

## **Annual Portfolio Overview** **Mountains of Central Asia Biodiversity Hotspot**

July 2020 – June 2021

### **1. Introduction**

The Mountains of Central Asia Hotspot—covering 860,000 square kilometers centered on the major mountain ranges of the Pamir and the Tien Shan—is remarkable for its relatively large amount of remaining natural habitat, high endemism, and charismatic megafauna, particularly the iconic snow leopard. With peaks rising to over 7,000 meters, 20,000 glaciers, and isolated arid environments and valleys fed by snow melt, diverse ecosystems support the wild crop relatives of many valuable fruits, nuts, and herbaceous plants, and overall, upwards of 5,000 plant species, of which 1,500 are endemic to the region. The region also includes 144 key biodiversity areas, per the IUCN global standard, covering 149,000 square kilometers.

The hotspot includes parts of seven countries: southeastern Kazakhstan; most of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; eastern Uzbekistan; western China; northeastern Afghanistan; and a small montane part of southeastern Turkmenistan. This area of great cultural diversity and dynamic political history is facing dramatic changes that present a threat to its biodiversity. Economic development, driven both from countries to the east and the west, is leading to huge investments in natural resource extraction and transport and energy generation infrastructure, while political pressures create the need for more export-oriented agriculture and lead to loss of transparency on issues of land management.

The state of civil society in each of the countries is also varied. The level of capacity ranges from relatively high (e.g., in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz) to relatively low (e.g., in Afghanistan) and the legal environment in which groups work is also varied; for example, in terms of ability to receive foreign funds or in the ability to engage in management of public lands.

In this, the second year of the program, the challenge was to engage high-capacity partners that could rapidly mobilize with limited in-person support from the CEPF Secretariat or Regional Implementation Team (RIT), given the global pandemic. This was made no easier by political events and small-scale armed conflict in some of the countries. Nonetheless, work is underway in all eligible countries.

CEPF grant-making in the region formally began in November 2019. This portfolio overview is cumulative through the close of the most recent CEPF fiscal year, ending in June 2021.

## 2. Niche for CEPF Investment

### 2.1. Overview

The ecosystem profile for the region was formally approved in August 2017 and the five-year investment period began in November 2019 with the commencement of the RIT grant, led by WWF-Russia in collaboration with ARGO Civil Society Development Association. The total allocation to the region is US\$8,000,000.

Over the period of May 2016 through March 2017, Zoï Environment Network of Geneva, Switzerland, led and prepared the ecosystem profile with contributions from over 250 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 hotspot countries. The profile identifies 68 globally threatened species, 144 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and 26 corridors.

To match the level of funding available from CEPF with a concomitant geographic scope, CEPF and the consulted stakeholders prioritized 33 species, 28 KBAs and five corridors. The terrestrial priority sites represent 3.8 million hectares, or 25 percent of the total hectares of Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), although this is less than 1 percent of the total hotspot area. Criteria used to prioritize these targets included the number of globally threatened species, the presence of threatened habitat types, resilience to climate change, status of protection, provision of ecosystem services, threats, and opportunities for conservation action.

As of this writing, the ecosystem profile for the hotspot has been endorsed by the GEF Operational Focal Points of all the countries except for China.

CEPF's niche in the Mountains of Central Asia Hotspot is to make grants that ensure biodiversity conservation supports local and national economic development agendas, complements public sector managers of protected areas, and builds the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to engage in conservation in the hotspot. This is expressed via six Strategic Directions with an initial expectation of funding as follows:

**Table 1. Strategic Directions and Funding Allocation per 2012 Ecosystem Profile**

No.	Strategic Direction	Funding
1	Address threats to priority species.	\$1,000,000
2	Improve management of priority sites with and without official protection status.	\$2,300,000
3	Support sustainable management and biodiversity conservation within priority corridors.	\$1,500,000
4	Engage communities of interest and economic sectors, including the private sector, in improved management of production landscapes (i.e., priority sites and corridors that are not formally protected).	\$1,000,000
5	Enhance civil society capacity for effective conservation action.	\$1,000,000
6	Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a regional implementation team.	\$1,200,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,000,000</b>

### 2.2. Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant to WWF-Russia for US\$1,200,000 in November 2019. This grant was for the full amount of Strategic Direction 6. The RIT used the 2021 fiscal year to award small and large grants and build a pipeline of potential new awards. The RIT and Secretariat released the following calls for letters of inquiry (LOIs) seeking small and large grants.

**Table 2. MCA Calls for Letters of Inquiry**

No.	Focus	Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received	
				Large	Small
1	Kyrgyzstan	16 March 2020	20 April 2020	n/a	22
2	Kazakhstan	20 April 2020	20 May 2020	n/a	27
3	Uzbekistan	20 April 2020	20 May 2020	n/a	6
4	Turkmenistan	22 April 2020	22 May 2020	n/a	3
5	Tajikistan	24 April 2020	25 May 2020	n/a	21
6	Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	6 May 2020	18 June 2020	47	n/a
7	Uzbekistan	5 Oct 2020	6 Nov 2020	n/a	5
8	Turkmenistan	15 Dec 2020	15 Jan 2021	n/a	4
9	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	15 Dec 2020	16 Jan 2021	23	n/a
10	Kazakhstan	1 May 2021	1 June 2021	n/a	10
11	Kyrgyzstan	1 May 2021	1 June 2021	n/a	16
12	Tajikistan	1 May 2021	1 June 2021	n/a	12
13	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	9 June 2021	1 August 2021	-	-
<b>Sub-totals</b>				<b>70</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>196</b>	

Of the 70 LOIs received for large grants, 10 went on to receive full awards; of the 126 LOIs received for small grants, 22 went on to receive full awards. Ultimately, 11 large grants were awarded. For administrative reasons, one application from two partner organizations was split into two separate awards.

**Table 3. Awarded Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction**

Strategic Direction	Allocation	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total		Percent <sup>1</sup>
		Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	
1. Species	\$1,000,000	4	\$558,743	6	\$104,584	10	\$663,327	66%
2. KBAs	\$2,300,000	3	\$549,489	13	\$256,677	11	\$806,166	35%
3. Corridors	\$1,500,000	1	\$156,723	-	\$0	1	\$156,723	10%
4. Production landscapes	\$1,000,000	2	\$157,037	-	\$0	2	\$157,037	16%
5. Capacity building	\$1,000,000	1	\$149,720	3	\$57,627	4	\$207,347	21%
6. RIT	\$1,200,000	1	\$1,200,000	-	\$0	1	\$1,200,000	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,000,000</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>\$2,771,712</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>\$418,888</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>\$3,190,599</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Percent<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>33%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>21%</b>			

<sup>1</sup> Obligation divided by Allocation

<sup>2</sup> Not including RIT, sums in relation to total number of awards and total value of awards

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

Country	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total	
	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation
Afghanistan	1	\$250,000	-	\$0	1	\$250,000
China	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0
Kazakhstan	2	\$298,742	6	\$118,563	6	\$417,305
Kyrgyz Republic	3	\$416,212	5	\$98,161	6	\$514,373
Tajikistan	2	\$157,037	3	\$58,730	5	\$215,766
Turkmenistan	1	\$150,001	4	\$65,000	4	\$215,001
Uzbekistan	-	\$0	4	\$78,434	4	\$78,434
Multi-country	2	\$299,720	-	\$0	2	\$299,720
RIT	1	\$1,200,000	0	-	1	\$1,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>\$2,771,712</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>\$418,888</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>\$3,190,599</b>

As of the writing of this report, there were four large grants in the pipeline, per the table below.

**Table 5. Pipeline Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction**

Strategic Direction	Allocation	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total		Percent - Request: Allocation
		Count	Request	Count	Request	Count	Request	
1. Species	\$1,000,000	2	\$299,360	-	\$0	2	\$299,360	30%
2. Protect KBAs	\$2,300,000	1	\$149,500	2	39,587	3	\$189,087	8%
3. Corridor management	\$1,500,000	1	\$150,000	-	\$0	1	\$150,000	10%
4. Production landscapes	\$1,000,000	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	n/a
5. Capacity building	\$1,000,000	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,800,000</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$598,860</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$39,587</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$638,447</b>	<b>8%</b>

**Table 6. Pipeline Large and Small Grants by Country**

Country	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total	
	Count	Request	Count	Request	Count	Request
Afghanistan	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0
China	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0
Kazakhstan	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0
Kyrgyz Republic	1	\$149,500	-	\$0	1	\$149,500
Tajikistan	1	\$150,000	2	\$39,587	3	\$189,587
Turkmenistan	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0
Uzbekistan	1	\$149,350	-	\$0	1	\$149,350
Multi-country	1	\$150,000	-	\$0	1	\$150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$598,860</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$39,587</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$638,447</b>

### 2.3. Coordinating CEPF Grant-Making

The RIT consists of WWF-Russia (formally based in Moscow) as the lead organization, working in collaboration with ARGO of Almaty as a sub-grantee. WWF-Russia has a long-running Central Asia program with permanent staff based in Almaty and has deep

experience in the five former Soviet Republics. Meanwhile, ARGO’s strength is in building the capacity of grassroots NGOs throughout those five countries and Afghanistan. (If work should begin in China, WWF-Russia will engage its Beijing-based partners through the WWF network for assistance, if necessary.) The RIT headquarters is based in Almaty, with staff arrayed per the table below.

**Table 7. RIT Staffing Structure as of June 2020**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Team Leader	Lizza Protas	Almaty
Small-Grants Manager	Tatyana Reznikova	Almaty
Kazakhstan Country Coordinator	Lina Valdshmit	Almaty
Kyrgyz Country Coordinator	Mihail Yakovlev	Bishkek
Tajikistan Country Coordinator	Khirsav Shermatov	Dushanbe
Turkmenistan Country Coordinator	Begench Atamuradov	Ashgabat
Uzbekistan Country Coordinator	Aleksandr Grigoryants	Tashkent
Senior Administrator	Alla Voskoboynik	Moscow
Senior Biodiversity Advisor	Olga Pereladova	Moscow
WWF-Russia Regional Advisor	Grigory Mazmaniants	Almaty

#### **2.4. Performance Assessment**

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

- **Efficiency of large grant awards.** The first call for large grant proposals closed on 18 June 2020. One grant was awarded within just over four months (by 1 November) and eight of the nine from the tranche were awarded by 1 January (just over six months). The second call for large grant proposals closed on 16 January 2021 and both awards were complete by 1 June (just over five months).
- **Engagement of local and national civil society.** Not counting the RIT, 33 grants have been made to 30 unique organizations. Of these, six are international and 24 are national or local groups, reflecting CEPF’s goal of reaching and building local civil society. (Admittedly, accounting for the size of grants, 53 percent of funds have been committed to international groups and 47 percent of funds have been committed to domestic groups, reflecting the ability of higher capacity organizations to manage large amounts of money.)
- **Geographic breadth of awards.** Awards have been made in every eligible country in the hotspot, including Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, which have unique elements that make working there difficult. Further, grantees are working in 35 distinct KBAs and six separate corridors.
- **Working in the context of the pandemic and tumultuous political events.** Over the year, the RIT and grantees faced challenges – experienced by many around the world – imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, including restrictions on travel and limitations on meetings with government authorities and local stakeholders. Further, there was a rapid political transition in Kyrgyzstan in October 2020; a border conflict between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in April 2021; and, in May 2021, the signs of a looming rapid political transition in Afghanistan. Despite this, the grantees and RIT

continued to maintain open lines of communication, achieved results where they could, and in some cases, excelled.

### **3. Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction**

Strategic Direction 1 is designed to address threats to priority species, including through improved enforcement and incentives for nature users, improved regulation on hunting and collecting, support for species-specific reserves, reduction of poisoning and trapping, and maintenance of populations of priority species. The high “subscription rate” in this strategic direction – six small grants and four large grants – reflects the relevance of the topic and how it resonates with organizations in the region. A highlight from the semester was the work of the University of Central Asia (UCA), in Kyrgyz Republic, working with a local partner, to protect the iconic *Malus sieversii* species of apple. UCA is working in three KBAs (Aflatun-Padyshata, Sary-Chalek, Bazar-Korgon), forming interest groups of villagers and has already started training in pest and disease management for wild fruit trees.

Strategic Direction 2 is designed to improve the management of priority sites, including by facilitation collaboration between stakeholders, developing management plans for KBAs outside protected areas, and building capacity for management of KBAs. As with SD 1, organizations have an intuitive understanding for this topic, with three large grants and 15 small grants working primarily in this area. A highlight from the semester was the work of the Biodiversity Conservation Fund of Kazakhstan (BCFK), which is working to promote better stakeholder engagement by the authorities of the Aksu-Zhabagly, Karata, Saryam-Ugam state nature reserves. BCFK staff have met with the protected area leaders about the role of stakeholder coordination councils, formed these (with 40 percent female composition), and have already conducted METTs.

Strategic Direction 3 is designed to support improvement management of corridors, including via protocols for connectivity of KBAs, improved development planning, and engagement of civil society in review of development plans. There is one grant in this strategic direction, just underway prior to the close of the fiscal year, to the Wildlife Conservation Society, to promote the use of SMART technology in Kyrgyzstan.

Strategic Direction 4 is designed to improve the management of production landscapes by working with the private sector on improved management, including hunting, tourism, mining, livestock, farms, and forestry operations. A highlight is the grant to the Association of Nature Conservation Organizations of Tajikistan (ANCOT), which is promoting improved management of a hunting reserve in the Baljuvan region. ANCOT is training the concession operator to better manage wildlife and improve relations with the surrounding community. ANCOT has already begun training rangers, conducted a survey of urial and ibex, and started training community members in beekeeping.

Strategic Direction 5 is designed to build the capacity of local civil society, enabling groups to better engage with each other, the private sector, and government, and enhancing their capacity to implement projects. A highlight is the ongoing grant to Zoï Environment Network, which is enabling CSOs in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan to participate in environmental impact review of infrastructure projects in those countries.

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

The CEPF Secretariat and RIT collaborate with donors and government counterparts in every hotspot with the goals of promulgating the approach of the ecosystem profile, mainstreaming conservation into their operations, leveraging further support for the work of grantees, and ensuring complementary work efforts.

In this first year of work, the RIT actively engaged national government agencies in each country, albeit due to the pandemic, rarely in person. As is not unusual, there were changes in personnel within partner government agencies, particularly in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz Republic. These are not setbacks, per se, but require the RIT to sensitize, anew, its government partners regarding the goals of CEPF.

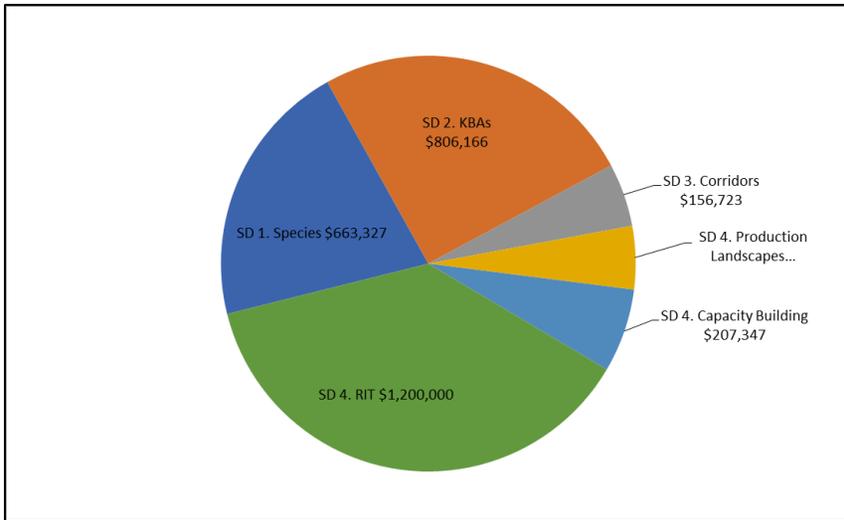
At a broader level, the RIT team leader participates in an EU-sponsored Central Asia coordination program with the leaders of multi-lateral funded projects on water, environment, climate change, energy, remediation, monitoring, disaster mitigation and technology. The RIT uses this forum, which meets quarterly, to discuss its overall work and the initiatives of individual grantees.

## **5. Conclusion**

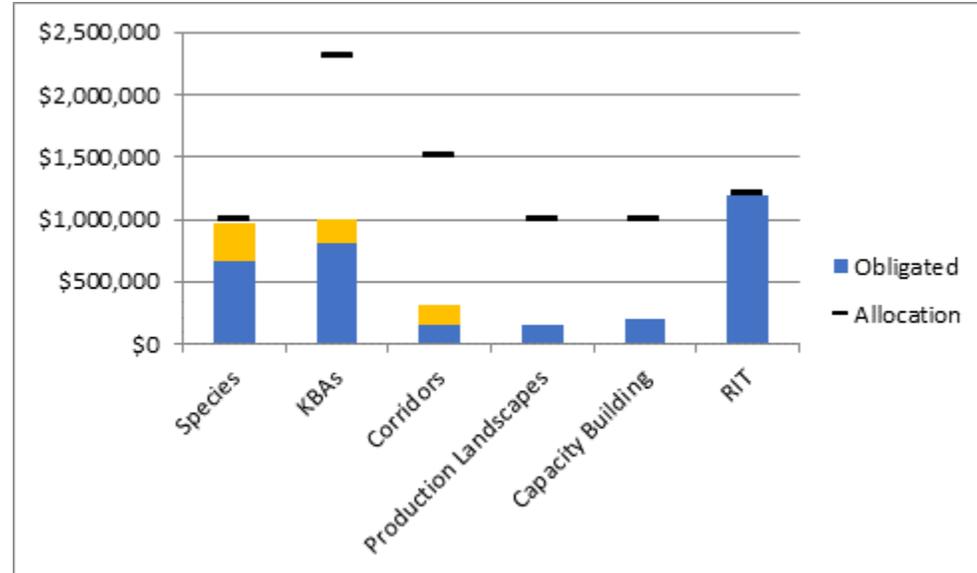
The CEPF grants portfolio in the Mountains of Central Asia faced challenges, similar to those around the world, due to the pandemic. This affected the portfolio in multiple ways: less outreach to potential applicants, less on-the-job support to grantees, less engagement with government partners, fewer opportunities to create networks, and fewer opportunities to build capacity. Responding to these challenges will be the dominant theme for the 2022 fiscal year, whether in person, via video and telephone, or remotely. The CEPF Secretariat, RIT, grantees, and other stakeholders may need, on an individual country basis, to decide on different methods of work to effect CEPF goals.

## 6. Summary Figures

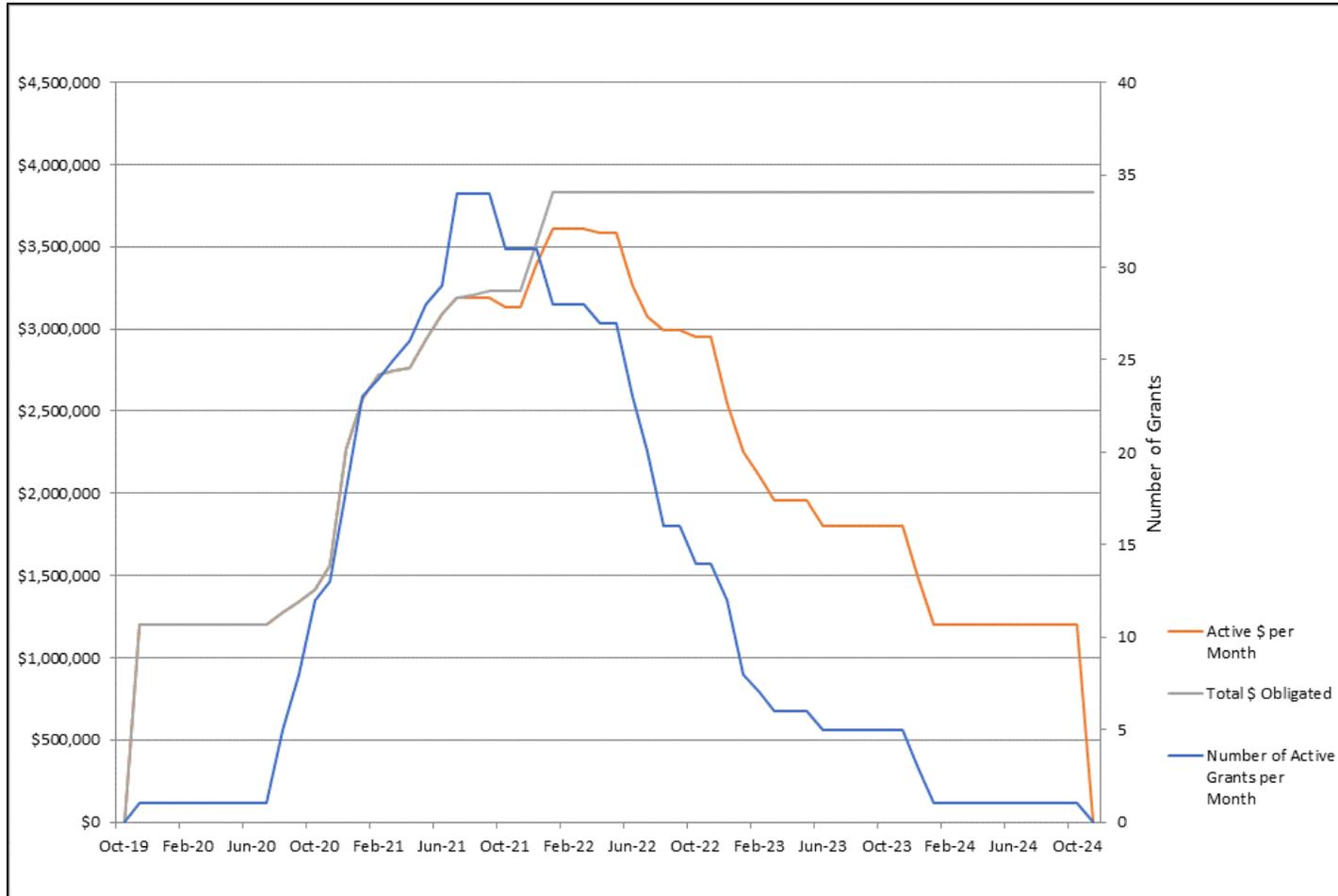
**Figure 1. Obligation by Strategic Direction**



**Figure 2. Pipeline and Obligation by Strategic Direction**



**Figure 3. Obligation Trend**



## 7. Update on Progress Toward Targets in the Portfolio Logical Framework

Objective	Targets	Results
Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation priorities.	15 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), covering 600,000 hectares, have improved management.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 2,177,418 hectares (34 KBAs)
	60,000 hectares of protected areas are created or expanded.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 240,000 hectares
	2 initiatives launched with private sector stakeholders resulting in adoption or maintenance of biodiversity-friendly practices.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 6
	10 land-use plans, or land-use management practices, incorporate provisions for biodiversity conservation.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 17
	5 partnerships and networks formed or strengthened among civil society, and with government and communities, to leverage complementary capacities and maximize impact in support of the ecosystem profile.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 19
	At least 20 local organizations receiving CEPF grants demonstrate improved organizational capacity.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 30
	Number of women receiving direct socio-economic benefits through increased income, food security, resource rights, or other measures of human wellbeing from CEPF grants is no less than 40% the number of men.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 46%

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Address threats to priority species.  \$1,000,000	Main threats to at least 4 globally threatened species are reduced.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 12
	4 globally threatened species benefit from strengthened regulation of extractive uses.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 12
	7 informal species-specific reserves are created.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 0
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Improve management of Key Biodiversity Areas with and without official protection status  \$2,300,000	600,000 hectares of KBA have improved management.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 2,177,418 hectares (34 KBAs)
	5 KBAs with official protection status have improved management.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 1,196,419 over 6 KBAs
	10 KBAs without official protection status have improved management.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 20,004 over 3 KBAs
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Support sustainable management and biodiversity conservation within priority corridors.  \$1,500,000	Ecological restoration techniques that improve the functioning of forest ecosystems demonstrated in at least two priority corridors.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 1 KBA within a priority corridor
	5 local level land use plans incorporate biodiversity conservation as a management objective.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 11
	1 major development project, sub-national plan, or national plan incorporates biodiversity conservation as a management objective.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 3
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Engage communities of interest and economic sectors – including the private sector – in improved management of production landscapes; that is, priority KBAs and corridors that are not formally protected.  \$1,000,000	3 private companies adopt biodiversity-friendly practices.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 5
	Farming or grazing areas, covering at least 50,000 hectares, incorporate biodiversity conservation into operations.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 262,310 hectares
	10,000 hectares of forest fall under certification schemes, eco-labeling programs, or other market-based management methods.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 0
	Site safeguard requirements are incorporated into development projects in or around five KBAs or landscapes.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 2 infrastructure projects within two KBAs

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
	At least five conservation issues of concern to civil society are the subject of public debate.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 6 issues
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Enhance civil society capacity for effective conservation action.  \$1,000,000	At least 10 local organizations demonstrate increased knowledge of international and regional conservation agreements and take steps to engage in action at the local level.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 24
	At least 5 regional thematic experience sharing events allow for informal and formal networking in the hotspot.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 3
	5 new networks or partnerships for conservation are created and/or strengthened.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 12
	Information on at least 5 funding opportunities for civil society disseminated to relevant organizations, resulting in at least 5 successful funding proposals for continuation or extension of CEPF-funded work.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 2
	Programs delivered to primary/secondary learners in at least 3 priority KBAs.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 4
	10 advanced degree students receive structured training in applied biodiversity science and/or support for research that leads directly to Intermediate Outcomes 1, 2 or 3.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 2
<b>Outcome 6:</b> Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team.  \$1,200,000	At least 25 local organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 47
	At least 20 local civil society organizations receiving grants demonstrate improved organizational capacity.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 27
	At least 10 local civil society organizations receiving grants demonstrate improved understanding of and commitment to gender issues.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 28
	At least 2 participatory assessments undertaken, documenting lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 1
	Performance of the RIT assessed as satisfactory during the mid-term and final assessments.	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 1

## 8. All Awarded Grants, by Country, Organization, and Start Date

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Summary Title	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
<b>Multi-Country</b>							
1	110214	WWF Russia	6	RIT	1,200,000	Nov-19	Oct-24
2	110812	Panthera Corporation	1	CBNRM in Kyrgyz and Tajikistan	150,000	Dec-20	Nov-22
3	110755	Zoï Environment Network	5	Environmental safeguards in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Uzbekistan	149,720	Jan-21	Jun-22
<b>Afghanistan</b>							
4	110808	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Co-Management of Wakhan National Park	250,000	Dec-20	Nov-22
<b>Kazakhstan</b>							
5	110779	Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan	1	Dzungaria corridor conservation	149,254	Feb-21	Jan-23
6	110706	Biodiversity Conservation Fund of Kazakhstan	2	Western Tien Shan protected area improvement	149,488	Dec-20	May-22
7	110819	Biogen	5	Conservation education in Aksuzhabagli Reserve	19,757	Oct-20	Sep-22
8	110818	Mountain Club Jabagly-Manas	5	Conservation education in the Zhulay District	19,160	Sep-20	Aug-21
9	110820	Wildlife Without Borders	1	Snow leopard conservation evaluation	19,832	Sep-20	Dec-21
10	112384	Zhassyl Azyk	2	Sairam-Ugam threat reduction	19,995	Jun-21	Dec-22
11	112385	Ugam	2	Western Tien Shan ecotourism	19,849	Jun-21	Jul-22
12	111970	Socio-Ecological Fund	2	Monitoring development plans	19,970	Apr-21	Mar-22
<b>Kyrgystan</b>							
13	110756	Fauna and Flora International	1	Building Capacity to Protect Besh Aral's meadows, marmots and Megafauna, Kyrgyzstan	148,578	Nov-20	Dec-22
14	110816	Center for Civil Initiatives LEADER	5	Female and youth capacity building	18,710	Aug-20	Sep-21
15	112374	Issyk-Kul clean	2	Issyk-Kul Lake conservation	19,523	Jun-21	Sep-22
16	110817	Orchun	2	CBNRM in Kara-Kulzhinsky	20,000	Aug-20	Nov-21
17	110815	Global and Local Information Partnership	2	Kulun-Ata and Karatal-Zhapyryk State Reserve management	19,990	Aug-20	Jul-21
18	112375	Union of Pasture Users of Ak-Dobe District	2	Pasture improvement	19,938	Jun-21	Jul-22

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Summary Title	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
19	110679	University of Central Asia	1	Conservation of wild fruit species	110,911	Jan-21	Dec-22
20	111815	Wildlife Conservation Society	3	Introducing SMART technology	156,723	Jun-21	May-23
<b>Tajikistan</b>							
21	110796	Association of Nature Conservation Organizations of Tajikistan	4	Co-Management in Baljuvan	123,550	Dec-20	May-22
22	112387	Ganji Tabiat	2	Conservation of wild fruit species	19,999	Sep-21	Jun-22
23	112389	Kuhhoi Pomir	2	Conservation of endemic pear species	19,588	Jul-21	Jul-22
24	110846	NOOSFERA	1	Endemic Plant Conservation in Sarihosor Jamot	19,872	Oct-20	Dec-21
25	110848	Nature Protection Team	1	Improved community awareness of plant species	19,900	Feb-21	Nov-21
26	110847	Youth Group for Environmental Protection	2	Kairakkum Reservoir conservation	18,958	Oct-20	Dec-21
27	110870	Wildlife Conservation Society	4	Co-Management in Baljuvan	33,487	Dec-20	May-22
<b>Turkmenistan</b>							
28	110828	Agzybir Hereket	1	Eurasian-African flyway monitoring	5,000	Jan-21	Dec-21
29	111482	Agzybir Hereket	1	Eurasian-African flyway monitoring	20,000	Jan-21	Dec-21
30	112131	Nature Preserving Society of Turkmenistan	2	Bukhara deer conservation	20,000	Jun-21	May-22
31	110827	Ynanch-Vepa	2	Koitendag Nature Reserve community outreach	20,000	Aug-20	Sep-21
32	111692	Center for Large Landscape Conservation	2	Koytendag conservation	150,001	May-21	Feb-23
<b>Uzbekistan</b>							
33	111971	Michael Succow Foundation	2	Fergana Valley conservation	18,757	Jan-21	Dec-22
34	112089	Jonli Tabiat	2	Nuratau Range conservation	19,700	Apr-21	Jul-22
35	110825	Society for the Protection of Birds of Uzbekistan"	1	Sociable Lapwing monitoring in Talimarzhan	19,981	Sep-20	Jun-22
36	110826	EKOMAKTAB	2	Karakum forest CBNRM	19,997	Oct-20	Sep-21