



CAPACITÉ



Welcome back to Capacité!

Dear readers, we are so happy to welcome you back to Capacité, the quarterly e-newsletter produced by the Regional Implementation Team for the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) in the Caribbean.

We are grateful for all the feedback received on our [first issue](#), released three months ago in June 2012. Working to continually improve this resource, we will be taking steps to broaden the readability of Capacité: with the release of this issue, we will provide Spanish and French versions of some articles, as submitted in the language of project grantees. Those articles will bear a clickable link to the respective language. For the benefit of new readers, the French and Spanish versions of some of the articles about the CEPF in the Caribbean that were carried in the first issue of the newsletter will also be provided. Look out for the links to these articles in the pages of this issue. We hope that you enjoy the additions.

In this issue, there are updates on the exciting work being done by CEPF grantees. Learn about successful surveillance work with iguana hatchlings in Haiti, the initiation of a Caribbean Birding Trail project, and a floristic expedition in Jamaica among other great projects. We also give you an update on the recently trained team of mentors who are providing support to civil society organizations engaged in biodiversity conservation projects in the region, through an interview with one of these special people. There is much to read, so do dig in and enjoy this issue of Capacité!



The **Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund** (CEPF) is a joint programme of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank.

The programme was launched in August 2000 and since then, has supported civil society to conserve critical biodiversity in 20 hotspots, committing over US\$ 131 million in grants. CEPF is investing US\$ 6.9 million in the Caribbean islands during a five-year period (October 2010 – October 2015).

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Surveillance success for Haiti 's Ricord 's Iguana hatchlings
- *Dr. Masani Accimé, DVM, International Iguana Foundation*

A newly hatched Ricord's iguana safely captured from its nest is being prepared for processing prior to release in Haiti.

(Photo credit: International Iguana Foundation)



In the dry forests of southeast Haiti, researchers have finally gotten a rare opportunity to help Ricord's Iguanas (*Cyclura ricordi*). The species is ranked Critically Endangered on the island of Hispaniola by the IUCN. In Haiti, the situation is much more dire as the species was not known to exist there until it was discovered by Ernst Rupp in 2007. Since then, much work has been done to help the species, including implementation of a habitat surveillance program for the fragile habitat by a team of local Haitians, and close monitoring of the species' nesting activity in the country's only known nesting site.

In August 2012, Dr. Masani Accimé, field assistant Jose Luis Castillo, and habitat monitoring team members Evanita Sanon, Johnny Jeudy, and Junior Toussaint, live-captured 15 Ricord's hatchlings in Anse-a-Pitres.

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These iguanas were processed: they were weighed and measured, a genetic sample was collected and the animals were microchipped. These little hatchlings were then released in the safest areas near the nesting site, which include lime-rock hills with plenty of crevices and hiding places.



Attempts to capture hatchlings failed last year, as the sandy habitat makes it difficult to identify exact nest locations and emergence holes. Ricord's Iguanas reproduce only once annually, and these large reptiles can lay up to 24 eggs in a nest each year, depending on many factors, including age and availability of food.

The forests of Haiti are among the most threatened in the world, with only 2% of forest left in the entire country and forests are continually being cut down for charcoal production and sustenance agriculture.

Conservation priorities in Haiti are at a critical point, and the biggest effort being spear-headed by the International Iguana Foundation and Dominican organization, Grupo Jaragua, is to help the local government of this small Haitian town to declare Ricord's Iguanas and their habitat protected, which may be a more effective way to prevent poaching.

This work would not have been possible without the generous support of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund.

Photograph above:
Cyclura ricordi is a very rare species, and is on the brink of extinction in Haiti. A microchipped hatchling is being released near its nest in Anse-a-Pitres, Haiti.

Photograph at right:
Evanita Sanon, a member of the habitat monitoring team in Anse-a-Pitres and Jose Luis Castillo (Grupo Jaragua) measure a Cyclura ricordi hatchling in Haiti.

(Photo credits: International Iguana Foundation)





Caribbean Birding Trail project officially launched this summer - Holly Robertson, M.S., Project Manager, Caribbean Birding Trail

After a long time in the making, the Caribbean Birding Trail (CBT) project has finally launched with help from CEPF funding. The work got underway with the project team visiting a total of five Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica to assess resources at these pilot sites and meet with in-country partners, including NGOs, government ministries, tourism interests and local communities.

The CBT is being implemented by the Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds (SCSCB) to generate interest in birds and bird watching, engage visitors and residents in conservation of birds and their habitats, and build capacity for sustainable economic growth in Caribbean communities.

Ted Eubanks, the nature tourism expert on the team, created the world's first birding trail in the early 1990's in Texas and since then their popularity has grown. Birding trails are a marketing tool, used to highlight certain sites within a region that are good for birdwatching. More complexly, they provide an interpretive space for promoting public understanding, enjoyment, and conservation of birds. The CBT would be the most ambitious in history, stretching over 2,000 km from the Bahamas to Trinidad and Tobago.



Broad-billed tody photographed in the Sierra de Bahoruco National Park, Dominican Republic.

(Photo credit: Ted Eubanks)



The team disembarks a fishing boat at Half Moon Cay, Portland Bight Protected Area, Jamaica.

(Photo credit: Ted Eubanks)

The first step in creating a birding trail is to assess resources at each site: taking note of and photographing scenery, birds and other biodiversity; seeing cultural sites; and engaging in conversations with local stakeholders and decision-makers. All of the information gathered is then used to prepare a plan for each site that includes recommendations for capacity-building, marketing and interpretive themes. Endemic birds will form the basis of the interpretive strategy - serving as a portal to the people, culture and biodiversity of each island.

This fall, the team goes to Grenada. Learn more about the CBT at www.caribbeanbirdingtrail.org, where pictures and trip reports are being posted.

CEPF grantees shine at IUCN World Congress 2012

Several CEPF grantees showcased their work at what was dubbed as “the Olympics of conservation” by the Director General of the world’s largest conservation organisation, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The IUCN World Congress was held in Jeju, Korea September 6th – 15th 2012 and gave opportunities to conservation leaders from all over the world to share experiences and build their capacity at a combination of workshops, Knowledge Cafes, the Conservation Campus, and poster events.

CEPF grantees and sub-grantees participating as IUCN members were:

- Bahamas National Trust
- CANARI
- Consortio Ambiental Dominicano (CAD) from the Dominican Republic
- Grupo Jaragua from the Dominican Republic
- Saint Lucia National Trust

They presented at a variety of sessions at the Congress to share the Caribbean experience and achievements. For example, CANARI presented at a workshop on green economy and at a Conservation Campus on community-based climate change adaptation. Grupo Jaragua presented at a workshop on participatory approaches to protected area management.

IUCN Caribbean members also worked very closely together to propose a motion that calls for IUCN to strengthen its role in the Caribbean, which was passed by the Members Assembly in Jeju.

IUCN members are working closely together via the IUCN Caribbean Regional Committee, established in 2010 to facilitate cooperation and collaboration among IUCN government and non-government members in the Caribbean and with the IUCN Secretariat and Commissions.

The IUCN Caribbean Programme and Regional Committee work across all of the islands of the Caribbean and there is great potential for the CEPF programme to collaborate with IUCN for enhanced biodiversity conservation in the Caribbean.



IUCN Caribbean members participating in the Members Assembly

(Photo credit: CANARI)

Grupo Jaragua stimulates biodiversity conservation through an agroforestry project - *Ernst Rupp*

Grupo Jaragua is a non-governmental, non-profit organization of the Dominican Republic that works for the sustainable management of biodiversity in the island of Hispaniola, with a focus on the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo (BRJBE).

Grupo Jaragua was created in 1987 to increase civil society support for the implementation and co-management with local communities of Jaragua National Park. In 2002, Jaragua National Park became part of the newly created BRJBE. This compelled Grupo Jaragua to increase its work in additional areas in terms of geography and also by including new lines of work, especially environmental policy and advocacy, at the national and international level.



Canelilla in its natural state. This endemic tree is threatened by unsustainable harvesting of its leaves. (Photo credit: Yolanda M. León)

In 1989, Grupo Jaragua became the first NGO to sign an agreement with the Dominican government to co-manage a protected area and has continued to work closely with the environmental authorities on many biodiversity conservation topics ever since.

Grupo Jaragua is currently undertaking a project with support from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) entitled “*Agroforestry Model for Biodiversity in Neighbouring Communities of the Jaragua and Bahoruco National Parks, Dominican Republic*” with the objective of furthering the implementation of a locally adapted, biodiversity-friendly agroforestry model developed after years of experience in the Reserve.

This agroforestry model includes many native and regionally endemic species of high commercial and biodiversity value, such as timber trees like West Indian mahogany, Haitian catalpa and Ekman’s trumpet flower tree; aromatics, such as wild oregano, torchwood or the fragrant Jaragua’s canelilla (a regional endemic with country-wide demand); and popular food crops, such as cassava, pumpkin, and corn.

The model is being established on land plots from willing local landowners as well as land acquisitions done by Grupo Jaragua to connect critical biodiversity areas. Some of the plots also include apiculture training and hive box installation, which provide locals with much higher honey yields and are more sustainable than the traditional barrel techniques formerly used.



Agroforestry plots, such as this one established by Grupo Jaragua, help to counteract the natural destruction of tree species.

The project also assists the livelihood activity of beekeepers at the site.

(Photo credit: Ernst Rupp)

[See article in Capacite Issue 2 Spanish supplement here](#)

Field report on a floristic expedition to Jamaica

- Amanda K. Neill, Botanical Research Institute of Texas (BRIT)

Progress report: Floristic Survey of the Hellshire Hills, Manatee Bay, and Goat Islands, Jamaica: A Contribution to Improved Protection and Management of the Jamaican Iguana - A 2012 CEPF small grant to the Caribbean Wildlife Alliance



**BOTANICAL RESEARCH
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Jamaica is well known for its high rate of plant endemism (species only found in one place), the fifth-highest rate of any of the world's islands. The Hellshire Hills, on the southern coast of Jamaica just west of Kingston, circumscribe the largest undisturbed dry coastal forest left in the Caribbean. Not only are many of Hellshire's plants rare and endemic, but some are also the primary diet for the critically endangered Jamaican Iguana. While it still teeters on the brink of survival, the specialists who form the Jamaican Iguana Recovery Group (JIRG) work to try to increase its population numbers and better understand its ecology, including what plants it prefers to eat.

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The Jamaican Iguana
(Photo credit: Tiana Rehman)

We undertook our first field expedition to the Hellshire Hills in April 2012 to begin fully documenting the flora of this most arid and rugged part of Jamaica. The field team included myself, BRIT Herbarium collections manager Tiana Rehman, University of the West Indies botanist and herbarium curator Patrick Lewis, and Dr. Byron Wilson and the JIRG team. We were also assisted in fieldwork by Brandon Hay and field officers from the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM), and Damion Whyte of the Urban Development Corporation.

We camped on Manatee Bay, a central site on the coast accessible only by boat. We covered as much ground as we could, hiking daily into the Hellshire Hills, collecting specimens and photographs of each plant species we encountered. We also collected plants on the nearby Goat Islands, a historical habitat of the iguana that may become their future refuge.

As one goal of the flora is to develop an image gallery of seeds of fleshy fruits likely to be consumed by the iguana, we also collected and photographed fruits and seeds.

Our collections will provide comparative material for those who work to conserve and protect the Jamaican Iguana, and will contribute to conservation management planning in the region. It is a great privilege to do fieldwork in such a fragile and unique area. Please see BRIT's e-newsletter *Iridos* for a recent article presenting the results of our first expedition's work: <http://www.brit.org/sites/default/files/public/digital%20iridos/iridos23-2/>.

We would like to thank the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) for their grant supporting our botanical exploration, and the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) for managing this grant. We would also like to thank our collaborators, the Fort Worth Zoo and the Caribbean Wildlife Alliance, and their director, Michael Fouraker.



Field sampling of Broughtonia sanguinea, an orchid endemic to Jamaica. (Photo credit: Tiana Rehman)

(additional acknowledgements on page 9)

We appreciate the field assistance and logistical support from our colleagues at the University of the West Indies-Mona (UWI), specifically Patrick Lewis, the herbarium curator, Dr. Byron Wilson, head of the Jamaican Iguana Recovery Group (JIRG), and the rest of the JIRG field team. For their assistance in the field, we thank Damion Whyte of the Urban Development Corporation, D. Brandon Hay of the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM), and C-CAM conservation officers Boyd Barrett and DuJon McKnight. We also thank the National Environment and Planning Agency of Jamaica, the Jamaican Department of Forestry, and the Urban Development Corporation for providing permits and permissions for our fieldwork.

Stakeholder workshop promotes participatory planning process – PRONATURA

PRONATURA, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and with financial support from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, is implementing the project “Management Planning and Threats Reduction from Agricultural Encroachment for La Humeadora and Valle Nuevo National Parks in the Dominican Republic”.

On August 23, 2012 a diagnosis workshop was held with key stakeholders to present the results of a biophysical and socio-economic diagnosis of the protected area and its surroundings, identifying threats, institutional weaknesses and conflicts, in order to build participatory action lines that promote biodiversity conservation, adaptation and/or hazard mitigation.

The workshop was attended by 60 people, including representatives of: Ministry of Environment Central and Provincial level, Municipal and District governments, Coffee Growers Association, Women's Associations, Neighborhood Associations, Development Committees, and the *Federación de Campesinos Hacia el Progreso, Inc.* (Federation of peasants toward progress, incorporated). The entire territory of the park connects three (3) provinces, five (5) municipalities, one (1) municipal district and four (4) watersheds: Nigua, Haina, Nizao and Yuna. In this workshop, stakeholders from the communities around Blanco, Juan Adrian, Rancho Arriba, Villa Altigracia and El Cacao were represented.

At the conclusion of this workshop, the following results were achieved:

- Validation of the information from socioeconomic and biophysical diagnosis documents of the Humeadora Mountain National Park by key actors in each territorial area;
- Elaboration of the courses of action proposed for problems, threats and / or pressures, which were previously identified;
- Signing of a partnership agreement between stakeholders for participatory development of the Park Management Plan.



Participants in the workshop, listening to facilitator, Mr. Roberto Sánchez

(Photo credit: PRONATURA)

[See article in Capacite Issue 2](#)
[Spanish supplement here](#)



Biodiversity research and restoration activities on Cabritos Island

- Yolanda León, PhD, Profesora Investigadora, INTEC

[See article in Capacite Issue 2 Spanish supplement here](#)

The Technological Institute of Santo Domingo (INTEC in Spanish) was established in 1971 in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, as an innovative university formed by professionals committed to transforming Dominican society and improving the quality of life in the country. It offers various undergraduate and graduate degrees as well as continued education courses, and carries out research on the natural and social sciences through a range of laboratories and research centers on its campus.

One of the research projects currently implemented by INTEC with funding from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund is entitled “Restoration of biodiversity in lake Enriquillo.” This project is placed within the context of eradication of introduced invasive species (IIS) already started in Cabritos island by the Ministry of the Environment, as part of a Caribbean-wide project to combat this serious threat.

Cabritos island, located in Enriquillo Lake National Park, has been gravely affected by the presence of two IIS in particular: feral donkeys and cats. Both species seriously threaten local biodiversity: Feral donkeys have destroyed the native vegetation through their grazing and dispersal of seeds of IIS plants; feral cats are effective predators of the native and endemic birds and reptiles, such as the two endemic iguana species present in this island.

The eradication of these species offers a unique opportunity to study and educate about the damage that IISs cause on natural ecosystems.

To this end, this project has established permanent plots to monitor the vegetation and transects to monitor the abundance of iguanas in three sites within Cabritos. These, along with the establishment of a baseline of current conditions, will allow us to measure and demonstrate the future changes in Cabritos’ ecosystems resulting from IIS removal.

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Jackeline Salazar, Amelia Mateo and Gerson Félix collecting data for one of the vegetation monitoring plots.

(Photo credit: Yolanda León)



View of a Ricord's iguana in Cabritos, a critically endangered species according to IUCN's Red List.

(Photo credit: Amelia Mateo)

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A [video documentary](#) on the work done in the restoration of Cabritos Island has been produced.



Landscape of western Cabritos, with part of Enriquillo Lake and Sierra de Neiba in the background.

(Photo credit: Yolanda León)



Part of the iguana study team (Left to right: Amelia Mateo, Gerson Feliz, Rosanna Carreras, Adenaurys Montero and Enmanuel Medina).

(Photo credit: Amelia Mateo)

Supporting a reforestation program in Haiti

- Nolwenn Briand (with translation from French to English provided by Loïza Rauzduel)

This article previously appeared in French on CEPF's website; click [here](#) for the original article

Among the territories that make up the Caribbean Islands Hotspot is the Republic of Haiti, once called the "Pearl of the Antilles." Today, it is a country where the combination of extreme poverty and the alarming degradation of ecosystems is the most blatant. Deforestation, followed by soil degradation, exacerbated by a lack of investment in agriculture (infrastructure and technical expertise), has over the course of 50 years drastically reduced agricultural productivity, while nearly ten million people depend on the land for food. Those ecosystems that are still untouched in the island nevertheless harbour remarkable biodiversity, among the richest in the Caribbean.

Subjected to very high threat, several Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Haiti are priority sites for CEPF. Haiti is a Francophone nation, with strong ties with Canada and France, which result in the latter implementing many decentralized cooperation projects - partnerships between French local government authorities and Haitian communities. From 2012, CEPF will co-finance the organisation Agronomists and Veterinarians Without Borders (AVSF - Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières), which, since 2010 has a partnership with the General Council of Hauts-de-Seine in France, in the context of decentralized cooperation.

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AVSF has been working for over 30 years with farming families in developing countries. In Haiti since 2001, AVSF has relied on farmer organizations and cooperatives of farmers and fishermen to implement development programs where the preservation and sustainable management of natural resources play an essential role. This experience and knowledge of local stakeholders have earned the attention of the General Council of Hauts-de-Seine, a department of the Paris suburbs, which wanted to support development activities. The Department has provided financial support to several projects implemented by AVSF in the field, including support for organic fair trade of certified mangoes in the south of the island and quality fermented cocoa for export in the north.

The General Council of Hauts-de-Seine is also funding a reforestation program in the Fonds-Melon Watershed in the southeast of the country. Initiated in 2007, this intervention intended to address the causes of the difficulties faced by AVSF in the downstream part of the watershed area, the partial destruction of river basins during bad weather. Due to deforestation and land degradation upstream, regular floods threatened the hydro-agricultural infrastructure built downstream during each episode of torrential rains common in the Caribbean. Wishing to develop an integrated approach, AVSF has launched a program to rehabilitate this watershed, especially through reforestation activities and development of gullies upstream. By limiting erosion and reducing the impact of floods, AVSF and its local partners intend to help farmers secure their agricultural production, thus improving crops and the income of residents both upstream and downstream in the watershed.

Fonds-Melon, located in the southeast of Haiti and dominated by the Parc National de la Visite, is to be included in the Massif de la Selle, one of the two most important KBAs identified by the Ecosystem Profile for the Caribbean islands (the second being the Massif de la Hotte). The KBA hosts more than a dozen endemic species of amphibians, and is part of an ecological corridor in which nearly 50 endangered species are found. This is why the CEPF has agreed to engage with the program of AVSF for restoration of the watershed. Activities funded by CEPF will specifically enable the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation to actions undertaken by AVSF in Fonds-Melon over the past 5 years. For the implementation of this project, AVSF has been working since the beginning with the Regional Coordination of Southeast Organizations (CROSE). As Aurélie Rakotofiringa, Technical Assistant for the management of natural resources for AVSF explained: "This social movement that brings together many of the civil society groups has been a partner of AVSF for years. This collaboration allows us to work closely with the people." With this collaborative experience, biodiversity mainstreaming is another step towards a stronger partnership.

"There is a real understanding of the process of reforestation on site", says Aurélie; "this will allow for the effective implementation of this component of the program." To ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity restoration, biodiversity specialists will work with project managers and local communities to identify priority target areas for reforestation - which will be done with endemic species. Local organisations will be given the tools required to carry out a simple management plan for biodiversity conservation, implemented by the population living in the watershed. Among other key components of the project, results of studies will be shared with local and national stakeholders in the areas of rural development and the environment, and exchange visits will also be organised. Buying from local stakeholders will be crucial to the success of the project, which could pave the way for a better consideration of biodiversity in the densely populated rural areas of the Haitian mountains. ([French version, Capacite Issue 2 supplement](#))

Chatting with Fitz—the views of a mentor

Mr. Fitzgerald Providence is a Senior Forestry Officer with the Forestry Division, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. At the Division, he has interfaced with several stakeholders in the management of forests, at the national, regional and international levels. His vast experience in managing this particular resource through effective work with various stakeholders made him a natural choice as a mentor. CANARI conducted a brief online interview with Fitz - as he is more commonly known - to find out what his experience of the mentorship training was like, and to determine in what way it adds value to his work both within his organisation and with other stakeholders in management of forests in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

CANARI: *Fitz, what were your immediate thoughts on learning about the mentor initiative?*

Fitz: My immediate thoughts were that this initiative would help me and by extension the Forestry Department in its forest livelihoods initiative. I would benefit as an individual in new approaches to mentorship and the Department in greater capacity.

CANARI: *What stood out for you in the training you received?*

Fitz: What stood out was the different methods of communication and getting the message to and from those you mentor.

CANARI: *Would you say that you have learned anything new in terms of techniques to facilitate participatory approaches in natural resource conservation?*

Fitz: Yes, I learnt new techniques e.g. community mapping and interesting ways to determine the strengths and weaknesses of organisations.

CANARI: *Have you had an opportunity / been able to apply the techniques you have been exposed to in this training?*

Fitz: Yes I have been able to apply techniques in working with local groups involved in a project titled "Environment Watershed Protection to Facilitate Forest based Livelihoods".

CANARI: *How has the training changed the way you interactive with stakeholders and organisations that are trying to build capacity in their work in conservation, if at all?*

Fitz: The training has made me a more open listener.

CANARI: *Are there any aspects of the training that are most useful in your line of work and/or your interface with organisations that are involved in forest management/conservation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines?*

Fitz: Yes; the techniques of interacting with the groups, especially conflict management.

CANARI: *Do you see this training being developed further in your island?*

Fitz: Yes I see this training being developed further in a process of interacting with the groups and them in turn using the methodologies internally.

Thank you Fitz, for sharing your personal feedback on the mentorship programme. We wish you several more positive experiences with organisations engaged in conservation activities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.



*Fitzgerald Providence (middle) at the Mentors Training Workshop in Grenada, July 2012.
(Photo credit: CANARI)*

Positive outlook from Diamond Village Community Heritage Organisation, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

The Board of Directors of the Diamond Village Community Heritage Organisation recently put on record their appreciation for the contribution of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) to their success in the development and generation of sustainable livelihoods in their community, while protecting and preserving the community's heritage and culture.

CEPF is supporting this St. Vincent based organisation with a small grant titled, "Ecotourism and Biodiversity Protection Project for the Kamacroubou Mountain and Diamond Village Community".

In the message delivered in the group's 2012 Annual Report, the Board acknowledged the funding support received from the CEPF and other donors to enable them to undertake small projects and training programmes which build the capacity of its members to secure and maintain sustainable livelihoods and contribute to the support of the community as a whole.

The Board stated in the conclusion of its message that "Strengthening our organisation can allow us to better serve our community, region, and nation." CANARI and the CEPF look forward to continuous strengthening and good work of this grantee in coming years.

Recent grant approvals: July 2012 - September 2012

To date, CEPF has approved 28 grants in the Caribbean region totalling over USD 2.3 million. Since the first issue of Capacité in June 2012, three more grants have been approved:

Applicant	Country	Grant (US\$)	Title/ Description
Strategic Direction 1: Improve protection and management of 45 priority Key Biodiversity Areas			
The Zoological Society of Philadelphia	Dominican Republic and Haiti	152,379	Building Local Management Capacity and Conservation Plans to Save Endangered Frogs in Four High Priority Key Biodiversity Areas in Hispaniola
Strategic Direction 2: Integrate biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning and implementation in six conservation corridors			
Diamond Village Community Heritage Organisation	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	20,000	Ecotourism and Biodiversity Protection Project for the Kamacroubou Mountain and Diamond Village Community
Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds	Grenada	20,000	Building Capacity for Sustainable Tourism and Livelihoods for the Long-term Conservation and Management of Key Biodiversity Areas in Grenada

To see full listing including project summaries of all 28 projects in the region, you can view the link on the CEPF Caribbean webpage here: <http://canari.org/documents/ContractedCEPFgrantsasof30.09.12.pdf>

Update on Calls for Proposals

To date, CANARI has issued **5 calls for proposals** for CEPF in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot.

The last call for proposals **closed on 13th August 2012** where a total number of 59 letters of inquiry were received. Thank you to everyone who submitted an LOI in this last call. CANARI and the CEPF Secretariat are in the final stages of the review process and so applicants can expect to receive a response on their LOI shortly.

The **date of the next call for proposals** is currently being determined and will be announced on CANARI's website at www.canari.org and CEPF's website at www.cepf.net soon.

We want to hear from you!

All grantees are invited to contribute updates on their projects in subsequent issues of Capacité. Share copies with others in your network and please send us your comments on Capacité to the address below!

About CANARI

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) is a non-profit organisation registered in Saint Lucia, St. Croix and Trinidad and Tobago, with its main office in Port of Spain, Trinidad. It has 501(c) (3) status in the United States and charitable status in Trinidad and Tobago.

Our mission is promoting and facilitating equitable participation and effective collaboration in the management of natural resources critical to development in the Caribbean islands, so that people will have a better quality of life and natural resources will be conserved, through action learning and research, capacity building and fostering partnerships.

CANARI's geographic focus is the islands of the Caribbean but its research findings are often relevant and disseminated to the wider region. Our programmes focus on research, sharing and dissemination of lessons learned, capacity building and fostering regional partnerships.



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