

Annual Portfolio Overview Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot

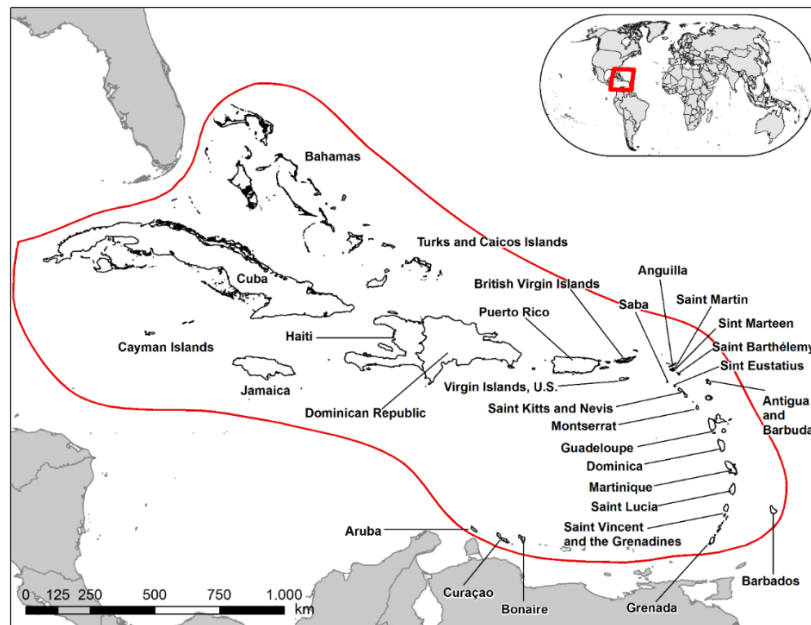
July 2024 – June 2025

1. Introduction

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

The Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot comprises more than 7,000 islands, islets, reefs and cays with a land area of 230,000 km² scattered across 4 million km² of sea (Figure 1). The hotspot takes in 30 biologically and culturally diverse nations and territories, of which eight are currently targeted for CEPF support under its Phase II investment in the region: Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas; Dominica¹; the Dominican Republic; Haiti; Jamaica; Saint Lucia; and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. To date, however, there have been no activities in Haiti under this phase, due to security concerns.

Figure 1. The Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot



¹ Dominica was added to the list of targeted countries in June 2025.

The current CEPF investment in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot began in August 2021 and will continue until July 2027. It builds on the achievements made during the first CEPF investment phase in the hotspot from 2010 and 2016.

Annual Portfolio Overviews (APOs) aim at providing an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy. This particular APO covers progress in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. It builds upon the previous APOs from 2022 and 2023 as well as the proceedings of the mid-term evaluation workshop held in the Dominican Republic in November 2024.

2. Niche for CEPF Investment

2.1. Overview

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

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

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

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

The investment strategy comprises six strategic directions: thematic priorities for grant making (Table 1). Building resilience to climate change and integrating gender considerations into all investments are two crosscutting themes for all relevant grants. The hotspot is widely recognized as being highly vulnerable to threats associated with climate change, and, as such, CEPF seeks to build climate resilience to ensure sustainability of all investments. Furthermore, gender equity is a critical element of how the investment strategy for the Caribbean will ensure that civil society is empowered, and that there is equitable participation and decision-making by stakeholders at all scales.

Table 1. Strategic Directions and Funding Allocation per Ecosystem Profile

No.	Strategic Direction	Funding
1	Improve the protection and management of 33 priority sites for long-term sustainability	\$5,250,000
2	Increase landscape-level connectivity and ecosystem resilience in seven priority corridors	\$1,300,000
3	Safeguard priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species	\$1,750,000
4	Improve the enabling conditions for biodiversity conservation in countries with priority sites	\$1,000,000
5	Support Caribbean civil society to conserve biodiversity by building local, national and regional institutional capacity and fostering stakeholder collaboration	\$1,000,000
6	Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a regional implementation team	\$1,500,000
Total		\$11,800,000

The CEPF ecosystem profile includes a results framework with conservation targets, as shown in Section 7 of this document. Overall targets for the portfolio are:

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

2.2. Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT grant to CANARI for US\$1,500,000 in August 2021. This grant was for the full amount of Strategic Direction 6. The first large grants were awarded in July 2022 and the first small grants were awarded in December of the same year. Table 2 provides details on calls for letters of inquiry (LOIs) through the close of the fiscal year.

Table 2. Calls for Letters of Inquiry

No.	Focus	Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received	
				Large	Small
1	Dominican Republic (DR), Jamaica	13 October 2021	21 Nov. 2021	18	5
2	Antigua and Barbuda (A&B), Bahamas, DR, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)	13 Dec. 2022	27 Feb. 2022	16	21
3	A&B, Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, SVG	29 June 2022	23 Aug. 2022	8	4
4	Dominican Republic	10 Nov. 2022	30 Dec. 2022	6	9
5	A&B, Bahamas, DR, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, SVG	5 June 2023	11 Aug. 2023	9	17
6	A&B, Bahamas, DR, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, SVG	20 October 2023	27 Nov. 2023	8	8
7	A&B, Bahamas, DR, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, SVG	13 May 2024	14 June 2024	3	n/a

No.	Focus	Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received	
				Large	Small
8	Organization of mid-term assessment	26 July 2024	9 Sept. 2024	4	n/a
9	A&B, Bahamas, DR, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, SVG	12 Dec. 2024	13 Feb. 2025	30	n/a
10	Bahamas, Dominica, DR, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, SVG	6 June 2025	18 July 2025	n/a	n/a
Sub-totals				102	64
Total				166	

As shown in Table 3, noting counting CANARI or INTEC, 32 of the 102 large grant LOIs have moved forward to full proposals and awards (31 percent), and 30 of the 64 small grant proposals have moved forward to negotiation and award (47 percent); an overall “success rate” that reflects the quality of applications and the work-rate of the RIT to develop appropriate projects. This is comparable with other CEPF portfolios and demonstrates the value of the RIT’s region-specific outreach to applicants prior to the release of calls for LOIs.

Table 3. Awarded Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction	Allocation	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total		Balance
		Ct.	Amount	Ct.	Amount	Ct.	Amount	
1. Sites	\$5,250,000	13	\$4,059,996	10	\$483,100	23	\$4,543,095	\$706,905
2. Landscapes	\$1,300,000	6	\$1,136,710	6	\$294,248	12	\$1,430,958	(\$130,958)
3. Species	\$1,750,000	8	\$1,715,888	5	\$249,342	13	\$1,965,230	(\$215,230)
4. Enabling conditions	\$1,000,000	1	\$585,000	5	\$247,569	6	\$832,569	\$167,431
5. Capacity building	\$1,000,000	3	\$642,335	4	\$185,475	7	\$827,810	\$172,190
6. RIT	\$1,500,000	1	\$1,500,000	-	-	1	\$1,500,000	\$0
Total	\$11,800,000	32	\$9,639,928	30	\$1,459,734	62	\$11,099,662	\$700,338

Although CEPF funding is not allocated by country, where work takes place is of critical importance for many reasons. Table 4 shows awards by country, to date.

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

Country	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total	
	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation
Antigua and Barbuda	1.5	\$529,302	3	\$148,920	4.5	\$678,222
Bahamas	1	\$209,000	-	-	1	\$209,000
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	15	\$3,967,083	12	\$589,621	27	\$4,556,704
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	8	\$1,776,642	10	\$486,770	18	\$2,263,412
Saint Lucia	0.5	\$135,917	1	\$50,000	1.5	\$185,917
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	\$199,866	2	\$97,897	3	\$297,763
Multi-country	4	\$1,321,124	2	\$86,526	6	\$1,407,651
RIT	1	\$1,500,000	-	-	1	\$1,500,000
Total	32	\$9,639,928	30	\$1,459,734	62	\$11,099,662

The following points are of note:

- Eight of the countries in the hotspot are targeted by the current Phase of CEPF investment. The political situation in Haiti has prevented grantmaking there. There are no grants to date in Dominica, which was only added as a target country in June 2025.
- There is one large grant working equally in Antigua and Barbuda and also in Saint Lucia. For tabulation purposes, the dollar amounts (obligations) of the grants are split equally between the relevant countries, and the “count” shows half-grant amounts.
- The multi-country grants include those for collaborative social accountability (INTEC), capacity building (FFI, Cropper Foundation, Vermont Center for Ecostudies), conservation action plans (Re:wild), and the mid-term assessment (AVSI).

2.3. Coordinating CEPF Grant Making

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

- Provides technical advice to support the large grants process.
- Manages the small grants mechanism.
- Supports capacity building processes of civil society.
- Maintains and updates information on portfolio-level conservation impacts.
- Conducts donor outreach.
- Supports communications about the portfolio.

As shown in Table 5, the RIT comprises five people with “outward-facing” responsibilities toward grantees, government partners, donors, and other stakeholders. In addition to these five, CANARI provides several “internal-facing” personnel to support the management of small grants and to advise on the direction of the overall program.

Table 5. RIT Staffing Structure as of June 2025

Position	Name	Location
RIT Team Leader	Nicole Brown	Kingston, Jamaica
Country coordinator for the English-speaking Caribbean	Simone Lee	Kingston, Jamaica
Country coordinator for the Spanish-speaking Caribbean	Liliana Betancourt	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Small Grants Officer	Aria Laidlow-Ferdinand	Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Communications and Information Management Officer	Wendy Dyemma-Harper	Barataria, Trinidad and Tobago

In addition to the RIT, the CEPF investment program in the Caribbean Islands is also supported by a Collaborative Social Accountability Team (CSAT) based at Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC) in the Dominican Republic, which applies collaborative social accountability mechanisms and tools to address challenges across the biodiversity conservation delivery chain. INTEC, working in partnership with Integrated Health Outreach (IHO) in Antigua and Barbuda, is implementing a program of capacity building in collaborative social accountability for CSOs in Antigua and Barbuda, the

Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, and Jamaica. This has included a 60- hour online certificate course titled “Collaborative Social Accountability for Biodiversity Conservation”. Similar activities are being implemented in St Vincent and the Grenadines and The Bahamas by CANARI, following the model and using tools developed by INTEC and IHO.

2.4. Performance Assessment

CEPF measures performance from several perspectives, including via the ecosystem profile results framework, with indicators and targets that aggregate the results of every grantee. This level of assessment is explored further in Sections 3 and 7, below.

However, there are other measures of assessment, including:

- **Engagement of local and national civil society.** Not counting the RIT, 61 grants have been made to 45 unique organizations. Of these, only 14 are international groups, with 31 local groups having received 60 percent of total awarded funds, reflecting CEPF’s goal of reaching and building local civil society (Table 6).

Table 6. Large and Small Grants by International vs Local Recipient

Type	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total		Percent of Grant Funds	Unique Recipients
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
International	14	\$3,497,634	6	\$299,056	20	\$3,796,690	40	14
Local	17	\$4,642,294	24	\$1,160,678	41	\$5,802,972	60	31
Total	31	\$8,139,928	30	\$1,459,734	61	\$9,599,662	100	45

- **Geographic breadth of awards.** Awards have been made in six of eight targeted countries, in at least 25 KBAs, with grants expected in a seventh country, Dominica, in the coming year. In an island region, with naturally challenging logistics and barriers to engagement, CEPF has done well to imprint itself within the region.

The primary shortcoming for the portfolio has been the inability to grant in Haiti. This has been beyond the control of the Secretariat and RIT, with political and safety dimensions preventing direct engagement of organizations currently working in the country.

3. Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction 1

Strategic Direction 1 aims to improve the protection and management of 33 priority KBAs for long-term sustainability. As of 30 June 2025, 10 large and 10 small grants have been awarded under this strategic direction.

Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola’s (SOH Conservación) project *Threat Mitigation in Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental Key Biodiversity Areas, Dominican Republic* aims to strengthen the management of these two protected areas and their buffer zones to mitigate threats. To this end, the project – which is now nearing completion – has prepared and implemented species conservation action plans and updated control and surveillance protocols to improve threat management and mitigation within the two KBAs. This includes preparation and implementation of a conservation action plan for the endangered Bahoruco red-legged frog (*Eleutherodactylus rufifemoralis*) and a multispecies conservation action plan targeting mammal, bird and plant species, including the endangered *Magnolia hamorii*.

Within the framework of an agreement between SOH Conservación and INCATCARIBE, a business plan has been developed and is being implemented for the production of bird-friendly coffee, with organic certification achieved by IMOCert for 50 hectares. Producers have been trained on sustainable trade and reducing carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, whilst over 150 small farms have also benefited from 5-year 0% interest loans obtained by SOH Conservación through Banco Agrícola. Local capacities for ecotourism have also been strengthened through training of guides from the Bahoruco Oriental KBA who are, today, part of a legally recognized association guided by a Business Plan to ensure the provision of a sustainable ecotourism product.

The signing of a co-management agreement for Bahoruco Oriental KBA among the Ministry of the Environment, SOH Conservación, the Foundation for the Development of the South (FUNDASUR; another CEPF grantee), the Ecological Society of Paraíso (SOEPA), and the Catholic Technological University of Barahona (UCATEBA) further marks a significant milestone in advancing the protection and sustainable management of this KBA.

Strategic Direction 2

Strategic Direction 2 aims to increase landscape-level connectivity and ecosystem resilience in seven priority corridors. As of 30 June 2025, 3 large grants and 6 small grants have so far been awarded under this strategic direction.

After two and a half years of implementation, the project *Promoting Conservation through Beekeeping in Sierra de Bahoruco National Park, Dominican Republic* has ended. Led by Fondazione AVSI, in collaboration with Apicolmena Tecnológico e Industrial SRL (APITECNIND) and SOH Conservación, this project leaves behind a model that links biodiversity conservation with women's economic empowerment through targeted livelihood support. One of the project's key achievements was integrating 22 women from the Cooperativa Agropecuaria y Servicios Múltiples de Productores de Puerto Escondido (COOPROASPE) into a pilot ecological beekeeping model. These women, many of whom were underemployed or unemployed, were trained in honey production and marketing, laying the foundation for sustainable local livelihoods and increased economic independence. In just the last six months, the women produced 488 liters of honey, earning RD\$193,500 (approximately USD\$3,225). This income has positively impacted at least 28 families, or around 160 people. While the earnings are modest at this early stage, they represent a meaningful step toward long-term income generation and, in the words of the producers themselves, have contributed to their "economic independence as women beekeepers." The community of Puerto Escondido is located within the buffer zone of the Sierra de Bahoruco National Park Key Biodiversity Area. Recognizing the link between healthy forests and sustainable beekeeping, the project also invested in reforestation to restore habitat and enhance landscape resilience. COOPROASPE worked with another cooperative, Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Neyba (COOPACRENE), the Duvergé municipal government and field teams from the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources to complement the beekeeping activities with reforestation efforts across 10 hectares. They planted 10,000 seedlings of endemic and threatened species (some of which produce nectar for honeybees) along the northern slope of Sierra de Bahoruco National Park, in the Las Damas River watershed, and in the urban area of Duvergé. These efforts have supported early restoration in the buffer zone and begun to reconnect fragmented habitats—important steps toward improving ecological connectivity and enabling future biodiversity conservation. The project team also delivered 10 training and awareness sessions that engaged 368 community members and students from Puerto Escondido, Vengan a Ver, Angostura and Mella. These sessions focused on biodiversity conservation and encouraged participants to take an active role in protecting their local environment. At the final project workshop, on 27 March 2025, held at the COOPROASPE facilities, 38 representatives from key

organizations and institutions gathered to celebrate the project's achievements. Participants included representatives from COOPROASPE, COOPACRENE, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Instituto Agrario Dominicano (IAD), SOH Conservación, Apicolmena Tecnológico e Industrial SRL (APITECNIND), CESAL, the CEPF regional implementation team from the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), and Fondazione AVSI. In addition to highlighting the achievement of the newly minted women beekeepers, the event also showcased the establishment of a honey extraction facility and the renovation of COOPROASPE's educational space—investments that strengthen local enterprises for sustainable and conservation-friendly livelihoods

Strategic Direction 3

Strategic Direction 3 aims to safeguard priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species. As of 30 June 2025, 8 large and 4 small grants have been awarded under this strategic direction, focusing on the conservation of conifers, other threatened plants, birds, reptiles and an amphibian.

One of the large grants focused on bird conservation is a project of Jamaica Environment Trust (JET) *Implementing the Jamaican Blackbird Conservation Action Plan, Jamaica*. This project follows prior efforts of CEPF grantees and other partners to complete the Conservation Action Plan (CAP) for Jamaican blackbird (*Nesopsar nigerrimus*), an Endangered species that relies on a bromeliad plant species found in the old growth forests of the Blue and John Crow Mountains, in 2023. Jamaica Environment Trust (JET) is now helping make this conservation action plan a reality by promoting bird-friendly coffee cultivation, raising awareness about the blackbird and promoting policies that protect its habitat. During the past quarter, JET developed a partnership with the Jamaica Agricultural Commodities Regulatory Authority, which now helps with coffee farmer recruitment and sourcing of seedlings and equipment. Separately, JET attorneys have conducted a detailed review of the Wildlife Protection Act as the starting point for discussions with relevant authorities.

Strategic Direction 4

Strategic Direction 4 aims to improve a range of enabling conditions designed to promote biodiversity conservation in countries with priority sites. As of 30 June 2025, 1 large grant, to INTEC, and 5 small grants have been awarded under this strategic direction.

The small grants include one to Fitches Creek Residents Association for the project *Building a Community Constituency for Conservation of Fitches Creek Bay and the Northeast Marine Management Area, Antigua and Barbuda*. This project strengthens participatory management of the Northeast Marine Management Area and Fitches Creek Bay in Antigua through collaborative social accountability approaches and community and collective actions to prevent further erosion of the key biodiversity area's protective status.

Strategic Direction 5

Strategic Direction 5 aims to support Caribbean civil society conserve biodiversity by building local, national and regional institutional capacity and fostering collaboration. As of 30 June 2025, 3 large grants and 4 small grants have been awarded under this strategic direction.

Among the large grants is Environmental Foundation of Jamaica's (EFJ) project *Capacity Building for Local Forest Management Committees in Jamaica*. This project focuses on strengthening the capacity of Local Forest Management Committees (LMFCs) to enhance their effectiveness at sustainably managing forest reserves and implementing applied biodiversity conservation actions. The target LMFCs are in priority KBAs, including: Cockpit

Country, Blue and John Crow Mountains, Peckham Woods and Litchfield Mountain - Matheson's Run. Through needs assessments and targeted training, EFJ will improve the technical and institutional capacity of these LMFCs, whilst also providing coherent governance and institutional strengthening to support long-term operations and support enhanced collaboration and coordination of through a national umbrella body. The project also aims to increase awareness and integration of community forestry initiatives among local communities bordering forest reserves in Jamaica. As the project only started in March 2025, there were few results to report by the end of FY25.

4. Collaboration with CEPF Donors, Other Donors and Local Government

The World Bank, using funds provided by the Government of Japan through the Policy and Human Resources Development Trust Fund, is supporting the current phase of CEPF grant making in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot, through the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund – Caribbean Hotspot Project – P173464. This project, which became effective on 2 August 2021, has a total investment of \$13.9 million, of which \$11.8 million is earmarked for grants to CSOs, CANARI (as the RIT) and INTEC/IHO (as the CSAT). The World Bank coordinates closely with the CEPF Secretariat to ensure successful and on-time implementation of this project, including through semi-annual implementation support missions. In parallel to this project, the World Bank is providing additional support to INTEC and IHO, through the Global Partnership for Social Accountability, which aims to enhance citizen participation in the development process and hold governments accountable for their policies and service delivery, through mechanisms like social audits and citizen feedback loops. CEPF ensures that its investments are well coordinated with those of other funders through various mechanisms. A Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) has been established, comprising representatives of government, civil society, academia, donors and technical assistance agencies present in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot, who are appointed in their personal capacity. RAC members are involved in the review of grant applications, and their input contributes to stronger proposals, while ensuring that there is no duplication of effort with other initiatives supported by government or international donors.

During FY25, the CEPF Secretariat and RIT worked closely with the World Bank task team to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of this project, and to troubleshoot any problems encountered. With the Phase II investment at the halfway mark, a midterm assessment meeting was held from 19 to 21 November 2024 in the Dominican Republic. The meeting brought together representatives from The World Bank, the CEPF Secretariat and the RIT, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and more than 80 civil society grantees and partners from across the Caribbean region. As part of the meeting, World Bank representatives also visited Reserva Científica Ébano Verde and Parque Nacional Montaña La Humeadora, two CEPF priority Key Biodiversity Areas, where they were able to observe the on-the-ground impacts of CEPF-supported projects and interact with project stakeholders.

5. Conclusion

The CEPF grants portfolio in region will be extended to July 2027 with additional funding of \$1,970,000 to allow for focused effort on KBAs in Dominica, St. Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as on production landscapes in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. The focus over the remaining period will be to consolidate efforts and strengthen networks to ensure continued funding for work efforts beyond the life of this CEPF investment phase.

6. Summary Figures

Figure 1. Obligation by Strategic Direction

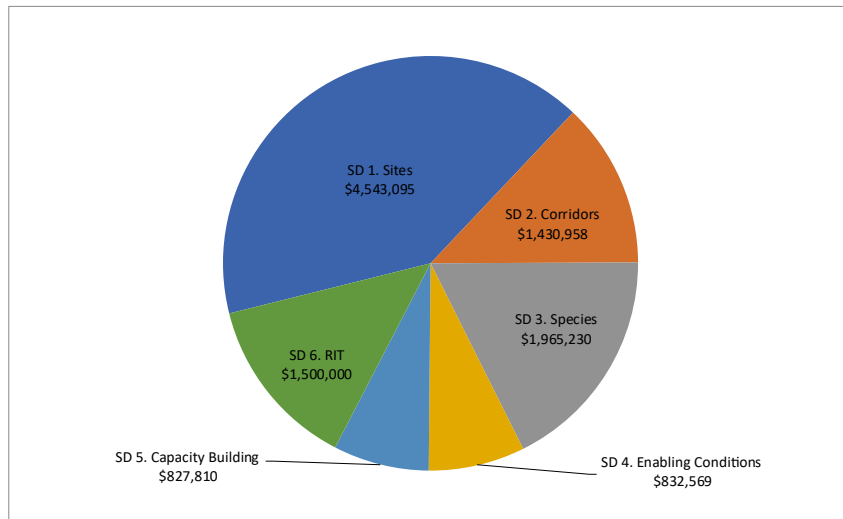


Figure 2. Obligated and Pipeline Amounts by Strategic Direction

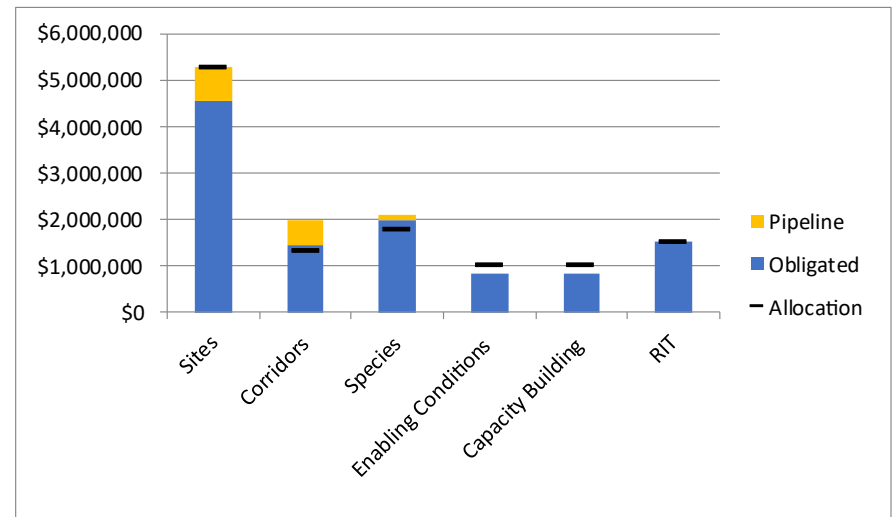
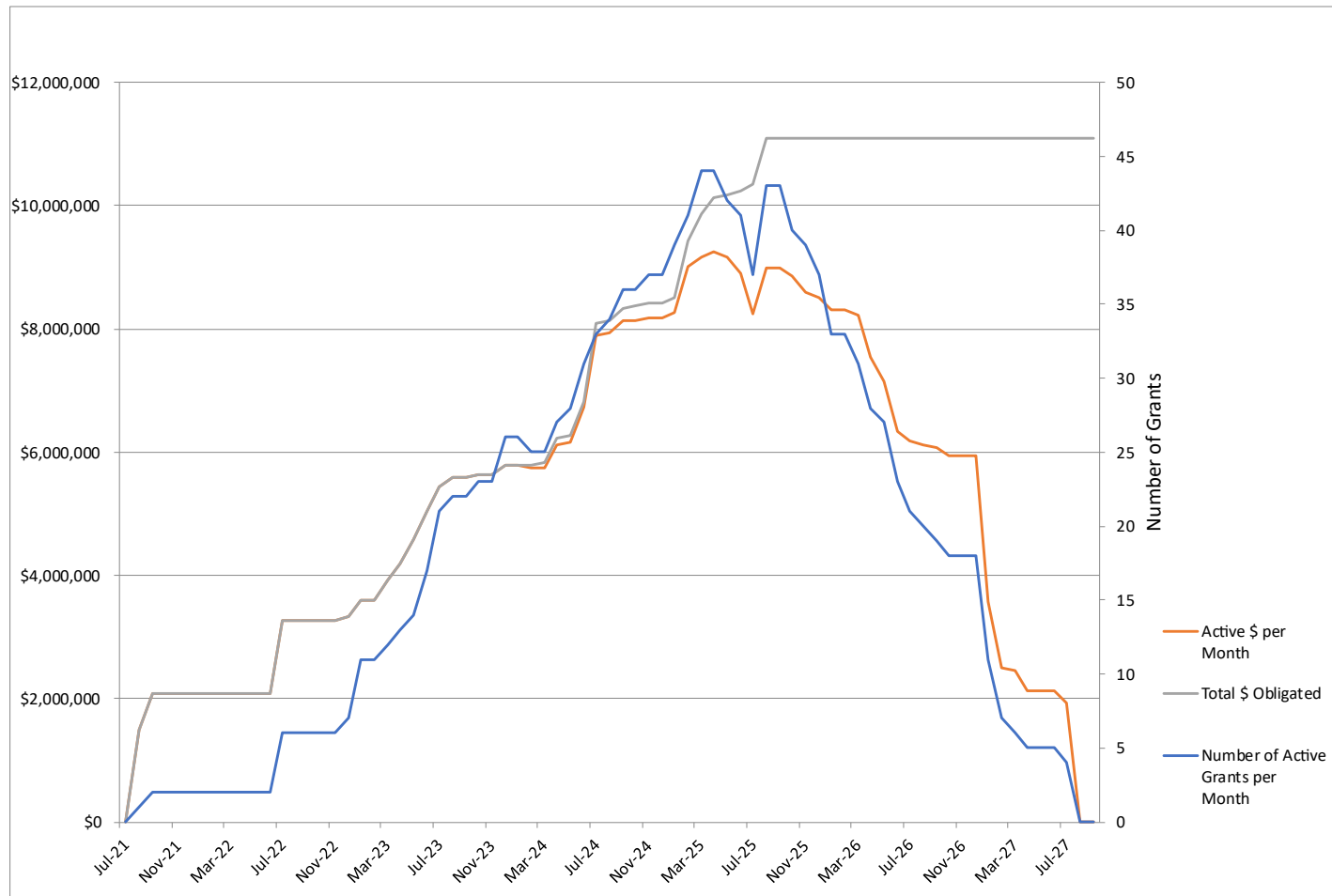


Figure 3. Obligation Trend



7. Update on Progress toward Targets in the Portfolio Results Framework

Global Objective	Goals and Indicators	Results
Support the conservation of biodiversity within the global hotspots by engaging and strengthening the capacity of civil society	Biodiversity <u>Goal:</u> Improve the status of globally significant biodiversity in critical ecosystems within hotspots <u>Indicators:</u> • Number of globally threatened species benefiting from conservation action. • Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas with improved management. • Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded. • Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity. • Number of protected areas with improved management. •	10 globally threatened species have benefited from preparation of conservation action plans and/or implementation of priority actions
	Civil Society <u>Goal:</u> Strengthen the capacity of civil society to be effective as environmental stewards and advocates for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity. <u>Indicators:</u> • Number of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity. • Number of CEPF grantees with improved understanding of and commitment to gender issues. • Number of networks and partnerships that have been created and/or strengthened.	4 CEPF grantees have demonstrated improved capacity per the civil society tracking tool

	<i>Human Well-being</i> <u>Goal:</u> Improve the well-being of people living in and dependent on critical ecosystems within hotspots. <u>Indicators:</u> • Number of people receiving structured training. • Number of people receiving non-cash benefits other than structured training. • Number of people receiving cash benefits. • Number of projects promoting nature-based solutions to combat climate change. • Amount of CO₂e sequestered in CEPF-supported natural habitats.	811 women and 648 men have received structured training. 71 men and 77 women receiving cash benefits.
	<i>Enabling Conditions for Conservation</i> <u>Goal:</u> Establish the conditions needed for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity. <u>Indicators:</u> • Number of laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended. • Number of sustainable financing mechanisms that are delivering funds for conservation. • Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices.	No results report to date.
Portfolio Objective	Targets	Results
Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities.	Thirty-three KBAs covering 1,174,380 hectares have strengthened management, as guided by sustainable management plans. At least 40,000 hectares of the 2,345,311 hectares within production landscapes are under improved management for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. At least five local development plans, projects or policies mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on tourism, mining, unsustainable agriculture and infrastructure development.	14 grants aim to strengthen KBA management. 13 grants address production landscapes. 3 grants aim to mainstream biodiversity into development plans in the agriculture and tourism sectors.

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
Outcome 1. Improve the protection and management of 33 priority sites for long-term sustainability.	At least 75 percent (678,044 hectares) of the 19 existing protected areas in the priority sites, totaling 904,059 hectares experience, on average, a 15 percent improvement on the Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool.	18 grants aim to improve the management of 561,126 hectares within 12 existing protected areas.
	At least seven (50 percent) of the 14 under-protected priority KBAs brought under new or strengthened protection status.	Two awarded grants aim to protect any under-protected priority KBAs.
	Climate change resilience integrated into 100 percent of management plans developed or updated with CEPF support.	9 grants aim to integrate climate change resilience into management plans.
	At least 10 participatory or collaborative management arrangements developed or strengthened.	15 grants aim to develop such arrangements.
Outcome 2. Increase landscape-level connectivity and ecosystem resilience in seven priority corridors.	Three data-deficient sites assessed as KBAs under the 2016 Global KBA Standard.	Awarded grants do not aim to assess any data deficient sites.
	At least five participatory local land-use or catchment management plans developed or strengthened to improve ecosystem services and connectivity within conservation corridors.	4 grant aims to strengthen such plans
	Climate change resilience integrated into 100 percent of landscape-level plans developed.	6 grants (100%) aim to integrate climate change resilience into the plan.
	At least three conservation-based enterprises (e.g. nature-based tourism, conservation coffee and cacao, sustainable fisheries, etc.) developed in communities within the priority conservation corridors.	17 grants aim to develop 106 conservation-based enterprises (nature-based tourism, conservation coffee, beekeeping, etc.)
	Three businesses and/or their associations influenced to better incorporate biodiversity conservation into business and production practices, strategies and policies.	Awarded grants do not aim to influence any businesses or their associations.

Outcome 3. Safeguard priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species.	Conservation plans developed and implemented for at least 20 priority Critically Endangered and Endangered species. At least five species or species-group management plans and programs updated to integrate climate change responses. IUCN Red List updated with assessments of at least three priority plant families At least 50 CEPF priority species benefit from conservation actions through CEPF-supported management plans and their implementation.	21 grants aim to develop conservation plans for over 40 species. 16 grants aim to integrate climate change into plans for at least 50 species. 2 grants aim to update assessments of 8 plant families. 24 grants aim to benefit the conservation of at least 66 priority species.
Outcome 4. Improve the enabling conditions for biodiversity conservation in countries with priority sites.	At least 10 local, national and regional policies, projects or plans incorporate biodiversity, climate change and ecosystem services in the agricultural, mining, tourism and infrastructural development sectors. Three small-scale climate change demonstration projects in priority sites and conservation corridors planned and implemented to illustrate the benefits of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services for adaption and mitigation. At least two sustainable financing mechanisms or programs include CEPF priority sites in their programming. Three private sector demonstration projects planned and implemented in support of biodiversity conservation. Awareness of, and support for, conservation issues increased among stakeholders in at least 10 priority sites.	Awarded grants do not aim to influence any policies, projects or plans in these sectors. 6 grants aim to implement small-scale climate change demonstration projects. 2 grants aim to include CEPF priority sites into sustainable financing mechanisms. 4 grants aim to implement private sector demonstration projects. 29 grants aim to increase awareness.
Outcome 5. Support Caribbean civil society to conserve biodiversity by building local, national and regional institutional capacity and fostering stakeholder collaboration	At least 15 local CSOs demonstrate improved performance with gender mainstreaming (at least 10 percent increase). At least 20 local CSOs demonstrate improved organizational capacity (at least 10 percent increase). At least 20 civil society networks and alliances enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats. Two innovative financing mechanisms for civil society sustainable funding developed.	31 local organizations could have increase in gender mainstreaming. 31 local organizations could have increase in organizational capacity. 17 grants aim to strengthen networks and alliances. 1 grant could develop an innovative financing mechanism for civil society (in Antigua and Barbuda).

Outcome 6. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a Regional Implementation Team	At least 50 CSOs, including at least 40 local organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile. At least 75 percent of local CSOs receiving CEPF grants are found to have met or exceeded expectations regarding programmatic performance. At least 30 CSOs supported by CEPF secure follow-up funding to promote the sustainability of their CEPF grants. At least 2 participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.	14 international and 31 local CSOs are actively participating in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile. Programmatic performance of individual grantees is to be determined. Follow-on funding is to be determined. Mid-term assessment undertaken in November 2024.
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8. All Awarded Grants, by Country, Organization and Start Date

Large grants are in **bold text**, small grants are in normal text.

Ct.	Grant ID	Organization	Summary Information	SD	Start	End	Amount
Regional Implementation Team							
1	111490	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute	RIT	6	Aug-21	Jul-27	\$1,500,000
Antigua and Barbuda							
2	112938	Environmental Awareness Group Inc.	Accelerating Locally Led Conservation Action	1	May-23	Apr-26	\$393,385
3	113724	Fitches Creek Residents Association	Community Education and Capacity Building in Fitches Creek Bay	4	Jul-23	Sep-25	\$48,940
4	116108	IHO Nature Rangers	Conservation Actions in the North East Marine Management Area	4	Mar-25	Jun-26	\$49,980
5	116488	Environmental Awareness Group Inc.	Preserving the Antiguan Racer	3	Apr-25	Aug-26	\$50,000
Bahamas							
6	116175	University of The Bahamas	Management of threats to Rock Iguanas	3	Apr-25	Jul-27	\$209,994
Dominican Republic							
7	112670	Fundación José Delio Guzmán	Reducing Threats in Valle Nuevo National Park	1	Jul-22	Jun-25	\$209,892
8	112640	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	Action for threatened conifers and palm species	3	Jul-22	Jun-24	\$101,945
9	112649	Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola	Mitigate threats in Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental KBAs	1	Jul-22	Jun-25	\$430,661
10	112944	Fondazione AVSI	Beekeeping in Sierra de Bahoruco National Park	2	Jan-23	Mar-25	\$117,093
11	114038	Fundación para el Mejoramiento Humano	Management plan for Ébano Verde scientific reserve	1	Jul-23	Apr-25	\$49,473
12	112560	Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral, Inc.	Management Planning in Parque Nacional Montaña La Humeadora	1	Jul-23	Oct-25	\$247,697
13	113840	Peregrine Fund	Conservation of Ridgway's Hawk	3	Aug-23	Jan-25	\$166,668
14	113662	FUNDASUR	Management of Refugio de Vida Silvestre Monumento Natural	1	Oct-23	Mar-25	\$49,964
15	114942	Fundación CI-ATABEY	Control of the Invasive Alien Species in selected Dominican national parks	1	May-24	Apr-25	\$43,065
16	114064	CODESPA	Ecotourism promotion in Caba Samana National Park	1	Jun-24	May-26	\$329,652

Ct.	Grant ID	Organization	Summary Information	SD	Start	End	Amount
17	114126	Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral, Inc.	Improving KBA management	4	Jun-24	Sep-25	\$49,417
18	113885	American Bird Conservancy	Alien Invasive Species control on Isla Alto Velo	1	Jul-24	Dec-26	\$477,376
19	115381	Fondazione AVSI	Parque Nacional Lago Enriquillo management	1	Jul-24	Dec-26	\$510,032
20	115190	Fundación CI-ATABEY	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Los Haitises	2	Jul-24	Dec-26	\$271,161
21	115701	Fundacion CIDEAL de Cooperación e Investigación	Ecological Restoration in Sierra Bahoruco-Massif De La Selle Corridor	5	Aug-24	Sep-25	\$49,434
22	115896	CESAL	Strengthening Resilience in Sierra de Bahoruco	2	Oct-24	Mar-26	\$50,000
23	116010	Fundación Sur Futuro, Inc.	Ecological connectivity in Cordillera Central	2	Feb-25	Jan-27	\$399,993
24	115937	Peregrine Fund	Ridgeway's Hawk conservation	3	Feb-25	Jan-27	\$299,773
25	116644	Fundación José Delio Guzmán	CSO partner alliance	5	Mar-25	Feb-26	\$49,515
26	116641	FUNDASUR	Sierra de Bahoruco National Park management planning	1	Mar-25	Feb-26	\$49,995
27	116454	Grupo Jaragua	Conservation of Threatened Palms and Conifers, Massif de la Selle-Sierra de Bahoruco-Hoya del Enriquillo	3	Mar-25	Feb-27	\$49,927
28	116655	Fundacion Verde Profundo	Los Haitises National Park management plan	1	May-25	Mar-26	\$49,321
29	116645	FUNDASUR	Ecotourism in Miguel Domingo Fuerte park	2	Jun-25	May-26	\$49,995
30	116511	Grupo Jaragua	Amazon iguana conservation	1	Jul-25	Jun-26	\$112,545
31	116529	CESAL	Las Damas watershed management planning	2	Aug-25	Sep-26	\$131,111
32	116764	Instituto de Investigaciones Botánicas y Zoológicas	Amphibian conservation in Jaragua National Park	3	Aug-25	Jul-26	\$49,515
33	116597	PROGRESSIO	Ébano Verde management actions	1	Aug-25	Jan-27	\$161,484
Jamaica							
34	112652	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation	Portland Bight Protected Area management	1	Jul-22	Dec-26	\$448,484
35	113659	Jamaica Environment Trust	Cockpit Country Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation Plan	1	Jan-23	Jan-24	\$47,144
36	113661	Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency	Cockpit Country nature-based tourism	4	Jan-23	Feb-24	\$49,232
37	112934	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	Preparing Conservation Action Plans for Jamaica's Threatened Plants	3	Jun-23	Feb-25	\$145,318
38	113721	Northern Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee Benevolent Society	livelihoods and environmental awareness in Cockpit Country KBA	2	Jun-23	Jun-25	\$47,022

Ct.	Grant ID	Organization	Summary Information	SD	Start	End	Amount
39	113657	International Iguana Foundation	Invasive species management to protect the Jamaican Rock Iguana, Hellshire Hills, Portland Bight Protected Area	1	Jul-23	Dec-25	\$49,946
40	115168	Dolphin Head Local Forest Management Committee Cooperative Society	Dolphin Head Forest Reserve tourism and livelihoods	2	Dec-23	Jun-25	\$47,751
41	114894	Sawyers Local Forest Management Committee Benevolent Society	Livelihoods Within the Cockpit Country	2	Dec-23	May-25	\$50,000
42	114941	South East Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee Benevolent Society	Livelihoods in South East Cockpit Country	2	Dec-23	Dec-25	\$49,480
43	114600	Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust	Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park management	1	Apr-24	Mar-27	\$328,214
44	115171	Jamaica Environment Trust	Jamaican Blackbird Conservation Action Plan	3	Jun-24	May-26	\$183,742
45	115615	Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency	Biodiversity Conservation in the Cockpit Country	4	Sep-24	Dec-25	\$50,000
46	115409	Clarendon Parish Development Committee Benevolent Society	Conservation of Biodiversity in Peckham Woods, Clarendon	1	Jan-25	Dec-25	\$46,281
47	115614	International Iguana Foundation	Conservation Actions for the Jamaican Rock Iguana	3	Jan-25	Dec-26	\$49,914
48	115191	Northumbria University	Building capacity in the Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park	1	Feb-25	Jan-27	\$210,708
49	116163	Environmental Foundation of Jamaica	Capacity building for Local Forest Management Committees In Jamaica	5	Mar-25	May-26	\$242,825
50	116618	Sawyers Local Forest Management Committee Benevolent Society	Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihoods in the Cockpit Country, Jamaica	2	Aug-25	Jul-27	\$102,650
51	116601	South East Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee	Expanding Livelihoods in Southern Cockpit Country Jamaica	2	Aug-25	Jul-27	\$114,702
Saint Lucia							
52	113998	Saint Lucia National Trust	Sustainable management of St. Lucia KBAs	1	Jan-23	Sep-24	\$50,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							
53	113658	BirdsCaribbean	Whistling Warbler conservation in the Cumberland Forest Reserve and the Central Mountain Range	3	Dec-22	Nov-25	\$49,986
54	115169	JEMS Environment Management Services	Climate and Conservation Risk Mapping Initiative	1	Mar-24	Apr-25	\$47,911
55	116624	Union Island Environmental Alliance	Promoting site protection on Union Island	1	Aug-25	Jun-27	\$199,866
Multi-Country							
56	111512	Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo	Promoting Collaborative Social Accountability	4	Sep-21	Mar-26	\$585,000

Ct.	Grant ID	Organization	Summary Information	SD	Start	End	Amount
57	112943	Re:wild	Conservation Action Plans for Endangered Caribbean Species	3	Mar-23	Dec-26	\$336,614
58	112857	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Conserving the Saint Lucia racer and strengthening regional capacity for racer conservation	3	Apr-23	Dec-26	\$271,834
59	113415	Fauna & Flora International	Building Caribbean civil society capacity in delivering sustainable financial strategies	5	Jun-23	May-25	\$249,954
60	115350	Vermont Center for Ecostudies	Conservation Standards Online Training	5	Apr-24	Jun-25	\$49,776
61	115799	Fondazione AVSI	Midterm assessment and regional network strengthening	5	Sep-24	Feb-25	\$149,556
62	114911	Cropper Foundation	Integration of Data Science and Technology in Caribbean Conservation Efforts	5	Nov-24	Nov-25	\$36,750