

Annual Portfolio Overview
Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot
September 2019

1. Introduction

The Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot—which stretches over an 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 has been one of sheer geographic breadth and diversity of the socio-political landscape. Grant-making has taken place in fourteen of the countries in the hotspot – all except Saudi Arabia, which is not eligible. Over the past year, grantees were operating in English, French, Arabic, Amharic, and kiSwahili, and in prior years, in Portuguese, as well. The countries, themselves, have very different economic outlooks and very different operating environments for civil society. The issue for CEPF and its Regional Implementation Team (RIT) has always been to create 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 CEPF fiscal year, running from July 2018 through June 2019.

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 US\$9,800,000 through August 2017, but effective in July 2016, with additional funding from the GEF, the allocation increased to US\$12 million with work in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda through March 2020.

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 hotspot countries. 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.

To match the level of funding available from CEPF with a concomitant geographic scope, CEPF and the consulted stakeholders prioritized 37 terrestrial sites, 10 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 1a. Strategic Directions and Funding Allocation per 2012 Ecosystem Profile

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
	Total	\$9,800,000

In August 2015, the Secretariat and RIT conducted a mid-term assessment of the program, which is detailed in the [EAM 2015 Mid-Term Assessment](#). The major results of that assessment were to:

- Focus on grant-making in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania as core elements of a long-term strategy for sustainability.
- Actively solicit grants for Strategic Direction 3, particularly in relation to payment for ecosystem services schemes.

Two further events provided significant direction to the portfolio.

- In 2016, the Secretariat commissioned the drafting of a “long-term vision” for the Albertine Rift and Eastern Arc Mountains (a sub-region within the hotspot that includes the four countries) to define a point when civil society would no longer require CEPF support. (The CEPF Donor Council ultimately approved a revised version of this document in 2018.)

- The GEF provided an additional US\$2.2 million (internally described as a “bridge” grant to an eventual CEPF Phase 3 with multiple large donors) for the Albertine Rift and Eastern Arc sub-region, with results tied to a logical framework that, while overlapping, is distinct from the Ecosystem Profile.

Considering the three bullet points above, effective in December 2016, the funding structure of the portfolio was modified per Table 1b.

Table 1b. Strategic Directions and Funding Allocation Plus 2016 Addition of GEF Funds

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)	\$1,942,195
	Additional GEF funding divided between SDs 1, 2, 3	\$1,757,805
	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 US\$1,500,000. These grants were for the full amount of Strategic Direction 4, which was then increased to US\$1,942,195 in December 2016 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	-	10
4	September 19, 2013	October 31, 2013	45	45
5	November 11, 2013	December 16, 2013	99	-
6	February 14, 2014	April 2, 2014	-	26
7	July 30, 2014	May 31, 2016	-	111
8	August 4, 2014	September 15, 2014	65	77
9	September 19, 2014	October 14, 2014	10	-
10	October 1, 2014	November 14, 2014	4	9

No.	Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received	
			Large	Small
11	May 18, 2015	June 15, 2015	-	3
12	September 21, 2015	October 20, 2015	-	35
13	November 20, 2015	January 15, 2016	57	-
14	January 8, 2016	February 19, 2016	-	36
15	January 8, 2016	February 19, 2016	-	13
16	October 19, 2016	November 23, 2016	-	73
17	July 24, 2017	September 4, 2017	46	-
18	January 29, 2018	March 5, 2018	26	-
19	April 18, 2018	May 23, 2018	-	82
Total			464	633
			1,097	

In addition to open calls for proposals, the Secretariat has awarded nine large grants on a grant-by-invitation basis and the RIT has awarded 10 small grants on a grant-by-invitation basis.

LOIs that were reviewed positively moved on to full proposal stage and eventual award as grants. Table 3 shows projects by Strategic Direction and Table 4 shows grants by country.

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

Strategic Direction	Allocation	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total		Percent - Obligation: Allocation
		Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	
1. Mainstream biodiversity	\$3,200,000	20	\$2,704,889	41	\$785,716	61	\$3,490,605	109%
2. Protect KBAs	\$2,800,000	34	\$3,895,360	40	\$801,216	74	\$4,696,576	168%
3. Sustainable financing	\$2,300,000	10	\$1,547,919	15	\$293,951	25	\$1,841,870	80%
4. RIT	\$1,942,195	3	\$1,942,195	0	\$0	3	\$1,942,195	100%
Non-allocated GEF funds	\$1,757,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$12,000,000	67	\$10,090,363	96	\$1,880,883	163	\$11,971,246	99.7%
Percent (without RIT)		40%	81%	60%	19%			

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

Country	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total	
	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation
Burundi	3	\$408,258	3	\$44,187.00	6	\$452,445
Congo-DRC	3	\$474,582	3	\$47,870	6	\$522,452
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	11	\$1,487,339	20	\$357,213	31	\$1,844,552
Kenya	7	\$709,522	9	\$150,317	16	\$859,839
Malawi	3	\$332,365	3	\$58,724	6	\$391,089
Mozambique	6	\$583,228	11.5	\$217,882	17.5	\$801,110
Rwanda	6	\$494,922	9.5	\$238,047	15.5	\$732,969
South Sudan	-	-	2	\$38,673	2	\$38,673
Saudi Arabia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	7	\$1,087,927	14	\$302,177	21	\$1,390,104

Country	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total	
	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation
Uganda	5	\$524,130	4.5	\$114,788	9.5	\$638,918
Yemen	3	\$381,498	2	\$38,032	5	\$419,530
Zambia	1	\$130,000	5	\$98,465	6	\$228,465
Zimbabwe	2	\$194,389	3.5	\$58,547	5.5	\$252,936
Multi-country	7	\$1,340,007	6	\$115,961	13	\$1,455,968
RIT	3	\$1,942,195	-	-	3	\$1,942,195
Total	67	\$10,090,362	96	\$1,880,883	163	\$11,971,245

One small grant was made to promote gorilla conservation in Rwanda and Uganda, and one small grant was for cyclone relief in the Chimanimani Mountains of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, hence the use of the unusual 0.5 grant counts for those countries. No work was conducted solely in Eritrea. Rather, there was one small grant to assess civil society capacity in Eritrea, Congo DRC, and South Sudan. This grant is counted under the heading “multi-country.”

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 30 percent of donor funds allocated to “headquarters” versus 70 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 fell under the BirdLife agreement.]

This arrangement effectively came to an end during the previous reporting period. The BirdLife sub-grant to IUCN ended as of August 2017 and the CEPF Secretariat grant to EWNHS ended in October 2017. As of the writing of this Annual Portfolio Overview, neither IUCN nor EWNHS have any formal or contractual role in relation to the RIT in the hotspot. The BirdLife agreements run from September 2012 through March 2020.

From an accounting and contractual structure, the RIT appears as follows.

Table 5. RIT Contract Structure

Agreement Holder	Administration	Programs	Total RIT	Small Grant Mechanism	Total Agreement Value
BirdLife	\$1,048,946		\$1,048,946		\$1,048,946
BirdLife		\$790,361	\$790,361		\$790,361
BirdLife			\$0	\$1,623,000	\$1,623,000
EWNHS	\$60,606	\$42,282	\$102,888	\$272,087	\$374,975
Total	\$1,109,552	\$832,643	\$1,942,195	\$1,895,087	\$3,837,383
Percent of portfolio	9.2%	6.9%	16.1%		

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, have been among the best-suited for the job. BirdLife [and previously, IUCN] is able to make use of its 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 as June 2019 (full time positions in bold, currently active marked in gray)

Position	Name		Location	Dates
Team Leader	Maaïke Manten	BirdLife	Nairobi	September 2012 – December 2016
			Kigali	January 2017 – March 2020
Senior Financial Officer	Dalphine Adre	BirdLife	Nairobi	October 2012 – March 2020
Finance/Administration	Emmanuel Ntivuguruzwa	BirdLife	Kigali	June 2018 – March 2020
East Africa Project Officer	Jean-Paul Ntungane	BirdLife	Nairobi	October 2012 – July 2016
			Kigali	August 2016 – May 2019
Ethiopia Project Officer	Zewditu Tessema	EWNHS	Addis Ababa	September 2012 – October 2017
Mozambique Project Officer	Richard Dixon	IUCN	Maputo	September 2012 – October 2014
	Thomas Sberna	IUCN	Maputo	January 2015 – August 2017
Yemen Project Officer	Sharif Jbour	BirdLife	Amman	September 2012 – August 2017
Technical Coordinator	Leo Niskanen	IUCN	Nairobi	September 2012 – August 2017
M&E Specialist	Anthony Ochieng	BirdLife	Nairobi	July 2015 – June 2017
M&E Advisor	Mine Pabari	IUCN	Nairobi	September 2012 – June 2016
Ethiopia Advisor	Mengistu Wondafrash	EWNHS	Addis Ababa	September 2012 – October 2017
Ethiopia Accountant	Tesfaye Gebresenbet	EWNHS	Addis Ababa	September 2012 – October 2017
Senior Africa Advisor	Julius Arinaitwe	BirdLife	Nairobi	September 2012 – December 2017
	Ademola Ajagbe	BirdLife		January 2018 – March 2020
Finance Manager	Chris Wuestner	BirdLife	Cambridge	September 2012 – December 2016
	Allesandra Cappelli	BirdLife		January 2017 – March 2020

See previous Annual Portfolio Overviews for the composition of the RIT when EWNHS and IUCN were active, particularly in managing grants in Ethiopia, Yemen, and Mozambique. Going forward, no significant changes are expected for the remainder of BirdLife’s engagement through March 2020.

2.4. Performance Assessment

CEPF measures performance from several perspectives. Certainly, as shown in Section 7, below, the Ecosystem Profile includes a logical framework with indicators and targets that aggregate the results of every grantee. 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 exceeded, achieved, or is on track to achieve several goals. Ninety-eight civil society organizations have

received grants (compared to a target of 60), and grants have strengthened 40 KBAs (compared to a target of 25) covering 3.7 million hectares (compared to a target of 1.2 million hectares), and created 1.2 million hectares of protected areas (compared to a target of 500,000 hectares). On the other hand, the portfolio has improved the management of approximately 1 million hectares within production landscapes (versus a target of 1,700,000 hectares) and has supported six sustainable financing mechanisms (versus a target of eight). The reasons for these shortcomings are multiple, but can be distilled to two: the targets in the profile may be over-ambitious 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 seven years, the team released 19 calls for proposals, reviewed 1,097 letters of inquiry, and awarded 160 individual grants, obligating 99.7 percent of available funds.
- **Engagement of civil society.** CEPF and the RIT have made awards to 98 unique organizations. Of these, 74 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 15 countries. To date, we have made grants benefiting 76 KBAs, 40 of which were originally deemed “priority” in the Profile.

The RIT and Secretariat will need to respond to the following challenges in the final nine months of operation.

- Close grants across the portfolio.
- Promote networks of grantees across varying geographies or themes.
- To the extent possible, ensure that impacts are sustained and that the grantees, themselves, continue to thrive.
- Showcase grantee accomplishments.
- Promote a long-term vision for the Albertine Rift and Eastern Arc mountains, including engaging of donors for further support.

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 evolved to 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 also in Strategic Direction 2 (improved KBA management). In fact, many grants categorized as Strategic Direction 2 could well be categorized as Strategic Direction 1. To not address local livelihoods when working in this hotspot is to risk irrelevance.

Highlights from the past year

Large grants to Resilience Now in Rwanda and to the Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia (WECSZ) came to a close, as did a small grant to the Natural History Museum of Maputo. The work of each captured the gamut of CEPF support, with the Mozambique team focused on a fish inventory in the Chimanimani Mountains KBA, the Zambians focused on the protection and improved management of the Mafinga Hills – one of the most remote KBAs in the hotspot – and the Rwanda team emphasizing issues of community governance in the Cyamudongo Forest and the buffer of Nyungwe National Park. Results of these efforts include:

- Resilience Now worked with five local cooperatives and formed partnerships with three government bodies (the Rwanda Development Board, Nyungwe National Park, Volcanoes National Park).
- Resilience Now raised local awareness and facilitated community patrols such that the number of animal traps found in the patrolled forests dropped from 12/month to 3/month.
- Resilience Now raised a combined US\$28,000 from the Rwandan government and local foundations to directly support the activities started with CEPF funding.
- Due to Resilience Now, 200 hectares of production landscape in the Cyamudongo Forest are under better management and 60 men and women have improved livelihoods.
- Among the best practices introduced by Resilience Now was the use of biogas, collecting cooking fuel from fermenting livestock manure.
- WECSZ worked with 500 community members to plant 7,600 indigenous tree seedlings along a degraded portion of the Luangwa River, ultimately restoring 28 hectares.
- WECSZ restored three out of ten boundary markers that have delineated the Mafinga Hills Reserve since the 1970s. Restoration of the boundary markers helps community members understand where various activities are allowed.
- The district Department of Agriculture committed US\$55,000 to continue WECSZ’s work.
- Due to WECSZ, 58 men and women have increased income from the sale of tree seedlings.
- At the time of this report, the Maputo museum was in the process of finalizing results from a survey of fish species in the Chimanimani National Reserve to better inform local management.

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 Strategic Direction 1 to improve local livelihoods.

Highlights from the past year

Large grants to Enviromatics in Yemen came to a close, as did small grants to the Missouri Botanical Garden (MBG) in Tanzania, BirdWatch Zambia, and Horizon Nature in the DRC. The work of each captured the gamut of CEPF support, with the Yemenis and MBG focused on new KBAs, the Zambians and MBG improving the management of existing KBAs, and Horizon Nature engaging CSOs to apply EIA procedures. Results of these efforts include:

- Enviromatics released a web-enabled database with georeferenced information on biodiversity, critical to conservation measures when the political situation in Yemen allows.
- The website, <https://www.naturemena.com>, serves as a resource to which Yemeni scientists can contribute from wherever they are currently located and as a base for a network of interest.
- The MBG, working in the Mount Hanang KBA in Tanzania, contributed to the upgrading of the protection status of the forest by conducting biodiversity surveys on 248 species of vascular plants, 33 vertebrate animal species and preparing a map showing forest loss.
- The MBG, working at the Nou National Forest Reserve in Tanzania, surveyed 185 species of vascular plants and 30 vertebrate animal species.
- BirdWatch Zambia, working in the Mafinga Hills along with WECSZ in Zambia, added 52 bird species to the Mafinga bird list, bringing the total to 207 species, and recorded 15 mammal species, seven reptiles, and 11 amphibians. Among the mammals recorded were chequered giant sengi (*Rhynchocyon cirnei*) and long-haired rousette (*Stenomycteris lanorus*), the latter species being a first record for Zambia.

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.

Highlights from the past year

Grants to the Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO), Wetlands International, and Nature Kenya, all three of which are in Kenya, and to the Chimpanzee Trust in Uganda, were ongoing with the goal of promoting PES or similar mechanisms. As a by-product of their work, they were also implicitly testing the appropriateness of promoting PES in specific landscapes, thereby providing important lessons to the international community. While this will be explored at length in the final assessment, apart from the good results each grantee achieved in relation to community engagement and better watershed management, the grantees addressed issues of:

- The difference between corporate social responsibility funding (i.e., charitable contributions) versus payment for a specific service (e.g., sufficient quality and quantity of water flow).
- Creating economies of scale, with sufficient numbers of buyers and sellers, to merit the transaction costs of creating a PES scheme, suggesting, perhaps, larger water “markets” with multiple watersheds.
- From a buyer’s perspective, the need for a certified product (e.g., water flow), or the trust that one is forthcoming, to be evident *before* a purchase is made. In other words, it is difficult to entice buyers if they cannot see the product or have doubts about its delivery.

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. At a grantee level, collaboration is robust, if not mandatory. Very few project ideas, if any, are put forward absent some level of coordination, if not outright advance approval, from relevant local authorities, and most grantees are working with other CSOs/NGOs, if only because CEPF funds, alone, are not enough to achieve a project’s long-term goals. By design, CEPF encourages individual grantees to leverage grant money in the name of their organizations, as CEPF’s goal is to promulgate – not *own* – the approach to conservation outlined in the Ecosystem Profile.

The RIT and Secretariat integrate the collaborative efforts of the grantees and pursue their own network to further the cause. This includes frequent exchange with representatives of CEPF donors and purposeful collaboration with in-country representatives, particularly the GEF/UNDP Small Grants Program in Kenya. BirdLife promotes the KBA methodology and CEPF priorities via its formal network of partnerships. In a particular example from the past year, a CEPF grantee in Zambia, WECSZ, has been working hard to mainstream the conservation program in the Mafinga Hills priority KBA into the (funding) priorities of the Zambian government, other NGOs and (CEPF) donors. They produced a conservation strategy as well as a funding strategy to implement it; organized a donor engagement meeting (also attended by the RIT) and established new relations with the World Bank, the EU, FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Zambian Governance Foundation, WWF and other partners. Funding for the program has since been committed by the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture, and provided by the Zambian Governance Foundation.

5. Conclusion

The CEPF grants portfolio in the Eastern Afromontane is proceeding well. Grants have been awarded in line with the capacity of grantees. The challenge in the final nine months of the program will be to consolidate results, promote the sustainability of successful projects, engage donors to provide further funding to relevant grantees, and engage government stakeholders to effectively “mainstream” biodiversity conservation into their operations.

6. Summary Figures

Figure 1. Current Obligation by Strategic Direction

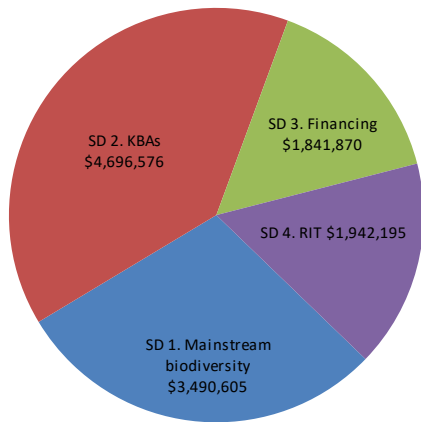
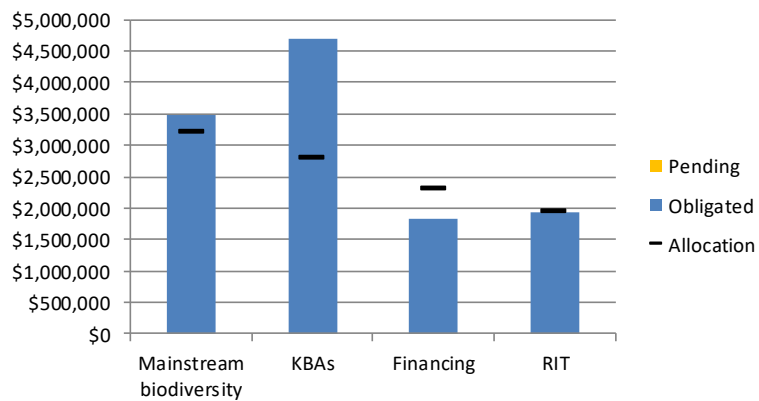


Figure 3. Eastern Afromontane Obligation Trend, September 2019



Figure 2. Portfolio Status by Strategic Direction



7. Update on Progress Toward Targets in the Portfolio 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	160 grants were awarded to 113 organizations (103 direct grantees and 22 sub-grantees, of which 10 were additional to the direct grantees).
	The conservation community in the Hotspot is better organized, shows improved capacities, and has improved collaboration with development stakeholders	80+ civil society organizations (CSOs) were trained through the RIT-led capacity building program (with FFI, TBA and CLP). This included 160+ individuals (34% female). About 20,000 people benefited from training provided by grantees (37% female). 14 new networks were established, and 18 new CSOs were created. 11 grantee exchange programs took place and 3 are still planned. Civil society tracking tool data still need to be analyzed.
	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.	Projects were implemented at 76 individual KBAs, including 40 priority KBAs. Projects at 35 KBAs (32 terrestrial) contributed to strengthened management, representing 3.7 million hectares of KBA and including 1.2 million hectares of new protected areas.
	At least 1.7 million hectares of production landscapes under improved management for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.	Grantees contributed to improved management of about 1 million hectares within production landscapes outside protected areas.
	New sustainable financing schemes exist for at least one priority site in each of the priority corridors.	6 sustainable financing mechanisms have been/are being supported (against a target of 8): 3 REDD (2 in DRC, 1 in Kenya) and 3 PES (1 in Uganda, 2 in Kenya). Only 2 are in a priority corridor (DRC).

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>20 new local development plans (village by-laws, local action plans, etc.) have been agreed with government and other stakeholders, which include conservation considerations (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>7 projects have mainstreamed biodiversity conservation priorities directly into national and county development plans/policies (compared to target of 10), while 2 more aimed at influencing wider audiences.</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>\$1,254,740 has been leveraged directly for livelihood activities (compared to target of \$250,000).</p>
	<p>Number of private sector ventures which benefit biodiversity and local livelihoods</p>	<p>10 projects engaged with private sector ventures (against 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>Projects contributed to improved management of 32 terrestrial KBAs (target: 25), covering 3,652,219 hectares.</p>
	<p>Number of management plans developed or improved, with enhanced implementation underway, and number of hectares covered.</p>	<p>16 management plans were developed or improved (target was 10), encompassing 1,855,241 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>12 projects (target was 10) supported EIA engagements at urgently threatened sites; this includes EIA training, monitoring, networking, and active community / government / private sector engagement.</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 new KBA (in Kenya) has already been added to the list; 5 additional new KBAs are under assessment following the new KBA standard. 16 Projects have been updating the biological priority status of under-researched KBAs. Together this makes 22 KBAs with new information (target was 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	<p>1 project (in Kenya) has started selling its first carbon credits, partly as a result of CEPF investment. Another project completed REDD+ feasibility assessments for 2 KBAs in the DRC. (Target was 6.)</p> <p>In addition, on the advice of the RIT's advisory board in 2015, 3 ongoing projects were funded in Uganda and Kenya supporting the development of water-related PES projects.</p>
	Increased levels of CSO capacity in all Hotspot countries for conservation fund raising and project management	<p>Training was provided to CSOs in 13 countries – i.e. in all countries besides Saudi Arabia and Eritrea (target was 10).</p> <p>Three regional training programs were specifically aimed at fundraising (CLP Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda), and producing Arabic and Portuguese translations of an existing book on fundraising for non-profit groups.</p> <p>Five training programs were specifically aimed at project management (including TBA trainings in Tanzania, Rwanda, and Kenya; multi-country financial management; communications in Ethiopia) and one at mainstreaming (Kenya in 2019). Three trainings were conducted in 2017 (Intrinsic training in Uganda, Intrinsic training in Zimbabwe, multi-country networking program for female conservation professionals). Master Class training in project design and budgeting and contract management have been offered in on three separate occasions in 2018 and 2018.</p>
	New conservation community developed and playing an effective role in KBA conservation in Eritrea, South Sudan, and Yemen	7 grants included engagements in these countries, including capacity needs assessments (all 3 countries) and training/networking (Yemen and South Sudan). Unfortunately, in none of the 3 countries is active KBA conservation ongoing, due to political circumstances.

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<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	Not assessed yet
	RIT performance in fulfilling approved terms of reference	Not assessed yet
	All civil society groups in investment areas know CEPF and are given equal chance to participate to in call for proposals	In total, CEPF received 1,097 applications over 19 calls for proposals between 2012 and 2018,
	Amount of co-funding (for activities implemented by CEPF grantees) that have been facilitated by the RIT	The leverage target was USD \$15 million. To date, grantees report \$3.4 million in co-financing and \$17 million in in-kind support. This does not include any separate money from existing CEPF donors.
	At least 60% of the CEPF grantees have improved management capacities thanks to RIT capacity building activities.	Not assessed yet

8. All Awarded Grants, by Start Date

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
1	61682	BirdLife International	4	Multi	1,048,946	Sep-12	Mar-20
2	61681	BirdLife International	4	Multi	790,361	Sep-12	Mar-20
3	62242	Ethiopian Wildlife & Natural History Society	4	Ethiopia	102,888	Oct-12	Oct-17
4	62582	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	129,390	May-13	Apr-15
5	62605	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Multi	57,310	Jun-13	Dec-13
6	62562	MELCA	2	Ethiopia	117,229	Jun-13	Nov-14
7	63512	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	2	Mozambique	69,415	Jun-13	Jun-16
8	62610	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	DRC	187,300	Jul-13	Dec-15
9	62603	MICAIA	2	Mozambique	80,993	Jul-13	Aug-15
10	62584	Fauna & Flora International	2	Mozambique	79,552	Jul-13	Mar-16
11	62590	Fauna & Flora International	2	Tanzania	158,026	Jul-13	Sep-15
12	62598	Frankfurt Zoological Society	2	Tanzania	259,385	Jul-13	Jul-17
13	SG60814	Gordon, Ian	1	Multi	3,983	Aug-13	Oct-13
14	SG61613	Ukalene Productions LLC	3	Mozambique	20,000	Sep-13	Oct-14
15	63362	Rainforest Alliance, Inc.	1	Burundi	157,964	Oct-13	Dec-15
16	62575	Burundi Nature Action	2	Burundi	74,351	Oct-13	Sep-15
17	SG61628	African Wildlife Foundation	3	Kenya	19,980	Oct-13	Sep-14
18	SG61616	Manda Wilderness Community Trust	1	Mozambique	19,995	Oct-13	Nov-14
19	SG61620	Development Impact	1	Tanzania	20,000	Oct-13	Apr-15
20	62574	Foundation for Endangered Wildlife	2	Yemen	108,000	Oct-13	Mar-16
21	SG61601	Enviromatics - Amjad and Majdi Salameh Company	3	Yemen	19,825	Oct-13	Mar-14
22	SG62131	União dos Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga	1	Mozambique	19,905	Nov-13	Oct-14
23	SG61806	International Gorilla Conservation Programme	3	Rwanda	19,710	Nov-13	Dec-14
24	63386	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Tanzania	149,855	Nov-13	Oct-16
25	SG62879	Resilience Now	1	Burundi	18,418	Dec-13	Jul-14
26	SG62738	Ukizintambara, Tharcisse	3	Multi	16,000	Dec-13	Aug-15
27	SG62876	God for People Relief and Development Organisation	1	Ethiopia	20,000	Dec-13	Nov-14
28	SG64264	Action Ceinture Verte pour l'Environnement	1	Burundi	16,000	Jan-14	Dec-14
29	63410	Oxford University	1	Ethiopia	99,626	Jan-14	Jul-17
30	63406	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association	1	Ethiopia	164,584	Jan-14	Sep-17
31	63341	Addis Ababa University	1	Ethiopia	180,065	Jan-14	Jun-18

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
32	63370	Frankfurt Zoological Society	1	Ethiopia	149,213	Jan-14	Dec-16
33	SG63343	MELCA	1	Ethiopia	8,540	Jan-14	Dec-14
34	SG63237	Bahir Dar University	1	Ethiopia	19,994	Jan-14	Sep-15
35	63400	Fauna & Flora International	3	Multi	157,412	Jan-14	Jun-17
36	SG64267	Straightforward Development Services Ltd.	1	Rwanda	5,000	Jan-14	Jun-14
37	SG64277	Wetlands International Kenya	3	South Sudan	19,173	Jan-14	Mar-15
38	SG64280	Capacity Building and Leadership Institute	3	Tanzania	19,857	Feb-14	Jun-14
39	64760	Albertine Rift Conservation Society	2	Multi	209,999	Jun-14	Aug-17
40	64756	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	DRC	199,582	Jun-14	Dec-16
41	64392	Misuku Beekeepers Association	1	Malawi	59,993	Jun-14	May-16
42	SG65803	Eduardo Mondlane University	1	Mozambique	16,000	Jun-14	Nov-15
43	64411	Association Burundaise Pour la Protection de la Nature	2	Burundi	175,943	Jul-14	Sep-16
44	64710	Horizon Nature	2	DRC	87,700	Jul-14	Dec-16
45	64404	Population Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium	1	Ethiopia	214,789	Jul-14	Jun-17
46	64747	Gullele Botanic Garden	2	Ethiopia	30,029	Jul-14	Dec-16
47	64724	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi	2	Malawi	149,273	Jul-14	Sep-17
48	64667	Action for Environmental Sustainability	2	Malawi	123,099	Jul-14	Mar-17
49	64733	Forest of Hope Association	2	Rwanda	76,996	Jul-14	Sep-17
50	64766	Sustainable Development of Agricultural Resources	2	Yemen	146,007	Jul-14	Jun-16
51	SG66110	Organisation pour la défense de l'environnement au Burundi	3	Burundi	9,769	Aug-14	Oct-14
52	SG65797	East Africa Plant Red List Authority	3	South Sudan	19,500	Aug-14	Apr-19
53	SG66115	Save Tanzania Forests	1	Tanzania	19,485	Aug-14	Jan-16
54	64738	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	2	Rwanda	25,000	Sep-14	Aug-15
55	SG66118	Endangered Wildlife Trust	3	Rwanda	19,159	Sep-14	Oct-15
56	SG67126	Ahmed Yehia Ali	3	Yemen	18,207	Sep-14	Feb-15
57	SG67104	Conservation Lake Tanganyika	2	Zambia	8,864	Oct-14	Aug-15
58	65703	Tropical Biology Association	3	Multi	425,001	Jan-15	Oct-19
59	65701	Fauna & Flora International	3	Multi	249,989	Jan-15	Jul-17
60	SG67646	University of Gondar	1	Ethiopia	18,663	Jan-15	Jun-16
61	65712	Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara	2	Ethiopia	145,024	Feb-15	Jun-17
62	65707	Bahir Dar University	2	Ethiopia	147,381	Feb-15	Jul-17
63	SG68126	Oxford University	2	Ethiopia	9,925	Feb-15	Oct-15
64	65706	Additive Adventure	1	Mozambique	150,000	Feb-15	Jun-16

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
65	65713	African Wildlife Foundation	1	Tanzania	159,432	Feb-15	Jan-17
66	65708	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Tanzania	182,196	Feb-15	Feb-17
67	65711	Lem, the Environment & Development Society of Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	149,399	Mar-15	Jun-17
68	SG67110	Nature Kenya	2	Kenya	10,000	Mar-15	Aug-16
69	SG68341	Governance Links Tanzania	2	Tanzania	10,000	Mar-15	Feb-16
70	SG68344	Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania	2	Tanzania	10,000	Mar-15	Feb-16
71	SG68347	Gulu University	2	Uganda	9,944	Mar-15	Sep-15
72	SG69105	Bees for Development Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	19,997	Apr-15	Sep-16
73	65714	Manda Wilderness Community Trust	1	Mozambique	139,325	Apr-15	Oct-17
74	SG68933	APPEIER	1	Rwanda	20,000	May-15	Apr-16
75	65709	Sokoine University of Agriculture	2	Tanzania	79,033	Jun-15	Mar-17
76	SG68957	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation	1	Ethiopia	17,464	Jul-15	Sep-16
77	65808	The Nature Conservancy	1	Multi	164,000	Jul-15	Jun-17
78	SG68966	Verde Azul Lda	1	Mozambique	10,140	Jul-15	Jun-16
79	65807	Resilience Now	1	Rwanda	148,750	Jul-15	Jul-18
80	SG68954	Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia	1	Zambia	19,982	Jul-15	Dec-15
81	SG68960	Nature Uganda	2	Uganda	10,000	Aug-15	Apr-17
82	SG70727	Nature Uganda	1	Multi	16,000	Sep-15	Feb-16
83	SG69571	Saku Accountability Forum	2	Kenya	9,857	Sep-15	May-16
84	SG70733	Indigenous Heartland Organization	2	Tanzania	8,000	Oct-15	Apr-17
85	SG71673	ZESMAN Consultancy	3	Ethiopia	12,793	Nov-15	Jun-16
86	SG68963	Khaiya Editores & Serviços	2	Mozambique	19,030	Nov-15	Mar-17
87	65993	MICAIA	2	Mozambique	63,943	Jan-16	Nov-17
88	65992	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	64,999	Jan-16	Jun-17
89	65995	Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda	1	Multi	76,297	Feb-16	Jun-17
90	SG71760	ZESMAN Consultancy	3	Ethiopia	20,000	Feb-16	Jun-17
91	SG71701	Peregrine Fund – East Africa Project	2	Kenya	10,000	Feb-16	Jan-17
92	SG71648	University of Gondar	1	Ethiopia	20,000	Mar-16	Feb-17
93	SG71669	Organisation for Social Development - Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	20,000	Mar-16	Feb-17
94	SG71661	Bees for Development Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	20,000	Mar-16	Feb-17
95	SG71658	God for People Relief and Development Organisation	1	Ethiopia	20,000	Mar-16	Feb-17
96	SG71655	University of Gondar	2	Ethiopia	20,000	Mar-16	Feb-17
97	65994	MELCA	2	Ethiopia	90,000	Apr-16	Nov-17

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
98	66205	Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust	3	Kenya	100,000	May-16	Jul-17
99	66139	Nature Kenya	3	Kenya	100,000	May-16	Dec-17
100	66167	Kijabe Environment Volunteers	3	Kenya	100,000	Jun-16	May-18
101	SG72678	LUPA	1	Mozambique	20,000	Jun-16	May-17
102	66188	Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust	3	Uganda	99,995	Jun-16	May-18
103	66263	Enviromatics - Amjad and Majdi Salameh Company	2	Yemen	127,491	Jun-16	May-18
104	SG72646	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	2	Ethiopia	16,178	Jul-16	Nov-17
105	SG72661	Nature Kenya	2	Kenya	20,000	Jul-16	Jun-17
106	SG72655	Wildlife Action Group	2	Malawi	18,724	Jul-16	Feb-18
107	SG72643	National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens	2	Malawi	20,000	Jul-16	Jun-17
108	SG72671	Museu de Historia Natural de Maputo	1	Mozambique	20,000	Jul-16	Oct-18
109	SG72658	Biodiversity Inventory for Conservation	2	Mozambique	19,721	Jul-16	Jul-17
110	66314	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	2	Rwanda	40,000	Jul-16	Sep-17
111	SG72652	Missouri Botanical Garden	2	Tanzania	14,758	Jul-16	Oct-18
112	SG74267	Missouri Botanical Garden	2	Tanzania	15,726	Jul-16	Oct-18
113	SG72665	TSURO Trust	1	Zimbabwe	20,000	Jul-16	Aug-17
114	SG72649	Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	18,547	Jul-16	Aug-17
115	SG72668	Verde Azul Lda	1	Mozambique	15,664	Aug-16	Jun-17
116	66315	Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia	1	Zambia	130,000	Sep-16	Dec-18
117	SG75247	Metu University, Ethiopia	1	Ethiopia	18,901	Oct-16	Aug-17
118	SG75289	East African Wildlife Society	2	Kenya	10,000	Oct-16	Jun-17
119	SG75282	South African National Biodiversity Institute	2	Mozambique	19,927	Oct-16	Jul-17
120	SG74778	Conservation Lake Tanganyika	1	Zambia	16,000	Oct-16	Jun-18
121	100826	Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania	2	Tanzania	10,000	Jan-17	Dec-17
122	100832	Museo delle Scienze di Trento	2	DRC	19,790	Feb-17	Mar-18
123	100839	God for People Relief and Development Organisation	1	Ethiopia	13,612	Feb-17	Jul-17
124	100838	University of Gondar	2	Ethiopia	19,710	Feb-17	Jul-17
125	100837	Bees for Development Ethiopia	2	Ethiopia	19,877	Feb-17	Jun-17
126	100827	Pixels on Screen	1	Multi	20,000	Feb-17	Dec-17
127	100831	Sustainable Rural Growth and Development Initiative	1	Malawi	20,000	Feb-17	Jul-17
128	100833	World Wildlife Fund for Nature	1	DRC	20,000	Mar-17	Jun-18
129	100830	Nature Rwanda	1	Rwanda	9,514	Mar-17	Oct-17
130	102085	Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International	2	Rwanda	14,874	Mar-17	Sep-17

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Country	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
131	100829	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Tanzania	19,888	Mar-17	Mar-18
132	100828	BirdLife Zimbabwe	2	Zimbabwe	20,000	Mar-17	Dec-17
133	102084	Forest of Hope Association	2	Rwanda	20,000	Apr-17	Mar-18
134	104068	Horizon Nature	2	DRC	8,080	Oct-17	Mar-19
135	103593	Wetlands International Kenya	1	Kenya	102,400	Jan-18	Oct-19
136	103577	Kijabe Environment Volunteers	3	Kenya	102,900	Jan-18	Sep-19
137	103546	Nature Kenya	3	Kenya	104,222	Jan-18	Oct-19
138	103543	Forest of Hope Association	1	Rwanda	109,200	Jan-18	Oct-19
139	103639	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	1	Tanzania	100,000	Jan-18	Oct-19
140	103663	Wildlife Conservation Society	1	Uganda	104,999	Jan-18	Oct-19
141	103689	Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust	3	Uganda	108,400	Jan-18	Oct-19
142	108956	Tanzania Botanical Exploration Consultants Limited	1	Tanzania	19,990	Feb-18	Jun-19
143	109041	BirdWatch Zambia	2	Zambia	19,995	Mar-18	Dec-18
144	108997	East African Wildlife Society	2	Kenya	100,000	Jul-18	Oct-19
145	109075	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Rwanda	99,976	Jul-18	Oct-19
146	109072	African Wildlife Foundation	2	Uganda	99,999	Jul-18	Oct-19
147	109068	Mbarara University of Science and Technology	2	Uganda	110,738	Jul-18	Oct-19
148	109128	Cranes Conservation Volunteers (Kenya)	2	Kenya	24,997	Aug-18	Sep-19
149	109127	National Museums of Kenya	2	Kenya	30,483	Aug-18	Sep-19
150	109120	International Crane Foundation, Inc.	1	Rwanda	39,898	Aug-18	Sep-19
151	109126	Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association	2	Rwanda	49,747	Aug-18	Sep-19
152	109123	Nature Tanzania	2	Tanzania	49,473	Aug-18	Sep-19
153	109119	Sokoine University of Agriculture	2	Tanzania	50,000	Aug-18	Sep-19
154	109129	KIWOCEDU	2	Uganda	34,997	Aug-18	Sep-19
155	109121	Conservation Through Public Health	2	Uganda	49,992	Aug-18	Sep-19
156	109130	Resilience Now	1	Rwanda	50,000	Sep-18	Sep-19
157	109125	Fauna & Flora International	3	Multi	49,978	Oct-18	Sep-19
158	109122	Wildlife Conservation Society	2	Tanzania	35,000	Oct-18	Sep-19
159	109124	Tropical Biology Association	3	Multi	10,000	Nov-18	Sep-19
160	109898	Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia	1	Zambia	16,124	Feb-19	Oct-19
161	109940	MICAIA	1	Mozambique	35,000	May-19	Sep-19
162	110110	National Museums of Kenya	2	Kenya	15,000	Jul-19	Oct-19
163	110113	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association	1	Ethiopia	21,559	Aug-19	Nov-19

