

Annual Portfolio Overview
Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot
October 2016

1. Introduction

The Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot — which stretches over a curving arc of widely scattered but biogeographically similar mountains, covering an area of more than 1 million square kilometers and running over a distance of more than 7,000 kilometers — is remarkable for both its high level of biological diversity and the life-sustaining systems it maintains for millions of people. Characterized by a series of montane “islands” (including the highest peaks in Africa and Arabia) and extensive plateaus, the Hotspot is home to several ecoregions, including the East African Montane forests, Southern Rift Montane Forest-Grassland mosaic, the Albertine Rift and the Ethiopian Upper Montane Forests, Woodlands, Bushlands and Grasslands, as well as the ecoregions of the Southern Montane “islands” in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The result is a region suitable for a wide range of vegetation types, with an estimated 7,600 plant species, of which at least 2,350 are endemic to the region.

The hotspot covers fifteen countries, from north to south: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

The challenge for CEPF in the region is one of sheer geographic breadth and diversity of the socio-political landscape. Fourteen of the countries in the hotspot – all except Saudi Arabia – are eligible for CEPF investment, and eleven of the countries – all except Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, Kenya, and Uganda – have priority KBAs. Grantees are operating in English, French, Portuguese, Arabic, and Amharic (as well as kiSwahili). The countries in which they work have very different economic outlooks and very different operating environments for civil society. The issue for CEPF and its Regional Implementation Team (RIT) is creating a grants program that is more than the sum of its parts.

CEPF grant-making in the region formally began in September 2012. This portfolio overview is cumulative, but focuses on the most recent year of implementation, from September 2015 through October 2016.

2. Niche for CEPF Investment

2.1. Overview

The ecosystem profile for the region was formally approved in January 2012 and the five-year investment period began in September of that year with the commencement of the RIT grant, led by BirdLife International. The total allocation to the region was originally for \$9,800,000 through August 2017, but effective in July 2016, with additional funding from the GEF, the allocation increased to \$12 million with work in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda through December 2019.

In 2011, a team led by BirdLife International and Conservation International consulted more than 200 stakeholders from civil society, government, and donor institutions to gather and synthesize data on biodiversity, socioeconomic and institutional context, climate change, ecosystem services, and ongoing and planned conservation investments in the three countries in the hotspot. This team identified 261 terrestrial KBAs, 49 freshwater KBAs, and 14 corridors, which include representative elements of the

Hotspot’s 2,350 endemic plant species, 157 endemic bird species, 90 endemic reptile species, 100 endemic mammal species, 100 endemic amphibian species, and 181 globally threatened freshwater fish species.

In order to match the level of funding available from CEPF with a concomitant geographic scope, CEPF and the consulted stakeholders prioritized 37 terrestrial sites, ten freshwater sites, and eight corridors. The terrestrial sites represent 5.5 million hectares, or 18 percent of the total key biodiversity area and 5.5 percent of the total surface of the hotspot. Criteria used to prioritize these targets include: number of globally threatened species, presence of threatened habitat types, resilience to climate change, status of protection, provision of ecosystem services, threats, and opportunities for conservation action.

Being so geographically vast, CEPF thinks of the hotspot in terms of five units, from north to south: the Arabian Peninsula, the Ethiopian Highlands, the Albertine Rift, the Eastern Arc Mountains, (including the Kenyan and northern Tanzanian volcanic mountains) and the Southern Highlands (including the Northern Lake Niassa Mountain Complex). *CEPF’s niche in the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot is to support civil society to apply innovative approaches to conservation in under-capacitated and underfunded protected areas, key biodiversity areas, and priority corridors thereby enabling changes in policy and building resilience in the region’s ecosystems and economy to sustain biodiversity in the long term.* This is expressed via four Strategic Directions with an initial expectation of funding as follows:

Table 1. Strategic Directions and Funding Allocation

No.	Strategic Direction	Funding
1	Mainstream biodiversity into wider development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors	\$3,200,000
2	Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot	\$2,800,000
3	Initiate and support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs and corridors	\$2,300,000
4	Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a Regional implementation team (the RIT)	\$1,500,000
	GEF funding to be divided amount Strategic Directions 1, 2, 3, 4	\$2,200,000
	Total	\$12,000,000

2.2. Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant, split into “programmatic” and “administrative” grants for a combined \$1,500,000. These grants were for the full amount of Strategic Direction 4, although this amount will increase in Fiscal Year 2017 with the additional funding from the GEF.

The Secretariat and RIT have released calls for Letters of Inquiry to solicit applications for the other strategic directions. Table 2 summarizes the calls released to date. Note that the RIT accepts small grants on a rolling basis, and thus has received more total applications than those itemized in open calls for proposals.

Table 2. EAM Calls for Letters of Inquiry

No.	Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received	
			Large	Small
1	September 7, 2012	October 19, 2012	46	4
2	February 21, 2013	April 1, 2013	66	109
3	July 10, 2013	August 21, 2013	0	10
4	September 19, 2013	October 31, 2013	45	45
5	November 11, 2013	December 16, 2013	99	0
6	February 14, 2014	April 2, 2014	0	26
7	30 July 2014	Open call [closed 31 May 2016]	0	111
8	4 August 2014	September 15	65	77
9	September 19, 2014	October 14, 2014	10	0
10	October 1, 2014	November 14, 2014	4	9
11	May 18, 2015	June 15, 2015	0	3
12	September 21, 2015	October 20, 2015	0	35
13	November 20, 2015	January 15, 2016	57	0
14	January 8, 2016	February 19, 2016	0	36
15	January 8, 2016	February 19, 2016	0	13
16	October 19, 2016	November 23, 2016	0	73
Total			392	551

Table 3 shows awards for the LOIs that progressed beyond initial review.

Table 3. Awarded Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction (Active and Closed)

Strategic Direction	Allocation	Obligation	Grants
1. Mainstream biodiversity	\$3,200,000	\$2,829,466	44
2. Protect KBAs	\$2,800,000	\$3,869,445	54
3. Sustainable financing	\$2,300,000	\$1,291,335	20
4. RIT	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	3
Total	\$9,800,000	\$9,490,246	121

Table 4 shows the status of grants, by country, that were positively reviewed and moved beyond the LOI stage.

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

Country	Dollars	Grants
Burundi	\$452,445	6
DRC	\$485,222	3
Eritrea	\$0	0
Ethiopia	\$1,815,808	27
Kenya	\$379,837	9
Malawi	\$371,860	5
Mozambique	\$789,321	17
Rwanda	\$438,794	8
South Sudan	\$38,673	2
Tanzania	\$1,131,303	15

Country	Dollars	Grants
Uganda	\$119,939	3
Yemen	\$419,747	5
Zambia	\$178,846	4
Zimbabwe	\$234,305	4
Regional	\$1,134,145	10
RIT	\$1,500,000	3
Total	\$9,490,246	121

2.3. Coordinating CEPF Grant-Making

The RIT has a complex contractual and organizational structure. At the time of the RIT competition in mid-2012, standard operating procedure for CEPF was to split RIT grants between administrative and programmatic components. BirdLife International, via its East and Southern Africa Programme Office based in Nairobi, submitted the highest ranked paired proposals for the two components, in association with two subordinate partners: IUCN, via its offices in Nairobi and Maputo; and the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS), based in Addis Ababa. Normally, this would have yielded three separate agreements for BirdLife: RIT administration, RIT programs, and a small grants fund. However, due to unique elements of Ethiopian law on organizations being required to have a maximum of thirty percent of donor funds allocated to “headquarters” versus seventy percent of funds disbursed to the “field,” EWNHS needed its own direct engagement with CEPF as both RIT and as the manager of small grants funds [whereas IUCN falls under the BirdLife agreement.] The resulting arrangement is as follows:

Table 5. RIT Contract Structure

Agreement Holder	Administration	Programs	Total RIT	Small Grant Allocation	Total Agreement Value
BirdLife	\$919,395		\$919,395		\$919,395
BirdLife		\$477,717	\$477,717		\$477,717
BirdLife			\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
EWNHS	\$60,606	\$42,282	\$102,888	\$250,000	\$352,888
Total	\$980,001	\$519,999	\$1,500,000	\$1,250,000	\$2,750,000
Percent of portfolio	10%	5.3%	15.3%		

The BirdLife agreements run from September 2012 through August 2017, but this will be modified to run through December 2019 with the GEF money. The EWNHS agreement runs from October 2012 through August 2017.

The scope of work of the RIT is ambitious in all hotspots, and is especially so in the Eastern Afromontane. Very few organizations have the capacity or mission to undertake the RIT role in this region. Of those, BirdLife International, with network partners in several of the EAM countries (including EWNHS), and IUCN, with multiple program offices and network partners, are among the best-suited for the job. BirdLife and IUCN are able to make use of their network partners for country outreach to potential grantees and as a pool of experts for proposal review. Table 6 shows the staffing structure of the RIT.

Table 6. RIT Staffing Structure in 2016 (full time positions in bold)

Position	Name	Organization	Base of Operation
Team Leader	Maaike Manten	BirdLife	Nairobi
Francophone Lead	Jean Paul Ntungane	BirdLife	Kigali
Ethiopia Lead	Zewditu Tessema	EWNHS	Addis Ababa
Financial Officer	Dalphine Adre	BirdLife	Nairobi
Mozambique Lead	Thomas Sberna	IUCN	Maputo
Yemen Lead	Sharif Jbour	BirdLife	Amman
Technical Coordinator	Leo Niskanen	IUCN	Nairobi
M&E Specialist	Anthony Ochieng	BirdLife	Nairobi
Overall Supervisor	Julius Arinaitwe	BirdLife	Nairobi
Business and Biodiversity	Ademola Ajagbe	BirdLife	Nairobi
Ethiopia Advisor	Mengistu Wondafrash	EWNHS	Addis Ababa
Ethiopia Accountant	Tesfaye Gebresenbet	EWNHS	Addis Ababa

Only the names in bold are billed full-time to CEPF. All other staff listed have a CEPF budget of between 10-35 percent full-time, but actually contribute far more time to the work effort. BirdLife, EWNHS, and IUCN all also contribute or bill small amounts of time of senior advisory personnel who are of great value to the program.

2.4. Performance Assessment

CEPF measures performance from several perspectives. Certainly, there are the indicators stated in the logical framework of the Ecosystem Profile, the achievement of which are a collection of the biophysical and socio-economic goals of every grantee, and these are captured in Section 7, below. However, there are other measures, as well.

- Progress toward goals.** The logical framework in Section 7 provides more details, but in terms of progress toward higher-level targets in the ecosystem profile, the portfolio has either achieved, exceeded, or is on track for achieving several goals, including reaching 60 civil society organizations (exceeded), strengthening the management of 25 priority KBAs representing 1,200,000 hectares (exceeded), and creating 500,000 of new protected areas (exceeded). Progress toward improving the management of 1,700,000 hectares of production landscapes, and creating sustainable financing schemes in each of the eight priority corridors appears less likely. The reasons for this are multiple, but can be distilled to two: the targets in the profile may be unreasonable given the resources; and, while grants are awarded for numerous reasons, the size of contribution to the targets is not a major discriminator. Rather, grants are awarded – appropriately – recognizing the trade-off between working with small civil society organizations in challenging or critical environments versus making grants to large organizations or quasi-state agencies that might affect larger land areas.
- Efficiency of operations.** The RIT grant was awarded in September 2012. In the subsequent four years, the team released fourteen calls for proposals, reviewed 922 letters of inquiry, and awarded 118 individual grants, obligating 96 percent of available funds. This pace is by design, with the goal being that most grants should be awarded, and therefore have time to finish, with one year remaining in the program.
- Engagement of civil society.** CEPF and the RIT have made awards to 83 unique organizations. Of these, 61 are organizations founded and based in one of the eligible EAM countries, and at least half

of those can be characterized as first-time recipients of international funds or as smaller groups who can use their association with CEPF – and its donors – as a springboard to a broader and more demanding pool of funders.

- **Breadth of operations.** The mandate of the Ecosystem Profile is to work in 47 priority KBAs and eight priority corridors covering fifteen countries. To date, we have made grants benefiting 34 unique KBAs. Table 7 demonstrates the breadth of achievement thus far.

Table 7. Grants per KBAs and Corridors

No.	KBA / Corridor Name	Grantees
BDI 2	Kibira National Park	Rainforest Alliance
COD4	Itombwe Mountans	WCS
COD7	Luama-Katanga-Mount Kabobo	WCS
ETH 11	Bale Mountain National Park	Oxford University
ETH 61	Mt Guna	University of Gondar
ETH15	Bonga Forest	MELCA
ETH69	Sheka Forest Biosphere Reserve	MELCA, GPRDO
ETH78	Yayu Coffee Forest Biosphere Reserve	MELCA
fwBDI 2	Lake Tanganyika	Burundi Nature Action
fwETH4	Lake Tana	Bahir Dar University
KEN 3	Chyulu Hills	AWF, MWCT
MOZ 6	Mt Namuli	Additve Adventure
MOZ 1	Chimanimani Mountains	RBG – Kew, MICAIA, U. of Eduardo Mondlane
MOZ4	Mount Mabu	FFI
MWI 2	Misuku Hills Forest Reserve	Misuku Beekeepers Association
RWA 1	Cyamudongo	ARECO
RWA 4	Nyungwe NP	Straightforward
RWA 5	Rugezi Marsh	EWT
RWA 6	Volcans National Park	ARCOS
RWA4	Nyungwe National Park	IGCP
SSD 1	Imatong Mountains	Wetlands International
TZA 21	Njombe Forests	Save Tanzania Forests
TZA 7	Greater Mahale	FFI, FZS
UGA 4	Bwindi Inpenetrable NP	IGCP
ZMB 1	Mafinga Hills	WECSZ
ZMB 4	Sumbu NP and Tondwa GMA	BirdLife Zimbabwe
ZWE2	Chimanimani Mountains	BirdLife Zimbabwe
ZWE3	Chirinda Forest	BirdLife Zimbabwe
ZWE4	Nyanga Mountains	BirdLife Zimbabwe
ZWE5	Stapleford Forest	BirdLife Zimbabwe
ZWE6	Vumba Highlands	BirdLife Zimbabwe
fwMOZ1	Lake Malawi	Manda Wilderness Conservation Program

The RIT and Secretariat will need to respond to the following challenges in the coming year.

- Close grants in countries other than Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia, and in so doing, ensure that results are captured, networks are formed, and to the extent possible, that impacts are sustained and that the grantees, themselves, continue to thrive.

- Promote a long-term vision for the Albertine Rift and Eastern Arc mountains.
- Award grants in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda that mainstream biodiversity into policy and private sector practice, in concert with the goals of the GEF bridge funding.

3. Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction 1: mainstream biodiversity into wider development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors

This Strategic Direction is meant to (1) engage civil society in local government planning processes, (2) leverage donor funding for development activities to address causes of environmental degradation, (3) mainstream conservation into national policies and plans, and (4) facilitate engagement between civil society and private sector to both benefit biodiversity and reduce poverty. As originally conceived, this only applied in Burundi, parts of DRC, Rwanda, Malawi, parts of Tanzania, Zambia, and Ethiopia, but not Yemen, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Sudan, or selected parts of DRC or Tanzania. The portfolio has evolved to now consider this Strategic Direction relevant throughout the hotspot. The challenges, to date, have been finding grantees to meaningfully engage with the private sector and to meaningfully “mainstream” biodiversity into national development plans. On the other hand, almost all grantees address local livelihoods – not only in this Strategic Direction but in Strategic Direction 2 (improved KBA management), as well. In fact, many grants categorized as SD 2 could well be categorized as SD 1. To not address local livelihoods when working in this hotspot is to risk irrelevance.

Highlight from the past year

The Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda began an innovative effort to do soil “fingerprinting” in the Kivu-Rusizi basin. Working with partners in Burundi and the Congo, team members are collecting downstream soil samples and using laboratory analysis to determine the upstream source. This information can then be used to inform improved upper watershed management practices and will also become part of the MacArthur Foundation-supported Climate Resilient Altitudinal Gradient plan. The work also supports The Nature Conservancy with its Africa Great Lakes Partnership.

Strategic Direction 2: improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot

This Strategic Direction is meant to (1) improve the protection status of KBAs, (2) facilitate the engagement of civil society in environmental impact assessments and other processes meant to protect sites, and (3) identify new KBAs in the hotspot. This strategic direction has received the greatest interest from grantees, reflecting their capacity to implement such work. As stated above, the majority of projects in this area include elements of SD 1 to improve local livelihoods.

Highlight from the past year

In an example of how CEPF can make grants to strategically complement ongoing efforts supported by multiple donors, we made grants to the Wildlife Conservation Society to support work in the Congo, thereby leveraging contributions from USAID, the, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Rainforest Trust, the Arcus Foundation, and the IUCN SOS program. Our grant allowed WCS to finish

an effort begun in 2007 to delineate and formally protect the Kabobo Natural Reserve, 147,700 hectares of montane rainforest. Kabobo is now one of three adjoining protected areas that, along with the Ngandja and Luama-Katanga Reserves, safeguard a combined 695,100 hectares. The area is home to 558 species of terrestrial vertebrates and 1,410 species of plants, as well as a population of 2,500 chimpanzees, hippopotamus, elephants, and lions.

As part of the effort to formally conserve the area, WCS engaged with every village in the region, including with indigenous people such as the Efe pygmies, during which it was agreed that protected areas would be established in South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces to ensure the conservation of the massif. Participatory mapping processes were subsequently completed with each village to agree on where the limits of a protected area should be established.

Strategic Direction 3: initiate and support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs and corridors

This Strategic Direction is meant to support CSOs to develop (1) forest carbon partnerships and projects and (2) non-carbon PES schemes and other market mechanisms, particularly for freshwater KBAs. It also (3) supports CSOs to improve their management financial capacity and (4) supports the development of the civil society sector in Eritrea, South Sudan, and Yemen. As originally conceived, these investment priorities did not apply in all parts of the hotspot, but per the Mid-Term Assessment, these investment priorities now apply to the whole region – particularly Kenya and Uganda. Based on the first three years of effort, the contributors to the Mid-Term Assessment agreed that it is difficult to find grantees with the sophistication and ability to operate at the typical \$150,000 grant level that CEPF provides to develop forest carbon partnerships or PES schemes, and political reality prevents progress in Eritrea, South Sudan, or Yemen. Success has been in building CSO capacity.

Highlight from the past year

During the year, CEPF awarded three grants to promote water-based PES schemes and one grant to continue an ongoing forest-carbon partnership. The PES grants – to Nature Kenya and KENVO in Kenya, and to the Uganda-based Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust – each facilitate links between upstream watershed communities and downstream buyers. Each of the grants requires explicit attempts to make deals with the potential buyers. Meanwhile, we have made a grant to the Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust in Kenya, building on an ongoing program in the Chyulu Hills where indigenous landowners can sell carbon credits on the voluntary market in exchange for adhering to certain management practices.

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

CEPF works with donors at the level of the Secretariat, the RIT, and via individual grantees. For the Secretariat and RIT, the challenge has been, with so many countries and relatively little money in any single place, finding the right party with whom to interact. For example, one challenge is that the RIT is based in Nairobi, a country with no priority KBAs; another challenge is that the priority KBAs in Tanzania and the DRC are far from the geographies of donor interest. (This is a reflection of two things: (1) the KBAs in the EAM are, by definition, on tops of mountains and remote; and (2) during the Ecosystem Profile, we gave priority to areas that are under-funded.) The two countries where this is not true are Ethiopia, home to RIT member EWNHS, and Mozambique, home to RIT member IUCN. In Addis Ababa and Maputo, respectively, the RIT has maintained regular contact with CEPF and other international

donors. For example, EWNHS is an active participant in efforts of the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance, an effort led by the Overseas Development Institute of the United Kingdom. Through multi-party partnerships like this, EWNHS can promote the approaches of the Ecosystem Profile, including use of the KBA methodology. In Mozambique, IUCN has led engagement with the new Mozambique Biofund, promoting support for KBAs that fall outside the countries existing protected area network.

Contact with donors via grantees has been more productive in terms of achieving CEPF log frame targets. High-capacity grantees like FZS, FFI, WCS, the Rainforest Alliance, ARCOS, Population Health Environment Ethiopia, and MELCA all have either large grants from CEPF, major grants from other donors, or long-standing connection to particular sites that have had previous donor support, enabling them to ensure interest and leverage further support.

5. Conclusion

The CEPF grants portfolio in the Eastern Afromontane is proceeding appropriately. Grants have been awarded opportunistically per the capacity of grantees. The challenge in the coming year will be to build on those, create networks, and position the portfolio to ensure long-term sustainability.

6. Summary Figures

Figure 1. Current Obligation by Strategic Direction

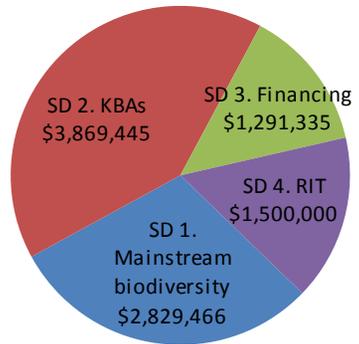


Figure 3. Eastern Afromontane Obligation Trend, October 2016

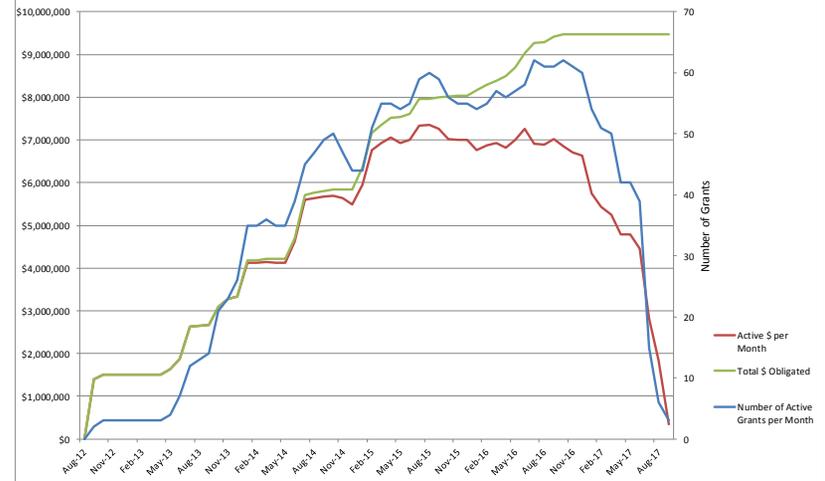
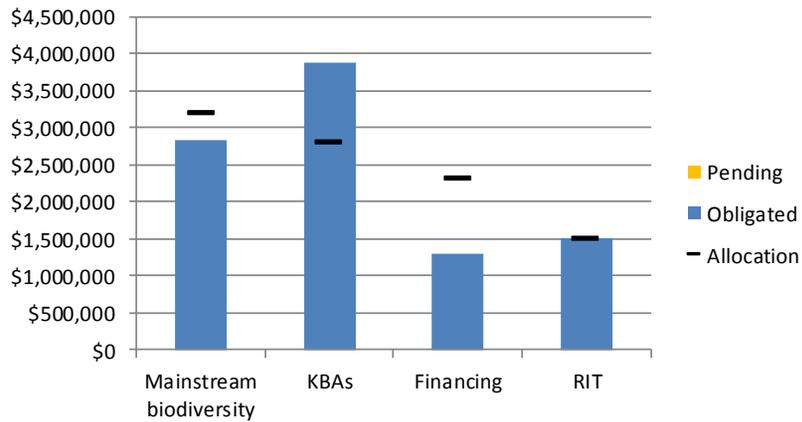


Figure 2. Portfolio Status by Strategic Direction



7. Update of the Logical Framework

Objective	Targets	Results
Strengthening the involvement and effectiveness of civil society in achieving conservation and management of globally important biodiversity in the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot	At least 60 civil society actors participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile	104 as of 2016 including grantees, sub-grantees, and partner entities that participate in grantee efforts
	The conservation community in the Hotspot is better organized, shows improved capacities, and has improved collaboration with development stakeholders.	Civil Society Tracking Tool analysis to be completed when all grants complete
	At least 25 priority key biodiversity areas with strengthened protection and management, representing at least 1.2 million hectares, and including at least 500.000 hectares of new protected areas.	30 KBAs strengthened thus far, representing 2,439,244 hectares of KBA and including 948,596 hectares of new protected areas
	At least 1.7 million hectares of production landscapes under improved management for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.	1,238,398 hectares, counting all KBAs outside of protected areas
	New sustainable financing schemes exist for at least one priority site in each of the priority corridors.	2 (compared to target of 8)

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<p>Outcome 1: Biodiversity mainstreamed into wider development policies, plans and projects, delivering the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in 4 priority corridors (and associated KBA groups) and 7 countries.</p> <p>\$3,200,000</p>	<p>Number of local and community development plans or other processes in which biodiversity conservation priorities and actions are incorporated through civil society engagement in the process</p>	<p>19 (compared to target of 10)</p>
	<p>Number of national development plans or other processes in which biodiversity conservation priorities and actions are incorporated through civil society engagement</p>	<p>0 (compared to target of 10)</p>
	<p>Amount of funding directed at livelihood activities (using CEPF investment as leverage) which also benefit biodiversity conservation in and around KBAs in priority corridors</p>	<p>US \$563,870 (compared to target of US \$250,000)</p>
	<p>Number of private sector ventures which benefit biodiversity and local livelihoods</p>	<p>2 (compared to target of 10)</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Improved protection and management of the KBA network through involvement of civil society</p> <p>\$2,800,000</p>	<p>Number of terrestrial KBAs under enhanced protection status and number of hectares covered.</p>	<p>25 (compared to target of 25)</p>
	<p>Number of management plans developed or improved, with enhanced implementation underway, and number of hectares covered.</p>	<p>8 plans (compared to target of 10) encompassing 826,418 hectares</p>
	<p>Number of engagements of civil society in EIA and site safeguard processes resulting in strengthened implementation at the most urgently threatened sites</p>	<p>5 (compared to target of 10)</p>

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
	Number of new KBAs identified and changes in KBAs status resulting from an improved knowledge and information (including sites for irreplaceable plant diversity)	1 (compared to target of 5)
<p>Outcome 3: Financing mechanisms established in 4 priority corridors and 2 additional sites ensuring substantial long-term financing for conservation activities in the most important sites, and conservation community enabled to raise funds and develop similar mechanisms in the Hotspot.</p> <p>\$2,300,000</p>	Number of forest carbon partnerships and projects established and achieving biodiversity conservation objectives in each of three priority corridors and in two individual KBAs	2 (compared to target of 6)
	Increased levels of CSO capacity in all Hotspot countries for conservation fund raising and project management	0 (compared to target of 10), as measurement is not yet complete. To date, 6,933 people have been trained
	New conservation community developed and playing an effective role in KBA conservation in Eritrea, South Sudan, and Yemen	4 grants made in these countries, but impossible to influence entire “community” in the current political environment
<p>Outcome 4: Strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment provide, and a broad constituency of civil society groups built across institutional and political boundaries, through a Regional implementation team (RIT)</p> <p>\$1,500,000</p>	All groups receiving grants achieve a satisfactory score on final performance scorecard	A relative few grants have closed, so it is difficult to report on this; however, all indications thus far are that the vast majority of grantees will make substantial progress toward achieving their goals
	RIT performance in fulfilling approved terms of reference	The RIT is fulfilling all elements of its terms of reference
	All civil society groups in investment areas know CEPF and are given equal chance to participate to in call for proposals	Impossible to say if “all” civil society groups know about CEPF, but over 300 unique groups have applied for CEPF funding
	Amount of co-funding (for activities implemented by CEPF grantees) that have been facilitated by the RIT	Data will become available as grants close

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
	At least 60% of the CEPF grantees have improved management capacities thanks to RIT capacity building activities.	A relative few grants have closed, so it is difficult to report on this; however, all indications thus far are that the vast majority of grantees will show an increase in their capacity over the period of receiving CEPF funding

8. All Awarded Grants, by Start Date

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount	Title (Truncated)	Start Date	End Date
1	61682	BirdLife International	4	RIT	\$919,395	RIT	Sep-12	Aug-17
2	61681	BirdLife International	4	RIT	\$477,717	RIT	Sep-12	Aug-17
3	62242	Ethiopia Wildlife and Natural History Society	4	RIT	\$102,888	RIT	Oct-12	Aug-17
4	62582	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$129,390	Stakeholder capacity build	May-13	Apr-15
5	62605	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Regional	\$57,310	Civil Society Alliance for	Jun-13	Dec-13
6	63512	Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew	2	Mozambique	\$69,415	Biodiversity Conservation	Jun-13	Jun-16
7	62562	MELCA-Ethiopia	2	Ethiopia	\$117,229	Sheka Forest Biosphere Res	Jun-13	Nov-14
8	62598	Frankfurt Zoological Society	2	Tanzania	\$260,271	Protecting Priority Conser	Jul-13	Dec-16
9	62610	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	DR Congo	\$187,300	Establishment and Manag	Jul-13	Dec-15
10	62603	MICAIA Foundation	2	Mozambique	\$80,993	Biodiversity Conservation	Jul-13	Aug-15
11	62584	Fauna and Flora International	2	Mozambique	\$79,552	Mount Mabu Conservation	Jul-13	Mar-16
12	62590	Fauna and Flora International	2	Tanzania	\$158,026	Securing the Ntakata Fores	Jul-13	Sep-15
13	S13-014	Ian Gordon	1	Regional	\$3,983	Promoting the recognition	Aug-13	Oct-13
14	S13-020	Filmmakers Alliance	3	Mozambique	\$20,000	The Lost Mountain	Sep-13	Oct-14
15	63362	Rainforest Alliance	1	Burundi	\$157,964	Conserving Biodiversity Th	Oct-13	Dec-15
16	S13-065	Development Impact	1	Tanzania	\$20,000	Empowering women to bec	Oct-13	Apr-15
17	S13-022	Manda Wilderness Agricultural Project	1	Mozambique	\$19,995	Protecting Biodiversity wi	Oct-13	Nov-14
18	62574	Foundation for Endangered Wildlife	2	Yemen	\$120,000	Building Advocacy and Deve	Oct-13	Mar-16
19	62575	Burundi Nature Action	2	Burundi	\$74,351	Restoration et Conservati	Oct-13	Sep-15
20	S13-033	Africa Wildlife Foundation	3	Kenya	\$19,980	Strengthening Local Organi	Oct-13	Sep-14
21	S13-119	Amjad and Majdi Salameh Company	3	Yemen	\$19,825	Capacity needs assessment	Oct-13	Mar-14
22	63386	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Tanzania	\$149,855	Establishing Conservation	Nov-13	Oct-16
23	S13-026	União dos Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga	1	Mozambique	\$19,905	Preservação da Natureza no	Nov-13	Oct-14
24	S13-032	International Gorilla Conservation Programme	3	Regional	\$19,710	Strengthening Local Instit	Nov-13	Dec-14
25	S13-077	Resilience Now	1	Burundi	\$18,418	Réalisation participative	Dec-13	Jul-14
26	S13-061	God for People Relief-Development Org	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Scaling up Alternative Liv	Dec-13	Nov-14
27	S13-123	Tharcisse Ukizintambara	3	Regional	\$16,000	Civil society capacity nee	Dec-13	Jun-15
28	63341	Addis Ababa University	1	Ethiopia	\$197,435	Conserving the fish stocks	Jan-14	Jun-17
29	63370	Frankfurt Zoological Societ	1	Ethiopia	\$149,213	Improved Community and	Jan-14	Dec-16
30	63406	Sustainable Natural Resource Management Assoc.	1	Ethiopia	\$177,693	Wof Washa Community Ba	Jan-14	Dec-16
31	63410	Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme	1	Ethiopia	\$99,966	Biodiversity-Friendly Futu	Jan-14	Mar-17
32	S13-053	Action Ceinture Verte pour l'Environnement	1	Burundi	\$16,000	Projet de conservation de	Jan-14	Dec-14

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33	S13-067	Bahir Dar University	1	Ethiopia	\$19,994	Empowering Major Stakeho	Jan-14	Sep-15
34	S13-110	Straightforward Development Services	1	Rwanda	\$5,000	Promoting the Value Of Ho	Jan-14	Jun-14
35	S13-060	MELCA Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$8,540	Fostering collaboration fo	Jan-14	Dec-14
36	63400	Fauna and Flora International	3	Regional	\$157,430	Building Capacity in Proje	Jan-14	Dec-16
37	S13-120	Wetlands International	3	South-Sudan	\$19,173	Developing the Capacity of	Jan-14	Mar-15
38	S13-166	Capacity Building and Leadership Institute	3	Tanzania	\$19,857	Assessing the capacity of	Feb-14	Jun-14
39	64392	Misuku Beekeepers Association	1	Malawi	\$59,993	Misuku Hills Indigenous Fo	Jun-14	May-16
40	S13-106	Eduardo Mondlane University	1	Mozambique	\$16,000	Reducing knowledge gaps f	Jun-14	Nov-15
41	64756	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	DR Congo	\$199,582	Protecting the Ngamikka-Lu	Jun-14	Sep-16
42	64760	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Regional	\$210,000	Civil Society Alliance for	Jun-14	May-17
43	64404	Population Health-Environment Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$214,789	Communities and Institutio	Jul-14	Jun-17
44	64411	Assoc. Burundaise Pour la Protection des Oiseaux	2	Burundi	\$175,943	Integrated Management o	Jul-14	Jun-16
45	64724	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malaw	2	Malawi	\$149,988	Advocating for Awareness o	Jul-14	Jun-17
46	64733	Forest of Hope Association	2	Rwanda	\$79,937	Strengthening the Conserva	Jul-14	Jun-17
47	64710	Horizon Nature	2	DR Congo	\$98,340	Building a Civil Society A	Jul-14	Dec-16
48	64667	Action for Environmental Sustainability	2	Malawi	\$123,100	Misuku Hills Biodiversity	Jul-14	Mar-17
49	64766	Sustainable Development of Agricultural Resources	2	Yemen	\$146,007	Capacity Building on Envir	Jul-14	Jun-16
50	64747	Gullele Botanic Garden	2	Ethiopia	\$30,029	Community Oriented In-situ	Jul-14	Dec-16
51	S13-162	Save Tanzania Forests	2	Tanzanai	\$19,485	Promoting Sustainable Live	Aug-14	Jan-16
52	S13-027	East African Plant Red List Authority	3	South-Sudan	\$19,500	Assessing plant conservati	Aug-14	Mar-15
53	S13-146	Org. pour la défense de l'environnement au Burundi	3	Burundi	\$9,769	Accroissement de la protec	Aug-14	Oct-14
54	64738	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	2	Rwanda	\$25,000	Promoting Bamboo and	Sep-14	Aug-15
55	S14-185	Endangered Wildlife Trust	3	Rwanda	\$19,159	Building community and	Sep-14	Oct-15
56	7-2014-8	Conservation Lake Tanganyika	2	Zambia	\$8,864	Facilitation of elections	Oct-14	Aug-15
57	S14-01	Ahmed Yehia Ali	3	Yemen	\$18,207	Training Workshop for M	Oct-14	Feb-15
58	S14-262	University of Gondar	1	Ethiopia	\$18,663	Strengthen Emerging Cons	Jan-15	Jun-16
59	65703	Tropical Biology Association	3	Regional	\$249,938	Systematic Evaluation of C	Jan-15	Jul-17
60	65701	Fauna and Flora International	3	Regional	\$249,999	Systematic Evaluation of C	Jan-15	Jul-17
61	65713	African Wildlife Foundation	1	Tanzania	\$159,432	Improved Conservation, Agr	Feb-15	Jan-17
62	65706	Additive Adventures	1	Mozambique	\$150,000	Lost Mountain Phase III: S	Feb-15	Jun-16
63	65708	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Tanzania	\$185,403	Designing Management and	Feb-15	Feb-17
64	7-2015-109	The Peregrine Fund – East Africa Project	2	Kenya	\$10,000	Mapping Mara’s Threatene	Feb-15	Jan-17
65	65712	ORDA	2	Ethiopia	\$145,024	Community Based Biodiver	Feb-15	Jan-17
66	65707	Bahir Dar University	2	Ethiopia	\$149,307	Rehabilitation and Sustain	Feb-15	Jul-17

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67	7-2014-15	Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme	2	Ethiopia	\$9,925	Rabies emergency response	Feb-15	Oct-15
68	65711	Lem - Environment & Development Society	1	Ethiopia	\$149,399	Mainstreaming Biodiversity	Mar-15	Jun-17
69	7-2014-37	Nature Kenya	2	Kenya	\$10,000	Catalyzing the application	Mar-15	Aug-16
70	7-2014-9	Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Participatory action to sa	Mar-15	Feb-16
71	7-2014-28	Gulu University	2	Uganda	\$9,944	Community Information, Ed	Mar-15	Sep-15
72	7-2014-34	Governance Links	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Multi-stakeholder Partners	Mar-15	Feb-16
73	S14-273	Bees for Development Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$19,997	Modelling Integration of b	Apr-15	Sep-16
74	65714	Manda Wilderness Community Trust	1	Mozambique	\$139,325	Manda Wilderness Biodiver	Apr-15	Mar-17
75	S14-259	APEIER	1	Rwanda	\$20,000	Building capacity of farme	May-15	Apr-16
76	65709	Sokoine University of Agriculture	2	Tanzania	\$79,033	Mapping of the Remaining	Jun-15	Nov-16
77	S14-272	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation	1	Ethiopia	\$19,813	Filling the gap: biodivers	Jul-15	Jun-16
78	65808	The Nature Conservancy	1	Regional	\$150,000	The African Great Lakes Su	Jul-15	Jun-17
79	65807	Resilience Now	1	Rwanda	\$150,000	Civil Society Engagement I	Jul-15	Jun-17
80	S14-272	Verde Azul	1	Mozambique	\$10,140	Participatory process for	Jul-15	May-16
81	S15-274	WECSZ	2	Zambia	\$19,982	Using formative research t	Jul-15	Dec-15
82	7-2014-67	Nature Uganda	2	Uganda	\$10,000	Contributing to piloting d	Aug-15	Jul-16
83	S15-02	Nature Uganda	1	Regional	\$19,775	Strengthening civil societ	Sep-15	Feb-16
84	7-2015-98	Saku Accountability Forum	2	Kenya	\$9,857	Bridging the Gap: Promotin	Sep-15	May-16
85	7-2015-108	Indigenous Heartland Organization	2	Tanzania	\$10,000	Developing tools and met	Oct-15	Sep-16
86	S14-273	Khaiya	1	Mozambique	\$19,030	Estudo sobre as percepções	Nov-15	Jul-16
87	15-281-ETH	ZESMAN Consultancy	3	Ethiopia	\$12,793	Support EWNHS to condu	Nov-15	Jun-16
88	65992	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$65,000	Transboundary Cooperation	Jan-16	Jun-17
89	65993	MICAIA Foundation	2	Mozambique	\$65,000	Transboundary Cooperation	Jan-16	Jul-17
90	65995	Associ. Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda	1	Rwanda	\$99,698	Kivu-Rusizi CRAG Implemen	Feb-16	Jun-17
91	15-280-ETH	ZESMAN Consultancy	3	Ethiopia	\$20,000	A consultant to assist	Feb-16	Jun-17
92	S15-286	University of Gondar	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Enhancing Biodiversity Con	Mar-16	Mar-17
93	S15-302	Bees for Development Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Institutionalizing Integra	Mar-16	Mar-17
94	S15-298	Organization for Social Development	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Enhancing Public-private P	Mar-16	Mar-17
95	S15-304	God for People Relief Devel. Org.	1	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Consolidating theScaling u	Mar-16	Mar-17
96	S15-292	University of Gondar	2	Ethiopia	\$20,000	Increasing the protectio	Mar-16	Mar-17
97	65994	MELCA-Ethiopia	2	Ethiopia	\$100,000	Phase II: Sheka Forest Bio	Apr-16	Jun-17
98	66139	Nature Kenya	3	Kenya	\$100,000	Water Payment for Ecos	May-16	Jul-17
99	66205	Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust	3	Kenya	\$100,000	Chyulu Hills Landscape RED	May-16	Jul-17
100	S16-372	LUPA	1	Mozambique	\$20,000	Legado: Namuli - Phase IV	Jun-16	May-17

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101	66263	Amjad and Majdi Salameh Company	2	Yemen	\$115,708	Development of Web-enabled	Jun-16	May-18
102	66167	Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO)	3	Kenya	\$100,000	ECO-Partnering: Kikuyu Esc	Jun-16	May-18
103	66188	Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust	3	Uganda	\$99,995	Developing a PES Scheme	Jun-16	May-17
104	S16-363	TSURO Trust	1	Zimbabwe	\$20,000	Watershed Biodiversity Mai	Jul-16	Jun-17
105	S16-370	Museo de Historia Natural de Maputo	1	Mozambique	\$20,000	Contributo ao Inventário d	Jul-16	Jun-17
106	S16-358	Wildlife Action Group	2	Malawi	\$18,779	DSFR biodiversity hotspot	Jul-16	Jun-17
107	66314	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	2	Rwanda	\$40,000	Promoting Energy-Efficient	Jul-16	Jun-17
108	S16-367	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation	2	Mozambique	\$20,000	The Njesi Plateau expediti	Jul-16	Jun-17
109	S16-374	Nature Kenya	2	Kenya	\$20,000	Research to upgrade the bi	Jul-16	Jun-17
110	S16-342	Botanic Gardens Conservation Int.	2	Ethiopia	\$17,600	Verifying the Biological I	Jul-16	Jun-17
111	S16-350	Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	\$19,915	Freshwater Odanata	Jul-16	Jun-17
112	S16-340	National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens	2	Malawi	\$20,000	Updating the conservation	Jul-16	Jun-17
113	S16-376	Missouri Botanical Garden	2	Tanzania	\$19,983	Nou National Forest Reserv	Jul-16	Jun-17
114	S16-355	Missouri Botanical Garden	2	Tanzania	\$19,958	Mount Hanang Biodiversity	Jul-16	Jun-17
115	S16-368	Verde Azul	1	Mozambique	\$19,966	Implementing Adaptive Co	Aug-16	Jun-17
116	66315	Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society	1	Zambia	\$130,000	Conservation and Forest Ma	Sep-16	Aug-18
117	16-04-ZBA	Conservation Lake Tanganyika	1	Zambia	\$20,000	Ensuring the long term sus	Oct-16	Jul-17
118	7-2016-111	East African Wildlife Society	2	Kenya	\$10,000	Safeguarding Lake Ol Bolos	Oct-16	Jul-17
119	S16-375	South African National Biodiversity Instit.	2	Mozambique	\$20,000	Hidden under the clouds: S	Oct-16	Jul-17
120	S16-377	Mettu University	2	Ethiopia	\$18,399	The assessment of the dive	Oct-16	Jun-17