CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

Report of CEPF Monitoring Framework

November 2013

Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund awarded its first grants in 2001. Over the course of program implementation, efforts were made to collect information on CEPF's achievements. Initial efforts centered on generating data on achievements pertaining to species, site and corridor conservation, as well as to responding to the standard World Bank biodiversity indicators. Review and revision of these monitoring efforts have formed part of ongoing learning and management of the Fund. Initial adjustments focused on streamlining grant making processes. Discussion and recommendations from CEPF's Donor Council and independent evaluations (in 2006, 2009 and 2010) revealed an interest in more clearly measuring the impact of CEPF investments in order to tell the story and achievements of the Fund. Reviews documented the need for CEPF to build a more robust impact evaluation framework, and in response, CEPF developed a new monitoring framework which was formally approved by the CEPF Donor Council in June 2012. This report is the first measure of progress on the framework, and it covers the entire CEPF investment, from inception to November 2013. Information is not yet available for the full set of indicators, as information collection methods are still being developed for a number of the indicators. CEPF's Secretariat plans on updating this report on an annual basis and is working on setting up the systems and methods for data collection for all indicators to be reported to the Donor Council and to serve as the basis for the production of better communication materials.

II. CEPF's MONITORING FRAMEWORK

CEPF's Monitoring Framework includes four main categories of impact. These four impact categories are interwoven and interactive. CEPF's first two categories, to conserve biodiversity and to build civil society capacity to achieve conservation, are closely linked and report on the pillars of the mission of CEPF. Strong civil society capacity is essential for a sustainable foundation for biodiversity conservation. Underpinning both these goals are two additional pillars. The first, human well-being, is directly linked to the success of biodiversity conservation efforts because healthy ecosystems are essential for human well-being, while ecosystems that are unhealthy or devoid of biodiversity cannot deliver the benefits that people need, such as fresh water and resilience and adaptation to climate change, among others. The fourth category, enabling conditions, is a critical factor for successful conservation, but can be altered and improved by civil society, in particular a civil society that is empowered, informed and influential. CEPF aims to measure progress in all four of these interlinked categories to gain a holistic understanding of impact of the Fund.

Table 1: Impact categories and associated statements of success

Biodiversity Improve the status of globally significant biodiversity in critical ecosystems within hotspots	**Human well-being** Improve the well-being of people living in and dependent on critical ecosystems within hotspots
Civil society Strengthen the capacity of civil society to be stewards and effective advocates for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity	**Enabling environment** Establish the conditions needed for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity

The framework has 23 indicators designed to inform about CEPF's impact in these four categories (Annex A).

Following the recommendations of the Donor Council, the Secretariat is combining in this report quantitative information provided by the measurement of the indicators with qualitative examples to demonstrate the impact of the Fund in a more meaningful way.

III. BIODIVERSITY

This impact category seeks to answer the question regardingwhat changes in biodiversity have taken place. There are three sub-categories: species, sites and corridors.

SPECIES

Indicator 1: Change in Red List Index

The purpose of this indicator is to track the change in the status of species using the Red List Index (RLI). The RLI measures trends in the overall extinction risk ('conservation status') of sets of species, as an indicator of trends in the status of biodiversity; it measures the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future in the absence of any conservation action. The value is calculated from the number of species in each Red List Category (Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered), and the number changing Categories between assessments as a result of genuine improvement or deterioration in status (Category changes owing to improved knowledge or revised taxonomy are excluded). CEPF will calculate the RLI of each hotspot that has received funding and use it as a proxy to report on how the species status has changed in the hotspot. While impact, positive or negative, on the index will not be solely attributable to CEPF projects and investments, this is deemed as a good measure of how the status of biodiversity is changing in the hotspot, and this information can be used for adaptive management.

This value measures the status of species biodiversity in each hotspot, irrespective of CEPF investment. Its use is that it allows CEPF to compare each hotspot to the global RLI and be aware of the trend in species status for the hotspot. Certain caveats do exist, however, in this analysis. First, the analysis can only be undertaken for species that have already been assessed twice before, and at present, the list of such taxa includes birds, mammals, amphibians, and to a more limited extent, conifers and cycads.

CEPF has engaged BirdLife International to undertake the initial analysis of the RLI for all hotspots that have received investment to date. BirdLife International was selected to undertake this work because its staff has expertise in developing RLI methodology and in interpreting results and trends (e.g. staff contributed to preparing the publication *IUCN Red List Index: Guidance for national and regional use*). Results are expected in June 2014 and will be reported on the 2014 CEPF Monitoring Report.

While we obtain the RLI values for each hotspot, this year's report highlights two projects where CEPF has invested in threatened species. These two projects pertain to Critically Endangered species where CEPF has invested in conservation measures to safeguard the survival of these species.

a. White-shouldered ibis (*Pseudibis davisoni*): CEPF's support to a consortium of local and international NGOs and government agencies has led to efforts to monitor and conserve the Critically Endangered White-shouldered ibis and its forest habitat in Cambodia. Cambodia holds approximately 95% (a 2011 census counted 548 individuals) of the global population of the

species. Conservation efforts across the country include guarding of nests, community-based ecotourism, law enforcement to prevent hunting and the "Ibis Rice" scheme, in which local people grow wildlife-friendly rice that gets better prices.

b. Pygmy hog (*Porcula salvania*): CEPF supported a project of the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust's Pygmy Hog Conservation Programme (PHCP) in India. The global population is estimated to be only a few hundred animals in the wild in northeastern India, with a small captive population of around 62 maintained in two PHCP breeding centers. The aim of the project was to improve the conservation status of the Critically Endangered Pygmy hog in Assam, enhance habitat management practices of tall grasslands, which support the last remaining population of this species in Manas National Park, and expand the species' distribution by establishing new populations with local captive-bred hogs in a former range area, the Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary, Nameri National Park, and Orang National Park. The major result of the project was the successful management of a captive breeding and release program for the species that led to three releases into Sonai Rupai (a total of 35 individuals). Other outputs included capacity building of frontline forest department staff, production of training manuals on monitoring and protection of wildlife, initiation of community-based conservation action in fringe villages, and research on the species and its habitat by graduate and postgraduate students. This is the most successful captive breeding project in India and the PHCP continues to hold the entire global captive population of the species.

Indicator 2: Change in threat levels of target species

The purpose of this indicator is to track major threats associated with threatened species identified as targets in ecosystem profiles. Threats have been identified in ecosystem profiles, and often are the focus of one or more strategic directions, and therefore are addressed in portfolio logframes. Historically, CEPF has not collected this information, but in the future will track threats using a threat rating scale applicable on the portfolio level. Since approval of the monitoring framework no new ecosystem profiles have been approved, but four ecosystem profiles are slated for approval in 2014, thus implementation of this indicator will only commence in early 2014. Frequency of assessment of change in threat level is at the beginning, mid-term and end of each investment period.

An example of how CEPF will track threats is the use of the veterinary drug Diclofenac, and its impact on threatened vulture species. When birds ingest meat tainted with Diclofenac, the result is fatal. Vulture populations declined dramatically since the mid-1990s, with numbers of some species having decreased by 99% primarily due to Diclofenac.

CEPF has supported projects in several hotspots to address this threat, ranging from setting up community-run vulture restaurants in the Rupandehi and Dang districts in Nepal's Terai Region, to promoting the International Vulture Awareness Day in the Western Ghats. Even though production of Diclofenac is banned in India, Pakistan and Nepal, surveys show that Diclofenac manufactured for human use is now being used for veterinary purposes, particularly in Nepal. There is a clear need to promote the alternative drug, Meloxicam, which is safe for vultures. There are now three vulture restaurants in Nepal, close to vulture colonies, all of which provide Diclofenac-free carcasses for the birds. CEPF's support to the restaurants that provide safe food to vultures through vulture restaurants is not only providing Diclofenac-free food to Endangered vultures but also raising awareness about the value of vultures and the threat that Diclofenac poses. Vulture restaurants have become tourist

attractions generating additional income for local communities that are benefiting from protecting Endangered vultures.
In addition to the major threats identified in ecosystem profiles, CEPF grantees are working to reduce threats at the project level. For each project that targets a priority species, CEPF is recording the threat, the efforts to reduce that threat and the change in threat level. Data collection is ongoing, but can be exemplified by a project supporting hornbill monitoring guards in Kerala State, India.

Box 1: Reducing threats to hornbills in Kerala State, India

Great hornbill in south India. © Kalyanvarma

Traditionally, the Kadar tribal group of India's Western Ghats Region hunted hornbills. Once this practice was declared illegal, the government employed members of the Kadar tribe to perform work outside of the forest. A CEPF-supported project, however, brings some of the tribe members back to their traditional environment, using their skills andknowledge to help protect the birds they used to hunt via community-based conservation and monitoring of great hornbills *(Buceros bicornis)* and Malabar pied hornbills *(Anthracoceros coronatus)*. The project leader, Amitha Bachan, trained as a botanist and began his career studying riparian flora. He became interested in hornbills, having studied their important ecological role in dispersing the seeds of forest canopy trees, and has devoted the last seven years researching the birds and their conservation.

The project is located in Vazhachal Forest Division, Kerala State, in the last remaining intact riparian forest in Kerala, which is the last nesting locality for Malabar pied hornbill in the state. It also supports a sizeable population of great hornbill. Both species are cavity nesters, with the female nesting inside a hollow tree and being fed by her partner throughout the nesting season. Both species are threatened by loss of suitable nesting trees, and by hunting due to their large size and predictable movements as they go between their nesting sites and fruiting figs.

Vazhachal is also home to the Kadar tribal group, who still depend on forest and aquatic resources for their livelihoods. Of the 1,400 Kadars in the world, around 850 live in the Vazhachal Forest Division, together with around 150 people from the Malayan tribal group. Following the construction of hydroelectric dams in the mid-20th century, the forest-dwelling Kadars were settled into colonies. Many are now engaged on a daily wage basis by the Forest Department to carry out habitat improvement and tourism management work inside the forest.

In 2004, Amitha began to survey the hornbill population of the forest division, finding a total of 62 active nests by 2007. In order to benefit from their traditional knowledge of the forest and its ecology, Amitha engaged Kadar men as research assistants. Over several years, Amitha trained a core of around 15 former hunters as hornbill monitoring guards. In 2006, Amitha approached the Forest Department for support, and they began to provide three months' wages per year for each man to monitor the hornbill nests during the nesting period.
The CEPF small grant is enabling Amitha and his tribal assistants to consolidate the hornbill nest monitoring program at Vazhachal and expand it into three neighboring forest landscapes: Parambikulam, Chalakudy and Nelliampathi. Amitha started the CEPF project with an awareness

program in each Kadar settlement, generating significant interest in the project, and resulting in many people asking to become hornbill monitoring guards. Amitha selected 31 guards, conducted field training and set them to work monitoring nesting trees, thereby tripling the scale of the project in terms of area covered and people engaged.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests recognized the scale and significance of the project and, in 2010, provided funding for the hornbill monitoring guards for the first time. This is a major achievement, because it ensures sustainability of the initiative at scale. Amitha is now planning to help the hornbill monitoring guards to form a community-based organization so they can raise and manage their own funding.

Both the Kadar community and the Forest Department have taken great pride and ownership of the project, and view it as prestigious. For example, a local producers' cooperative has adopted the hornbill as its logo. The hornbill monitoring guards are also enthusiastic about their achievements. The project has allowed them to do what they love, spend time in the forest observing wildlife. Some of the guards reported that the project supports their traditional skills and customs, and that they prefer it to all other work. And although the Forest Department only provides salaries for three months of the year, the local people also collect data opportunistically for the remaining nine months without pay, because of their enthusiasm.

The proof of the initiative's success can be found in the fact that, over the last five years, there have only been two recorded cases of hunting or nest predation of hornbills. After talking to the people responsible, Amitha believes that they too have ceased these activities. Numbers of Malabar pied hornbill, the rarer of the two species, increased **from one active nest in 2005 to five active nests in 2010,** and the species is believed to be moving into neighboring areas. Around 80 nests of great hornbill have been identified and are being actively monitored.

SITES

Indicator 3: Change in habitat extent

The purpose of this indicator is to track the change in natural habitat cover in priority areas identified in the profile. This indicator responds to the main threat to biodiversity: habitat loss. CEPF is contracting Foundation for Ecological Research, Advocacy and Learning (FERAL) to develop a cost-effective methodology to track the quantum of impact of the CEPF investments in terms of improved habitat and ecosystem services. The project will have three specific objectives: a) to measure the extent of improvement in habitat as a proxy for biodiversity services; b) to measure the extent of improvement in hydrological services; and c) to measure the extent of improvement in carbon services. The last two objectives will serve to report back on the indicators related to human well-being, using hydrological and carbon services as proxies for the benefits that people get from healthy ecosystems.

The project is expected to take nine months. For the 2014 monitoring report the team will deliver a technical report along with sample outputs on at least five different study sites in the Western Ghats. Once this methodology is determined, CEPF will be able to proceed with generating data for all the hotspots that have received funding from CEPF. A report on all hotspots is expected to be included in the report shared with the donors in 2015.

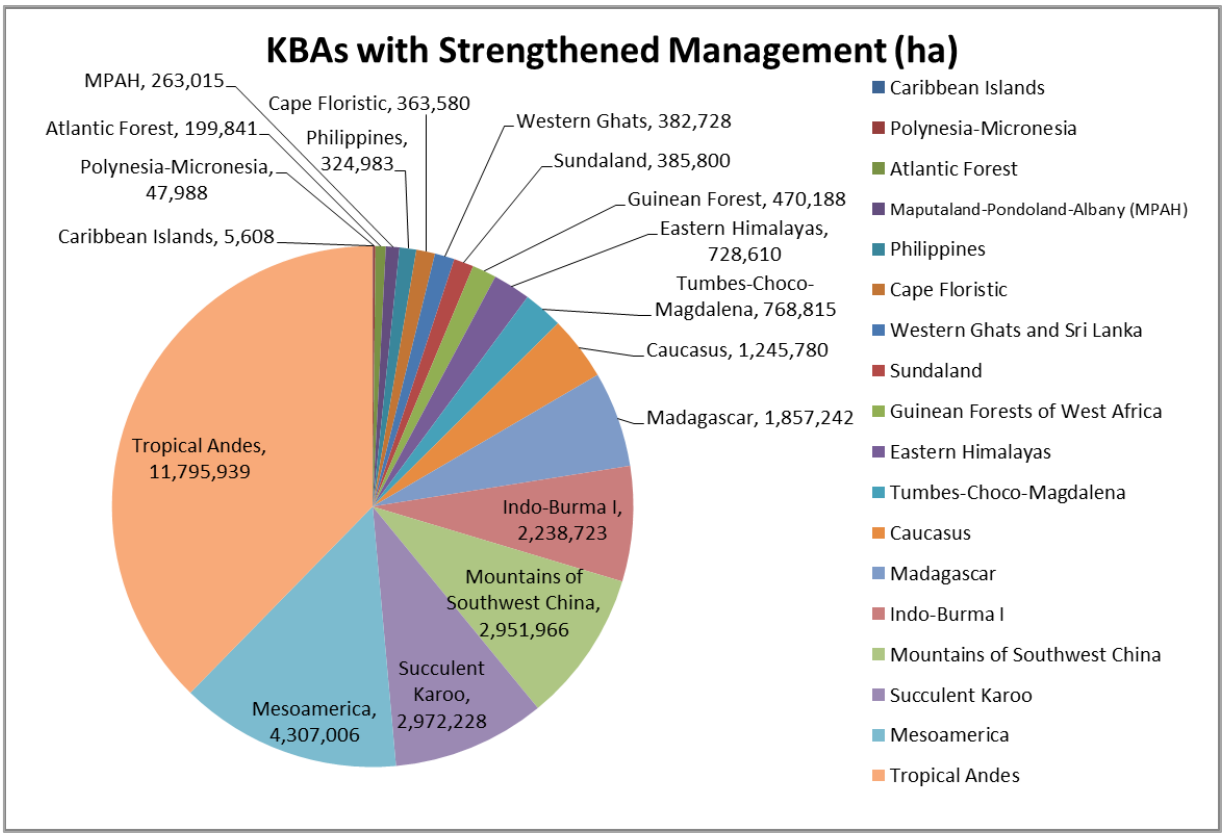
In the interim, CEPF is supporting efforts to generate data on forest cover change in selected hotspots. In Tanzania, Conservation International (CI), in partnership with the Forest and Beekeeping Division, are working to produce an update of the deforestation map, provide technical assistance in satellite-image analysis for monitoring deforestation, including improved pre-processing and classification approaches, and conduct aerial surveys to validate the updated deforestation map and analyses. This project was to be undertaken in a phased approach to allow for preparatory work, the time necessary for technical assistance and strategizing, as well as for schedule fluctuations due to weather, which affects the aerial survey component. Originally scheduled for completion in December 2013, this project has experienced significant delays due to procurement requirements, which although now resolved, necessitated a project extension. Results and the updated deforestation map are now scheduled for delivery in June 2014.

Indicator 4: Change in the number of hectares of KBAs with strengthened protection and management

This indicator measures the total number of KBAs with strengthened protection and management. To be counted, an area must be a KBA, must benefit directly from CEPF funding, and there must be a substantive and meaningful positive change in the management/protection of the KBA. There must be a plausible attribution between CEPF grantee action and the strengthening of management in the KBA. For an area to be considered as "strengthened," it can benefit from a wide range of actions that contribute to improved management. Examples include: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Of note is that hectares counted in this category may include hectares already counted under Indicator #5 (change in # of hectares of new protected areas).

As of November 2013, CEPF has contributed to the strengthening and management of a total of 31,310,039 hectares (ha) of KBAs (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Number of hectares of KBAs with strengthened management and protection, by hotspot

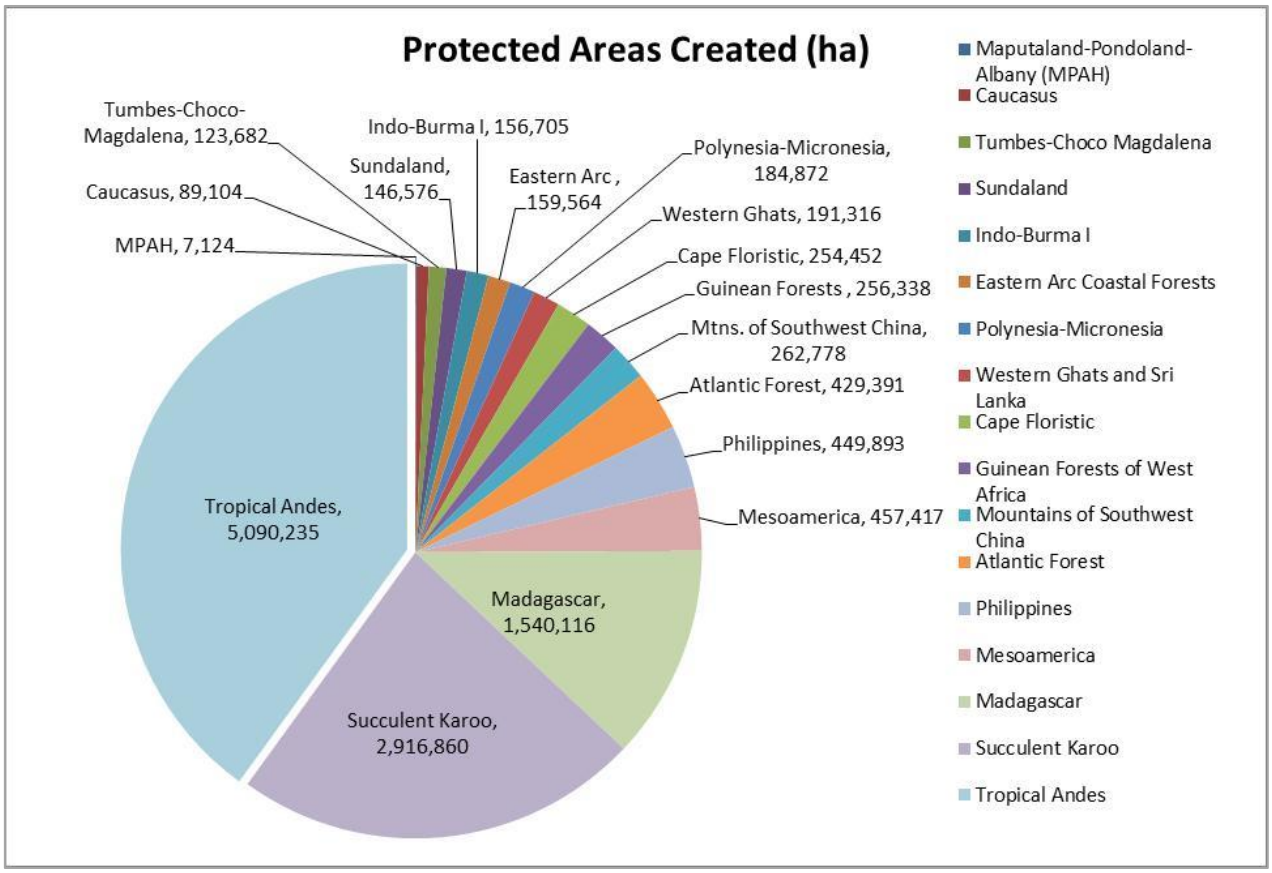


Indicator 5: Change in the number of hectares of new protected areas

This indicator measures the total number of hectares of new protected areas that have benefited from CEPF investment. To be counted, an area must demonstrate formal legal declaration, and biodiversity conservation must be an official management goal. Formal legal declaration can include a stewardship agreement or community agreement, in so far as it is legally binding. Achievements vary significantly across the hotspots for numerous reasons, the most significant being that some hotspots have large land areas with potential for protected area creation, whereas others comprise many small islands, or have high population density across the area.

As of November 2013, CEPF has contributed to the creation of 12,716,123 hectares of new protected areas (Chart 2). These range from the very large 2,600,000 hectare Sperrgebiet National Park in Namibia, to the tiny Chermall Sacred Site & Atoll Forest Preserve in Palau, measuring only 0.3186 hectares.

Chart 2: Number of hectares of new or expanded protected areas, by hotspot



Indicator 6: Change in threat levels of target sites

The purpose of this indicator is to track major threats associated with CEPF priority sites identified in ecosystem profiles. Measurement of this indicator will start in earnest with the four ecosystem profiles slated for approval in 2014 (there have not been any new profiles since June 2012, when the monitoring framework was approved). For each KBA identified as an investment priority in a profile, information will be collected at the beginning, mid-term and end of investment, to gauge change in level of threat to target sites. Noting that the METT scorecard already requests information on the status of threats for protected areas, CEPF's future monitoring will pertain to all priority sites, not just those that have

protected status. CEPF's 2014 Monitoring Report will include information on the status of baselines of this indicator.

CORRIDORS

Indicator 7: Change in habitat extent

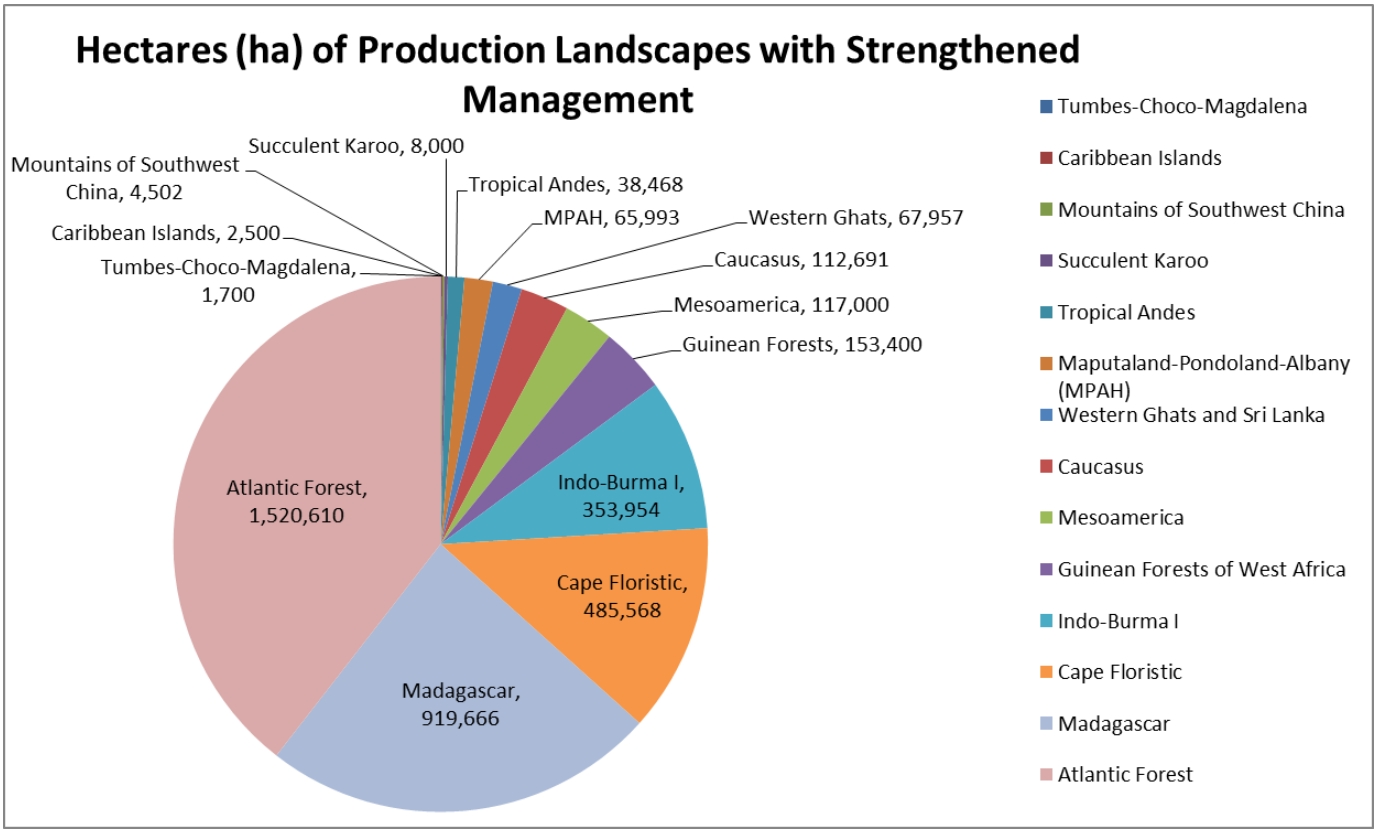
The purpose of this indicator is to track the change in natural habitat cover in priority corridors identified in the ecosystem profiles. As with Indicator #3, this indicator responds to habitat loss and will be addressed through the support FERAL is providing, which is described above.

Indicator 8: Change in the number of hectares in production landscapes managed for biodiversity conservation

This indicator captures results achieved through site-based projects in productive landscapes as well as those grants that have a broader, sectoral or corridor-wide impact. Examples include best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced. It should be noted that hectares counted in this category may include hectares accounted for under Indicators 4 and 5.

As of November 2013, CEPF has contributed to the improved management of 3,852,009 hectares of production landscapes. Contributions to this indicator by hotspot are presented in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Number of hectares in production landscapes with strengthened conservation management



IV. HUMAN WELL-BEING

This impact category seeks to answer the question regarding whether people have people benefited from CEPF investment. There are two sub-categories: direct beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries.

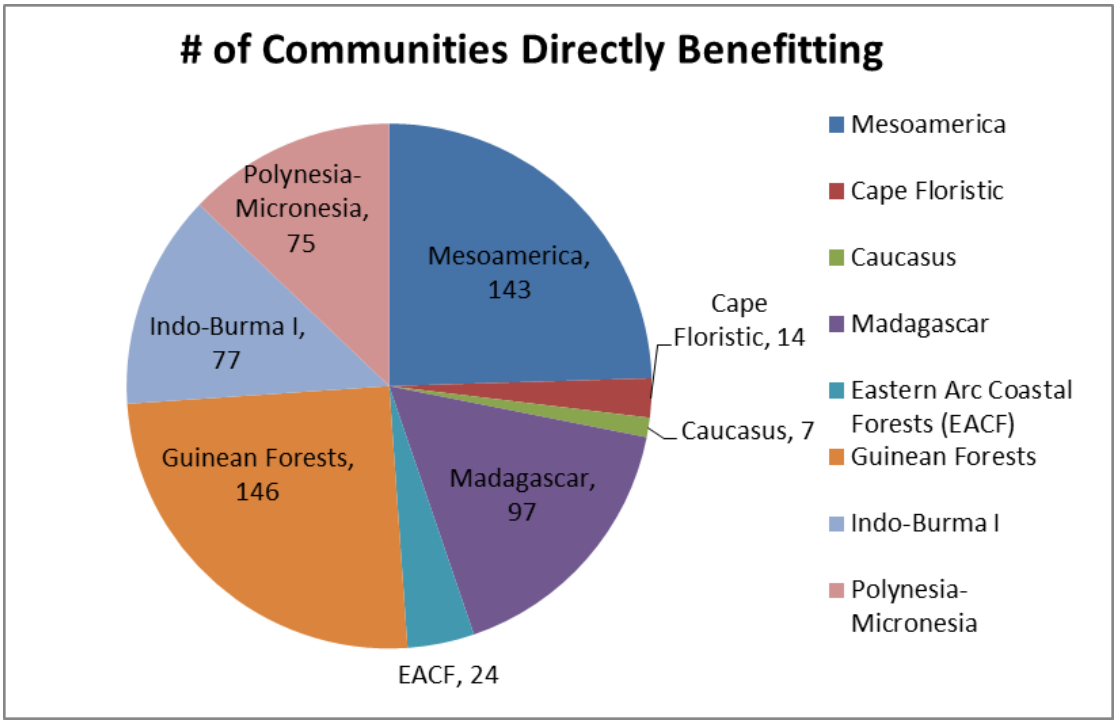
Indicator 9: Change in the number of direct beneficiaries

The purpose of this indicator is to track the number of individuals that CEPF investments benefit through direct employment, income generation, secured energy, improved land tenure, improved household conditions and training. In the past, CEPF did not collect this information systematically across all hotspots, to quantify each and every beneficiary. Moving forward, grantees are being asked to report against this indicator and thus figures will be available for the next monitoring report.

Indicator 10: Change in the number of communities directly benefitting

The purpose of this indicator is to track the number of communities that CEPF investments benefit through direct employment, income generation, secured energy, improved land tenure, improved household conditions and training. Collection of this information has not been systematic since CEPF's inception, and only in CEPF Phase II was a specific reporting addendum added to the standard reporting package to collect data on number of communities benefitting, and type of benefit. Therefore, quantification of the number of communities benefitting from CEPF investment has not been collected in a consistent manner over the 13 years of the Fund. Nevertheless, to date CEPF can say that as of November 2013, at least 581 communities have benefited from CEPF support. Chart 4 shows the number of communities and the corresponding hotspots.

Chart 4: Number of communities directly benefitting from CEPF investment



As mentioned above, CEPF has collected information on the type of benefit accruing to each community. The example below from Indo-Burma provides a description of how local communities are benefitting from provision of alternative livelihood opportunities.

Box 2: Protecting the sarus crane and local livelihoods in Cambodia

Sarus crane. © CI/photo by Haroldo Castro

The Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserve lies on the western edge of the Mekong Delta in Cambodia. It contains an extensive area of seasonally inundated grassland, one of the main habitats in the region for the Vulnerable sarus crane. Habitat loss and degradation caused by wetland encroachment and unsustainable exploitation are the main threats to the sarus crane in this area.

In 2011, the reserve was established to provide protection for the non-breeding habitat of sarus crane and other bird species. However, this limited the local community members' ability to earn a living, as they were restricted from growing rice and collecting animals, fish and raw materials within the conservation area. To provide the local community with alternative means for sustainable income generation while supporting sarus crane conservation, the local group Mlup Baitong implemented a community livelihood development project. In close cooperation with local authorities and other related agencies, Mlup Baitong also provided awareness-raising activities on the importance of environmental protection and the conservation of sarus cranes to local communities.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) were established to provide microloans for agricultural micro-enterprises. More than 120 local people – 43 men and 77 women – participated, forming 10 SHGs to operate saving and revolving funds. The SHG executives were trained in financial management activities including bookkeeping and financial reporting. The SHG members were taught micro-enterprise development and agricultural skills including raising pigs and chickens, planting subsidiary crops, gardening, and developing handicraft and spice shops.

To date, the SHGs have provided 180 loans, totaling $24,636, to their members for implementing the five types of agricultural skills that they were trained in. As a result, 10 percent of the total household incomes of the SHG members are now generated by the micro-enterprise activities.

Raising pigs through loans from the SHG. © Mlup Baitong

Mlup Baitong has also supported the construction of 35 wells to provide clean and safe drinking water for the households living around the Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserve under the condition that they no longer collect water from the reserve, since this disturbs the

sarus cranes. Farmers were also encouraged to use water from the wells to improve home gardening.

The local communities' commitment to sarus crane conservation is included in the regulations of the Self Help Groups as well as in the construction contracts for the wells. A Community Livelihood Development Management Committee (CLDMC) was established, and its members, together with the local conservation group that manages the reserve, patrol the Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserve to further ensure protection. Disturbance of the sarus crane and other bird species has declined, with the number of cranes living in the reserve increasing by 45 percent over the course of the project, from 238 in 2011 to 345 in 2013.

Indicator 11: Change in the amount of CO2e stored at CEPF invested sites

The purpose of this indicator is to track the amount of ecosystem services, specifically carbon, protected through CEPF investment. The assumption is that CEPF projects are contributing to reduce emissions by enabling carbon to be stored in forests whether they are protected from deforestation or restored. As with Indicators #3 and 7, this indicator will be addressed through a project to FERAL. A report of the impact in the Western Ghats is expected to be included in the 2014 monitoring report as a first test of the methodology. This will then becreplicated in all the rest of the hotspots to report wider contribution to carbon stored in 2015.

Indicator 12: Change in the amount of fresh water secured at CEPF invested sites and delivered to downstream users

The purpose of this indicator is to track the amount of ecosystem services, specifically fresh water protected through CEPF investment. The assumption is that the provision of fresh water is a key contribution of healthy ecosystems to the well-being of people in the hotspots. As with Indicators #3, 7 and 11, this indicator will be addressed through the project to FERAL. An initial report for the Western Ghats will be included in the 2014 report, with the methodology tested in India to then be replicated in other hotspots to report more widely on in 2015.

V. ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

This impact category pertains to the measuring conditions for sustainability and seeks to answer the question asking if any gains will be sustained. There are three sub-categories: regulatory environment, long-term financing and conservation best practices.

Indicator 13: Change in the number of policies (legislative, regulatory or strategic) that include provisions for conservation management

The purpose of this indicator is to track the number of policy changes that CEPF investments have contributed to. CEPF is tracking this indicator to register grantee actions that have influenced decision-making, many of which have resulted in policies being adopted, regulations being passed or simply better decision-making for biodiversity. The extent of CEPF's interventions vary considerably, and frequently efforts to redesign a policy or plan or to ensure that an inappropriate plan is not approved, are as important as helping to design and adopt policies and plans with explicit mention of conservation objectives. The interventions range from working to enact or amend legislation, to preventing implementation of a policy that would result in negative repercussions to biodiversity, such as highway

construction through a national park. As of November 2013, CEPF has influenced at least 67 policies, plans or laws. A selection of interventions is presented below.

Table 2: Selected examples of CEPF policy interventions

Hotspot	Name of Policy/Law	Date	Action, i.e. enacted a law/ revised a policy	Country	Expected Impact
Atlantic Forest	Decree No. 5746	pre-2007	Redesign of this decree, which incorporates private reserves into Brazil's National Protected Area System	Brazil	Increase in number of hectares with protected status; strengthened and streamlined process for creating private reserves.
Cape Floristic	National Biodiversity Act	pre-2006	Enacted a law	South Africa	The Act mandates SANBI and the Bioregional Programs to make recommendations to organs of state or municipalities to align their plans with the national biodiversity framework and bioregional plans.
Caucasus	A government decision to redirect a highway	2005	A coalition influenced the government to redirect part of a transnational highway originally planned to cut through the nation's Shikahogh Reserve	Armenia	The highway will not go through the park.
Eastern Arc Coastal Forests	A national indigenous hardwood harvest ban	2004	Conducted a study on the impact of the new Mkapa Bridge across the Rufiji River that provided access to the coastal forests of southern Tanzania. This study revealed significant illegal logging of the coastal forests of Rufiji, Kilwa and Lindi districts in the southeast of the country. This information informed the government's decision to institute the ban	Tanzania	Reduction in harvest.
Eastern Himalayas	Bhutan Biological Conservation Complex regulatory framework	2010	Defines rights and responsibilities of government and community bodies in relation to operations and management of Bhutan's wildlife corridors	Bhutan	Improved land use.
Guinean Forests of West Africa	New National Forestry Act of 2000	pre-2006	Amendment of the Act	Liberia	Defined protected area types and the uses permitted and prohibitions for each. The action capped an extensive forest reassessment effort by local and international partners that enabled the most complete picture to date of Liberia's forest cover and the delineation of the park's new borders as well as the creation of Nimba Nature Reserve.
Madagascar	Presidential pledge to increase Madagascar's	2003	Provided information and data to support the pledge	Madagascar	Laid the groundwork for the increase in the size of the protected area network.

	protected area network from 1.7 to 6 million hectares (the Durban Vision)				
Mesoamerica	National policy for responsible tourism	pre-2010	Review of existing (conflicting) policies and preparation of a single more appropriate policy	Belize	Improved ecotourism development across the country.
Mountains of Southwest China	Plans to build dams on the Nujiang River	pre-2006	A Green Earth Volunteers initiative to raise awareness of the value of Nujiang River helped convince the government to shelve plans to build a series of power generation dams along the river, which is located in a World Heritage Site	China	No dams on the Nujiang River.
Philippines	Presidential Executive Order 578	pre-2007	Helped to develop legislation that declared all KBAs identified by CEPF to be "critical habitats" and directed DENR to promulgate guidelines for their management and protection	Philippines	Increased protection for critical ecosystems.
Succulent Karoo	Spatial Development Plan of the Kamiesberg Municipality	pre-2006	Incorporation of management guidelines for aquatic resources included in the plan	South Africa	Conservation of aquatic resources.
Sundaland	Logging plans	pre-2006	Cancellation of logging plans for nearly 50,000 hectares in the northwest of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park, home to one of the largest areas of remaining lowland forest on the Indonesian island. The cancellation by the district chief who had already issued tentative permits to private companies capped a six-month effort led by a local foundation to help the Talang Mamak and other traditional forest-dwelling communities advocate against the logging.	Indonesia	Reduction in unsustainable logging.
Tropical Andes	Fire control plans for Madidi and Apolobamba protected areas	pre-2006	Madidi and Apolobamba protected areas administrators included fire control plans in their programs with park guards who are now conducting their own workshops in fire prevention.	Bolivia	Reduction in fire.
Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena	Manabi Province development plan	pre-2007	Integration of the corridor concept into development plans	Ecuador	Improved management.
Western Ghats and Sri Lanka	Guidelines for highways passing through the Anamalai landscape	2012	Mitigation measures to reduce road kill along highways passing through Anamalai Tiger Reserve and surrounding areas have been adopted by Tamil Nadu Highways Department, such as	India	Decreased mortality of lion-tailed macaques, Nilgiri tahr and other threatened and endemic wildlife in a priority corridor.

			replacement of safety barriers with ones more permeable to wildlife movement, placement of rumble strips and signage in areas of high wildlife mortality, and construction of canopy bridges to facilitate movement of arboreal mammals over roads.		

CEPF's work to influence decision-makers has been extremely varied, and tailored to the local needs and situations. Some efforts have had national impact, such as in Madagascar where efforts were undertaken to convince the president to pledge to triple the size of the country's protected area network. Others have been on a protected area or landscape level and have addressed, for example, plans or guidelines for highway development.

Indicator 14: Change in the number of sustainable finance mechanisms with improved management

The purpose of this indicator is to track the number of long term financial instruments created by or receiving support from CEPF that are managed well. The assumption of this indicator is that financial instruments such as endowments or funds allow for improved biodiversity management by sustainably making resources available for conservation. CEPF has compiled information on the long-term financing mechanisms that CEPF has either helped to establish or has provided funds to strengthen operations. In 2011, CEPF compiled information on investments in sustainable financing and, at that time, recorded a total of 24 funds that had benefited from CEPF support (Table 3).

Table 3: Sustainable financing mechanisms benefitting from CEPF support

Hotspot	Country	Date of Establishment	Name	2011 Value	2013 Value
Cape Floristic	South Africa	1998	Table Mountain Fund	$9,000,000	
Caribbean Islands	Jamaica	in the 1990s	C-CAM Trust Fund		$0
Caucasus	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	2007	Caucasus Nature Fund	$20,778,416	$30,977,307
Eastern Afromontane	Tanzania	2001	Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund	$6,000,000	
Guinean Forests of West Africa	Sierra Leone		Gola REDD Project	$0	$0
Madagascar	Madagascar	2005	Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity (sinking fund)	$10,420,000	
			Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity (endowment)	$50,000,000	$51,000,000
Mesoamerica	Costa Rica	2006	Canje de Deuda por Naturaleza EE.UU – CR	$26,075,942	
		2011	Fondo para la biodiversidad sostenible - OSA Conservation Fund	$2,000,000	
	Guatemala	2003	Fondo del Agua del Sistema Motagua Polochic	N/A	
		2008	Fondo para la Conservation de Bosque Tropicales FCA (sinking fund)	$6,027,123	
			Fondo para la Conservation de Bosque Tropicales FCA (endowment)	$2,052,072	
	Nicaragua, Costa Rica,	2012	Mecanismo de captación de fondos - Fundación Amigos del Rio San Juan (sinking	$0	

	Panama		fund)		
	Nicaragua	2012	Mecanismo de captación de fondos - Fundación Amigos del Rio San Juan (revolving fund)	$0	
	Costa Rica	1996	FONANFIFO		
Polynesia-Micronesia	Kiribati	2011	Phoenix Islands Protected Area Trust Fund	$0	$5,000,000
Succulent Karoo	South Africa	1997	Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust		$2,000,000
	South Africa; Namibia	2006	SKEPPIES Fund	$350,000	
Tropical Andes	Peru	1997	Acuerdo para la Conservación de Bosques Tropicales - PROFONANPE	$8,480,000	
Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena	Colombia	2010	Fondo Minga Por el Agua (Corredor de Conservacion Munchique pinche)	$28,000	
		2012	Munchique Investment Fund		$25,000
	Ecuador	2010	Awacachi Ecological Corridor Trust Fund	$0	
		pre-2007	Fiduciary fund for Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve	$1,000,000	
		2012	Socio Bosque - expansion into Gran Chachi Reserve and Gologrinas Protected forest		$37,204

In order to determine whether or not there has been an improvement in the management of any of these funds, CEPF is currently in the process of requesting that these funds, where possible, complete a Long Term Financing Tracking Tool that will allow measurement of fund performance. The Long Term Financing Tracking Tool has been tested by the Global Conservation Fund of CI with interesting results. It is for this reason that CEPF has adopted it and is in the process of rolling it out to gather additional information to report back to the donor members.

Data collection is in the initial stages, noting that a key challenge with this indicator is that many of the funds that CEPF would like to monitor are not current CEPF grantees. Nevertheless, efforts are being made to request that these funds supply CEPF with information about fund performance. An example of what CEPF expects to have for each fund that receives CEPF support pertains to the Caucasus Nature Fund. This fund initially received support in 2008, and thus they have been able to provide two data points – for 2008 and 2012. In 2008, the fund scored 15 out of a total possible score of 48. In 2012, the fund had improved significantly and earned a score of 41. The Long Term Financing Tracking Tool for this organization is attached as Annex B.

Indicator 15: Change in the amount of money housed in sustainable finance mechanisms

The purpose of this indicator is to track the amount of funding generating income in long-term financing structures that have received support from CEPF. Efforts are ongoing to collect data on the values of the funds that have received CEPF support. As per Table 3, the data is still spotty, but at the same time efforts are ongoing to fill in the gaps. In three specific instances funds supported by CEPF have increased their value. Two funds in which CEPF was involved in their creation are the Caucasus Nature Fund and the Phoenix Islands Protected Area Trust Fund. The Caucasus Nature Funded started as the Caucasus Protected Area Fund in 2008, with the goal of generating sustainable financing for protected areas in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. From an initial sum of $10,000,000 in 2008, the fund has grown to more than $30 million in 2013. The Phoenix Islands Protected Area Fund was established in 2011, but only recently in 2013 was it able to secure funds which now total $5,000,000. CEPF's support to these and the other financial mechanisms was geared toward creating or strengthening the institutional

capacity of these financial instruments and not their capitalization. Hence the strength of the funds could be used as a proxy for enhanced sustainability allowing for greater amounts of funding to be made available for conservation projects in the areas where CEPF invested.

Box 3: Phoenix Islands Protected Area

Great frigatebird (Fregata minor) colony on Rawaki, part of the Phoenix Islands. © Ray Pierce

The Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA), a 408,250 square-kilometer multi-use protected area in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot is one of the most pristine, ambitious and globally-important protected areas in the world. Located about halfway between Fiji and Hawaii within the territorial waters of Kiribati, PIPA is the world's largest and deepest UNESCO World Heritage Site. Key to the richness of PIPA is the fact that the protected area includes eight atolls, two submerged reef systems and numerous seamounts, and supports a healthy and biodiverse marine ecosystem that is home to globally threatened species like sperm whales, Napoleon wrasse, hawksbill turtles, giant clams, and numerous species of seabirds, cetaceans, sharks and tunas. PIPA also hosts a collection of unique coral communities on seamounts, large submerged volcanoes that typically rise 4,500 to 6,000 meters from the ocean floor. Its terrestrial areas provide vital nesting grounds for seabirds and its waters spawning grounds for fish, including highly valuable skipjack tuna.

CEPF has supported the protected area through funding to several projects, including a grant to the New England Aquarium to help establish the PIPA Trust to address the need for a long-term, sustainable approach to funding the conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity in the Phoenix Islands group. The Trust will manage the PIPA endowment.

In September 2013, the PIPA Trust received an important influx of financing, $5 million to the PIPA endowment that lays the foundation for its fiscal sustainability. The endowment is designed to ensure the long-term viability and management of PIPA, which is part of the Pacific Island nation of Kiribati. The Phoenix Islands Protected Area Conservation Trust announced the initial capitalization of the endowment. The funds were received in two contributions of $2.5 million each from the Republic of Kiribati and CI through its Global Conservation Fund (GCF).

In addition to supporting the establishment of the Trust, CEPF has funded multiple projects to restore the natural balance that has been disturbed by invasive species on several of PIPA's islands, as well as boosting the natural resources management capacity of the Wildlife Conservation Unit of Kiribati.

"PIPA is more than just a marine protected area. It is an investment the future of Kiribati. With PIPA we are investing in our economy, our children, our cultural heritage and on a more global scale, we are investing in preserving food security for the world," said His Excellency Anote Tong, president of Kiribati, in a press release issued by CI. "This brings us a step closer in achieving our ultimate goal for PIPA: phasing-out commercial fishing over time. In this way PIPA will act as an insurance policy for fishing effort more widely in Kiribati and the region."

Indicator 16: Change in the financial performance of funds

The purpose of this indicator is to track how well long-term financing mechanisms are doing at generating return on investment that can then be delivered to conservation. This information will be collected via CEPF's Long Term Financing Tracking Tool. As with Indicator #14, data collection is in the initial stages. CEPF is in the process of requesting that funds that have received support from CEPF complete the Long Term Financing Tracking Tool. The tool has a section on Financial Management that specifically requests information on returns on investments. The key challenge with this indicator is that many of the funds that CEPF would like to monitor are not current CEPF grantees. Nevertheless, it is expected that CEPF will be able to report on this indicator in 2014, with data collected from former grantees who are amenable to completing CEPF's tracking tool.

Indicator 17: Change in the timing of financial delivery of funds to conservation projects

The purpose of this indicator is to track how well long-term financing mechanisms are doing at delivering financial resources to conservation projects. CEPF is not collecting this information at present, because CEPF is not currently granting any funds to any long-term financing mechanisms. As with Indicators #14 and 16, CEPF will attempt to collect this information from funds that have received CEPF funding in the past. However, it should be noted that this indicator is seeking detailed information on timing/efficiency of delivery of funds to conservation projects, and funds that are not current grantees may not be enthusiastic about providing detailed information about efficiency to CEPF. This should not be a problem, however, for future funds that will be receiving grant support from CEPF.

Indicator 18: Change in the number of sites (protected areas) with improved management

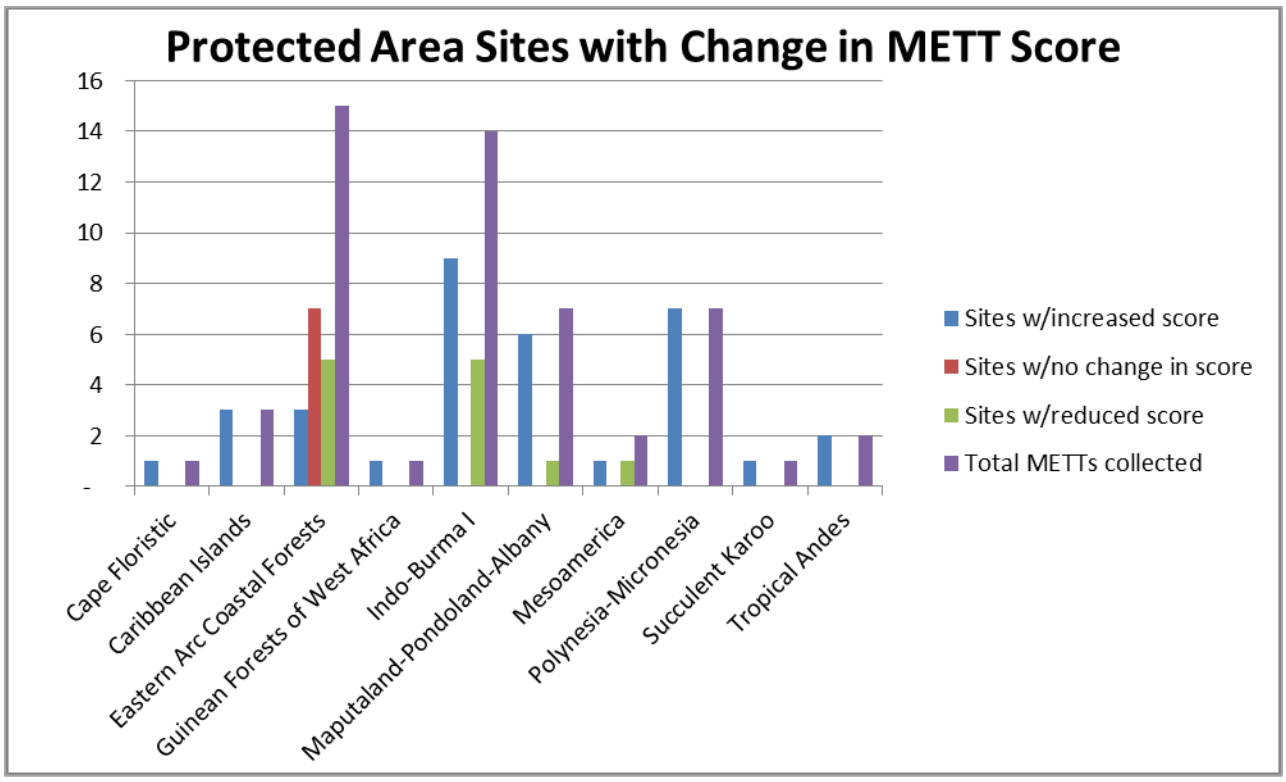
The purpose of this indicator is to track the management effectiveness of protected areas with CEPF investment. The tool that CEPF uses to collect this information is the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). The METT was developed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), one of CEPF's donors. The methodology is a rapid assessment based on a scorecard questionnaire of all six elements (context, planning, inputs, process, outputs and outcomes) of protected area management identified in the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Framework, with an emphasis on context, planning, inputs and processes. It is basic and simple to use, and provides a mechanism for monitoring progress toward more effective management over time. It is used to enable park managers and donors to identify needs, constraints and priority actions to improve the effectiveness of protected area management.

It is important to note that that in the early years of CEPF's implementation, METTs were delivered to the GEF in hard copy only. Since 2006 CEPF has kept any electronic copies of METTs received in its records. The data for this indicator and CEPF's impact on management effectiveness therefore is based on the electronic copies of METTs received since 2006.

In total, since 2006 CEPF received 203 METT scorecards (or scores) from 11 biodiversity hotspots (Cape Floristic, Caribbean Islands, Caucasus, Eastern Arc Coastal Forests, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Indo-Burma, Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, Polynesia-Micronesia, Succulent Karoo, Tropical Andes and Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena). As of November 2013, these include 134 baseline, 19 mid-term, and 50 final METTs. Of those protected areas where CEPF has received two METT scorecards, i.e. a baseline and a subsequent METT for the same site, CEPF is able to measure change in management effectiveness as either improved management (increase in METT score), no change (zero change in METT score) or decreased management effectiveness (decrease in METT score). Of those sites with two points of METT

scores, there are 34 protected area sites that show an increase in management effectiveness, seven that show no change and 12 that show a decrease in management effectiveness.

Chart 5: Protected area sites showing a change in management effectiveness



The results of this indicator vary across CEPF hotspots of investment for a couple of reasons. Because METTs are collected for protected area sites, there is some variation across regions as to how many and which METTs have been collected based on the number of protected area sites in a particular hotspot. Some hotspots have more protected areas than others due to strong protected area networks, while others are more nascent and building their protected areas. In the hotspots with more protected area sites, there were often more METT scores to collect and submit to CEPF. Additionally some hotspots have greater consistency or ease in submitting the METTs due to the enabling conditions, and the organization or political will of those countries. There are some protected areas which CEPF invested in or is currently invested in where METTs have not been collected due to a variety of reasons, including but not limited to a lack of a protected area managers who could complete the METT scorecards, grantee oversight to submit the METT scorecard to CEPF, or grantee failure to collect the METT scorecard.

In the protected area sites where METTs were collected, there is a noticeable change from baseline to final assessment. Whether an increase in score, indicating improved management, or a decrease in score, indicating a reduction in management effectiveness, the numbers deserve further explanation in each site and hotspot. There can be significant variation in scores in a site due to factors such as increased or decreased funding for management, political stability or instability, and/or environmental change including an increase in fire or other threats, e.g. mining or development. Some noteworthy examples of improved management – a positive change in score over time – include the protected area sites listed below.

Table 4: Examples of change in protected area management effectiveness (METT) scores

CEPF Hotspot	Protected Area Site	Baseline score	Final score	Change in score
Cape Floristic	Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve	57	74	+17
Caribbean Islands	Bahoruco Oriental	22	35	+13
	Beausejour/Grenville Vale and Mt. Hartman	44	67	+23
Indo-Burma	Anlung Pring Management and Conservation Area	55	69	+14
	Eld's Deer Sanctuary	40	56.5	+16.5

Additionally, it is important to note that at both the grantee and CEPF Secretariat level, there may have been METT scorecards that were lost due to staff turnover or changes in organizational email systems. The ability to measure change over time for some of these protected area sites therefore is not possible at this time; however it would be possible to collect the METTs from partners or grantees if curious about specific sites.

CEPF would like to note as well that we have recently submitted all METTs to Neil Burgess of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) World Conservation Monitoring Centre, who is coordinating a review of METTs from GEF-funded sites.

Indicator 19: Change in the number of best management practices

The purpose of this indicator is to track the number of projects with CEPF investment that adopt better management practices for activities in the production landscape. Historically, CEPF has not collected this information, but in the future will track best management practices. Implementation of tracking this indicator will commence in 2014.

VI. CIVIL SOCIETY

This impact category seeks to answer the question regarding whether civil society has the capacity to operate as effective stewards and advocates for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity. There are two sub-categories: individual organizations and collective group.

Indicator 20: Change in the number and percentage of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity

The purpose of this indicator is to track the growth in organizational management and effectiveness of CEPF grantees.

Between 2009 and 2010, CEPF developed the Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT), a tool for grantees to self-assess and score their organizational capacity. The tool asks 20 questions across five thematic areas: human resources, financial resources, management systems, strategic planning and delivery. Of a possible total score of 100 points, or 20 points per theme, a completed CSTT shows a score (or percent

out of 100) of an organization's civil society capacity. In the first year that the tool was piloted CEPF asked grantees in only two regions, Western Ghats and Indo-Burma, to complete the tool and assess their individual organization's capacity.

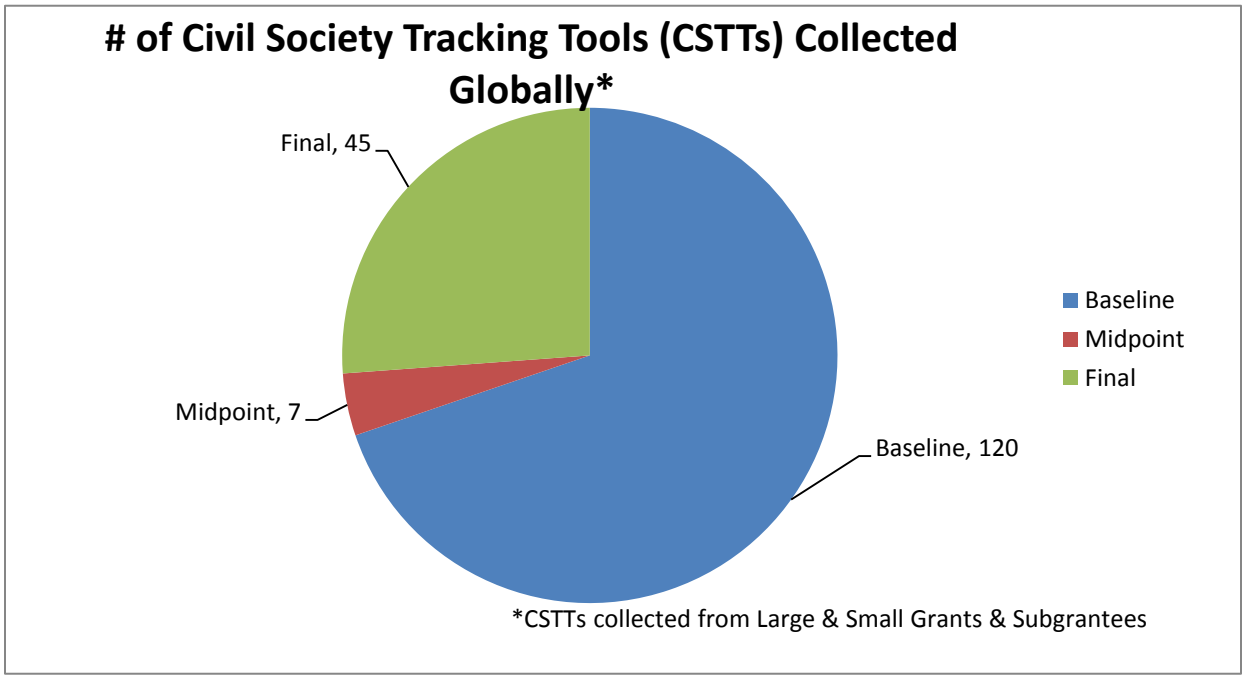
Following the tool's successful pilot in Indo-Burma and the Western Ghats, and the CEPF Donor Council's June 2012 decision to approve a new CEPF monitoring framework with civil society indicators, CEPF adopted the CSTT across all active regions to track and measure the number and percent of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity. CEPF now collects completed CSTT tools at two points of grant implementation: at the baseline or beginning of a grant and at the final stage of the grant. It is important to note that depending on the points of investment of the hotspot portfolio (beginning, midpoint, final), adopting and rolling out the CSTT across regions has been staggered.

Where there are only baseline CSTT assessments, CEPF cannot measure any change in an organization's capacity. Where there are two points of collection, baseline and midpoint, or baseline and final, CEPF can measure change in capacity. Therefore there are also more tools and more data for some regions than others. In hotspots where CEPF investment has ended, there is more conclusive data.

Because of when the CSTT was adopted, there are some organizations that only submitted final assessments, without previously submitting an earlier point of collection, either at the beginning of midpoint of their project. For these organizations that lack two points of measurement, CEPF omitted them from the regional and global calculations for number and percent change of civil society capacity.

As of November 2013, CEPF received 172 Civil Society Tracking Tools (CSTTs) from 127 organizations (large grants, small grants and subgrantees) across 11 regions of investment: Caribbean Islands, Eastern Afromontane, Indo-Burma, Mountains of Southwest China, Mesoamerica, Mediterranean Basin, Maputoland-Pondaland-Albany, Polynesia-Micronesia, Tropical Andes and the Western Ghats. These include 120 tools of baseline assessment, 7 tools for midpoint assessment and 45 tools for final assessment as depicted in Chart 6. Of these, only 40 have two points of measurement.

Chart 6: Number of CSTTs collected across all active CEPF hotspots, since 2010



Of the 40 organizations with two CSTTs or two points of collection, 34 (85%) showed an increase in civil society capacity, and six (15%) reported no change or a slight decrease in civil society capacity.

As per Table 5, three regions in particular, Indo-Burma, Polynesia-Micronesia and the Western Ghats, have the most organizations to demonstrate comprehensive and illustrious data to the overall increase in grantee civil society capacity as pictured below.

Table 5: Number and percent of CSOs with improved organizational capacity, by hotspot

Hotspot	# local, national and regional CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity	% local, national and regional CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity
Indo-Burma	16	84%
Polynesia-Micronesia	10	91%
Western Ghats	4	67%
Caribbean	2	100%
Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	1	100%
Mesoamerica	1	100%

Note: percentages calculated on the basis of number of organizations that have two points of collection

Of the CSTTs collected since 2010 from the Caribbean Islands, Eastern Afromontane, Indo-Burma, Mediterranean Basin, Maputoland-Pondoland-Albany, Mesoamerica, Mountains of Southwest China, Polynesia-Micronesia and the Western Ghats, CEPF found an average increase of 12.8% or 12.8 points between the first CSTT score collected and the second score collected during CEPF investment. This therefore attributes an average 12.8% increase in organizational capacity based on CEPF investment in an organization.

In the regions with final assessments, including Polynesia-Micronesia, Indo-Burma and the Western Ghats, there is clear evidence that the overall civil society capacity of CEPF grantees rose throughout investment because of CEPF funding. Table 6 shows the average baseline score (out of a possible 100) and the average final score (out of a possible 100).

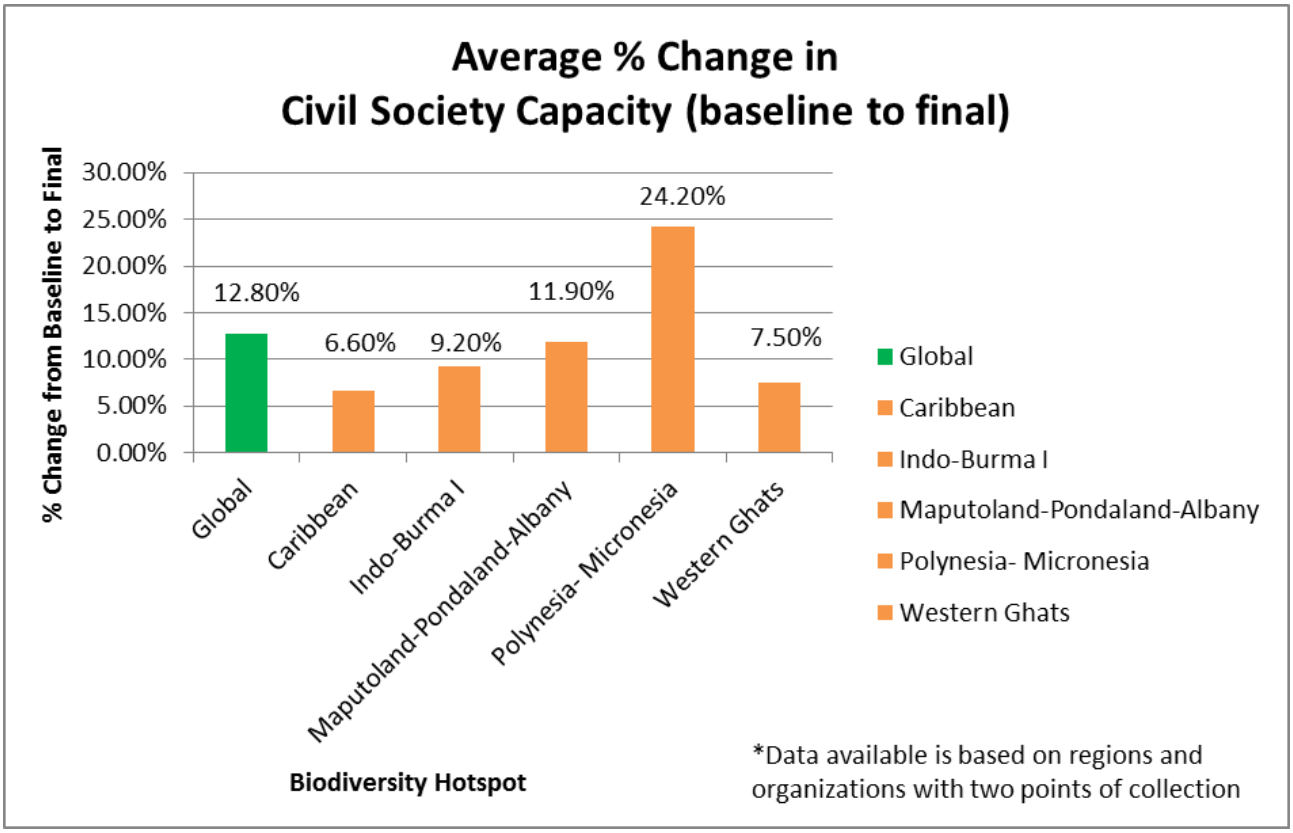
Table 6: Change in civil society organizational capacity, by hotspot

Region	Baseline score (out of 100)	Final score (out of 100)
Global	63.91	72.09
Caribbean	64.75	69.00
Eastern Afromontane	69.70	n/a
Indo-Burma	68.71	75.03
Maputoland-Pondaland-Albany	80.00	89.50
Mediterranean Basin	62.40	n/a

Polynesia-Micronesia	56.80	70.50
Western Ghats	58.67	63.08

As stated before, globally there is an average 12.8% increase in civil society capacity in in civil society capacity from beginning to of CEPF investment. Chart 7 shows this percent change in civil society capacity globally and by region during CEPF investment. Polynesia-Micronesia had the largest increase, with an average 24% increase in civil society capacity from beginning to end of CEPF investment.

Chart 7: Average percent change in civil society capacity, globally and by region



Indicator 21: Change in the collective civil society capacity at relevant scale

The purpose of this indicator is to track the collective ability of civil society to influence conservation at the relevant scale of CEPF investment. Because this indicator measures broad changes across the breadth of civil society within a hotspot, the frequency of data collection is twice per investment cycle at the hotspot level – at the start and end of investment. A tool, the Civil Society Collective Assessment Tool, has been developed and is now starting to be used. This tool seeks to measure change in collective civil society capacity for five criteria: human resources, management systems and strategic planning, partnerships, financial resources and transboundary cooperation.

Noting that no new regions have been approved since 2012, when the monitoring framework was approved, efforts have nevertheless been made to apply the Civil Society Collective Assessment Tool in hotspots that have either had their midterm assessment or been completed. To date, assessments have

been conducted for Indo-Burma (at the final assessment), the Western Ghats (at the five-year investment review) and the Eastern Himalayas. Table 8 illustrates results for the Western Ghats.

Eventually, CEPF will have data for all active hotspots.

Table 7: Assessment of collective civil society capacity in the Western Ghats

Criterion	2008		2011		2013		Notes
i. ***Human resources.*** Local and national civil society groups collectively possess technical competencies of critical importance to conservation.	X	Not Met		Not met		Not met	Civil society, collectively, has attained a higher level of technical competence between 2008 and 2013. However, civil society groups involved in conservation are still few in number, many groups need more technical expertise, many staff are on short-term contracts due to funding constraints, and capacity building is diluted by staff turnover.
		Partially met	X	Partially met	X	Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
ii. ***Management systems and strategic planning*.** Local and national civil society groups collectively possess sufficient institutional and operational capacity and structures to raise funds for conservation and to ensure the efficient management of conservation projects and strategies.	X	Not Met		Not met		Not met	Operational capacity and management structures are gradually improving for NGOs but not for community groups. Between 2008 and 2013, the number of proposals generated by NGOs increased, due to new funding sources, such as CEPF. However, there remains a lack of long-term funding, especially at local levels, and many smaller organizations exist on an insecure, grant-to-grant basis.
		Partially met	X	Partially met	X	Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
iii. ***Partnerships.*** Effective mechanisms exist for conservation-focused civil society groups to work in partnership with one another, and through networks with local communities, governments, the private sector, donors, and other important stakeholders, in pursuit of common objectives.		Not met		Not met		Not met	In 2008, some informal civil society networks (e.g. Save the Western Ghats Movement) existed among civil society groups. By 2013, new cooperation mechanisms had emerged (e.g. the Western Ghats Portal), and were being formalized. CEPF has brought together groups that did not work (or even talk) together in the past but there is still a need for greater openness towards collaboration and data sharing.
	X	Partially met	X	Partially met	X	Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
iv. ***Financial resources.*** Local civil society organizations have access to long-term funding sources to maintain the conservation results achieved via CEPF grants and/or other initiatives, through access to new donor funds, conservation enterprises, memberships, endowments, and/or other funding mechanisms.	X	Not met	X	Not met	X	Not met	Availability of financial resources improved slightly between 2008 and 2013 due to the availability of grants from CEPF and other donors. Small, local groups still face severe financial challenges, and need capacity building in fundraising. Donor priorities are shifting from conservation, and NGOs have not yet learned how to tap into government programs. Project funding creates uncertainty and is a major barrier to long-term planning and delivery.
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
v. ***Transboundary cooperation***. In multi-country hotspots,	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	Within India, planning is still at the state level but civil society is increasingly able to collaborate across

mechanisms exist for collaboration across political boundaries at site, corridor and/or national scales.		Partially met		Partially met	X	Partially met	boundaries, in part thanks to CEPF. The Save the Western Ghats Movement has been instrumental in bringing NGOs, activists and other actors from different states together, although the future direction of the movement is unclear.
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	

This tool shows that civil society capacity has improved for three of the five indicators, and has remained the same for two of the five. None of the indicators have reached the desired status of "Fully met." Results will be based on assessing whether there is a net positive change in the five indicators, and aggregated across all hotspots. Since three of the five indicators have improved, this hotspot receives a score of 1. In contrast, application of the criteria to the Eastern Himalayas, comparing the situation in 2006 with that in 2011, revealed that no criteria changed over the period of investment, thereby earning a score of 0.

While data for recently completed hotspots Indo-Burma and Polynesia-Micronesia will be available in the next monitoring report, we can at present say that as of November 2013, one hotspot (out of a total of two hotspots) can demonstrate a positive change in collective civil society capacity.

Indicator 22: Change in the number of networks and partnerships

The purpose of this indicator is to track new connections between civil society groups and across to other sectors and is meant to demonstrate resilience and a stronger ability of civil society to collectively make change. As of November 2013, CEPF has helped to establish 42 partnerships, and to strengthen an additional 36. A list of the 42 partnerships established with CEPF funds is provided below.

Table 8: Partnerships/networks that CEPF has helped to establish

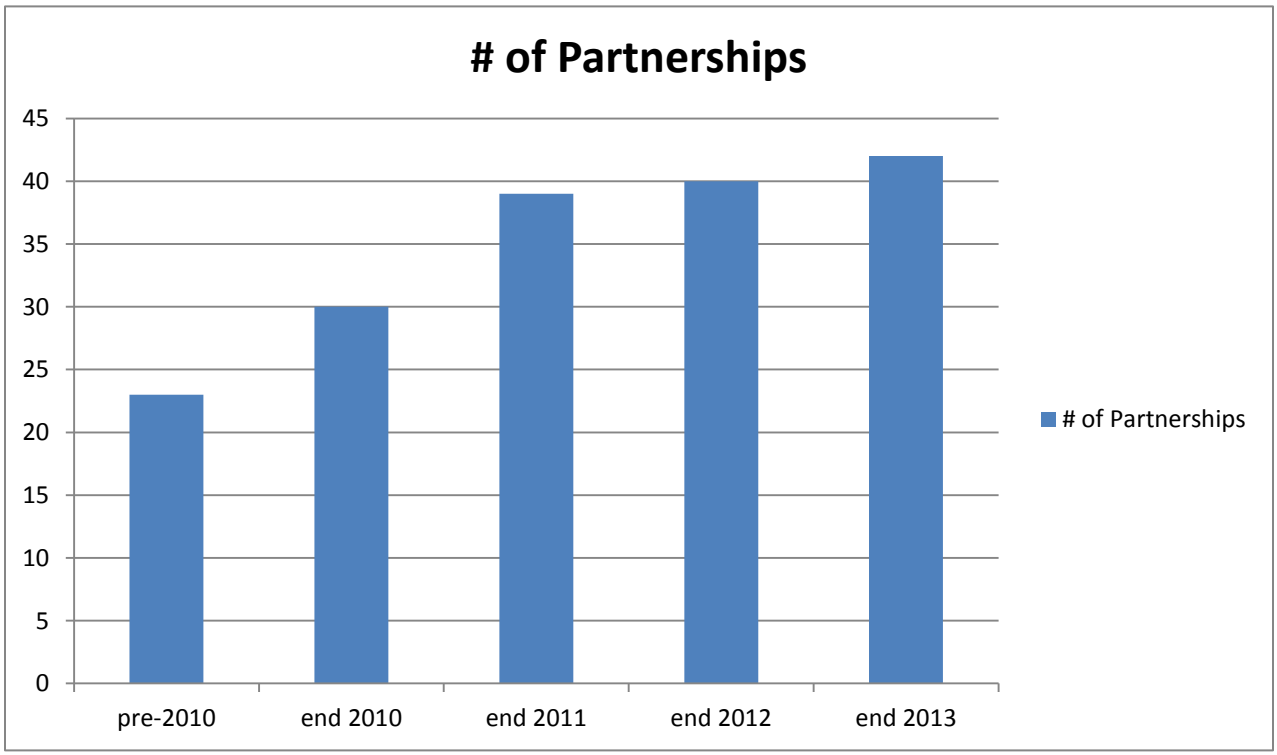
Hotspot	Country	Name of Partnership	Date established	Reason for establishment
Atlantic Forest	Brazil	Atlantic Forest Central Corridor network	2010	Network of about 80 local institutions for the sharing of experiences for consolidation of Atlantic Forest Central Corridor
Cape Floristic	South Africa	GreenChoice Alliance	2009	To promote sustainable production and consumption with a focus on citrus, rooibos, potato, meat, wine, etc.
		GreenChoice's Rooibos tea partnership	2010	To promote sustainable production and consumption
		GreenChoice's Mohair partnership	2010	To promote sustainable production and consumption
		GreenChoice's Red Meat partnership	2010	To promote sustainable production and consumption
		GreenChoice's Dairy partnership	2010	To promote sustainable production and consumption
		GreenChoice's Citrus partnership	2010	To promote sustainable production and consumption
Caucasus	Regional	Regional Biodiversity Monitoring Network for the Caucasus Hotspot	2005	To initiate regional efforts for biodiversity monitoring
	Armenia	EcoLur Network	pre-2010	To make environmental information available to the public
Eastern Arc Coastal Forests	Tanzania	A public private community partnership between the East	2013	To coordinate the registration and manufacture of Ocimum

		Usambara Farmers Conservation Group (EUFCG), the National Institute of Medical Research (NIMR), Tanzania and ICIPE		kilimandscharicum-based products
Eastern Himalayas	Nepal	Transboundary working group in Panchthar District	pre-2010	To coordinate anti-poaching units, site support groups, and conservation coordination committees in specified areas of Panchthar, Ilam and Taplejung
Guinean Forests of West Africa	Sierra Leone	Environmental Forum for Action in Sierra Leone (ENFORAC)	2005	To coordinate all environmental/ biodiversity conservation actors in the country.
Madagascar	Madagascar	Nodes Program	2007	To promote sustainable natural resource management via micro grants to civil society, especially community groups
Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	South Africa	MPAH Network	2013	SANBI and Wildlands-sponsored network of grantees analogous to other SANBI biome networks
		Midlands Conservancies Forum	2012	Collection of private land-owners with contiguous conservancies moving toward full stewardship
	Mozambique	Tri-Country Lebombo Spine	pre-2010	Transboundary park and rhino anti-poaching network connecting national, provincial, communal and private lands
		Matutuine Network	2012	Multiple grantees working in purposefully coordinated fashion with long-term collaboration a goal
	South Africa	Umvimzubu River Partnership Programme	2012	Multiple public and private entities working to coordinate data collection, management, and ultimately PES on last major undamned river in the country
Mesoamerica	Nicaragua	Coalition of 14 NGOs	pre-2007	To ensure they pursue common environmental and development goals
	Panama	An association of community and environmental groups	pre-2007	To resist a controversial road project through Volcan Baru National Park
		National network of CSOs	2009	To collaborate on environmental and social mitigation of new dam and mining concessions
	Costa Rica	A partnership between Delicafe, S.A., Fundacion Neotropica and Conservation International	pre-2007	Support for a conservation coffee scheme that allows farmers to earn a premium on their coffee beans
	Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama	International Foundation for Sustainable Conservation Alliance (FINCOS)	2010	To foster the collaboration and sustainability of conservation efforts between CEPF partners
Philippines	Philippines	Private sector partnership of Unilever, Nestle and Johnson & Johnson	pre-2007	To support conservation and sustainable development in the Southern Sierra Madre (Mt. Irid-Angilo) Protected Area
		Outcomes Monitoring Alliance	pre-2007	To develop a framework for monitoring progress of conservation efforts in KBAs at site, corridor and hotspot level
		Philippine Eagle Alliance	pre-2007	To coordinate the Philippine eagle conservation activities of CI, WWF-

				Philippines, Philippine Eagle Foundation, BirdLife International and the Haribon Foundation and to enable collective advocacy on issues of importance
Polynesia-Micronesia	French Polynesia	Sea Turtle Observatory	2012	To bring together the islands to collaborate on sea turtle conservation and monitoring
	Palau	Belau Watershed Alliance	pre-2012	Belau Watershed Alliance which produced eight management plans for the protection of watershed areas in Palau (Babeldoab Island)
Succulent Karoo	Namibia	A partnership between Namibia, Namibian Nature Foundation, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and Namdeb for the establishment of the Sperrgebiet National Park	2005	To establish and plan for the management of the Sperrgebiet National Park
	South Africa	A public-private partnership between Anglo Base Metals and the Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation	2006	To manage the Black Mountain Conservation Area
		A public-private partnership between Northern Cape Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation, the Botanical Society of South Africa and Anglo Mining Company	2006	To establish a network of reserves expanding on existing private land owned by Anglo Mining Company
		A partnership between Botanical Society, the CapeNature Stewardship Programme, Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, Northern Cape Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation and Northern Cape Department of Agriculture	pre-2006	To establish a stewardship program for the Northern Cape
		A partnership within the Gouritz Initiative with the Department of Agriculture, Land Care, the Ostrich Chamber, Department of Education and others	pre-2006	To improve land use within the Gouritz megareserve
		SKEPPIES partnership of CI and the Development Bank of Southern Africa	pre-2006	To create a small grants fund to support people and conservation in the Succulent Karoo
		Namaqualand Biodiversity Advisory Forum	pre-2006	To coordinate conservation efforts in Namaqualand
Sundaland	Indonesia	A partnership between Yayasan WWF Indonesia and pulp and paper companies and forest concessionaires	pre-2007	To save High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) in Teso Nilo
		Public-private partnerships were established with four oil palm consortia comprising more than 50 individual companies and two pulp and paper companies in Riau Province by which High Conservation Value Forest	pre-2007	To adopt operational guidelines for High Conservation Value Forest

		operational guidelines were adopted		
Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena	Ecuador	A community-based coffee growers association (ASOCORREDOR) was established	pre-2007	To support conservation coffee practices and promote sustainable practices in coffee growing regions of the Valle del Cauca
Western Ghats and Sri Lanka	India	Network of amphibian experts	2012	To promote conservation and research on amphibians in the Western Ghats
		Western Ghats EIA Watch	2012	To network stakeholders to monitor and engage in the environmental approval process for development projects
		Nilgiri Natural History Society	2012	To network and exchange information among organizations and individuals with interests in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
		An alliance for setting standards for sustainably produced coffee and tea	2012	An alliance set up by Rainforest Alliance and Nature Conservation Foundation to set standards for sustainably produced tea and coffee
		A network of freshwater biodiversity experts	2012	IUCN's Freshwater Biodiversity Unit, through its local partner Zoo Outreach Organization, has created a network of freshwater biodiversity experts to update the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Chart 8: Increase in the number of partnerships CEPF has helped to create



Indicator 23: Change in the ability of civil society to respond to emerging issues
The purpose of this indicator is to understand the availability of information necessary to make informed decisions about the conservation of biodiversity, e.g. the availability of information in the public sphere, such that conservation issues are regularly discussed, and these discussions have the potential to influence public policy.

This indicator is intended to measure broad changes across the breadth of civil society within a hotspot, with frequency of data collection scheduled to be at the beginning, midpoint and end of investment. A tool, the Civil Society Responsiveness Tracking Tool, has been developed and is now starting to be used. This tool seeks to measure change with five criteria: biodiversity monitoring, threats monitoring, ecosystem services monitoring, adaptive management and public sphere.

To date, only one hotspot, the Western Ghats, has applied the tracking tool for this indicator, resulting in positive change for only one criterion. Therefore, as of November 2013, we can say that one hotstpot demonstrates a positive change in the ability of civil society to respond to emerging issues.

VII. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

In order to move towards full implementation of the monitoring framework, CEPF will pursue several tasks in the initial months of 2014, including:

- Implementation of agreements for the development of the methodology for selected indicators
- Refinement of selected indicators to ensure full understanding of what data is to be collected and how
- Design of a new online automated reporting system
- Incorporation of Aichi Targets in the reporting system
- Preparation of training and guidance materials for RITs and grantees
- Design of a monitoring webpage, showcasing goals, process and results

Of paramount importance is the design of a new automated reporting system. CEPF aims to create a system in which grantees will be able to document their contributions to the monitoring framework on a regular and cumulative basis. This system will facilitate the collection of data for aggregation of results, as well as the ability to identify the qualitative results that can provide the stories that make CEPF's achievements come to life.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This report demonstrates that CEPF has accomplished a great amount in its 13 years of existence. It also shows the gaps to be filled up to ensure that what is reported is complete and that the impact that is reported is clearly understood. CEPF has much to be proud of, and refinement and implementation of the monitoring system will set the Fund on a clear path to being able to report on its achievements.

Annex A. Indicators in CEPF's Monitoring Framework

1. Change in Red List Index
2. Change in threat levels of target
3. Change in habitat extent
4. Change in # of hectares of KBAs with strengthened protection and management
5. Change in # of hectares of new protected areas
6. Change in threat levels of target sites
7. Change in habitat extent
8. Change in the # of hectares in production landscapes managed for biodiversity conservation
9. Change in the # of direct beneficiaries
10. Change in the # of communities directly benefitting
11. Change in the amount of CO2e stored at CEPF invested sites
12. Change in the amount of fresh water secured at CEPF invested sites and delivered to downstream users
13. Change in the # of policies (legislative, regulatory or strategic) that include provisions for conservation management
14. Change in the # of sustainable finance mechanisms with improved management
15. Change in the amount of $ housed in sustainable finance mechanisms
16. Change in the financial performance of funds
17. Change in the timing of financial delivery of funds to conservation projects
18. Change in the # of sites (protected areas) with improved management
19. Change in the # of best management practices
20. Change in the # and % of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity
21. Change in the collective civil society capacity at relevant scale
22. Change in the # of networks and partnerships
23. Change in the ability of civil society to respond to emerging issues

Annex B. Long Term Financing Tracking Tool

CEPF's Long Term Financing Indicators

Project Name:

Project Manager:

Date of Baseline:

Date of Year End Report:

Name of Long Term Financing Mechanism (Trust Fund/Endowment)

Code	Category	Indicator	Baseline	Year 2	Year 3	etc
	Value					
	Value in US$	Change in $ housed in sustainable finance mechanism				
	Governance					
GO1	**Operational Procedures**	0 = No credible and transparent operational procedures in place; no effective checks and balances 1 = Operational procedures and effective checks and balances contemplated but not implemented 2 = Some operational procedures and minimally effective checks and balances in place 3 = Credible and transparent operational procedures and effective checks and balances in place				
GO2	**Stakeholder Participation**	0 = The creation of the financing mechanism included no stakeholder participation 1 = The creation of the financing mechanism included participation by some stakeholders 2 = The creation of the financing mechanism included participation by an appropriate cross-section of stakeholders but insufficient participation from interested parties 3 = The creation of the financing mechanism included the appropriate cross-section of stakeholders and had sufficient participation from interested parties				

GO3	**Composition of Board/Oversight Committee**	0 = Board / oversight committee structure does not exist 1 = Board / oversight committee structure composition does not include individuals from a variety of sectors 2 = Board / oversight committee structure composition includes individuals from some sectors 3 = Board / oversight committee structure composition includes individuals from a variety of sectors (government, NGOs, business, academia, community)				
GO4	**Government Support**	0 = No active government support and participation where relevant 1 = Little active government support and participation where relevant 2 = Considerable government support and participation where relevant 3 = Broad-based active government support and participation where relevant				
GO5	**Fund management**	0 = No lead manager (executive director) of the organization exists 1 = Lead manager of the organization is not well qualified 2 = Lead manager of the organization is well qualified but spends insufficient time on fund management 3 = Lead manager of the organization is well qualified and spends sufficient time on fund management				
GO6	**Flow of funds to PA**	0 = Funds do not flow from LTF to PA at all 1 = Funds from LTF flow to PA but not in the timeframe expected 2 = Funds from LTF flow to PA in an efficient, timely manner				
GO7	**Communication between fund and PA**	0 = PA managers and fund managers/oversight committee do not communicate 1 = PA managers and fund managers/oversight committee communicate, but infrequently 2 = PA mangers and fund managers/oversight committee communicate regularly				
GO8	**PA reporting to fund**	0 = PA managers do not provide required reporting and other requested information to fund managers 1 = PA managers provide reporting and other information to fund managers but infrequently 2 = PA managers provide all required reporting and other requested information to fund managers in a timely manner				
GO9	**Fund assessment of PA mngt**	0 = Fund managers do not review PA reporting or monitoring data 1 = Fund managers review some reporting or monitoring data but do not incorprate information into funding decisions 2 = Fund managers review all reporting and monitoring data and evaluate information, and incorporate this information into funding decisions				

GO10	**Fund learning**	0 = Fund managers do not participate in learning exchanges with other similar funds 1 = Fund managers participate in learning exchanges with other similar funds but infrequently 2 = Fund managers participate in learning exchanges with other similar funds often.				
GO11	**External Audits**	0 = Fund does not have external auditors 1 = Fund has external auditors and audits reveal shortcomings (breaches to existing agreements, outstanding debts, pending litigation, etc.) 2 = Fund has external auditors and audits are positive (no breaches to existing agreements, no outstanding debts, no pending litigation, etc.)				
	Financial Management					
FM1	**Administrative costs**	0 = Administrative costs are above the industry standard (>15%) 1 = Administrative costs are above the industry standard (>15%) but controlled and monitored 2 = Administrative costs are reasonable (<15%) but not controlled and monitored 3 = Administrative costs are reasonable (<15%), controlled and monitored				
FM2	**Strategic planning**	0 = Managers do not have ability to develop growth-oriented strategic plans, and to assess and adapt for risks 1 = Managers have ability to develop growth-oriented strategic plans, and to assess and adapt for risks 2 = Managers have ability to develop, adapt and utilize growth-oriented strategic plans, and to assess and adapt for risks				
FM3	**Investment Policy**	0 = Investment Policy is inadequate to guide and control effective allocation of fund assets (as managed by fund manager). 1= Investment Policy lacks elements of industry best practice for fund asset allocation. 2= Investment Policy adheres to industry best practices but is not regularily updated. 3= Investment Policy adheres to industry best practices and is regularily updated.				
FM4	**Financial management**	0 = No system of financial management 1 = Ad hoc system of financial management 2 = Well developed system of financial management				

FM5	**Financial capacity of fund managers**	0 = Managers of fund provide no oversight and possess little technical capacity to monitor fund's financial performance 1 = Managers of fund provide minimal oversight and possess little technical know-how and control to monitor fund's financial performance 2 = Managers of fund provide sufficient oversight and possess sufficient technical know-how and control to monitor fund's financial performance 3 = Managers of fund provide rigorous oversight and possess significant technical know-how and control to monitor fund's financial performance				
FM6	**Financial Returns**	0 = Returns on investments (net of expenses) are negative. 1 = Returns on investments exist but do not meet industry benchmarks (5%) 2 = Returns on investments meet or exceed industry benchmarks (5%)				
FM7	**Sufficient finances to support annual recurrent management costs of target PA(s) secured**	0 = No financing secured 1 = Up to 50% of target financing secured 2 = 50 to 99% of target financing secured 3 = Entire target capitalization secured				
FM8	**Subjective assessment of the extent to which financial plan is being implemented**	0 = financial plan ineeds modification and there is high risk of missing financial targets 1 = financial plan is correct, but not on the right track and there is risk of missing financial targets 2 = financial plan is correct, relatively on the right track, going according to plan and there is some risk of missing financial targets 3 = financial plan is correct, on the right track, going according to plan and there is little risk of missing financial targets				
TOTAL Scores			0	0	0	0