



CRITICAL | **ECOSYSTEM**
PARTNERSHIP FUND

Desk Review

**Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
Caribbean islands Biodiversity Hotspot investment
(2010 - 2015)**

Mid-term Evaluation

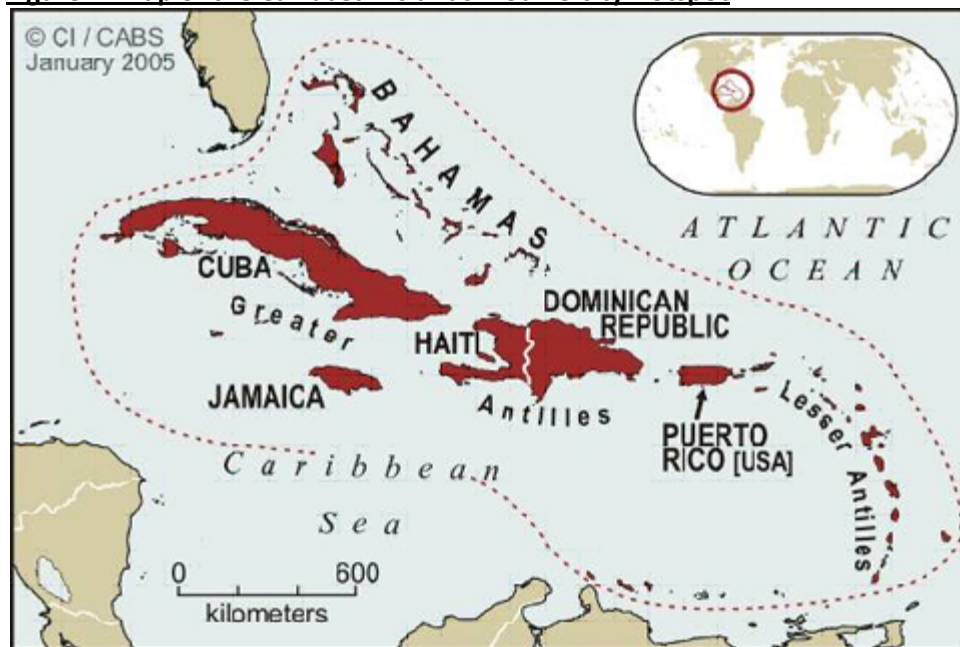
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), June 2013

1. Introduction

a. Background

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) [Caribbean islands programme](#) is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank. The goal of the CEPF is to support the work of civil society in developing and implementing conservation strategies, as well as in raising public awareness on the implications of loss of biodiversity. The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), in its capacity as the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) for the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) for the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot, is managing a US\$6.9 million grant fund to support civil society's contribution to biodiversity conservation in eleven Caribbean islands for 2010-2015. Countries eligible for CEPF support in the region are: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, The Bahamas, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Figure 1: Map of the Caribbean islands Biodiversity Hotspot



A mid-term evaluation of the CEPF Caribbean islands investment programme is required. This evaluation is conducted by CANARI in collaboration with the CEPF Secretariat during the period May – September 2013. As part of this mid-term evaluation process, a desk review was conducted by the RIT of key reports under the CEPF Caribbean islands programme.

b. Methodology

A [framework](#) was developed for the mid-term evaluation and guided the analysis of reports to assess relevance, results, efficiency and effectiveness of the process, and sustainability.

Documents and reports reviewed for this desk study include:

- [The Caribbean islands Biodiversity Hotspot Ecosystem Profile](#)
- 20 small grant project proposals
- Small grantee interim progress reports
- Small grantee Final Project Completion Reports
- 35 large grant project proposals
- Large grantee performance reports (submitted on a 6-monthly basis)
- Large grantee Final Project Completion Reports
- [Annual Portfolio Overview Report October 2010 - December 2011](#)
- Annual Report on the Logframe October 2010 - December 2011
- Annual Report on the Logframe January 2012 - December 2012
- CEPF-RIT Supervision Mission Report - June 2011
- CEPF-RIT Supervision Mission Report - October 2011
- CEPF-RIT Supervision Mission Report - April 2012
- CEPF-RIT Supervision Mission Report - November 2012 (Draft report)
- Project Site Visit Reports (prepared by the RIT as part of monitoring the portfolio)

c. Limitations of the desk review

A key source of information for the desk review was the large grantee 6-monthly performance reports. These reports are due on the following dates:

30 January: to report on progress during the 6-monthly period of July-December

31 July: to report on progress during the 6-monthly period of January - June

At the time of writing, the RIT could not benefit from the results that would be reported for the period January- June 2013 from large grantees, as these reports would not be available until 30 July, 2013. However, the RIT was able to include some updated results that were sourced from its ongoing monitoring efforts which include project site visits and general communication with grantees.

For project level results, the RIT relied mostly on the information provided by grantees in their progress and performance reports and so there may be some cases where results are not absolute depending on the accuracy and level of information made available. Some grantees have commented that the CEPF reporting templates do not allow for a level of reporting that captures the whole story.

2. Relevance

Findings from reports were analysed to assess relevance, i.e. the extent to which the CEPF Caribbean Programme that was conceived and the activities that were planned were consistent with the needs, expectations and capacities of the various stakeholders and responded adequately to identified needs, goals and objectives in the region.

Supporting institutional strengthening and networking of local civil society

Civil society capacity building and strengthening was identified as a core need in the Caribbean towards local organisations being able to effectively and sustainably manage biodiversity. To address this need, CEPF dedicated \$900,000 under Strategic Direction 3, specifically to build local and regional capacity and foster stakeholder networking. Even though CEPF has dedicated significant funding to support key civil society organisations in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti and Jamaica in core capacity areas, as well as support for regional networking on several key biodiversity related areas,

reports reviewed repeatedly highlight that there is still a need to boost efforts. Key needs identified were in terms of building capacity in core organisational areas, technical competencies for biodiversity conservation, communication and advocacy, and facilitating networking at national, bi-national (in the case of Haiti and the Dominican Republic) and regional levels.

Supporting biodiversity conservation action

There is very limited funding currently being directed to the Caribbean and at the national level within countries to support biodiversity conservation, especially funding that is committed to civil society. In this sense, CEPF remains very relevant for local and regional civil society organisations working on biodiversity conservation in the Caribbean as a means of financial support for priority actions in key biodiversity areas and conservation corridors.

3. Results

Findings from reports were analysed to assess results, i.e. what are the measurable (quantitative and qualitative) outputs and outcomes.

a. Portfolio Status

As of 30 June, 2013, a total of 55 grants have been contracted with a total value of US\$5,242,333, equivalent to 76 percent of the total allocation for the Caribbean islands Biodiversity Hotspot (US\$6.9 million). A full listing of projects is given in **Appendix 2**. Of this sum, US\$4,497,157 (89 percent) has been committed to local and regional civil society organisations¹ with the remainder committed to international organisations² (this includes funds committed to local organisations through sub-grants).

Table 1: Status of CEPF Caribbean islands grant portfolio, as at 30 June, 2013.

Strategic Direction	Allocation (USD)	Number of grants	Committed Funds	Balance
SD1: Improve protection and management of 45 priority Key Biodiversity Areas	\$3,050,000	25	\$2,673,169	\$333,374
SD2: Integrate biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning and implementation in six conservation corridors	\$1,900,000	15	\$1,076,953	\$823,047
SD3: Support Caribbean civil society to achieve biodiversity conservation by building local and regional institutional capacity and by fostering stakeholder collaboration	\$900,000	12	\$581,013	\$362,444
SD4: Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF	\$650,000	1	\$729,217	-\$79,217

¹ registered in a Caribbean country and with their primary focus and scope of work within a Caribbean country or the Caribbean region

² organisations registered outside of the Caribbean and with a scope of work extending beyond the Caribbean

investment through a regional implementation team				
SD5: Provide emergency support to Haitian civil society to mitigate the impacts of the 2010 earthquake	\$400,000	2	\$181,981	\$218,019
TOTAL	\$6,900,000	55	\$5,242,333	\$1,657,666

Comparison of the Allocation of CEPF Caribbean portfolio funding to Actual Committed Funds to date, per Strategic Direction

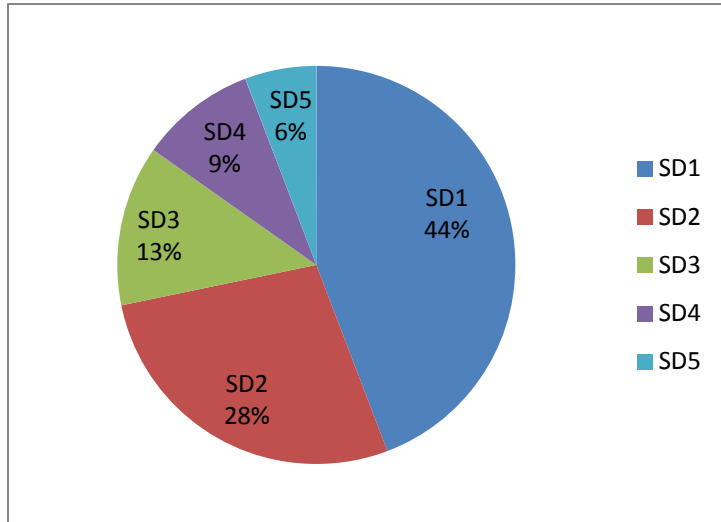


Figure 2: Planned allocation of funds per Strategic Direction for October 2010-September 2015

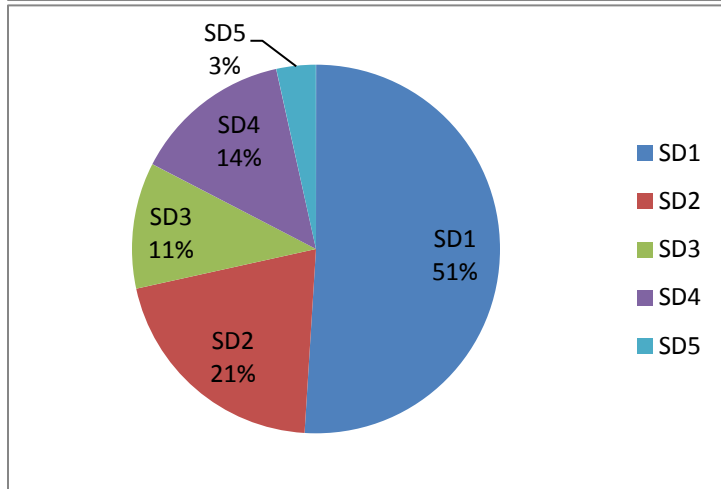


Figure 3: Actual committed funds per Strategic Direction during October 2010 - June 2013

From Figure 2 and Figure 3, it is clear that there is greatest demand for projects that fall under CEPF Strategic Direction 1. There has also been great demand for funding under Strategic Direction 3 which focuses on capacity building of key organisations working within the priority key biodiversity areas (KBAs) in the region, as well as networking. There is still room for the portfolio to contribute to meeting the targets set out under Strategic Direction 2 which focuses on integrating biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning. The RIT has found that the funds originally allocated under Strategic Direction 4 fall short of what is needed to effectively manage and coordinate the portfolio in the region. This is partly due to the cost of travel within the region (including in-country travel costs for project site visits) as well as funds to support staff working on the RIT. In addition, the RIT was contracted to conduct the mid-term evaluation which was not originally planned, hence the increase in funding under SD4. Less than half of the funds allocated under SD5 have been committed to date.

Breakdown of CEPF investments per country

Figure 4 demonstrates the funding commitment per country from projects that have been granted as at 30 June, 2013. It is clear that Haiti has received the majority of funding to date and this is not particularly surprising, given the need and additional funds that were allocated specifically for Haiti under Strategic Direction 5. The countries that were originally identified during the CEPF ecosystem profiling process as being the highest priority for CEPF investments (Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica) have indeed received the bulk of CEPF funding to date. 22 percent of the funds have been committed to projects that carry a regional focus either in their entirety or in part. Barbados, Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis have not benefitted from CEPF funding to date and this is partly due to the fact that no priority KBAs or conservation corridors were identified in Dominica or St. Kitts and Nevis.

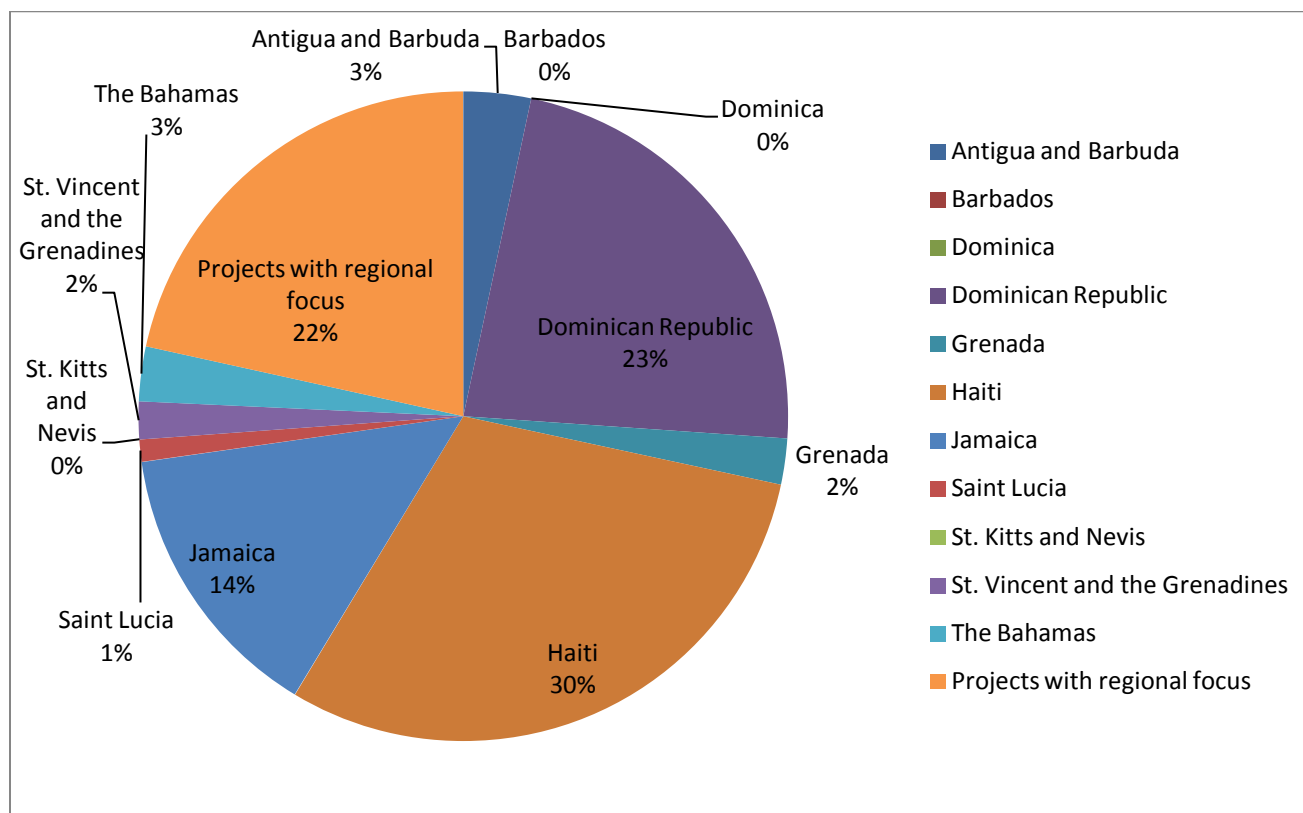


Figure 4: CEPF funds committed per country, as at 30 June, 2013

b. Results under the Logframe

Appendix 1 provides a breakdown of the results that have been achieved under the CEPF Caribbean islands programme from October 2010 - June 2013 as it pertains to the targets and indicators set in the [Caribbean islands Hotspot Ecosystem Profile: Logical Framework for CEPF Investments](#).

It should be noted that the results documented in Appendix 1 rely on data provided in grantee progress reports on work implemented up to December 2012 and activities that the RIT knows are underway during the January - June 2013 period. The RIT prepares an Annual Report on the Logframe and so the next comprehensive update will be provided in early 2014, based on progress made during January -

December 2013. As such, Appendix 1 is meant to serve as a snapshot of progress as opposed to validated final results for each project.

In summary, significant progress has been made on achieving results:

Objective: Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities.

- 52 civil society organisations are directly engaged and benefiting from CEPF support.
- Development plans, projects and policies are being developed for enhancing watershed management, sustainable/eco-tourism, and sustainable agriculture.
- 50% of under-protected key biodiversity areas (14 priority KBAs in the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti and Jamaica) to be brought under new protection status.
- Management in the production landscape in 3 conservation corridors is being improved through forest carbon, reforestation, integrated management plans, agroforestry and sustainable tourism.
- Current activities are complementing MacArthur Foundation projects and grants are complementing investments by 12 other donors.

Outcome 1. Improve protection and management of 45 priority Key Biodiversity Areas.

- 691,506 hectares are undergoing improved protection and management across 19 KBAs.
- 27,649 hectares are being brought under new or upgraded protection across 7 sites in 4 countries.
- 6 sustainable funding schemes are being implemented across 3 countries.
- 4 co-management arrangements are being established or supported in 3 countries.
- Effective stewardship by local communities for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is being supported in 80% of CEPF grants.

Outcome 2. Integrate biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning and implementation in six conservation corridors.

- 8 grants in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines integrating climate change, forest carbon and water resource management into policies, projects and plans.
- 132,871 hectares across 9 production landscapes in the Dominican Republic and Haiti are undergoing improved management for biodiversity conservation via reforestation, sustainable tourism and livelihood development and sustainable agriculture.
- Policy initiatives are underway to improve the EIA process in Jamaica and for the development of private protected areas in the Dominican Republic.
- 7 grants in the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti and Jamaica are contributing to public-private partnerships that mainstream biodiversity in the tourism sector.
- 2 projects in the Dominican Republic and 2 in Haiti located outside protected areas are integrating biodiversity conservation in management practices.

Outcome 3. Caribbean civil society supported to achieve biodiversity conservation by building local and regional institutional capacity and by fostering stakeholder collaboration.

- Over 30 civil society organisations are benefitting from institutional capacity building in strategic planning, financial management, development of sustainable financing strategies and feasibility

action plans, improvement of governance structures, development/improvement of websites, training and mentoring in proposal development and scientific writing, and effective communication, networking and outreach.

- 15 grants are supporting local initiatives focusing on networking for biodiversity conservation in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
- 8 regional networking initiatives are being supported on amphibian conservation, invasive alien species management, communications and networking for biodiversity conservation.

Outcome 4. A Regional Implementation Team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot.

- The RIT is fulfilling performance targets.

Outcome 5. Emergency support provided to Haitian civil society to mitigate the impacts of the 2010 earthquake.

- An environmental network resource centre has been established with detailed activities and an implementation plan for conservation efforts in Massif de la Selle and Massif de la Hotte developed in consultation with the Haitian NGO sector.

Areas where progress is slow or absent are:

Outcome 2. Integrate biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning and implementation in six conservation corridors.

- No co-management arrangements have been reported established or supported.
- Baselines for the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool have been completed by 9 organisations have completed baselines but no final assessments have yet been reported to gauge any changes in the level of satisfactory scores.

Outcome 5. Emergency support provided to Haitian civil society to mitigate the impacts of the 2010 earthquake.

- No progress reported to date in preventing destruction of forests in Massif de la Selle and Massif de la Hotte.
- No progress reported to date on reconstruction and development policies and plans that incorporate environmental concerns.

c. Results under the Outcome Map of changes in behaviour and relationships

The desk review has limited information on behaviour changes of CEPF grantees and donors.

Generally, for grantees:

- **Biodiversity conservation:** Some organisations are demonstrating the behaviour changes outlined, including identification of priorities, negotiation of co-management roles, implementing initiatives and monitoring impacts, and communicating to influence policy.
- **Project development:** Many organisations have applied to the CEPF Caribbean Islands Programme. Over 28 percent of organisations who have applied to the CEPF Caribbean programme have been successful in securing funds to contribute to their work in biodiversity conservation. Through specific components within some of its grants, CEPF has supported organisations in developing proposals for other donors to contribute to their work in

biodiversity conservation. Some issues have been identified in terms of delivering results within budget and time for some grantees.

- **Other aspects of internal capacity:** Capacity gaps still exist and several organisations have accessed CEPF support to build internal capacity in areas such as strategic planning and financial management.
- **Networking:** Several organisations have demonstrated strong ability to network effectively. For example: many grantees brought on partners to implement CEPF projects; networking across civil society, government and increasingly some private sector partners is strong in the Dominican Republic; some bi-national networking between Haiti and the Dominican Republic; and networking at a regional level is taking place on invasive species management and among IUCN members. One area of critical need identified was to further strengthen bi-national networking between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

No information is available from the desk review on behaviour changes of donors.

d. Other outputs, outcomes, impacts reported

Conservation of IUCN Red List Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) Species

Even though conservation of specific species was not identified as a Strategic Direction or investment priority for the CEPF Caribbean programme, some projects have been able to have a positive impact on CR and EN species. For example, the International Iguana Foundation (IIF) has focused efforts in the Massif de la Selle KBA in Southern Haiti in the Anse-a-Pitres municipality where the critically endangered *Cyclura Ricordi* Iguana resides. Through a site-based conservation approach, IIF is supporting local communities in the creation of a municipal wildlife reserve which will help to reduce poaching of the species. A key component of this project is also to train local community organisations and individuals in collecting data and monitoring the critical wildlife habitat to ensure longer term protection.

4. Effectiveness and efficiency

Findings from reports were analysed to assess effectiveness and efficiency, i.e. the extent to which CEPF processes have been executed as planned and have produced the desired outputs, as well as the extent to which they have been implemented with the optimal use of financial, human and technical resources and in a timely fashion, looking also at the suitability of project management arrangements.

Length of time for technical review of letters of inquiry (LOI)

Applicants and grantees have noted that the length of time it takes to get feedback on whether an LOI has been successful or not is too long. Organisations need to budget and plan accordingly and having to wait for several months for feedback on an application poses difficulties in not only organisational work planning, but to the availability of human resources to work on projects as well as timing of activities that may have seasonal and other environmental time constraints.

Proposal development process

Applicants and grantees have noted that the proposal development process has been especially burdensome on the majority of grantees due to the length of time it takes to get approval. Staff within applicant organisations spend significant time reworking and revising their proposals and responding to requests for clarification. This comes at a huge cost to organisations which mostly have limited staff and

resources to begin with. On the other hand, some organisations have noted that the CEPF proposal development process has helped them to build their capacity in project design and development.

Application and reporting templates

Grantees have commented that the CEPF LOI template does not allow for a logical approach to project design and proposal development. In addition, reviewers have noted that the LOI is also not conducive to efficient reviews and often, more information is needed from the applicant.

In terms of reporting, some grantees find the online Grant Writer system helpful and systematic, while others find it limiting in terms of not being able to capture the full story and unexpected project results. In addition, some of the sections in the reporting templates are found to be repetitive.

Need to streamline communications between the CEPF Secretariat, RIT and Grantees

Due to the complexities of the Caribbean portfolio, including 11 eligible countries, 4 languages and the challenges of communication in the region, grantees are often confused as to exactly who within the RIT or the CEPF Secretariat should be the point person for a particular communication. Lines of communication need to be streamlined to increase efficiency and effectiveness and to better support grantees in implementation.

5. Sustainability

Findings from reports were analysed to assess sustainability, i.e. the extent to which the outcomes and outputs have been, and are likely to remain, sustained beyond the time frame of the project and its various activities, as well as the requirements for future activities that can help build such sustainability.

As the CEPF Caribbean investment programme is still at its mid-way point and the vast majority of projects are still in various stages of implementation, many of them having only just been contracted, it is too early in most cases to draw meaningful conclusions on the sustainability of results. However, there are some important aspects of project activities and results that will ensure sustainability after the projects are closed.

a. Organisational capacity building for local civil society

CEPF has invested substantially in strengthening core capacities of organisations that either have management or co-management responsibility for priority KBAs or that have an important role to play in conserving the KBAs or priority conservation corridors. Examples of such capacity building efforts include the development of strategic plans and improving governance structures within organisations, development of business plans and financial management manuals, development of organisational websites and training in website management and maintenance. Several organisations in the region (see Appendix 1 for more detail) are currently receiving this kind of capacity building support which will contribute to stronger organisations and thus increased capacity for sustained efforts in biodiversity conservation.

b. Capacity building in key skills for conservation and management

Projects are focusing on building the capacity of local civil society organisations as well as community groups in specific skills for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development including (but not limited to) capacity for monitoring ecosystems and key species (for example, iguana and seabird populations in the San Salvador National Park System in The Bahamas); capacity for island restoration

and invasive alien species eradication, and capacity to call for greater transparency and accountability in the environmental impact assessment (EIA) and permit approval process.

c. Building and enhancing strong networks in the Caribbean

CEPF is supporting several local, national and regional networks (See Appendix 1 for detail) and this is contributing to enhanced sharing of information on best practices and lessons learned in the region. More can be done in this area to support the sustainability of the networks in moving forward.

d. Information and databases created and housed in key institutions

Data provision on amphibian conservation is being provided by the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, in collaboration with Grupo Jaragua and Société Audubon Haiti to help inform management planning and implementation as well as policies and plans in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. This information can help to facilitate longer-term efforts in ecotourism and other ecological projects.

6. Conclusion and recommendations

a. Recommendations on future investments to achieve conservation results

In analysing the needs and opportunities for the remaining years of CEPF's investment in the Caribbean, the following are some areas for consideration:

Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation at the policy level

It can be noted that some gaps emerging in the portfolio are under Strategic Direction 2 which aims to integrate biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning and implementation in the six priority conservation corridors in the region. In particular, there is a need for more policies, projects and plans to be developed and implemented that incorporate ecosystem services, climate change and biodiversity conservation. Along with projects that are focused on policy influence, there is a need to build the capacity of civil society organisations to effectively work within this space and have an impact at the policy level.

Bi-national cooperation and coordination in the Dominican Republic and Haiti

There is an opportunity for CEPF to contribute to increased bi-national coordination and collaboration in terms of conservation efforts between the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Local organisations in both countries have called for this and it is evident in both the threats identified to biodiversity conservation as well as the opportunities being presented for increased exchange of knowledge, experience and technical expertise.

Reinforce and consolidate current and past investments to ensure sustainability

CEPF has invested in a lot of planning efforts - whether it be participatory development of management plans, data gathering to inform decision-making and action for conservation or feasibility assessments in various areas. There is a need to follow up on these investments at the implementation phase, to ensure concrete conservation results can be achieved within the high priority KBAs. The remaining time of the CEPF investment in the Caribbean is a relatively short period and so investing in efforts that will have long-term impacts and ensuring the relevant frameworks and structures are in place to safeguard biodiversity, will be important.

Strategic capacity building support and networking for local civil society organisations

There are a few core areas of capacity building that have been recognised as a need across the region for CEPF grantees and other key organisations working in the priority KBAs. For example, the need for organisations to have more diversified, innovative and sustainable funding streams and the need for increased communication of best practices and lessons learned from the region. Strengthening civil society capacity for policy advocacy is another cross-cutting need in the portfolio.

Support for conservation efforts in the high priority KBAs that are currently under-represented in the portfolio

Out of the 17 highest priority KBAs in the region, there are several that currently have no ongoing projects being supported by CEPF. In cases where there are efforts being supported by CEPF, they are relatively small in comparison to the threats and need for conservation intervention. Some of these KBAs include Valle Nuevo in the Dominican Republic, and the Cockpit Country, Dolphin Head, Litchfield Mountain-Matheson's Run and Peckham Woods KBAs in Jamaica.

Appendix 1

Updated Report on the Logframe for CEPF Caribbean investments October 2010 – June 2013

(note - this table records progress made under grants that have been completed as well as efforts underway in grants that are still active. The table refers to grants that are contributing to different targets. See Appendix 2 for a full listing of all contracted CEPF grants in the region.)

Objective	Targets	Progress
Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities.	NGOs and civil society actors from CEPF eligible countries, with an emphasis on the six priority conservation corridors and 45 key biodiversity areas, effectively participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile.	52 civil society organisations are directly engaged and benefiting from CEPF support in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines and The Bahamas. This includes organisations that have received large grants, small grants and sub-grants.
	Development plans, projects and policies which influence the six conservation corridors and 45 key biodiversity areas mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on tourism, mining and agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated watershed management planning in the Cumberland Forest Reserve in the Central Mountain Range priority conservation corridor in St. Vincent is underway. This plan will mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services. • An eco-tourism trail and capacity of the local community in the Kamacroubou Watershed in St. Vincent was enhanced resulting in increased visitors to the area to help support conservation efforts within the corridor. • A sustainable tourism interpretive strategy was completed for two priority KBAs in Grenada (Beausejour/Grenville Vale and Mount Hartman). There is increased awareness among local KBA stakeholders of conservation issues surrounding birds and their habitat, and the potential of bird and nature tourism for contributing to local livelihoods. • Two pilot action plans were prepared and agreed on to lower the impact of farming on biological diversity in an area of the National

		<p>Park Montaña La Humeadora (PNLMH) and another in National Park Valle Nuevo (PNVN).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection and conservation of biodiversity is being incorporated into watershed management planning and development in Fonds Melon, Massif de la Selle KBA in Haiti. • Promotion and implementation of ecotourism is taking place in Sierra de Bahoruco KBA in the Dominican Republic through the development of an Ecotourism Strategy Plan and initiation of priority actions. • Detailed tourism interpretive strategies developed for Bahoruco Oriental, Valle Nuevo and Sierra de Bahoruco KBAs in the Dominican Republic and Cockpit Country and Portland Ridge and Bight KBAs in Jamaica. An interpretive strategy for the Caribbean Birding Trail as a whole was also developed to guide the promotion and marketing of the KBAs and to provide a framework for engaging audiences and building awareness. • Development of sustainable alternative income generating activities in the form of training of Nature Teams in the monitoring of sea turtles, development of apiculture and the development of mangrove nurseries in the Massif-Plaine du Nord corridor in Haiti. • Development of the Dominican Republic's first private protected area including the creation of a mechanism to ensure its sustainability on the basis of carbon capture financing. • Strengthening strategy development and local capacities and increasing access to financial support through payment for ecosystem services in Reserva Loma Quita Espuela and Loma Guaconejo in the Dominican Republic.
	<p>At least 20 percent of under-protected priority key biodiversity areas (at least six) brought under new and/or strengthened protection status.</p>	<p>50% of under-protected key biodiversity areas (14 priority KBAs in the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti and Jamaica) to be brought under new protection status from 13 grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is now a primary management instrument in place that defines the protection status for the conservation of the National Park Montaña La Humeadora (PNMLH) and a strengthened management

		<p>plan for the National Park Valle Nuevo (PNVN) in the Dominican Republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An action plan is being developed that outlines the steps needed to support the legal declaration/gazetting of 70 hectares in Mt. Hartman KBA and 45 hectares in Beausejour/Grenville Vale KBA in Grenada. • A proposal is being drafted to formally include the Booby Cay KBA in the National Park System of The Bahamas. • The Catadupa Conservation Action Plan (C-CAP) is being developed for the Catadupa KBA in Jamaica. In addition, a strategy is being developed and will be implemented with support of local NGO's to influence decision makers to suspend bauxite prospecting in the area. • A section of the Massif de la Selle KBA (Forêt des Pins) is under strengthened protection through the development of a zoning plan and increased sensitisation of local communities on the importance of biodiversity conservation. • 3,500 hectares of the Massif de la Selle KBA (in Anse-a-Pitres) is undergoing new protection status through the development of a Municipal Protected Area. • Two KBAs in The Bahamas are being proposed to be legally protected under The Bahamas National Trust Act (to include The Graham's Harbour Iguana and Seabird Park {GHISP} and The Great Lake National Park [GLNP]). • Bahoruco Oriental KBA in the Dominican Republic is being better managed through the development of an annual operational program which has started as well as the initiation of a management plan. • A Conservation Action Plan is underway for a section of the Massif de la Hotte KBA in Haiti. • Expansion of Loma Quita Espuela and Loma Guaconejo KBAs in the Dominican Republic through the establishment of new private protected areas. • A Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) is being developed in a part of the Lagons du Nord-Est KBA (Caracol) in Haiti.
	Strategic areas of the production	6 grants contributing to improved management in the production landscape in

	<p>landscape of six conservation corridors under improved management for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.</p>	<p>3 conservation corridors</p> <p>(Massif de la Selle-Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo Binational corridor; St. Vincent Central Mountain Range corridor; Massif-Plaine du Nord corridor in Haiti), through forest carbon, reforestation, integrated management plans, agroforestry and sustainable tourism. For example, the protection and conservation of biodiversity is being incorporated into watershed management planning and implementation in Fonds Melon, Massif de la Selle KBA in Haiti.</p>
	<p>The Caribbean ecosystem profile influences and complements other donor’s investment strategies.</p>	<p>Current activities complement MacArthur Foundation projects, and grants are complementing the following donors: Global Environment Facility (GEF), Forest Conservation Fund, Environmental Foundation of Jamaica, Conseil Général des Hauts de Seine (CG 92) [French Local Government], U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, BBC Wildlife Fund, Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund, The Forestry and National Parks Department (FNPd) of Grenada, U.S. National Science Foundation, Darwin Initiative, the Environment Protection Program from USAID, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional de Desarrollo (AECID).</p>
<p>Outcome 1. Improve protection and management of 45 priority Key Biodiversity Areas.</p>	<p>Number of hectares in key biodiversity areas and number of key biodiversity areas (and percent) with demonstrable improvements/strengthening in their protection and management as guided by a sustainable management plan.</p>	<p>691,506 hectares in 19 priority KBAs undergoing management improvements in Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica and Saint Lucia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,300 hectares of Bahoruco Oriental - is being better managed through the development of an annual operational program which has started as well as the initiation of a management plan. In addition, the importance for amphibian conservation is being promoted. • 166,900 hectares of Massif de la Selle - data is being collected to incorporate amphibian conservation into management planning and implementation. • 128,700 hectares of Massif de la Hotte - data is being collected to incorporate amphibian conservation into management planning and implementation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 115,200 hectares of Sierra de Bahoruco - implementation of priority management plan actions is underway; data is being collected to incorporate amphibian conservation into management planning and implementation. • 43,000 hectares of Portland Ridge and Bight and 14,700 hectares of Hellshire Hills in Jamaica - participatory 5-year management plans are being developed. • 70 hectares in Mt. Hartman KBA and 45 hectares in Beausejour/Grenville Vale KBA in Grenada through additional on the ground activities, presence and expanded patrols. • 29,000 hectares of Loma la Humeadora national park - implementation of the management plan and key conservation actions are underway. • 93,300 hectares of Valle Nuevo undergoing improved protection through reducing the impact of agricultural activities and by conducting a rapid assessment of endangered species in selected areas of the KBA. • 92 hectares in Massif de la Selle, Haiti - forest is being rehabilitated with native species, involving more than 2,800 members of the local communities in 'La Foret des Pine'. • 18,400 hectares of Nalga de Maco-Rio Limpio in the Dominican Republic being brought under improved protection as guided by an Ecotourism Strategy Plan. • 245 hectares within Offshore Islands in Antigua and Barbuda are under improved management through having improved biosecurity measures in place on all priority islands and eradication of rats from Green Island. • 9,300 hectares within Mandele Dry Forest, North-east Coast and Point Sables in Saint Lucia - establishment of incursion plan and contingency bait for Maria Islands (to allow a rapid response if this becomes invaded by rodents); appointment, training and equipping of personnel responsible for the conservation management of all islands within these protected areas. • 49,700 hectares in Lake Enriquillo, Dominican Republic under
--	--	---

		<p>improved protection through the removal of alien invasive species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 177 hectares within the Jaragua National Park in the Dominican Republic and Booby Cay KBA in The Bahamas - biosecurity and operational plans for invasive alien species removal are being developed. • 15,800 hectares of Catadupa KBA in Jamaica - a Conservation Action Plan is being developed. • 1,200 hectares within the Massif de la Hotte KBA - an emergency Action Plan is being designed to initiate protection of this area. Development and acceptance of the Action Plan will be guided by an ecosystem threat assessment and protected area strategy.
	Number of hectares brought under new or upgraded protection.	<p>27,649 hectares being brought under new or upgraded protection across 7 sites in 4 countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 404 hectares in the Dominican Republic is being registered as a private reserve through a grant to Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano. • 30 hectares are being proposed as a municipal wildlife reserve in Haiti under a grant to International Iguana Foundation. • 115 hectares in Grenada are being proposed to be legally gazetted under a grant to the Grenada Dove Conservation Programme. • 20,000 hectares are being proposed as a Locally Managed Marine Area in northern Haiti under a grant to Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine. • 4,700 hectares in the Bahamas are being proposed to be legally protected under The Bahamas National Trust Act (to include The Graham's Harbour Iguana and Seabird Park [GHISP] and The Great Lake National Park [GLNP]) • 2,400 hectares of the Booby Cay KBA in The Bahamas are being proposed as a protected area to be incorporated into country's National Park System.
	Number of sustainable financing mechanisms established and/or strengthened with initial capital	<p>6 sustainable funding schemes promoted through 6 grants including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAD and INTEC have a large grant to support forest carbon and

	secured.	<p>payment for water resources management in the Dominican Republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feasibility of a payment for ecosystem services scheme to finance long-term reforestation plots in Fonds Melon, Massif de la Selle, Haiti is being assessed. • The Conservation Agreement (CA) model was introduced as an incentive mechanism for community conservation during three workshops in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica. Feasibility assessments for potential conservation agreements for at least one KBA site in each of the three countries (Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica) are being finalised. Local organisations have expressed interest and feasibility assessments are being done. • A campaign to promote private sector sustainable finance mechanisms to support Jamaica's Protected Areas System through tourism related sources is underway. • A sustainable financing plan was developed for Bahoruco Oriental KBA in the Dominican Republic, identifying opportunities, weaknesses and next steps. • The potential for implementing a payment for ecosystems services scheme for the National Park Montaña La Humeadora (PNMLH) in the Dominican Republic is being defined.
	Number of co-management arrangements established or supported.	<p>Four co-management arrangements are being established or supported in three countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 co-management arrangement is being developed and supported for the Bahoruco Oriental KBA in Dominican Republic. • 1 co-management arrangement is being developed for Caracol Bay in the Lagon du Nord-est KBA in Haiti (a Locally Managed Marine Area) • An agreement was signed with the co-managers of the Nalga de Maco KBA in the Dominican Republic and an agreement with the town council has been proposed. • A formalized partnership developed between The Bahamas National Trust and the San Salvador Living Jewels is being developed to define roles and responsibilities for National Park management on San Salvador in The Bahamas.

	Percent and number of grants that enable effective stewardship by local communities for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.	80% and 44 grants that enable effective stewardship by local communities for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.
Outcome 2. Integrate biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning and implementation in six conservation corridors.	Number of policies, projects and plans incorporating ecosystem services, climate change and biodiversity conservation.	<p>8 grants in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines integrating climate change, forest carbon and water resource management into policies, projects and plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) for Cumberland Forest Reserve in the Central Mountain Range priority conservation corridor in St. Vincent is underway. This plan will incorporate an economic valuation of biodiversity and take into consideration climate change or climate variability threats. • Support is being provided for the adoption and implementation of recommendations on amphibian conservation for incorporation into KBA management plans (in Massif de la Hotte, Massif de la Selle, Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental), the Hispaniola Amphibian Conservation plan and other conservation strategies and policies. • A climate change adaptation plan is being developed for inclusion in the sub-area management plans for Portland Ridge and Hellshire Hills KBAs in Jamaica • Development of the Dominican Republic's first private protected area including the creation of a mechanism to ensure its sustainability on the basis of carbon capture financing. • Strengthening strategy development and local capacities and increasing access to financial support through payment for ecosystem services in Reserva Loma Quita Espuela and Loma Guaconejo in the Dominican Republic. • Development of the first valuation of landscape ecosystem services in two protected areas (Loma Quite Espuela and Loma Guaconejo), the first payment for ecosystems services water scheme in protected areas and the first valuation of water in protected areas as a resource for irrigation and human consumption in the Dominican Republic. • Incorporation of climate change elements and payment for ecosystem

		<p>services in the management plan for a protected area in the Dominican Republic (Loma La Humeadora) including baseline studies and guidelines for action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the legal, policy and regulatory framework of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process as well as key biodiversity and protected areas policies in Jamaica and development of recommendations to influence their review is underway.
	<p>Number of hectares in production landscapes with improved management for biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>132,871 hectares across 9 sites in the Dominican Republic and Haiti are undergoing management improvements , in reforestation, sustainable tourism and livelihood development and sustainable agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,125 hectares in the buffer zone of the Nalga de Maco national park - undergoing management improvements through reduction of threats to the park's biodiversity due to diversification of economic alternatives to local communities through ecotourism. • 4,500 hectares in Fonds Melon, Massif de la Selle, Haiti - a biodiversity study of the area was completed which will be used to develop a simple participatory biodiversity management plan. Native species are being incorporated in reforestation efforts and local communities are being sensitised to the importance of biodiversity conservation. • 72 hectares within Parc Macaya and its buffer zone - reforested and rehabilitated using native and endemic tree species along with training in techniques for seedling production. • 92 hectares of forest in 'La Foret des Pins', Massif de la Selle, Haiti - a biodiversity and protected area management seminar held along with 17 meetings with 800 members of local communities to discuss a zoning plan for the area. • 442 hectares in the Loma Quita Espuela and Loma Guaconejo areas in the Dominican Republic being registered under a forest carbon offset project. Reforestation of the area is underway using native trees. • 31,500 hectares of Loma la Humeadora is now under a primary management instrument that defines the protection status for the conservation of the KBA and a strengthened management plan is in place for 93,300 hectares of the National Park Valle Nuevo (PNVN) in

		<p>the Dominican Republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 hectares in the Massif-Plaine du Nord corridor in Haiti under improved management through the engagement of local communities in sustainable and alternative livelihood opportunities, and through providing recommendations to the government on the need to improve laws related to mangrove management, sea turtle management and conservation in line with regional and global legislation. • 40 hectares in Rossignol, Parc Macaya in the Massif de la Hotte KBA in Haiti are under improved management with over 800 local farmers trained in the use of more sustainable agricultural practices, encouraging them to abandon slash and burn techniques.
	Number of policies formulated and adopted to strengthen public and private protected areas systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first private protected area in the Dominican Republic was established through close collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources and through the creation of a mechanism to ensure its sustainability on the basis of carbon capture financing. • Recommendations will be utilised to inform and influence the review of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) and Biodiversity/Protected area policy in Jamaica through a grant to the World Resources Institute (WRI).
	Number of public-private partnerships that mainstream biodiversity in the agriculture, tourism and mining sectors.	<p>7 grants in the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti and Jamaica contributing to public-private partnerships that mainstream biodiversity in the tourism sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservation Stewards Program (CSP) is promoting and helping to facilitate private sector engagement in local conservation initiatives through conservation agreements in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica. • A public-private protection network is being set up in the Bahoruco Oriental KBA in the Dominican Republic. • An ecotourism strategy plan was developed for the Nalga de Maco KBA in the Dominican Republic.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism businesses in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica were engaged in the development of the Caribbean Birding Trail and have endorsed interpretive plans for the KBAs (Bahoruco Oriental, Sierra de Bahoruco, Valle Nuevo, Cockpit Country and Portland Ridge and Bight). • Comprehensive resource assessments to identify the potential for sustainable tourism for the Mt. Hartman and Beausejour/ Grenville Vale KBAs in Grenada were conducted and an interpretive plan was developed for both sites to inform how they can be incorporated into the Caribbean Birding Trail. In addition, 24 participants including local tour operators completed a guide training programme, part of which focused on the local birdwatching market and capacity building to develop bird tourism products. • A consortium of investors from the United States and the Dominican Republic representing the private, public and NGO sectors have joined together in a sustainable business partnership to protect biodiversity in a new reserve, Reserva Privada Zorzal, in the Dominican Republic. This expands the country's protected-area system by 404 hectares around the Loma Guaconejo and Loma Quita Espuela scientific reserves. • Partnerships with the private sector, NGOs and government are being developed under a payment for ecosystems services scheme for water resources in the Dominican Republic.
	Number of co-management arrangements established or supported.	No progress to date.
	Number of projects located outside protected areas that integrate biodiversity conservation in management practices.	<p>2 grants in Haiti and 2 grants in the Dominican Republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A participatory nature tourism strategy for Nalga de Maco National Park KBA in the Dominican Republic developed. • Biodiversity conservation is being integrated into the watershed management plans and actions of the Fonds Melon area in Massif de la Selle, Haiti.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of a reforestation carbon project in the Loma Quita Espuela and Loma Guaconejo areas in the Dominican Republic to generate revenue from the sale of forest carbon credits. • Sustainable tourism management practices integrated in local communities in the Massif-Plaine du Nord corridor in Haiti.
<p>Outcome 3. Caribbean civil society supported to achieve biodiversity conservation by building local and regional institutional capacity and by fostering stakeholder collaboration.</p>	<p>Number of civil society organizations with strengthened institutional capacity.</p>	<p>Over 30 civil society organisations are benefitting from institutional capacity building in strategic planning, financial management, development of sustainable financing strategies and feasibility action plans, improvement of governance structures, development/improvement of websites, training and mentoring in proposal development and scientific writing, and effective communication, networking and outreach. Some of these efforts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional strengthening for the Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM) in Jamaica through development of a 5-year strategic plan and funding strategy, updated website and training for C-CAM's Board in NGO management. In addition, an accounting procedures manual and other standard operating procedures developed, adopted and being implemented. • Institutional strengthening for Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano (CAD) is being supported through the conduct of audits, the development of CAD's new strategic plan (2014-1019) which is still in progress, development of CAD's institutional website and support for its Facebook page, as well as support for the online forum of national protected areas (El Foro Nacional de Áreas Protegidas). • Implementation of Fundacion Loma Quita Espuela (FLQE)'s strategic plan. • Environmental Awareness Group (EAG)'s development of a 5-year Strategic Plan and Business Plan, training and mentoring in grant proposal writing, and mentoring in scientific writing. • Grenada Dove Conservation Programme development of a financial management manual, improved accounting systems and organisational governance and structure, a 5-year organisational strategic plan and support to develop new partnerships and organisational affiliations.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building targeting over 30 grantees and other civil society organisations in the region in environmental communications and networking for conservation is being conducted by The Panos Institute. • Environmental education for community participation in Macaya, Massif de la Hotte as well as Massif de la Selle, in Haiti. An environmental exposition was held to share information on the environmental heritage of Foret des Pins and a training manual/guide was developed in Kreyol on the ecological value of Foret des Pins. The training manual was distributed and shared to a number of schools as well as with the Ministry of Education in Haiti. • Capacity building for staff in the Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBiM). • Capacity of the Saint Lucia National Trust built in implementing biosecurity programmes on offshore islands. • Development of a funding landscape and feasibility action plan for the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) is being implemented. • Support being provided to the IUCN Regional Caribbean Committee to register as a legal entity, to develop a 5-year action plan and to identify funding sources for regional conservation activities.
	<p>Number of local and regional initiatives supported to strengthen stakeholder involvement in biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>15 grants supported local initiatives focusing on networking for biodiversity conservation in Haiti and the Dominican Republic including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Rezo Ekolo national environmental network in Haiti • a local network of key stakeholders in Lagons du Nord-est KBA in Haiti • the Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano's (CAD) electronic public forum for the Dominican Republic environmental community • a local youth conservation network in Loma Quita Espuela KBA in the Dominican Republic • a local stakeholder consultation for determining conservation priorities for Macaya in Haiti • stakeholder networking in Lac Azuei KBA in Haiti • local stakeholder networking for environmental education and awareness in Foret des Pins, Massif de la Selle KBA in Haiti

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental education and promotion of local community participation in actions for biodiversity conservation in Macaya, Haiti • strengthening of a local co-management committee to stimulate greater civil society participation in the Loma Guaconejo Reserve in the Dominican Republic • development of a cooperation agreement with key stakeholders (MARENA, authorities, community representatives) for working in the conservation programmes aligned with the management plan for National Park Montaña La Humeadora (PNMLH) • strengthening a rural producers' association in Haina-Duey in the National Park Montaña La Humeadora (PNMLH) to improve the efficiency of how biodiversity and the conservation of ecosystems is administered • strengthening three local entities through a grant to Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral, Inc. in Bahoruco Oriental in the Dominican Republic • local capacity building in Haiti and the Dominican Republic in amphibian monitoring and biodiversity and habitat conservation for amphibians • regional capacity building to shape public policy reform to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services • strengthening a network of grassroots environmental organisations in Macaya, Massif de la Hotte in Haiti to carry out sensitisation and awareness building activities and other on the ground environmental initiatives <p>8 regional initiatives focusing on amphibian conservation, invasive alien species management, communications and networking for biodiversity conservation including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trilingual communication and networking through an online resource, Eco-Index, where project profiles, webpages and feature interviews of CEPF grantees are shared • local and regional networking and sharing of best practices in biodiversity conservation through webinars, engagement of media
--	--	---

		<p>and training in effective communication for conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bi-national networking for amphibian conservation in the Dominican Republic and Haiti • assessment on local and regional institutional capacity building needs and opportunities in biodiversity conservation and protected area management in priority KBAs in the English-speaking Caribbean • action plan development and networking among Caribbean practitioners and decision makers to reduce threats from invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity in CEPF's key biodiversity areas • development of an internet-based portal for regional networking of IAS practitioners in the Caribbean • legal registration of the IUCN Caribbean Regional Committee and development of a 3-year strategic action plan • support for increased regional networking, learning and best-practice sharing approaches by civil society organisations to engage in the conservation and mainstreaming of biodiversity protection into legal frameworks
<p>Outcome 4. A Regional Implementation Team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot.</p>	<p>Regional Implementation Team performance in fulfilling the approved Terms of Reference.</p>	<p>The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) is the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) in place coordinating the CEPF investment in the Caribbean islands Hotspot. It is fulfilling performance targets outlined in its Terms of Reference.</p>
	<p>Number of groups receiving grants that achieve a satisfactory score on final performance scorecard.</p>	<p>The final performance scorecard refers to the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool of which 10 organisations have completed baselines. However, at the time of this report, there have been no final assessments to gauge the level of satisfactory scores.</p>
<p>Outcome 5. Emergency support provided to Haitian civil society to mitigate the impacts of the 2010</p>	<p># of actions taken to prevent destruction of forests in Massif de la Selle and Massif de la Hotte.</p>	<p>No progress to date.</p>
	<p>Environmental Network Resource Centre established.</p>	<p>An environmental network resource centre has been established with detailed activities and an implementation plan for conservation efforts in Massif de la Selle and Massif de la Hotte developed in consultation with the Haitian NGO</p>

earthquake.		sector.
	# of reconstruction and development policies and plans that incorporate environmental concerns.	No progress to date.

Appendix 2

CEPF Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot

Contracted Grants Status as of June 30, 2013

Strategic Direction 1: Improve protection and management of 45 priority Key Biodiversity Areas

Grantee: Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM)

Amount: \$ 141,187

Grant term: March 2012 – February 2013

Project Title: Management Planning in the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge and Bight Key Biodiversity Areas of Jamaica

Summary Actions: Develop two participatory management Plans for the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge key biodiversity areas in Jamaica. The grant supports collection of baseline data, identification of high priority conservation actions, and establishment of a monitoring programme for endangered and endemic species; consultation with and validation by key stakeholders involved in management planning; and strengthening of C-CAM's institutional and technical capacity to become a more effective leader in conservation. Furthermore, approaches to fostering climate change adaptation will be assessed and recommended.

Grantee : Caribbean Wildlife Alliance (CWA)

Amount : \$20,000

Grant term: February 2012 – February 2013

Project Title: Floristic Survey of the Hellshire Hills, Manatee Bay, and Goat Islands, Jamaica: A Contribution to Improved Protection and Management of the Jamaican Iguana

Summary Actions: Collect floristic baseline data in Hellshire Hills, Jamaica, which is needed to inform conservation management action plans for the key biodiversity area including actions to identify and remove invasive alien species. The grant supports field surveys to identify plant species required to inform conservation actions; posting of collections in herbaria and online; an assessment of the status of critically endangered species and liaison with key local stakeholders.

Grantee : Conservation International (CI)

Amount : \$64,565

Grant term: October 2012 – August 2013

Project Title: Assessing the Potential for Conservation Agreements to Contribute to Community-Based Conservation and Socioeconomic Development in the Caribbean Islands

Summary Actions: Lay the groundwork for introducing conservation agreements in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Jamaica to provide incentives to communities for their support of conservation actions. The grant first supports a desk study to analyze the potential for conservation agreements,

followed by workshops with local NGOs to identify potential sites. CI will undertake feasibility assessments and draft implementation and fundraising plans in collaboration with local partners for at least three sites.

Grantee: Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano (CAD)

Amount: \$19,720

Grant term: March 2012 – November 2012

Project Title: Assessing the feasibility of sustainable financing mechanisms in Bahoruco Oriental

Summary Actions: Evaluate and identify the feasibility of developing sustainable financing mechanisms to improve biodiversity conservation in Bahoruco Oriental, Dominican Republic. This includes engaging key stakeholders and authorities of the issues that affect biodiversity and ecosystem integrity in the area and environs; identifying key ecosystem service benefits, beneficiaries and suppliers; drafting a report outlining the feasibility of implementing local and global ecosystem markets in Bahoruco Oriental; and creating an Action Plan with recommendations for developing those mechanisms that are deemed feasible.

Grantee: Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano (CAD)

Amount: \$209,860

Grant term: January 2012 – June 2014

Project Title: Sustainable Financing and Establishment of Private Reserves for Biodiversity Conservation in Loma Quita Espuela and Loma Guaconejo, Dominican Republic

Summary Actions: Create the Dominican Republic's first private protected area to enhance connectivity with two existing protected areas and foster its financial sustainability through the sale of forest carbon credits. The grant supports the development of a framework by which private investors will purchase land to establish the private protected area; proposal preparation and sale of forest carbon credits; support to cacao farmers for reforestation with native species; and dissemination of the project's experience for replication

Grantee: Environmental Awareness Group (EAG)

Amount: \$117,160

Grant term: July 2012 – June 2014

Project Title: Offshore Islands Conservation Programme: Maintaining Rat-Free Islands for the Benefit of Antigua's Biodiversity and People

Summary Actions: Strengthen the capacity of the Environmental Awareness Group as a local organization to address current and future biodiversity conservation needs of the Offshore Islands, focusing on the control and eradication of invasive alien species. This grant supports coursework and mentoring on preventing, monitoring, and eradicating invasive species; design and implementation of biosecurity, eradication, and biodiversity monitoring programs on 10 islands; public education to raise awareness of the importance of preventing the reinvasion of alien species; and institutional strengthening and fund raising.

Grantee: Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ)

Amount: \$19,990

Grant term: May 2013 – October 2013

Project Title: Development of a Funding Landscape and Feasibility Action Plan for the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica

Summary Actions: Develop a detailed action plan for fund-raising for the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica to ensure the growth of its endowment fund and in turn, to ensure its ability to provide funding to Jamaica's conservation needs, including the key biodiversity areas in the country. The grant supports meetings and workshops with Jamaican private sector leaders, research into local and overseas funding opportunities and the development of a 3-year action plan for sustainable funding.

Grantee: Fauna and Flora International (FFI)

Amount: \$116,725

Grant term: July 2012 – June 2014

Project Title: Islands Without Aliens: Building Regional Civil Capacity to Eradicate Alien Invasive Species

Summary Actions: Strengthen the capacity of local civil society organizations in Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda to control and eradicate invasive alien species in four key biodiversity areas. The grant supports coursework and mentoring on preventing, monitoring, and eradicating invasive species; design and implementation of biosecurity and biodiversity monitoring programs; and dissemination across the Caribbean of the methods, impacts, and lessons learned from this project.

Grantee: Fondation Macaya pour le Développement Local

Amount: \$ 94,700

Grant term: March 2013 – November 2015

Project Title: Alternatives for Sustainable Socio-Ecological Conservation in the Macaya KBA, Massif de la Hotte, Haiti

Summary Actions: Provide strategic leadership and local knowledge to build a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and geographic boundaries toward achieving the conservation goals described in the ecosystem profile for the Caribbean Island Hotspot. Major functions include assisting civil society groups in designing, implementing, and replicating successful conservation activities; building synergies with grantees and stakeholders; conducting outreach; assisting grant application preparation and review; and awarding small grants.

Grantee: Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBim)

Amount: \$ 139,800

Grant term: January 2013 – June 2014

Project Title: Caracol Coastal and Marine Management Initiative

Summary Actions: As the Caracol industrial park is set up by the Haitian government with support from the international community, the Lagons du Nord-Est Key Biodiversity Area faces new threats, due to

the expected rise in population and industrial activities. FoProBiM's project engages local communities and authorities, whose livelihoods rely on coastal and marine ecosystems, to design a participatory management plan for a Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA), that could potentially be recognized in the future under the national protected areas system.

Grantee: Fondo Pro Naturaleza, Inc.

Amount: \$ 144,610

Grant term: May 2012 – March 2013

Project Title: Management Planning and Threats Reduction from Agricultural Encroachment for La Humeadora and Valle Nuevo National Parks in the Dominican Republic

Summary Actions: Develop participatory management and action plans for long-term conservation of Montaña la Humeadora and Valle Nuevo National Parks, two key biodiversity areas with special significance since they protect critical catchment areas for Santo Domingo's water supply. The grant supports the development of baseline studies to assess the state of biodiversity, agriculture and its encroachment, and local socioeconomic conditions. Special consideration will be paid to the provision of ecosystem services (particularly for water resources), agricultural encroachment, and climate change adaptation. Outreach to local communities and park management authorities will result in the management plan recommendations and approval.

Grantee: Fondo Pro Naturaleza, Inc.

Amount: \$ 103,067

Grant term: September 2013 - August 2014

Project Title: Participatory Implementation of the La Humeadora Mountain National Park Management Plan in the Dominican Republic

Summary Actions: Strengthen management of La Humeadora Mountain National Park through implementation of the site's management plan, which was prepared with CEPF's funding in 2012. This grant supports the establishment of an alliance of local stakeholders and resource users to strengthen local park governance; environmental education to increase awareness of the park's ecosystem service values; conserve endangered amphibians and birds; restore degraded lands; and implement a process framework for potential safeguard policy triggers.

Grantee: Grenada Dove Conservation Programme

Amount: \$ 100,000

Grant term: November 2012 – April 2014

Project Title: Strengthening the Legal Protection of Mt Hartman National Park KBA and Beausejour/Grenville Vale KBA in Grenada

Summary Actions: Achieve the legal gazetting of two key biodiversity areas (KBAs) that provide the last habitat for the critically endangered Grenada Dove. The grant funds four components: support gazetting of Mt Hartman National Park KBA and the Beausejour/Grenville Vale KBA; strengthen on-site management and eco-tourism development; build public awareness and support for KBA protection; and strengthen the grantee's institutional capacity and partnerships with key stakeholders.

Grantee: Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral, Inc. (IDDI)

Amount: \$69,669

Grant term: January 2012 – July 2013

Project Title: Management planning and Stakeholder Alliance Building for Sustainable Conservation in the Bahoruco East Key Biodiversity Area

Summary Actions: Strengthen management planning and stakeholder participation in the protection of Bahoruco Oriental through the preparation of a threats analysis for incorporation into management planning activities, creation of an alliance of community and private sector stakeholders dedicated to conserving the KBA, and preparation of a proposal for a management plan and co-management of the protected areas.

Grantee: Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC)

Amount: \$59,101

Grant term: March 2012 – August 2013

Project Title: Promoting a Payments for Environmental Services Scheme through the Economic Valuation of Water Resources in the Quita Espuela and Guaconejo Science Reserves, Dominican Republic

Summary Actions: Develop a payment for environmental services (PES) scheme for drinking water and irrigation to support watershed conservation in the Loma Quita Espuela and Loma Guaconejo key biodiversity areas in the Dominican Republic. Information on the economic value of water will be used to design and obtain agreement on a PES scheme involving the country's water authority, environment ministry, and local civil society groups. Furthermore, sustainability will be fostered by building the capacity of key stakeholders.

Grantee: Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC)

Amount: \$ 19,954

Grant term: March 2012 – December 2014

Project Title: Restoration of biodiversity in Lake Enriquillo: Demonstrating the recovery of threatened native species by the removal of invasive alien species to inform conservation actions

Summary Actions: Establish and implement a monitoring programme for critically endangered species on Cabritos Island in the Lake Enriquillo key biodiversity area (KBA) to measure the results of the elimination of invasive species. A baseline assessment will be conducted and two annual evaluations thereafter. The project builds on work being carried out in invasive species control, eradication and maintenance by a number of local and international partner organisations and agencies and aims to inform the development of conservation actions for this KBA and other offshore islands in the Dominican Republic.

Grantee: Island Conservation (IC)

Amount: \$ 158,273

Grant term: June 2013 - May 2015

Project Title: Feasibility Analysis, Operational Planning, and Capacity Building to Eradicate Invasive Alien Species and to Expand Protection in The Bahamas and Dominican Republic

Summary Actions: Address the impact of invasive alien species (IAVs) on Alto Velo in Jaragua National Park in the Dominican Republic and Bobby Cay in the Bahamas by developing feasibility, operational and biosecurity plans for IAVs eradication. The grant also supports local capacity building and public education on IAVs, as well as public outreach, technical studies, and proposal preparation for the declaration of Bobby Cay as a protected area.

Grantee: Organisation des Paysans pour le Développement de l'Unité II de la Forêt des Pins, Mare Rouge (OPDFM)

Amount: \$70,845

Grant term: December 2011 – November 2013

Project Title: Measures to Support the Zoning Plan in Unit II of the Forest Reserve in "La Foret des Pins"

Summary Actions: Reforest 100 hectares of Hispaniola pine and 30 hectares of evergreen forest (rak bwa) that have been cleared from the center of the forest reserve. Also support viable long-term livelihood options through the emergence of sustainable value chains for several non-timber forest products, and sensitize local communities to the importance of this protected area to ensure their full engagement in the implementation of the Forest Reserve Management Plan. With the long-term goal of preserving the Foret des Pins, one of Haiti's last forests.

Grantee: Pennsylvania State University

Amount: \$198,067

Grant term: June 2013 - August 2015

Project Title: Ecosystem Threat Assessment and Protected Area Strategy for the Massif de la Hotte Key Biodiversity Area, Haiti

Summary Actions: Determine the areas in greatest need of protection and threats to their existence within the Massif de la Hotte KBA, Haiti, and develop self-sustaining education and public outreach projects that will reach both Haitians and non-Haitians, through survey and threat assessment work, in collaboration with Société Audubon Haiti and Haitian governments officials.

Grantee: Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola Inc (SOH)

Amount: \$203,000

Grant term: May 2013 – April 2015

Project Title: Ensuring the Conservation of Biodiversity in Sierra de Bahoruco National Park Through Strategic and Participatory Management Plan Actions

Summary Actions: Implement key provisions of Sierra de Bahoruco National Park's management plan to create local incentives for conservation, improve local governance and bi-national relations, and reduce threats to biodiversity conservation. In particular, this grant supports ecotourism development through infrastructure development, capacity building, and marketing; creation of a local stakeholder

alliance to engage in park management; park guard training; environmental education and community outreach; and donor support diversification.

Grantee: Société Audubon Haiti

Amount: \$199,576

Grant term: May 2013 – April 2015

Project Title: Protected area strategy and ecosystems sustainability in the Massif de le Hotte Key Biodiversity Area, Haiti

Summary Actions: Contribute to the conservation efforts in the Massif de la Hotte KBA, Haiti, through community mobilisation and engagement of local municipalities to identify the area's socio-economic profiles, formulate conservation policies and measures and contribute to their implementation; work with the Haitian government to develop a strategy for the conservation of the KBA; participate with Pennsylvania State University and Panos Caribbean to the development of a sensitisation and environmental education project, both for local and international audiences.

Grantee: The Bahamas National Trust (BNT)

Amount: \$62,380

Grant term: November 2012 – October 2014

Project Title: San Salvador Island: Designation of Key Biodiversity Areas, Graham's Harbour and Great Lakes, as National Parks in The Bahamas

Summary Actions: Achieve formal protection status for two key biodiversity areas on the island of San Salvador that cover approximately 4,700 hectares of habitat for the endangered San Salvador Rock Iguana and large populations of ten seabird species. The grant supports several components, including community awareness building, outreach to local and national decision makers, strengthened capacity for long-term management and monitoring, and development of a proposal for legal designation.

Grantee: The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

Amount: \$75,958

Grant term: April 2013 – March 2015

Project Title: A Campaign to Promote Private Sector Sustainable Finance Mechanisms to Support Jamaica's Protected Areas System

Summary Actions: Launch a multi-pronged campaign to establish two new long-term funding mechanisms for conservation in Jamaica: (i) a national fee system deriving income from visitors to the country; and (ii) a voluntary guest contribution program by hotels. The project supports feasibility studies, outreach through media, and pilot projects, with close collaboration from leading tourism resorts.

Grantee: The Zoological Society of Philadelphia

Amount: \$152,379

Grant term: September 2012 – August 2014

Project Title: Building Local Management Capacity and Conservation Plans to Save Endangered Frogs in Four High Priority Key Biodiversity Areas in Hispaniola

Summary Actions: In close coordination with sub-grantees Société Audubon in Haiti and Grupo Jaragua in the Dominican Republic, this grant supports amphibian conservation in four key biodiversity areas in Hispaniola. Components include strengthening the technical capacity of 50 local conservationists and community members, establishment of a bi-national network of 17 institutions, conducting baseline ecological field work (including determination of the presence of chytrid fungus), developing site-based amphibian management guidelines, and conducting relevant environmental education for communities and the general public.

Grantee: Windsor Research Centre Limited (WRC)

Amount: \$188,000

Grant term: May 2013 – September 2015

Project Title: An Action Plan to Save Threatened Biodiversity in Catadupa

Summary Actions: Develop and implement a conservation action plan for the Catadupa key biodiversity area with local communities and experts, and conduct outreach to the public and government in order to revoke a mining permit for the site. Specifically, this grant supports biodiversity assessments through field research, focusing on amphibians; environmental education for surrounding communities; preparation of maps and a collaborative action plan; and outreach on the potential impacts of mining on the site's biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Strategic Direction 2:

Integrate biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning and implementation in six conservation corridors

Grantee: Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF-CICDA/ AVSF)

Amount: \$ 261,092

Grant term: July 2012 – February 2015

Project Title: Forest Diversified Restoration in Fonds-Melon River Basin in South-East of Haiti

Summary Actions: Mainstream biodiversity conservation in a broader development agenda in the Fond-Melon area. The grant will produce a wide biodiversity assessment in this productive landscape (45 sq km), and support local communities in designing and implementing several activities in favour of biodiversity including simple management measures for broadleaf forest remnants, species enrichment, and reforestation of local endemic species. Sustainable mechanisms will be sought, in particular innovative payment for ecosystem services pilot schemes.

Grantee: Centro para el Desarrollo Agropecuario y forestal, Inc. (CEDAF)

Amount: \$ 19,500

Grant term: May 2013 – February 2014

Project Title: Reducción de la Pérdida de Biodiversidad mediante la Identificación de Modelos de Generación de Ingresos Sustentables en Comunidades del Entorno al Parque Nacional Los Haitises, República Dominicana

Summary Actions: The vegetation of Los Haitises, one of the main natural national parks in the Dominican Republic and its surroundings, is one of the places of greatest biodiversity in floristic composition in the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean. However, the flora in the park is under threat due to encroachment from farming and logging. The project aims to identify, using a participatory approach, baseline information on sustainable income generation alternatives that also contribute to reducing the loss of biodiversity for families of two communities surrounding National Park Haitises.

Grantee: Collectif pour le Développement (CODE)

Amount: \$ 18,000

Grant term: March 2013 – November 2013

Project Title: Supporting biodiversity conservation and protection in Soucède, South of Parc Macaya

Summary Actions: Restore biodiversity and the ecological balance of the Pic Macaya watershed. The grant supports the reduction of soil erosion and restoration of forest cover in the watershed through reforestation activities with native species; training in environmental management and biodiversity conservation to youth groups living in the area so that they can contribute to reforestation activities and maintenance of areas replanted; and the grant also contributes to improving the livelihoods of farmers living in the area.

Grantee: Diamond Village Community Heritage Organisation

Amount: \$ 20,000

Grant term: July 2012 – March 2013

Project Title: Ecotourism and Biodiversity Protection Project for the Kamacroubou Mountain and Diamond Village Community

Summary Actions: Create a nature trail to preserve the natural environment and increase economic opportunities for the Diamond village community through the development of ecotourism activities. Reforest the Kamacroubou watershed area in St. Vincent to ensure proper conservation of soil and water, and raise public awareness on the importance of forest conservation and conservation practices.

Grantee: Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBim)

Amount: \$ 83,800

Grant term: May 2012 – April 2013

Project Title: Protecting Biodiversity by Promoting Nature-Based Tourism and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Massif – Plaine du Nord Conservation Corridor

Summary Actions: Developing eco-tourism activities on the coastal areas of Département du Nord, in Haiti. Two Nature Teams will be created and trained for environmental monitoring and tourists guiding - while project team opens a dialogue with the tourism industry stakeholders. The project also intends to advocate for a review of the environmental laws and regulations on sea turtle and mangrove protection.

Grantee: Grupo Jaragua (GJ)

Amount: \$ 19,943

Grant term: June 2012 – May 2013

Project Title: Agro-forestry Model for Biodiversity in Neighbouring Communities of the Jaragua and Bahoruco National Parks, Dominican Republic

Summary Actions: Contribute to biodiversity conservation through the promotion of sustainable land uses, in particular the "Jaragua" agro-forestry model and beekeeping. Establish 5 new agro-forestry plots under the "Jaragua" agro-forestry model and enhance the productivity in three of them with a combination of beekeeping in the towns of Oviedo, Puerto Escondido and Duvergé.

Grantee: Humboldt State University Sponsored Programs Foundation (HSU)

Amount: \$ 19,645

Grant term: April 2013 – December 2013

Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecosystem Service Values into Agricultural Practices: The Value of Native Shade Trees and Forest to Coffee Farms in Central and Western Jamaica

Summary Actions: The project aims to reconcile conservation and agriculture. This project will measure the degree to which coffee growing in Jamaica ceases to expand at the expense of forested habitats, and instead expands by making marginal land more profitable for an exported agricultural product while protecting native biodiversity.

Grantee: International Iguana Foundation (IIF)

Amount: \$49,885

Grant term: January 2012 – June 2013

Project Title: Supporting a Local Community in Creating a Municipal Wildlife Habitat for the Conservation of Ricord's Iguanas (*Cyclura ricordi*) in Anse-a-Pitres, Massif de la Selle Conservation Corridor, Haiti

Summary Actions: Support the creation of the first municipal reserve in Haiti, for the protection of several species among which the critically endangered Ricord's Iguana. This includes the scientific monitoring of the last Haitian population of Ricord's Iguana, together with local NGO "Jenes Ansapit", development of a management plan integrating the needs of local herdsman, and awareness raising and environmental education for the communities of Anse-a-Pitre.

Grantee: National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority (NPRBA)

Amount: \$77,623

Grant term: June 2013 - June 2014

Project Title: Integrated Watershed Management Planning and Forest Reserve Protection in the Central Mountain Range Conservation Corridor of St. Vincent.

Summary Actions: Develop St. Vincent's first integrated watershed management plan (IWMP) to improve watershed management and mitigate disasters while also safeguarding globally threatened

species through a ridges-to-reef approach in the Cumberland Forest Reserve. This grant supports baseline studies, a public awareness survey and campaign, technical training, IWMP preparation, and institutional coordination.

Grantee: Organisation des Groupements pour l'Avenir de Rossignol (OGPAR)

Amount: \$20,000

Grant term: October 2012 – June 2013

Project Title: Forest Restoration Project for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources in Rossignol, Parc Macaya, Massif de la Hotte

Summary Actions: Contribute to biodiversity conservation in the area of Parc Macaya, Massif de la Hotte, and provide livelihood opportunities to local community members living in the area. Restore forest cover in the watersheds through reforestation activities (approximately 40 ha), and provide training in environmental management, biodiversity conservation and agricultural techniques.

Grantee: Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola (SOH)

Amount: \$64,999

Grant term: July 2012 – December 2013

Project Title: Developing and Implementing a Participatory Nature Tourism Strategy for Nalga de Maco National Park Key Biodiversity Area

Summary Actions: Prepare and implement an ecotourism strategy for Nalga de Maco National Park and its buffer zone, located near the Haitian - Dominican Republic border. This grant supports the identification of landscape, biological and cultural attractions and a market study to develop the ecotourism strategy, in consultation with local communities and the government. The grant will assist with implementation, through infrastructure development, training, marketing, and fund raising.

Grantee: Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds (SCSCB)

Amount: \$ 62,754

Grant term: April 2012 – December 2012

Project Title: Building a Framework for Sustainable Tourism in Key Biodiversity Areas in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica: The Caribbean Birding Trail

Summary Actions: Conduct a participatory feasibility assessment for developing sustainable nature tourism, in particular, the Caribbean Birding Trail (CBT), in five key biodiversity areas including Cockpit Country and Portland Ridge and Bight in Jamaica and Valle Nuevo, Sierra de Bahoruco and Bahoruco Oriental in the Dominican Republic. The grant supports stakeholder workshops, consultations and feasibility assessments for each of the five sites; creation and enhancement of sustainable tourism networks; and development of a draft Operational Plan for the CBT that includes strategies for interpretation, marketing and funding.

Grantee: Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds (SCSCB)

Amount: \$ 20,000

Grant term: October 2012 – September 2013

Project Title: Building Capacity for Sustainable Tourism and Livelihoods for the Long-term Conservation and Management of Key Biodiversity Areas in Grenada

Summary Actions: Incorporate the Beausejour/Grenville Vale, Mount Hartman National Park and Moliniere marine protected areas into the Caribbean Birding Trail (CBT) project. Develop sustainable local tourism activities and livelihoods opportunities for local communities in and around the KBAs.

Develop a marketing plan, build birding trails and infrastructure (e.g., observation platforms and towers), create interpretive signs and other outreach materials, rehabilitate tourist attractions, develop new recreational activities, and train interpretive guides and small business owners to provide employment and highlight and conserve the unique biodiversity in Grenada.

Grantee: Windsor Research Centre Limited (WRC)

Amount: \$ 20,000

Grant term: March 2013 – November 2013

Project Title: Integrating Northern Cockpit Country Communities into Policy Making for Climate Change Mitigation

Summary Actions: The project seeks to revise the estimate of the Carbon Sequestration value of Cockpit Country through the participatory development and use of a survey among communities within northern Cockpit Country.

Analysed results will be disseminated to the communities and key stakeholders via public meetings, newsletters and reports to target audiences. The results will also be made available for revision of the estimate of the Carbon Sequestration value of Cockpit Country and used to formulate recommendations for action on climate change.

Grantee: World Resources Institute (WRI)

Amount: \$ 249,697

Grant term: June 2013 - May 2015

Project Title: Building the Capacity of Civil Society to Shape Public Policy Reform in the Caribbean to Protect Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Summary Actions: Support the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into development decision-making through several activities: assessments of the effectiveness of the policy frameworks for public participation, strategy development to strengthen EIA regulations, capacity building for local civil society, development of an online platform for public engagement in development decision-making, and national and regional networking. This grant focuses on Jamaica, although select activities are also implemented in the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Strategic Direction 3:

Support Caribbean civil society to achieve biodiversity conservation by building local and regional institutional capacity and by fostering stakeholder collaboration

Grantee: Auckland Uniservices Ltd.

Amount: \$ 29,774

Grant term: May 2013 – September 2013

Project Title: Developing an Internet-Based Networking Portal for Invasive Species Practitioners in the Caribbean

Summary Actions: Upgrade the Caribbean Invasive Alien Species Network (CIASNET) website in order to facilitate access to information on invasive alien species in the Caribbean Island hotspot. The tri-lingual website will contain a registry of invasive species practitioners, a hub for information exchange and networking, and a repository for documents. This grant builds on similar efforts through the Pacific Invasive Learning Network (PILN) and complements a CEPF grant to CAB International.

Grantee: CAB International

Amount: \$ 83,160

Grant term: May 2013 – April 2015

Project Title: Regional Networking and Strategy Development for Invasive Alien Species in CEPF Priority Key Biodiversity Areas

Summary Actions: Promote action plan development and networking among Caribbean practitioners and decision makers to reduce threats from invasive alien species (IAS) on biodiversity in CEPF's key biodiversity areas. Specifically, this grant supports the development and promotion of a web portal on IAS issues in the Caribbean Islands, and workshops for national and regional IAS action plan development for Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Saint Lucia

Grantee: Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ)

Amount: \$ 20,000

Grant term: April 2013 – September 2013

Project Title: Building the Capacity of the IUCN Caribbean Regional Committee to Improve Protected Area Governance and Policy in the Caribbean

Summary Actions: Formally establish the IUCN Caribbean Regional Committee and develop a strategic action plan for sustaining it. The grant supports the design of a process for monitoring and reporting on IUCN Caribbean members' biodiversity conservation projects, creating an up-to-date database of activities underway in the region; identification of common, non-competing opportunities for the committee to pursue for sustainable funding; the formal registration of the committee in at least one Caribbean territory; and the development of a three-year strategic action plan.

Grantee: Fondation Nouvelle Grand'Anse (FNGA)

Amount: \$ 45,200

Grant term: January 2013 – November 2013

Project Title: Environmental Education for Community Participation in Conservation of Macaya, Massif de la Hotte Key Biodiversity Area

Summary Actions: In the northern part of the buffer zone of Parc Macaya, one of the most important

sites for biodiversity in Haiti, Fondation Nouvelle Grand'Anse supports the creation of local environmental committees in 10 rural communities. These committees are organized under a common network, which aims at advocating for a stronger participation of local communities in the management of natural resources in the area. Local committees identify and implement micro-project in favor of environment in the 10 communities.

Grantee: Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBiM)

Amount: \$ 19,500

Grant term: November 2012 – October 2013

Project Title: Stakeholder Networking for Biodiversity Conservation in the Lac Azuei/Trou Caiman Key Biodiversity Area of Haiti

Summary Actions: Strengthen multi-stakeholder group linkages to support biodiversity conservation efforts, through networking activities and increasing awareness of the Lac Azuei-Trou Caiman key biodiversity area which has also been designated as a Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Biosphere Reserve. The grant supports workshops and exchange visits targeting 200 local area community stakeholders as well as the establishment of a KBA-wide steering committee engaged in guiding actions for future activities.

Grantee: Fundación Loma Quita Espuela (FLQE)

Amount: \$ 19,947

Grant term: June 2012 – November 2012

Project Title: Youth Network of the Loma Quita Espuela Scientific Reserve: Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organisations and Youth Groups for Biodiversity Conservation

Summary Actions: Train 80 young people from rural and urban areas of the municipality of San Francisco de Macoris, in the areas of promotion, preservation and protection of the scientific reserve and key biodiversity area of Loma Quita Espuela. The grant supports the creation of a network of young people able to replicate the knowledge acquired to sensitise their peers in volunteering for conservation and protection activities of the scientific reserve of Loma Quita Espuela.

Grantee: Jamaica Conservation Development Trust (JCdT)

Amount: \$ 15,198

Grant term: November 2012 – April 2013

Project Title: Biodiversity Conservation Capacity Needs & Opportunities Assessment in the Caribbean Islands

Summary Actions: Assess local and regional institutional capacity building needs and opportunities in the biodiversity conservation and protected area management fields in priority Key Biodiversity Areas in the English-speaking Caribbean, through research, surveys and interviews with key organizations in the region to conduct the assessment and obtain the desired information. The grant also supports the analysis of the information and preparation of a report on the information obtained including recommendations for building capacity amongst organizations involved in biodiversity conservation and protected area management.

Grantee: Organisation pour la Réhabilitation de l'Environnement (ORE)

Amount: \$ 7,302.15

Grant term: March 2012 – April 2012

Project Title: Stakeholder Consultation and Strategic Planning for Coordinated Biodiversity Conservation Action in Parc Macaya, Massif de la Hotte.

Summary Actions: Organise a one day meeting with stakeholders the in Massif de la Hotte key biodiversity area in Haiti to identify current initiatives and investments and to help determine the potential niche for CEPF support in the area. The grant supports the planning and preparation of the meeting.

Grantee: The Panos Institute (Panos)

Amount: \$152,721

Grant term: July 2012 – September 2013

Project Title: Strengthening the Engagement of Caribbean Civil Society in Biodiversity Conservation Through Local and Regional Networking and Effective Sharing of Learning and Best Practices

Summary Actions: Strengthen the capacity of at least 30 Caribbean conservation NGOs, media and other civil society organizations in 11 countries to effectively engage in communications, networking, and sharing of lessons learned and best practices on CEPF priority issues. The grant supports the development of baseline data for communication and networking capacity, establishment of a regional communications database, capacity building workshops, journalism fellowships, and publication of the information generated.

Grantee: Rainforest Alliance

Amount: \$ 105,021

Grant term: April 2012 – October 2015

Project Title: Connecting Conservationists in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot

Summary Actions: Support a cohesive network of CEPF grantees in the Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot by providing high quality tools to share information and best practices. The grant supports the development and annual updating of project profiles in English, French and Spanish on the Eco-Index website; creation of grantee webpages; provision of online webinars and courses related to sustainable natural resource management; and promotion of CEPF projects through a variety of tools including feature interviews, articles and social media outlets.

Grantee: Réseau d'Enseignement Professionnel et d'Interventions Ecologiques (REPIE)

Amount: \$19,990

Grant term: February 2012 – July 2012

Project Title: Supporting the Community in Foret des Pins, Haiti, to Preserve Biodiversity By Strengthening the Capacity of Schools in Collaboration with Farmers Associations and Other Community Groups.

Summary Actions: Produce material to be used by trainers, teachers and members of farmers groups to provide them with basic knowledge and key concepts related to the biodiversity in Haiti and Forêt des Pins in particular. Set up a short training programme to be implemented in at least 3 schools in the area. To encourage and strengthen concerted action and collaboration among relevant stakeholders, project components will include production of material, communication and outreach, evaluation and validation of training guide.

Grantee: Sociedad Para el Desarrollo Integral del Nordeste, Inc.(SODIN)

Amount: \$19,800

Grant term: May 2013 – April 2014

Project Title: Conservación de la biodiversidad en la Reserva Científica Loma Guaconejo a través de la integración activa de las comunidades.

Summary Actions: Strengthen the co-management of the Loma Guaconejo Scientific Reserve through strengthening of the co-management committee by integration of Mayors of the Municipalities that affect the reserves and stimulating greater civil society participation. The main objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of community organisations to take responsibility in the management of the Reserve by setting up a Community System Monitoring for the natural resources and biodiversity of the Loma Guaconejo Reserve.

Strategic Direction 4:

Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team

Grantee: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

Amount: \$729,217

Grant Term: October 2010 – October 2015

Project Title: CEPF Regional Implementation Team in the Caribbean Islands

Summary Actions: Provide strategic leadership and local knowledge to build a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and geographic boundaries toward achieving the conservation goals described in the ecosystem profile for the Caribbean Island Hotspot. Major functions include assisting civil society groups in designing, implementing, and replicating successful conservation activities; building synergies with grantees and stakeholders; conducting outreach; assisting grant application preparation and review; and awarding small grants.

Strategic Direction 5:

Provide emergency support to Haitian civil society to mitigate the impacts of the 2010 earthquake

Grantee: BirdLife International

Amount: \$168,793.44

Grant Term: October 2010 – April 2012

Project Title: Post-Earthquake Environmental Support for the Haitian NGO Sector

Summary Actions: Support the conservation of Haiti's highly threatened and species rich key biodiversity areas following the January 2010 earthquake. This grant supports the recovery and strengthening of a network of 12 local conservation groups, integration of conservation goals into

reconstruction and development activities, and strengthening of site-based conservation in two priority sites.

Grantee: BirdLife International

Amount: \$13,188

Grant Term: June 2010 – July 2010.

Project Title: Stakeholder Consultation and Planning for Post-Earthquake Environmental Support for the Haitian NGO Sector

Summary Actions: Prepare the CEPF full proposal for post-earthquake reconstruction of the Haitian environmental sector. This small grant supports consultations with Haitian nongovernmental organizations, governmental officials and donors; visits to priority key biodiversity areas; and completion of the CEPF final proposal.