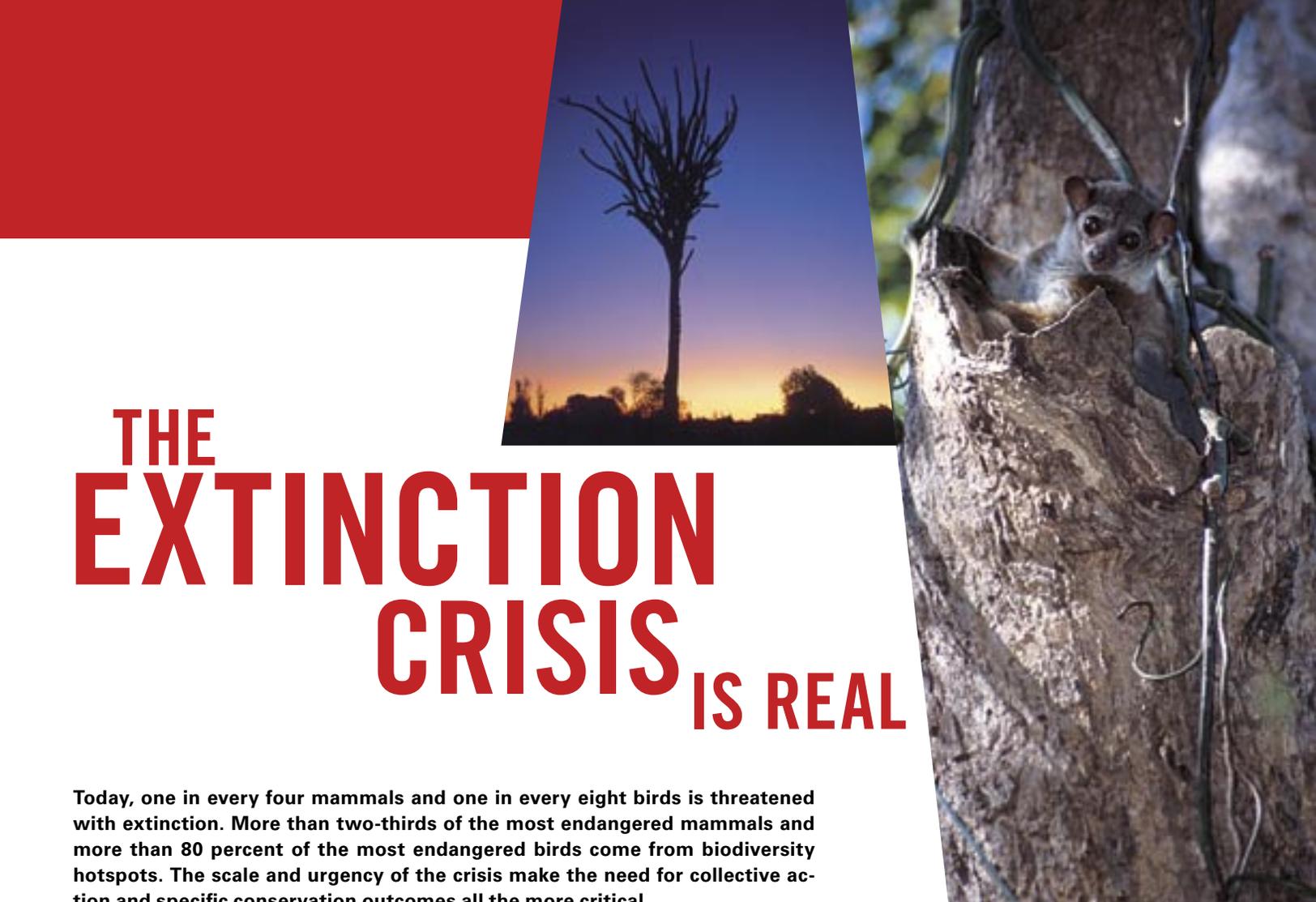
CEPF is developing stronger alliances between civil society groups and government agencies tasked with protecting biodiversity. A rapid response fund, CEPF complements existing funding mechanisms by targeting support directly for civil society participation in conservation efforts. CEPF brings together diverse partners who combine resources and expertise, avoid duplication of effort and strategically implement a common agenda for concrete conservation outcomes in Earth's biodiversity hotspots, the biologically richest yet most threatened areas. Importantly, we focus on the hotspots in developing countries, recognizing that conservation and economic prosperity are linked.

Our commitment and innovation have attracted two new partners: the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

in 2001 and the Government of Japan in 2002. For more than a decade, the MacArthur Foundation has embraced the hotspots strategy to save the planet's most endangered species and habitats. Japan's remarkably rapid and sustained economic recovery has served as inspiration for poor countries in Asia and elsewhere. Today, it is also one of the world's largest providers of development assistance for the environment. In joining the CEPF, these diverse partners have further demonstrated their commitment to the people and wildlife they support. These new commitments are enabling the partnership to expand its scope, scale and reach. In our first 18 months, we have expanded the number of hotspots where we support projects from three to nine. Each of the CEPF partners has pledged to commit \$5 million annually for 5 years to the Fund, leveraging their own contribution fourfold. Today, we stand even more inspired and better positioned to meet the challenge, and results are already evident.

Yet we are just beginning, and the challenges remain immense. Our goal is to further expand the partnership and to strengthen our approach while building on the momentum developed so far. We must also encourage others to follow suit. From governments to civil society to the private sector, joint action is needed on a much larger scale than ever before to ensure healthy ecosystems as essential components of stable and thriving societies.

**James D. Wolfensohn**  
CEPF Donor Council Chairman and  
World Bank President



# THE EXTINCTION CRISIS IS REAL

**Today, one in every four mammals and one in every eight birds is threatened with extinction. More than two-thirds of the most endangered mammals and more than 80 percent of the most endangered birds come from biodiversity hotspots. The scale and urgency of the crisis make the need for collective action and specific conservation outcomes all the more critical.**

CEPF support to community groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and others working to better safeguard the hotspots is not only a commitment for a better future but for results to make it happen. Outcomes, such as habitats protected and extinctions avoided, are the bottom line in conservation. CEPF has made it a priority to identify conservation outcomes focused on conserving the most important species, sites and landscapes in each region where it works and to invest in efforts that will help achieve them.

This report covers the period January 2001–June 2002—the first 18 months during which CEPF provided grants and technical assistance to civil society groups. CEPF committed more than \$11 million to support 64 projects in nine hotspots in Africa, Asia and Latin America. CEPF also secured approval from CEPF Donor Council to expand to a 10th hotspot: the Mountains of Southwest China.

In the Tropical Andes, where forests are still largely intact but under increasing threat, our

support helped lead to the first agreement between Bolivian and Peruvian national park authorities for transboundary collaboration and to the designation of new protected areas in both countries totaling more than 1 million hectares. In Sumatra, CEPF is providing technical support for a WWF-led alliance of dozens of local groups that successfully prompted one of the world's largest pulp and paper producers to ban logging in the rich Tesso Nilo forest. In Madagascar's threatened Daraina region, CEPF backed the Malagasy group Association Fanamby's successful efforts to mobilize local communities to plan and advocate for new protected areas.

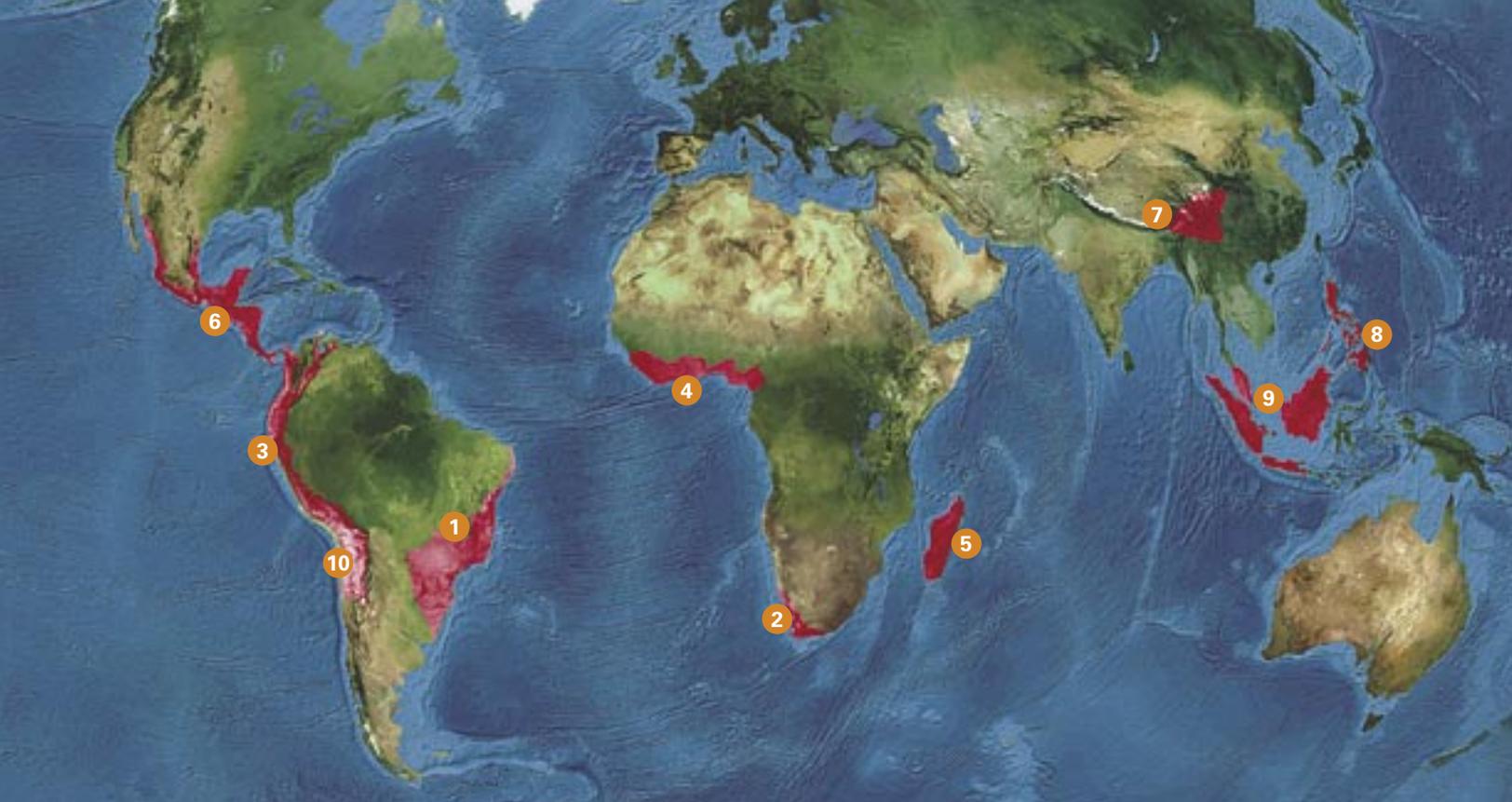
Still, 18 months of operations is far too early to declare success on any front. CEPF also faces practical challenges in developing and monitoring our growing portfolio. In many developing countries where we work, adequately staffed and trained NGOs are few, and the local communities that depend on natural resources often are far removed from decisionmaking and

management of those resources. We must expand our geographic reach and support but, importantly, double our efforts to find and fund effective local partners or build the capacity to enable local groups to become effective partners. Conservation will only be successful in the long term with support and involvement at the local level in a ground-up approach that engages and benefits people from the outset.

Ultimately, our success should and will be measured not by the total dollars invested or number of projects supported but by how well CEPF fulfills its fundamental goal: to engage civil society in creating rapid, sustained change on the conservation frontlines—change vital for the prosperity, health and well-being of future generations.



**Jorgen B. Thomsen**  
CEPF Executive Director and  
Conservation International Senior Vice President



## Hotspots Where CEPF Supports Projects

- |                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Atlantic Forest Region              | 6 Mesoamerica                  |
| 2 Cape Floristic Region               | 7 Mountains of Southwest China |
| 3 Chocó-Darién-Western Ecuador        | 8 Philippines                  |
| 4 Guinean Forests of West Africa      | 9 Sundaland                    |
| 5 Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands | 10 Tropical Andes              |

# THE PARTNERSHIP

**Conservation International (CI)** administers the Fund. CI is a leader in biodiversity conservation worldwide. The organization works in more than 30 countries on four continents to preserve threatened ecosystems. CI believes that the Earth's natural heritage must be maintained if future generations are to thrive spiritually, culturally and economically. CI's mission is to conserve the Earth's living heritage, our global biodiversity, and to demonstrate that human societies are able to live harmoniously with nature. [www.conservation.org](http://www.conservation.org)

The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** is the largest single source of funding for the global environment. GEF brings together 173 member governments, leading development institutions, the scientific com-

munity and a wide spectrum of private-sector and nongovernmental organizations in support of a common global environmental agenda. GEF's mandate is to forge international cooperation and finance actions that link global environmental benefits and sustainable development. Since its creation in 1991, GEF has allocated \$4 billion in grants and leveraged an additional \$12 billion in co-financing to support more than 1,000 projects in over 140 countries. [www.gefweb.org](http://www.gefweb.org)

The **Government of Japan** believes biodiversity conservation is one of the most critical issues facing the world today. Japan is one of the world's largest providers of development assistance for the environment, with its environmental official development assistance (ODA) amounting to 20–30 percent of its total ODA each year. Japan seeks constructive measures and concrete programs to preserve unique ecosystems that provide people with important benefits and, ultimately, help reduce poverty.

The **John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation** is a private, independent grant-making institution dedicated to helping groups and individuals foster lasting improvement in the human condition. The Foundation seeks the development of healthy individuals and effective communities; peace within and among nations; responsible choices about human reproduction; and a global ecosystem capable of supporting healthy human societies. The Foundation makes grants totaling more than \$180 million annually. [www.macfound.org](http://www.macfound.org)

The **World Bank** is the world's largest source of development assistance. The World Bank's mission is to fight poverty for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors. It works in more than 100 developing economies. From 1990 to 2000, the World Bank invested almost \$18 billion in environmental projects. [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)



*"If we do things right, the multiplication of lessons learned and actions by individuals and communities can provide enormous returns for biodiversity conservation on a globally significant scale."*

—Mohamed T. El-Ashry, GEF Chairman and CEO



# FOCUS WHERE IT MATTERS MOST

**The Indonesian island of Sumatra is home to more than 10,000 plant species and is the only place where clouded leopards, elephants, orangutans, rhinoceros and tigers coexist. It is also ground zero for Indonesia's deforestation crisis, where often the only sound in the forest is the buzz of a chain saw. World Bank experts predict that if current deforestation trends continue, Sumatra's lowland forests could be lost by 2005.**

It is here, where it matters most, that CEPF is focusing its investments in the Sundaland biodiversity hotspot. Knowing where—and how—to focus attention is critical. Sundaland is one of Earth's 25 biodiversity hotspots, the biologically richest yet most threatened regions. The region is one of nine hotspots where CEPF provided grants during the period.

Given the vast size of these hotspots and the multitude of threats, however, CEPF sharpened its focus. The partnership built upon or helped determine local consensus on the highest priorities for conservation in these regions. It also determined its own unique niche for maximum impact, developing region-specific strategic directions to guide investments.

The regional strategic directions proved pivotal. As each project approved for CEPF funding must be linked to one of these strategic directions, they have catalyzed partners and grantees to follow the partnership's lead in focusing on priority areas and strategic actions. In this way, CEPF has become a conductor, inspiring and supporting a network of organizations all

helping to implement a larger strategy for concrete conservation outcomes.

In the Tropical Andes hotspot, for example, CEPF helped a multitude of actors focus on a common vision: creation of a 30-million-hectare conservation corridor stretching from the Vilcabamba mountain range in southern Peru to Amboró National Park in central Bolivia. The corridor will connect vital habitats to ensure the survival of the largest possible spectrum of species unique to this region.

As part of the overall strategy, three distinct protected area complexes will be connected. Today, however, private and public lands separate the complexes. The condition of these lands ranges from the pristine to the devastated by destructive gold mining, but when stitched together they could equal one of the biologically richest tapestries of life on Earth. Through multiple efforts during the next 10 years, the area of secure and well-managed national parks and reserves in the corridor is expected to rise from the original 3.4 million hectares to 19.4 million hectares—nearly a sixfold increase.



### **Dramatic Results for Conservation of Sumatra's Lowland Forests**

The Tesso Nilo forest complex in Sumatra's Riau Province is one of the largest remaining areas of the island's fast-disappearing lowland forests. It is believed to harbor the highest levels of lowland forest plant biodiversity known to science and possibly the island's biggest elephant population.

While lowland forests are being felled across the region, one CEPF-supported project has prompted an unprecedented conservation alliance, action and, most importantly, dramatic results in just 6 months during 2002.

CEPF grantee Conservation Management Ltd. is guiding an initiative by WWF-Indonesia to save the forests of Tesso Nilo. It is helping WWF lead an alliance of 26 local NGOs in a shared agenda to stop illegal logging in Tesso Nilo, curtail unsustainable pulp and paper

production and put the entire forest under national protection.

Acting on pressure from the NGOs, one of the world's largest pulp and paper producers instituted a logging moratorium in March 2002 in the proposed Tesso Nilo protected area. In April, the issue then captured world attention when CNN aired a special on human-elephant conflicts caused by forest destruction in Tesso Nilo. In May, the first conviction of a tiger poacher was secured in the area. In June, the Ministry of Forestry endorsed the proposal to protect Tesso Nilo and is now consulting with holders of local logging concessions about the plan.

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*WWF's main goal is to stop, and eventually reverse, the worsening degradation of the planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.*



### CI Harnesses Culture to Tackle Bushmeat Threat in Ghana

In Ghana, where wildlife has declined drastically over the past few decades, CI's Ghana Program embarked on two ambitious projects with CEPF funding to build broad-based support to curtail the trade in wild animals for food that threatens many endangered species. While meat from wild animals provides important protein for rural communities, the scale of consumption is now causing irreversible declines in important animal populations.

One key component of the new projects is exploring the use of culture to secure the commitment and active participation of traditional leaders and their communities. The culture and tradition of many Ghanaian communities are inextricably interwoven with wildlife. Some wild animals are symbols of specific

clans and therefore taboo to hunt, while others are crucial to the celebration of certain festivals. In addition, many Ghanaian chiefs swear an oath to be custodians of the culture of their people—an oath that could prove to be an important foundation to support biodiversity conservation.

"We've found you cannot use threats and you cannot rely only on laws," says Okyeame Ampadu-Agyei, Director of CI-Ghana. "You need to unlock the situation through people's culture."

The projects are among four initiatives being supported by CEPF in Ghana and Liberia to take aim at this critical threat to biodiversity in the Upper Guinean Forest, which is part of the Guinean Forests of West Africa biodiversity hotspot.

### Landmark Deal Protects Bolivian Reserve

In December 2001, logging company Berna Sucesores agreed to give up the last remaining logging concession in the Pílon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory, a vital component of the Vilcabamba-Amoró conservation corridor in southern Peru and Bolivia.

The landmark deal followed lengthy negotiations with CI and the Bolivian Protected Areas Service to protect the 78,000-hectare site. The concession, granted to the company prior to the creation of the reserve in 1992, threatened the biodiversity of the million-acre reserve as well as the livelihood of thousands of indigenous people living in the region. It had led to serious clashes among loggers, local peoples and the government.

The Pílon Lajas area shelters more than 2,500 plant species and threatened wild-



life such as the scarlet macaw, white-lipped peccary and jaguar. It is also home to five indigenous communities and the archeological remnants of ancient civilizations.

To date, CEPF has committed nearly \$3 million to support CI and civil society groups in conservation efforts in the Vilcabamba-Amoró corridor, including the development and implementation of strategies to consolidate Pílon Lajas and other areas.





# ENGAGING CIVIL SOCIETY

**CEPF made significant progress toward its fundamental goal of engaging civil society in biodiversity conservation, committing more than \$11 million in support of 64 conservation projects by community groups, NGOs and private-sector partners.**

Addressing the complexity and urgency of today's threats to biodiversity is an immense challenge. So is the necessary task of multiplying the number of actors—the troops on the ground—who can make a difference. Often overlooked and seriously underfunded, civil society groups are among the best placed to create innovative, cost-effective projects from the ground up and to engender the community support that leads to lasting results.

The partnership provides assistance to enable these groups to become effective strategic partners in the business of biodiversity conservation in a way that complements traditional funding for government agencies.

Focusing on civil society is not only innovative; it is a moral imperative. The CEPF approach enables local people in developing nations to create and implement projects for a healthy environment and to economically prosper.



## Association Fanamby Enhances Community Ownership of Natural Resources

Association Fanamby is a rising star in Madagascar as an NGO that has demonstrated the ability to undertake effective, collaborative initiatives at high levels and within communities. Among the beneficiaries is the endangered golden-crowned sifaka, one of the three most endangered lemurs in Madagascar.

Fanamby is the Malagasy word for “challenge”—an apt description for this organization whose secretary general says a first critical step to successful conservation is building capacity and consensus on the ground.

“Civil society and partnerships are important because when the Fanamby project and financing from outside are no longer available, civil society and local community partnerships will be the sustaining force behind continued conservation efforts,” says Serge Rajaobelina, Association Fanamby Secretary General. As part of a major initiative supported by a CEPF grant, Association Fanamby is working with four rural communities in the Daraina region of northeast Madagascar to design and ultimately

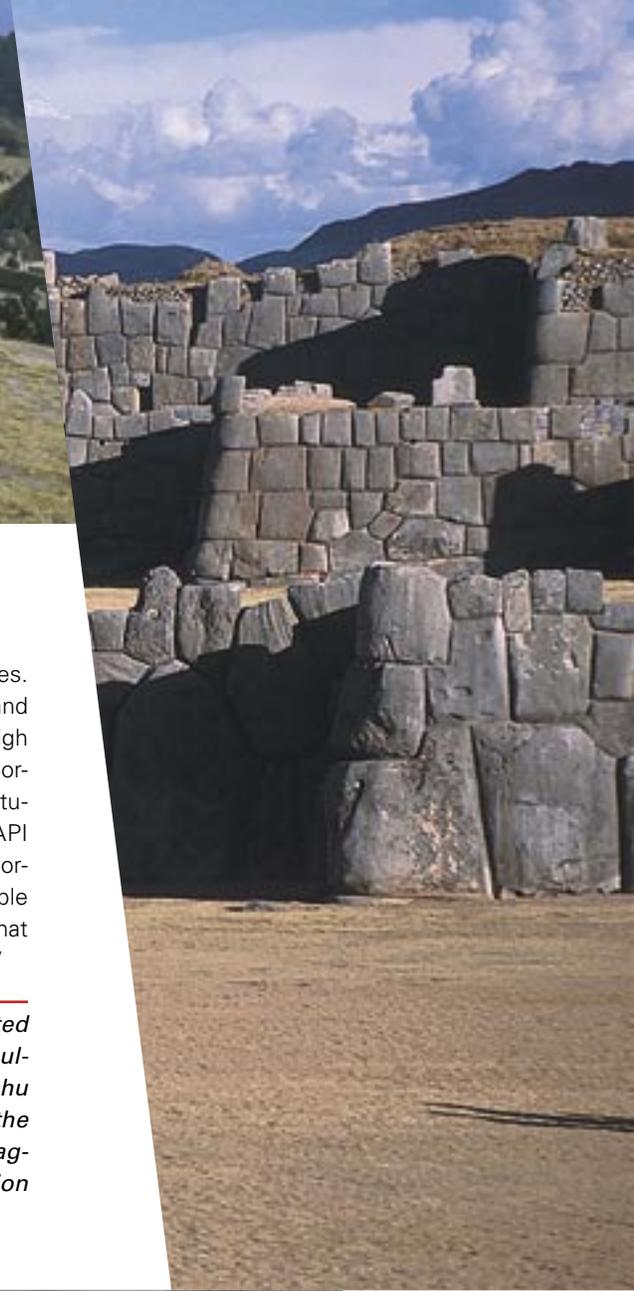
implement local natural resource management plans. The area is the only location where the golden-crowned sifaka is found. The project aims to create a protected areas system while enhancing local expertise and ownership for biodiversity conservation.

The association is undertaking multiple activities that integrate development, research, training and outreach. It completed a community development plan in Ampondrana, a community just south of the Daraina region, for training the four communities in Daraina. The association then completed its first plan in Daraina, together with the Nosy Be community. The development of these plans included training to build capacity of local and regional authorities and the communities in natural resource management.

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***Association Fanamby aims to conserve nonprotected priority ecosystems and reinforce communities’ and local and regional authorities’ capacity to manage their natural resources.***





### **Instituto Machu Picchu Targets Public to Improve Sanctuary Management**

Instituto Machu Picchu (IMAPI) began a public awareness campaign about the need for improved management of the Machu Picchu Sanctuary in the Vilcabamba-Amboró conservation corridor of the Tropical Andes hotspot. Visited by up to 500,000 people each year, the sanctuary in Peru includes an amazing urban creation of the Incas. The natural setting on the eastern slope of the Andes encompasses the upper Amazon Basin with its rich diversity of species. It also faces significant threats, including a lack of plans to mitigate the impact of tourism, settlement expansion and illegal hunting. The CEPF-supported campaign includes a documentary, media kits, a newsletter and Web site and workshops with local authorities, the

tourism industry and rural communities. "Machu Picchu is a World Heritage site and a national protected area but there is a high impact to address, as well as a great opportunity to create awareness that the sanctuary is part of a larger corridor," says IMAPI President Alfredo Ferreyros. "It is an important place where you can get a lot of people involved in getting the message across that we need to act in a responsible manner."

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*Instituto Machu Picchu is dedicated to the conservation of natural and cultural resources in the Machu Picchu Sanctuary and region. IMAPI's goal is the sustainable development of tourism, agriculture, cottage industries, education and scientific research projects.*





### **BirdLife Project Builds Capacity for Conservation in West Africa**

BirdLife International embarked on a bold initiative to build local capacity for long-term conservation efforts in five West African countries and thereby address one of the most serious obstacles to conservation in the Upper Guinean Forest: limited civil society capacity for action.

The initiative includes a training and investment strategy to enhance the capacity of the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone and the Ghana Wildlife Society—two existing, independent BirdLife partner organizations in the region—and to build the capacity for successful conservation efforts within Guinée Ecologie in Guinea, the Society for the Conservation of Nature in Liberia and a local group yet to be selected in Côte d’Ivoire.

BirdLife, a global alliance of national organizations in 105 countries, has developed a rigorous and tested process for developing the capacity of national

NGOs. It also has identified 87 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) as priority bird and biodiversity conservation sites for targeted conservation activities in the Upper Guinean Forest, the CEPF’s focus in the Guinean Forests of West Africa hotspot.

BirdLife International, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (BirdLife in the UK) and the BirdLife partner NGOs in Ghana and Sierra Leone are contributing \$244,000 in funds and resources for the project. Key elements of the initiative include establishing site-based conservation programs in at least two IBAs in Ghana and Sierra Leone and developing national IBA databases and inventories in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea and Liberia.

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*The BirdLife International Partnership strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people toward sustainability in the use of natural resources.*

### **Fund Practices Personal Approach to Project Design**

CEPF staff members spend extensive time introducing CEPF to civil society organizations and helping refine potential project designs—a hands-on approach that builds capacity as part of the process. In Colombia and Ecuador, CEPF held four workshops to raise awareness about its new strategy to provide funding to civil society groups working to help protect the Chocó-Manabi conservation corridor. More than 180 people representing 110 organizations attended the meetings. CEPF staff also met with participants individually to further detail the

partnership’s approach in the corridor and to explore possible project ideas. In South Africa, CEPF staff carried out a comprehensive project design training session with approximately 40 participants representing more than 20 local organizations. Similar workshops and training sessions have been held in Brazil, Indonesia, Mesoamerica and the Philippines, where CEPF staff not only held sessions in the capital cities but also traveled to the focal areas in the field to meet with local groups.







# ALLIANCES FOR CONSERVATION

**The complexity and magnitude of today's challenges to biodiversity conservation require not only a common focus but also cooperation among many different sectors to make the best use of resources and expertise. CEPF remained committed to a collaborative approach within the partnership as well as on the ground, making it a priority to emphasize local participation and partnerships from planning to implementation.**

In developing strategies prior to investment, CEPF strived to engage all stakeholders within a hotspot who could contribute to the best possible solutions for biodiversity conservation. To gain this level of collaboration and develop comprehensive approaches, CEPF sought out and engaged new partners—from private companies to local indigenous groups—throughout the process. For example, in the Mesoamerica hotspot, one of seven new areas for CEPF investment beginning in 2002, consultations were undertaken with more than 40 experts and conservation leaders to gauge priorities, seek advice and ultimately build a platform for future collective action.

The partnership approach became a key component for many successful grant applications, underscoring how close collaboration and allies are integral to long-term success. The result has been numerous strategic alliances among diverse groups, combining unique capacities and eliminating duplication of efforts for a comprehensive, coordinated approach to conservation challenges. Ultimately, these allies will accomplish far more than previously possible, changing the dynamics of conservation in some of the most fragile yet important ecosystems in the world.

## Alliance Supports Monitoring of Illegal Elephant Killings

Implementation of a long-term system for monitoring the illegal killing of elephants is costly but critical to help determine trends and causes in changing elephant populations. In Africa, such an unprecedented system is being put in place with the support of a growing alliance, including the European Commission; the Belgian, Japanese and U.S. governments; IUCN-the World Conservation Union; the Wildlife Conservation Society; WWF and CEPF. Population surveys at more than 15 sites and routine monitoring have taken place during the past year. Ultimately, the Long-term System for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) project will target select sites in 29 countries in

Africa and 11 in Asia. It will generate substantial data on elephants and other species that rely on the same habitat, increase cross-border collaboration and build the capacity of local field staff to ensure monitoring is an essential part of their daily business. Building institutional capacity to effectively manage illegal killing of elephants is an integral part of the project. In West Africa, for example, patrols and the resources to carry them out vary greatly from site to site. CEPF is helping finance the project in this region, where 90 percent of elephant habitat was lost during the last century and remaining elephant populations are small and isolated.



## Fundación CR-USA Pledges \$100,000 Match

Targeted CEPF support to alliances in southern Mesoamerica enabled the Osa Alliance of civil society groups, national and international organizations and government agencies to finalize an integral action plan and attract new funding to help preserve biodiversity in the Osa Peninsula of Costa Rica. The new pledge of \$100,000 came from Fundación CR-USA, an Osa Alliance member and initiative of the U.S. and Costa Rican governments. The foundation pledge came as a direct result of CEPF's strategy to provide \$5.5 million in southern Mesoamerica over 5 years beginning in 2002, with a focus on three priority areas including the Osa Peninsula. The CEPF strategy for this region, part of the Mesoamerica hotspot, includes strengthening key conservation alliances and networks, which can play a vital role in conservation efforts but often need extra support.



### **Team Pioneers Coalition-led Approach to Conservation**

A pioneering team of more than 30 individuals from 15 institutions in Namibia and South Africa are working together to establish a common vision and strategy among diverse stakeholders for conservation of the Succulent Karoo hotspot.

The project team gathered biodiversity and land-use data for the entire region, which stretches more than 100,000 square kilometers across South Africa and Namibia. More than 60 scientific experts and 300 individuals representing communal land authorities, commercial farmers, mining companies, tourism interests, local government and conservation authorities helped map the current distribution of their land use and where they expect it would be by the year 2010—vital information that helped determine conservation priority areas. This model of innovation incorporated awareness-

raising, training and partnerships as part of the process to develop an overarching plan and ultimately contribute to its effective implementation.

The project team, facilitated by CI as part of CEPF preparations to expand to the hotspot, included special advisors and four coordinating organizations: the Botanical Society of South Africa, Eco-Africa, the Institute for Plant Conservation and the National Botanical Institute. It also included 10 conservation champions, well-connected and respected individuals with biodiversity or social development expertise who raised awareness about the process and gathered vital information within their own communities. One emerging result is a new viewpoint that conservation does not prevent land use but rather is a type of land use that will promote and sustain long-term development.



# TAKING STOCK FOR THE FUTURE

**As the period closed, civil society groups were undertaking projects with CEPF support in nine hotspots, with each project being a building block toward a larger outcome. Preparations were also under way to expand into two additional hotspots: the Mountains of Southwest China in 2002 and the Succulent Karoo in southern Africa in 2003.**

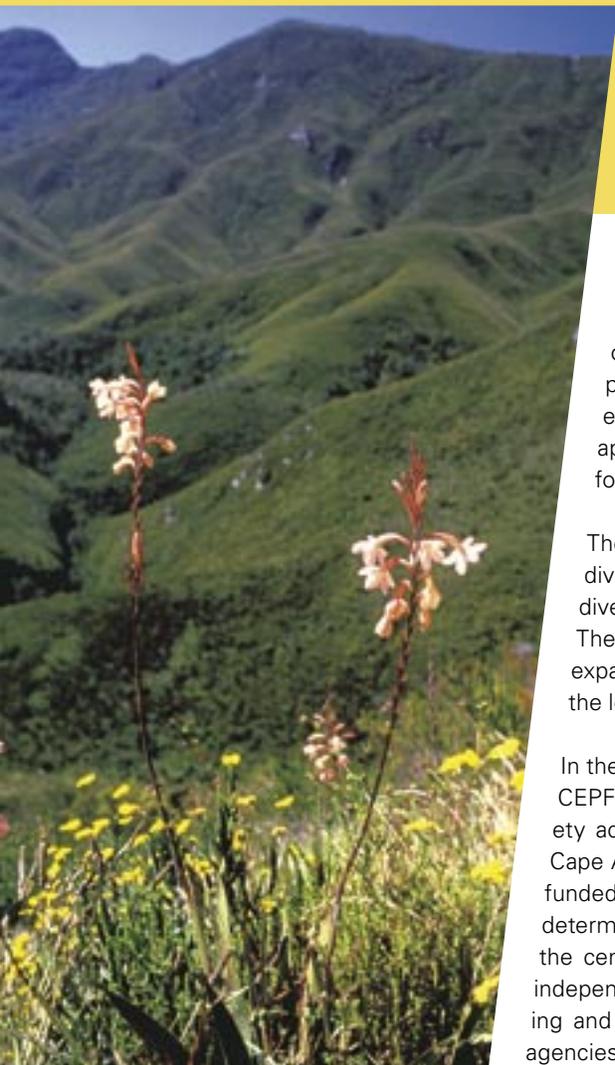
In its first 18 months, CEPF has helped lay a solid foundation to better safeguard biodiversity hotspots. The joining of forces and supply of resources were critical first steps. The coming together of our global institutions and civil societies on common agendas is dramatic—and necessary—progress. Results to benefit both people and nature are already evident.

Yet, considering the magnitude of the challenge, what will be needed, ultimately, is far greater impact and impact that lasts.

As the partnership moves forward with further expansion within the existing hotspots and into new ones, it will remain focused on meeting the challenge but, importantly, hone the enormous opportunity that CEPF presents. In parts of the world

facing burgeoning human populations and increasing poverty, how can CEPF best attract and support sound civil society projects to advance conservation?

In the coming months, CEPF will further streamline its grant application processes and extend its reach on the ground to ensure it engages with grassroots organizations and communities that may not otherwise have support. The partnership will also step up monitoring and strengthen efforts to share the wealth of knowledge and lessons learned among its diverse grantees and across geographic boundaries. Sharing this knowledge will further catalyze and enable civil society groups to put their passionate commitment into action and, ultimately, turn their hopes for a better future into reality.



### Local Coordination Key to Expansion

Key to success is ensuring that the right organizations are involved in the right projects from the outset. As part of its expansion in 2002, CEPF launched a new approach to coordinate and expand its portfolio from the ground.

The approach centers on engaging local individuals and organizations as coordinators in diverse ways tailored to the specific region. These coordinators help lay the groundwork, expand the reach and exponentially increase the level of local engagement and support.

In the Cape Floristic Region in South Africa, the CEPF strategy focuses on catalyzing civil society action on the most urgent priorities in the Cape Action Plan for the Environment (C.A.P.E.) funded by GEF and the World Bank. Here, CEPF determined coordination would best come from the center: the C.A.P.E. Coordination Unit. This independent unit is responsible for coordinating and engaging C.A.P.E.'s many implementing agencies, donors and stakeholders. It also began

coordinating CEPF implementation in May as part of a special 5-year grant. A bold and innovative program, C.A.P.E. has leveraged collaboration at an unprecedented level and will broaden its impact with CEPF support.

In Brazil's Atlantic Forest, exploration of how best to coordinate pointed to local organizations themselves. As the period closed, grant agreements were being developed with five local groups—CI Brasil, Fundação Biodiversitas, Fundação Mico Leão Dourado, Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia and SOS Mata Atlântica—to coordinate vital aspects of the CEPF strategy in the region. These include small grants programs to build capacity among local NGOs, programs to support the creation of private reserves and focus efforts on protecting critically endangered species throughout the Atlantic Forest Region hotspot and a locally based strategic coordination mechanism.

### New Investment Will Add Biodiversity to China's Agenda

The government of China already spends billions of dollars a year on enforcing a logging ban, establishing protected areas and re-greening degraded forests. So how can CEPF's planned \$6.5 million investment in biodiversity conservation in the country make its mark? The answer is at the crux of the newly approved strategy for the Mountains of Southwest China hotspot, which stretches from southeast Tibet through western Sichuan and into central and northern Yunnan.

CEPF will add value in Southwest China by adding biodiversity to China's already huge conservation investments. This means that CEPF will invest its relatively modest sums in building the capacity of Chinese conservation leaders to influence and strengthen existing efforts and identify

new opportunities. In essence, CEPF funding will help conservationists in China find biodiversity-friendly alternatives for communities left without livelihoods because of the logging ban; build capacity for protected-area staff to actually protect forests and resident species; and ensure that a proper mix of tree species is planted to restore lost forests rather than just a single, non-native species.

In the Yunnan Province, for example, a new road is about to open pristine forests to "ecotourism" promoted by the government as a means of economic development. This plan, however, could severely impact the habitat of the rare snub-nosed monkey. A CEPF-sponsored project could assist in implementing an environmentally sound yet lucrative management plan that would enhance survival of the monkeys and forests, as well as bring prosperity to local communities.





# PROJECTS SUPPORTED

January 2001–June 2002

## ATLANTIC FOREST REGION HOTSPOT BRAZIL

*STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: Stimulate landscape management initiatives led by civil society in the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors*

### Coordination of CEPF in the Atlantic Forest, Brazil-Preparation

Develop a management strategy plan to most effectively and transparently implement the CEPF strategic objectives for the Atlantic Forest in Brazil. Coordinate with local and international partners in the region.

**Funding:** \$56,500

**Grant Term:** 5/02–7/02

**Grantee:** CI-Brazil Program

**Partners:** Fundação Biodiversitas, Fundação Mico Leão Dourado, Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia, SOS Mata Atlântica

## CAPE FLORISTIC REGION HOTSPOT

*STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3: Support civil society efforts to create an institutional environment that enables effective conservation action*

### Cape Coordination Unit

Ensure maximum complementary effort, technical support, effectiveness and efficiency of CEPF implementation among partner organizations.

**Funding:** \$582,883

**Grant Term:** 5/02–4/07

**Grantee:** National Botanical Institute

**Partner:** C.A.P.E. Implementation Committee (comprised of government agency, municipality, NGO and university representatives)

## CHOCÓ-DARIÉN-WESTERN ECUADOR HOTSPOT CHOCÓ-MANABI CONSERVATION CORRIDOR

*STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: Establish/strengthen local and regional mechanisms to foster corridor-level conservation*

### Preparing NGOs in Colombia and Ecuador for the Application Process in the Chocó-Manabi Conservation Corridor

Conduct a series of workshops in Colombia and Ecuador to provide guidance to potential grantees on the CEPF application process and investment strategy for the Chocó-Manabi corridor.

**Funding:** \$62,427

**Grant Term:** 3/02–6/02

**Grantee:** CI-Andes Program

## GUINEAN FORESTS OF WEST AFRICA HOTSPOT UPPER GUINEAN FOREST

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: Strengthen institutional capacities for conservation

#### Building Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation in West Africa

Conduct capacity building with partner organizations in Ghana and Sierra Leone to improve capacity for biodiversity conservation and the development of conservation programs with national organizations in Côte D'Ivoire, Guinea and Liberia.

**Funding:** \$655,312

**Grant Term:** 1/02–12/04

**Grantee:** BirdLife International

**Partners:** Conservation Society of Sierra Leone, Ghana Wildlife Society, Guinée Ecologie, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia, a local group yet to be selected in Côte d'Ivoire.

#### Conservation of Biodiversity in Marahoué National Park, Côte d'Ivoire

Establish park management systems to conserve biological diversity, ecological processes and productivity of the park.

**Funding:** \$360,787

**Grant Term:** 3/01–5/02

**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program

**Partner:** Government of Côte d'Ivoire (Directorate of Nature Protection)

#### Development of a National Biodiversity Strategy for Ghana

Update the 1997 national biodiversity strategy to incorporate all the major initiatives that affect biodiversity conservation in the country. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in the Ghana Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology is also providing funding.

**Funding:** \$11,865

**Grant Term:** 11/01–8/02

**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program

**Partner:** Government of Ghana

#### Ensuring Sustainable Funding for Conservation: An Analysis of Existing and Potential Conservation Finance Mechanisms for West Africa

Assess and recommend finance mechanisms for conservation in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, conduct workshop with stakeholders and facilitate implementation.

**Funding:** \$71,284

**Grant Term:** 1/01–6/02

**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program

#### Forest Conservation at Mont Péko, Côte d'Ivoire

Conserve forests in the Péko-Nimba Highlands by building capacity in Mont Péko, training individuals and promoting interests with managers of other protected areas.

**Funding:** \$98,454

**Grant Term:** 6/01–5/02

**Grantee:** BirdLife International

**Partners:** Mont Péko National Park Management Unit and Government of Côte d'Ivoire (Directorate of Nature Protection, National Rural Development Agency)

#### Habitat Assessment, Ichthyological Inventory and Management Recommendations for High-priority Coastal Mangrove Zone and Fouta Djallon of Guinea

Conduct inventory of fishes in the Fouta Djallon and coastal mangrove zone, including creating georeference and analysis through maps, databases and tissue samples. Provide technical assistance and equipment to local institutions to ensure sustainability of the project.

**Funding:** \$132,818

**Grant Term:** 1/02–6/04

**Grantee:** Museum of Natural History, University of Louisiana at Monroe

**Partners:** Centre National de Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura, University of Kankan, University of Labe

#### Liberia Forest Reassessment

Create a geographic information system database for Liberia's forests, train Liberian and international staff to interpret satellite images and create management plans for priority areas.

**Funding:** \$200,852

**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03

**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program

**Partners:** Fauna & Flora International, Government of Liberia (Forest Development Authority), Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia

#### Strengthening Legal Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation and Management in Liberia

Co-finance a Liberian environmental lawyer to pursue a graduate program in environmental law at Tulane University.

**Funding:** \$11,215

**Grant Term:** 8/01–8/02

**Grantee:** Green Advocates (The Association of Environmental Lawyers of Liberia)

#### Strengthening the Role of Universities in Biodiversity Conservation in West Africa: An Analysis of Opportunities

Conduct an assessment of barriers that limit the involvement of academic institutions in conservation in Ghana, and then develop and implement projects to strengthen the role of these institutions and build widespread support.

**Funding:** \$64,354

**Grant Term:** 1/01–6/02

**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program

**Partners:** West African academic institutions

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3: Develop conservation corridors

#### Conservation Connections: Developing a Conservation Corridor for the Nimba Highlands and Sapo-Tai Complex in Western Côte d'Ivoire, Southeast Liberia and Eastern Guinea

Create two biodiversity conservation corridors by establishing an office in Abidjan, developing and implementing a fundraising strategy and forming a committee to guide project development.

**Funding:** \$317,670

**Grant Term:** 1/01–6/02

**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program

**Partners:** NGOs, governments, donors throughout the region

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**Development of a Strategic Plan for the Establishment of International Corridors for Elephant Migration in West Africa**

Develop a plan for the management and protection of African elephant migration corridors across the countries of West Africa, via a subregional workshop. The workshop will also determine next steps for implementation of the strategic plan.

**Funding:** \$46,432  
**Grant Term:** 6/02–2/03  
**Grantee:** IUCN-The World Conservation Union  
**Partners:** IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group members, 13 West African governments

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**Intensification of Liberia Forest Reassessment Project to Create New Conservation Areas in Liberia**

Complement and intensify the existing Liberia Forest Reassessment Project through additional surveys and new protected area proposals.

**Funding:** \$106,067  
**Grant Term:** 5/02–10/02  
**Grantee:** Fauna & Flora International  
**Partners:** CI, Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia

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**Liberia: Laying the Foundation for the Creation of a Network of New Protected Areas in Liberia**

Form an alliance for conservation in Liberia, develop a strategy and implementation plan for the CI–Government of Liberia agreement on protected areas and establish a protected area coordinating office in Monrovia.

**Funding:** \$100,784  
**Grant Term:** 2/02–6/02  
**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program  
**Partners:** Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia, WWF, Fauna & Flora International, Philadelphia Zoo, Government of Liberia (Forest Development Authority)

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**Long-term System for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE)**

Coordinate and interpret data on the levels and trends in illegal killing of elephants to assist decisionmakers. The European Union and the governments of Belgium, Japan and the United States are also supporting this project.

**Funding:** \$343,520  
**Grant Term:** 2/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** IUCN-The World Conservation Union  
**Partners:** West Africa government wildlife departments and units charged with management of selected sites and protected areas

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**West Africa Conservation Priority-setting Products and Dissemination**

In follow-up to the West Africa Conservation Priority Setting Workshop held in 1999, publish and widely distribute a French translation of the workshop report and a CD-ROM database, and create an interactive Web site.

**Funding:** \$78,145  
**Grant Term:** 10/01–6/02  
**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program  
**Partners:** NGOs, governments, donors throughout the region

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**STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4: Collaborative public awareness, education and community outreach programs****Awareness Campaign on the Bushmeat Trade in Ghana**

Develop and implement a public awareness campaign in Ghana. Generate public debate on the bushmeat crisis and encourage journalists to write about the issue. This project includes development of a monitoring system.

**Funding:** \$97,186  
**Grant Term:** 10/01–3/03  
**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program  
**Partners:** Government of Ghana (Wildlife Division), traditional authorities

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**Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy People: Linkages Between Biodiversity, Ecosystem Health and Human Health**

Cover travel and full participation costs for individuals from biodiversity hotspots where the CEPF works to attend the Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy People conference.

**Funding:** \$27,200 (Funding for this grant also came from the following regions: Atlantic Forest, Chocó-Darién-Western Ecuador, Madagascar, the Philippines and the Tropical Andes)  
**Grant Term:** 5/02–7/02  
**Grantee:** University of Western Ontario  
**Partner:** Center for Applied Biodiversity Science

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**Hunting to Extinction: Addressing the Bushmeat Crisis in Ghana**

Develop a comprehensive strategy to curb the bushmeat trade in Ghana and a handbook for the general public on endangered species and bushmeat trade issues. Review legal and traditional wildlife regulations.

**Funding:** \$493,249  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–6/03  
**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program  
**Partners:** Government of Ghana (Wildlife Division), traditional authorities

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**National Public Awareness Campaign on the Bushmeat Trade in Liberia**

Create a national public awareness campaign about the trade in bushmeat. Involve local companies in a series of radio programs and live theater productions in rural communities.

**Funding:** \$67,955  
**Grant Term:** 10/02–6/04  
**Grantee:** Zoological Society of Philadelphia  
**Partners:** Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia, Forestry Development Authority, National Environmental Commission of Liberia, University of Liberia, Cuttington University College, Talking Drums Studios, Flomo Theater Productions, Society Against Environmental Degradation

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**Reconstruction for Biodiversity Conservation, Research and Ecotourism in the Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Sierra Leone**

In collaboration with local communities, construct facilities for scientific research and a visitor center at the Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary in Sierra Leone. The project will be a model for protected area management and community development in the country.

**Funding:** \$250,930  
**Grant Term:** 5/02–5/05  
**Grantee:** Environmental Foundation for Africa  
**Partners:** Local communities near Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary

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**Rural Bushmeat and Public Opinion Survey in Liberia**

Conduct a survey to evaluate biological, social and economic impacts of the bushmeat trade in select rural communities identified as sources for the urban bushmeat trade.

**Funding:** \$39,852  
**Grant Term:** 6/02–5/03  
**Grantee:** Zoological Society of Philadelphia  
**Partners:** Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia, Forestry Development Authority, National Environmental Commission of Liberia, University of Liberia, Cuttington University College, Talking Drums Studios, Flomo Theater Productions, Society Against Environmental Degradation

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**STRATEGIC DIRECTION 5: Provide resources to establish a biodiversity action fund****Herpetological Survey in the Ghana-Togo Highlands**

Undertake a vertebrate field survey in the Ghana-Togo Highlands of the Upper Guinean Forest.

**Funding:** \$7,413  
**Grant Term:** 7/01–9/01  
**Grantee:** University of Würzburg  
**Partner:** Government of Ghana (Wildlife Division)

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**Increasing Our Knowledge of Biodiversity in Priority Areas of the Upper Guinean Forest through Biological Assessment**

Identify and train Rapid Assessment Program biologists, conduct two expeditions in the Haute Dodo region of southern Côte d'Ivoire and in a site in Liberia and publish the results of both assessments in French and English.

**Funding:** \$160,291  
**Grant Term:** 12/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** CI-West Africa Program  
**Partners:** Selected NGOs, governments, universities in region

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**Photographic and Technical Field Support for Herpetological Survey of the Ghana-Togo Highlands**

Produce high-quality photographic images of a vertebrate field survey in the Ghana-Togo Highlands for use in an illustrated report about the survey, other publications and the project's Web site.

**Funding:** \$3,535  
**Grant Term:** 7/01–9/01  
**Grantee:** University of Vermont  
**Partner:** Government of Ghana (Wildlife Division)

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**Support to Coordination of Biological Monitoring Program at Sapo National Park, Liberia**

Upgrade field and data analysis skills of Liberian staff implementing the biomonitoring program; ensure proper data analysis; expand, where possible, the program to new areas and provide training in these areas; and ensure monitoring results are incorporated in the 5-year management plan for the park.

**Funding:** \$7,910  
**Grant Term:** 1/02–4/02  
**Grantee:** Fauna & Flora International  
**Partners:** Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia, Government of Liberia (Forest Development Authority)

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**MADAGASCAR AND INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS HOTSPOT  
MADAGASCAR****STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: Integrate local groups and individuals in the management of protected areas****Biodiversity Knowledge Gathering**

Develop or support biodiversity studies, including inventories and studies on flagship and newly identified species. Create a biodiversity research station.

**Funding:** \$258,770  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** CI-Madagascar Program  
**Partners:** BirdLife International Madagascar Programme, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF, Government of Madagascar (Ministry of Environment, ANGAP)

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**Central Menabe Biodiversity: Plan for Protection of Nature's Rich Endowment through Development of a Regional Management Scheme**

Establish a regional management scheme for the highly endangered biodiversity in the Central Menabe region. A protected areas system will be based around the strategies and priority sites defined within the scheme.

**Funding:** \$94,900  
**Grant Term:** 6/02–6/03  
**Grantee:** Association Fanamby  
**Partners:** Government of Madagascar (Ministry of Water and Forests, Ministry of Environment, ANGAP, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Territorial Management), WWF, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

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**Forested Corridors Management**

Conduct a regional priority-setting workshop for the Zahamena-Moramanga corridor and design and implement a program to monitor the corridor with government and local NGO partners.

**Funding:** \$149,612  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** CI-Madagascar Program  
**Partner:** Government of Madagascar (Ministry of Water and Forests, Ministry of Environment, ANGAP)

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### Madagascar Community-based Wetlands Conservation Project

Undertake community-based conservation in the wetland areas of Lake Befotaka, Lake Soamalipo and a project site in the Besalampy area. Develop wetland management strategies and plans, promoting sustainable fishing and forest use and conservation of the Madagascar fish eagle.

**Funding:** \$150,000  
**Grant Term:** 10/01–9/04  
**Grantee:** The Peregrine Fund  
**Partners:** Fikambanana Fampandrosoana Mamokatra Ankerika, Fikambanana Zanantany Adranobe Miray

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### Natural Resource Management Program between Loky and Manambato Rivers

Establish programs to maintain healthy ecosystems between the rivers, empower communities in natural resource management and ensure long-term conservation of the golden-crowned sifaka.

**Funding:** \$369,636  
**Grant Term:** 6/01–5/03  
**Grantee:** Association Fanamby  
**Partners:** Government of Madagascar (Ministry of Water & Forests), local communities

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### Zahamena Protected Area Management

Develop, implement and transfer operation plans for Zahamena National Park to the National Association for the Management of Protected Areas (ANGAP) and involve communities in related training and ecotourism activities.

**Funding:** \$283,404  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** CI-Madagascar Program  
**Partner:** Government of Madagascar (ANGAP)

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2: Enhance private-sector conservation initiatives

#### Community Development and Natural Resource Management in Abohimahasina-Ikongo, Southeastern Madagascar

Reduce pressure on the forest by implementing microprojects and establishing community forest groups and designations.

**Funding:** \$161,508  
**Grant Term:** 10/01–5/04  
**Grantee:** The Rainforest Foundation  
**Partners:** Collaboration Commune Pour le Developpement–Namana, Landscape Development Interventions

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#### Communities and Zahamena Protected Area

Contribute to the management of biodiversity in the protected area by initiating and supporting small-scale enterprises and stimulating management plans for three adjacent regions.

**Funding:** \$161,500  
**Grant Term:** 9/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** Malagasy teknisiana mivondrona ho Aro sy TEzan'ny Zahamena ary ny Ala atsinanana (MATEZA)  
**Partners:** CI, Miray, Projet d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement, Landscape Development Interventions

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#### Small-scale Initiatives Support

Transfer implementation responsibility for involving local communities in the Zahamena protected area to NGOs and support local groups in involving local communities in corridor management.

**Funding:** \$174,924  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** CI-Madagascar Program  
**Partner:** Malagasy teknisiana mivondrona ho Aro sy TEzan'ny Zahamena ary ny Ala atsinanana (MATEZA)

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3: Support biodiversity conservation and management training

#### Assessment of Priority Areas for Plant Conservation in Madagascar

Identify Madagascar's key floristic regions, set priority areas for plant conservation within these regions and offer training opportunities for Malagasy students and professionals in applied conservation research.

**Funding:** \$203,712  
**Grant Term:** 1/02–12/04  
**Grantee:** Missouri Botanical Garden  
**Partners:** Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza, Centre National de la Recherche Appliquée au Développement Rural

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#### Biodiversity Conservation Training Program

Develop new conservation biology and natural resources management components and integrate into university biology programs, and support postgraduate field study and research.

**Funding:** \$63,280  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** CI-Madagascar Program  
**Partner:** University of Antananarivo

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#### Ecology Training Program

Mentor, support and build the capacity of Malagasy students by supporting degree programs in conservation science and other activities. This project also includes undertaking biological surveys.

**Funding:** \$124,500  
**Grant Term:** 9/01–8/04  
**Grantee:** WWF-Madagascar  
**Partners:** Malagasy universities

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### Management Training

Design and implement a professional training program for select staff to more effectively create and implement conservation programs.

**Funding:** \$76,840  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** CI-Madagascar Program

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### Study Tour to Washington DC for Malagasy Scholars from the University of Antananarivo

Visiting Malagasy zoologists and field biologists will come from New Haven, CT to DC to interact with various organizations working in the conservation domain on Madagascar (CI and WWF) and examine specimens in the Smithsonian Institution.

**Funding:** \$6,070  
**Grant Term:** 7/02–7/02  
**Grantee:** WWF-Ecology Training Program  
**Partner:** University of Antananarivo

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4: Create awareness and advocacy mechanism

#### Biodiversity Advocacy in Madagascar

Develop and implement a process for Madagascar protected areas to be designated by UNESCO as World Heritage sites and design and implement a communications strategy agreed to by strategic partners.

**Funding:** \$339,000  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** CI-Madagascar Program  
**Partner:** WWF

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 6: Create a participatory monitoring and coordination network

#### Increasing Knowledge–Decreasing Detriment: Improving the Monitoring and Management of Madagascar's Wildlife

Identify priority species and groups of species in trade and gather baseline information on these species, current production systems, relevant economic variables and existing management measures. Design a monitoring and management system based on the data collected.

**Funding:** \$45,000  
**Grant Term:** 3/02–6/03  
**Grantee:** TRAFFIC International  
**Partners:** CITES Secretariat, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Government of Madagascar

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#### Knowledge Management: Information & Monitoring

Staff and equip knowledge management program and develop and implement project cycle management.

**Funding:** \$153,680  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03  
**Grantee:** CI-Madagascar Program  
**Partner:** ARSIE Environmental Information Network

## MESOAMERICA HOTSPOT SOUTHERN MESOAMERICA

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: Strengthen key conservation alliances and networks within integral corridors

#### Preparing Southern Mesoamerican NGOs for CEPF Projects

Conduct a series of workshops to provide guidance to NGOs and other civil society groups on the CEPF application process and investment strategy for Southern Mesoamerica

**Funding:** \$24,182  
**Grant Term:** 3/02–8/02  
**Grantee:** CI-Southern Mesoamerica

## PHILIPPINES HOTSPOT

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: Improve linkage between conservation investments to multiply and scale up benefits on a corridor scale in Sierra Madre, Eastern Mindanao and Palawan

#### CEPF Conservation Strategy Preparatory Work in the Philippines

Visit each priority area identified in the CEPF Philippines ecosystem profile, hold meetings with local NGOs and communities to introduce the CEPF, coordinate with international NGOs working on the ground in the Philippines and identify potential partners.

**Funding:** \$73,430  
**Grant Term:** 4/02–12/02  
**Grantee:** CI-Philippines Program  
**Partners:** Foundation for the Philippine Environment, UNDP Small Grants Program, Philippine Eagle Foundation, Mindanao Environment Forum, others

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#### Palawan Strategy Development Project

Create a database to consolidate existing biological and abiotic information and coordinate the creation of a strategy and map for Palawan conservation that includes 5-year outcomes, risk of habitat loss and other spatial analysis, conclusions of the social, economic and policy assessment and recommended actions.

**Funding:** \$458,385  
**Grant Term:** 6/02–5/03  
**Grantee:** CI-Philippines Program  
**Partners:** Provincial Government of Palawan, Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Palawan NGO Network Incorporated, Palawan State University, Holy Trinity College, Southern Polytechnic College of Palawan, Palawan Cockatoo Conservation Project, Southern Palawan Planning Council, University of the Philippines-Marine Science Institute, Palawan Wildlife and Refuge Center

## SUNDALAND HOTSPOT SUMATRA

*STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: Enhance stewardship of forest resources at district level and below*

### **CANOPI: A Road Map for Future Management at Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Indonesia**

Hold a series of workshops and meetings to garner stakeholder support for the CANOPI project, which is designed to provide conservation capacity building in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Next steps will include a needs assessment, construction of a central database, the production of a province-wide book on biodiversity conservation and coalition building through a clear definition of roles and responsibilities.

**Funding:** \$65,970  
**Grant Term:** 7/02–10/02  
**Grantee:** Wildlife Conservation Society  
**Partners:** Watala, Greenomics, Alas, International Rhino Foundation, WWF-Indonesia, IHSA, Taman Nasional BBS (national park service), BAPPEDA Lampung (regional planning board), others

### **CEPF Conservation Strategy Preparatory Work in Sumatra**

Conduct visits to three of the four priority sites identified and meet with local and international NGOs and communities to introduce the CEPF and to identify potential partners. Develop baseline maps for the areas and conduct a workshop to develop agreed-upon maps illustrating the 5-year vision for these areas.

**Funding:** \$142,891  
**Grant Term:** 1/02–6/02  
**Grantee:** CI-Indonesia Program  
**Partners:** Fauna & Flora International, WWF-Indonesia, Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Program, Kawasan Seulawah Lestari, WARSI, Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia, Yayasan Citra Mandiri, UNESCO, Yayasan Citra Lestari Indonesia

### **Economic Analysis for Forest Concessions in Tesso Nilo, Sumatra**

Synthesize existing information on the political and legal context for protecting the forests of Tesso Nilo and analyze the political, legal and economic feasibility of potential conservation concessions as a means of forest protection.

**Funding:** \$32,085  
**Grant Term:** 5/02–8/02  
**Grantee:** CI-Indonesia Program  
**Partners:** Greenomics, WWF-Indonesia

### **Technical Assistance to WWF-Indonesia to Secure the Tesso Nilo Conservation Landscape**

Focus the efforts of the province's conservation groups on the Tesso Nilo conservation landscape to make best use of their respective constituency, skills and motivation and, ultimately, to result in a suite of proposals to secure Tesso Nilo as a protected area.

**Funding:** \$165,050  
**Grant Term:** 1/02–12/02  
**Grantee:** Conservation Management LTD  
**Partners:** WWF-Indonesia and the Association of Riau NGOs (Jikalauhari), an alliance of 23 NGOs and three nature groups

## TROPICAL ANDES HOTSPOT VILCABAMBA-AMBORÓ CONSERVATION CORRIDOR

*STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: Transboundary coordination, collaboration and catalytic action*

### **Project Polylepis**

Help protect key polylepis forest areas, reforest high altitude watersheds with polylepis and develop community-based conservation programs to support these efforts.

**Funding:** \$9,500  
**Grant Term:** 5/02–5/03  
**Grantee:** American Bird Conservancy  
**Partner:** Association for the Conservation of Andean Ecosystems

### **Transboundary Coordination Mechanism for the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor**

Develop a corridor conservation strategy and seek agreement by stakeholders, formalize a transboundary coordinating body, and develop and implement a strategy to raise long-term funds for corridor conservation.

**Funding:** \$800,000  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/02  
**Grantee:** CI-Andes Program  
**Partners:** Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales, Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, Pronaturaleza, Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, WWF, Tropico, Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, Fondo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluente, Federación Agraria Departamental, Madre de Dios

*STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2: Bi-national coordination of protected areas systems*

### **Improving Management and Consolidation of Selected Protected Areas within the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor**

Consolidate Bahauja-Sonene, Madidi, Tambopata, Pilon Lajas and Apolobamba protected areas by finalizing their management plans and initiating management plan implementation.

**Funding:** \$400,000  
**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/02  
**Grantee:** CI-Andes Program  
**Partners:** Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales, Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3: Encourage community-based biodiversity conservation and natural resource management

#### Biodiversity Conservation and Integrated Management of the Resources of Amboró National Park, Bolivia

Undertake a participatory process in local communities to address conservation needs and sustainable practices in critical habitats.

**Funding:** \$120,700

**Grant Term:** 4/02–2/04

**Grantee:** PROBIOMA

**Partners:** Communities of the buffer zone of Amboró National Park, including Verdecillos, San Juan del Potrero, Paredones, Santa Rosa, Espejitos

#### Developing a Natural Resource Management Program in Four Communities of the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor

Through a participatory process, train communities and interested families in natural resource management by developing and initiating projects in select localities.

**Funding:** \$500,000

**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/02

**Grantee:** CI-Andes Program

**Partners:** Central Cooperative of Sandia Valley; Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluyente; Federación Agraria Departamental Madre de Dios; Asociación de Extractores de Castaña; Bolivian communities of El Tigre, Pocoata, Yurubamba, Tomoyo, San Miguel, Nuevos Horizontes, Alto Colorado; Peruvian communities of Santa Rita Baja and Alta, Primavera Alta, San Miguel

#### Learning Host to Host: Ecotourism Exchanges in the Tropical Andes

Bring together leaders of three ecotourism lodges with four communities in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia to share lessons learned on ecotourism and ultimately compile best practices to share with other communities and private companies.

**Funding:** \$143,895

**Grant Term:** 11/01–9/03

**Grantee:** SelvaReps S.A.C.

**Partners:** Achuar, Ese'ejá, Mestizo and Quechua-Tacana communities

#### Reducing Deforestation in the Buffer Zone of Bolivia's Madidi National Park: Promoting the Cultivation, Manufacture and Use of Bamboo Products

Establish capacity-building centers to guide local communities in the sustainable cultivation of bamboo, as well as the manufacture and marketing of bamboo products at the local, regional and national levels.

**Funding:** \$51,300

**Grant Term:** 5/02–5/03

**Grantee:** Central de Pueblos Indígenas de La Paz

**Partners:** Leco Community Indigenous People, communities of Tomachi and Inca, municipalities of Apolo and Guanay

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4: Public awareness and environmental education

#### Building Awareness of the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor

Stimulate and support good environmental reporting on the rich biodiversity of the Vilcabamba-Amboró corridor in Peru and Bolivia and efforts to conserve it. Activities include workshops for print, radio and television journalists, development of a mechanism for information exchange and distribution of awards for conservation reporting.

**Funding:** \$48,449

**Grant Term:** 11/01–12/03

**Grantee:** International Center for Journalists

**Partners:** CI, Chalalan Lodge-Bolivia

#### Developing a Communication Strategy for the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor

Develop and implement a communication strategy to strengthen awareness of the conservation corridor and its importance and ultimately create a broad constituency for its conservation.

**Funding:** \$407,475

**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/03

**Grantee:** CI-Andes Program

**Partners:** International Center for Journalists; Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas; Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales, Peruvian and Bolivia media

#### Enhancing Public Awareness for Improved Management of the Machu Picchu Sanctuary and Its Surrounding Environment

Conduct a comprehensive public awareness campaign about the sanctuary, including creation of a documentary film and development and distribution of press releases and media kits, a newsletter and radio and television spots.

**Funding:** \$56,298

**Grant Term:** 2/02–3/03

**Grantee:** Instituto Machu Picchu

**Partners:** Machu Picchu Program, San Antonio Abad National University of Cusco

### STRATEGIC DIRECTION 5: Environmental policy and legal frameworks

#### Evaluating Threats in the Vilcabamba-Amboró Corridor

Together with relevant actors, undertake a corridor-wide assessment to identify human-induced threats to biodiversity and develop and propose strategies to eliminate or mitigate their impact.

**Funding:** \$250,000

**Grant Term:** 1/01–12/02

**Grantee:** CI-Andes Program

**Partners:** Peru Ministry of Energy and Mines, Bolivian Mining Federation, Bolivia Vice Ministry for Mining, SERGEOMIN, Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales, Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluyente, WWF, OPP

#### Forest Restoration and Management in the Mining Zone of Tipuani, Bolivia

Work with a local mining cooperative and municipality to develop a pilot project in ecological restoration following the closure of small-scale gold mines in the buffer zone of Apolobamba National Park.

**Funding:** \$96,350

**Grant Term:** 4/02–3/05

**Grantee:** Tropic

**Partners:** Municipality of Tipuani, Tipuani Mining Cooperative

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

January 2001–June 2002



## REVENUE

Funds Received	\$ 20,000,000
Interest Earned	284,256
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>20,284,256</b>

## EXPENSES AND COMMITTED FUNDING

### Grants

Atlantic Forest Region	62,050
Cape Floristic Region	582,883
Chocó-Darién-Western Ecuador	67,977
Guinean Forests of West Africa	3,731,765
Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands	2,819,111
Mesoamerica	24,182
Philippines	535,706
Sundaland	405,996
Tropical Andes	2,889,517

**Total Grants** **11,119,187**

Ecosystem profile preparation	2,137,810
Business development, grant making, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management	1,752,106
	<b>3,889,916</b>

**Total Expensed and Committed Funding** **15,009,103**

Excess of revenue over expenses	5,275,153
Fund balance at the beginning of the period	0

**FUND BALANCE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD** **\$5,275,153**

## FUND BALANCE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD CONSISTED OF:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$12,920,814
Due to Conservation International Foundation	(2,164,052)
Balance due on all grants	(5,481,609)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,275,153</b>

## CEPF DONOR COUNCIL

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Grant Director, Africa

### Judy Mills

Grant Director, Asia

### Donnell Ocker

Business Development and  
Program Management Director

### Michele Zador

Grant Director, Latin America

## Roles and Responsibilities

CI administers the CEPF, ensuring accuracy and accountability in all CEPF operations. The CEPF Management Team is responsible for creating the ecosystem profiles, developing the regional grant portfolios, financial management, communications and project and program monitoring.

The CEPF Donor Council governs the Fund. The Donor Council provides stra-

tegic guidance, secures additional partners to the Fund and approves priority areas for investment.

The CEPF Working Group, comprised of technical staff from each of the donor partner organizations, provides input, expertise and guidance on operational and technical issues. The Working Group members communicate the partnership's purpose and progress within their respective organizations.

# HOW TO APPLY FOR GRANTS

**CEPF has a two-part application process. Applicants first submit a letter of inquiry. If invited, applicants then complete a more detailed proposal. Instructions and forms are available in multiple languages on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net).**



## Letter of Inquiry

Before beginning a letter of inquiry, applicants are advised to consult the CEPF investment strategy, called an ecosystem profile, for the region where they propose to work. Each project must be linked to one of the strategic directions in the ecosystem profile.

There is no set format, but letters of inquiry are typically two to three pages and include:

- a clear explanation of how the proposal relates to a specific strategic direction as outlined in CEPF ecosystem profile for the area
- the geographic area of the proposed work
- a brief project description (objectives, expected results and project deliverables)
- key organizational qualifications
- a description of any potential partners to be involved in the project

CEPF will stop accepting proposals for a particular area or strategic direction in that area once the designated funds are fully committed.

Letters of inquiry should be sent by e-mail to [cepfsupport@conservation.org](mailto:cepfsupport@conservation.org) or by mail to the CEPF Washington DC address (see back cover).

## Our Response

CEPF will promptly acknowledge receipt of a letter of inquiry and direct it to the appropriate grant director for review. If CEPF determines that the project might qualify for a grant, the applicant will be invited to complete an in-depth application, including detailed project objectives, performance indicators and a budget.

## Eligibility

Community groups, NGOs, private-sector partners and other civil society enterprises may apply for grants. CEPF supports projects only within biodiversity hotspots agreed to by CEPF Donor Council. CEPF funds may not be used for the purchase of land, the involuntary resettlement of people, the capitalization of a trust fund or the alteration of any physical cultural property.



### Publication Credits

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