



CRITICAL | ECOSYSTEM
PARTNERSHIP FUND

2001-2024

2024

IMPACT & ANNUAL
reports

EXECUTIVE summary

THIS REPORT PRESENTS 24 YEARS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED BY

2,770 PARTNERS THAT HAVE IMPLEMENTED 3,024 GRANTS. ALL CEPF GRANTS CONTRIBUTE TO ONE OF FOUR CATEGORIES OF IMPACT, KNOWN AS THE PILLARS OF CEPF.

THE **BIODIVERSITY** PILLAR IS THE CENTRAL FOCUS OF CEPF AND IS BOLSTERED BY AND LINKED TO THE OTHER PILLARS. **CIVIL SOCIETY** ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE SUPPORTED TO INCREASE AND APPLY THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS ARE ESSENTIAL TO SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION. **HUMAN WELL-BEING** IS DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE SUCCESS OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION EFFORTS BECAUSE HEALTHY ECOSYSTEMS ARE NECESSARY FOR PEOPLE'S LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS, WHILE ECOSYSTEMS THAT ARE UNHEALTHY OR DEVOID OF BIODIVERSITY CANNOT DELIVER THE BENEFITS THAT PEOPLE NEED. **ENABLING CONDITIONS**, SUCH AS SUSTAINABLE FINANCING AND STRONG LAWS AND POLICIES, ARE CRITICAL FOR SUCCESSFUL CONSERVATION. CEPF MEASURES PROGRESS IN ALL FOUR OF THESE INTERLINKED PILLARS.



People receiving structured training
241,240

Species benefiting from conservation action
1,335

Communities benefiting from CEPF-funded projects
5,974

People receiving cash benefits
114,664

55.9 MILLION HECTARES OF KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS WITH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT

1,104 Networks and partnerships created and/or supported

535 CEPF-funded local organizations with improved capacity

People receiving structured training
228,445

332 Local CEPF grantees with improved understanding of and commitment to gender issues

Hectares of protected areas created or expanded
17.2 MILLION

258 Companies adopting biodiversity-friendly practices

Hectares of production landscape with strengthened management
12.3 MILLION

Sustainable finance mechanisms
76

550 Laws, regulations and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended

IMPACT

Fanny Cornejo,
executive director
of Yunkawasi.
© Gerson Ferrer

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Carlos Suarez,
field program
manager for
Fondo Peregrino.
© O. Langrand

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Rasmey Luy,
executive director of
Culture and Environment
Preservation Association.
© CEPA

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A Fondo Peregrino
team member checks
Ridgway's hawk nestling
(*Buteo ridgwayi*),
Dominican Republic.
© Carlos Suárez

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND



IMPACT

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reports

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25 YEARS OF PARTNERSHIP & RESULTS

CEPF Celebrates Commitment, Collaboration and Conservation

By Olivier Langrand



The world has seen a lot of change since CEPF's founding in August of 2000—the rise of the Internet, social media and artificial intelligence; growing awareness and evidence of climate change and the biodiversity crisis; so many devastating natural and human-caused disasters; and innumerable scientific, political and economic developments.

The truly positive and impactful change that has transpired since 2000 as a result of the CEPF partnership—grantees, communities, donors, partners and staff—is the focus of this report. Together, and in the face of many challenges, we have consistently championed biodiversity conservation implemented by a powerful and dynamic civil society.

The CEPF team is beyond grateful to all who have contributed to our shared achievements in the past 25 years. CEPF's founding donors—**Conservation International**, the **Global Environment Facility** and the **World Bank**—invested not just money, but also valuable reputation and expertise to establish CEPF. Our long-time global donors the **Government of Japan** (joined 2002), **l'Agence Française de Développement** (AFD, 2007), and the **European Union** (2012) helped build on the strong foundation laid by the founders and continue providing strategic guidance and financial resources. **The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation**, which joined the donor partnership in 2001, also contributed vital perspective and expertise, completing its investment in CEPF in 2018 as it shifted its organizational strategy to focus on climate change.

In 2024, CEPF had the great pleasure to welcome two new global donors to the partnership: **Fondation Hans Wilsdorf** and the **Government of Canada**. Their unique viewpoints and skills are already making a substantial contribution toward our shared goals.



Olivier Langrand,
executive director of CEPF.
© Nicholas Karlin

From top left:
Woman wearing traditional
woven grass hat, Grand
Comore Island. © O. Langrand

View of offshore islands,
Antigua and Barbuda.
© Nicole Brown/CANARI

Aerial view of waterfall in
Bonto Masunggu Village,
Indonesia. © Rifky/Rekam
Nusantara Foundation

From top left:
Cordillera Central treefrog
(*Hyloscirtus larinygion*),
Ecuador. © Víctor Eduardo
Obando Clavijo

Celebes crested macaque
(*Macaca nigra*), Sulawesi,
Indonesia. © O. Langrand

Red-spot sawtooth
(*Prioneris philonome*),
and common jay
(*Graphium doson*),
Thailand. © O. Langrand

All global donors provide strategic governance via participation in the Donor Council, led by an independent elected chairperson. Donor representatives also advise on operational and technical issues through the Working Group. CEPF deeply appreciates the investment of time and thoughtful engagement of all who have served as part of these bodies.

Donors have participated at the regional level as well. Through AFD as the accredited entity, the **Green Climate Fund** is supporting CEPF grantees in the Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot. And CEPF has been fortunate to receive regional funding from several other important conservation donors, including:

- ▶ The Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies (U.S.) – Indo-Burma and Wallacea
- ▶ The German Development Bank (KfW) – Tropical Andes
- ▶ MAVA Foundation (Switzerland) – Mediterranean Basin
- ▶ The Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust (U.S.) – Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands and Indo-Burma
- ▶ Fondation Franklinia (Switzerland) – Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands
- ▶ Walton Family Foundation (U.S.) – Wallacea
- ▶ Bloomberg Vibrant Oceans Initiative (U.S.) – Wallacea
- ▶ Audemars-Watkins Foundation (Switzerland) – Mediterranean Basin
- ▶ The David and Lucille Packard Foundation (U.S.) – Wallacea
- ▶ The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation – Mediterranean Basin
- ▶ Nimick Forbesway Foundation (U.S.) – Wallacea

Every day we see the returns on these investments, as organizations and communities around the globe report steady progress toward the achievement of CEPF's conservation strategies.

There's no denying that the threats to biodiversity are urgent and daunting. Our work together is an investment in hope, founded on science, local knowledge and sustained strategic collaboration.

Thank you to all who have made this partnership and progress possible.

Editor's Note: On the pages that follow, we feature conversations between representatives of our founding donors and CEPF grantees, highlighting the work that unites the CEPF community.

TOPIC:
Organizational Development
and Leadership

PARTICIPANTS:
CEPF Founding Donor:
The World Bank, represented by
Valerie Hickey, Global Director,
Climate Change Group.

CEPF Grantee:
Peruvian conservation organization
Yunkawasi, represented by
Fanny Cornejo, Executive Director.
She received the 2023 Emerging
Conservationist Award from the
Indianapolis Prize.

FOUR CEPF PROJECTS ADDRESSING:
Community-based forest conservation,
women in conservation, species
conservation and fire reduction.

RESULTS:
Yunkawasi, a once-grassroots group,
has become a leading conservation
organization in Peru, and Executive
Director Fanny Cornejo is recognized as a
national environmental leader. Yunkawasi
conducted successful campaigns to
raise awareness and legally protect over
50,000 hectares of habitat vital to the
yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Lagothrix
flavicauda*), attracting over US\$1 million
in new funding. The organization also
established community fire brigades
to aid in the recovery from devastating
fires in 2024 and to build local capacity
to prevent uncontrolled forest fires.



© Wilhelm Osterman

Valerie Hickey
Fanny Cornejo



© Oxana Minchenko/World Bank

© Gerson Ferrer

Valerie Hickey: So, Fanny, tell me
a little bit about Yunkawasi.
What does it do?

Fanny Cornejo: It was founded by
my mother and myself back in
2007. My mom was a geologist.
I graduated as a biologist, and I also
have a degree in anthropology. I had
realized that Peru is a megadiverse
country, but there was a huge
lack of information for the Tropical Andes Hotspot,
and also, that there was a monkey—the yellow-tailed
woolly monkey that is endemic to Peru. I read about
this monkey, and there's nothing about the species. So,
with the excitement of a young person, I decided that
I was going to do something about this. I suddenly
found myself in the Andes, and I was looking for
ways to get more information, but also to involve
local communities in species conservation. I saw how
every day hectares of forest were being cleared by
slash-and-burn agriculture. I also realized that it was
done mostly out of not having opportunities, by local
people. So I convinced her [my mom] that we should
follow that path. And that's how we created Yunkawasi.

VH: So, since you set that up in 2007, you've been
working and trying to integrate conservation results
with development, making sure that the local people
were doing better. Have you seen successes?

FC: Yeah, it has been quite a trip. We began as a very
small organization where we were mostly volunteers.
But we were given our first shot, our first opportunity,
by CEPF, back in 2016. We got our first large grant that
allowed us to finally be able to have staff and actually
devote 100% of our time toward conservation actions.
We began working with a rural community located
in the heart of the Tropical Andes Hotspot. They had
decided some years before I arrived that they wanted
to protect their forests. We helped them create a
community-owned reserve back in 2011. With CEPF
funding, we were able to create a local, women-led
association that was in charge of managing this
community-owned reserve, and also to identify
different value chains that were going to get local
people benefits that would be as good or better
than the economic benefits that they got from
slash-and-burn agriculture.
We started working on tourism because this area
is perfect for wildlife tourism.

Donors &
Grantees

VH: If I was to turn up there tomorrow and talk to the
community members, would they say that their lives
are better off?

FC: The story is a little bit slower. They actually were
finally official and started working in 2019. It was a
very long process of strengthening the leadership of
local people. It was absolutely key. In this community,
as in many rural communities in Peru, in the general
assemblies, the people who have a vote are the heads of
the households, who are always men. Only women who
are widows, or have lost their partners, have a vote.
Therefore, working with women and empowering
them to stand up in a general assembly and have a
voice, and make that voice very loud—that was a huge
challenge. But then we achieved it. Now the association
has already gotten two grants from CEPF that they
are managing, \$50,000 each—that, for them, is a
huge success. With these grants they have not only
strengthened the activities that they are doing in
tourism and handicrafts and coffee, but now they are
replicating this model in neighboring communities.
If you go there right now, and you meet Sylvia,
who is the current president, you will see a warrior.
And it's not only her now. On the board of directors
there are four women and one man.

VH: There are tourists coming?

FC: That is something that we're trying to achieve right
now. What we have there is what you call homestay—
you go and you stay with the families. They have
learned how to cater for different diets with local
products. We have different packages for people who
want to visit. They can go see the monkeys and bears.
And I believe that this whole experience with them
has been very impactful. Here we have people who
have changed their behavior. They will stand up and
fight for the things that they believe in. The main goal
is for them to realize the power that they have, give
them the tools to be able to have this, and for them to
continue the path on their own and for us to move on
into the next community.

VH: It sounds like you're doing a huge amount of work with
communities and really trying to build up their long-term
ability to meet their own needs and deliver conservation,
which is what CEPF is all about. So thank you.

Fanny Cornejo conducting field work. © Gerson Ferrer



TOPIC:
Species and Communities

PARTICIPANTS:
(On location at Los Haitises
National Park, Dominican Republic.)



CEPF Founding Donor:
The Global Environment Facility (GEF),
represented by
Carlos Manuel Rodriguez,
CEO and Chairperson.

CEPF Grantee:
Fondo Peregrino, the Dominican
Republic branch of The Peregrine Fund,
represented by Carlos Suarez,
Field Program Manager.

TWO CEPF PROJECTS FOCUSING ON:
Engineering and supporting a population
comeback for the Critically Endangered
Ridgway's hawk (*Buteo ridgwayi*).

RESULTS:
The number of Ridgway's hawks has
more than doubled over the past 20
years, with around 450 hawks reported
in March 2025. CEPF joined the effort
with a first grant to The Peregrine Fund
in August 2023 and continues via a
second grant that supports conservation
activities through January 2027.

The stare of the Ridgway's hawk, Punta Cana. © Carlos Suarez

**Carlos Manuel Rodriguez
Carlos Suarez**

**Donors &
Grantees**



© O. Langrand

Carlos Manuel Rodriguez:
So Carlos, what are the main
outcomes of the work that the
CEPF-funded Fondo Peregrino
project has produced in terms of
protecting endangered
species and engaging local
communities in the solutions?



© O. Langrand

Carlos Suarez: Well, I would
say getting the chance to do
a community-based project,
to get the funds to continue
with the work that has been
done in the past and to expand
a little bit more the outreach –
especially the environmental
education, which is one of the
main factors contributing to the

loss of many species here, specifically the Ridgway's hawk. The lack of environmental education in those communities, together with the human persecution [of species], have been crucial for the decline of the species. So being able to expand the effort ... to reach many people in the communities where the hawks are—it's been great for us, and for multiple projects that have been funded by CEPF.

CMR: This hawk is only found on this island on planet Earth. So, we are really, really on the frontline of conservation. And it's really impressive, the work that you have done, because as you all do the monitoring of the population, we see a tendency not only to increase the population but also to expand the range outside protected areas. So explain a little bit about how you have been able to achieve this very impressive outcome.

CS: I would say identifying the root of the problem is the first step. Identify which causes have been affecting the species: human activity, the loss of habitat, but also parasitism. And developing strategies to tackle each one of those causes—those threats—has been the most important part of the project. And getting the hawks to expand the range they inhabit. It was such a small population left in the wild—250 to 300 twenty years ago. It's such a small amount of hawks living in a single population. And hurricanes and disease have been wiping out whole species.

So being able to take a few of those hawks and reintroduce them to different places where they can grow, expand and maybe in the future they can cross those populations—it's one of the ways we try to prevent extinction. The other one is trying to prevent infestation of the nests [by parasitic flies], and also expanding the environmental education outreach. People need to know why those hawks are important and why they're special.

CMR: Here we can see CEPF, a global organization working at the biodiversity hotspot level; the Peregrine Fund, working in specific places with raptors; and local communities and local government being able to bring out of extinction a species that most probably would have gone extinct. And for us at the GEF this is the most important thing: we learn. This is the way by which we can expand the approach. And the other element that I believe is very important is, as you protect this unique hawk, you are protecting many other species of animals and plants at the same time.

CS: Definitely. They're deeply related to the trees they inhabit, the whole ecosystem they interact with. So understanding the delicate balance and trying to communicate it properly and find ways to use the hawk as a symbol to protect all the other things behind it—I would say it's a holistic way of taking care of those species.

CMR: Very interesting. So, there is no doubt that CEPF helped to save this animal from extinction.

CS: For sure.

CMR: So, if CEPF helped save from extinction this species on this island, guess how many other successful stories CEPF has around the world since they've been doing similar things for 25 years! That is why the GEF will continue to support—strongly support—the work of CEPF. Not just because we help you all achieve those very specific things but once more, this is the way by which the GEF can really understand different approaches which are cost-effective, channeling resources directly to communities. Congratulations for the great effort and keep at it.



Fishing in
the Stung Treng
Ramsar site,
Cambodia.
© Sean Vichet/
WorldFish

TOPIC:
Natural Resources and
Human Well-Being

PARTICIPANTS:
CEPF Founding Donor:
Conservation International, represented
by Sebastian Troëng, Executive Vice
President, Conservation Partnerships.

CEPF Grantee:
Cambodian nongovernmental
organization Culture and Environment
Preservation Association (CEPA),
represented by Rasmey Luy, Executive
Director. She has been recognized
as a Mekong Conservation Hero.

FOUR CEPF-FUNDED PROJECTS ADDRESSING:
Capacity-building, community-based
conservation, fisheries, fresh water
and livelihoods.

RESULTS:
CEPA works directly with communities
at the grassroots level to promote
sustainable management of natural
resources. CEPA has empowered local
communities living along the Mekong
River to establish 17 community fisheries,
designate sanctuaries for breeding fish
and generate resources locally to enable
their sustainable management. This
work has translated into increased fish
stocks and improved food security for
vulnerable communities.



Learn more about CEPA and the
other grantees featured in these
25th anniversary conversations
by visiting the CEPF website:
cepf.net/25thanniversary

Sebastian Troëng
Rasmey Luy



Sebastian Troëng: It's wonderful to meet
you. Tell me a bit about the work
you're doing and how it is ensuring
that the ecosystem services of the
Mekong River can continue to
benefit people in Cambodia.

Rasmey Luy: CEPA is working to
improve governance and sustainable
livelihoods, and also to strengthen
the management of fisheries and
support community development.
Currently, we work with communities
along the Mekong River in Stung
Treng Province. The Mekong is the home of some of
the most abundant biodiversity and the richest natural
resources for this region of Cambodia. The people
living in Stung Treng depend on fish consumption,
and also they rely on water resources for agriculture
and for their daily living.

ST: The biodiversity of Cambodia is remarkable. There
are still new species being found. So these areas are
important both for the biodiversity and communities
that depend on the fisheries. How would you say that
the support from CEPF has helped your efforts to
make sure that the fisheries are sustainable and that
the biodiversity of the Mekong is conserved?

RL: With the CEPF support, we have been able to
establish community-based fishery management through
engaging and empowering the local communities—men
and women, including Indigenous people—to take
ownership of their resources and enforce sustainable
fishery practices. And CEPA has also promoted
co-management of fisheries among the stakeholders in
the province and implemented conservation through
effective brood stock management. That is an approach
that provides a high level of commitment from stakeholders
to protect the brood fish during the closed season
[when fishing is prohibited to allow young fish to mature].
This approach has led to a tangible improvement in fish
population and the overall health of the aquatic ecosystem
in the Stung Treng part of the river.

CEPF is also supporting CEPA's work with the women's
leadership network in the Mekong.

Donors &
Grantees

ST: And what would you say remains the biggest challenge?

RL: The biggest challenge is working with the different
entities governing the areas along the Mekong River.
The Stung Treng Ramsar site is under the management
of the Ministry of Environment. Areas outside the
Ramsar site are managed by the Ministry of Agriculture,
Forests and Fisheries. Another challenge is related to
hydropower development. There is a plan to build another
dam along the Mekong River. They propose three sites
for that development. And also many other development
projects like mining are planned in that area.

ST: People want to get a lot of things out of the Mekong.
As a partner of CEPF since 2020, do you have any
recommendations for CEPF and how it operates with
partners in Cambodia?

RL: There are some conservation issues that need more
attention. One example is that we can work with the
private sector to let them know about the value of
ecosystems, the value of biodiversity along the Mekong
River, and join hands with them to protect it. We need all
the people, not only the local people, to know the value
of ecosystem services for businesses and for community
livelihoods. And we also need to raise awareness about
hydropower development, not only to the local community
officials, but also in the province.

ST: Do you feel that CEPF has been able to build capacity
in Cambodia through the support of your efforts and
other organizations?

RL: The support from CEPF for CEPA has been trans-
formative. We have significantly enhanced technical
capacity, improved program management, monitoring
and reporting systems, and accountability through
safeguards. And from our partnership with CEPF,
CEPA has enhanced our profile, our credibility with
the communities, partners and stakeholders. And this
brings CEPA more opportunity for collaboration and
funding from the big international development
partners. CEPF is empowering the local partners to
be more resilient and have long-term sustainability.

ST: Well, thank you. I'm happy to hear that the
collaboration with CEPF is productive. At the end of
the day we want to achieve these shared goals around
conserving biodiversity, making sure that people can
have a good life and a good living, and that practices in
biodiversity hotspots are sustainable.



THE GOAL

SUPPORTING LOCALLY LED CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOTS— SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST BIOLOGICALLY RICH YET THREATENED ECOSYSTEMS

THE APPROACH

Donor Partnership

Since 2000, CEPF has been bringing together donors to conserve biodiversity, strengthen civil society and support sustainable development.

Focused Investment

On the basis of an assessment of opportunities and threats, CEPF donor partners choose which biodiversity hotspots to invest in as funding becomes available.

Participatory Priority Setting

Grant-making is guided by ecosystem profiles—analyses of the biodiversity and socioeconomic conditions in each hotspot. Profiles are produced by, and in consultation with, local and national stakeholders.

Local Management

CEPF partners with a regional implementation team in the hotspot to build local conservation leadership and capacity and shepherd CEPF's investment in the hotspot.

Grants to Civil Society

Civil society entities—including nongovernmental organizations, Indigenous and local communities, academic institutions and local businesses—apply for grants that are awarded on a competitive basis for projects that contribute to CEPF's conservation strategy.

Enduring Conservation

Projects funded by CEPF add up to a portfolio of complementary conservation actions addressing critical priorities while also building local conservation communities that will continue to lead protection of the hotspots after CEPF funding is completed.

Achieving Global Goals

The results achieved by CEPF grantees complement governments' efforts to meet targets related to the U.N.'s Convention on Biological Diversity (the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework), the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.

about CEPF



2,770 grantees supported

\$307 in grants
U.S. MILLION

\$433 leveraged by
U.S. MILLION those grants

112 countries and
territories benefited

A homestead fish pond in Takeo, Cambodia, provides additional income and improves nutrition for rural families.

© Sean Vichet/WorldFish

the PARTNERSHIP

Fony baobab
(*Adansonia rubrostipa*)
© O. Langrand

L'Agence Française de Développement

www.afd.fr



L'Agence Française de Développement (the French Development Agency) is a financial institution that is at the heart of France's Development Assistance Policy. It supports a wide range of economic, social and environmental projects in the French overseas territories and in 115 countries.

Conservation International

www.conservation.org



For nearly 40 years, Conservation International has worked to spotlight and secure the critical benefits that nature provides to humanity. Combining fieldwork with innovations in science, policy and finance, we've helped protect more than 13 million square kilometers (5 million square miles) of land and sea across more than 70 countries. Today, with offices in more than two dozen countries and a worldwide network of thousands of partners, our reach is truly global.

The European Union (EU)

ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/home



Comprising 27 member countries, the European Union is the largest single provider of development aid in the world. The EU development policy recognizes biodiversity as a crucial element for human well-being through the production of food, fish, fuel, fiber and medicines; the regulation of water, air and climate; and the maintenance of land fertility. Through EU International Cooperation and Development, the EU invests in biodiversity and development projects in more than 100 countries.

Fondation Hans Wilsdorf

www.hanswilsdorf.ch

Fondation Hans Wilsdorf is a Geneva-based philanthropic organization supporting local initiatives in social action, education, culture, and humanitarian aid, as well as environmental projects worldwide. In this latter field, it supports initiatives that integrate biodiversity conservation with human development, while strengthening civil society organizations.

Global Affairs Canada

www.international.gc.ca



Global Affairs Canada, a department of the Government of Canada, defines, shapes and advances Canada's interests and values in a complex global environment. It manages diplomatic relations, promotes international trade and provides consular assistance. It leads international development, humanitarian, and peace and security assistance efforts. It also contributes to national security and the development of international law.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

www.thegef.org



The Global Environment Facility is the world's largest public funder of projects to improve the global environment. The GEF unites 183 member governments together with leading international development institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector in support of a common global environmental agenda.

The Government of Japan

www.env.go.jp/en



JAPAN GOV
THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

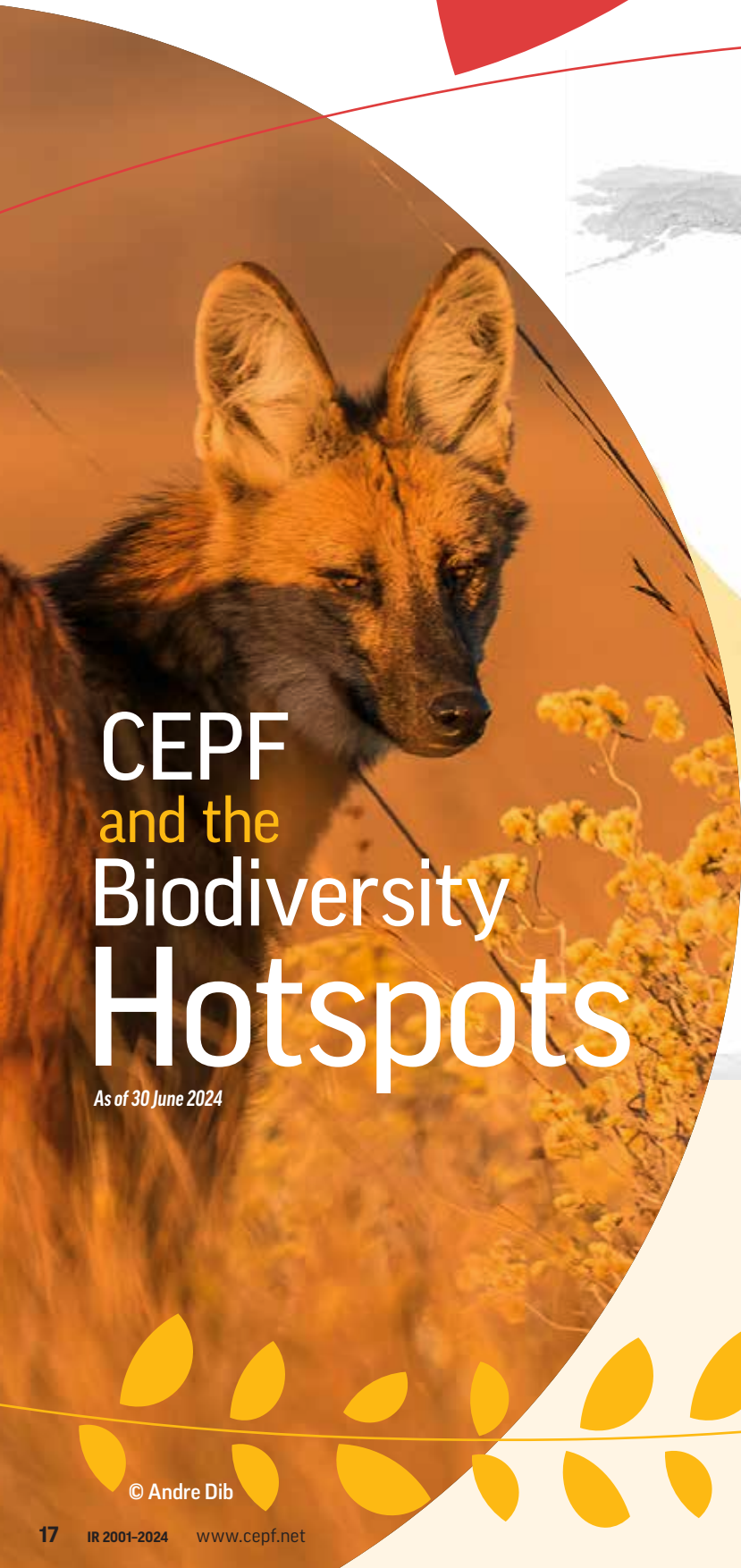
The Government of Japan is one of the largest providers of development assistance for the environment. Japan seeks constructive measures and concrete programs to conserve unique ecosystems that provide people with important benefits and help reduce poverty.

The World Bank

www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are

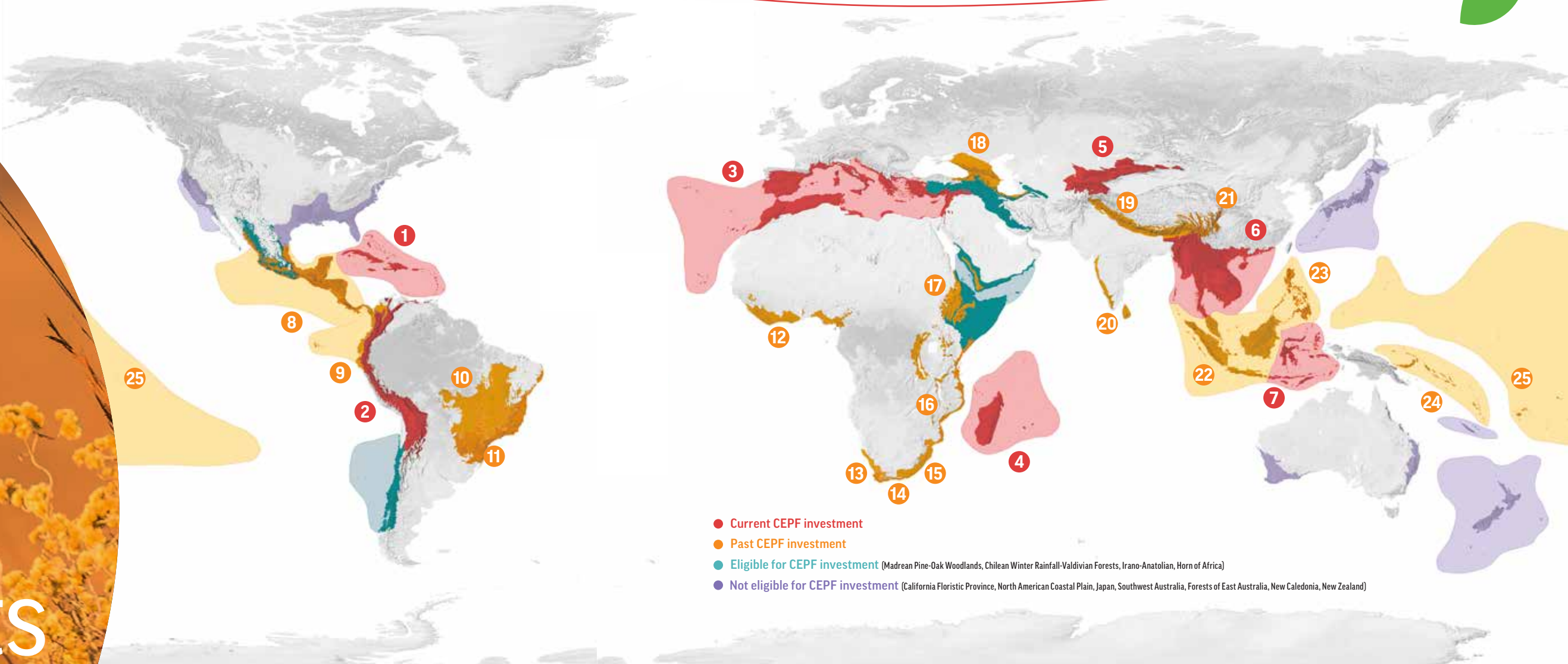


The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. Our five institutions share a commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development.



CURRENT
CEPF
INVESTMENT

1. Caribbean Islands \$11.8M US 2021-2026 (Cumulative investment: US\$18.7 million)	2. Tropical Andes \$14M US 2021-2027 (Cumulative investment: US\$32.2 million)	3. Mediterranean Basin \$14.5M US 2017-2024 (Cumulative investment: US\$25.5 million)	4. Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands \$22.5M US 2022-2027 (Cumulative investment: US\$40.7 million)	5. Mountains of Central Asia \$8M US 2019-2024	6. Indo-Burma \$11.9M US 2020-2025 (Cumulative investment: US\$35.7 million)	7. Wallacea \$2.6M US 2020-2024 (Cumulative investment: US\$9.5 million)
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● Current CEPF investment
● Past CEPF investment
● Eligible for CEPF investment (Madrean Pine-Oak Woodlands, Chilean Winter Rainfall-Valdivian Forests, Irano-Anatolian, Horn of Africa)
● Not eligible for CEPF investment (California Floristic Province, North American Coastal Plain, Japan, Southwest Australia, Forests of East Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand)

8. Mesoamerica \$14.5M US 2002-2011	9. Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena \$6.95M US 2002-2013	10. Cerrado \$8M US 2016-2022	11. Atlantic Forest \$10.4M US 2002-2011	12. Guinean Forests of West Africa \$12M US 2016-2022	13. Succulent Karoo \$9.3M US 2003-2012	14. Cape Floristic Region \$7.65M US 2001-2011	15. Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany \$6.65M US 2010-2015	16. Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa \$8.75M US 2004-2014	17. Eastern Afromontane \$12M US 2012-2019	18. Caucasus \$9.5M US 2003-2013
PAST CEPF INVESTMENT				19. Himalaya \$5M US 2005-2010	20. Western Ghats and Sri Lanka \$6M US 2008-2015	21. Mountains of Southwest China \$7.9M US 2002-2013	22. Sundaland \$10M US 2001-2006	23. Philippines \$7M US 2002-2007	24. East Melanesian Islands \$9M US 2013-2021	25. Polynesia-Micronesia \$5M US 2008-2013



INTRODUCTION

▶ looking back at 24 years of impact

Since 2000, CEPF has worked to empower civil society in developing countries and transitional economies to protect the world's biodiversity hotspots, some of the Earth's most biologically rich yet threatened terrestrial ecosystems. To date, CEPF has awarded more than US\$307 million in grants to 2,770 civil society organizations. These grants have been implemented in 25 biodiversity hotspots, covering 112 countries and territories.

CEPF's first grants closed in 2001, and every year since then has been one in which our civil society partners have achieved conservation results despite increasing threats to biodiversity and the growing challenge of climate change. With strategy, commitment and passion, CEPF grantees are protecting critical ecosystems, and the species and ecological processes they support, as well as improving the lives of the people who depend on these ecosystems for their livelihoods. This report presents the results of their work from 2000 through 30 June 2024.

CEPF measures its global impact with 17 indicators adopted by CEPF's Donor Council since June 2017. The indicators are designed to yield clear and valuable data that articulate CEPF's impact and demonstrate to donors the efficacy of the CEPF partnership. Each indicator corresponds to one of CEPF's four pillars: biodiversity, civil society, human well-being and enabling conditions. The biodiversity pillar is the central focus of CEPF and is supported by and linked to the other pillars. A strong, diverse civil society is an essential foundation for sustainable biodiversity conservation. Enabling conditions, such as sustainable financing and strong laws and policies, are critical for successful conservation. Human well-being is directly linked to the success of biodiversity conservation efforts because healthy ecosystems are essential for people's lives and livelihoods, while ecosystems that are unhealthy or devoid of biodiversity cannot deliver the benefits that people need.

During fiscal year 2024–1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024—grant-making took place in seven hotspots, several nearing their final year of investment. These were Caribbean Islands, Indo-Burma, Mediterranean Basin, Mountains of Central Asia, Tropical Andes and Wallacea.

By 30 June 2024, CEPF had awarded 51% of its grants, just over US\$154 million, under the biodiversity pillar, demonstrating the priority that CEPF gives to this theme.

The enabling conditions pillar, encompassing projects dedicated to awareness, mainstreaming, policy, conservation finance and support to regional implementation teams (RITs), received 30% of the allocation. RITs, CEPF's on-the-ground partners, received 16% of the allocation (or 54.3% of the enabling conditions allocation) to fund the essential role these organizations play in helping to manage grant-making, implement CEPF's strategy and provide direct support to grantees. These institutions receive the first grant in each hotspot and perform an essential strategic and technical role in CEPF's grant-making, and in managing a small-grants program for the hotspot.

The civil society pillar, focused on capacity-building and support for networks, received 11% of the allocation while the human well-being pillar received 8% (Figure 1).

MORE THAN
\$307M US
IN GRANTS TO
2,770
CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANIZATIONS

FIG. 1
**Distribution of
Funds by Pillar**



Sirebe Forest Conservation Area, Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands. © Douglas Pikacha Jr.
Women in Comanche municipality, Bolivia. © Carlos Moreira, Estrategias Comunicacionales UMSA
Performers raising awareness about biodiversity, Ambolofoty, Madagascar. © Brilliant Vernisson Raelison
Signing of memorandum of understanding between fishers and buyers, Indonesia. © Manengkel Solidaritas

The 17 global indicators in CEPF's global monitoring framework contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity Global Biodiversity Framework (**Table 1**). Contributions to these targets are available on CEPF's website: cepf.net/impact/global-goals



TABLE 1
17 Indicators in CEPF's Global Monitoring Framework

Pillar and Indicators	Sustainable Development Goal	Global Biodiversity Framework Target
BIODIVERSITY		
Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded.	13 14	3: Area-based conservation
Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas with improved management.	13 14 15	3: Area-based conservation
Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.	2 4 12 14 15	10: Productive systems
Number of protected areas with improved management (using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool).	14	3: Area-based conservation
Number of globally threatened species benefiting from conservation action.	14 15	4: Species recovery and conservation 5: Harvesting, trade and use of wild species 6: Invasive alien species
Number of hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration.	2	2: Restoration
CIVIL SOCIETY		
Number of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity (using the Civil Society Tracking Tool).	16	20: Non-monetary resource mobilization
Number of CEPF grantees with improved understanding of and commitment to gender issues (using the Gender Tracking Tool).	5	23: Gender equality
Number of networks and partnerships that have been created and/or strengthened.	16	20: Non-monetary resource mobilization
HUMAN WELL-BEING		
Number of people receiving structured training.	2 4	11: Ecosystem services
Number of people receiving non-cash benefits other than structured training.	2 6	11: Ecosystem services
Number of people receiving cash benefits.	2 8	11: Ecosystem services
Number of projects promoting nature-based solutions to combat climate change.	13	8: Climate change 11: Ecosystem services
Amount of CO ₂ e sequestered in CEPF-supported natural habitats.	13	8: Climate change
ENABLING CONDITIONS		
Number of laws, regulations and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended.	2	14: Mainstreaming
Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices.	2 14	14: Mainstreaming
Number of sustainable financing mechanisms that are delivering funds for conservation.	13	14: Mainstreaming



Contribution toward these global indicators is measured only once for each grant, at the end of each project. CEPF's results are compiled annually for the program. For some indicators, where relevant, CEPF has reported on results by region. Several hotspots span regions. Each region and the hotspots it includes are listed in **Table 2**.

TABLE 2
Regions



Africa
Cape Floristic Region, Eastern Afromontane (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe), Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands, Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, Mediterranean Basin (Algeria, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia), Succulent Karoo.



Asia
Caucasus, Himalaya, Indo-Burma, Philippines, Mountains of Central Asia, Mountains of Southwest China, Sundaland, Wallacea, Western Ghats and Sri Lanka.



Caribbean Islands
Caribbean Islands.



Central America
Mesoamerica.



Europe
Mediterranean Basin (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia).



Middle East
Eastern Afromontane (Yemen), Mediterranean Basin (Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine).



Pacific Islands
East Melanesian Islands, Polynesia-Micronesia.



South America
Atlantic Forest, Cerrado, Tropical Andes, Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena.



INDICATOR

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded.

Biodiversity

As of June 2024, CEPF grantees recorded the creation and/or expansion of 53,503 hectares of new protected areas, bringing the overall total since inception to 17,239,573 hectares in 25 biodiversity hotspots. Important gains were made in the Mountains of Central Asia, Wallacea and the Mediterranean Basin. Several hotspots recorded no new hectares as there is no active CEPF investment (Cerrado and Guinean Forests of West Africa), or it is early in their investment/re-investment. The charts that follow show the number of hectares newly protected by hotspot, and by region, since inception of the fund.

Herd of vicuñas (*Vicugna vicugna*) grazing in the Bolivian highlands. © O. Langrand

FIG. 1.1
Protected Areas Created or Expanded by Hotspot
2001–30 JUNE 2024

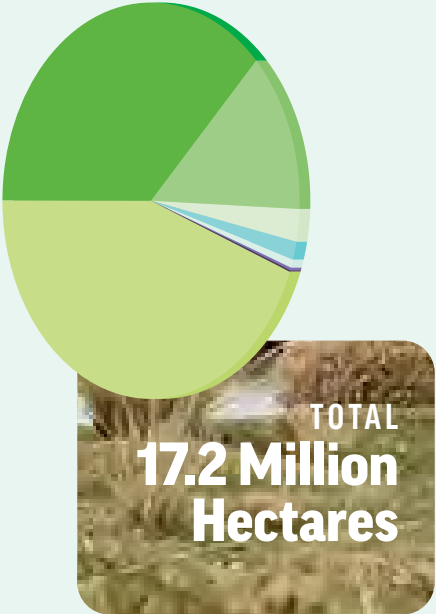
TROPICAL ANDES	5,801,749
SUCCULENT KAROO	2,954,358
MADAGASCAR AND THE INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS	1,692,365
EASTERN AFROMONTANE	1,428,329
WALLACEA	552,771
MAPUTALAND-PONDOLAND-ALBANY	546,085
GUINEAN FORESTS OF WEST AFRICA	540,504
MESOAMERICA	457,417
PHILIPPINES	449,893
ATLANTIC FOREST	429,391
INDO-BURMA	426,655
CAPE FLORISTIC REGION	254,452
MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHWEST CHINA	229,028
*EASTERN ARC AND COASTAL FORESTS	200,471
POLYNESIA-MICRONESIA	196,867
WESTERN GHATS AND SRI LANKA	189,945
CAUCASUS	169,116
SUNDALAND	146,576
TUMBES-CHOCÓ-MAGDALENA	124,185
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS	116,604
CERRADO	105,499
MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL ASIA	104,996
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN	62,922
EAST MELANESIAN ISLANDS	59,385
MULTIPLE	10

*(OF TANZANIA AND KENYA)



FIG. 1.2
Protected Areas Created or Expanded by Region
2001–30 JUNE 2024

- 44% AFRICA
- 37% SOUTH AMERICA
- 13% ASIA
- 3% CENTRAL AMERICA
- 2% PACIFIC ISLANDS
- 1% CARIBBEAN ISLANDS
- >1% EUROPE
- >1% MIDDLE EAST





MONTENEGRIN PROTECTED AREA A WIN FOR FISHERS AND SEA SPECIES



In the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Montenegro, one can find the stunning Katič islet. Consisting of several rocky formations dominated by conifers, Katič provides coastal habitats that are full of sea life—rocky reefs, marine caves and meadows of seagrass *Posidonia oceanica*, sometimes called the “lungs of the Mediterranean Sea.” These meadows function as nurseries and a food source for many species, and provide cover from predators. They are key to the production of fish stocks.

Despite their importance, these seagrass meadows are under pressure. Increased urbanization, shoreline construction, illegal fishing practices and tourism have led to rapid degradation and reduced fish harvest.

CEPF supported Montenegrin conservation organization Green Home to engage communities in the management of natural resources in the Katič area and to promote the creation of a marine protected area. The effort contributed to a big win for Montenegro: the establishment of the country’s second marine protected area, the 2,744-hectare Katič Nature Park. The park was declared on 16 September 2021 by the minister of ecology, spatial and urban planning. Communities and other local stakeholders will be involved in the management of the protected area.

Katič Nature Park, Montenegro.
© Green Home

Underwater field work in Katič Nature Park.
© Green Home

Setting the Stage for Conservation and Livelihoods

With partners Mediterranean Center for Environmental Monitoring and the Montenegrin Ecologist Society, Green Home helped set the stage for this achievement by building local capacity and raising awareness about marine protected areas and their importance in sustaining fish and other species. They also developed eco-friendly income sources for fishers outside of fishing season, such as conducting birdwatching and snorkeling tours.

Fortunately, the time was right. The Government of Montenegro made the protection of marine biodiversity a priority, including it in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the National Sustainable Development Strategy. A target was set for the creation of three marine protected areas along the Montenegrin coast, including Katič.

“We were lucky to implement this project at this time,” says Andrija Krivokapic, the project coordinator for Green Home.

Due to the strong relationship between the project team and local community, Green Home and their partners led negotiations regarding the protected area’s boundaries and conservation plan. Through public debate, the government shared the proposed zones and presented the management plan to the local community. Fishers’ views were incorporated and boundaries modified to align with needs.

“I am supporting the proclamation of a new marine protected area. We should have done that a hundred years ago,” said Ilija Armensko, a restaurant owner in Katič area.

INDICATOR

Number of
hectares of
Key Biodiversity
Areas with
improved
management.



Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are the most important places in the world for species and their habitats, and improving their management and protection is a fundamental objective of CEPF. KBAs are sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. Sites qualify as global KBAs if they meet one or more of 11 criteria, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity, geographically restricted biodiversity, ecological integrity, biological processes, and irreplaceability.

As of June 2024, CEPF had strengthened the management and protection of 55,861,343 hectares in 25 hotspots, the newest to record hectares being the Mountains of Central Asia. This is an increase of 794,679 hectares in the past year, with the most significant contribution from the Mountains of Central Asia. The following charts show the number of hectares of KBAs with improved management by hotspot, and by region, since inception of the fund.

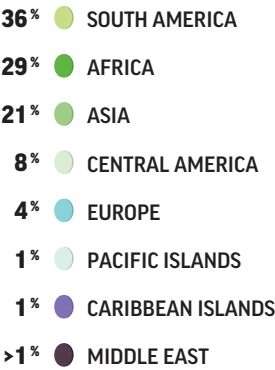
FIG. 1.3
Key Biodiversity Areas with
Improved Management by Hotspot
2001–30 JUNE 2024

TROPICAL ANDES	15,838,559
EASTERN AFROMONTANE	4,851,996
MESOAMERICA	4,584,986
MADAGASCAR AND THE INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS	3,860,337
INDO-BURMA	3,068,946
SUCCULENT KAROO	3,057,746
CERRADO	3,000,328
MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHWEST CHINA	2,910,749
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN	2,830,013
MAPUTALAND-PONDOLAND-ALBANY	2,113,117
CAUCASUS	1,699,481
MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL ASIA	1,595,589
GUINEAN FORESTS OF WEST AFRICA	1,527,311
TUMBES-CHOCÓ-MAGDALENA	1,121,467
HIMALAYA	728,610
SUNDALAND	530,023
WESTERN GHATS AND SRI LANKA	455,584
CAPE FLORISTIC REGION	363,580
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS	334,115
PHILIPPINES	324,983
EAST MELANESIAN ISLANDS	281,869
WALLACEA	270,517
*EASTERN ARC AND COASTAL FORESTS	228,601
ATLANTIC FOREST	199,841
POLYNESIA-MICRONESIA	82,995

*(OF TANZANIA AND KENYA)

TOTAL
55.9 Million
Hectares

FIG. 1.4
**Key Biodiversity Areas with
Improved Management by Region**
2001–30 JUNE 2024



**TOTAL
55.9 Million
Hectares**



Loading plants for
watershed restoration,
Anantsakoa, Madagascar.
© Brilliant Vernisson Raelison

MOVING MOUNTAINS: FUND AIDS CROSS-BORDER COLLABORATION IN CENTRAL ASIA



Literally one of the biggest connections among some countries of Central Asia is the Western Tien Shan Mountain Range. Known for exceptional biological diversity and beautiful landscapes, the Western Tien Shan stretches through Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and into Tajikistan.

In 1998, the governments of all four countries signed an agreement to cooperate on conservation of the mountain range. But it took several years before the effort bore fruit. The Biodiversity Conservation Fund of Kazakhstan, a CEPF grantee, was among the entities that helped spur action.

The Biodiversity Conservation Fund had been focused for years on bringing the parties together to improve management of Western Tien Shan, with CEPF providing support starting in 2020. The fund's persistence and focus paid off. In 2021, the fund helped set up a meeting of representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan as well as IUCN and UNESCO. Participants established a regional committee and approved an action plan. Then the Kazakh National Committee of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere program submitted a successful proposal to create a transboundary biosphere reserve in the region.

The reserve hosts a unique combination of ecosystems and a diversity of fauna—such as the Endangered snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*) and wild sheep (*Ovis ammon*)—and flora including a number of wild species related to domesticated fruit plants including wild apples, apricot, pistachio, pear and walnut.

Advising Government, Engaging Communities

At the national level, the Biodiversity Conservation Fund analyzed Kazakhstan's legal and regulatory acts governing Specially Protected Natural Areas (SPNAs). The fund made recommendations for amending legislation and government resolutions, and developed drafts of ministerial orders. To date, five have been approved and registered in the Ministry of Justice.

[Background shot] Aksu-Zhabagly Nature Reserve, Kazakhstan. By Kovshar A.F., used under CC BY-SA 4.0

The group also worked in three SPNAs to improve their management. All three are Key Biodiversity Areas: Aksu-Zhabagly State Nature Reserve, the Sayram-Ugam State National Natural Park and the Karatau State Nature Reserve. For each of the SPNAs, the fund supported the establishment of coordination councils that are comprised of at least 40% women and include representatives of nongovernmental organizations and local communities. During council meetings held in 2021–2023, participants set the council charters and composition and approved annual plans.



Khan Tengri Mountain, part of the Tian Shan mountain range. © Vlad Ushakov

Public awareness is an important part of the Biodiversity Conservation Fund's efforts. The project included preparation of a guidebook about rare and endangered regional animal and plant species, invasive species issues, and conservation of invertebrates. The guide was distributed to schools, universities, journalists and local communities. Training sessions taught 60 women and men—including school staff, rural residents, business representatives and farmers—about the protected areas. Demonstration projects on three pilot farms showcased water-saving technologies and renewable energy sources.

The Biodiversity Conservation Fund's work contributed to a total of 315,287 hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas with improved management. And the three SPNA sites are on track to maintain these gains, given the management structure that has been supported and strengthened through the project.



INDICATOR

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.



Production landscapes—areas where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occur—can be very important for biodiversity. CEPF supports grantees to integrate management of biodiversity into these landscapes. Since 2001 grantees have contributed to the strengthened management of biodiversity in 12,329,139 hectares, with the most significant contribution coming from the Mountains of Central Asia (103,515). The overall figure is a decrease of 66,472 hectares from CEPF's fiscal year 2023 figure due to data validation. Notably, CEPF only began to systematically record achievements in production landscapes in 2008, and therefore hotspots receiving investment prior to this date are underrepresented in global figures.



Planting of native seedlings on a farm, Patrocínio, Brazil.
© Consórcio Cerrado das Águas

FIG. 1.5
Production Landscapes with Strengthened Management of Biodiversity by Region
2001–30 JUNE 2024

- 36% AFRICA
- 29% SOUTH AMERICA
- 21% ASIA
- 8% MIDDLE EAST
- 4% EUROPE
- 1% PACIFIC ISLANDS
- 1% CENTRAL AMERICA
- >1% CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

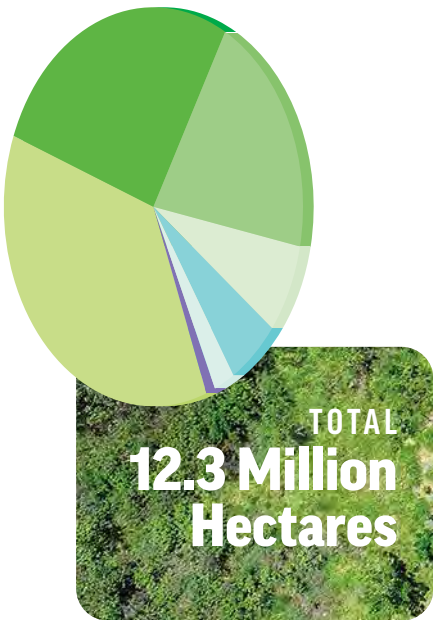


FIG. 1.6
Production Landscapes with Strengthened Management of Biodiversity by Hotspot
2001–30 JUNE 2024

MADAGASCAR AND THE INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS	1,893,046
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN	1,563,449
CERRADO	1,549,155
ATLANTIC FOREST	1,520,610
EASTERN AFROMONTANE	1,510,537
INDO-BURMA	814,774
MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHWEST CHINA	700,000
GUINEAN FORESTS OF WEST AFRICA	619,193
MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL ASIA	588,104
CAPE FLORISTIC REGION	485,568
TROPICAL ANDES	279,828
EAST MELANESIAN ISLANDS	162,880
CAUCASUS	142,741
WALLACEA	131,679
POLYNESIA-MICRONESIA	117,850
MESOAMERICA	117,000
WESTERN GHATS AND SRI LANKA	116,223
SUCCULENT KAROO	8,000
*EASTERN ARC AND COASTAL FORESTS	4,400
MAPUTALAND-PONDOLAND-ALBANY	2,260
TUMBES-CHOCÓ-MAGDALENA	1,700
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS	142

*(OF TANZANIA AND KENYA)



BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER

TO SUSTAINABLY MANAGE THEIR
RESOURCES IN KYRGYZSTAN



Kyrgyzstan's Chychkan Gorge is arguably one of the most breathtaking places in a country that is an overachiever when it comes to beautiful scenery. Part of the mountainous Jalal-Abad Region in the Western Tien Shan corridor, the area is more than just a pretty place: It is rich in biodiversity and history, is a favorite recreation spot for many people, and is relied on by residents for their livelihoods.

The communities of the gorge make their livings by raising sheep, horses and cattle and growing crops such as alfalfa, corn and wheat. They harvest wild fruits and produce a high-mountain polyfloral honey that is famous across and beyond the region. Tourism is also a lucrative and growing industry.

Increasing use of, and pressure on, the natural resources of the Chychkan Gorge led the Kyrgyz organization Rural Development Fund to engage local communities in preparing a collaborative management plan for 20,000 hectares to ensure sustainable use of these resources. With support from CEPF, the plan was developed, discussed, presented and endorsed by local communities.

The management plan contains grazing and development plans as well as guidance for sustainable agriculture and waste management.

Unkur Sai, a tributary of the Chychkan River.
© Rural Development Fund

Visitors enjoying the Chychkan Gorge.
© Daniel Rothberg

Collaborating to Gather Ideas and Data

As part of the project, the Rural Development Fund developed a natural resources "platform"—a forum for exchange of perspectives and community collaboration. The organization also worked with stakeholders to collect data on natural resources, the ecosystem and local stakeholders involved in the management of the area, as well as the internal and external factors affecting the ecosystem.

During the project, Rural Development Fund conducted a variety of pilot projects to support local communities' ideas related to collaborative planning. These projects focused on issues such as green agriculture and green technologies, integrating traditional knowledge, addressing ecosystem degradation, and management of local waste. The projects generated heightened community engagement and strong commitment to conservation and sustainable development.

Project results included not only the strengthened management of biodiversity on 20,000 hectares, but also the training of 336 people (156 of them women) on topics such as green technologies.

Another result was the signing of a 10-year agreement for the protection of the Chychkan Gorge ecosystem. Those joining the pact included the public association Zhashyl Oron, the public fund Ilbirs, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision, and the Forest Service. The agreement specifies conducting anti-poaching activities, providing technical support, creating information boards and raising awareness.



INDICATOR

Number of protected areas with improved management.



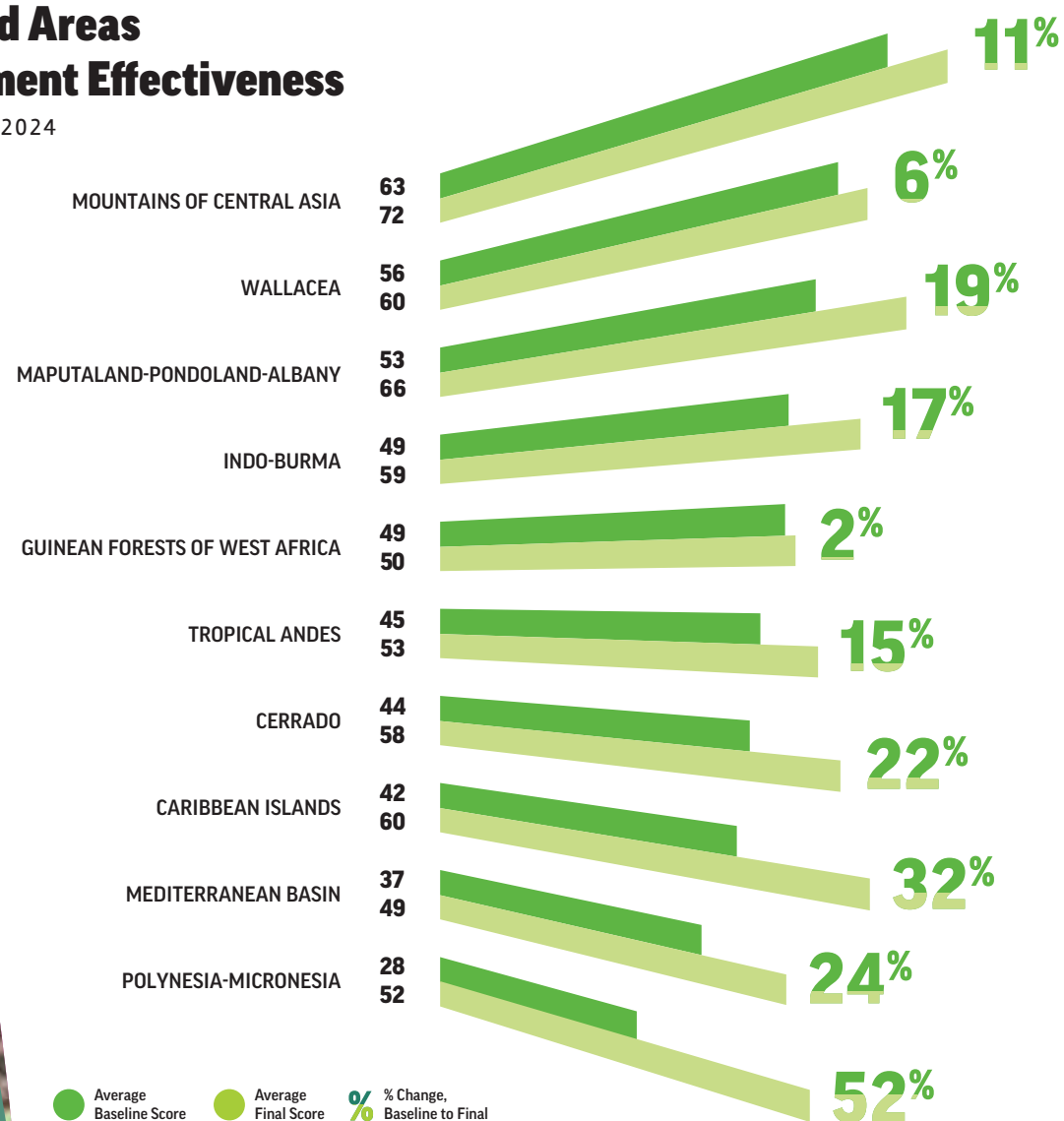
CEPF uses the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), developed to reflect the IUCN World Database on Protected Areas Framework, to track the management effectiveness of protected areas that have received CEPF investment.

To date, CEPF has received 684 METT scorecards from 347 protected areas in 18 biodiversity hotspots – Cape Floristic Region, Caribbean Islands, Caucasus, Cerrado, Eastern Afromontane, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Indo-Burma, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands, Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, Mediterranean Basin, Mesoamerica, Mountains of Central Asia, Mountains of Southwest China, Polynesia-Micronesia, Succulent Karoo, Tropical Andes, Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena and Wallacea. As of June 2024, 225 of the 347 protected areas had a baseline and a subsequent METT scorecard. Out of these 347 protected areas, 181 showed an improvement in their management effectiveness. For 10 hotspots with a significant number of completed METT scorecards through 30 June 2024, there was an increase in management effectiveness of nine points on average (+21%). As such, CEPF is contributing to Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework in helping 32 countries increase the percent of protected areas that have been assessed and managed more effectively.

FIG. 1.7

Protected Areas Management Effectiveness

2001–30 JUNE 2024



MULTI-FACETED APPROACH YIELDS FOREST MANAGEMENT GAINS IN ECUADOR



CEPF has supported the community-based Corporación Microempresarial Yunguilla (CMY) since 2017 with several grants focusing on protection and better management of the land belonging to the Yunguilla community northwest of Quito, Ecuador.

Conservation efforts began in this Andean cloud forest years earlier, when the community sought inclusion of 2,978 hectares of its land in the protected areas system of the Metropolitan District of Quito. Success came in 2013, with the declaration of the Área de Conservación y Uso Sustentable (ACUS) Yunguilla. It was subsequently expanded to 8,000 hectares with the incorporation of neighboring lands owned by the community of Santa Lucía, to form the ACUS Yunguilla-Santa Lucía.

Initial funding to CMY supported development of an action plan, with components focusing on strategic planning, financial sustainability, socioeconomic analyses, conservation incentives and management planning. They also prepared a “Plan de Vida,” or “life plan,” for the site that promotes collaboration among stakeholders in site management. CMY completed an initial Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for the protected parcel, which yielded a score of 45 and revealed deficiencies in areas such as staffing, capacity, equipment, planning and management.

The restaurant at Yunguilla, Ecuador.
© Michele Zador

Epidendrum porphyreum, Yunguilla.
© Nina Marshall

Land Tenure, Governance, Ecotourism and More

Since their first grant, CMY has strengthened land tenure, management and governance of the ACUS Yunguilla-Santa Lucía. They formulated a comprehensive ecotourism strategy, including a tourism marketing plan and a promotional tourist package. CMY also adopted and implemented international certification standards for sustainable community tourism. These efforts have been complemented by the development of sustainable economic opportunities such as production of jams, jellies and crafts for sale to tourists.

Most important from the management perspective have been their actions to expand formal protection to new forests, strengthen protected area management, develop sustainable agriculture, and continue organizational strengthening and fundraising.

These efforts are manifested in a 2024 METT score of 60, an increase of 15 points. Improvements included strengthened legal status, more staff, a management plan under implementation, better resource management (including control of access and use), improved staff capacity and better equipment.

At present, CMY is working to strengthen gender relations and integrate sustainable development initiatives. And CMY is taking crucial steps to reduce and control the potential threat of forest fires in the ACUS Yunguilla-Santa Lucía to preserve ecosystem health and biodiversity, local communities and their livelihoods. CMY plans to establish a community fire brigade with proper uniforms, tools and equipment, and will undergo a comprehensive training program to respond to the growing threat of wildfires.

INDICATOR

Number of hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration.



In July 2023, the CEPF Donor Council agreed to include a new indicator pertaining to restoration in CEPF's Monitoring Framework, due to its increasing emphasis as a conservation approach. To date, insufficient data have been collected; reporting on this indicator will commence in fiscal year 2025. CEPF does, however, have data on the number and location of reforestation projects, as seen in Figure 1.8.

Ecological restoration underway in Ebony Forest, Mauritius. © O. Langrand

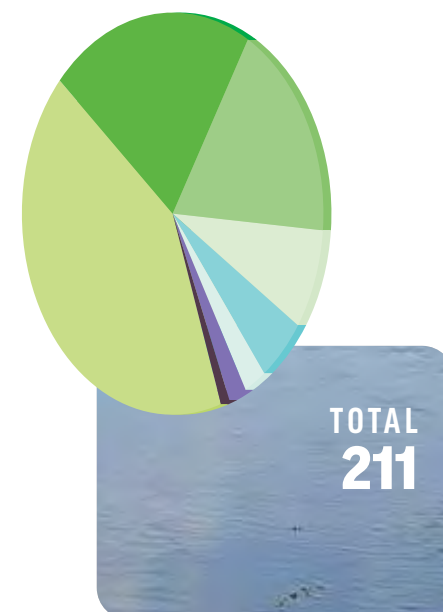
Restored channel, Kayrakum Wetlands, Tajikistan. © YGPE



FIG. 1.8
Restoration and Reforestation Projects by Region

2001–30 JUNE 2024

- 42% AFRICA
- 22% ASIA
- 18% SOUTH AMERICA
- 8% PACIFIC ISLANDS
- 5% CARIBBEAN ISLANDS
- 2% CENTRAL AMERICA
- 2% EUROPE
- 1% MIDDLE EAST



CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

RESTORATION WORK IN CABO VERDE LEADS TO COMMUNITY BENEFITS



The Faja de Agua Key Biodiversity Area is located on the island of Brava in Cabo Verde. Brava harbors the highest plant species richness in the island nation, with 239 species, and the second-highest endemic floral species richness, with 25 taxa. However, due to its small size and population and its insularity, it has received little attention from conservation initiatives. Of all Cabo Verdean islands, Brava also leads in the percentage of its endemic plants that are threatened species.

Threats are varied and include diversion of water sources for human activities and lapses in grazing and cultivation practices that supported plant diversity. Expansion of invasive species is also a problem, especially lantana (*Lantana camara*), which is native to the American tropics; Mauritius hemp (*Furcraea foetida*) from the Caribbean and northern South America; and giant reed (*Arundo donax*) from the Middle East.

With support from CEPF, Cabo Verdean organization Biflores conducted a pilot initiative to protect endemic plants by managing invasive species while improving livelihoods and restoring habitat. With a focus on the three most pervasive invasive species, Biflores sought to increase local communities' participation in conservation activities, and explored alternative uses for these plants that would engage and sustainably benefit local communities, such as repurposing the plants into artisanal products.

Removal of invasive lantana from Faja de Agua Key Biodiversity Area, Cabo Verde. © Associação de conservação da biodiversidade – Biflores

Local crafts made from lantana. © Associação de conservação da biodiversidade – Biflores

Restoring Habitat and Turning Invasive Plants into Furniture

Biflores implemented an invasive species management program that entailed botanical surveys, participatory mapping, invasive plant removal and restoration with native species.

By project close, Biflores:

- Removed 10 hectares of lantana from the Ribeira de Faja de Agua Key Biodiversity Area.
- Set up a botanical garden with various species of endemic plants, trees, fodder crops, ornamental plants and fruit trees.
- Procured material for an endemic plant seed bank.
- Conducted research on germination of selected endemic plant species.
- Planted 1,500 seedlings of eight Critically Endangered species in Ribeira de Fajã de Água, and 4,000 seedlings of fruit and fodder species to promote an agroecological approach that benefits local communities.
- Developed artisanal products from *Lantana camara* and produced and exhibited them nationally, demonstrating the potential of a livelihoods approach to invasive species management.
- Conducted an island-wide awareness program on the importance of invasive species management with institutions and in communities.
- Trained 20 men and seven women in lantana removal using cut-root stock methodology; artisanal production of lantana furniture; and identification of endemic plants.

These efforts have significantly contributed to habitat conservation and restoration within the Key Biodiversity Area and the enhancement of local community livelihoods and capacities.

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND



INDICATOR

Number of globally threatened species benefiting from conservation action.



Since CEPF's inception, 1,335 globally threatened species have benefited from conservation action by CEPF grantees. Conservation actions have been diverse and range from population surveys to site monitoring to captive breeding. During the past year, 76 species have been added to the list.

FIG. 1.9
Number of Globally Threatened Species
Benefiting from Conservation Action

2001–30 JUNE 2024

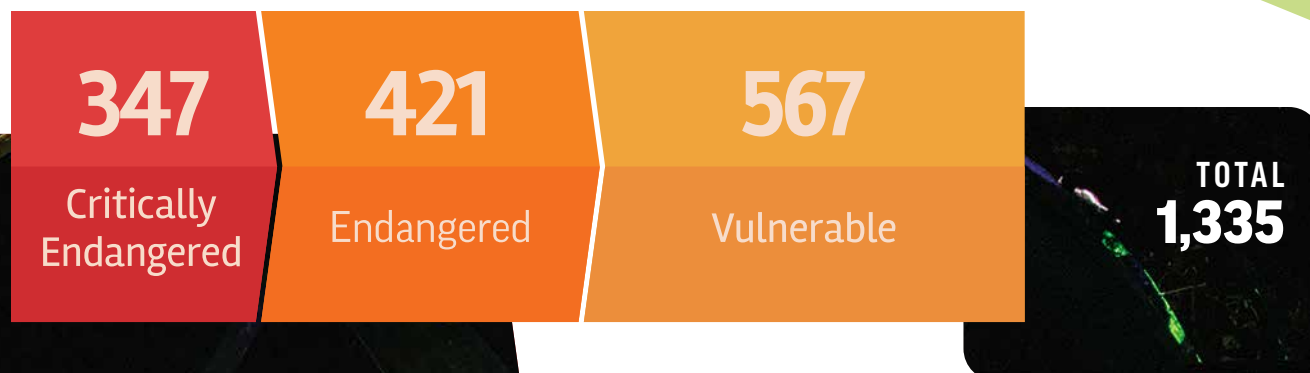
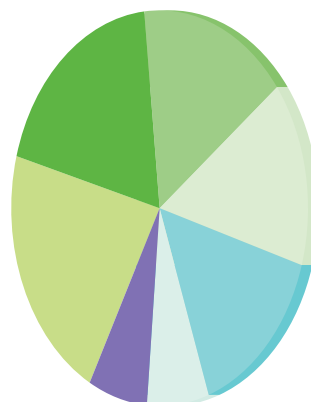


FIG. 1.10
Taxa Benefiting from
CEPF Conservation Action

2001–30 JUNE 2024

- 21% PLANT
- 19% BIRD
- 16% INVERTEBRATE
- 15% AMPHIBIAN
- 15% MAMMAL
- 7% REPTILE
- 7% FISH



Fluorescent powder tracking tools used with *Gastrotheca riobambae*, which were released in a pond at Centro Jambatu de Investigación y Conservación de Anfibios, Quito, Ecuador. © Steven Guevara S./Centro Jambatu de Investigación y Conservación de Anfibios

VIETNAM'S CRITICALLY ENDANGERED GECKOS GET MUCH-NEEDED SUPPORT



The *Cyrtodactylus* genus consists of nearly 400 species of bent-toed geckos, named because of their slender, curved toes. In Vietnam there are 56 species of *Cyrtodactylus*, 53 of which have been described since 1997. Three are listed as Critically Endangered, three Endangered, and six Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, yet little is known about the population status or the main threats facing many of them.

To determine the conservation measures needed to save these species from extinction, CEPF grantee Centre for Environment and Community Assets Development (CECAD) implemented a project focused on Vietnam's Critically Endangered and range-restricted species: the Ta Kou bent-toed gecko (*C. takouensis*), the black-eyed bent-toed gecko (*C. nigriocularis*) and the Gia Lai bent-toed gecko (*Cyrtodactylus gialaiensis*).

Known only from a single location on Takou Mountain within Ta Kou Nature Reserve, the Ta Kou bent-toed gecko lives in a microhabitat of granite boulders and occurs in relatively small numbers. The black-eyed bent-toed gecko is a highly specialized cave-dwelling species found within the Tay Ninh Province's Ba Den Mountain Cultural and Historical Complex. Both of these species face threats including pollution and habitat loss associated with tourism. Meanwhile, the known range of the Gia Lai bent-toed gecko, which covers less than 10 square kilometers, is threatened by land-use change associated with the conversion of land from coffee to pepper plantations. Feral dogs and cats and free-range chickens pose an additional threat to the Gia Lai bent-toed gecko.

Data Drives Conservation Action

CECAD conducted surveys to determine population status, range and habitat suitability. They also interviewed local stakeholders to evaluate the severity of threats. Findings were used to develop a conservation strategy, and CECAD and their partners implemented targeted conservation actions including:

- Listing all three species in Vietnam's Red Data Book, thus affording them national protected status.
- Developing educational materials for visitors to Ta Kou Nature Reserve and Ba Den Complex.
- Training protected area staff and forest rangers in the use of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool in Ta Kou Nature Reserve and Ba Den Complex.
- Designing patrol routes based on field survey results.
- Implementing a plan to pay private landowners not to convert coffee plantations to pepper plantations.

Following these actions, conditions have improved for all three species. Ta Kou and black-eyed bent-toed geckos now appear to maintain stable breeding populations, and local managers are committed to protecting the species from direct threats. For the Gia Lai bent-toed gecko, no stable population has been identified. But with funds from the Asian Species Action Partnership, the team is working to locate priority areas with good habitat and, with support from partners including Cologne Zoo, to initiate a captive breeding program.

Ta Kou bent-toed gecko (*Cyrtodactylus takouensis*), a Critically Endangered species from Vietnam. © Hanh T. Ngo



SPECIES highlights

INDO-BURMA Community Efforts Lead to Population Increase for Grey-Shanked Douc Langur

Grey-shanked douc langur (*Pygathrix cinerea*) is an endemic primate species that has only been recorded in fragmented habitat in the Central Highlands of Vietnam and a small area in northeastern Cambodia. The global population is estimated at less than 2,000 individuals, with 1,450–1,700 individuals in Vietnam. This species is threatened by logging, conversion of land for agriculture, hunting for food and traditional medicine,



and forest fragmentation. In 2020, GreenViet Biodiversity Conservation Center received CEPF support to work with a population of 60 individuals living in about 30 hectares of remaining natural forest spread across four isolated mountains in central Vietnam's Tam My Tay commune. Their goal was to protect the species and increase the population by 10% over two years. They worked with the local community to establish a "Champions Species Group" (CSG) to maintain effective forest patrol activities, carry out awareness-raising campaigns within the community, and mobilize households to adopt sustainable practices in acacia-tree plantations, such as retaining a portion of native trees at the boundary adjacent to natural forests. They also explored the tourism potential of the area and developed an experimental tourism plan with the local community. The most positive result of the project was that the population of grey-shanked douc langur in Tam My Tay forest increased by nine individuals to 69, an increase of 15%. The local community is on track to protect the species and, in time, benefit from a new source of income: tourism.

Langurs keeping watch in Tam My Tay commune, Quang Nam province, Vietnam. © QuocHuy/GreenViet



MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL ASIA Increased Awareness Leads to Conservation of the Great Bustard

The great bustard (*Otis tarda*) is listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The species is distributed across the Mountains of Central Asia and Mediterranean Basin biodiversity hotspots, although in Central Asia there are fewer than 1,000 individuals remaining. Kazakhstan has important breeding sites, while Uzbekistan hosts almost the entire Central Asian population of great bustards as they overwinter in the north of the country. These large, long-lived birds are threatened by numerous factors. At breeding sites, eggs and chicks are destroyed by agricultural machinery and free-ranging dogs. During migration or wintering, poaching is the main threat, with hunters sometimes decimating entire flocks. The Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union Germany (NABU) received CEPF support and partnered with local organizations Biodiversity Research and Conservation Center (BRCC) in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds to monitor sites and raise awareness, using their "Great Bustard Caretakers" to engage local residents. Farmers are now more aware that they can prevent their machinery from causing accidental destruction during nesting season. Hunters are now more knowledgeable about the species and interested in participating in citizen science. In total, NABU and partners interacted with more than 760 local people, including 130 farmers, farming machinery operators and shepherds; 447 teachers, schoolchildren and students; 116 employees of the nature park and the territorial wildlife protection inspectorate; and 34 hunters. Further, through a "Bird of the Year" campaign in Uzbekistan they reached more than 1,400 people in person and nearly 8,000 people via posts, videos, TV news stories, calendars and leaflets.

Great bustard in flight. © M. Nukusbekov

TROPICAL ANDES Action Planning for Amphibians

The Tropical Andes is the most diverse hotspot in the world for amphibians, with 1,120 species, of which approximately 800 are endemic (71.4%). These numbers are double those of the next most diverse hotspots for this group, Mesoamerica and the Atlantic Forest of Brazil. Amphibians represent just over 52% of all threatened vertebrate species in the Tropical Andes Hotspot, with 558 listed as globally threatened. During CEPF's 2024 fiscal year, from 1 July 2023–30 June 2024, numerous grantees took action to identify threats to amphibians and prepare conservation action plans. Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazonica worked with local communities in southeastern Peru to



conduct surveys and identify threats, and, in collaboration with academic experts, prepared a conservation action plan for 57 species including six Endangered and four Critically Endangered species in the Valle de Kosñipata Key Biodiversity Area. CEPF grantee the Center for Ornithology and Biodiversity (CORBIDI), also working in Peru, strengthened the capacity of local partners in amphibian identification and monitoring, and conducted surveys in the Área de Conservación Privada Pampa del Burro and Chayu Nain Communal Reserve. They recorded 49 species (including 17 that are new to science) and prepared a conservation action plan for the amphibians of Amazonas. Fundación Calima in Colombia worked to conserve 13 Endangered and Critically Endangered amphibians in Serranía de Paraguas Key Biodiversity Area by preparing conservation action plans, developing biosecurity protocols, and promoting cattle grazing management in sensitive habitats.

Female *Bryophryne hanssaueri*.
© Jean Pier Nicolas Zolorzano Aitara



WALLACEA Empowering Communities for Dugong Conservation in the Lease Islands, Indonesia

Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) are herbivorous, charismatic marine mammals that depend heavily on seagrass. They can weigh up to 400 kilograms, reach three meters in length, live up to 70 years and are listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List due to threats such as human disturbance of their habitat and their slow rate of reproduction. Dugongs are found in the Indo-West Pacific and throughout Indonesia, where there are large seagrass ecosystems. The Coral Triangle Center (CTC) worked in the newly designated Lease Islands Marine Protected Area (67,484 hectares) to engage local residents in dugong conservation via a citizen science program that successfully gained support from the community. CTC conducted dugong and seagrass surveys, led numerous waste clean-up events, undertook a range of awareness-raising activities, and conducted training on marine mammal handling and dealing with stranded animals. By project end, their research and the citizen-science mechanism had recorded 54 dugong sightings, and documented eight species of seagrass and 22 feeding trails. They successfully supported the development of standardized surveillance procedures and resource use monitoring, required by government decree, as well as two village regulations on dugong conservation and waste management. Most important, though, was the support for nine local champions from five villages who volunteered to be active in socializing the protection of dugong and seagrass habitat in their respective villages.

Dugong. © Conservation International/
Tim Noviello



CARIBBEAN ISLANDS Addressing Threats to the Ridgway's Hawk

The Critically Endangered Ridgway's hawk (*Buteo ridgwayi*) once had a breeding range that included the entire island of Hispaniola—made up of Haiti and the Dominican Republic—as well as some nearby islets and keys. But the species disappeared from 96% of its original range over the last century, with only 109 breeding pairs recorded in 2009, most located in Los Haitises National Park in the Dominican Republic. The tide has turned, however. The number of Ridgway's hawks has more than doubled over the past 20 years, with around 450 hawks reported in March 2025. The Peregrine Fund and its local branch, Fondo Peregrino - República Dominicana, developed a long-term conservation and research program to address the key threats to the species: human persecution and parasitic flies that attack nestlings. With CEPF support starting in 2023, Fondo Peregrino has continued the work, including development of a conservation action plan, outreach to local farmers, treatment of nests to reduce flies, and establishment of a breeding population in a private, protected reserve in Punta Cana. Another breeding population is planned for Aniana Vargas National Park.

Ridgway's hawk in Los Haitises National Park. © O. Langrand

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN Research Reveals Extensive Fungal Diversity



The Mycological Society MycoBH was established in 2010 in Bosnia and Herzegovina to promote mycology as a science locally and regionally and to protect nature. This includes conservation of fragile and endangered habitats that host some of the most sensitive and unusual fungal organisms. With CEPF support, the group embarked on an effort to document the fungal diversity of the River Neretva Key Biodiversity Area and tributaries, visiting 10 localities multiple times during different seasons. In just over a year, MycoBH recorded more than 150 different species, 96 of which were evaluated using IUCN Red List risk assessment criteria. The result: 21 species were identified as globally threatened. They produced a fungal checklist, a comprehensive book, 18 videos and a documentary. Notably, social media views have topped 130,000, indicating that these materials and activities have significantly raised awareness about the value and diversity of fungi and their habitats. The effort culminated in a mycological workshop held in Stolac. It was attended by 15 participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, and four students who received training in mycological field and laboratory practices. These products and activities provide a solid basis for upcoming initiatives dedicated to preserving freshwater ecosystems in Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond.

Clathrus ruber, one of many species documented by MycoBH. © Nihad Omerović

MADAGASCAR AND THE INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS Tortoises Are Key to Restoration in Seychelles

Until a few centuries ago, islands throughout the Western Indian Ocean were home to a large diversity of tortoises. After human arrival, almost all giant forms went extinct, leaving the Aldabra giant tortoise (*Aldabrachelys gigantea*) as the sole survivor. The Indian Ocean Tortoise Alliance (IOTA) is dedicated to rewilding the uninhabited islands with Aldabra giant tortoises and strengthening conservation initiatives for the species. With CEPF support, IOTA is working on Curieuse Island, Seychelles, to eradicate the invasive black rat (*Rattus rattus*),



a serious threat to species on the island, including the tortoise. The project will permanently remove rats from the island using chemical-free traps; establish long-term biosecurity against reinvasion; and increase reproductive success for many species. They will use specially trained dogs to help ensure that the rats are eradicated. Aldabra giant tortoises play a critical role in seed dispersal and nutrient cycling, and in promoting ecosystem resilience. Increased numbers of tortoises will make a significant contribution to the restoration of Curieuse Island.

Aldabra giant tortoise.
© RBAXTER/IOTASEYCHELLES

Civil Society



INDICATOR

Number of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity.

The Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) was launched 2009 in two pilot hotspots and was extended to all active hotspots in 2013. The tool was administered to both local and international organizations. In January 2023, the CEPF Secretariat revised its guidelines pertaining to the completion of tracking tools, exempting international organizations from this requirement due to CEPF's emphasis on capacity-building of local civil society organizations. Therefore, from July 2022 forward, all data for CSTTs will represent local entities only. As such, at the close of fiscal year 2024, CEPF had received 681 complete assessment cycles (baseline plus final) from local recipients of large grants, small grants (US\$50,000 or less) and subgrants. The 681 local organizations that submitted a complete assessment are from 17 hotspots:

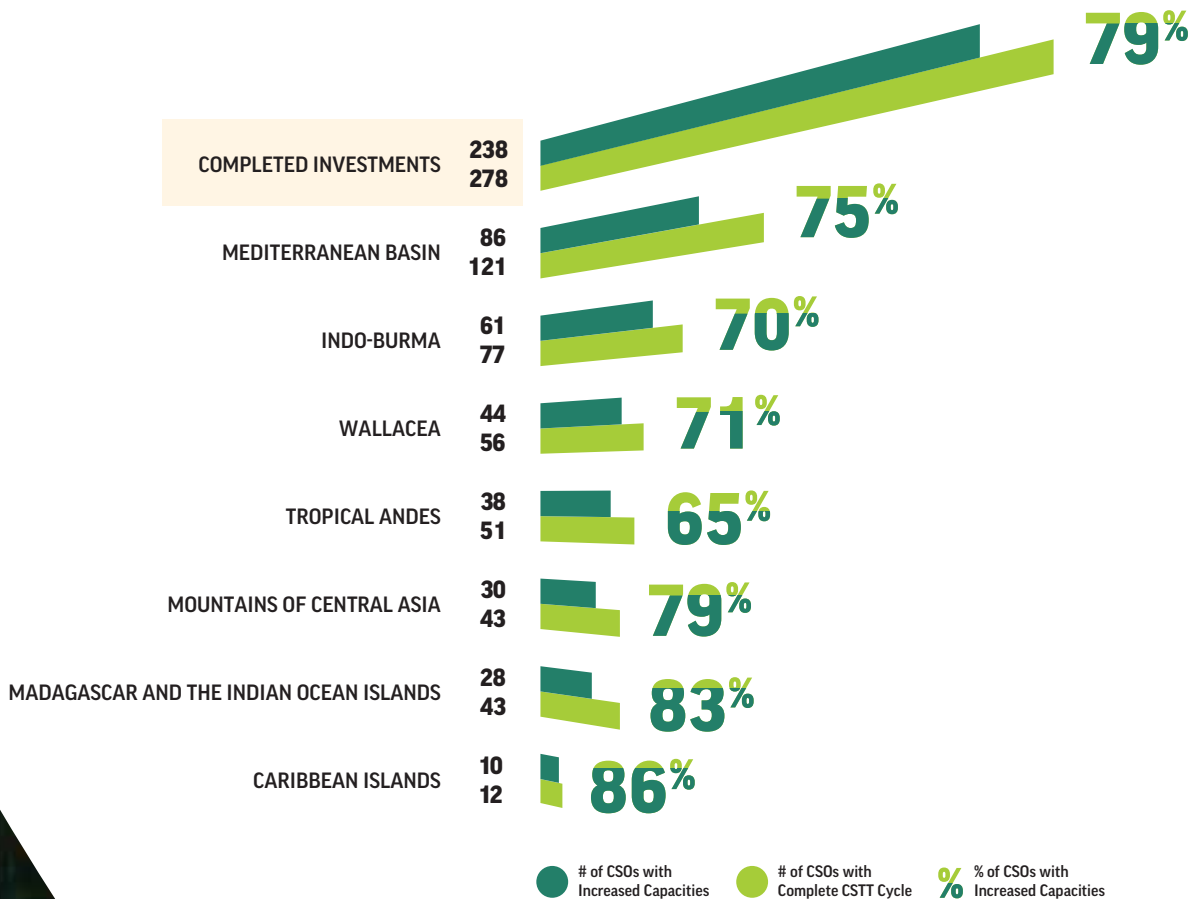
Completed investments: Cerrado, Eastern Afromontane, East Melanesian Islands, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, Mesoamerica, Mountains of Southwest China, Polynesia-Micronesia, Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena, and Western Ghats.

Ongoing investments: Caribbean Islands, Indo-Burma, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands, Mountains of Central Asia, Mediterranean Basin, Tropical Andes and Wallacea.

Santa Elena Conservation Concession, Peru.
© Juan Llacsa/Amazónicos por la Amazonía – AMPA

FIG. 2.1
Number and Percentage of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with Increased Capacities Due to CEPF Investment

2001–30 JUNE 2024



Out of the 681 local organizations that completed their reporting cycles, 535 recorded an increase in organizational capacity (78.6%). Figure 2.1 presents the results per hotspot with an ongoing investment and the average for the hotspots with completed investments. It is important to note the impact of CEPF completed investments: out of total of 278 civil society organizations with a complete CSTT cycle in 10 biodiversity hotspots, 86% have reported an increase in capacity, with an average increase of 12 points.

Plant identification workshop, Lebanon. © Université Saint-Joseph

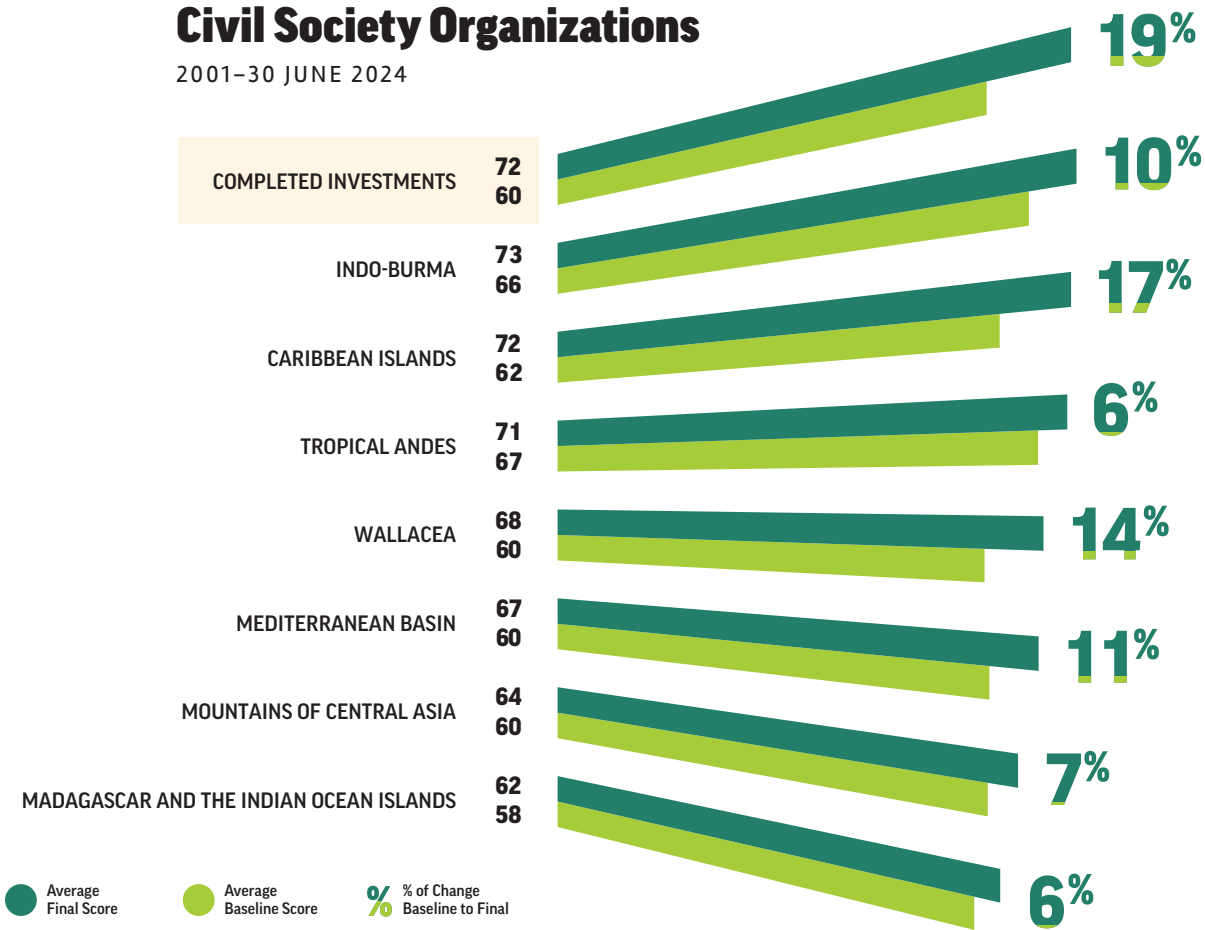


Team from CEPF-grantee Lantuna conducting field work, Santiago Island, Cabo Verde.
© José Soriano, Associação Lantuna-BLI

As per Figure 2.2, which presents the average baseline and final scores for completed investments and each hotspot with an ongoing investment, there is an overall weighted average increase of 10 points (+13.4%) in the capacities of civil society organizations. This weighted average is obtained by multiplying the average of each hotspot by the number of civil society organizations with a complete cycle for this hotspot.

FIG. 2.2
Average Change in Capacity of Civil Society Organizations

2001–30 JUNE 2024



In Figure 2.3, one can see that the Cerrado, East Melanesian Islands, Guinean Forests of West Africa, and Mediterranean Basin hotspots made the largest contributions to CEPF's impact on civil society capacity globally. These figures are determined by considering the number of civil society organizations with a complete CSTT assessment in each hotspot and the change in percentage of their CSTT scores, then relating this change to the total number of organizations with a complete CSTT assessment. For example, because 71% of participating grantees from the Mediterranean Basin showed an increase in capacity, and the number of participating grantees is 121, this represents a higher contribution than a hotspot such as Indo-Burma, where 77 grantees participated and 79% of them increased their capacities.

Surveying the Tensift Basin in Morocco for Critically Endangered endemic fish species, *Luciobarbus magniatlantis*.
© Moutaouakil Soumia



Finally, as per Figure 2.4, organizations benefiting from CEPF grants have seen the highest improvements in their management systems, showing an average increase of 1.7 points. Strengthened management systems allow available resources to be translated into effective actions.

FIG. 2.3
Contribution of Each Hotspot to CEPF Global Impact on Civil Society Organizations' Capacities

2001–30 JUNE 2024

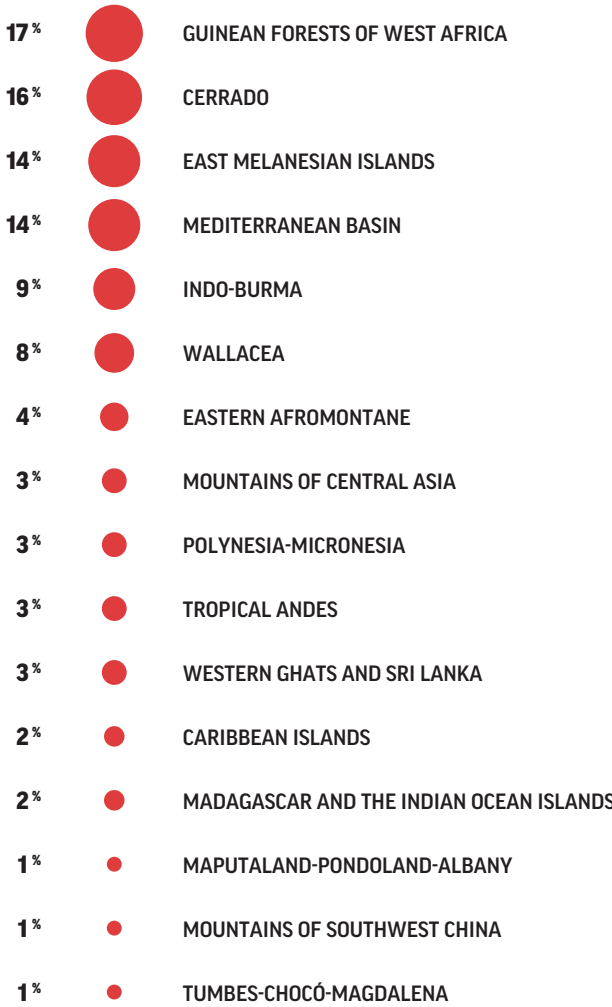
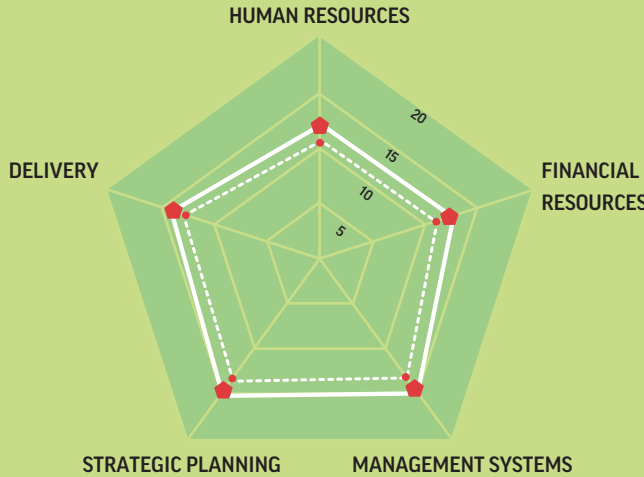



FIG. 2.4
Change in Average CSTT Scores

2001–30 JUNE 2024

FINAL BASELINE





 The Association Jlij for Marine Environment (AJEM) was created in 2014 with the aim of protecting Tunisia's marine ecosystems.

The group received CEPF support starting in 2021 to work on the Tunisian island of Djerba, near the Tunisia-Libya border. AJEM collaborated with the Libyan group BADO Association for Environment to implement a cross-border conservation initiative on sustainable fishing and biodiversity protection in the coastal areas of Djerba Island in Tunisia and Farwa Island in Libya.

As a first-time CEPF grantee, AJEM completed a Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the start of their three-year grant, receiving a score of 35. The score revealed significant room for improvement, especially in the areas of human resources, staff capacity and strategy.

Implementing Conservation While Strengthening the Organization

The project's ambitious conservation activities included efforts to identify, monitor and protect sea turtle nests, map seagrass meadows (*Posidonia oceanica*), protect the Critically Endangered pen shell (*Pinna nobilis*) and promote ecotourism and traditional fishing techniques. But another important element of the project was AJEM's desire to improve its organization. AJEM sought and received training on project development, financial management and strategic planning. They reviewed their organizational structure, strategy and processes, and then developed a manual of operations. The manual covers all aspects of their work—human resources, financial management and administration, and governance and delivery.

Geographic information system training. © Faical Ghzaïel

AJEM pursued additional training in geographic information system (GIS), photography, marine diving and data collection. CEPF support allowed them to purchase materials relevant to their new skills. Meanwhile, their partnership with the Libyan group BADO allowed for an exchange of experiences.

Working closely with CEPF was key. Technical support and training for project design and implementation ensured that the project was on track and staff had the skills to do the work.

"CEPF is not a donor but rather a coach that fully supports civil society," explained Faical Ghzaïel, AJEM president. He noted that CEPF's rigorous requirements for proposals and detailed logical frameworks, budgets, and deliverables pushed AJEM to develop a strategically sound and clearly defined project. This approach has resulted in greater success in securing new funding.

The final CSTT demonstrated concrete progress, with a sizeable jump of 50 points to reach a score of 85. AJEM now has a team with increased skills that is better positioned to independently manage conservation projects. And they have a clear strategic plan and an operations manual to guide them.

AJEM's conservation efforts benefited from these inputs as well. In addition to monitoring 22 sea turtle nests and seagrass meadows, AJEM developed a management plan for the Ras Ermel protected area on Djerba. The organization also engaged with 35 local fishers to maintain traditional fishery practices, and conducted extensive awareness campaigns reaching more than 5,000 tourists, 200 students and 70 fishers. A new "Djerba Biodiversity Diving" tourism circuit was launched to promote marine conservation and continue conservation actions following project completion.

Diver from AJEM monitoring *Posidonia oceanica* seagrass. © Faical Ghzaïel

INDICATOR

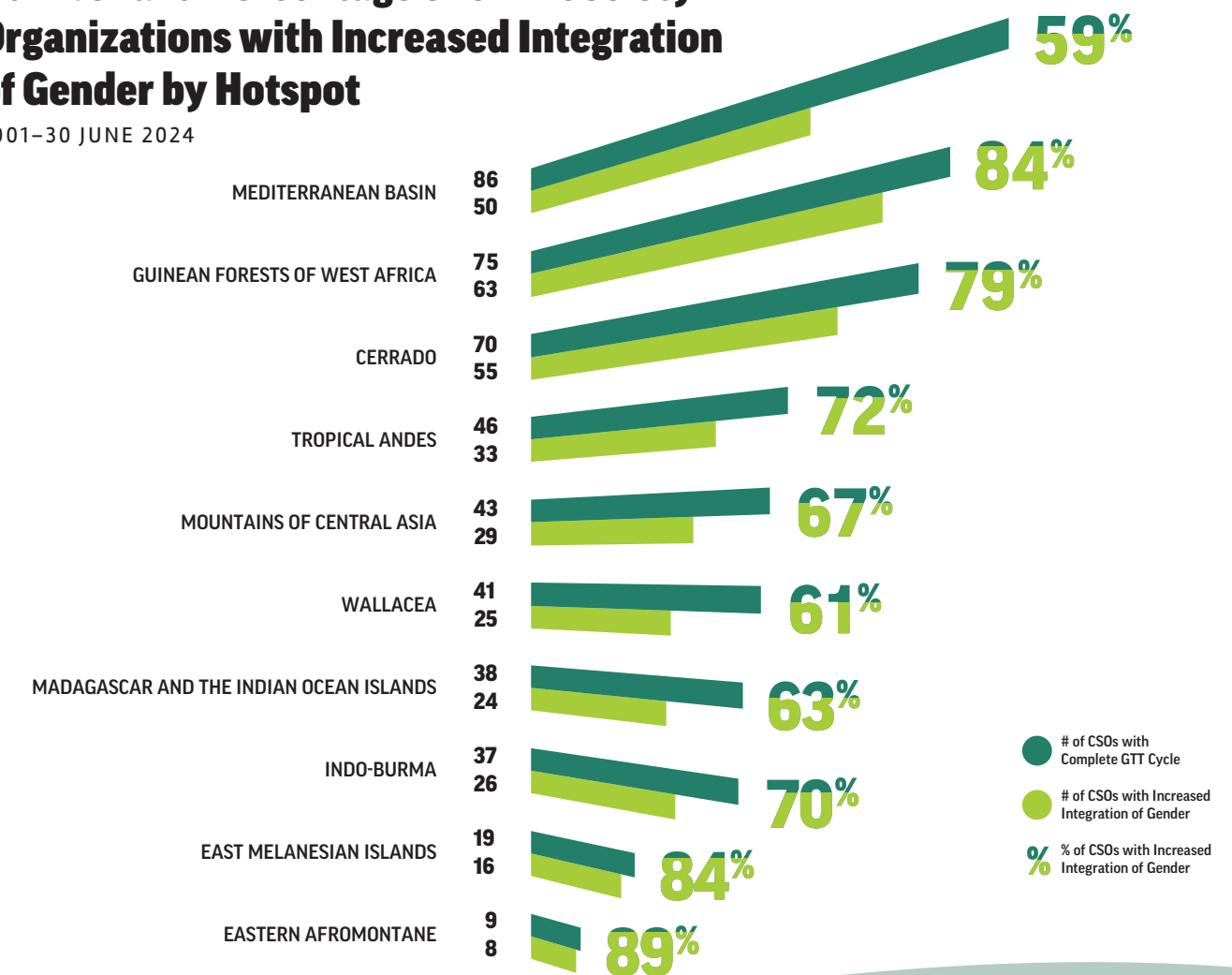
Number of CEPF grantees with improved understanding of and commitment to gender issues.



The Gender Tracking Tool (GTT) was launched in 2017 and was administered to both local and international entities. In January 2023, the CEPF Secretariat revised its guidelines pertaining to the completion of tracking tools, requiring only local entities to complete a tracking tool. Starting July 2022, all figures for GTTs represent local entities only. As such, since 2017, CEPF has approved 1,270 assessments from local recipients of large grants, small grants (US\$50,000 or less) and subgrants across 11 hotspots: Caribbean Islands, Cerrado, East Melanesian Islands, Eastern Afromontane, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Indo-Burma, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands, Mediterranean Basin, Mountains of Central Asia, Tropical Andes and Wallacea. In total, there are 469 local organizations with a baseline and a final assessment from all 11 hotspots.

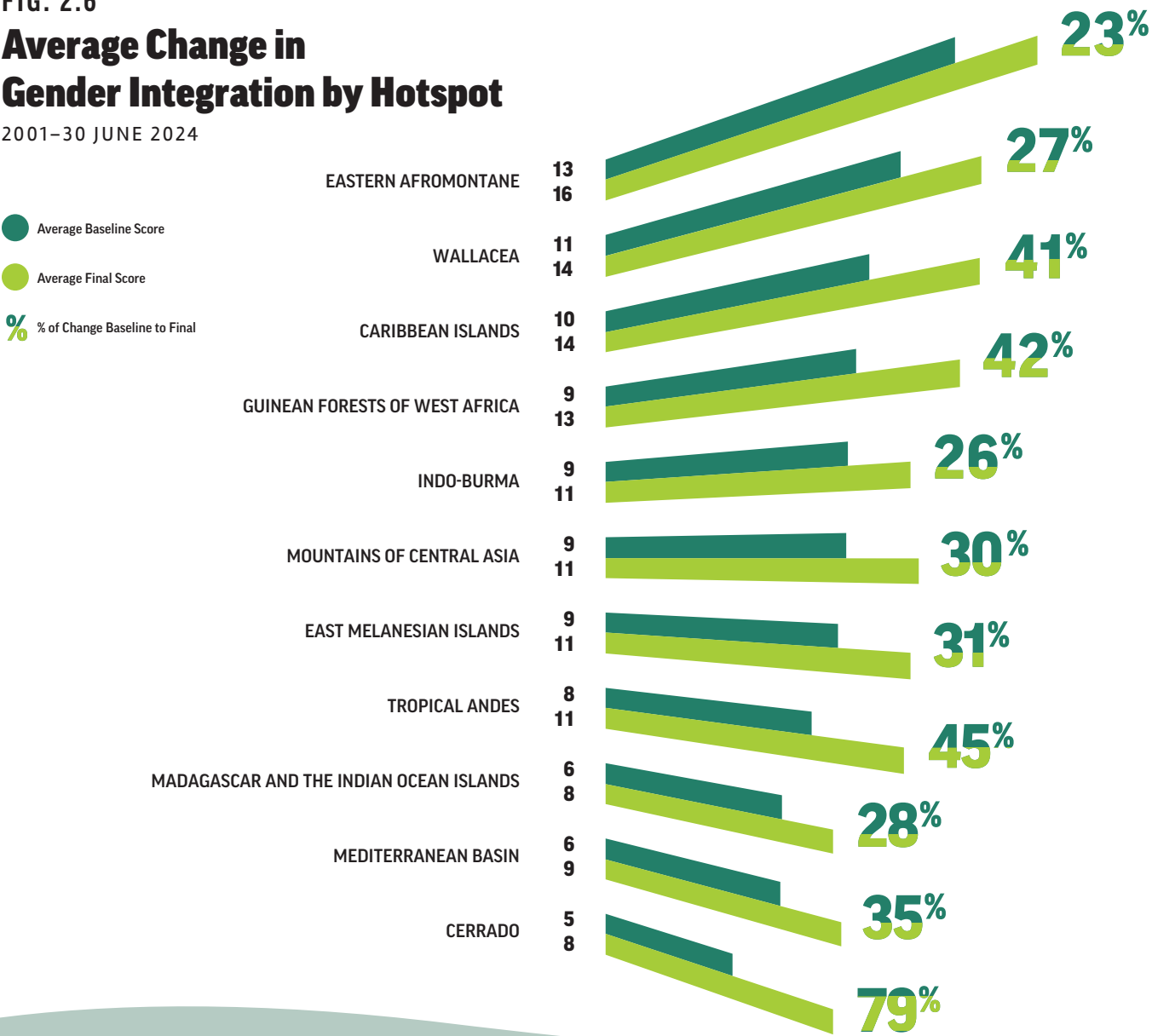
FIG. 2.5
Number and Percentage of Civil Society Organizations with Increased Integration of Gender by Hotspot

2001–30 JUNE 2024



The CEPF impact on civil society organizations' understanding of and commitment to gender issues is based on the analysis of the baseline and final assessments of these 469 local organizations. Of these, 332 recorded an increase in understanding of and commitment to gender issues (70.8 %). Figures 2.5 and 2.6 (page 47) present the results by hotspot.

FIG. 2.6
Average Change in Gender Integration by Hotspot
 2001–30 JUNE 2024



For the 469 organizations, out of a maximum score of 20 points, the overall average baseline score was 7.7 points, and the average final score was 10.7. This represents a global increase of understanding of and commitment to gender issues of 38% since CEPF started promoting gender integration. Figure 2.7 presents the average evolution of scores.

FIG. 2.7
Average Evolution of Gender Integration Among Civil Society Organizations
 2001–30 JUNE 2024



UNDERSTANDING GENDER ISSUES ENHANCES IMPACT FOR COLOMBIAN ORGANIZATION



The Colombian organization Fundación Calima already had a record of supporting gender equity when it became a CEPF grantee in 2022.

Established in 2012 with a focus on generating scientific knowledge to understand and protect biodiversity, Fundación Calima developed a gender policy in 2019 in response to the organization’s concern that women were often undervalued in the field of science.

In 2022, Fundación Calima received its first grant from CEPF, which targeted the conservation of 13 species of threatened amphibians in the Serranía de los Paraguanas Key Biodiversity Area. At project start the team completed a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), scoring a total of 11 points, which indicated Fundación Calima’s already solid commitment to gender issues.

“A gender approach delivers a perspective that is more empathetic, and this is essential in conservation projects,” said Jhon Sarria, research associate for Fundación Calima. “Women have a different relationship with nature than men do.”

In an effort to build on that strong foundation, the organization used CEPF funds to engage a gender consultant to train 12 of their 16 staff. This training led staff to view various activities—such as field expeditions, writing scientific reports and articles, and disseminating project information and results—from a gender perspective. Participants learned how to safely involve all genders in activities, including assigning women to lead work that was dominated by men in the past. They also recognized that some situations

may be particularly dangerous for women and considered safety issues that may arise for women in the field.

Connecting Gender Consideration and Impact
 Following the training, the organization undertook a gender analysis, an exercise they found so valuable that they now do this for all projects. The exercise helped the staff better understand stakeholders who live in project areas, and to identify improvements in gender equity in these areas over time to help assess project impact.



Fundación Calima found that collecting sex-disaggregated data and monitoring and evaluating how their projects impacted men and women came naturally. They held group discussions and anonymous evaluations to gather perspectives and experiences. They also provided feedback to each participant.

The results of Fundación Calima’s final GTT showed continued progress: It scored 19 out of 20 points. This achievement demonstrates the organization’s significant commitment to integrating gender throughout their operations.

“Taking a gender approach has allowed Fundación Calima’s actions to have a greater impact on the local populations we work with,” said Sarria.

Fundación Calima staff delivering a training session.
 © Fundación Calima

Fundación Calima team in the field. © Fundación Calima

INDICATOR

Number of networks and partnerships that have been created and/or strengthened.



CEPF encourages grantees to create and support partnerships and networks. These alliances are especially important as they can make a huge difference in assuring the sustainability of conservation outcomes. They can secure broad support for conservation actions, promote inclusion among diverse stakeholders, and increase the likelihood that conservation efforts and activities will be sustainable. Since fund inception, CEPF has recorded a total of 1,104 networks/partnerships, 786 of which were created by grantees (Figure 2.8). This is an increase of 106 since the close of fiscal year 2023 (30 June 2023).

FIG. 2.8
Networks and Partnerships Created and/or Strengthened by Region

2001–30 JUNE 2024

AFRICA	398
SOUTH AMERICA	258
ASIA	252
EUROPE	77
PACIFIC ISLANDS	61
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS	24
MIDDLE EAST	23
CENTRAL AMERICA	11

TOTAL
1,104

The project team from Association des Enseignants des Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre section Khénifra sampling springs near Khenifra city, Morocco. © Oucha Mohamed

PRIVATE SECTOR AND COMMUNITIES TEAM UP FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHING IN INDONESIA



Small-scale fishers and the companies that buy fish from them in the Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot face a number of challenges to implement sustainable fishing.

Fishermen can be impacted by the uncertainty of market prices, the varying standards of buyers and the lack of bargaining power. Buyers, on the other hand, must categorize their purchases as illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing products if the supplying vessels have not been properly registered, which restricts the buyer's ability to sell that product. Also, catch quality varies, the source of the supply may be unclear, and the buyer may not be able to adhere to their own traceability requirements. Meanwhile, the people of the region are negatively impacted when fishers do not adhere to regulations requiring sustainable practices, and low prices stimulate overfishing.

The Indonesian Pole & Line and Handline Fisheries Association (AP2HI) stepped in with a plan to help both sides of the industry: partnerships. With a grant from CEPF, AP2HI worked in three marine corridors—North Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi and Buru Seascape—to address issues that negatively impact both fishers and buyers by facilitating the creation of partnerships between the private sector and community groups engaged in the supply chain of small-scale tuna fisheries. The objective of these partnerships was to address supply chain problems, build capacity, improve bargaining positions, expand market access and achieve cooperative partnerships for sustainability. Participating local community groups and private sector entities included:

- Maju Lestari Fishermen Group and PT Benteng Laut Sejahtera.
- Mai Tapohamba Hamba Cooperative and PT Dharma Samudra Fishing Industries.
- Sejahtera Bersama and PT Dharma Samudra Fishing Industries.
- Aneka Sumber Tata Bahari and Tuna New Zealand Group.

Collaboration Yields Benefits

AP2HI aimed to create clear supply chain profiles and production patterns, improve fish quality and traceability, and ensure clear guidance on human rights, social responsibility and the participation of local communities in a managed supply chain. Another goal was to increase awareness of fisheries management policies and standards. Additionally, through the partnerships, fishers received bargaining rights over the fish they produce and were incentivized to embrace sustainable practices to get access to premium markets.

The project entailed baseline surveys of communities to assess opportunities for cooperation between fishers and companies, meetings with villages and the private sector to understand their needs, and facilitation to develop a memorandum of understanding for each partnership.

The results included a trade cooperation plan, a supply chain partnership agreement, and support to fishers for vessel registration for each partnership. AP2HI also delivered extensive theoretical and practical training on sustainable fisheries, data collection, post-catch fish handling, safety, human rights, gender issues and social responsibility, as well as the development of traceability systems. Overall, the project trained 185 people.



Signing a memorandum of understanding.

© Manengkel Solidaritas

Measuring the catch. © Manengkel Solidaritas

Human Well-Being



INDICATOR

Number of people receiving structured training.

This indicator captures the number of men and women who have participated in a structured training opportunity, which could include a formal training course, a structured exchange visit or a technical training workshop. As with other indicators, sex-disaggregated data is only available since collection started in 2017. To date, 241,240 people have received structured training, including 70,001 women. During the past year, training topics have included social media, accounting, report writing, communications, leadership, pasture management, ungulate monitoring, patrolling, fish catch monitoring, honey analysis, ecotourism, hospitality and birdwatching, as well as many other topics that support local civil society organizations to improve their capacity to deliver and succeed.

Local community members collecting water samples, Bolivia. © Conservation International/ photo by Gabriela Villanueva



FIG. 3.1

Number of Trainees by Region

2001–30 JUNE 2024

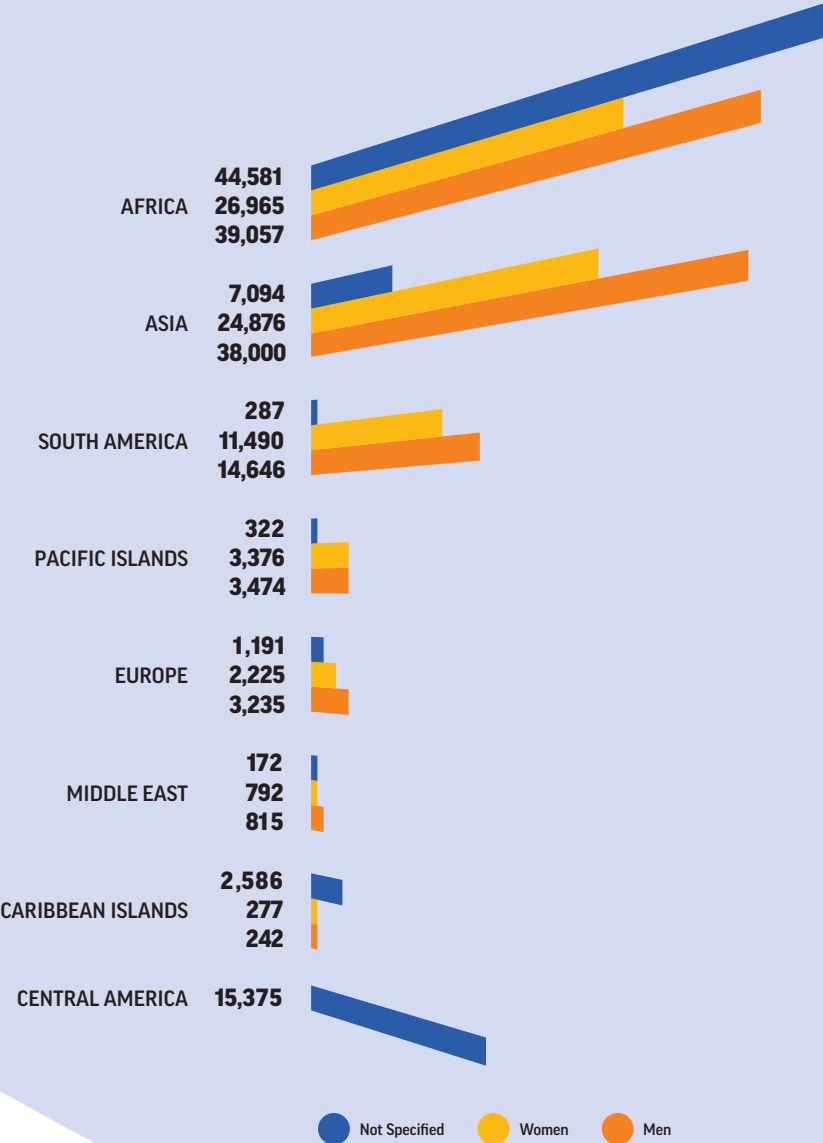


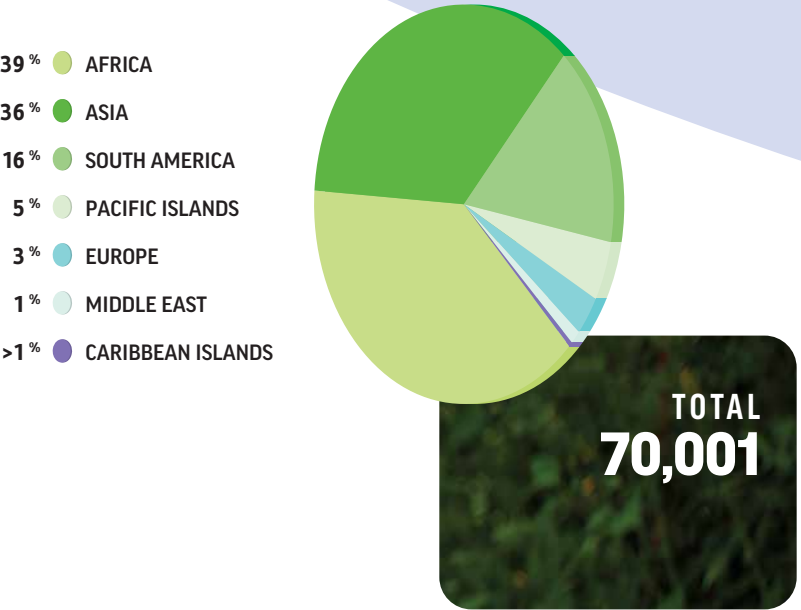
FIG. 3.2

Percentage of Women Trainees by Region

2001–30 JUNE 2024



Community members obtain certificates after training organized by local nongovernmental organizations in Kyrgyzstan. © Elena Kreuzberg





ENLISTING COMMUNITIES TO CONSERVE AN ENDANGERED FISH



Despite being a large fish that can reach up to 1.5 meters in length, the Endangered monkey-eating fish (*Luciocyrrinus striolatus*) is elusive and little is known about its distribution and life cycle.

The migrating predatory species lives in remote streams in Lao PDR and faces a wide range of threats, such as habitat loss, river bank erosion, unregulated subsistence fishing, pollution, low genetic diversity and hydropower dams that interrupt seasonal migration.

CEPF grantee FISHBIO partnered with Association Anoulak and Comité de Coopération avec le Laos to conduct extensive research and conservation activities along several rivers in Laos. To bolster their efforts, they asked for help from local communities, which they found to be very receptive to protecting aquatic resources. A total of 644 people (527 men, 117 women) were trained in raising awareness about the species, collecting water samples to gather environmental DNA (eDNA), fish tagging, making field records, and disseminating fish conservation zone (FCZ) regulations.



Sharing Data and Establishing Fish Conservation Zones

The project team developed a report to share the data gathered via surveys of local ecological knowledge of *L. striolatus*, eDNA collection, habitat and hook-and-line baitcasting surveys, fisher reports and fish tagging efforts. The team also held a final roundtable discussion workshop to review the data and plan conservation efforts. FISHBIO plans to share best practices with other researchers on a regular basis.

One significant outcome was the establishment of new FCZs covering a total area of nearly 29 hectares along the lower Nam Phak, Nam Chat, Nam Herng, and Nam Cham rivers in Oudomxay and Bolikhamxay provinces. These were designed to protect the monkey-eating fish.

The project also yielded cash benefits for 64 men and 18 women via payment for conducting short-term FCZ patrols and participating in a fishing tour group promoting catch and release. Further, FISHBIO developed and implemented logbooks to record catch by local fishers. The logbooks can be used by communities to understand the impacts of their FCZs on fish catch sustainability. FISHBIO notes, however, that fishing tours can only be developed and promoted with caution—there must be an abundance of the species to avoid depletion.

The monkey-eating fish (*Luciocyrrinus striolatus*), an Endangered predatory fish in Lao PDR.
© FISHBIO/Photo by Sinsamout Ounboundisane

Collecting eDNA. © FISHBIO

INDICATOR

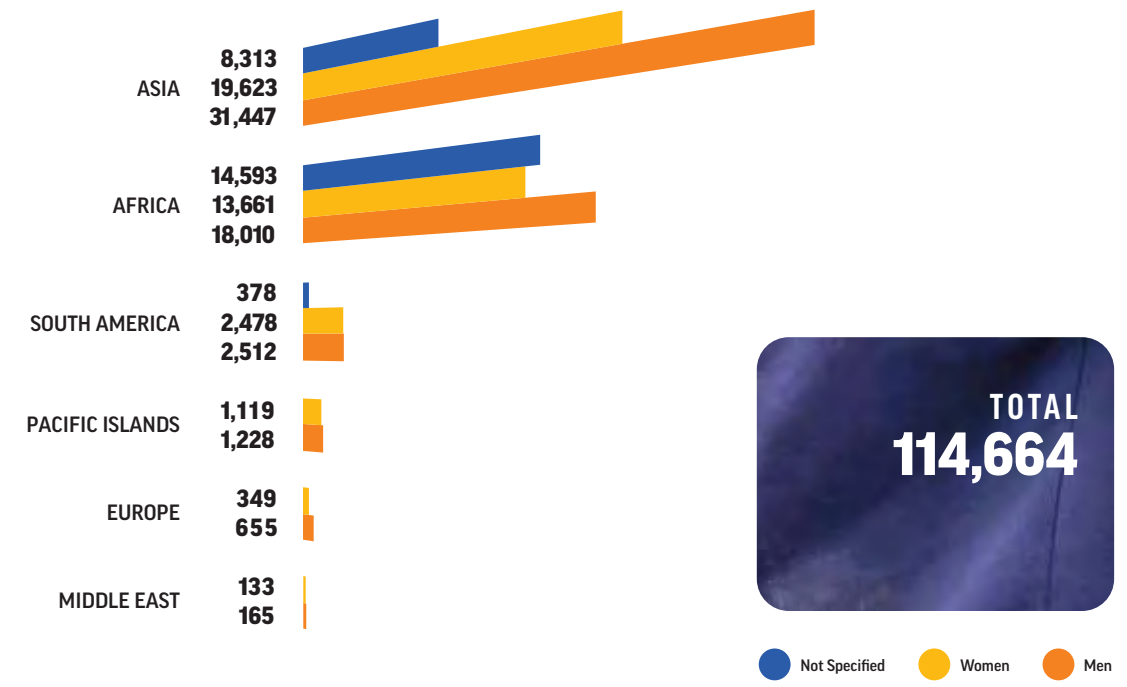
Number of people receiving cash benefits.



Bird-friendly coffee being produced in Polo, Barahona, Dominican Republic.
© Nina Marshall



FIG. 3.3
Number of People Receiving Cash Benefits
2001–30 JUNE 2024



INDICATOR

Number of people receiving non-cash benefits other than structured training.



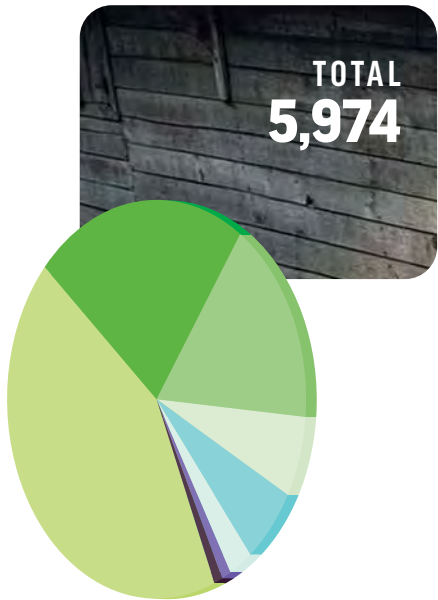
CEPF has collected data on the number of communities benefiting from CEPF projects since 2001, but not until 2017 did monitoring expand to all hotspots to include collection of information about community characteristics, types of benefits received, and number of males and females in each community. Since 2001, a total of 5,974 communities and 1,796,423 people (913,394 males and 883,029 females) have been recorded as benefiting. The charts below illustrate the characteristics of the communities CEPF has supported, and the types of benefits received by the communities benefiting since 2017, when comprehensive data collection started.

Jack fruit, Moramanga, Andasibe, Madagascar. © O. Langrand



FIG. 3.4
Communities Benefiting from CEPF Projects by Region
2001–30 JUNE 2024

- 43% AFRICA
- 23% ASIA
- 17% SOUTH AMERICA
- 6% PACIFIC ISLANDS
- 6% CENTRAL AMERICA
- 3% EUROPE
- 1% CARIBBEAN ISLANDS
- 1% MIDDLE EAST



Farmers in Chaung U township, Myanmar, have shifted from growing subsistence crops to cash crops like these musk melon intended for the Chinese market. © SEI/Wichai Juntavaro

FIG. 3.5
Characteristics of Communities Benefiting in 11 Hotspots
2017–30 JUNE 2024

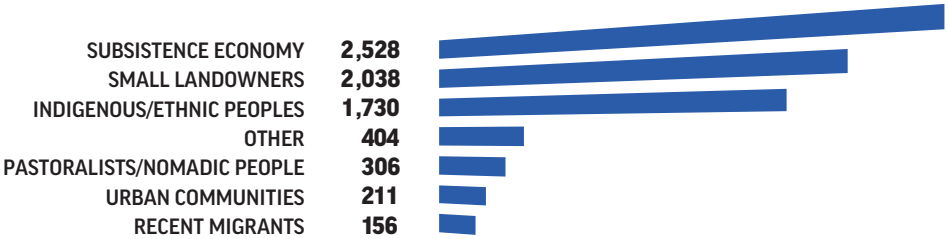
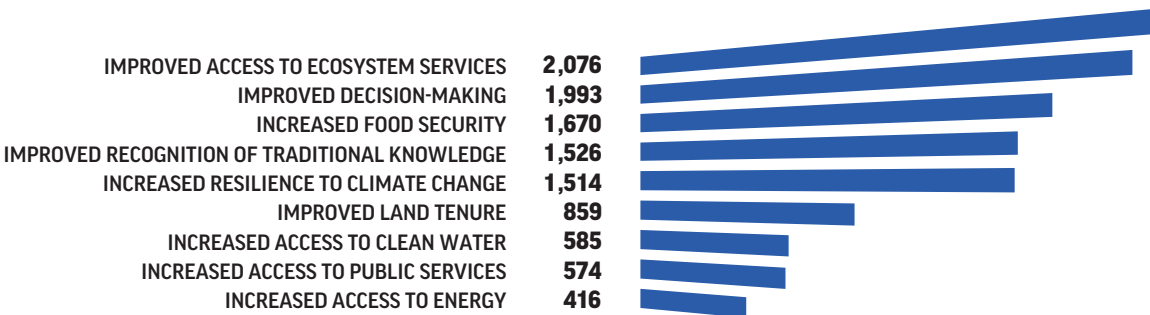



FIG. 3.6
Types of Benefits Received by Communities in 11 Hotspots
2017–30 JUNE 2024





WATERSHED PROTECTION

BENEFITS LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND CITY RESIDENTS

 The Dominican Republic's La Humeadora Mountain National Park, located northwest of the capital, Santo Domingo, is a watershed that supplies drinking water to the city's 3.5 million residents, as well as to the estimated 1.5 million people who commute to the city each day.

The 29,000-hectare park's wetlands and broadleaf cloud, humid and riparian forests also support 705 species of vascular plants and 69 species of birds. CEPF grantee Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI) has been working for years to address the main threat to the park and the water it supplies: loss of forest cover. The causes are challenging and include the expansion of agriculture and livestock farming, and fires from slash-and-burn land clearing. A grant from CEPF that began in 2014 supported IDDI to develop a management plan for the park—the first plan of its kind in the Dominican Republic to include an analysis of climate change impacts. New funding from CEPF that began in 2023 is being used to update the management plan, prepare species conservation action plans for four key species and conduct training to strengthen park guard capacity.



Sustainable Agroforestry Improves Yields

A key focus of the project is to continue efforts to reduce agricultural encroachment into the park by working with local communities to adopt sustainable agroforestry activities in the buffer zone around the park. IDDI's approach benefits from previous work at a pilot site where water security increased by promoting perennial crops, including cacao and sapote, instead of more common short-cycle crops such as cilantro and beans. Degraded sites are augmented with compost and plantings are designed to mimic the natural forest, with shrubs and trees reaching different heights. Such a design yields a range fruits, increases soil stability and ecosystem resilience, and offers diverse habitat for native species. The communities in the area were initially reluctant to change their agricultural practices, but after seeing and experiencing increased yields and real economic benefit, communities supported expansion of the program. More than 100 families have reconverted their land and improved their income through higher productivity on their farms. The project has also assisted local farmers with processing and marketing. One group, the women-led Asociación de Productores de Cacao Guanaito-Duey, has developed a successful business selling cacao to residents and tourists.

The park has benefited through improved forest quality, a stronger buffer zone and increased compliance with forest protection regulations. The big winner, however, is Santo Domingo, the destination for the clean water that flows from the La Humeadora watershed.

Clean water flowing from the watershed. © Nina Marshall

Members of the Asociación de Productores de Cacao Guanaito-Duey. © Nina Marshall

INDICATOR

Number of projects promoting nature-based solutions to combat climate change.



All CEPF hotspots are experiencing changes in climate. Species, ecosystems and the people that depend on the hotspots are feeling the impacts. CEPF's grantees are addressing the threat by promoting nature-based solutions such as ecosystem resilience, protected area creation, reforestation and restoration, soil conservation and watershed management, to name just a few of the possible actions.

From inception through fiscal year 2024, CEPF has supported a total of 1,860 projects, valued at US\$174,250,952, that are implementing nature-based solutions to climate change.

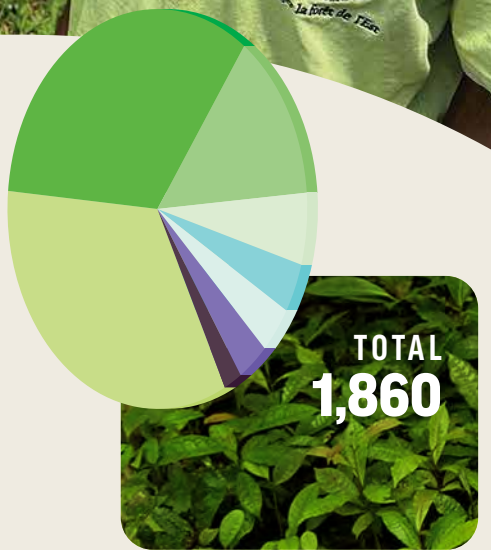
Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group tree nursery, Fontsimavo, Madagascar. © O. Langrand



FIG. 3.7
Percentage of Projects Promoting Nature-Based Climate Solutions by Region

2001–30 JUNE 2024

- 34% ASIA
- 33% AFRICA
- 14% SOUTH AMERICA
- 6% PACIFIC ISLANDS
- 4% EUROPE
- 4% CENTRAL AMERICA
- 3% CARIBBEAN ISLANDS
- 2% MIDDLE EAST



Fisherwomen raising sea cucumbers in southwest Madagascar maintain their enclosures. © MIHARI

CEPF PILLAR 4

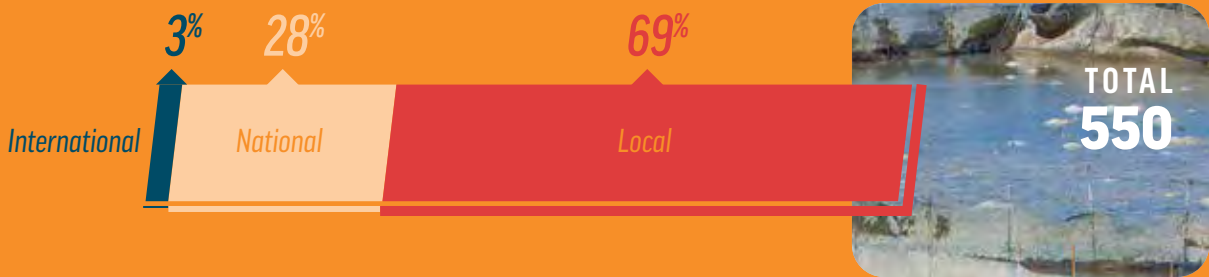


INDICATOR

Number of laws, regulations and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended.

Effective laws, policies and regulations are essential for underpinning conservation achievements because they contribute to sustainability. For this reason, CEPF has prioritized the mainstreaming of biodiversity into policy, and since inception has supported the enactment or amendment of 550 laws, policies or regulations, categorized into 15 themes: agriculture, climate, ecosystem management, education, energy, fisheries, forestry, mining/quarrying, planning/zoning, pollution, protected areas, species protection, tourism, transportation and wildlife trade. Protected areas is the most prevalent theme with 267 policies addressing this issue, followed closely by ecosystem management with 254, species protection with 225, and planning/zoning with 164. Some policies address more than one theme.

FIG. 4.1
Laws, Policies and Regulations by Scope
2001–30 JUNE 2024



Enabling Conditions

FIG. 4.2
Number of Laws, Policies and Regulations by Hotspot
2001–30 JUNE 2024

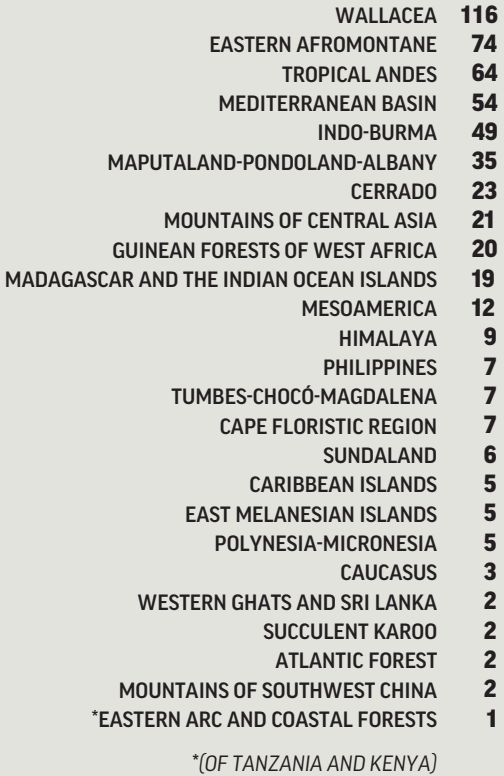


FIG. 4.3
Number of Laws, Policies and Regulations Addressing Specific Themes
2001–30 JUNE 2024



*Some policies address more than one theme.

Livelihood activities supported by a village self-help revolving fund through a project by People Resources and Conservation Foundation, Vietnam. © Le Van Viet (PRCF)

TRADITION-BASED

REGULATIONS SUPPORT PEOPLE AND MARINE RESOURCES



Buano Island is located off the western coast of Seram in Maluku Province, Indonesia. About 14,000 people live on the island, and around 50% of them are fishers.

Sasi, a customary practice that guided sustainable use of forest and marine resources for generations, lost favor on the island in the 1980s. Where sasi had limited fishing to certain locations or according to number or size, new approaches used destructive fishing methods that brought tension and violence to the island communities. Some fishers employed harmful chemicals and bombs, as well as the banned practice of using mini trawl nets. The reef suffered severe damage.

With funding from CEPF, the organization Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat (LPPM) worked to revive the sasi tradition and address the many other factors that contribute to the unsustainable exploitation of the fishery. These include overfishing; lack of understanding of supply chain factors; lack of information on standards, fish sizes and the sale price of fish in the local market; insufficient knowledge of regulations; inadequate data on fishery stocks; and most importantly, lack of community-based fishery resource protection.

LPPM supported the communities to develop regulations establishing marine protected areas, not only to ensure that these areas would benefit from local wisdom, but also because of a 2014 law mandating that each province manage their marine and coastal waters. LPPM rallied support for the proposed protected areas; collected ecological, economic and social data; and worked with the village governments to delineate the protected area via regulations.

By the end of the program, LPPM had successfully promoted traditional fisheries management covering 333 hectares, consisting of 161 hectares of fish banks (area closed to fishing) and 172 hectares managed under the traditional sasi practice. Two regulations were developed for the village of Buano Selatan, the first a sasi scheme and the second pertaining to a fish bank in the village of Soleh. The expected impacts of the fish bank regulation are ensuring a sustainable coastal ecosystem through participatory management, building community income and increasing community compliance. LPPM also successfully formed a community monitoring group in Soleh and facilitated collaboration between this group and village officials to conduct regular monitoring.

Further, LPPM conducted capacity-building activities for 135 men and 64 women on topics such as added value fish processing, business management, use of GPS and drafting of village regulations. This led to improvements in the market supply chain, production processing and management of fish banks, and increased income for 136 people.

Women in Soleh, Indonesia, are fishing in the village waters. © LPPM Maluku / Supriyadi Kilbaren

Fisherman mends net, Buano Island. © LPPM Maluku / Supriyadi Kilbaren

Community-based monitoring of coastal and marine resource use. © LPPM Maluku / Supriyadi Kilbaren

INDICATOR

Number of sustainable financing mechanisms that are delivering funds for conservation.



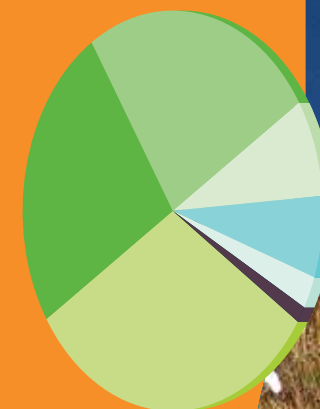
Since 2001, CEPF has created and/or supported 76 sustainable financing mechanisms that vary in size, scope and type, and include conservation trust funds, revolving funds, debt swaps, and tax, credit or payment for ecosystem services mechanisms. It is not sufficient to simply set up a mechanism without assuring its ability to operate; all mechanisms counted here are successfully delivering funds for conservation. For some mechanisms, this entails working with potential donors to secure capital, providing funds to define the administrative and governance arrangements, and supporting staff to operate the mechanism. CEPF does not provide the financial capital to create or support any of these mechanisms.

FIG. 4.4

Sustainable Finance Mechanisms Supported by Region

2001–30 JUNE 2024

AFRICA	24
SOUTH AMERICA	19
ASIA	19
CENTRAL AMERICA	6
PACIFIC ISLANDS	5
EUROPE	2
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS	1

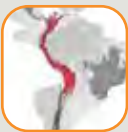


**TOTAL
76**

Ulcinj Salina, the most important wintering, nesting and feeding site for birds on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. © CZIP



NEW WATER FUND REINFORCES CONSERVATION OF BOLIVIAN INDIGENOUS LANDS



Bolivia's Pilon Lajas Key Biodiversity Area is no stranger to conservation. A portion of it has been given protected status as a biosphere reserve and communal lands—home to members of Mosaic, Tsimané and Tacana peoples. For years efforts have been underway on the part of local communities and multiple conservation organizations to protect the mountain rainforest and pampas ecosystems.

Among these efforts is work done by the CEPF-supported Tsimané Mosaic Regional Council (CRTM) to promote biodiversity conservation, protected area management, women's empowerment, youth empowerment and organizational development for CRTM.

To reinforce these initiatives, a recent grant from CEPF funded a project led by Fundación Natura Bolivia, an organization with a long track record of water resources financing. Its project focused on the municipality of Rurrenabaque and sought to develop a financial and governance plan aimed at securing water resources. In collaboration with the municipal government of Rurrenabaque and the municipal water company, Fundación Natura Bolivia created the plan. And despite a series of emergencies and delays, including fires, drought and floods, the collaboration ultimately achieved a central goal of the plan: a municipal law establishing the Rurrenabaque Water Fund. The fund provides financial support to community members for biodiversity-friendly cultivation of crops or harvest of non-timber forest products.

Keeping the Water Fund Flowing

The municipal government allocated approximately US\$35,000 to the water fund in its annual operational plan for 2025. Some additional funding is being contributed by partners, but a key sustainable source of funds will be the Rurrenabaque Water Company through the collection of fees from the water services charged to the urban population.

The establishment of the water fund marks a significant milestone for the municipal government and local communities in their efforts to conserve vital water resources. To ensure its effective operation, municipal authorities are currently reviewing regulations that govern the fund. These regulations apply to the board of directors, as well as financial management processes for implementing conservation and local development initiatives.

Looking to the future, Fundación Natura Bolivia hopes to diversify the funding sources, finalize all the legal requirements, and, finally, celebrate the biodiversity and water resources in the area supported by the water fund.

Fundación Natura Bolivia staff conducting a priority analysis for the water fund. © Fundación Natura Bolivia

The new water fund is a key accomplishment that will lead to water security. © Daniela Vidal Durán

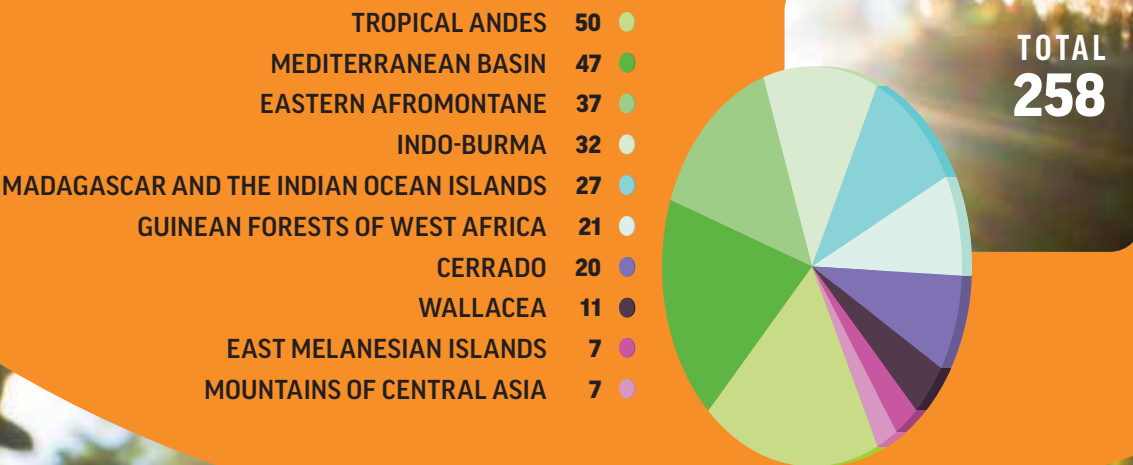
INDICATOR

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices.

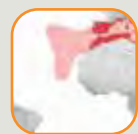


While CEPF has worked with the private sector throughout much of its existence, only in 2017 did CEPF develop an indicator to measure what we are trying to achieve with our engagement with this group of stakeholders. CEPF's indicator seeks to measure the change in behavior of private sector entities by documenting the specific biodiversity-friendly practice(s) that they adopt and the countries in which they implement these practices. A frequently asked question is whether or not individual farmers are included, as they may aim to make a profit. The general guidance is to omit individual farmers, fishers or similar producers, because the goal is to record larger-scale change that will have an impact beyond the household level. To date, CEPF has documented 258 companies in 10 hotspots that have adopted practices favorable to biodiversity.

FIG. 4.5
**Number of Companies Adopting
Biodiversity-Friendly Practices by Hotspot**
2001–30 JUNE 2024



Orchid, Manú National Park, Peru. © Víctor Juárez/FZS Perú



The Costa de Fragata Key Biodiversity Area spans nearly 5 kilometers of Atlantic Ocean coast on Sal Island, Cabo Verde. Marketed to tourists looking for quiet natural beaches, the site is home to a range of species and is a prime nesting site for Endangered loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*). It also features sand dunes that provide a natural barrier to rising ocean levels and storms.

Though it was declared a protected area in 2003, Costa de Fragata was not treated like one. The reserve experienced intense, uncontrolled exploitation of its natural resources, contributing to rapid degradation and endangering many threatened species.

In response, CEPF grantee Associação Projeto Biodiversidade, based on Sal Island, has employed a conservation strategy for the reserve with multiple facets, one of which is focused on tour operators and hotels.

Projeto Biodiversidade set out to engage with tour operators and hotels on biodiversity conservation, legislation and sustainable practices. One key goal was the development and adoption of codes of conduct and protocols for tourism-industry activities.

A Code of Conduct, Reduced Traffic

The project resulted in 26 excursion providers and tour operators signing a code of conduct for visitors and tour guides. Working with the local environmental authority, Projeto Biodiversidade also placed 10 signs that indicate appropriate conduct in the protected area. In addition, two areas were designated for a reduction in the number of tourists allowed to visit. A total of 7 kilometers of official paths were visually marked, which helped visitors reduce their impact on fragile habitat. Some areas have already shown signs of dune regeneration thanks to the reduced traffic and planting of native vegetation.

Building on this success, Projeto Biodiversidade initiated discussions with one of the largest resort groups in the country—RIU Hotels and Resorts—to secure funds for another protected area management project in Ponta Sinó, the southernmost point of the island. The company signed an agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture for joint implementation, mobilizing more than 400,000 euros. Projeto Biodiversidade is the implementation partner for the private company.

In addition to addressing tourism impacts, Projeto Biodiversidade worked closely with the Protected Area Department to implement a management plan for the site, created a monitoring strategy for key species, supported enforcement of coastal regulations, and conducted trainings for department staff in monitoring, conservation, communication and protected area regulations. They have replicated a community-based monitoring initiative and conducted training for the fishing community in legislation, sustainable fishing techniques, financial and small business management and health and safety.

GUIDING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY TO PROTECT CABO VERDE



Clockwise from top left: Meeting at the entrance to the reserve on Sal Island; Turtle monitoring; Road demarcation; Loggerhead sea turtle returning to the sea. All images © Associação Projeto Biodiversidade

contributing to GLOBAL TARGETS FOR BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

While CEPF's grantees are making strides on the local, national and regional levels to conserve the biodiversity hotspots, their efforts also resonate at the global level. Our grantees' actions yield valuable contributions to the achievement of international goals related to the environment and sustainable development. As partners to governments and multilateral

entities, CEPF grantees help those entities achieve commitments to international agreements including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) of the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity, and the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.

Sixteen of the GBF's 23 action-oriented global targets and 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals are relevant to the work of CEPF.

An adult male St. Vincent frog (*Pristimantis shrevei*) from the Vermont Nature Trail, St. Andrew Parish, St. Vincent. © Robert Powell



For more on CEPF grantees' contributions to the GBF targets and SDGs, visit cepf.net/impact/globalgoals.

GBF target 4: SPECIES RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION Developing a Conservation Action Plan for the St. Vincent Frog



The St. Vincent frog (*Pristimantis shrevei*) is endemic to St. Vincent and the Grenadines. This frog is mainly found in rainforests at or above 300 meters in elevation, some of which lack formal protection. The species is listed as Endangered, yet it is not listed as a protected species under the laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. With support from CEPF, a participatory workshop was facilitated by Re:wild, Fauna & Flora, local partner Science Initiative for Environmental Conservation and Education (SCIENCE), and the Forestry Department, and was attended by government personnel, nongovernmental organizations and private individuals. Following the workshop, SCIENCE developed a conservation action plan for the St. Vincent frog for 2025–2029. The plan has four objectives:

1. Have a legally protected, healthy, viable population of St. Vincent frog in its natural habitat.
2. Protect the St. Vincent frog habitats by ensuring the completion of the process to legally declare them as forest reserves or protected areas.
3. Increase education and outreach.
4. Establish biosecurity protocols to address invasive species.

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS Training in Product Development and Marketing Benefits Women's Business Groups



In the Balantak Waters Key Biodiversity Area in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, CEPF supported Perkumpulan Relawan untuk Orang dan Alam (Volunteer Association for People and Nature – ROA), to promote sustainable fishing practices and management by working with women in Talang Batu Village and Luok Village. The initiative developed women's business groups and strengthened their institutional capacity through training in fish product processing and development, product promotion and marketing, social media and community-based fisheries business management. Also key was an emphasis on increasing the business group's understanding of the importance of following laws and food safety standards in the production of processed fishery products. ROA's efforts led the women's groups to develop 15 traditional processed fish products such as fish sauce and pickled fish. This increased the value of local products by about 50% and led to a 10% increase in family income.

Women's business group receives training in fish product processing. © Japesda

GBF target 10: PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS Local Communities Rehabilitate Degraded Pasture Lands



In Kyrgyzstan, grantee Orchun has worked with local communities at two sites totaling 170 hectares to restore pastures and prevent pollution of the Tar River and Lake Kulun-Ata. Key activities undertaken to strengthen the management of biodiversity include rehabilitation of degraded lands; restoration of pasture; reforestation with walnut, almond, prune, apple and pistachio trees; establishment of a tree nursery; and creation of a 10-hectare micro-reserve. Orchun also conducted awareness-raising, trained 240 people on sustainable use and land regulations, and held numerous community meetings to connect with local stakeholders.

Training session with local stakeholders. © Ashim Chataev

SDG 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



Building Capacity of Producer Groups Reduces Pressure on Resources



The central section of the Mekong River between Cambodia's Kratie and Stung Treng provinces is rich in natural resources. Most of the rural communities in this region live below the poverty line and depend on these resources for their survival. Unsustainable practices and overexploitation leave local communities vulnerable as droughts, floods and other climatic changes lead to degradation of resources. The Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) addressed these problems by strengthening the organizational capacity of three agricultural cooperatives (ACs) and two community-based ecotourism (CBET) groups. This support, in combination with strengthened linkages to markets for agricultural products and tourism services, translated to direct economic benefits for the members of the five community-based organizations. Average household income for cooperative members increased from US\$317 in 2021 to US\$429 in 2024—a 35% increase. This growth was attributed to farmers' successful adoption of agricultural techniques focusing on vegetables and livestock. At the same time, the CBET initiatives experienced significant growth in income, from zero in 2021 to US\$22,346 in 2024. These economic benefits reduced the dependence of AC and CBET group members on natural resources. Time spent by members on fishing decreased by 50% and time in the forest declined by 39%. Further, farmers adopted wildlife-friendly practices such as reduced use of agrichemicals.

Community-based ecotourism group members receiving training in food preparation and hygiene. © Mich Sophearith / CRDT

RESULTS *summary*

2024
ANNUAL
fiscal year report

*During the fiscal year,
1 July 2023 to 30 June
2024, CEPF grantees
made impressive gains in
conserving biodiversity,
helping communities thrive
and building civil society's
capacity to lead
conservation in the
biodiversity hotspots.*

53,503	Protected areas created and/or expanded in hectares
794,679	Key Biodiversity Areas with improved management in hectares
-66,472	Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity in hectares*
34	Protected areas with improved management
76	Species benefiting from conservation action
74	Local grantees with improved organizational capacity
46	Local grantees with improved understanding of gender
106	Networks/partnerships created and/or supported
12,795	People receiving structured training
2,104	People receiving cash benefits
265	Communities benefiting
83,071	People receiving non-cash benefits (excluding training)
133	Projects promoting nature-based solutions
39	Laws, policies and regulations enacted or amended
3	Sustainable financing mechanisms delivering funds
23	Companies adopting biodiversity-friendly practices

*Note: The number of hectares of production landscapes is reduced due to data validation. In FY23, 207,000 hectares were counted, but later found to be included in a conservation planning exercise. There was no management intervention.

Ancient olive grove.
© Ahmad Al Omari,
An-Najah University

YEAR *in review*

JUNE 2024

CEPF REACHES US\$300 MILLION IN GRANTS



CEPF marked a major milestone, surpassing US\$300 million in grants since its inception in 2000. Through 30 June 2024, CEPF had issued US\$307 million in grants. That funding has supported civil society to implement biodiversity conservation, organizational development and sustainable livelihoods in 25 of the world's biodiversity hotspots.

CEPF is grateful to its many donors and the more than 2,700 grantees around the world who are helping ecosystems and communities thrive!

JULY 2023

HELPING INDONESIAN FISHING COMMUNITIES MAKE A SUSTAINABLE PROFIT



Making conservation of marine resources not only possible, but profitable, was a central goal of a project conducted by Yayasan Kompas Peduli Hutan (KOMIU), a CEPF grantee working in the Banggai Islands of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.

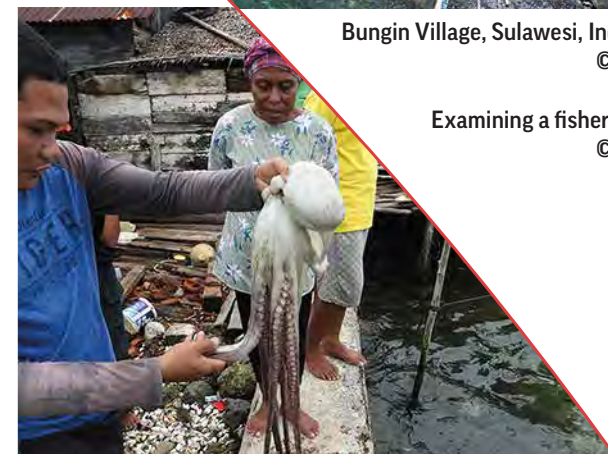
KOMIU's focus was on improving small-scale governance of octopus fisheries and developing sustainable products by working with fishers in the villages of Bungin and Bakalan. KOMIU adopted a strategy first tested by fellow CEPF grantee Yayasan Konservasi Laut Indonesia. Activities included improving the octopus data collection system, strengthening fisherwomen business groups, training women on octopus product development and certification, and developing a participatory monitoring system and a roadmap for sustainable octopus fisheries with collaborative governance. The project team also conducted a workshop on the basic rights of fishers and provided paralegal education.

Partners included the Bakalan village government, the Banggai Islands Regency Fisheries Service, the Central Sulawesi Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service, the Banggai Islands Regional Government, local nongovernmental organizations and the Palu City media.

An increase in octopus catch was reported in September 2023–July 2024. This is credited to the establishment of a sustainably managed octopus fishing area of 109.2 hectares.



Bungin Village, Sulawesi, Indonesia.
© KOMIU



Examining a fisher's catch.
© KOMIU

Chantal Marijnissen
addresses the crowd
at the Brussels event.
© David Vannucci
Photography



Prespa Lake
shared by
North Macedonia,
Greece and Albania.
© Thomais
Vlachogianni



Improving local
communities'
livelihoods,
Morocco.
© Awatef Abiadh



SEPTEMBER 2023

CELEBRATING RESULTS AND PLANNING NEXT STEPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN



While local and regional experts and other stakeholders updated the ecosystem profile and conservation strategy for the Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot in preparation for a new CEPF investment, the region's conservation community gathered to celebrate what CEPF grantees had achieved so far. The photo exhibit "Mediterranean Life: Conserving Biodiversity for People," was held 20 September at the Brussels Press Club. The exhibit highlighted the wild beauty of the Mediterranean Basin region and the people working to ensure the future of its ecosystems, which provide vital services such as fresh water, food, fertile soils and climate change resilience. The display celebrated the results of more than 10 years of conservation investment from CEPF in the hotspot. CEPF Donor Council member Chantal Marijnissen, head of unit for environment, sustainable natural resources at the EU's Directorate-General for International Partnerships, spoke at the reception about what CEPF grantees have achieved. See the photos from the exhibit: <https://www.cepf.net/stories/celebrating-10-years-conservation-mediterranean-basin>

Results from CEPF's 2017–2024 investment in the region include:

- 170 grants awarded, 154 of which went to local/national organizations, representing 91% of the projects funded, or 89% of the grant-making budget.
- 2,372 people received direct economic benefits.
- 163 globally threatened species benefited from conservation action.
- 69 Key Biodiversity Areas received strengthened management, covering 624,497 hectares.
- Support provided for the creation of 11 new protected areas and extension of four existing protected areas, covering 8,420 hectares in total.
- Official declaration of 39 policies or regulations supported by grantees.



SEPTEMBER 2023

ENGAGING COMMUNITY GROUPS IN MANAGEMENT OF KYRGYZ KEY BIODIVERSITY AREA



Through a CEPF-funded project that ran from January 2022 through December 2024, the Global Forest Coalition worked with six local nongovernmental organizations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to strengthen their ability to improve the management of Key Biodiversity Areas. In September, an international and Kyrgyz team held activities in the Kassan-Sai region, where, with the sponsorship of the Ala-Buka local administration, various community groups—including several women's groups—gathered to present their vision of the future for the area. Local awareness was raised about the importance of the ecosystem services provided by the Kassan-Sai Key Biodiversity Area. Communities and local government administrators formed partnerships and established grievance mechanisms.

By the end of the project in December, results included:

- 10 capacity-building trainings held for each local organization working with the Global Forest Coalition on the project, including topics such as strategic planning, fundraising and communications.
- A statement of cooperation signed by the six organizations.
- Signing of two memorandums of understanding between a participating organization and a governmental counterpart committing to cooperation on environmental issues.
- Community consultations and resulting development of action plans for Narynkol and Kassan-Sai Key Biodiversity Areas.

Kassan-Sai Key Biodiversity Area, Kyrgyzstan. © Elena Kreuzberg



Aerial view of Redonda Island.
© EAG/Image by Ed Marshall



Redonda ground dragon
(*Pholidoscelis atratus*).
© EAG/Image by
Jack Ibbotson

The declaration provides legal protection for Redonda's ecosystems, safeguarding them from habitat destruction, invasive species and illegal activities such as poaching and unregulated tourism. It also ensures that efforts to restore and protect Redonda can continue with greater support and resources.

The decision is the product of a successful collaboration between communities, conservation organizations, government agencies and international partners, including CEPF grantees Environmental Awareness Group (EAG), based in Antigua, and Fauna & Flora—both of which played a critical, active role in the declaration.

OCTOBER 2023

CARIBBEAN ISLAND BECOMES A PROTECTED AREA



In a landmark decision, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda declared the entire small island of Redonda a protected area. With an area of just 1.6 square kilometers, the uninhabited island is modest in size, but it is a giant in terms of biodiversity. Located in the southwest of Antigua and Barbuda, this volcanic island provides nesting sites for thousands of seabird species and boasts several rare plant species, some of which are endemic. It is also the only known site for the Critically Endangered Redonda ground dragon (*Pholidoscelis atratus*).

Its steep cliffs offer a dramatic backdrop to the crystal-clear waters below, making Redonda a paradise for divers and snorkelers. However, the island has faced numerous challenges and threats over the years. Invasive species such as rats and feral goats have wreaked havoc on the island's native flora and fauna, leading to habitat degradation and loss as well as soil erosion.

Laguna Cañapa
(4,200 meters above sea level),
Altiplano in southwest Bolivia.
© O. Langrand



Representatives of the Awá Indigenous
community of Colombia presenting the
results of their CEPF-funded project.
© O. Langrand

NOVEMBER 2023

REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION TEAMS FROM ACROSS THE GLOBE GATHER TO CONNECT AND LEARN



In Quito, Ecuador, CEPF held its fourth Regional Implementation Team (RIT) Exchange, gathering with representatives of its eight active RITs from across the globe to talk about ideas, challenges and successes in working with CEPF grantees. Conservation leaders from more than 30 countries participated.

Discussions focused on improving support for biodiversity conservation and the people who make it happen. Topics suggested by RITs and covered in RIT-led exchange sessions included building grantee capacity, creating a community of practice among grantees, regional communications strategies, engaging young people, the role of artificial intelligence and how to improve efficiency. Beyond formal sessions, many opportunities were provided for informal exchange and networking among the RITs, and between RITs and CEPF staff.

Following the exchange sessions, event participants traveled to visit CEPF-funded projects in Ecuador.

NOVEMBER 2023

CONSERVATION LESSONS AND RESULTS EXAMINED IN THE TROPICAL ANDES



Members of community-based organizations, Indigenous groups and other civil society groups joined donors, CEPF and regional implementation team staff and other partners in La Paz, Bolivia, for a mid-term evaluation of CEPF's current investment in the Tropical Andes Hotspot. The event brought together 70 representatives of more than 40 projects from Peru, Colombia and Bolivia.

Also participating were representatives from the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP) of Bolivia, Conservation International, the European Union, the Embassy of Canada and l'Agence Française de Développement.

Attendees exchanged experiences and lessons on topics including gender, illegal mining and mitigating the impacts of climate change.

Through 30 June 2024, results for the investment in the Tropical Andes—which runs from 2022–2027—include:

- 63 species on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species benefiting.
- 32 networks created and/or strengthened.
- 112 communities benefiting.
- More than 3,700 women and men trained.
- More than 428,000 hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas with strengthened management.



Participants in the CEPF Regional Implementation
Team Exchange. © Caribbean Natural Resources
Institute (CANARI)



DECEMBER 2023

CEPF COLLABORATES WITH CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL IN NEW ROLE WITH THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM



global
environment
facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



Building on long-term relationships, CEPF joined a new collaboration between founding donors the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Conservation International.

The GEF Small Grants Program is a flagship initiative that over the past three decades has enabled civil society organizations to access funding and technical assistance for community action related to the environment and sustainable livelihoods. Following decades with the United Nations Development Programme as anchor agency, the GEF Small Grants Program was expanded to bring in two additional implementing entities: Conservation

International and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. CEPF was enlisted to serve as the delivery mechanism for Conservation International. Under the current funding cycle of the GEF, which continues through June 2026, Conservation International will serve as the implementing agency in five countries: Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka and Turkmenistan. Through CEPF, GEF small grant funding will be awarded to civil society organizations in these countries to conserve and restore the environment while enhancing human well-being.



Union Island, with Ashton Lagoon in the foreground, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. © Jacob Bock / FFI

APRIL 2024

NEW GLOBAL DONORS JOIN CEPF PARTNERSHIP



In partnership with
Canada

Fondation
Hans Wilsdorf



environmental support on initiatives that integrate biodiversity conservation with human development, while strengthening civil society organizations—making it a natural fit with CEPF. The foundation contributed US\$15.1 million to CEPF for new investments in the Guinean Forests of West Africa and Mediterranean Basin biodiversity hotspots, and a new work stream focused on organizational development for grantees.

A Rocha Ghana plant nursery, Atewa, Ghana. © O. Langrand

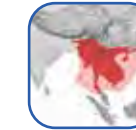
Fondation Hans Wilsdorf, a philanthropic organization supporting local initiatives in social action, education, culture, humanitarian aid and environmental projects worldwide, became a global donor of CEPF. The Geneva-based foundation focuses its

Also during the fiscal year, talks were underway for an agreement that would bring in the next new CEPF global donor, the Government of Canada. Signed in December 2024, the agreement provides US\$14.4 million for civil society organizations in the Tropical Andes, Cerrado and Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspots. Canada's contribution will advance gender equality by strengthening leadership skills among women conservationists. It will also enhance locally driven conservation in Key Biodiversity Areas through financial and technical support.

We welcome Fondation Hans Wilsdorf and the Government of Canada to a partnership that also includes l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan and the World Bank. We look forward to our work together for biodiversity and people!

MAY 2024

PROJECT RESULTS IN 11 FISH CONSERVATION ZONES IN THAILAND



The Mun River is one of the largest and longest rivers in northeast Thailand. It is an important habitat for many migratory fish and is inhabited by an abundance of fish species, many of which are on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. It is also the source of livelihoods for hundreds of local fishers.

After the Pak Mun dam was built on the Mun River in 1994, local communities realized that the closing of the dam's sluice gates was preventing fish from migrating and that fluctuating water levels were flooding fish spawning grounds. As a result, 30 fish species disappeared from the area and fishers experienced significantly smaller catches.

To find a solution to declining fish populations, the Mekong Community Institute Association (MCI) has been implementing a project to strengthen community fisheries conservation in the Lower Mun River through support from CEPF and IUCN. The project aims to create a platform for all stakeholders to discuss solutions. The effort has brought together village leaders and local administration—including the Department of Fishery—for the first time.



Pak Mun Dam affects the migration of fish between the Mun River (at left) and the mighty Mekong River (at right). © IUCN Asia

MCI supported local organizations and district authorities to establish 11 fish conservation zones (FCZs)—a type of freshwater protected area where fishing and other human activities are restricted to protect important habitats. Research shows that FCZs reduce overfishing and protect important fish spawning areas. They also result in increased fish populations and improved food security and income for local communities.

Since the establishment of the FCZs, many members of the local fishing communities have reported a rise in the number of purchases of fishing boats and equipment—a sign that the fishing economy is thriving again. MCI continues to work closely with the communities to identify new FCZs and provide support for existing sites.

JUNE 2024

MAURITIUS GRANTEES' EXCHANGE INSPIRES COLLABORATION



In June 2024, CEPF grantees in the Ferney region of Mauritius gathered for an exchange to identify synergies and collaboration opportunities.

Participants included:

- Ferney Ltd. implementing the project "Building Climate Resilience in the Nyon River Watershed";
- Nature Technics Ltd. through the project "Promoting Resilient Agroforestry and Developing Nature-Based Solutions for Climate-Smart Agriculture."
- PAT's Nature Farm, via its project "Development of Model Agroforestry Plots at Chazal, Chamouny and O'Connor, Camp Caval, Curepipe."

Participants identified an opportunity for trials in the use of vermicompost—compost created using earthworms to break down organic matter—at both a model farm run by Ferney Ltd. and PAT's Nature Farm. Nature Technics Ltd. provided the vermicompost in exchange for reports detailing its impact on food crops.



Exchange participants. © FORENA/Focus

Meetings with other CEPF grantees operating on Mauritius were organized by Ferney Ltd. to launch collaborations. A visit to a project site for grantee Ecosystem Restoration Alliance demonstrated the use of *Dodonaea viscosa* as a critical pioneer plant species, which is particularly well-suited to restoration at their site. Visiting the organization Ebony Forest provided information on its practices and was followed by an exchange of native plants between Ebony Forest and Ferney Ltd.

Later in the year, the Ferney Ltd. conservation project manager also participated in a training offered by Ebony Forest under its project "Strengthening Civil Society Organizations' Capacities to Implement Ecosystem-Based Adaptation." Opportunities were taken to illustrate the training content with Ferney Ltd.'s experience. An important aspect was standardization of the vocabulary used by conservation practitioners and project managers.



approved GRANTS

BIODIVERSITY



CIVIL SOCIETY



HUMAN WELL-BEING



ENABLING CONDITIONS



Grants are reported on the basis of the effective date of the agreement.
1 July 2023–30 June 2024

Environmental DNA (eDNA) sampling, Junín, Ecuador.
© Steven Guevara S. Centro Jambatu de Investigación y Conservación de Anfibios

Caribbean Islands

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1

Improve the protection and management of 33 priority sites for long-term sustainability

FUNDASUR

\$49,964 us

Promotion of Participatory Management of the Miguel Domingo Fuerte Natural Monument Wildlife Refuge, Dominican Republic

American Bird Conservancy

\$477,376 us

Removal of Alien Invasive Species for Habitat Restoration in Isla Alto Velo, Dominican Republic

Fundación CODESPA

\$320,581 us

Ecotourism Development and Management Planning in Cabo Samana, Dominican Republic

Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust

\$252,881 us

Improving Management of the Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park, Jamaica

Centro de Innovación Atabey

\$43,065 us

Controlling Invasive Species in the Dominican Republic

JEMS Environment Management Services

\$48,635 us

Climate and Conservation Risk Mapping Initiative in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Fondazione AVSI

\$360,032 us

Strengthened Management of Parque Nacional Lago Enriquillo, Dominican Republic

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2

Increase landscape-level connectivity and ecosystem resilience in seven priority corridors

Sawyers Local Forest Management Committee Benevolent Society

\$50,000 us

Preserving Biodiversity Through Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods Within the Cockpit Country, Jamaica

South East Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee Benevolent Society

\$49,481 us

Promoting and Supporting Sustainable Livelihoods in South East Cockpit Country, Jamaica

Dolphin Head Local Forest Management Committee Cooperative Society

\$47,751 us

Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods Through Ecotourism in the Dolphin Head Forest Reserve, Jamaica

Centro de Innovación Atabey

\$271,161 us

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Biodiversity Conservation at Los Haitises, Dominican Republic

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3

Safeguard priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species

Jamaica Environment Trust

\$183,742 us

Implementing the Jamaican Blackbird Conservation Action Plan, Jamaica

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4

Improve the enabling conditions for biodiversity conservation in countries with priority sites

Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral, Inc.

\$49,417 us

Improving the Capacity and Enabling Conditions for the Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas of the Dominican Republic

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 5

Civil society capacity strengthening and stakeholder collaboration

Vermont Center for Ecostudies

\$49,861 us

Implementing the Conservation Standards Online Training Workshop Pilot Project in the Caribbean Islands



Coquerel's sifaka (*Propithecus coquereli*), Anjajavy Protected Area, Madagascar.
© Jonathan Irish

Guinean Forests of West Africa

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1

Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a Regional Implementation Team

BirdLife International

\$199,985 us

Regional Implementation Team for the Guinean Forests of West Africa Biodiversity Hotspot

Indo-Burma

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1

Safeguard priority globally threatened species by mitigating major threats

Vietnam Wildlife Conservation Fund

\$400,000 us

Supporting the Operation of Conservation Vietnam

Royal University of Agriculture

\$39,999 us

Supporting Conservation Action for Threatened Fish Species, Cambodia

Bird Conservation Society of Thailand

\$39,334 us

Engaging Communities to Safeguard the Simple Mouth Brooder in Krabi, Thailand

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4

Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas

Fauna & Flora

\$110,000 us

Engaging Local Stakeholders to Conserve Tonkin Snub-Nosed Monkey in Vietnam

Fauna & Flora

\$99,997 us

Community-Based Conservation of Karst Key Biodiversity Areas in Myanmar

Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA)

\$40,000 us

Strengthening Community Engagement in Sustainable Fisheries Management, Stung Treng, Cambodia

Forests and Livelihood Organization

\$40,000 us

Local People Leading Sustainable Management of Community Fisheries in Sambo District, Cambodia

STAR Kampuchea

\$39,999 us

Strengthening Capacity of Fishing Communities for Sustainable Fishery Management in the Tonle Sap, Cambodia

Action for Development

\$40,000 us

Enhancing Community Engagement in Forest Conservation in Preah Vihear, Cambodia



Forest crab © O. Langrand

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 6

Demonstrate scalable approaches for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning in the priority corridors

ComNetMekong

\$40,000 us

Supporting Community Engagement in Conservation in Thailand

Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1

Improve resilience to climate change in priority KBAs

Ebony Forest Ltd.

\$272,071 us

Restoring Degraded Native Forest in Mauritius

Madagasikara Voakajy

\$246,208 us

Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in Lake Tseny, Madagascar

Arboretum d'Antsokajy

\$188,920 us

Advancing Collaborative Forest Restoration and Protection in Amoron'i Onilahy Area, Madagascar

The Aspinall Foundation

\$148,994 us

Developing Climate Change Resilience in Rural Community Protected Area Management, Madagascar

Ferney Limited

\$284,023 us

Building Climate Resilience in the Nyon River Watershed, Ferney, Mauritius

Seychelles Islands Foundation

\$301,400 us

Understanding Invasive Alien Species Eradication as a Nature-Based Solution for Aldabra Island, Seychelles

C3 Madagascar

\$216,127 us

Building Resilience for Climate Change Impacts in Three Bays Key Biodiversity Area

Ny Tanintsika

\$206,985 us

Building Community-Led Climate Resilience in Ambositra-Vondrozo Corridor, Madagascar

Acting for Communities and Trees

\$247,573 us

Enhancing Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in the Ambodivoasary Natural Reserve

Botanists explore the floristic diversity of the Wologizi Mountains, Liberia.
© Ehoarn Bidault

Indian Ocean Tortoise Alliance

\$149,928 us

Eradication of Black Rats from Curieuse Island, Seychelles

Island Biodiversity and Conservation

\$279,990 us

Building Ecosystem Resilience by Rehabilitating Sainte-Anne Marine National Park Islands

James Michel Blue Economy Research Institute (BERI) - University of Seychelles
\$49,235 us
Building Capacity to Advance Marine Monitoring and Ecosystem Management in Seychelles



Ny Tanintsika
\$49,969 us
Community Empowerment for Climate Resilience in Ankarinoro, Madagascar



Association PARTAGE
\$31,155 us
Promoting a System of Payments for Ecosystem Services in the Fandriana Marolambo Forest, Madagascar



NATIR
\$49,999 us
Combining Reforestation in Mauritius With Preventive Healthcare and Social Reintegration



MATEZA
\$49,830 us
Support for Communities Around Betampona, Madagascar Through Climate Adaptation Initiatives



Initiative Pour une Alternative Citoyenne (IPAC)
\$49,933 us
Strengthening the Climate Resilience of Farmers in the Hapimba Forest Zone, Comoros



Tree nursery, Jimilime, Comoros. © Michael Gozlan - Dahari

Association les Amis de Nyoubadjou-Djoumoichongo
\$49,663 us
Preservation of Ecosystems in Karthala, Comoros



Madagascar Action Development
\$49,873 us
Climate Change Adaptation of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems in Northern Madagascar



PAT's Nature Farm
\$49,933 us
Showcasing Reconversion of Abandoned Land Through Agroecology in Mauritius



Tahosoa Alandriake Mitambatse Ianantsono Andatabo
\$5,500 us
Revitalizing Community Conservation Around the Tsinjoriake Protected Area in Madagascar



Eco-Sud
\$49,993 us
Community-Driven Coral Restoration and Ecosystem Monitoring in the Southeastern Islets of Mauritius



Nature Technics Ltd.
\$49,596 us
Promoting Resilient Agroforestry and Developing Nature-Based Solutions for Climate-Smart Agriculture, Mauritius



Missouri Botanical Garden
\$49,949 us
Promoting Agroforestry to Safeguard Vohibe Forest's Biodiversity, Madagascar



MIANTSOROKA
\$49,925 us
Ambondrolava Mangrove Conservation and Restoration, Madagascar



Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines
\$49,900 us
Seagrass Restoration of the Great Reef of Toliara, Madagascar



TAHIRISOA Developpement
\$49,991 us
Improve Habitat Resilience in the Beza Mahafaly Special Reserve, Madagascar



MAMPITA
\$49,849 us
Fire-Proofing in Analalava Forest, Madagascar



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2
Strengthen civil society capacity at regional and local levels

Maliasili Initiatives, Inc.
\$200,001 us
Driving Malagasy Leadership and Organizational Growth to Deliver Meaningful Ecosystem-Based Adaptation



Money for Madagascar
\$49,814 us
Empowering Grassroots Community Organizations as Natural Resource Managers in Madagascar



Ebony Forest Ltd.
\$147,415 us
Strengthening Mauritian Organizations' Capacities to Implement Ecosystem-Based Adaptation



Tropical Biology Association Ltd.
\$388,440 us
Enhancing Indian Ocean Civil Society Organizations' Capacity for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation



MIHARI Network
\$255,977 us
Improving Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities on Madagascar's Western Coast



Miarakap
\$249,261 us
Capacity-Building for the Mitsiry Program Biodiversity and Climate Fund Pipeline



Tafo Mihaavo
\$46,271 us
Empowering Local Organizations for Sustainable Forest Governance in Madagascar



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3
Support research on and dissemination of ecosystem-based adaptation actions and good practices

Institut et Observatoire de Géophysique d'Antananarivo
\$220,574 us
Ecosystem Accounting of Natural Capital for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Madagascar and Comoros



Bureau d'Etudes Environnementales des Comores
\$49,999 us
Improving Sustainable Management of Coastal and Terrestrial Ecosystems in Comoros



Acting for Communities and Trees
\$199,966 us
Analysis of Ecosystem Services Provided by Amoron'i Onilahy, Madagascar



Ecosystem Restoration Alliance Indian Ocean
\$276,707 us
Embracing Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for a Sustainable Future in Mauritius



Mountains of Central Asia

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1
Address threats to priority species

Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK)
\$4,795 us
Consolidation of International Efforts to Conserve of Rare Birds of Prey in Central Asia



Ermine, Ile Alatau National Park, Kazakhstan. © O. Langrand

Karaganda Regional Environmental Center
\$13,088 us
Restoring the Lake Yesik Ecosystem in Almaty State Nature Reserve, Kazakhstan



Individual Enterprise GyzyI Cheshme
\$4,964 us
Improving the Water Supply to Koytendag Nature Reserve, Turkmenistan



Nurmuhamed
\$20,000 us
Income Generation for Women's Groups Through Wild Apple Cultivation in Kyrgyzstan



Noosfera
\$19,967 us
Restoring the Ecological Balance of Mountain Forest Ecosystems in the Sangvor Preserve, Tajikistan



Biodiversity Research and Conservation Center Community Trust
\$9,884 us
Promoting the Conservation of Birds of Prey in Kazakhstan



Harmony Plus
\$8,847 us
Community Engagement in Establishing a Sustainably Managed Reserve in Kyrgyzstan



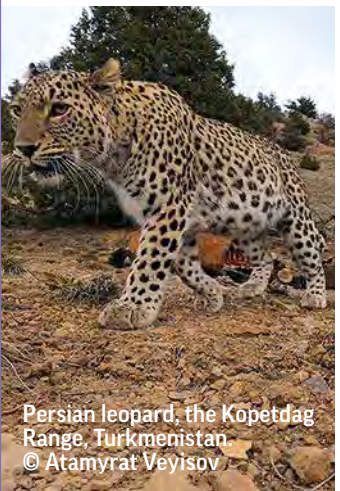
AKMENA
\$20,000 us
Bioremediation of Former Gold Mines in the Floodplain of the Kasan-Say River, Kyrgyzstan



Zhassyl Azyk
\$6,586 us
Green Approaches to Preserve Mountain Biodiversity in the Forests of Kakpak, in Narynkol, Almaty Region, Kazakhstan



Wildlife Without Borders
\$4,380 us
Resource-Saving Technologies to Sustain Key Species in the Arid Mountains of Southeastern Kazakhstan



Persian leopard, the Kopetdag Range, Turkmenistan © Atamyrat Veyisov

Jabagly-Manas
\$8,250 us
Building Public Knowledge About Biodiversity and Its Practical Application in Zhambyl Oblast, Kazakhstan



GyzyI Cheshme
\$15,036 us
Providing Water to Koytendag Nature Reserve for Improved Flora and Fauna Conservation, Turkmenistan



Green Energy
\$7,230 us
Biodiversity Restoration in the Territory of the Sumsar Ayil Community in the Chatkal District of the Jalal-Abad Region of the Kyrgyz Republic



Tebigy Kuwwat
\$29,541 us
Promoting Ecological Tourism to Preserve Nature and Culture in Turkmenistan's Koytendag Nature Reserve



Karaganda Regional Environmental Center
\$6,912 us
Restoring the Ecosystem of Lake Yesik in the Almaty State Nature Reserve, Kazakhstan



Association of Environmental Organizations of Kazakhstan (AEOK)
\$13,522 us
Supporting Local Residents to Organize Sustainable Tourism in Kazakhstan's Almaty Region



Bugu-Enye
\$20,000 us
Bird and Raptor Conservation and Population Restoration in Kyrgyzstan



Iktidor
\$19,752 us
Endangered Darvaz Hawthorn and Bukhara Almond Conservation in the Republic of Tajikistan



Lesik-Yug
\$2,568 us
Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration of Natural Ecosystems in the Kyzyl-Unkur Key Biodiversity Area, Kyrgyzstan



Jonli Tabiat
\$10,360 us
Innovative Nature Management in the Gissar Nature Reserve Buffer Zone, Uzbekistan



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2
Engage communities of interest and economic sectors, including the private sector, in improved management of production landscapes

Society of Soldiers-Internationalists and Invalids of Tyulkubas region
\$19,980 us
Pasture Restoration and Biodiversity Preservation in Kaiyrshakty, Kazakhstan



Shk Khantagy
\$19,999 us
Biodiversity Conservation Within the Karatau Nature Reserve and Buffer Zone, Kazakhstan



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3
Enhance civil society capacity for effective conservation action

Fauna & Flora
\$149,993 us
Building Civil Society Capacity for Effective Conservation Action in Tajikistan



Butterfly, Oued Maden, Tunisia © Wael Ben Aba, ATV5

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4
Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a Regional Implementation Team

Conservation of Rare Species Animals and Plants Fund
\$261,321 us
Supporting Civil Society Organizations Promoting Conservation of Biodiversity in the Mountains of Central Asia



Mediterranean Basin

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1
Support civil society to engage stakeholders in demonstrating integrated approaches for the conservation of biodiversity in coastal areas

Alhayat Organization for Protection of Wildlife and Organisms
\$46,063 us
Strengthening of Wadi Naqa Reserve through Involving Local Community, Libya



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2
Support the sustainable management of water catchments through integrated approaches for the conservation of threatened freshwater biodiversity

World Wide Fund for Nature
\$57,386 us
Engaging Farmers to Preserve Private Ramsar Site Garaa Sejnane, Tunisia



Bethlehem University
\$46,443 us
Science-Based Conservation of Wetlands in Two Key Biodiversity Areas in Palestine



Biologists of Albania Association
\$19,190 us
Assessing the Status of Crayfish of Jabllanice National Park, Albania



Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania (PPNEA)
\$44,405 us
Setting the Foundation for a Sustainable Future for Buna River in Albania and Bojana Delta in Montenegro



Parks Dinarides
\$40,133 us
Improving the Management of Cijevna Canyon - Nature Monument



Hrvatsko Društvo za Biološka Istraživanja (HDBI)
\$49,504 us
Testing Monitoring Methods in Lower Neretva River Basin, Bosnia and Herzegovina



Zeleni Dom (Green Home)
\$45,650 us
Supporting Better Management of Delta Bojana in Montenegro



Centar za Životnu Sredinu (CZZS)
\$47,885 us
Research of Dabarsko and Fatničko Karstic Fields, Bosnia and Herzegovina



Mycological Society MycoBH
\$30,676 us
Assessing Status of Fungi Inhabiting Neretva River Bosnia and Herzegovina



Prespa Lake, Albania. © Abdulla Diku



AESVT Khénifra
\$49,991 us
Conserving Endemic Freshwater Biodiversity in the Springs of Oum Er Rabia, Morocco



Association de l'Environnement et du Développement à Soliman (AEDS)
\$46,802 us
Integrated Management of Resources in the Soliman Wetland, Tunisia



AESVT Al Haouz
\$49,969 us
Conserving Endemic Critically Endangered Fish in Middle and Upper Tensift Basin in Morocco



Front 21/42
\$35,067 us
Support Establishment of Effective Legal Protection and Management Practices for Lake Ohrid, North Macedonia



Milieukontakt Macedonia
\$39,440 us
Improving the Management of Lake Dojran Monument of Nature, North Macedonia



Associação Lantuna
\$16,083 us
Saving the Last Santiago Purple Herons of Cabo Verde (Phase 2)



Maio wall gecko (*Tarentola maioensis*), Cabo Verde.
© Maio Biodiversity Foundation (FMB)

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3
Promote the maintenance of traditional land-use practices necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value

Barbary Macaque Conservation in the Rif Mountains
\$33,697 us
Engaging Communities for Conservation of Barbary Macaque in Bou Hachem Natural Park, Morocco



Shoqata AlbNatyra
\$30,000 us
Develop Nature-Based Sustainable Tourism in Shebenik National Park in Albania



Environment for Life
\$17,000 us
Promote the Good Agricultural Practices in Mount Hermon, Lebanon



Association Sidi Bouzitoun for Nature and Ecotourism
\$33,240 us
Conserving Biodiversity in Kroumirie through the Involvement of Women Shepherds, Tunisia (Phase 3)



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4
Strengthen the engagement of civil society to support the conservation of plants that are Critically Endangered or have highly restricted ranges

Biflores
\$15,000 us
Restore the Endemic Plants on the Island of Brava, Cabo Verde



Polymath 13
\$15,000 us
Support for Increasing Protected Area Network in Vardar River in North Macedonia



Montenegrin Ecologists Society
\$30,000 us
Research of Subterranean Biodiversity and Identification of New Taxonomic Units in Nikšić Field, Montenegro



Program za Životnu Sredinu
\$10,000 us
Conserve Endemic, Rare and Threatened Plant Species on Mt. Orjen, Montenegro (Phase 2)



Profile Preparation

BirdLife International
\$199,970 us
Ecosystem Profile Update for Guinean Forests of West Africa



Tropical Andes

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1
Strengthen protection and management of 52 priority KBAs to foster participatory governance, green recovery from COVID-19, climate change resilience, species conservation, and financial sustainability.

Corporación Microempresarial Yunguilla
\$199,987 us
Fostering Community Development and Biodiversity Conservation in Yunguilla Cloud Forest, Ecuador



Corporacion Toisan
\$139,210 us
Strengthening Local Governance of the Intag-Toisan Key Biodiversity Area in Ecuador



Fundación Imaymana
\$199,993 us
Improving Habitat in Mashpi-Pachijal and Los Bancos-Milp, Ecuador



Woman with flower, Yunguilla community, Ecuador.
© Yessenia Morales

Conservation International
\$200,000 us
Strengthening the Protected Areas System for Quito Municipality, Ecuador



Fundacion Jocotoco
\$75,020 us
Improving Management in Yanacocha Biological Reserve Pichincha Volcano, Ecuador



Fundación Cordillera Tropical
\$198,114 us
Strengthening Management of Moya-Molon Forest Reserve, Ecuador



Fundación Ecológica Arcoiris
\$194,964 us
Strengthening Management of Podocarpus National Park, Ecuador



Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja
\$87,778 us
Restoring Habitat for Endangered Amphibians in Abra de Zamora KBA, Ecuador



Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina
\$190,320 us
Fostering Participatory Protected Area Management in Alrededores de Amaluza, Ecuador



AVISA SZF Perú
\$19,711 us
Koshipata-Carabaya Key Biodiversity Area Post-Pandemic Recovery Through Ecotourism, Peru, Phase II



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2
In the seven priority corridors, collaborate with public and private sector stakeholders to enable biodiversity conservation, a green recovery from COVID-19, and environmental, financial, and social sustainability, in benefit of the priority KBAs.

Fundación ALTROPICO
\$196,385 us
Strengthening Conservation Enterprises in the Territorio Étnico Awá y Alrededores KBA, Ecuador



Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina
\$109,020 us
Promoting Participatory Governance for Conservation in Alrededores de Amaluza, Ecuador



Asociación de Apicultores San Pedro de Vilcabamba
\$50,000 us
Conservation Through Beekeeping Bio-entrepreneurship in Podocarpus National Park, Ecuador



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3
Safeguard priority globally threatened species.

Aves y Conservación
\$79,436 us
Engaging Communities to Conserve the Black-Breasted Puffleg Hummingbird in Ecuador



Fundación Amaru
\$134,167 us
Conservation of Endangered Amphibians in the Sangay-Podocarpus Conservation Corridor, Ecuador



Fundación Condor Andino
\$50,000 us
Preparing a Conservation Plan for the Black-and-Chestnut Eagle in Southern Ecuador



Peleng cuscus (*Strigocuscus pelengensis*), Peleng Island, Sulawesi, Indonesia.
© Riza Marlon



Tangkoko National Park, Sulawesi, Indonesia.
© O. Langrand



Wallacea

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1
Improve management of sites (KBAs) with and without official protection status

Yayasan Mattirotasi Mitra Lestari
\$19,019 us
Strengthening Conservation and Governance of the Moramo Bay Marine Area, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2
Support sustainable natural resource management by communities in priority sites and corridors

Karsa Institute
\$34,513 us
Optimizing Collaborative Management of Small-Scale Fisheries in Kabalutan and Pulau Enam Village, Indonesia



Relawan untuk Orang dan Alam (ROA)
\$32,033 us
Expanding Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Balantak Waters Key Biodiversity Area, Sulawesi, Indonesia



Yayasan Kompas Peduli Hutan (KOMIU)
\$25,646 us
Improving Governance of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Banggai Islands District, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia



Yayasan Rekam Jejak Alam Nusantara
\$41,184 us
Strengthening Community Resilience in Marine Conservation Areas in the Liukang Tangaya Region, Indonesia



Yayasan Baileo Maluku
\$38,656 us
Strengthening Small-Scale Fisheries Governance in Nusalaut, Indonesia



Yayasan Konservasi Laut Indonesia (YKL)
\$22,180 us
Community-Based Economic Strengthening and Octopus Conservation Program on Langkai and Lanjukang Islands



PKSPL IPB University
\$48,085 us
Strengthening the Community's Role in Sustainable Fisheries Management Towards Implementing OECM, Indonesia



Asosiasi Perikanan Pole and Line dan Handline Indonesia
\$48,287 us
Building a Network of Partnership in Marketing Fishery Products with the Private Sector, Wallacea



Arise! Indonesia
\$48,931 us
Protecting Marine Biodiversity in Wallacea by Supporting Civil Society Organizations



The Society of Indonesian Environmental Journalists
\$27,180 us
Promoting Sustainable Practices in Small-Scale Fisheries Management and Community-Based Marine Conservation, Indonesia



Japesda
\$43,847 us
Increasing Stakeholder Support for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries Management in Banggai Regency, Indonesia



Sanggar Seni Lokal dan Pngiat Media Rakyat (Salanggar)
\$22,366 us
Strengthening Mangrove Protection and the Capacity of Fishing Groups in Sulawesi, Indonesia



Manengkel Solidaritas
\$30,133 us
Increasing Marine Protected Areas and Sustainable Fisheries Management in North Sulawesi, Indonesia



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3
Strengthen community-based action to protect marine species and sites

Yayasan Romang Celebes Indonesia
\$25,716 us
Improved Management of the Cultivation, Conservation and Trade of Sea Cucumbers on Sapuka Liukang Tangaya Island, Sulawesi, Indonesia



GRANTEE *partners*

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A Rocha Ghana
ACTED
Acting for Communities and Trees
Action for Development
Aga Khan Agency for Habitat
Agency for Sustainable
Development Altus Mostar
Agroecology Zarzamin
Agro-Environmental and Economic
Management Center
Agzybir Hereket
Ajemalebu Self Help
AKMENA
Albanian Ornithological Society
Albanian Society for Protection of
Birds and Mammals
Alhayat Organization for Protection
of Wildlife and Organisms
Al-Shouf Cedar Society
American Bird Conservancy
American University of Beirut
American University of Central Asia
Amjad and Majdi Salameh Company
An-Najah National University
Arboretum d'Antsoyay
Arche aux Plantes
Arisel Indonesia
Ashoka Trust for Research in
Ecology and the Environment
Asian Arks
Asociación Amazónicas
por la Amazonia
Asociación Boliviana para la
Investigación y Conservación
de Ecosistemas Andino
Amazónicos (ACEAA)
Asociación Civil Armonia
Asociación de Apicultores
San Pedro de Vilcabamba
Asociación de Conservación Oso
Dorado Hierba Buena Allpayacu
Asociación de Productores
Agroecológicos del Municipio
de San José del Palmer
(Choco ASOPALMAR)
Asociación Iberomacaronésica de
Jardines Botánicos
Asociación para el Estudio y
Conservación de las Aves
Acuáticas en Colombia
Asociación para la Conservación
de la Cuenca Amazónica (ACCA)
Asociación Peruana para la
Conservación de la Naturaleza
Asosiasi Perikanan Pole and Line
dan Handline Indonesia (AP2HI)
Associação de Integração
Profissional
Associação Lantuna
Associação Mineira de Defesa
do Ambiente
Associação Programa Tatô
Association de Gestion Intégrée
des Ressources
Association de la Continuité
des Générations
Association de l'Environnement et
du Développement à Soliman
Association de Réflexion,
d'Echanges et d'Actions pour
L'Environnement et le Développement
Association des Enseignants
des Sciences de la Vie et de
la Terre
Association des Enseignants
des Sciences de la Vie et de
la Terre Maroc

Association des Volontaires pour
la Transmission vers le
Développement Durable (AVT2D)
Association d'Intervention pour le
Développement de l'Environnement
Association Femmes Entrepreneurs
Environnement Mahajanga
Association for Active
Tourism Explorer
Association for Ecology and Tourism
Association for the Conservation
of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan
Association les Amis de
Capte en Tunisie
Association Ilij pour
l'Environnement Marin
Association des Amis de
Nyoumbadjou-Djoumoichongo
Association Marocaine pour
l'Ecotourisme et la Protection
de la Nature
Association Nationale de
Développement Durable et de la
Conservation de la Vie Sauvage
Association of Environmental
Organizations of Kazakhstan
Association of Nature Conservation
Organizations of Tajikistan
Association PARTAGE
Association pour le Développement
de l'Energie Solaire
Suisse-Madagascar
Association Sidi Bouzitoun for
Nature and Ecotourism
Association TOSIKA
Association Tsimoka
Association Tunisienne de
la Vie Sauvage
Association Tunisienne de
Taxonomie
Aves Bolivianas
Ayuda para la Vida Silvestre
Amenazada Sociedad Zoológica
de Francfort Perú

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Babaomby Nature Conservation
BADO Association for Environment
Baileo Maluku
Balkan Foundation for
Sustainable Development
Banua Biru Indonesia (YBBI)
BARAKAT
Barbary Macqacae Conservation in
the Rif Mountains
Baru Conservation Alliance
Beijing Normal University
Bethlehem University
Biakwan Light
Biflores - Conservação
da Biodiversidade
Bina Sejahtera Baru (YBS Baru)
Biodiversité - Environnement et
Développement Durable
Biodiversity and Environment
Research Centre
Biodiversity and Nature
Conservation Association
Biodiversity Conservation Fund
of Kazakhstan
Biodiversity Research
and Conservation Center
Biogen
Biologists of Albania Association
Biosfera
Bird Conservation Society
of Thailand
BirdLife International

BirdsCaribbean
Blue Ventures Conservation
Bugu-Enye
Bureau d'Etudes Environnementales
des Comores
Burung Indonesia

c
Cambodia Indigenous
Youth Association
Cambodian Rural Development
Team (CRDT)
Caribbean Coastal Area
Management Foundation
Caribbean Natural Resources
Institute (CANARI)
Cedars for Care
Centar za Krš i Speleologiju
Centar za Životnu Sredinu
Center for Environmental Research
and Information
Center for Large
Landscape Conservation
Center for Nature Conservation
and Development
Center for People and
Nature Reconciliation
Center for Protection and
Research of Birds
Centre de Développement de la
Région de Tensift
Centre for Climate Change, Natural
Resources and Energy - University
Donja Gorica
Centre for Environment and
Community Assets Development
Centre for Environmental Law and
Community Rights
Centre for Natural Resources and
Environmental Studies
Centro Awá Pamblar
Centro de Agricultura Alternativa
do Norte de Minas
Centro de Innovación Atabey
Centro de Ornitología y Biodiversidad
Centro de Trabajo Indigenista
China Exploration & Research
Society Limited
China Volunteers Service Foundation
China Wild Plant
Conservation Association
Ciltad Coastal TV
Club Botanique de Toliara
Community Assistance In Development
Community Wildlife Conservation
ComNetMekong
Consejo Regional T'simane
Mosetenes Pilon Lajas
Conservation Centrée sur
la Communauté
Conservation des Espèces Marines
Conservation International
Conservation of Rare Species
Animals and Plants Fund
Conservation Society of
Sierra Leone
Conservation Strategy Fund
Cooperativa Central do Cerrado
Cooperativa dos Agricultores
Familiares e Agroextrativistas
Grande Sertão
Coral Triangle Center Foundation
Corporación Ambiental y
Forestal del Pacífico
Corporación Microempresarial
Yunguilla
Corporación para la Gestión
Ambiental Biodiversa
Corporación Redes

Corporación Serraniagua
CRDT Tours Private Limited
Company
Croatian Biology Research Society
Culture and Environment
Preservation Association

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Dahari
Derecho, Ambiente y
Recursos Naturales
Destructive Fishing Watch
Indonesia (DFWI)
Development Concern
Développement Pour Tous
Difaf
Dolphin Head Local Forest
Management Committee
Cooperative Society
Dunyoi Mukhabbat
Durrell Wildlife Conservation
Trust - HQ

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Earth Island Institute
Ebony Forest Ltd.
ECA Chayui Nain
ECO Atameken
Eco Values for
Sustainable Development
Eco-Albania
Eco-Lifelihood
Development Association Inc.
Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan
Eco-Sud
Ecosystem Restoration Alliance
Indian Ocean
Ecovolis
EKOMAKTAB Ecological
Resource Center
Ekonomi Keanekaragaman Hayati
Laut Indonesia (YEKHALI)
Environment for Life
Environmental Awareness Group
Escapade Tunisie
Exploralis

f
Fato Relevante
Fauna & Flora
Federación de Centros Awá
del Ecuador
Ferner Limited
FISHBIO
Fisheries Action Coalition Team
Fishing Cat Ecological Enterprise
Co. Ltd.
Fitches Creek Residents Association
Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour
la Biodiversité
Fondazione AVSI
Forests and Livelihood Organization
Forêts et Développement
Rural (FODER)
Foundation for Ecological Research,
Advocacy and Learning
Friends of Nature
Front 21/42
Fundación Teko Kavi
Fundação Coordenação de Projetos,
Pesquisas e Estudos Tecnológicos
Fundação de Apoio e
Desenvolvimento da
Universidade de Mato Grosso -
Fundação Uniselva
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Científicos e Tecnológicos
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Fundação Pró Natureza
Fundación Amaru

Fundación Calima
Fundación CODESPA
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Fundación Ecotonos
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Alternativas Comunitarias de
Conservación del Trópico
Fundación para el Desarrollo de
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Fundación para el Mejoramiento
Humano (PROGRESSIO)
Fundación para la conservación y
el desarrollo sostenible
Fundación Peruana para
la Conservación de la
Naturaleza (PRONATURALEZA)
Fundación Proceci
Fundación Tropico
FUNDASUR
Fundo Mundial para a Natureza

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Ganji Tabiat
Geotechnicki Inzenering
Gizo Women in Business
Development Incorporation
Global and Local
Information Partnership
Global Environmental Institute
Global Forest Coalition
Global Initiative for Food Security
and Ecosystem Preservation
G02 Organizatë për Planifikim të
Qendrueshëm Urban
Green Energy
Green Ground Serradi-Annaba
Greening Economies, Environments
and Lives in Fifteen States of
West Africa-Sierra Leone
GreenViet Biodiversity
Conservation Centre
Groupe de Recherche pour la
Protection des Oiseaux au Maroc
Guangzhou Green City
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Hemaya Company for Environmental
Consultancies and Services
Hen Mpoano
HERPIRO Sociedad
Anónima Cerrada

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Indian Institute for
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Indian Ocean Tortoise Alliance
Indo-Myanmar Conservation
Initiative de Base pour la Gestion

des Ressources Naturelles
Initiative pour le Développement,
la Restauration écologique et
l'Innovation (INDRI)
Initiative Pour une Alternative
Citoyenne (IPAC)
Inovasi Komunitas (IMUNITAS)
Institut et Observatoire de
Géophysique d'Antananarivo
(IOGA)
Institut Halieutique et des
Sciences Marines
Institut PEYARITA
Institute of Biology, Chemistry
and Environment
Institut i Politikave Mjedisore
Instituto Cerrados
Instituto Claravis
Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo
Integral, Inc.
Instituto Ekos Brasil
Instituto Tecnológico de
Santo Domingo
International Fund for
Animal Welfare
International Iguana Foundation
International Rivers Network
International Union for
Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Island Biodiversity and Conservation
Issyk-Kul Clean
Istituto Oikos

j
Jabagly-Manas
Jamaica Conservation and
Development Trust
Jamaica Environment Trust
James Michel Blue Economy
Research Institute (BERI) -
University of Seychelles
Japesda
JEMS Environment
Management Services
Jonli Tabiat
Jordan BirdWatch Association
Jozour Loubnan Association

k
Kadoorie Farm and Botanic
Garden Corporation
Karaganda Regional
Environmental Center
Karsa Institute
KELOLA
Kelompok Konservasi Tripang Touna
(KKT Touna)
Khatulistiwa Alam Lestari (KALI)
Kolsay
Komodo Survival Program
Kompas Peduli Hutan (KOMIU)
Konservasi Kakatua Indonesia
Konservasi Laut Indonesia (YKL)
Kuhhoi Pomir
Kyrgyz Association of Forest and
Land Users

l
L'Association MIHAVAO
LEADER
Lembaga Maritim
Nusantara (LEMSA)
Lembaga Partisipasi
Pembangunan Masyarakat
Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat
Les Amis de
Nyoumbadjou Association
Lesik-Yug
Libyan Society for Birds
Libyan Society of Artisanal
Fishery Friends (LSAFF)

m
Macedonian Academy of
Sciences and Arts (MASA)
Macedonian Biological Society
Madagascar Action Development
Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group

Madagasikara Voakajy
Mai Maasina Green Belt
Malagasy teknisiana mivondrona ho
Aro sy TEZan'iZahamena ary ny
Ala Atsinanana
Maliasili Initiatives, Inc.
MAMPITA
Manengkel Solidaritas
Masyarakat dan Pendidikan
Konservasi Alam
Masyarakat dan
Perikanan Indonesia
Mattirotasi Mitra Lestari
Mediterranean Agronomic Institute
of Chania
Mediterranean Protected
Areas Network
Mekong Community
Institute Association
MHACHIRICHO
MIANTSOROKA
Miarakap
Michael Succow Foundation
MIHARI Network
Milieukontakt Macedonia
Mindo Cloud Forest Foundation
Missouri Botanical Garden
Mitra Masyarakat Sehat
Indonesia (CCPHI)
Money for Madagascar
Mongabay.org
Montenegrin Ecologists Society
Moroccan Biodiversity and
Livelihoods Association (MBLA)
Muloma Womens'
Development Association
Muztor
My Village
Mycological Society (MycobH)

n
Nahnoo
National Audubon Society
National Museums of Kenya
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Natural Resources
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NatureLife Cambodia
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(NABU)
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Research Center
Noé
Non-Governmental Organization
Coalition for Environment
Non-Timber Forest Products
Noosfera
Northern Cockpit Country Local
Forest Management Committee
Benevolent Society
Nurmuhamed
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Oceania Ecology Group
Olima
Orchun
Organization for Positive
Sustainability Culture in Nigeria
Oxfam America

p
Palestine Wildlife Society
Panthera
Papua New Guinea
Forest Certification
Parks Dinarides
Pastoral Social Caritas Diocesana
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Pat's Nature Farm
Pengelolaan Lokal Kawasan
Laut Indonesia
Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan
Masyarakat Maluku
(YPPM Maluku)
Pengkajian dan
Pengembangan Sosial
Penyu Indonesia
People Resources and
Conservation Foundation
Pha Tad Ke Botanical Garden
Planet Madagascar
Plateau Perspectives
Plateforme Femme Développement
Durable et Sécurité Alimentaire
Politeknik Pertanian Negeri Kupang
Polymath 13
PRODENA
Profonange
Program za Životnu Sredinu
Promotion Incorporated
Protección del Medio Ambiente Tarija
Protection and Preservation of
Natural Environment in Albania
Protection and
Social & Environmental
Development Association
Pusat Informasi
Lingkungan Indonesia
Pusat Kajian Sumbdaya Pesisir
dan Lautan - Institut Pertanian
Bogor (PKSPL IPB)

q
Qendra për Iniciativa Rajonale
r
Red Cross of the Republic of North
Macedonia - Local Branch Ohrid
Red de Conservación Voluntaria
de Amazonas
Regionalni Resursni Centar
Rekam Jejak Alam
Nusantara (REKAM)
Relawan untuk Orang dan
Alam (ROA)
Réseau des acteurs de la
sauvegarde des tortues
marines en Afrique Centrale
Réseau Enfants de la Terre
Resguardo Palmar Imbi
Resguardo Pialapi Pueblo Viejo
Resourcetrust Network
Re:wild
Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.
Rivers Without Boundaries
Romang Celebes Indonesia (YRC)
Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Royal Society for the
Protection of Birds
Royal University of Agriculture
Rural Development Agency
Rural Development Fund

s
Saint Lucia National Trust
Sanggar Seni Lokal dan Pengiat
Media Rakyat (SALANGGAR)
Sansom Mlup Prey
Santo Sunset Environment Network
Saola Foundation
Sauwa Sejahtera (YASTRA)
Sawyers Local Forest Management
Committee Benevolent Society
Sekretariat Nasional Forum Indonesia
Untuk Transparansi Anggaran
(SEKNAS FITRA)
Servicios Educativos Promoción y
Apoyo Rural
Seub Nakhasathian Foundation
Seychelles Islands Foundation
Shan Shui Conservation Center
Shk Khantagy
Shoqata AlbNatyra
SIKAP Institute
Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais

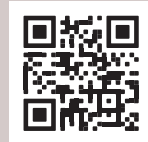
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Sociedad Ornitológica
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Sociedad Peruana de
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Société Ras Adar pour
divertissements touristiques
Société Ressources Ingénierie
Société Tarek ben Younis
Society for Biological Research and
Protection of Nature
Society for Sustainability and
Conservation Education for
Rural Areas
Society for the Protection of
Nature in Lebanon
Society of Indonesian Environmental
Journalists (SIEJ)
Society of Soldiers-Internationalists
and Invalids of Tyulubas Region
Socio-Ecological Fund
Solidarité Villageoise Volontaire
au Développement
Solomon Islands Community
Conservation Partnership
Solomon Islands Environmental
Lawyers Association
Solomon Islands Rangers Association
Soluciones Ambientales BYOS
Cia. Ltda
SOS-Forêts
South East Cockpit Country Local
Forest Management Committee
Benevolent Society
Southern Trelawny
Environmental Agency
STAR Kampuchea
Station d'Observation des
Tortues et de leurs Milieux
Stitching BirdLife Europe
Strand Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.
Sulawesi Community Foundation (SCF)
Sustainable Natural Resources
Management Association

t
Tabigat Republican Association of
Hunting Communities and Farms
Tafo Mihaavo
Tahirisoa Développement
Tahosoa Alandriake Mitambatse
Janantsono Andatabo
TAKA
Tana Ile Boleng (YTIB)
Tebigy Kuwwat
Teman Laut Indonesia (TSI)
Ter-Mer Rodriguez Association
Terrimar
T.E.R.R.E. Liban
Thai Sea Watch Association
The Aspinall Foundation
The Peregrine Fund
Thëtis Conseil
Tölgy TermészetiVédelmi
Egyesület (Oak Nature
Conservation Association)
Toloka Togeant
TRAFFIC International
Tweek Environmental Consultants

u
Udruga Dinarica
Ugam
Une Gruaja
Unidad Indígena del
Pueblo Awá (UNIPA)
Union of Pasture Users of
Ak-Dobe Village District
Union of Photojournalists
United Agro-Environmental
Association
Universidad San Francisco de Quito
Universidad Técnica Particular
de Loja
Universitas Andi Jemma
Fakultas Kehutanan
Universitë Badji Mokhtar d'Annaba
University of Central Asia
University of Ljubljana
University of Mostar Džemal Bijedić
University of Rochester
Uzbekistan Society for the
Protection of Birds

v
Van Vat Integrated
Environmental Consultants
Vanuatu Environmental
Law Association
Vanuatu Environmental
Science Society
Vermont Center for Ecostudies
Viet Nature Conservation Centre
Vietnam National Park and
Protected Area Association
Volunteers for Sustainable
Development in Africa
Vsemirnyi Fond Prirody
w
WADI
West Africa Civil Society Institute
Westfälischer Zoologischer
Garten GmbH
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
Wildlife Alliance, Inc.
Wildlife at Risk
Wildlife Conservation Society
Wildlife Without Borders
World Wide Fund for Nature
y
Ynanch-Vepa
Young Progress Association
Youth Ecological Centre
Youth Group on Protection
of Environment
Yunkawasi
z
Zeleni Dom Green Home
ZESMAN Consultancy
Zhassyl Azyk
Zoi Environment Network
Zoological Society of London
Župa u Src

Scan this to see the
full list of CEPF's grantees
since the fund's inception.



<https://www.cepf.net/about/our-team/grantee-partners>

FINANCIAL summary

CEPF awarded US\$12.7 million in new grants during the 2024 fiscal year of 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, bringing the amount it has invested in conserving critical ecosystems since 2000 to US\$307 million. CEPF received nearly US\$27.5 million in new grants and contributions during the fiscal year. Included in that total was US\$15.1 million from Fondation Hans Wilsdorf to support new investments in the Guinean Forests of West Africa and Mediterranean Basin biodiversity hotspots, and for a new work stream on organizational development. With this new funding, Fondation Hans Wilsdorf joined the CEPF Donor Council, the governing body of CEPF.

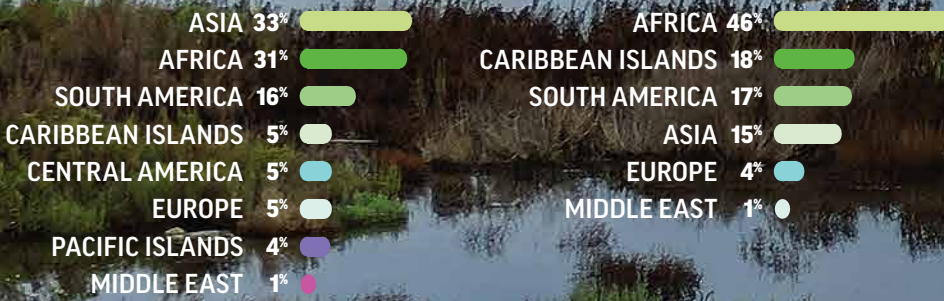
CEPF also signed a grant agreement with AFD in May 2024 for €9,433,962 from the European Union to support investments in the Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa and the Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands hotspots. Other new funding during the fiscal year included a grant amendment with the Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies for an additional US\$1 million and an agreement with Synchronicity Earth for US\$150,000 to support the investment in the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot; and funding of US\$1 million from Fondation Franklinia for tree conservation as part of the investment in the Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot.

CEPF's investment in the Tropical Andes Hotspot reached its halfway point, and grant-making continued in the Caribbean Islands, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands, Mediterranean Basin, Mountains of Central Asia, Tropical Andes and Wallacea biodiversity hotspots.

Also, during the fiscal year, work began on updating the ecosystem profiles for the Guinean Forests of West Africa and the Mediterranean Basin biodiversity hotspots. Profiles are analyses of the biodiversity and socioeconomic conditions in hotspots that are produced by, and in consultation with, local stakeholders. These documents serve as regional conservation strategies for CEPF and other funders.

Grants

Inception Through 30 June 2024 Awarded in Fiscal Year 2024



Awarded in Fiscal Year 2024



Revenue

	FY24	CUMULATIVE
Grants and contributions	27,534,717	448,555,035
Gain (loss) in foreign exchange	(373,846)	(2,984,468)
Interest earned	17,750	3,572,263
TOTAL REVENUE	27,178,621	449,142,830

Expenses and Grants Awarded*

Atlantic Forest		10,010,403
Cape Floristic Region		7,551,147
Caribbean Islands		6,873,205
Caribbean Islands II	2,376,112	7,922,130
Caucasus		9,288,219
Cerrado		8,043,370
East Melanesian Islands		8,701,319
Eastern Afromontane		11,974,727
Eastern Arc Mountains & Coastal Forests		8,789,550
Eastern Himalayas		4,882,859
Guinean Forests of West Africa		8,072,696
Guinean Forests of West Africa II	199,985	10,066,418
Indo-Burma		9,656,797
Indo-Burma II		15,436,022
Indo-Burma III	889,329	11,817,302
Madagascar		5,555,602
Madagascar & the Indian Ocean Islands		12,278,655
Madagascar & the Indian Ocean Islands II	5,270,325	8,783,514
Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany		6,646,749
Mediterranean Basin		10,600,744
Mediterranean Basin II	863,394	13,694,275
Mountains of Central Asia	557,278	8,098,890
Mountains of Southwest China		7,886,147
Multiple Hotspots		508,700
Northern Mesoamerica		7,079,430
Philippines		6,970,399
Polynesia-Micronesia		6,828,576
Southern Mesoamerica		7,046,928
Succulent Karoo		9,220,999
Sundaland		9,901,465
Tropical Andes		8,287,386
Tropical Andes II		9,404,673
Tropical Andes III	2,124,105	6,765,562
Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena		6,797,978
Wallacea		6,689,843
Wallacea II	507,776	2,788,514
Western Ghats & Sri Lanka		6,055,069

TOTAL GRANTS	12,675,207	306,976,263
Ecosystem profile preparation	242,152	12,341,767
Use of interest: External evaluations, audit and special projects	-	3,399,434
Operations	3,795,077	64,862,230
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	4,037,229	80,603,431
TOTAL EXPENSES AND GRANTS AWARDED	16,712,436	387,212,935
Revenue less expenses	10,466,185	61,563,136
Fund balance at beginning of period	49,352,689	
Fund balance at end of period	59,818,874	

Cash and interest accrued, net of amount due to/from Conservation International	5,637,416
Accounts receivable	72,966,724
Grants payable	(18,659,624)
Fund balance at end of period (fully earmarked for investments)	59,818,874

*Grant expenses include new grant awards in the current fiscal year. Negative amounts represent deobligations. Adjustment may be included in current fiscal year from prior-year cumulative.

DONOR COUNCIL/WORKING group

DONOR COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON

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DONOR COUNCIL MEMBERS

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Climate Change Group
The World Bank

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Waterfall, Chapada
dos Guimarães, Brazil.
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Lettered aracari
(*Pteroglossus inscriptus*),
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Wahyu Teguh Prawira
Burung Indonesia
Indonesia

Moya Forest, Anjouan,
Comoros. © O. Langrand



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CRITICAL | ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

Protecting Biodiversity by Supporting People

CEPF IS A JOINT INITIATIVE OF

L'Agence Française de Développement

Conservation International

The European Union

Fondation Hans Wilsdorf

The Global Environment Facility

The Government of Canada

The Government of Japan

The World Bank

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